

Norris Geyser Basin Trail Guide

*Including
Porcelain
and Back
Basins*



**Yellowstone
National Park**

50¢ donation

DANGER

STAY ON WALKWAYS

Boiling Water • Thin Crust

Protect Yellowstone's Treasures

Hydrothermal features are fragile rarities of nature. Yellowstone preserves the largest collection of hydrothermal features on the planet. You have an unparalleled opportunity to view hot springs, geysers, mudpots, and fumaroles in a natural setting.

Change takes place naturally in a hydrothermal area, but people can disrupt these processes and cause irreparable damage. Rocks, sticks, and other objects thrown into a hydrothermal feature may be permanently cemented in place, choking off water circulation and ending all activity.

For the sake of all who follow, never throw objects into any feature. Stay on established walkways for your safety and to protect fragile formations that have formed over thousands of years.

It is illegal to collect any natural or cultural objects or to remove, deface, or destroy any plant, animal, or mineral in Yellowstone National Park. Do not smoke in or bring pets into Yellowstone's hydrothermal areas. Bring drinking water; take out all trash.

While viewing or photographing the area, protect your camera, glasses, and binocular lenses from hydrothermal heat and spray.

Toxic Gases exist in Yellowstone. Dangerous levels of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide have been measured in some hydrothermal areas.

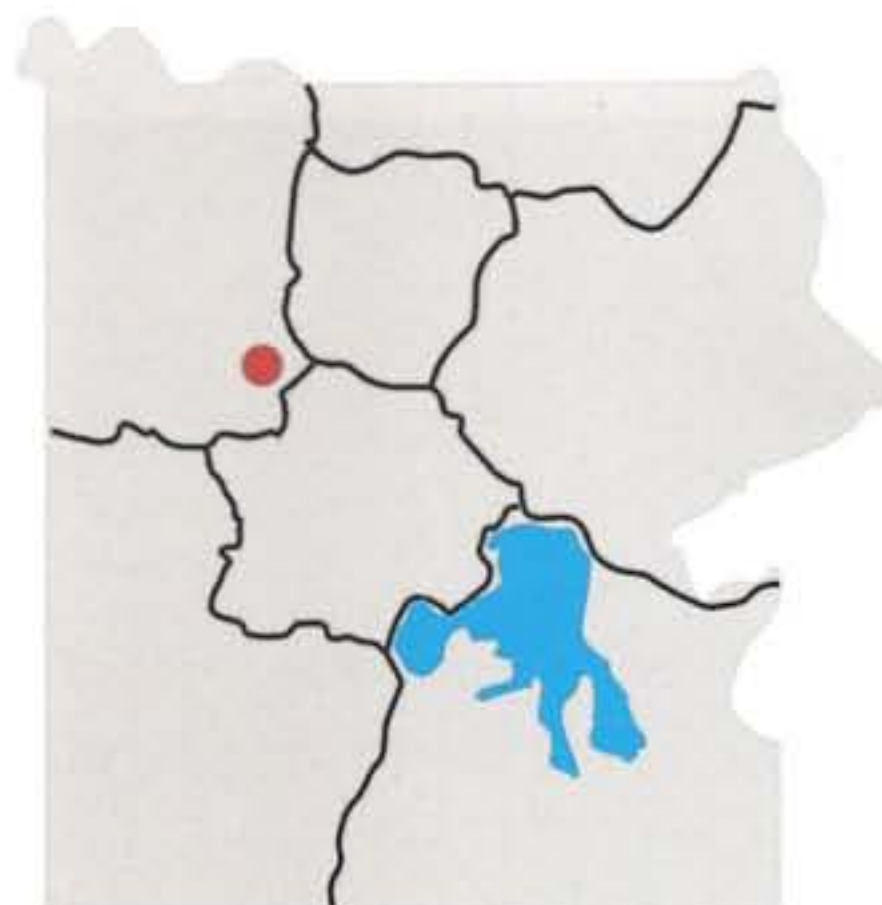
If you feel sick, leave the location immediately.

Help preserve Yellowstone for the future.

Different From the Rest

Norris Geyser Basin

- Norris is outside the Yellowstone Caldera, but inside the first and largest caldera.
- Norris is one of the most active earthquake areas in the park.
- This is one of the most acidic hydrothermal areas in Yellowstone.
- Many acidic geysers, which are rare in the rest of the world, are here.
- Steamboat Geyser is the tallest active geyser in the world.



Norris Geyser Basin is one of the hottest and most dynamic of Yellowstone's hydrothermal areas. Many hot springs and fumaroles have temperatures above the boiling point (200°F) here. Water fluctuations and seismic activity often change features.

It's hard to imagine a setting more volatile than Norris. It is part of one of the world's largest active volcanoes. And it sits on the intersection of three major faults. One runs from the north; another runs from the west. These two faults intersect with a ring fracture from the Yellowstone Caldera eruption 640,000 years ago. These conditions helped to create this dynamic geyser basin.



Changing

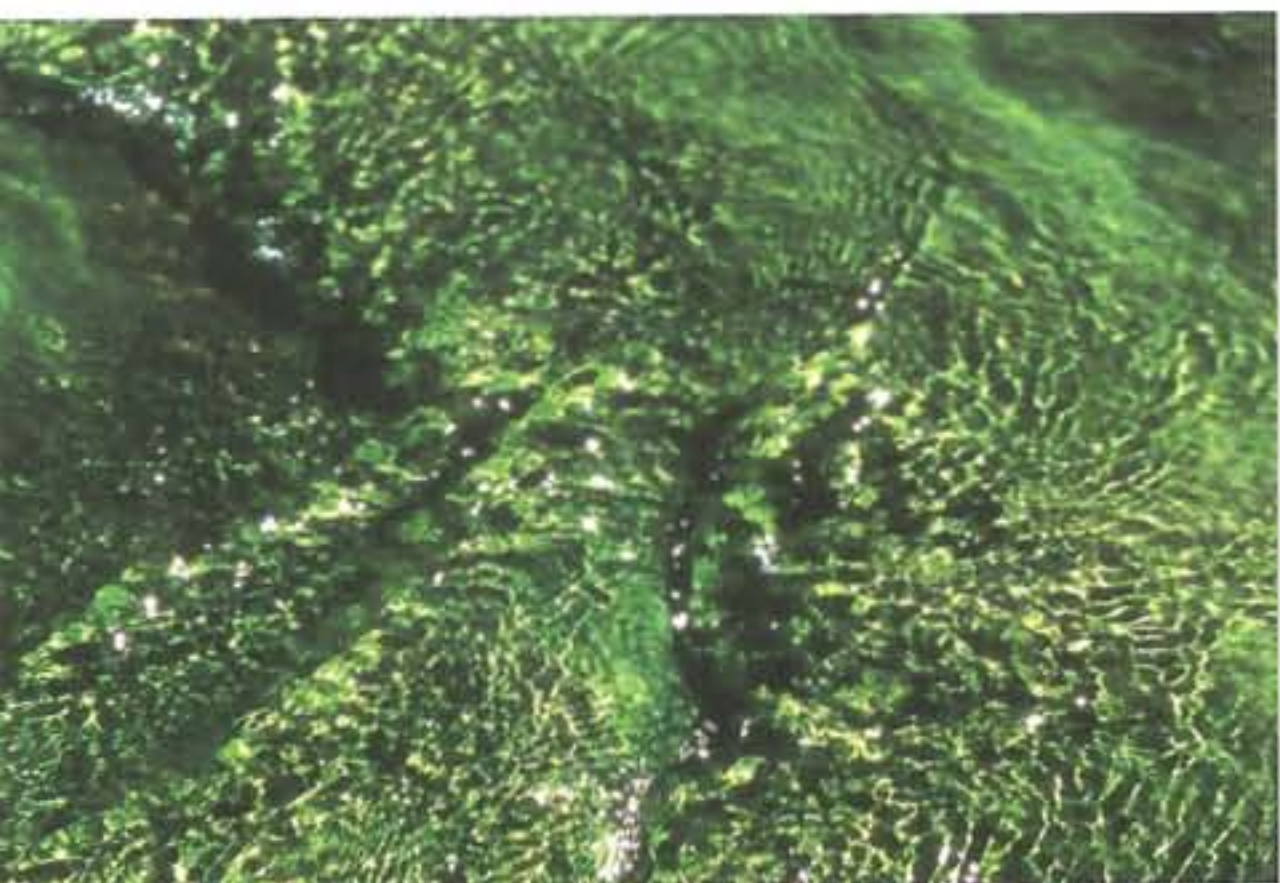
Each year at Norris new hot springs and geysers appear; others become dormant. Geologic events cause many of these changes. Even small earthquakes can trigger changes in hydrothermal behavior. Some changes are brief; others last longer.

Geysers and hot springs may also create changes in themselves. Some Norris hot springs, like Cistern, rapidly dissolve underground rock. As hot water moves toward the surface, the dissolved minerals deposit along subterranean passages and around the surface vents. Eventually, these deposits can choke off the flow of water. New features may be born as hot, pressurized water seeks a route to the surface.

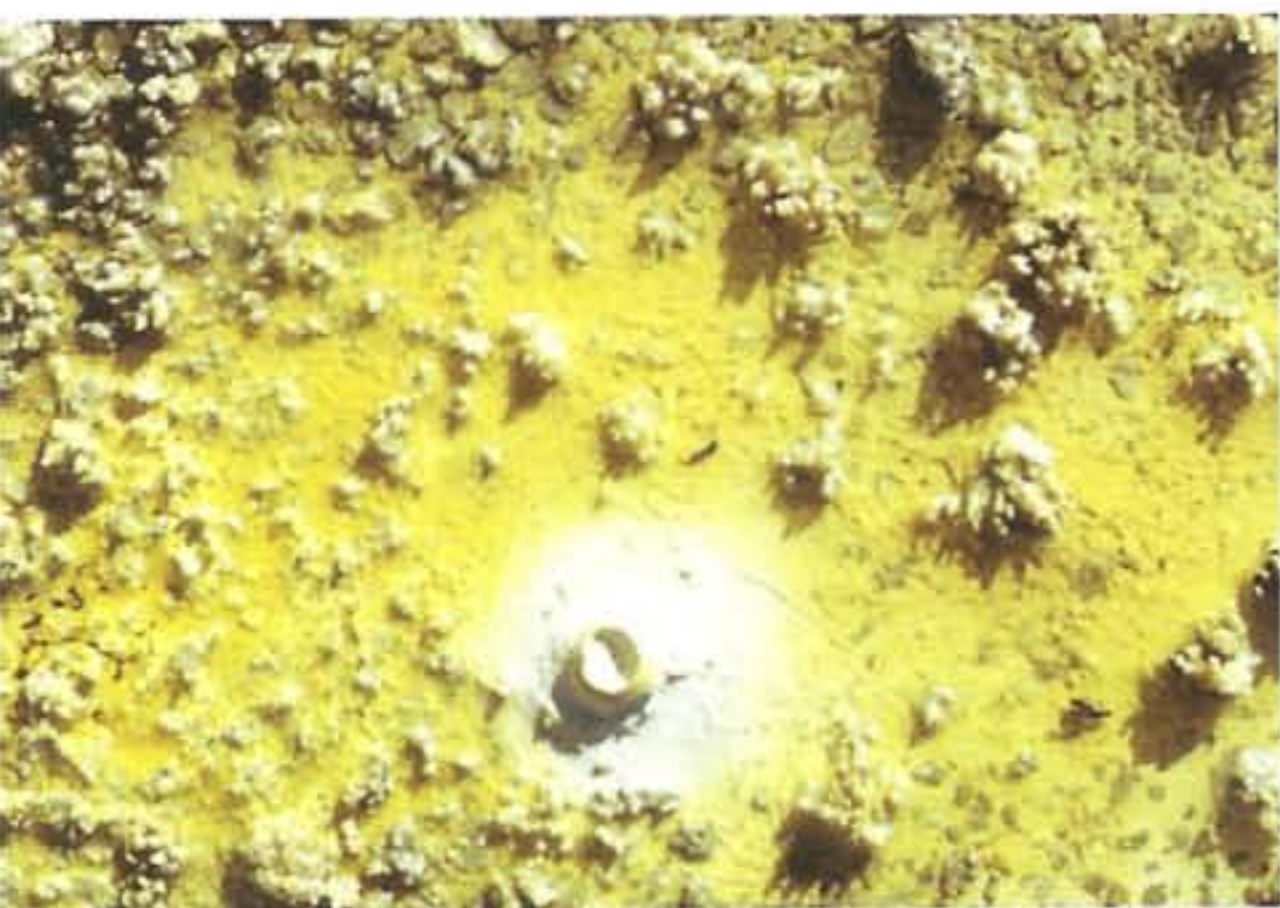
Unpredictable

Some features in Norris Geyser Basin can undergo dramatic behavioral changes simultaneously. Clear pools become muddy and boil violently, and some temporarily become geysers. Geysers cease erupting or have altered cycles. New features appear. This sudden activity is known as a "thermal disturbance" and can last a few days or more than a week. Gradually, most features return to "normal."

A shift in the clarity of Sunday Geyser's waters may indicate a "disturbance"



Full of chlorophyll, Cyanidium communities are often deep green



The various yellows typically contain sulfur



Zygonium communities form mats and streamers, such as shown here

Why this happens is not fully understood. Norris has the greatest water chemistry diversity among Yellowstone's hydrothermal areas. Multiple underground hot water reservoirs exist here and as their water levels fluctuate, concentrations of chloride, sulfate, iron, and arsenic change. Although Norris is known for its acid features, it also has alkaline hot springs and geysers. As underground waters and chemistry shift, they could contribute to sudden dramatic changes in minerals and pH. Further study will help unravel the mystery of this phenomenon.

The Colors of Norris

Many of the colors you see here are evidence of thermophiles (heat-loving microorganisms) and their activity.

Yellow deposits here typically contain sulfur (*center photo*). They form when hydrogen sulfide gas (the rotten egg odor you may have noticed) is converted to sulfur. Some thermophiles live in these areas because they use chemicals like sulfur for energy. They form communities of mats and streamers (formations that look like waving clumps of hair) in the hottest acidic runoff, which measure between 140°F and 181°F.

Dark brown, rust, and red colors abound in Norris and contain varying amounts of iron. Red-brown mats may also contain bacteria and archaea that help build the mats by metabolizing and depositing iron. These iron-oxide deposits often contain high levels of arsenic. These communities form in water below 140°F.

Emerald-green mats color many of the runoff channels of hot springs and geysers here. Algae are the dominant life forms in these mats and contain chlorophyll (*top photo*), a green pigment that helps convert sunlight to energy. Some bacteria and archaea grow in these mats, which form below 133°F.

Dark blackish-green mats form in even cooler water. An alga called *Zygonium* forms these communities of mats and streamers (*bottom photo at left*).

Color placement within thermal water changes, in part, because temperatures and chemistry change. In a hot spring, for example, the hottest water is closest to a hot spring's vent. As the water flows outward, it gradually cools. This range of water temperature, called a thermal gradient, supports various thermophilic habitats. Chemical composition also changes as water flows from thermal features, mixes with other water sources, and is diluted or concentrated. As temperatures or chemical compositions change, microbial populations—and the colors they create—shift to a location they favor.



Thermophile communities change as water cools and chemistry changes at the edges of features and runoff channels

Some Like It Hot!

Norris Geyser Basin supports an astounding diversity of life. The majority of species here are microscopic thermophiles—heat-loving microorganisms. They survive in conditions of high heat and acidity or alkalinity that would instantly kill most other life forms.

Thermophiles are included in all three domains of life:

Bacteria This domain includes bacteria that can cause disease, fertilize soil, recycle material, and renew supplies of oxygen, nitrogen, and water. At Norris, some bacteria metabolize iron and other minerals.

Archaea The organisms in this domain were once considered bacteria, but their genes show they are as different from bacteria as they are from animals and plants. Scientists think they evolved long

ago when earth's environment was much hotter. Many of the microbes in Norris are archaea.

Eukarya Within this domain are plants, animals, and fungi. Some of Norris's thermophiles—algae—also belong in this domain.

Viruses, which are not included in the three domains, also thrive in Yellowstone's hydrothermal features. The viruses here are different from other known viruses because they survive such extreme conditions.

Norris Geyser Basin

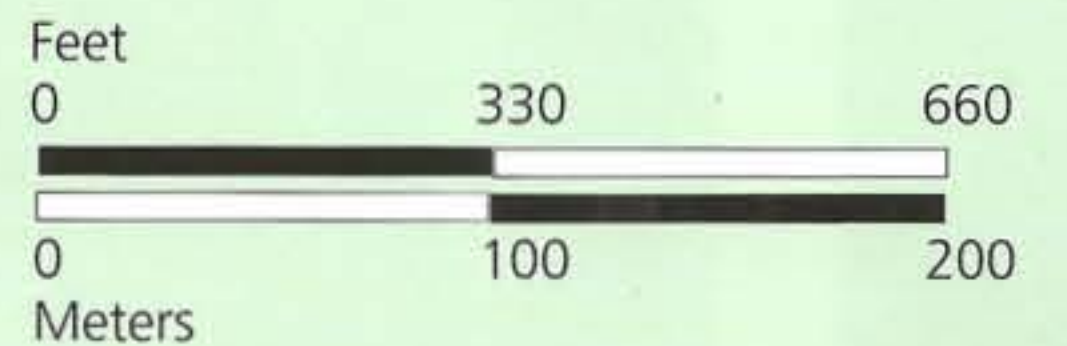


Steamboat Geyser in steam phase, 9 am, May 2, 2000



Legend

- Improved trail, may be paved; visitors using wheelchairs may require assistance
- Stairs, steep grade, or uneven ground
- Boardwalk, may require assistance
- Road
- Hydrothermal feature
- Information
- Restrooms
- Parking



Accessibility Information

Due to Norris Geyser Basin's rough terrain and highly changeable conditions, please expect uneven ground and steep grades that exceed 8 percent. Rocks and roots protrude into sections of dirt trail. Most of these sections are marked on the map, but may change. Proceed with extreme caution.

Area Trails

If you are staying in Norris Campground, a 1-mile trail connects the campground and geyser basin. This unpaved trail is mostly flat, well marked, and easy to follow. The geyser basin parking lot is typically full throughout summer, so using the trail can save you time and gasoline and help ease parking congestion.

If you began your visit at the geyser basin and wish to visit the Museum of the National Park Ranger, a historic soldier station, we suggest you use this connecting trail. An excellent view of the station, along with an exhibit, can be found at the turnout located on the main road approximately ½ mile (0.8 km) north of Norris Junction, on the road to Mammoth Hot Springs.

Geyser Basins: Windows to Earth's Interior

All of Yellowstone's hydrothermal areas are fueled by magma (molten rock) beneath the park. This magma heats water percolating down from the surface along fractures and faults. This superheated water rises back toward the surface, collecting into larger channels that serve as the "plumbing" for each hydrothermal feature.

Geysers form if the plumbing channel contains a constriction. Between eruptions, temperatures in the superheated, pressurized water beneath the constriction build up, creating increasing amounts of steam. Eventually the steam pushes water out of the constriction, water pressure deep in the system drops instantaneously, and the geyser erupts.

Hot springs are features with no plumbing constriction. Superheated water cools slightly as it reaches the surface, and is replaced by hotter water from deeper sources. This sets up a pattern of water circulation, which helps prevent the chain reaction leading to an eruption.

Fumaroles (steam vents) are Yellowstone's hottest surface features. Their underground channel systems penetrate the hot rock masses, but are generally dry. What little water does drain into the fumarole's plumbing converts instantly to steam.

Mudpots form when acid decomposes surrounding rock into clay. This clay mixes with water to form mud of varying consistency and color. Gases bubble and burst through the mud and create the playful plopping so characteristic of these features.

Hydrothermal activity may change before this guide is reprinted. For updates, ask rangers in the area, inquire at visitor centers, or visit the park's official website: www.nps.gov/yell.

Porcelain Basin

Rainbow colors, hissing steam, and pungent odors greet your senses in Porcelain Basin. This basin pulsates from steam and boiling water beneath the surface. Its features appear and disappear often, but some hot springs and geysers have become relatively stable features.

Take it all in from **Porcelain Basin**

Overlook. You might see a small geyser splashing, sometimes two or three, sometimes none. Notice the milky blue pools—they are saturated with silica, which is the primary component of glass. Norris's thermal waters contain the highest concentration of silica in Yellowstone. Some of the orange color results from minerals containing elements such as iron and arsenic. Thermophiles also create colors you see, such as orange, greenish-black, and emerald green.



As you descend into Porcelain Basin, you'll pass **Black Growler Steam Vent**, a steady column of steam. A strong steam vent has been in different locations on this hill for many years, and it has always been called Black Growler. No one knows why it disappears and reappears, but Black Growler always roars back.

The boardwalk across Porcelain Basin takes you over hot, acidic waters. It also provides a place to observe thermophile communities such as the streamers and mats populated by *Zygonium*, an alga dark on the surface but bright green beneath. It thrives in water of pH 2–3 and temperatures of 68–96°F. Also look for the movement of ephydrid flies and other insects feeding off thermophile communities.

Constant Geyser could catch you by surprise. Its eruptions burst 20–30 feet high but last barely ten seconds. One or more eruptions may occur within a few minutes of each other; the geyser may be quiet for 20 minutes or several hours.

When **Whirligig Geyser** erupts, its pulsing sound often can be heard around the basin. Its rust-orange color comes from iron that has been oxidized, in part, by thermophiles.

Pinwheel Geyser, seen from the overlook beyond Whirligig, hasn't erupted for many years. But its runoff channel provides one of the clearest thermal and chemical gradients in Norris. The brilliant green belongs to acid-tolerant thermophiles, including *Cyanidium*. This community begins when water cools to 100–126°F. Rust-red mats are colored by iron

Whirligig Geyser's hot runoff provides habitat for thermophiles forming rust-orange communities; Pinwheel's cooler runoff, coming in from the left, hosts green-colored algae



Congress Pool, empty in 1991 and overflowing in 2005

oxide. The boundary between green and brown mats occurs when acid-tolerant algae reach their upper temperature limit.

Return to the main path and continue around the lower part of Porcelain Basin. Look for tracks of bison and elk in damp areas. You'll pass **Whale's Mouth**, which is currently a quiet spring, and **Crackling Lake**, named for the popping sounds from springs on its southern shore. The **lodgepole pines** to your left were killed by thermal activity. Silica penetrates the trees and hardens their bases.

From the wooded hill, you can see other geysers and hot springs near Black Growler Steam Vent.

When you reach the asphalt path, turn right and then left onto a trail leading to **Congress Pool**. This hot spring was named

in 1891 when scientists from around the world converged upon Yellowstone for the Fifth International Geological Congress. Its activity varies from a steaming, dry vent to a boiling murky hot spring to an over-flowing blue pool. It was one of the first pools discovered to contain *Sulfolobus*, a thermophile that uses sulfur for energy and turns hydrogen sulfide to sulfuric acid in hot acidic water. Newly discovered viruses have been found using *Sulfolobus* as their host.

At the junction, turn right to find **Porcelain Springs**, an ever-changing area. It may be full of water from new springs or geysers, or it could be dry and quiet.

As you circle back across Porcelain Basin, look for small patches of brilliant blue. They are salts containing sulfur, arsenic, and boron.

Hurricane Vent once rivaled Black Growler in steam and noise. It has also been boiling and full of steam, with a small waterfall on the far side.

Take your time on the steep climb back to the museum. **Ledge Geyser** may be spouting from its several vents. Its rare eruptions send water 80 feet or more over the basin.

Porcelain Springs, March 2005



Back Basin

Echinus Geyser as it appeared in 1989



In contrast to Porcelain Basin, Back Basin is forested and its features are more scattered and isolated. Notice the young lodgepole pines growing up among the remains of a fire that burned through the area in 1988. Their abundant growth provides ample evidence of the resiliency of Yellowstone's ecosystem.

The magnificent color of **Emerald Spring** comes from the inherent blue of the water combined with the yellow of the sulfur-coated pool. The water in this 27-foot deep pool is so hot—close to boiling—that only the most heat-tolerant thermophiles can survive.

In sulfur-rich hot springs, such as Emerald Spring, some microorganisms use sulfur as their energy source. Byproducts from these reactions can be used by other microbes. This kind of “recycling” ties the various microorganisms into diverse functioning communities.

Days, months, or years pass between the major eruptions of **Steamboat Geyser**. The world's tallest active geyser, Steamboat throws water more than 300 feet high, showering viewers and drenching the walkway. For hours following its rare 3–40 minute major eruptions, Steamboat thunders with steam. As befitting such an awesome event, full eruptions are entirely unpredictable. More commonly, it

ejects water in frequent bursts of 10 to 40 feet.

Cistern Spring and Steamboat Geyser are linked underground—a fact confirmed in 1983 when Cistern began emptying after each major eruption of Steamboat. Otherwise, Cistern is a beautiful blue pool with constant overflow. Its waters deposit as much as ½ inch of sinter each year. Look at the trees around and below this spring; the silica-rich water of Cistern is slowly killing them.

As you walk up to Echinus, notice the boiling pools on the hill. **Black Pit Spring** began as a group of small steam vents in the mid 1970s.

Echinus (e-KI-nus) Geyser is named for its deposits, which look like the spines of echinoderms such as sea urchins or sea stars. Iron oxides cause the red-orange color around the pool and along the runoff channel. Echinus is the largest acidic geyser known; its waters are pH 3–4, almost as acidic as vinegar. Its eruptions are now months to years apart, but could become frequent again. The viewing platforms accommodated crowds that gathered when Echinus was frequent and predictable.

After Echinus, the walkway takes you past a number of hydrothermal features. You are traversing dangerous ground. Do not leave the walkways—boiling water may lie beneath the ground.



Vixen Geyser, 1995

Beyond Yellow Funnel, the trail begins a route new in 2004. Previously, it crossed the flats to Pearl Geyser. However, in 2003 this area became superheated—enough to begin toasting boardwalks and overheating visitors' feet—and a new feature began throwing scalding, acidic mud onto the trail. Ground temperatures continue to exceed 200°F, the boiling point of water at this elevation. The new route takes you around this area, behind Porkchop Geyser, and on to Pearl Geyser.

Porkchop Geyser was once a small hot spring that some people said occasionally erupted. It began spouting continuously in 1985. Then, in September 1989, Porkchop exploded, throwing rocks more than 200 feet. Afterward, it became a gently roiling hot spring. In July 2003, Porkchop roiled as if in eruption. This activity, which probably was caused by an increased discharge of carbon dioxide, ceased within a few days.

Puff 'n Stuff Geyser often chugs and sprays water a few feet.

Although you can observe the steam from **Green Dragon Spring** from the main path, descend the lower path to fully appreciate its bubbling gassy water and to glimpse its sulfur-lined cave.

Blue Mud Steam Vent, which began as a powerful steam vent, can still be muddy and dry—or muddy and overflowing.

Yellow Funnel Spring often is roiling and murky. It can also be calm and clear, or dry and steamy. At one time, its pool was lined with sulfur, which accounts for its colorful name.

Porkchop Geyser
August 1989



Pearl Geyser is a beauty—full or empty. Its eruptions can spray water 8 feet high. When it is empty, you can view its colorful formations and listen to its underground gurgling.

Between here and Tantalus Creek, the boardwalk passes **Vixen Geyser**, usually a slightly-steaming hole in the ground on the right side of the trail. If active, you may hear gurgling below the surface and see steam rising—or you may witness a brief, narrow, and tall eruption.

At the junction, turn right to view Corporal Geyser, Veteran Geyser, and Cistern Spring before ascending the steep stairs back to the museum. Or go straight to view another small group of hydrothermal features. This route is longer but much less steep than the stairs.

Palpitator Spring seems to be constantly beating like your heart, with large “palpitations” caused by gas bubbles doming the surface. It has been known to drain completely for several hours, then refill and begin palpitating again.

According to P.W. Norris (*see at right*), **Monarch Geyser’s** eruptions in the 1880s shook the geyser basin and discharged huge amounts of water. Monarch remained active until the early 20th century, and resumed much smaller eruptions in the mid 1990s. An earthquake may have caused its increased activity, but the change was short-lived. Today it quietly overflows.

Minute Geyser spouts vigorously 1–3 feet above its crater—much less activity than during the time of stagecoaches. Visitors waiting for coaches amused themselves by tossing coins and other objects into the geyser. Over time, this vandalism plugged the geyser’s plumbing, effectively killing it. No one can predict if Minute Geyser will ever again display its former power.

From here, the trail climbs slowly up the forested hill. Look for a short spur to the left, which takes you to an unnamed geyser. After passing this feature, the trail begins to offer views of the East Fork of Tantalus Creek and Porcelain Basin, before reconnecting with the trail up to the museum.



Norris Geyser Basin is named for P. W. Norris, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park from 1877–1882. He recorded this area’s features in detail (*see Monarch Geyser description, at left*). Norris also oversaw construction of some of the park’s first roads, some following Native American trails.

Animals at Norris

Like other hydrothermal areas in Yellowstone, Norris provides a warm respite from winter for bison and elk. They can also find plants growing here year-round and water to drink.

Watch for bison in the spring; they can seem to suddenly appear as they walk about the basin.

Elk give birth to their calves in May. Do not approach calves; adults fiercely defend their young. Bull elk in the fall are also dangerous.

Look and listen for killdeer. They nest on bare ground and will call in alarm if visitors are close by. Also look for swallows, which fly over the basin catching insects to eat.



Killdeer nest here

Norris Geyser Basin is home to many insects associated with thermophiles. It also provides habitat for colorful dragonflies. Look for them in grassy areas near Crackling Lake in Porcelain Basin and Puff 'n Stuff Geyser in Back Basin.

For More Information

www.nps.gov/yell

If you would like to learn more about geology and hydrothermal features, these and other items are sold by the Yellowstone Association in visitor centers:

The Geysers of Yellowstone, T. Scott Bryan

Life at High Temperatures, Dr. Thomas Brock

Interpreting the Landscape of Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks,
John N. Good and Kenneth L. Pierce

Seen & Unseen: Discovering the Microbes of Yellowstone, Kathy Sheehan et al.

Windows into the Earth: The Geologic Story of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks,
Robert B. Smith and Lee J. Siegel

DVDs: *Yellowstone: A Symphony of Fire and Water*
The Complete Yellowstone

The Thermal Biology Institute at Montana State University–Bozeman contributed technical information about geochemistry and microbiology. Photos: Steamboat, NPS/Lang&Dick; Sunday Geyser, Porcelain Springs, Congress 1991, Vixen, *Cyanidium*, *Zygonium* courtesy C. Duckworth; sulfur, NPS/Canter; Congress 2005, Porcelain Springs 2005, NPS/Duckworth; Echinus, NPS/Harry; Killdeer, NPS/Crockett; remainder by NPS/Peaco. Map revision courtesy Dave Linthicum.



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