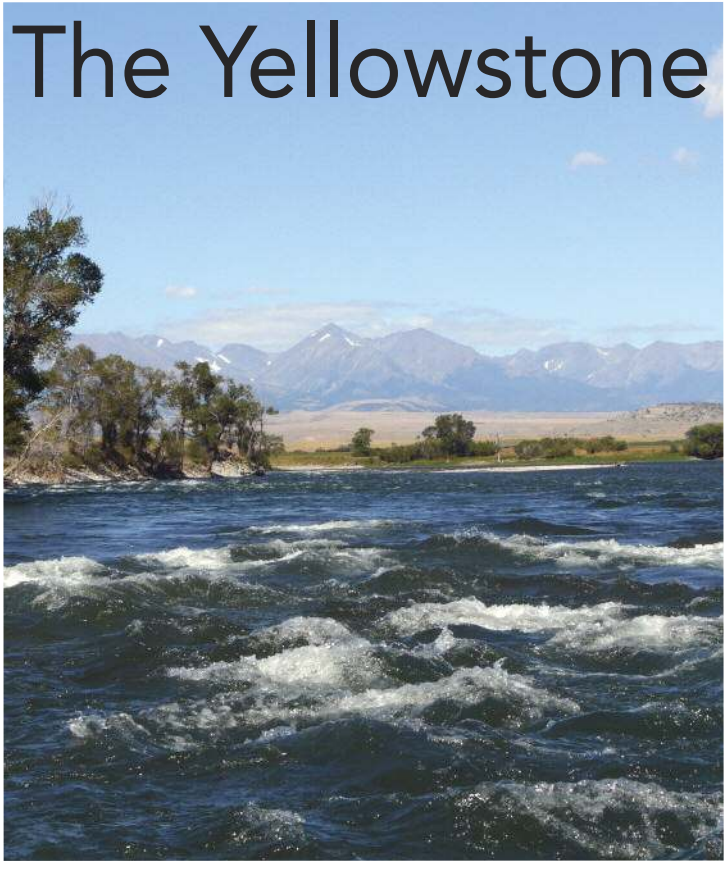
The Yellowstone



Your Guide to Conservation Recreation Education Resources

presented by

THI

TROUT HEADWATERS, INC.

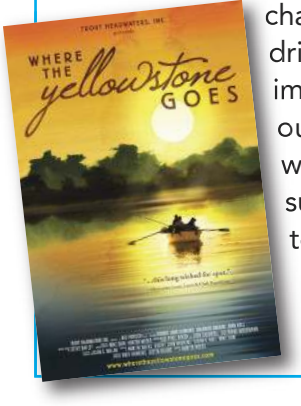
Experience *EcoBlu*™

EXPERIENCE *EcoBlu*™

The Yellowstone - No Better Place

"In the end we will conserve only what we love.
We will love only what we understand.
We will understand only what we are taught." – Baba Dioum

The legendary Yellowstone River is the view from the windows of our Paradise Valley, Montana, headquarters. For Trout Headwaters, sponsoring the river adventure film *"Where the Yellowstone Goes"* was a perfect fit. The film captures the magnificence and the spirit of the Yellowstone River along with the characters the small crew encounters as they float more than 600 miles in a hand-built drift boat. We believe this film will continue to advance understanding, love and, most importantly, conservation of this precious resource. Conservation is at the very core of our efforts at THI where we work to restore, renew and repair rivers, streams and wetlands. Whether you enjoy walking along the Yellowstone's banks, resting a fly on its surface, or finding inspiration in the panoramic vistas, know that you, too, can contribute to the conservation of this national treasure. The Yellowstone – there's no better place.



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YELLOWSTONE RIVER VALLEY

A Land of Extremes

- Elevations in the Yellowstone River Basin range from Granite Peak at 12,799 feet in the Beartooth Mountains to about 1,850 feet near the Yellowstone's mouth in North Dakota.
- Topography varies from mountain ranges and high plateaus, to intermontane basins, gently rolling plains and sharply-dissected badlands.
- Annual temperature extremes range from about -30°F (winter) to hotter than 100°F (summer).
- Mean annual precipitation ranges from more than 60 inches in the mountains near Yellowstone National Park to less than six inches in the Clarks Fork Yellowstone River Valley.
- Grassland and semiarid grazing land dominate, but desert, shrubland, cropland, forest, and alpine meadows are also found.

What's in a Name?

Named ***Mi tse a-da-zi***, or Yellow Rock River by the Minnetaree Indians for the yellow sandstone bluffs along its lower reaches, and later called ***"Roche Jaune"*** or ***"Pierre Jaune"*** by French fur traders, it was explorers Lewis and Clark who used the English version ***"Yellow Stone"*** during their Corps of Discovery expedition (1804-1806).

The Gallatin Range looms in the distance beyond the Yellowstone in Paradise Valley.

Where *Does* the Yellowstone Go?

One of the most remarkable features of the Yellowstone River is that it is free of dams for its entire 692 miles, making it the longest free-flowing river in the lower 48.

Spanning three states, the iconic Yellowstone River rises in Wyoming, on the edge of Yellowstone National Park, flows northward through the park into Montana, emerging from the mountains near Livingston, where it continues across the state, until eventually feeding into the Missouri River in North Dakota.

The Yellowstone's huge watershed drains one-third of Montana. Encompassing some 70,100 square miles, the region surrounding the river is known as the Yellowstone Valley. Significant development over the last two centuries has not impaired the valley's ability to support more than 70 species of mammals and an estimated 2,000 species of plant life.

Despite its popularity for real estate, agricultural, and recreational uses, the Yellowstone has remained one of the most natural, pristine waterways in North America. Its ecological, economic and cultural value continues to grow with the development of the Yellowstone Valley.

The Yellowstone River flows from the Yellowstone National Park boundary to the North Dakota border.

Taking on Tomorrow... *Today*

The Yellowstone River Basin provides critical aquatic habitat for fish and wildlife as well as endless recreational opportunities. However, challenges to the overall health and wellbeing of the river arise constantly. From proposed mining operations in the headwaters of the Yellowstone's major tributaries to reduced stream flows, continued development poses serious threats to the Yellowstone's ecosystem; threats which will damage freshwater habitats and affect the enjoyment and use of the river for everyone. Among the most alarming challenges the Yellowstone faces are:

- Reduced water quality caused by run-off and discharge from regional gold, platinum, palladium, and coal mining operations.
- Increased salinity in the river associated with coal and natural gas extraction which impacts fish, wildlife and ecosystems.
- Diminished water supply for both instream and offstream uses due to growing agricultural and municipal demands.
- Threatened native trout populations in the river due to reduced stream flows, decreased habitat availability and introduced hatchery (non-native) trout.
- Detrimental bank erosion resulting from the riprap (broken rock and concrete rubble) used to armor the riverbanks in an attempt to prevent bank failures.

Industry encroaches on the Yellowstone River.

Working Together to Protect the Yellowstone

It takes more than landowners or government agencies to protect our priceless water resources -- it takes a collaborative, concerned effort -- a conservation village. You can be a partner in this effort to conserve and protect the Yellowstone. Simple steps you can take to help include:

- ☑ Participate in local stream clean-ups and local river bank (riparian) restoration projects.
- ☑ Don't litter, and pick up any trash you see to keep it from blowing into streams, rivers and wetlands.
- ☑ Keep your lawn, garden and driveway chemical and oil-free to prevent toxins from washing into streams.
- ☑ Harsh household chemicals are more than harsh, they're *toxic*, so don't pour them down the drain or out in your yard. Rid your home of the worst ones and learn more about safer solutions.
- ☑ Pick up after your pets and toss it in the can. Bacteria from pet poo is measurable and harmful to our rivers.
- ☑ Keep nature in your neighborhood: help restore habitats, report illegal dumping, and read up on regional polices, healthy streams, and endangered aquatic species.
- ☑ Stay informed. Get involved. Check out some of the organizations that you can support, listed on page 28. Read the THI Blog where we explore current issues affecting the nation's water resources, subscribe to: **troutheadwaters.com/clubecoblu**.

  And follow us on Twitter!

  @troutheadwaters

A Natural Balance

"When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world." – John Muir

A river is dynamic, constantly flexing its muscle and adapting, forever adjusting its level, flow and course. This is simply nature's balancing act at work. It is the beautiful and compelling force that draws us to the river, to live, work or play. But what happens when our actions impact a river, upsetting nature's balance? Well-intentioned but misguided development, or poorly planned intervention along a river's edge, can cause more harm than good, often with far-reaching environmental and economic consequences. Fortunately, damaged freshwater resources *can* be rehabilitated; the river *can* regain its balance and become a productive, valuable ecosystem. At THI our approach to restoring rivers and wetlands is, "First, *Do No Harm*," and second, look to nature as our guide in designing sustainable solutions. As we gaze upon the mighty Yellowstone River from our headquarters in Paradise Valley, Montana, we are reminded that there are steps we can all take to minimize our impact while enjoying everything that a river -- and nature -- gives us. Isn't it all about balance?

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A Healthy River Ecosystem = High Yield, High Return

A healthy river ecosystem is a generous ecosystem: clean water, clean air, and fertile soil are the priceless benefits that we reap. Each member of the intricate freshwater community plays a critical role in maintaining a healthy, productive river system:

- Low-lying floodplains and wetlands store and slow floodwaters, retain soil moisture, trapping and removing sediment and pollutants.
- Stable river- and streambanks provide fish and wildlife breeding habitats, reduce erosion, moderate water temperatures, and help maintain good water quality.
- Healthy, natural vegetation in riparian areas stabilizes and reinforces streambanks, attracts wildlife for water, food, and nesting habitat; increases forage production for livestock. Vegetation along streams provides shelter for aquatic habitats, and reduces water velocity and water's erosive energy during floods.

Healthy, stable banks and vegetation indicate a healthy river ecosystem.

How to balance the impact of inevitable freshwater development and recreational interest? We can achieve balance by expanding efforts now to protect and restore these natural river ecosystems. Consider it a "conservation bargain" - a small investment that yields large returns. The benefits are clear: with improved water quality and quantity comes productive fish and wildlife habitats, improved riverside property values, and enhanced recreational opportunities like fishing, boating and wildlife viewing. *Win. Win. Win.* Now, that's what we call a solid return on investment.

Floodplains - Essential to Ecosystem

Healthy floodplains rely directly on vital, intact buffers, which cradle a freshwater resource, and provide valuable ecosystem functions like storm water filtration, vegetation regeneration, flood prevention and erosion control. How quickly nature's balance dramatically shifts when man intervenes either through development activities or defensive action taken during floods. Actions which adversely impact the buffers, floodplains and the entire ecosystem include:

- Building residential/commercial structures and roads in riparian zones dramatically reduces the floodplain's ability to store and slow floodwaters, or absorb sediment or contaminants like pesticides.
- Removing vegetation decreases natural water storage capability, hastens runoff, creates unstable banks, and destroys areas for spawning, nesting, feeding and migration for fish and wildlife.
- Erecting dikes, levees and drainage systems starve wetland areas and accelerate bank erosion.
- Straightening a naturally meandering watercourse accelerates water movement, invites downstream flooding issues, destroys fish and wildlife habitats, and reduces recreational value.
- Dumping broken rock, cement or other hard materials - called riprap - to shore up eroding riverbanks causes more erosion to downstream banks, potentially undermining bridges or other valuable infrastructure, and preventing wetland saturation.

Riprap - Back to the Stone Age

"Bank stabilization" - the words may mean one thing to those on Wall Street but to those who live and work along a river the phrase takes on a whole new meaning: preventing riverbank erosion. So while the intent of hardscaping with riprap along a bank is to provide spot erosion control, evidence is overwhelming that it causes undesirable consequences to the long-term health of our streams and rivers. The hard surface of riprap serves as a barrier between the water and the naturally absorbent floodplain. Riprap deflects the energy of the water flow, redirecting it toward another bank, typically causing a new erosion problem. The knee-jerk reaction is the introduction of more riprap. As more natural vegetation is replaced with unnatural riprap, floodwaters rush over banks prompting the need for additional flood-retaining levees. The cumulative result is a river robbed of its floodplain and unable to sustain the natural processes that are essential to maintaining a dynamic and healthy river ecosystem.

Riprap dumped along the riverbank.

A new, more enlightened, approach to river management attempts to strip away artificial alterations. Restoration methods using sustainable, natural materials provides a glimpse of what the river may have looked like generations ago.

Floods Along the Yellowstone

Back-to-back 100-year flood events on the Yellowstone in the 1990's caused a frenzy of defensive activity along the river. Expensive, hard riprap materials were installed causing a domino effect as the trend to riprap rolled downstream. Thankfully, in the years since the flurry of hardscaping on the Yellowstone, state regulatory agencies, landowners, and conservationists are finding common ground in their shared interest in fostering a naturally functioning river.

This bank, stripped of much natural vegetation, erodes and deteriorates despite the riprap.

Restored and stabilized with natural vegetation, the same riverbank now withstands erosion and fosters wildlife habitats.

CONSERVATION CORE

Developing Solutions for Sustainable Restoration

At THI, we are intent on reversing the riprap hardscape trend. We've pioneered and patented techniques and scientific processes which re-introduce nature as part of the restoration solution. Like never before, sustainability is transforming river management. To stabilize banks, soft-scaping with plant materials provides an ecologically superior alternative to rock or concrete riprap. Vegetation, often combined with natural fabrics or other erosion control materials, increase soil resistance to the erosive force of water. Soft-scaping stabilization and restoration methods provide an ecologically-superior alternative to rock and concrete riprap. These low-impact, and generally lower-cost methods can provide effective stream bank stabilization while minimizing damage and disruption to instream and upland habitats.

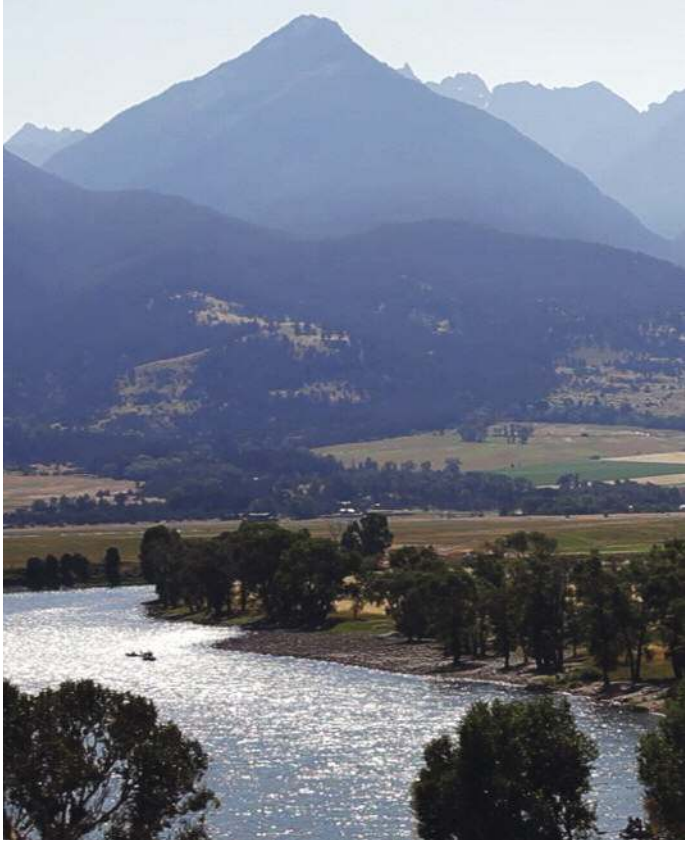
What's more is that these biotechnical techniques have the potential to self-repair and strengthen over time since they are living systems. Biotechnical methods are considered especially appropriate for environmentally sensitive areas where improved recreation, aesthetics, fish and wildlife habitat, or native plants are highly desirable. In contrast to armored stream banks, free-flowing rivers with

The THI team uses a holistic, multidisciplinary approach to

healthy, vegetated floodplains maintain natural flow regimes, which cue certain spawning, nesting, feeding, and migration behaviors for fish and wildlife.

We are proud to be at the forefront of this accumulating bank of technical knowledge with proven successes that are enabling agencies, communities and landholders to use sustainable, natural materials to improve stream bank stability with confidence.

assess freshwater ecosystem damage and to design and deliver customized, sustainable restoration or enhancement.



TIPS for LANDHOLDERS

What You Need to Know *NOW*

DO take the time to understand area floodplain regulations and liability if you are purchasing or constructing a home near a river, stream or wetland.

DON'T remove the stabilizing plant growth around stream banks or wetland areas.

DO utilize professional resources and teams to assist you when stabilizing a riverbank, flood prevention, or enhancing a freshwater environment.

DON'T build structures or roads within a floodplain.

DO consider cost-share programs and conservation easements to offset costs if you are making improvements.

Protecting Freshwater

As freshwater resources become more precious and finite, the need for action, repair, and restoration increases. Often, minimum standards set by governments and other regulatory agencies do not provide an adequate level of protection for our freshwater resources. Only certain reaches of streams and rivers are fully protected, such as those inside the boundaries of national parks. Many activities that are harmful to water quality are still exempted from regulation. For example, stream corridor protection along the Yellowstone River is mandated by more than a half dozen laws that create a confusing and aggravating process both for property owners and for local agencies to interpret and enforce.

So what more can be done? Private landowners play a key role in restoring and protecting streams and rivers through the important tools of private lands conservation, creating and protecting riparian buffers and resource banks. In best case scenarios, these efforts can result in protection of large areas, creating a valuable ecological refuge with a significant and lasting impact on the ecosystem.

Gilbert M. Grosvenor of the National Geographic Society said, "Fresh water is the tie that binds every living thing, as vital to life as air." Indeed. And as progress marches ever forward, it is imperative that freshwater conservation and restoration activities focus on repair, renewal, and preservation.

Experience the Yellowstone River

"Rivers must have been the guides which conducted the footsteps of the first travelers. They are the constant lure…" - Henry David Thoreau

Whether you seek and find spiritual renewal in a quiet moment along a river's edge, or thrive on adventurous activities like fishing, boating or wildlife viewing, rivers create experiences that last a lifetime. How do we ensure that our rivers remain healthy so that future generations can explore and enjoy them as we do? Proper stewardship and thoughtful planning regarding development and use can preserve our rivers for generations to come. Whether your destination is the Yellowstone or another river that you love spending time on, we encourage you to enjoy all that the river gives you; value and conserve its resources and abundance; respect and preserve its itinerant nature. Taking these fundamental precepts to heart can guide our actions today to help ensure viable, healthier rivers for those who will follow tomorrow. This can be our legacy.

Go experience a river.

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Boating on the Yellowstone

From Gardiner, Montana to the North Dakota border, the Yellowstone is a magnificent resource for boating. Above Highway 89 near the mouth of the Shields River, the Yellowstone is closed to motorboats over 10 hp. There are several irrigation diversions to be aware of on the river as well. All motorboats, personal watercraft and sailboats over 12' and longer must be properly registered and display numbers and decals. Here are a few helpful web pages:

Yellowstone Boating Safety and Equipment Checklist:
fwp.mt.gov/education/youth/lewisAndClark/planner/waterSafety.html

Complete Montana Boating Regulations:
fwp.mt.gov/recreation/regulations/boating/default.html

Boating Access Sites on the Yellowstone River:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/default.html?action=getDetailedReport&id=q_Yellowstone_River__1039825479787

See pages 28-30 for more Yellowstone resources!

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

Stream Access Law

The Montana Stream Access Law says that anglers, floaters and other recreationists in Montana have full use of most natural waterways between the high water marks for fishing and floating, along with swimming and other river or stream-related activities. In 1984, the Montana Supreme Court held that the streambed of any river or stream that has the capability to be used for recreation can be accessed by the public regardless of whether the river is navigable or who owns the streambed property.

Get more details at: fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/access/streamAccess.htm

See pages 28-30 for more Yellowstone resources!

GO FISH

Angling the Yellowstone

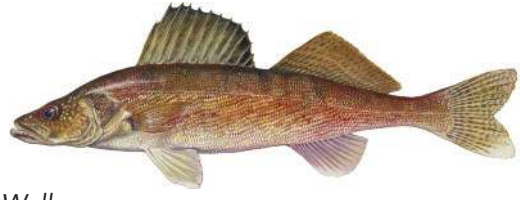
The Yellowstone River offers some of the world's best trout fishing. In Montana the Yellowstone is officially classed as a blue ribbon trout stream from Yellowstone Park to the confluence with the Boulder River near Livingston, and from the mouth of Rosebud Creek, near the town of Rosebud, east to the North Dakota border. The lack of dams along the river provides for excellent trout habitat from high inside Yellowstone Park, downstream through Gardiner, Paradise Valley, Livingston, and to Big Timber, a stretch of nearly 200 miles. The Yellowstone varies in width from 74 feet to 300 feet, so fishing is typically done by boat.

See page 29 for a detailed listing of helpful resource links for fishing on the Yellowstone!

Common Yellowstone Fish Species

The most productive stretch of water is through Paradise Valley in Montana, especially near Livingston, which produces brown trout, rainbow trout and native cutthroat trout as well as Rocky Mountain whitefish. From Billings downstream to the North Dakota border, anglers seek burbot, channel catfish, paddlefish, sauger, smallmouth bass, and walleye.

Brown trout



Walleye

Rainbow trout

Channel catfish

Illustrations: Duane Raver/USFWS

YOUR HELP NEEDED

Invasive Species and Disease Prevention

Whirling Disease

Whirling disease is a bacterial parasite now found in many waters in Montana that causes deformities and increased mortality in trout. To help prevent the spread of whirling disease:

- Remove all mud and aquatic plants from your vehicle, boat, anchor, trailer and axles, waders, boots, and fishing gear before departing a fishing access site or boat dock;

- Drain all water from your boat and equipment -- including coolers, buckets, and live wells before departing a fishing access site or boat dock;
- Dry your boat and equipment between river trips;
- It is unlawful to transport fish from one body of water to another;
- It is unlawful to use parts of trout, salmon, or whitefish for bait;
- Do not collect or use sculpins for bait.

Get more information at:
fwp.mt.gov/ fishing/guide/ethics/

Illegal Aquatic Species

Moving live fish or aquatic invertebrates (insects) from one body of water to another is actually a crime. You can be arrested and fined for any such activity in the state of Montana. There are important reasons for this law:

- Introduced fish may compete with native or already established species.
- Introduced fish may behave differently in a new habitat -- they may not improve and are likely to harm the fishery.
- Introduced fish may hybridize (interbreed) with established species.
- Introduced fish may carry and spread new diseases and parasites.
- Introduced fish may actually alter the existing habitat.
- Illegal introductions can raise management costs by requiring planting more or larger fish or even chemical rehabilitation to maintain or restore the fishery. The result is less fishing opportunity and higher costs for anglers.

Get more information at:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/ethics/illegalintro.html

Nuisance Aquatic Species – Inspect, Clean and Dry

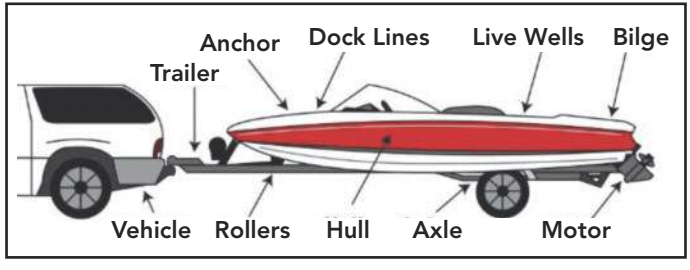
Montanans and visitors need to be aware that aquatic diseases and invasive species can easily spread from one water body to the other. Anglers, boaters and their equipment can transport these pests. It takes only one mistake to infest a new area. To protect Montana's waters and native aquatic species, please follow these guidelines:

- **INSPECT** - After leaving a lake or stream, inspect your boat, engine, trailer, anchor, waders, and other fishing and boating gear for mud, water, and vegetation that could carry aquatic invasive species.

- **CLEAN** - Completely remove all mud, water, and vegetation you find. Boaters should use a pressurized power sprayer, found at most do-it-yourself car washes. The hot water helps kill organisms and the pressure removes mud and vegetation. No need to use soap or chemicals.

- **DRY** - Aquatic invaders can survive only in water and wet areas. By drying your boating and fishing equipment thoroughly, you will kill most invasive species. The longer you can keep your boat, trailer, waders, wading boots, and other equipment outside in the hot sun between fishing trips, the better.

Get more information at:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/ANS/



Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks recommends these key areas to Inspect, Clean and Dry on any watercraft.

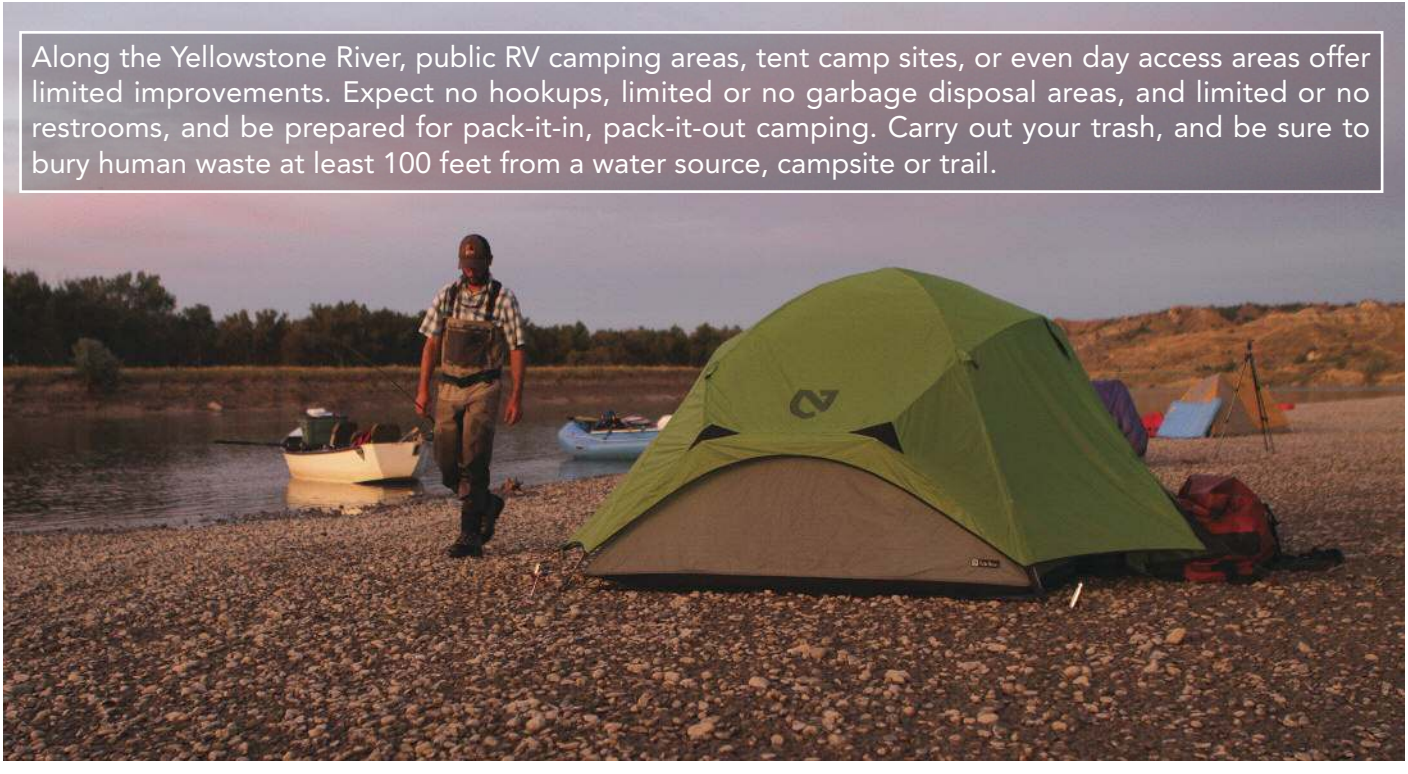
Hunting on the Yellowstone

Hunting opportunities abound along the Yellowstone River, primarily in the fall, with good hunter access via private lands, block management areas (BMAs), and both state and federal public lands. For example, Yellowstone River State Park, a relatively new state park and wildlife management area 30 miles from Billings, Mont., opened up more than 9,400 acres of hunting, hiking, and wildlife watching, as well as Yellowstone River fishing. The site includes five miles of wooded Yellowstone River shoreline. Currently undeveloped, the park provides an ideal spot for hiking the day away. Sandstone bluffs overlook the Yellowstone River while deep canyons and ponderosa pine-lined coulees dot the landscape. The area provides habitat for mourning doves, meadowlarks, mallards, Canada geese, wild turkeys, pheasants, sage grouse, sharptailed grouse, Hungarian partridge, mule deer, whitetail deer, pronghorn antelope, and even an occasional elk.

For safety, boaters and anglers need to be aware of peak hunting seasons for big game and waterfowl. Montana Fish, Wildlife & Park's Hunter's Toolkit is a good place to start; go to: fwp.mt.gov/hunting/hunterAccess/toolkit.html.

Pack it In, Pack it Out on the Yellowstone

Along the Yellowstone River, public RV camping areas, tent camp sites, or even day access areas offer limited improvements. Expect no hookups, limited or no garbage disposal areas, and limited or no restrooms, and be prepared for pack-it-in, pack-it-out camping. Carry out your trash, and be sure to bury human waste at least 100 feet from a water source, campsite or trail.



WILDLIFE VIEWING ON THE YELLOWSTONE

Common Wildlife Species

The vast and varied Yellowstone River Basin is home to hundreds of species of birds, mammals, and aquatic species. Known for its abundant and diverse wildlife populations, wildlife viewing in the valley is like nowhere else in the lower 48 states. Elk, mule deer, wolves, bison, pronghorn antelope, grizzly bear, black bear, coyote, mountain lions, bighorn sheep, moose, marmot, bald eagles, and cutthroat trout, all inhabit the Yellowstone Valley.

A beaver snacks on a leaf.

A pronghorn antelope.

A watchful bull moose.

Bald eagles on the lookout.

VISIT

Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone is the nation's first national park! Exploring, learning, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing and witnessing one of nature's most awesome displays - Old Faithful Geyser - are just a few of the experiences you can enjoy during your visit. Learn more at nps.gov/yell.

YELLOWSTONE CONSERVATION RESOURCES

Learn More - Get Involved!

Today, there's no better place than the Yellowstone, but we're going to have to work together to keep it that way. You can help to ensure the Yellowstone River remains a vibrant, valuable freshwater resource and destination. We urge you to learn more about conservation along the Yellowstone and to get involved! Here are a few of our favorite resources:

Western Watersheds Project
westernwatersheds.org

Montana River Action
montanariveraction.org

American Rivers
americanrivers.org

Yellowstone River Conservation District Council
yellowstonerivercouncil.org

Greater Yellowstone Coalition
greateryellowstone.org

Yellowstone River Parks Association
yrpa.org

Our Favorite Yellowstone Fishing Web Resources

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/

Recommended Topic links:
Fishing Etiquette & Ethics:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/ethics/

Fishing Regulations on the Yellowstone:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/regulations/default.html

Fishing License Application:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/license/default.html

Fishing License Fee and Requirements:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/regulations/

Fishing Access Sites on the Yellowstone:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/waterbodyDetail.html?llid=1039825479787

Montana Angler Education:
fwp.mt.gov/education/angler/

Montana Stream Access Guide
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/access/streamAccess.html

Whirling Disease
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/ethics/

Illegal Aquatic Species
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/ethics/illegalintro.html

Nuisance Aquatic Species
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/ANS/

Hunter's Toolkit
fwp.mt.gov/hunting/hunterAccess/toolkit.html

Yellowstone Boating Safety and Equipment Checklist:
fwp.mt.gov/education/youth/lewisAndClark/planner/waterSafety.html

Complete Montana Boating Regulations:
fwp.mt.gov/recreation/regulations/boating/default.html

Boating Access Sites on the Yellowstone River:
fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/default.html?action=getDetailedReport&id=q_Yellowstone_River__1039825479787

Resource Directory

The Yellowstone falls under the following regulatory districts for fishing and boating: Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks Region 3, Region 5 and Region 7, FWP Central Fishing District, FWP Eastern Fishing District, and the National Park Service.

Handy Phone Numbers and Contacts (emergency, agencies, non-compliance contacts):

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
1420 East 6th Avenue
PO BOX 200701
Helena MT 59620-0701
(406) 444-2449

Non-Compliance Tip Line
1-800-TIP-MONT
(1-800-847-6668)

FWP Region 3 Office
1400 South 19th
Bozeman, MT 59718
Phone: (406) 994-4042
Phone: (406) 994-4043
Fax: (406) 994-4090
Email: fwprg3@mt.gov

FWP Region 5 Office
2300 Lake Elmo Drive
Billings, MT 59105
Phone: (406) 247-2940
Fax: (406) 248-5026
Email: fwprg52@mt.gov

FWP Region 7 Headquarters
352 I-94 Business Loop
Miles City, MT 59301
Phone: (406) 234-0900
Fax: (406) 234-4368
Email: fwprg72@mt.gov

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Omaha District
1616 Capitol Ave., Ste. 9000
Omaha, NE 68128
1-888-835-5971

Gear Up!

Official Trout Heads Gear Now Available!

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Livingston • Montana

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WHERE THE yellowstone GOES

Where the Yellowstone Goes follows a 30-day drift boat journey down the Yellowstone in this thoughtful exploration of life on America's great undammed river. By Director Hunter Weeks.

Catch a screening at a theater near you. DVD, Blu-ray and soundtrack available.
wheretheyellowstonegoes.com

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