

P.O. Box 201800 \* 1515 East Sixth Avenue \* Helena, MT 59620-1800 \* fax 406.444.0266 \* tel 406.444.5363 \* http://mtnhp.org

October 15, 2021

Kathy Thompson 851 Bridger Drive Suite 1 Bozeman, MT 59715

Dear Kathy Thompson,

Thank you for your request for Natural Heritage information for Pedestrian Bridge Fleshman and Yellowstone, located at Fleshman Creek at 45 40"07"N 110 32"27"W Yellowston River at 45 39"57"N 110 32"20"W. Included with this letter is an Environmental Summary report PDF and a companion Excel workbook summarizing information managed in the Montana Natural Heritage Program's (MTNHP) databases for: (1) species occurrences; (2) other observed species without Species Occurrences; (3) other species potentially present based on their range, presence of associated habitats, or predictive distribution model output if available; (4) structured surveys (organized efforts following a protocol capable of detecting one or more species); (5) land cover mapped as ecological systems; (6) wetland and riparian mapping; (7) land management categories; and (8) biological reports associated with plant and animal observations. The PDF report contains introductory materials and limitations associated with the use of each of these data types, a list of additional information resources, data use terms and conditions, and suggested contacts. The Excel workbook contains worksheets for each data type that can be easily sorted to summarize particular information needs. In addition to these materials, we have included a compilation of one page snapshots containing general description, habitat, spatial and temporal distribution, and conservation status information for each species listed in the species occurrence, other observed species, and other potential species sections of the Environmental Summary report. These three field guide compilations are excerpted from the full accounts found on the Montana Field Guide http://fieldguide.mt.gov for general reference use and, if desired, as appendices to environmental review documents.

Please keep in mind the following when using and interpreting the enclosed information:

- (1) This information is intended for distribution or use only within your department, agency, or business. Please see the Data Use Terms and Conditions in the Environmental Summary report PDF for additional guidelines.
- (2) Our minimum search area for standard information requests consists of the requested area buffered by an additional mile in order to capture records that may be immediately adjacent to the requested area. Please let us know if a buffer greater than 1 mile would be of use to your efforts.

- (3) Additional information on animal, plant, and lichen species and ecological systems in Montana is available on the Montana Field Guide at http://fieldguide.mt.gov/
- (4) In addition to the information you receive from us, we encourage you to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies in the area where your project is located (see Environmental Summary report PDF).

In order to help us improve our services to you, we invite you to take a simple survey. The survey is intended to gather some basic information on the value and quality of the information and services you recently received from the Montana Natural Heritage Program. The survey is short and should not take more than a few minutes to complete. All information will be kept confidential and will be used internally to improve the delivery of services and to help document the value of our services. Use this link to go to the survey: <a href="http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RYN8Y8L">http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RYN8Y8L</a>.

I hope the enclosed information is helpful to you. Please feel free to contact me at the phone or email address below if you have any questions, require additional information, or have suggestions for how we could improve our information resources.

Sincerely,

Bryce A. Maxell

Montana Natural Heritage Program

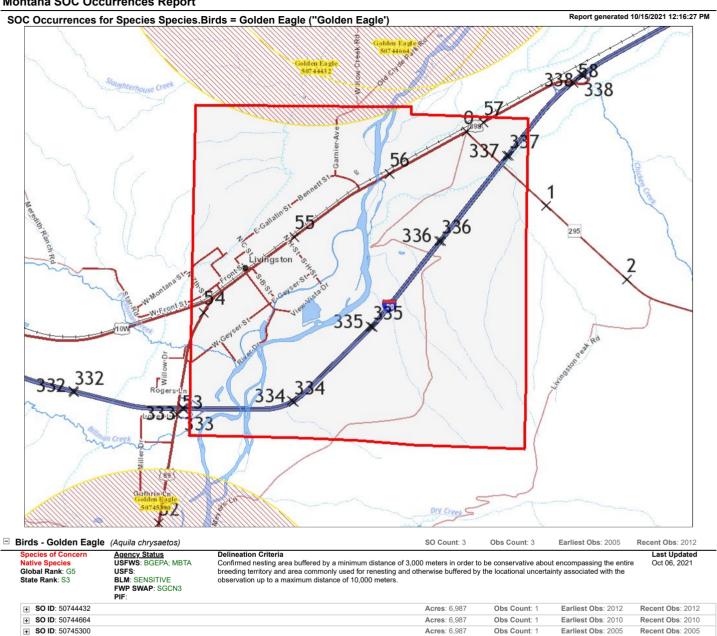
Byce A. Maxell

(406) 444-3989

bmaxell@mt.gov



## **Montana SOC Occurrences Report**



Citation for this report:

Montana SOC Occurrences Report

SOC Occurrences for Species Species.Birds = Golden Eagle ("Golden Eagle')

Within Lat/Long: (45.62608,-110.43768) to (45.69808,-110.64213)

Natural Heritage Map Viewer. Montana Natural Heritage Program

Retrieved on October 15, 2021, from https://mtnhp.org/MapViewer/SOReport.aspx



## MONTANA

# **Vatural Heritage** rogram 1515 East 6th Avenue Helena, MT 59620

(406) 444-5363

mtnhp.org

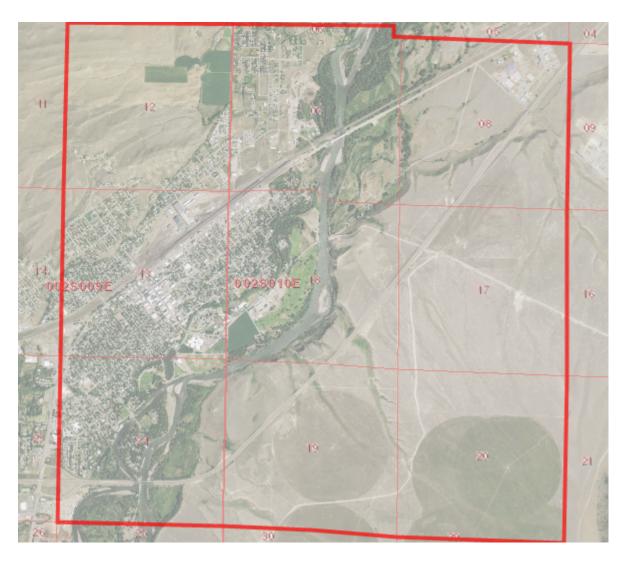


Latitude Longitude 45.63911 -110.50850

-110.57141

Summarized by: 002S010E018

(Buffered PLSS Section)



#### **Suggested Citation**

Montana Natural Heritage Program. Environmental Summary Report.

for Latitude 45.63911 to 45.68513 and Longitude -110.50850 to -110.57141. Retrieved on 10/15/2021.

The Montana Natural Heritage Program is part of the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System. Since 1985, it has served as a neutral and non-regulatory provider of easily accessible information on Montana's species and biological communities to inform all stakeholders in environmental review, permitting, and planning processes. The program is part of NatureServe, a network of over 80 similar programs in states, provinces, and nations throughout the Western Hemisphere, working to provide current and comprehensive distribution and status information on species and biological communities.







Environmental Summar

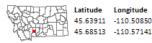
## Table of Contents

- Species Report
- Structured Surveys
- Land Cover
- Wetland and Riparian
- Land Management
- Biological Reports
- Invasive and Pest Species
- Introduction to Montana Natural Heritage Program
- Data Use Terms and Conditions
- Suggested Contacts for Natural Resource Agencies
- Introduction to Native Species
- Introduction to Land Cover
- Introduction to Wetland and Riparian
- Introduction to Land Management
- Introduction to Invasive and Pest Species
- Additional Information Resources

# Introduction to Environmental Summary Report

Environmental Summary Reports from the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) provide information on species and biological communities to inform all stakeholders in environmental review, permitting, and planning processes. For information on environmental permits in Montana, please see permitting overviews by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the Index of Environmental Permits for Montana and our Suggested Contacts for Natural Resource Management Agencies. The report for your area of interest consists of introductory and related materials in this PDF and an Excel workbook with worksheets summarizing information managed in the MTNHP databases for: (1) species occurrences; (2) other observed species without species occurrences; (3) other species potentially present based on their range, presence of associated habitats, or predictive distribution model output if available; (4) structured surveys that follow a protocol capable of detecting one or more species; (5) land cover mapped as ecological systems; (6) wetland and riparian mapping; (7) land management categories; and (8) biological reports associated with plant and animal observations. If your area of interest corresponds to a statewide polygon layer (e.g., watersheds, counties, or public land survey sections) information summaries in your report will exactly match those boundaries. However, if your report is for a custom area, users should be aware that summaries do not correspond to the exact boundaries of the polygon they have specified, but instead are a summary across a layer of hexagons intersected by the polygon they specified as shown on the report cover. Summarizing by these hexagons which are one square mile in area and approximately one kilometer in length on each side allows for consistent and rapid delivery of summaries based on a uniform grid that has been used for planning efforts across the western United States (e.g., Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies - Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool).

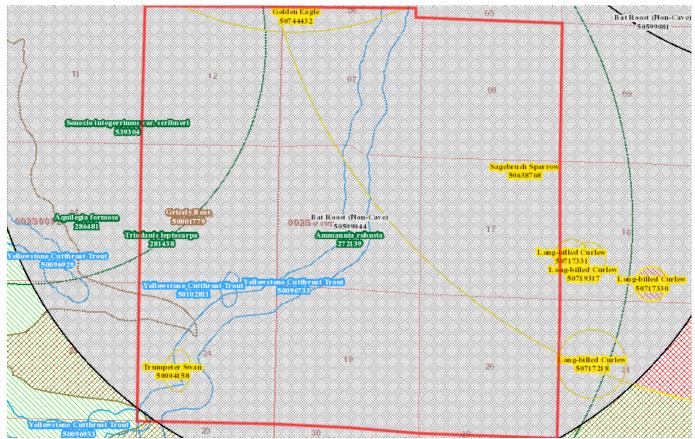
In presenting this information, MTNHP is working towards assisting the user with rapidly assessing the known or potential species and biological communities, land management categories, and biological reports associated with the report area. Users are reminded that this information is likely incomplete and may be inaccurate as surveys to document species are lacking in many areas of the state, species' range polygons often include regions of unsuitable habitat, methods of predicting the presence of species or communities are constantly improving, and information is constantly being added and updated in our databases. Field verification by professional biologists of the absence or presence of species and biological communities in a report area will always be an important obligation of users of our data. Users are encouraged to only use this environmental summary report as a starting point for more in depth analyses and are encouraged to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies for additional data or management guidelines relevant to your efforts. Please see the Appendix for introductory materials to each section of the report, additional information resources, and a list of relevant agency contacts.

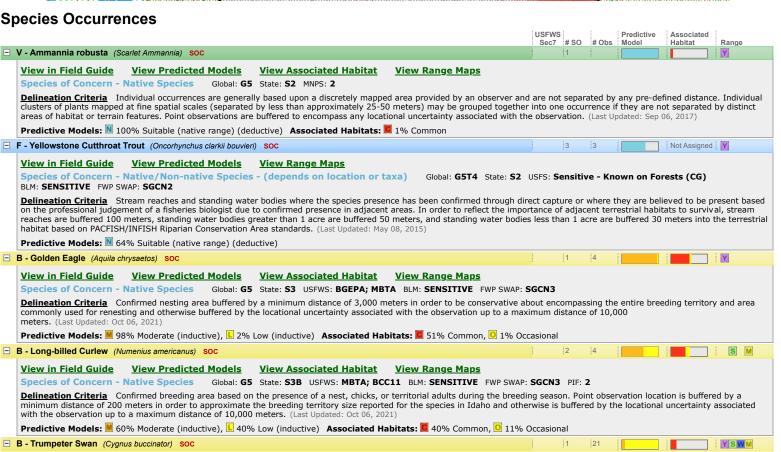


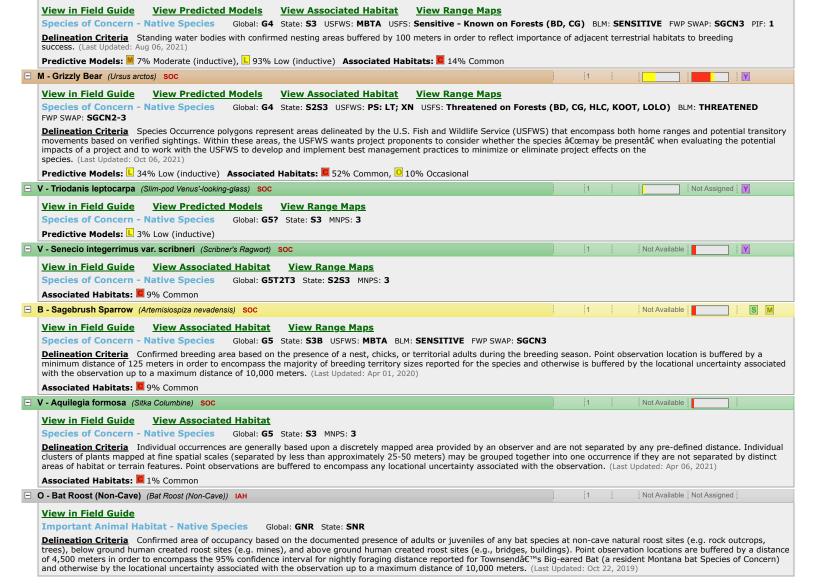
## **Native Species**

Summarized by: 002S010E018 (Buffered PLSS Section)

MT\_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'

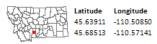












## **Native Species**

Summarized by: 002S010E018 (Buffered PLSS Section)

Filtered by:

MT\_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'

## Other Observed Species





## **Native Species**

Summarized by: 002S010E018 (Buffered PLSS Section)

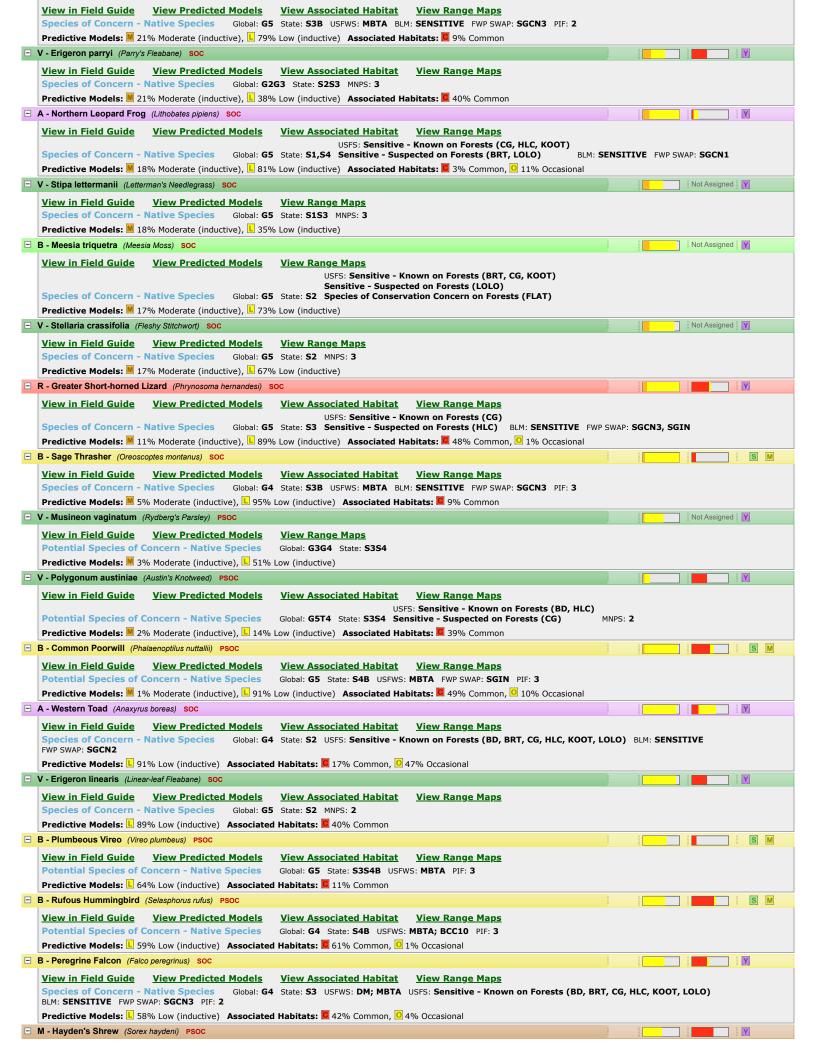
Filtered by:

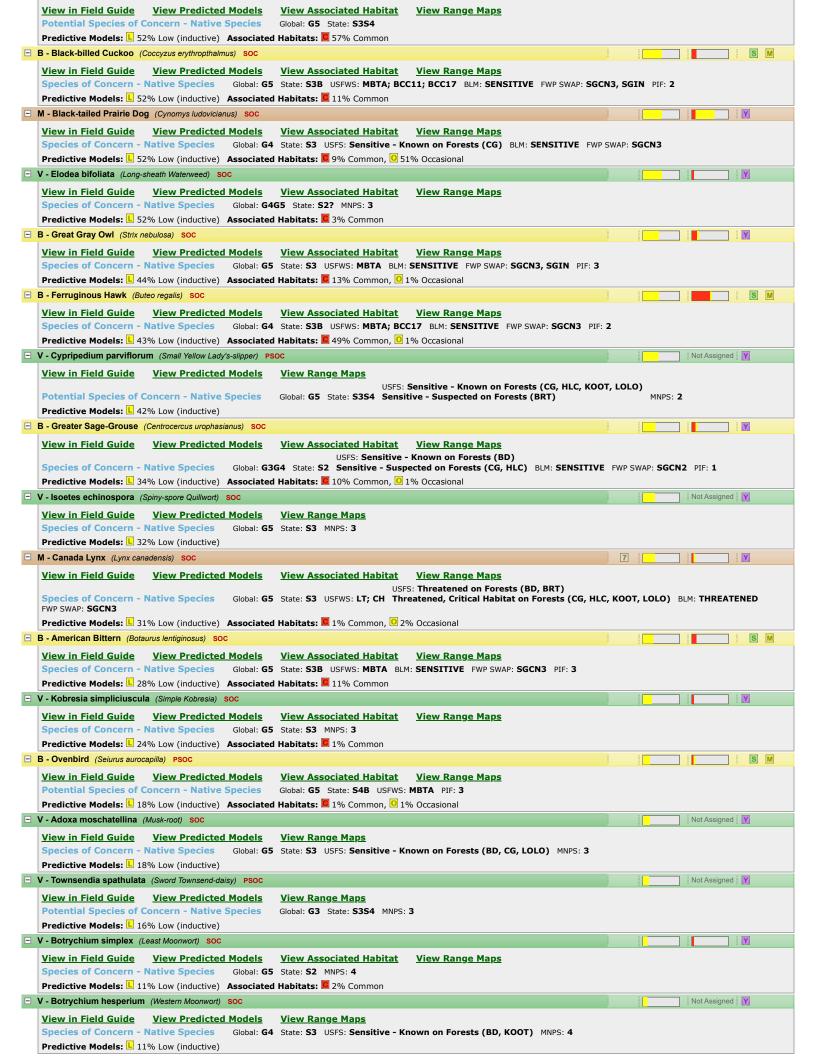
MT\_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'

## Other Potential Species





















## **Structured Surveys**

## Summarized by: 002S010E018 (Buffered PLSS Section)

The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) records information on the locations where more than 80 different types of well-defined repeatable survey protocols capable of detecting an animal species or suite of animal species have been conducted by state, federal, tribal, university, or private consulting biologists. Examples of structured survey protocols tracked by MTNHP include: visual encounter and dip net surveys for pond breeding amphibians, point counts for birds, call playback surveys for selected bird species, visual surveys of migrating raptors, kick net stream reach surveys for macroinvertebrates, visual encounter cover object surveys for terrestrial mollusks, bat acoustic or mist net surveys, pitfall and/or snap trap surveys for small terrestrial mammals, track or camera trap surveys for large mammals, and trap surveys for turtles. Whenever possible, photographs of survey locations are stored in MTNHP databases.

MTNHP does not typically manage information on structured surveys for plants; surveys for invasive species may be a future exception.

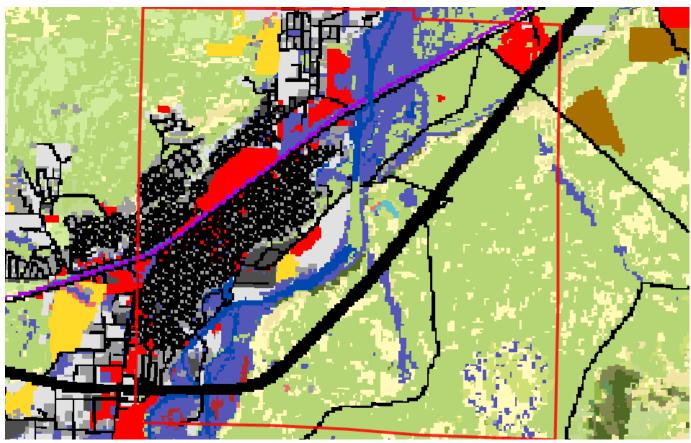
Within the report area you have requested, structured surveys are summarized by the number of each type of structured survey protocol that has been conducted, the number of species detections/observations resulting from these surveys, and the most recent year a survey has been conducted.

B-Long-billed Curlew (Long-billed Curlew, Road-based, Point Count)	Survey Count: 2	Obs Count:	Recent Survey: 2015
B-Raptor nest (Raptor Nest Survey)	Survey Count: 11	Obs Count: 11	Recent Survey: 2020
E-Eastern Heath Snail (Eastern Heath Snail Survey)	Survey Count: 1	Obs Count:	Recent Survey: 2012
E-Eurasian Water-milfoil Rake (Rake tows/pulls for Eurasian Water-milfoil)	Survey Count: 25	Obs Count:	Recent Survey: 2020
E-Invasive Mussel Plankton Tow (Plankton tows for veligers of Invasive Mussels)	Survey Count: 5	Obs Count:	Recent Survey: 2020
E-Kicknet (Kicknet Collection Survey for Invasive Mussels and Snails)	Survey Count: 7	Obs Count:	Recent Survey: 2020
E-Noxious Weed, Road-based (Noxious Weed Road-based Visual Surveys)	Survey Count: 16	Obs Count: 112	Recent Survey: 2003
E-Noxious Weed, Visual (Noxious Weed Visual Surveys)	Survey Count: 2	Obs Count: 21	Recent Survey: 2007
E-Visual Aquatic Invasives (Visual Encounter Surveys for Aquatic Invasives on Shorelines or Underwater)	Survey Count: 66	Obs Count: 54	Recent Survey: 2020
F-Fish Electrofishing (Fish Electrofishing Surveys)	Survey Count: 4	Obs Count: 12	Recent Survey: 1991
F-Fish Other Survey (Fish Other Survey (FWP Survey Type))	Survey Count: 15	Obs Count: 36	Recent Survey: 1986
I-Mosquito CDC Trap (Montana Mosquito Surveillance Project)	Survey Count: 12	Obs Count: 70	Recent Survey: 2006
I-Mussel (Stream Mussel Survey)	Survey Count: 1	Obs Count:	Recent Survey: 2009
M-Bat Roost (Active Season) (Bat Roost (Active Season) Survey)	Survey Count: 1	Obs Count: 1	Recent Survey: 2019
P-Algal scraping (Algal Scraping)	Survey Count: 1	Obs Count: 75	Recent Survey: 2000



#### **Land Cover**

## Summarized by: 002S010E018 (Buffered PLSS Section)





39% (*2,287* Acres)

Grassland Systems Montane Grassland

#### Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland

This grassland system of the northern Rocky Mountains is found at lower montane to foothill elevations in mountains and valleys throughout Montana. These grasslands are floristically similar to Big Sagebrush Steppe but are defined by shorter summers, colder winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. They are found at elevations from 548 - 1,650 meters (1,800-5,413 feet). In the lower montane zone, they range from small meadows to large open parks surrounded by conifers; below the lower treeline, they occur as extensive foothill and valley grasslands. Soils are relatively deep, fine-textured, often with coarse fragments, and non-saline. Microphytic crust may be present in high-quality occurrences. This system is typified by cool-season perennial bunch grasses and forbs (>25%) cover, with a sparse shrub cover (<10%). Rough fescue (*Festuca campestris*) is dominant in the northwestern portion of the state and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is dominant or co-dominant throughout the range of the system. Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) occurs as a co-dominant throughout the range as well, especially on xeric sites. Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) is consistently present, often with appreciable coverage (>10%) in lower elevation occurrences in western Montana and virtually always present, with relatively high coverages (>25%), on the edge of the Northwestern Great Plains region. Species diversity ranges from a high of more than 50 per 400 square meter plot on mesic sites to 15 (or fewer) on xeric and disturbed sites. Most occurrences have at least 25 vascular species present. Farmland conversion, noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.

No Image

Human Land Use Developed



Other Roads

14% (800 Acres) County, city and or rural roads generally open to motor vehicles.



#### **Wetland and Riparian Systems** Floodplain and Riparian

#### Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

This ecological system is found throughout the Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau regions. In Montana, it ranges from approximately 945 to 2,042 meters (3,100 to 6,700 feet), characterristically occuring as a mosaic of multiple communities that are tree-dominated with a diverse shrub component. It is dependent on a natural hydrologic regime, especially annual to episodic flooding. Occurrences are found within the flood zone of rivers, on islands, sand or cobble bars, and on immediate streambanks. It can form large, wide occurrences on midchannel islands in larger rivers or narrow bands on small, rocky canyon tributaries and well-drained benches. It is also typically found in backwater channels and other perennially wet but less scoured sites, such as floodplains swales and irrigation ditches. In some locations, occurrences extend into moderately high intermountain basins where the adjacent vegetation is sage steppe. Dominant trees may include boxelder maple (Acer negundo), narrowleaf cottonwood (Populus angustifolia), Plains cottonwood (Populus deltoides), Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), peachleaf willow (Salix amygdaloides), or Rocky Mountain juniper (Juniperus scopulorum). Dominant shrubs include Rocky Mountain maple (Acer glabrum), thinleaf alder (Alnus incana), river birch (Betula occidentalis), redoiser dogwood (Cornus sericea), hawthorne (Crataegus spp.), chokecherry (Prunus virginiana), skunkbush sumac (Rhus trilobata), Drummond's willow (Salix drummondiana), sandbar willow (Salix exigua), Pacific willow (Salix lucida), rose (Rosa species), silver buffaloberry (Shepherdia argentea), or snowberry (Symphoricarpos species). Exotic trees of Russian olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia) and saltcedar (Tamarix species) may invade some stands in southeastern and south-central Montana.



Acres)

#### Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems Sagebrush Steppe

## **Big Sagebrush Steppe**

This widespread ecological system occurs throughout much of central Montana, and north and east onto the western fringe of the Great Plains. In central Montana, where this system occurs on both glaciated and non-glaciated landscapes, it differs slightly, with more summer rain than winter precipitation and more precipitation annually. Throughout its distribution, soils are typically deep and non-saline, often with a microphytic crust. This shrub-steppe is dominated by perennial grasses and forbs with greater than 25% cover. Overall shrub cover is less than 10 percent. In Montana and Wyoming, stands are more mesic, with more biomass of grass, and have less shrub diversity than stands farther to the west, and 50 to 90% of the occurrences are dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush with western wheatgrass (Pascopyrum smithii). Japanese brome (Bromus japonicus) and cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) are indicators of disturbance, but cheatgrassis typically not as abundant as in the Intermountain West, possibly due to a colder climate. The natural fire regime of this ecological system maintains a patchy distribution of shrubs, preserving the steppe character. Shrubs may increase following heavy grazing and/or with fire suppression. In central and eastern Montana, complexes of prairie dog towns are common in this ecological system.



#### **Human Land Use** Developed



5% (*278* Acres)

Includes areas with a mixture of constructed materials and vegetation. Impervious surfaces account for 20-50% of total cover. These areas most commonly include single-family housing units in rural and suburban areas. Paved roadways may be classified into this category.

**Human Land Use** 

Developed



**Interstate** 

4% (247 Acres)

National Highway System (NHS) limited access highways and their shoulders and rights of way.

**Human Land Use** 

Developed



4% (243 Acres)

Businesses, industrial parks, hospitals, airports; utilities in commercial/industrial areas.



**Human Land Use** Developed

4% (211

#### **Developed, Open Space**

Vegetation (primarily grasses) planted in developed settings for recreation, erosion control, or aesthetic purposes. Impervious surfaces account for less than 20% of total cover. This category often includes highway and railway rights of way and graveled rural roads.



#### Wetland and Riparian Systems

**Open Water** 



Open Water

3% (162 Acres)

All areas of open water, generally with less than 25% cover of vegetation or soil



#### **Grassland Systems** Montane Grassland

2% (100 Acres)

#### Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow

This system is restricted to sites from lower montane to subalpine elevations where finely textured soils, snow deposition, or windswept conditions limit tree establishment. Many occurrences are small patches, and are often found in mosaics within woodlands, dense shrublands, or just below alpine communities. Elevations range from 600 to 2,011 meters (2,000-6,600 feet) in the northern Rocky Mountains and up to 2,286- 2,682 meters (7,500-8,800 feet) in the mountains of southwestern Montana. This system occurs on gentle to moderate-gradient slopes and in relatively moist habitats. Soils are typically seasonally moist to saturated in the spring, but dry out later in the growing season. At montane elevations, soils are usually clays or silt loams, and some occurrences may have inclusions of hydric soils in low, depressional areas. At subalpine elevations, soils are derived a variety of parent materials, and are usually rocky or gravelly with good aeration and drainage, but with a well developed organic layer. Some occurrences are more heavily dominated by grasses, while others are more dominated by forbs. Common grasses include tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia caespitosa), showy oniongrass (Melica spectabilis), mountain brome (Bromus carinatus), blue wildrye (Elymus glaucus), awned sedge (Carex atherodes), and small wing sedge (Carex microptera). Forb dominated meadows usually comprise a wide species diversity which differs from montane to subalpine elevations. Shrubs such as shrubby cinquefoil (Dasiphora fruticosa ssp. floribunda) and snowberry (Symphoricarpos species) are occasional but not abundant. This system differs from the Rocky Mountain Alpine Montane Wet Meadow system in that it soils dry out by mid-summer.

#### **Additional Limited Land Cover**

1% (78 Acres) Great Plains Mixedgrass Prairie

1% (77 Acres) Montane Sagebrush Steppe

1% (76 Acres) Cultivated Crops

1% (67 Acres) Major Roads

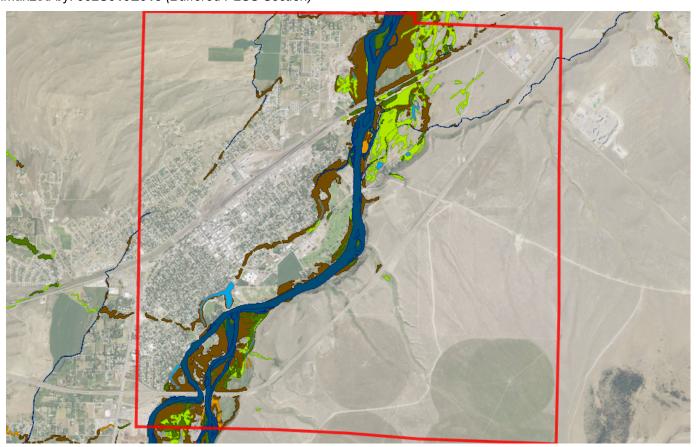
1% (65 Acres)	High Intensity Residential
1% (51 Acres)	Railroad
<1% (18 Acres)	Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland
<1% (18 Acres)	Introduced Riparian and Wetland Vegetation
<1% (7 Acres)	Rocky Mountain Montane-Foothill Deciduous Shrubland
<1% (6 Acres)	Great Plains Saline Depression Wetland
<1% (5 Acres)	Introduced Upland Vegetation - Annual and Biennial Forbland
<1% (4 Acres)	Great Plains Shrubland
<1% (4 Acres)	Aspen Forest and Woodland
<1% (2 Acres)	Rocky Mountain Foothill Limber Pine - Juniper Woodland
<1% (2 Acres)	Great Plains Floodplain
<1% (1 Acres)	Great Plains Wooded Draw and Ravine
<1% (1 Acres)	Low Sagebrush Shrubland
<1% (1 Acres)	Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow
<1% (0 Acres)	Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Shrubland



## 45.63911 -110.50850 45.68513 -110.57141

## Wetland and Riparian

## Summarized by: 002S010E018 (Buffered PLSS Section)



## **Wetland and Riparian Mapping**

## P - Palustrine

AB - Aquatic Bed		
F - Semipermanently Flooded		11 Acres
(no modifier)	7 Acres	PABF
h - Diked/Impounded	4 Acres	PABFh
G - Intermittently Exposed		8 Acres
h - Diked/Impounded	8 Acres	PABGh
K - Artificially Flooded		<1 Acres
x - Excavated		DADIC
A - LACAVALEU	<1 Acres	PABKX

# **P - Palustrine, AB - Aquatic Bed**Wetlands with vegetation growing on or below the water

surface for most of the growing season.

## EM - Emergent

A - Temporarily Flooded		95 Acres
(no modifier)	95 Acres	PEMA
C - Seasonally Flooded		9 Acres
(no modifier)	9 Acres	PEMC

P - Palustrine, EM - Emergent Wetlands with erect, rooted herbaceous vegetation present during most of the growing season.

#### SS - Scrub-Shrub

A - Temporarily Flooded	53 Acres
(no modifier)	53 Acres PSSA
C - Seasonally Flooded	2 Acres
(no modifier)	2 Acres PSSC

#### P - Palustrine, SS - Scrub-Shrub

Wetlands dominated by woody vegetation less than 6 meters (20 feet) tall. Woody vegetation includes tree saplings and trees that are stunted due to environmental conditions.

#### R - Riverine (Rivers)

## 3 - Upper Perennial

(no modifier)	162 Acres R3UBH
H - Permanently Flooded	162 Acres
■ UB - Unconsolidated Bottom	

#### R - Riverine (Rivers), 3 - Upper Perennial, UB -**Unconsolidated Bottom**

Stream channels where the substrate is at least 25% mud, silt or other fine particles.

## US - Unconsolidated Shore

A - Temporarily Flooded 29 Acres 29 Acres R3USA (no modifier)

# R - Riverine (Rivers), 3 - Upper Perennial, US -

Unconsolidated Shore
Shorelines with less than 75% areal cover of stones, boulders, or bedrock and less than 30% vegetation cover. The area is

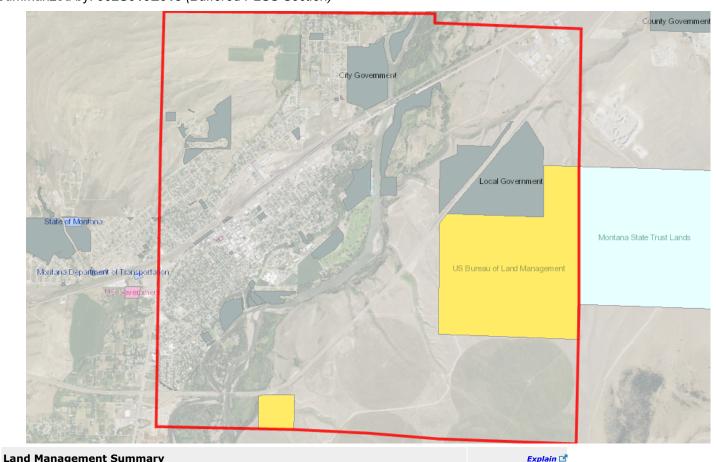
C - Seasonally Flooded 18		.8 Acres	also irregularly exposed due to seasonal or irregular flooding
(no modifier)	18 Acres R	R3USC	and subsequent drying.
4 - Intermittent			
SB - Stream Bed			R - Riverine (Rivers), 4 - Intermittent, SB - Stream Bed Active channel that contains periodic water flow.
C - Seasonally Floode	d	4 Acres	Active channel that contains periodic water now.
x - Excavated	4 Acres R	R4SBCx	
Du Dinavian			
Rp - Riparian 1 - Lotic			
•	10 Acres Rp1Ss	<b>s</b> Th tha inc	- Riparian, 1 - Lotic, SS - Scrub-Shrub is type of riparian area is dominated by woody vegetation at is less than 6 meters (20 feet) tall. Woody vegetation cludes tree saplings and trees that are stunted due to vironmental conditions.



#### Latitude Longitude 45.63911 -110.50850 45.68513 -110.57141

## **Land Management**

Summarized by: 002S010E018 (Buffered PLSS Section)



Land Management Summary			Explain 🕒	
	Ownership	Tribal	Easements	Other Boundaries (possible overlap)
□ Public Lands	1,186 Acres (20%)			
🗈 🧀 Federal	667 Acres (11%)			
US Bureau of Land Management	666 Acres (11%)			
BLM Owned	666 Acres (11%)			
■	1 Acres (<1%)			
US Government Owned	1 Acres (<1%)			
<b>■</b> 🛅 State	2 Acres (<1%)			
🗄 🗀 Montana State Trust Lands	2 Acres (<1%)			
MT State Trust Owned	2 Acres (<1%)			
🖿 🧀 Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks				
■ MTFWP Fishing Access Sites				3 Acres
Mayor's Landing Fishing Access Site				3 Acres
<b>■</b>	517 Acres (9%)			
	517 Acres (9%)			
Local Government Owned	517 Acres (9%)			



## **Biological Reports**

## Summarized by: 002S010E018 (Buffered PLSS Section)

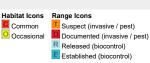
Within the report area you have requested, citations for all reports and publications associated with plant or animal observations in Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) databases are listed and, where possible, links to the documents are included.

The MTNHP plans to include reports associated with terrestrial and aquatic communities in the future as allowed for by staff resources. If you know of reports or publications associated with species or biological communities within the report area that are not shown in this report, please let us know: mtnhp@mt.gov

- Dubovsky, James. 2004. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the Rocky Mountain Population, U.S. Breeding Segment Fall 2004. USFWS Migratory Birds and State Programs.
   Mountain-Prairie Region. Lakewood, CO.
- Dubovsky, James. 2005. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the Rocky Mountain Population, U.S. Breeding Segment Fall 2005. USFWS Migratory Birds and State Programs.
   Mountain-Prairie Region, Lakewood, CO.
- Dubovsky, Jim. 2002. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the Rocky Mountain Population Fall 2002. US Fish and Wildlife Service Mountain-Prairie Region. Lakewood, CO. 28 pages including appendices plus errata.
- Dubovsky, Jim. 2003. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the Rocky Mountain Population, US Breeding segment Fall 2003. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mountain-Prairie Region.
   Lakewood CO. 28 pages including appendices.
- Fuller, Pam and A. Benson. U.S. Department of the Interior. USGS NAS: **Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database**. 2017. Accessed 10 October 2017. https://nas.er.usqs.qov/
- Gomez, Daniel. 1995. 1995 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. USFWS Lakeview, Montana. 10pp.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1996. 1996 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. US Fish and Wildlife Service Lakeview, Montana. 24 pp.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1997. Trumpeter swan survey of the Rocky Mountain population/U.S. flocks, Fall 1997. Unpublished report from the Red Rock Lakes NWR.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1998. Trumpeter swan survey of the Rocky Mountain population/U.S. flocks, fall 1998. Red Rock Lakes NWR.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1999. 1999 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge USFWS Lakeview, MT.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1999. Trumpeter swan survey of the Rocky Mountain population/U.S. flocks, fall 1999. Red Rock Lakes NWR.
- Olson, Dave. 2001. 2001 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge USFWS Lakeview, MT.
- Olson, Dave. 2001. Trumpeter swan survey of the Rocky Mountain population Fall 2001. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Lakeview,
   MT. 7 pp. plus appendices.
- Olson, Dave. 2002. 2002 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge USFWS Lakeview, MT.
- Reed, Tom and Daniel Gomez. 2000. 2000 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge USFWS Lakeview, MT.
- Reed, Tom. 2000. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the US sub-population of the Rocky Mountain population Fall 2000. US Fish and Wildlife Service. Red Rock Lakes NWR.
   Lakeview, MT. 15pp.
- Regele, Deb. 2020. Email with tabular data detailing nesting records for osprey on the Yellowstone River. 30 November 2020.
- Tobalske, Claudine and Linda Vance. 2017. Predicting the distribution of Russian Olive stands in eastern Montana valley bottoms using NAIP imagery. Report to the US EPA. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Helena, MT. 40pp.







Num Obs Count of obs with

'good precision (<=1000m)

+ indicates additional 'poor

precision' obs (1001m-

10,000m)



Not Assigned

Longitude

**Invasive and Pest Species** 

V - Iris pseudacorus (Yellowflag Iris) N2A/AIS





