

Visiting Yellowstone in Winter

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Welcome

Yellowstone is a special place, very different from your home. Like any grand adventure, your Yellowstone journey will take you to impressive new locations and introduce you to new experiences. There are different risks here than you may have faced before. **You are responsible for your own safety.**

On the road to adventure

- Drive cautiously. The park speed limit is 45 mph (72 kph), unless posted otherwise.
- Icy and wet road conditions require extra attention.
- Watch out for wildlife on or near roadways.
- Use a road pullout if you need to stop for any reason.
- Keep the road clear at all times; even when you are watching wildlife. Do not stop a vehicle, stand, or walk in the road.

Investigate the volcano

Hydrothermal features like geysers, hot springs, mudpots, and fumaroles are evidence of ongoing volcanic activity. If you travel the 50 miles between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful, you will see travertine terraces, acidic thermal features at Norris Geyser Basin, mudpots and fumaroles at Fountain Paint Pot, plus beautiful hot springs at Biscuit and Black Sand basins near Old Faithful.

Thermal area hazards

- Stay on boardwalks and designated trails. The ground is unstable in hydrothermal areas.
- Water in geysers and hot springs can severely burn you. Keep hands out.
- Keep litter out of the pools. Do not throw any objects into hydrothermal features.



Norris Geyser Basin overlook.

Observe wildlife

Winter is a wonderful time to view wildlife. All the large mammals present when Yellowstone became a park are here today: grizzly and black bears, wolves, mountain lions, elk, bison, pronghorn, moose, and bighorn sheep. You'll likely see several species of birds, possibly bald eagles.

Keep wildlife wild

- Animals in Yellowstone are wild and dangerous.
- Bison, bears, and elk have injured and killed people. For your own safety, keep back and give them space to be wild.
- Stay 100 yards (91 m) away from wolves and bears.
- Stay 25 yards (23 m) away from all other animals. If the animal moves closer, you must back away.
- Store food securely. Backpacks and snowmobile gear bags are not secure.
- Do not feed any animals, even birds and squirrels.



A cow moose forages on willow canes.

Explore history

The park was established in 1872 but people have visited the Yellowstone area for thousands of years. Visit Mammoth Hot Springs to walk the self-guiding trail around Fort Yellowstone. It chronicles the U.S. Army's role in protecting the park. Other historic sites include the Norris Geyser Basin Museum, and the Old Faithful Historic District.

Marvel at the Canyon

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River extends from south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. The most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls can be seen from the overlooks and trails of the Canyon area.

Pack your patience

Traveling can be very stressful and it is easy to get overwhelmed. Please use good manners and good sense.








- Be prepared for a potential change in plans. Allow time for delays due to weather or road conditions.
- Keep children close.
- Observe safe distances and settings for selfies.
- Stay behind fencing, guard rails, and ledges.



Lower falls of the Yellowstone River.

Emergency: 911 • Information: 307-344-7381 • TTY: 307-344-2386


Availability of Facilities and Services

Services	Canyon Village	Fishing Bridge	West Thumb	Mammoth Hot Springs	Old Faithful	Madison
Medical clinic 				Year-round, except weekends and some holidays. Mon–Thu 8:30 AM–5 PM Fri 8:30 AM–1 PM 307-344-7965	CLOSED	
Warming hut Warming huts provide shelter for skiers, snowshoers, and snowmobilers. 	Canyon Visitor Education Center Lobby 12/15/17–3/8/18 9 AM–3 PM Vending machine snacks, cold drinks. Restrooms open 24 hours.	12/15/17–2/28/18 Vending machine snacks, cold drinks	12/15/17–2/28/18 No food or water available	Mammoth Terraces 12/15/17–3/15/18 9 AM–5 PM Vending machine snacks, cold drinks, snowmobile fuel. Indian Creek 12/15/17–2/28/18 Not staffed, no food or water	12/15/17–2/28/18 Daytime only. Water and restrooms available. No vending.	12/15/17–3/5/18 Light snacks and hot drinks sold during day. Vending machine, snacks available anytime.
Fuel Call 406-848-7548 for assistance 	12/15/17–3/15/18 Credit card fueling	12/15/17–3/15/18 Credit card fueling	Grant Village 12/15/17–3/15/18 Credit card fueling	Mammoth Year-round Credit card fueling Tower Junction Credit card fueling	12/15/17–3/15/18 Credit card fueling	
Supplies and gifts 				General Store Year-round, 9 AM–6 PM Bear Den Ski Shop 12/15/17–3/15/18	Bear Den Gift Shop 12/15/17–3/15/18	
Hotel 				Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 12/15/17–3/5/18	Old Faithful Snow Lodge 12/16/17–3/4/18	
Dining 				Terrace Grill 12/16/17–2/27/18 General Store Lunch available late fall through early spring	Old Faithful Snow Lodge 12/16/17–3/3/18 Geyser Grill 12/15/17–3/15/18	
Campground 				All year	With backcountry permit, primitive only 12/15/17–3/15/18	



Cellular and data coverage are extremely limited within the park.

Cell phone service

 Cell phone service is very limited in the park and surrounding areas. General cell coverage areas are marked on the park map (back cover). *Emergency 911 service by cell phone is only available in coverage areas.* During peak hours or seasons of heavy visitation, the cellular network may be slow or completely unavailable. As a courtesy to others, please silence your mobile device while enjoying Yellowstone’s natural features.

Wi-Fi

 Wi-Fi is available to visitors at the Mammoth Hotel restaurant lounge and the Old Faithful Snow Lodge, for a fee. Connectivity is very limited and may not be available at all times. The Horace M. Albright Visitor Center in Mammoth Hot Springs has free wi-fi.

Prohibited activities

- These activities are dangerous or destructive and carry legal penalties, including fines.
- Remaining near or approaching wildlife within **any** distance that disturbs or displaces the animal.
 - Swimming in hot springs.
 - Removing or possessing natural or cultural resources (such as wildflowers, antlers, rocks, and arrowheads).
 - Leaving detachable side mirrors attached when not pulling trailers.
 - Camping outside of designated campsites.
 - Spotlighting wildlife (viewing with lights).
 - Imitating elk calls or using buglers. Imitating wolf howls.
 - Tracking wildlife with electronic equipment.



- Launching, landing, or operating unmanned aircraft (drones) on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service.



- Smoking in geyser basins, on trails, in buildings, or within 25 feet of building entrances.

This is only a partial list of regulations. For more information, consult 36 Code of Federal Regulations and the Superintendent's Compendium.



Park Tip Line • To report a crime or criminal activity please call 307-344-2132. Leave as much detail as you can. Remain anonymous, or leave a name and number.

Accessibility



A printed guide for visitors who use wheelchairs is available at all visitor centers and on the park website. To arrange for an ASL interpreter for NPS ranger-led programs, call 307-344-2251 at least three weeks in advance.

Qualified service animals are welcome throughout the park and in all park facilities. However, they must be leashed and under your control at all times. A permit is required for a service animal to enter the backcountry due to potential wildlife conflict and safety issues.

Firearms



Know your responsibilities. Firearms are allowed in national parks pursuant to state and federal regulation.

They are prohibited in facilities where signs are posted, such as visitor centers, government offices, and some concession operations. Discharge of firearms is prohibited. Possession and use of weapons, such as air guns, bows and arrows, spears and slingshots, is also prohibited. Details are available at www.nps.gov/yell/parkmgmt/lawsandpolicies.htm

In-park reservations: lodging, dining, tours

Yellowstone National Park Lodges

As one of Yellowstone's official concession companies, Yellowstone National Park Lodges offers lodging, dining, and a variety of tours and activities. In winter, there are partial or full-day tours by heated snowcoach, skiing, and snowshoe adventures. Reservations and information are available at park hotels and at:

307-344-7311

Toll free: 866-439-7375

TDD: 307-344-5395

www.YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com

Reserve_YNP@Xanterra.com

P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone WY 82190



Tours and shuttles are available on snowcoaches outfitted for Yellowstone's winter road conditions

Ranger-led programs



Join a Yellowstone Park Ranger for a snowshoe walk, a special talk, or an evening slide presentation about the wildlife or geologic wonders of Yellowstone. Schedules and topics are posted locally at visitor centers.

Albright Visitor Center

Located at Mammoth Hot Springs and open year-round. Open daily 9 AM–5 PM. Ph: 307-344-2263

Old Faithful Visitor Education Center

Geyser eruption predictions: 307-344-2751
Open daily 9 AM–5 PM. Ph: 307-344-2750

West Yellowstone Visitor Info. Center

The West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce is open weekdays 8 AM–5 PM. Ph: 406-646-7701

NPS Desk (*inside the Chamber of Commerce*)

Open daily 8 AM–4 PM. Ph: 307-344-2876

Become a Junior Ranger



Children ages 4 and older can become a Yellowstone Junior Ranger. Get the Junior Ranger activity book for \$3 at a visitor center and ask for the free winter supplement. Hike, ski or snowshoe a trail, attend a ranger-led program, and complete fun activities in the Junior Ranger book to earn an official Junior Ranger patch.



Ski and snowshoe trails



Yellowstone offers a variety of enjoyable and challenging trails for skiing and snowshoeing. Track is set on a few trails, others may be groomed, and all unplowed roads and trails are open to skiing and snowshoeing.

Equipment rental is available in several communities around the park; and ski shop services—including lessons, rentals, and repairs—are available at the Bear Den ski shops at Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

Brochures with general trail maps and trail descriptions can be obtained at visitor centers, ranger stations, and ski shops. One-way or round-trip skier shuttles may be offered to specific trails in the park for a fee.

Dress for success

Even in Yellowstone's severe winter temperatures, you can be comfortable and safe if you dress properly to prevent chilling and overheating.

- Wear clothes in several adjustable layers including wind protection and insulated undergarments.
- Avoid clothes that fit too tightly as they restrict circulation and increase the possibility of frostbite.
- Do not wear cotton clothes of any kind, including jeans, sweatshirts, underwear, or socks. They retain moisture and put you at risk for hypothermia.

Etiquette

- Do not walk on snowshoe or ski trails.
- Snowshoe parallel to the ski track.
- Yield to faster skiers or those going downhill.
- Detour around wildlife—do not approach.

For detailed information on winter trails, routes, and winter safety, contact the Central Backcountry Office or request a Winter Backcountry Trip Planner (available online or from any visitor center).

Authorized guides



Many authorized guides and outfitters are ready to show you the wonders of Yellowstone, and each has a unique approach. Find authorized guides, tour companies, or other commercial services at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/services.htm. Please report unauthorized operators to a park ranger, or contact Concessions Management at 307-344-2271.



Yellowstone Forever Institute

Programs about wildlife, plants, geology, and history are perfect for curious adults and families who want to spend a day or more exploring the park with a knowledgeable guide. To find out more, call 406-848-2400 or visit www.Yellowstone.org.

Climate change challenges



The elusive wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) requires deep snow to build a den for breeding. Decreased snowpack may cause declines in the already sparse population.

The National Park Service anticipates that climate change will create significant challenges to the preservation of park resources, infrastructure, and visitor experience.

Within Yellowstone specifically, scientists expect ecosystem changes due to increased temperatures and changing rain and snow patterns. Some observed and expected effects of climate change are:

- Average temperatures in the park are higher now than they were 50 years ago, especially during springtime.
- In the last 50 years, the growing season has increased by roughly 30 days in some areas of the park.
- Snowpack throughout the area is decreasing and snow is melting faster in the spring. The change in snowpack levels could impact agriculture and municipal water supplies downstream.
- The alpine zone, which currently begins at 9,500 feet, may shift higher, decreasing or eliminating species that live in this important habitat.
- Increases in insect or disease infestations in trees are likely. Currently, five types of insect pest and one nonnative fungus are attacking regional forests.
- Declining wetlands will decrease essential habitat for frogs, salamanders, and many birds and insects.
- Grassland animals should be able to find suitable habitat. However, migration patterns may change as vegetation growth begins earlier in spring.
- Grizzly bears may have less of some of their most nutritious foods such as whitebark pine nuts and army cutworm moths.
- Native plants may be lost and replaced with nonnative invasive exotic plants more adapted to earlier, wetter springs, and dryer late-season conditions.



Climate change will probably impact wildlife migration patterns.

Travertine terraces

The travertine terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs are like living sculptures, shaped by the volume of water, the slope of the ground, and objects in the water's path. Travertine builds up rapidly here and causes the features to change quickly and constantly.

Limestone, deposited millions of years ago when a vast sea covered this area, provides the first ingredient. A network of fractures and fissures form the "plumbing system" that allows hot water from underground to reach the surface. Hot water with dissolved carbon dioxide makes a solution of weak carbonic acid. As the solution rises through the limestone, it dissolves calcium carbonate. At the surface, the calcium carbonate is deposited in the form of travertine, which forms the intricate pools and sweeping terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs.

Are the hot springs drying up?

No. These terraces change constantly—sometimes overnight—but the overall activity of the entire area remains relatively constant. Rangers have heard this question since the late 1890s, when visitors began making their second and third trips to Yellowstone. Travelers remember the active, colorful springs shown in their photos and postcards. They usually don't remember the expanses of bare sinter, which are as common here as in the geyser basins.



Highland Terrace is located on the Upper Terrace Drive, a popular groomed ski and snowshoe trail above the village of Mammoth Hot Springs.

The water which drives the transformation at Mammoth comes from rain and snow falling on the surrounding mountains and seeping deep into the earth. Some vents will clog completely, new vents may form, and old vents may reopen. Sometimes the water is concentrated in a few springs while at other times it may spread across many outlets. Scientists estimate that, at any given time, only 10 percent of the water in the Mammoth Hot Springs system is on the surface; the other 90 percent is underground.

The features are always changing, but the overall activity of the entire area and the volume of water discharge remain relatively constant. Here, as in few other places on earth, rock is born before your eyes.

How do geysers work?



Clepsydra Geyser

The Upper Geyser Basin of Yellowstone National Park has the largest concentration of geysers in the world. Geysers are hot springs with narrow spaces in their plumbing, usually near the surface. These constrictions prevent water from circulating freely to the surface where heat would escape. The deepest circulating water can be even hotter than the surface boiling point (199°F/93°C).

Surrounding pressure also increases with depth, similar to the ocean. Increased pressure exerted

by the enormous weight of the overlying rock and water prevents the water from boiling.

As the hot water rises, steam forms. Bubbling upward, steam expands as it nears the top of the water column until the bubbles are too large and numerous to pass freely through the constrictions. At a critical point, the confined bubbles actually lift the water above, causing the geyser to splash or overflow. This decreases pressure on the system, and violent boiling results. Tremendous amounts of steam force water out of the vent, and the eruption begins.

Water is expelled faster than it can enter the geyser's plumbing system, and the heat and pressure gradually decrease. The eruption stops when the water reservoir is exhausted or when the system cools.

Fountain-type geysers, like Clepsydra (*left*), shoot water out in various directions from a pool of water. Cone-type geysers, like Old Faithful, erupt in a concentrated jet of water from inside a rock formation.

Will the Yellowstone Volcano erupt soon? Another caldera-forming eruption is not likely in the next 10,000 years, though it is theoretically possible. According to 30 years of data, even a small lava flow is not likely in the next few hundred years.

Surviving winter's edge



To conserve energy, bison often travel on plowed or groomed park roads in the winter.

Bison are iconic animals of the American West. With adult males weighing up to 2000 pounds (907 kg), the bison is the largest land mammal in North America and is the National Mammal of the United States.

The herd is comprised of cows, calves, and some younger bulls. Mature bulls spend most of the year

alone or with other bulls—except during the rut, or mating season.

Bison are well-adapted to survive the challenges of Yellowstone winters. Their thick fur and layers of fat keep them insulated in average low temperatures of -30°F (-34°C). A bison’s massive hump is comprised of muscles supported by long vertebrae; this allows a bison to use its head as a snowplow in winter, swinging side to side to sweep aside the snow and uncover grasses and sedges underneath.

Look for bison near hydrothermal features where underground heat melts the snow and keeps vegetation green well into winter.

What is the difference between bison and buffalo?

In North America, both “bison” and “buffalo” refer to the American bison (*Bison bison*). Generally, “buffalo” is used informally; “bison” is preferred for formal or scientific purposes. Early European explorers called this animal by many names. Historians believe that the term “buffalo” grew from the French word for beef, *boeuf*. African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) and Asian water buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*) are not closely related to each other or to American bison.

Pack mentality



Members of the Lamar Valley pack in 2012.

Yellowstone National Park is the site of one of the most ambitious and controversial wildlife restoration projects in the world. The Yellowstone Wolf Project has yielded two decades of discoveries on wolf behavior, predator-prey relationships, wildlife disease management, and ecological complexity.

The stark white backdrop of snow and the general absence of leaf cover make winter an ideal time for visitors and researchers alike to observe wildlife. From the popular overlooks of Lamar Valley, it is possible to get a glimpse of wolf society. You may even witness the dangerous dance of predators and prey as each struggles to survive.



Keep your distance



Do not approach wildlife

- Federal regulations require you to stay at least **100 yards (91m)** away from bears and wolves, and at least **25 yards (23 m)** away from all other wild animals, such as bison, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, moose, and coyotes.
- If an animal moves closer to you, you must move to maintain the appropriate distance.
- Do not surround, crowd, or disrupt an animal’s path of movement.
- If other visitors put you or wildlife in danger, leave the scene and notify a park ranger.
- If bison or other wildlife are on the road, pull as far as possible to the shoulder and give them a chance to move off the road.
- Do not follow animals too closely or cause them to run—this wastes energy they need to survive winter.



Keep food secure

Do not feed any wildlife, including small mammals and birds. Consuming human food is unhealthy and encourages aggressive behavior that may require animals to be destroyed.



All food, trash, and scented items must be kept bear-proof at all times. Tents, truck beds, and picnic tables are not secure. In some areas, ravens have learned how to unzip packs and scatter the contents.

None of these items, even if clean and empty, may be left unattended at any time:

- Water and beverage containers
- Cooking or eating utensils
- Stoves and grills
- Coolers and ice chests
- Trash, bagged or not
- Food, including condiments, even if in containers
- Cosmetics and toiletries
- Pet food and bowls
- Pails, buckets, and wash basins



EXPERIENCE
IT TODAY.
PRESERVE IT
FOR ALWAYS.

PHOTO BIGHORN SHEEP; ANN SKELTON



Yellowstone Forever partners with Yellowstone National Park to create opportunities for all people to experience, enhance, and preserve Yellowstone forever.

JOIN more than 50,000 supporters who have made a commitment to visitor education and park preservation

ENROLL in one of our 600 in-depth learning programs in the world's first national park

SUPPORT Yellowstone by visiting one of our year-round educational Park Stores in Gardiner, Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, and Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport

CONNECT with our online community of more than 300,000 worldwide

OFFICIAL NONPROFIT PARTNER OF YELLOWSTONE

Yellowstone.org     406 | 848 | 2400



Medical Services At Yellowstone

EMERGENCIES DIAL "911" OR CONTACT A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RANGER

Medical Clinics - Medcor operates three urgent-care clinics in Yellowstone. Clinics are open to the public and are equipped for most medical emergencies as well as routine care. Transfer to a hospital arranged when needed. Call for hours. Walk-in patients welcome. www.medcor.com/Yellowstone



Mammoth Clinic (307) 344-7965 Open year round.

Lake Clinic (307) 242-7241 Open mid-May – late Sept.

Old Faithful Clinic (307) 545-7325 Open mid-May – early Oct.



Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center - Air & ground ambulance, emergency medical direction, training, and trauma/specialty care from one of the top Trauma Centers in the U.S. www.eirmc.com

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Partners in Sustainability

The National Park Service mission

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

Our commitment to environmental stewardship extends to sustainable operations and facilities. Yellowstone National Park, park concessioners, and partners work together to reduce the park's ecological footprint from our operations and the services we provide, preserving natural resources through sustainable practices and extending the benefits of resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

During your time in Yellowstone and beyond, we encourage you to do your part by practicing the following:



Minimize waste and properly dispose of all waste items. Recycling bins are located throughout the park for plastic, glass, metal, paper, cardboard, propane canisters, bear spray, batteries, and more.



We encourage you to stay hydrated during your visit. We also ask visitors to please use a reusable water bottle and fill it up for free at our many water filling locations. All Yellowstone tap water is clean and ready to drink. Water in cans or boxes is sold in some stores as an alternative to single-use plastic containers.



In an effort to reduce harmful emissions from idling, turn your vehicle off while you are parked or stopped for more than 30 seconds. Emissions can also be reduced by carpooling and utilizing transportation services to tour the park.



Reduce energy use by turning off lights, heat, and electrical devices when you leave your rooms.



Help reduce water consumption by being aware of your water use. Turn water off while brushing your teeth, shorten showers, and participate in towel and linen reuse programs if you are staying in park lodging.

This sustainability message is brought to you by the Yellowstone Environmental Coordinating Committee (YECC), a team of National Park Service employees, park concessioners, and non-profit partners combining efforts to realize sustainability achievements in Yellowstone National Park. The YECC is comprised of representatives from Delaware North Companies, Medcor Inc., National Park Service, Xanterra Parks & Resorts, Yellowstone Forever, and Yellowstone Park Service Stations.

Plan ahead for self-guided tours

Visitors interested in guiding a small, 1–3 day, private (not commercial) snowmobile trip through Yellowstone in winter can apply for permits at recreation.gov, September 1–30. Applicants must be 18 years or older with a valid driver's license.

Permit holders are considered non-commercial guides and may lead groups of up to five snowmobiles. All snowmobile operators must be licensed drivers at least 16 years old and all group members, including the permit holder, must complete the free, online Yellowstone Snowmobile Education Certification course.

Beginning in early November, unclaimed or canceled permits can be obtained with a first-come, first-served reservation through recreation.gov.

Visit the official park website for more information. nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/ncgsap.htm.



Free NPS Yellowstone App



NPS Yellowstone National Park

Discover the stories behind scenery as you explore Yellowstone. Learn about historic places and natural features. Find visitor centers, places to stay and eat, and shopping and services throughout the park.

Features

- **Interactive map** is easy to use. Use “Locate me” to always know where you are.
- Discover rich natural and cultural resources with self-guided walking **tours**.
- Get information about **special events** and programs, including links to geyser predictions and road construction.
- Share a digital **postcard** with friends and family.
- **Accessibility** information for facilities and some trails in the park, audio-described sites, and alternative text for images.

Download the app media before you arrive. Cell service and Wi-Fi are limited in Yellowstone.

Interagency Annual Pass



America the Beautiful: *National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass*

The Interagency Annual Pass is valid at federal recreation sites, including national parks and wild-life refuges, where entrance fees are charged. You can purchase it at Yellowstone's entrance stations, at Yellowstone Forever stores, or visit <http://store.usgs.gov/pass>

The pass is not good for camping or for some other fees such as concessionaire parking fees at Mount Rushmore, or cave tours at various parks. Inquire locally.

Already paid?

Apply the cost of your Yellowstone entrance fee to the purchase of this pass at Yellowstone Forever stores located in visitor centers, at the Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport, and Gardiner.

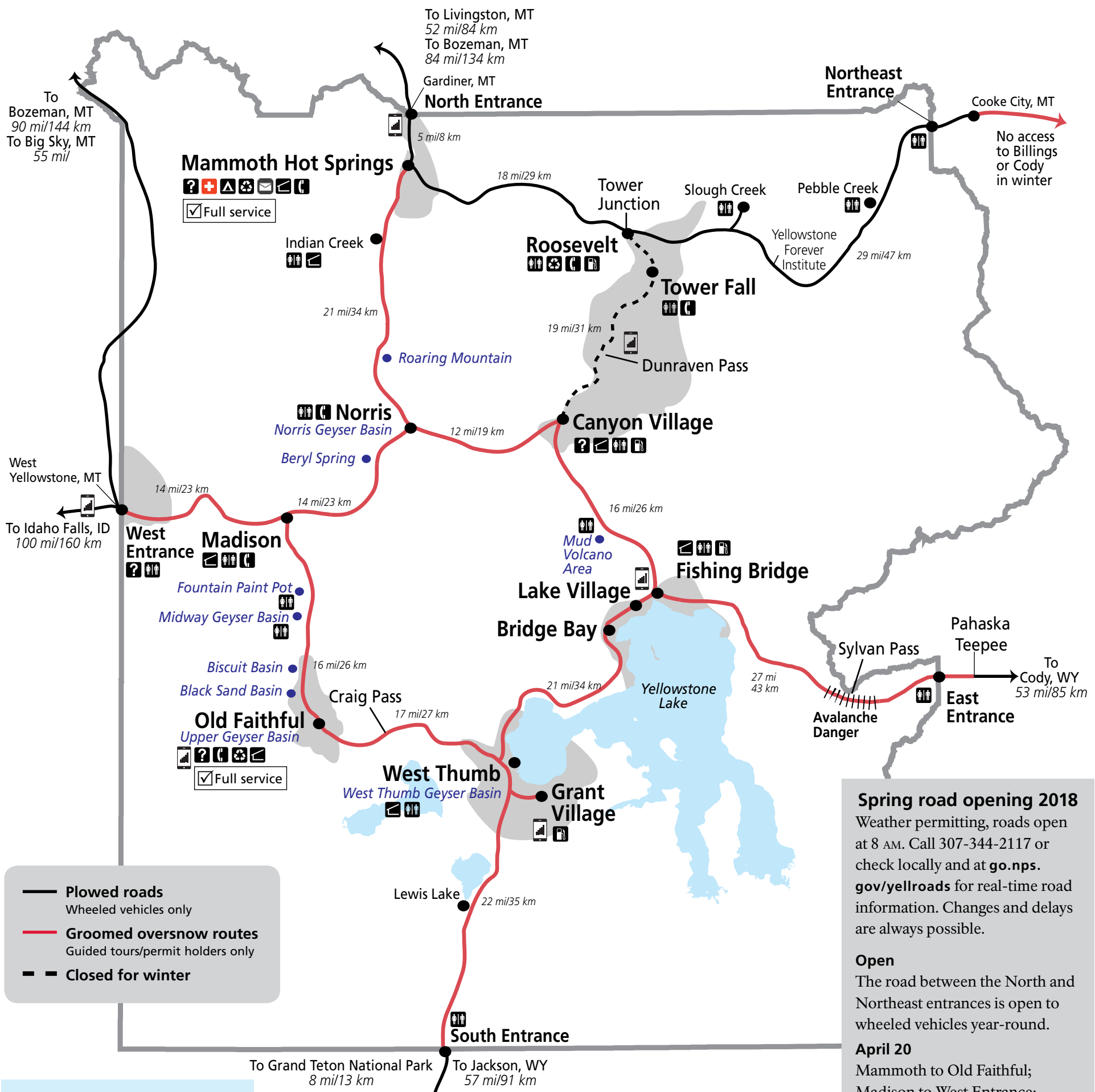
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Park Roads and Services



Oversnow travel ends in March 2018

Roads close at 9 PM.

March 4

Mammoth to Norris.

March 6

Madison to Norris to Canyon.

March 11

Canyon to Fishing Bridge to East Entrance.

March 15

All other roads close.

☒ Full service = restrooms, food service, lodging, fuel



Clinic



General store



Warming hut
vending machines at
Mammoth, Madison,
Fishing Bridge, and Canyon



Restrooms



Lodging



Visitor center
or information station



Camping



Recycling



Fuel



Post office



Cell phone tower
Connectivity is limited



Food service



Pay/courtesy
phone



Approximate Cell
Coverage Area
Verizon, AT&T (select areas),
Union (select areas).

Spring road opening 2018

Weather permitting, roads open at 8 AM. Call 307-344-2117 or check locally and at go.nps.gov/yellroads for real-time road information. Changes and delays are always possible.

Open

The road between the North and Northeast entrances is open to wheeled vehicles year-round.

April 20

Mammoth to Old Faithful;
Madison to West Entrance;
Norris to Canyon.

May 4

Canyon Junction to Lake; Lake to East Entrance (Sylvan Pass).

May 11

West thumb to Old faithful;
Lake to South Entrance; Tower Junction to Tower Fall.

May 25

Tower Fall to Canyon Junction (Dunraven Pass); Beartooth Highway.