Silverman proved that unless the second iterate has a totally ramified fixed point, a morphism on the projective line does not have any orbit containing infinitely many integral points. This result has been extended in many directions, including more quantitative versions, some uniformity results, and a few higher-dimensional generalizations. Here, we discuss integral points in orbits on \( \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \), incorporating some results from affine algebraic geometry. (Received January 29, 2019)