County	Rosebud	**Upstream River Mile**	253.8
Classification	UA: Unconfined anabranching	**Downstream River Mile**	243.1
General Location	Hammond Valley	**Length**	10.70 mi (17.22 km)
General Comments	Hammond Valley		

Narrative Summary

Reach C9 is 10.7 miles long and is located in the Hammond Valley upstream of Forsyth. The Hammond Valley is an unusually wide segment of the Yellowstone River corridor, similar to the Mission Valley near Hysham. These two valleys owe their shape to the presence of the Bearpaw Shale in the valley wall, which is relatively erodible and prone to mass failure. Because the Mission and Hammond Valleys are so wide, the river has developed a complex series of channels and an expansive riparian forest. These reaches are especially rich in terms of aquatic and riparian habitat extent, diversity, and geomorphic complexity. Reach C9 is an Unconfined Anabranching (UA) reach type, which is typically the most complex and dynamic reach type on the river.

Flow alterations in Reach C9 have been driven primarily by changes in flows on the Bighorn River and water use for irrigation. The 2-year discharge, which is an important flow statistic because it approximately defines the channel capacity, has dropped by 14,400 cfs, or 23.5 percent, due to flow alterations on the river. That reduction in flow has been accompanied by a reduction in the bankfull channel area, or channel size, by 209 acres since 1950.

There are over 10,000 feet of rock riprap in Reach C9, as well as 1,100 feet of flow deflectors. This reach experienced severe bank erosion during the 2011 flood when some banks migrated several hundred feet. In response to that erosion, several thousand feet of bank armor were constructed after 2001, mostly on the south side of the river. This riprap represents both new projects and extensions on older projects. Some flow deflectors in the reach were flanked during the flood and now sit in the middle of the river. Other impacts in Reach C9 include almost four miles of side channel that have been blocked by dikes. This loss is due to the blockage of one very long side channel on the north side of the corridor that was clearly active in 1950, but by 1976 was plugged on its upper end.

The combination of bank armoring and reduced energy due to flow alterations has resulted in a reduced floodplain turnover rate in Reach C9 from 22.2 acres per year to 12.9 acres per year. The area of open bar habitat mapped under low flow conditions dropped by almost 100 acres since 1950, reflecting riparian expansion into the channel, reduced sediment recruitment from banks, and reduced sediment loading from the Bighorn River.

Over 40 percent of the land area that was historically inundated by a 5-year flood now remains dry during that frequency event. Most of these isolated areas currently typically flood irrigated fields, some of which were riparian forest in the 1950s. The vast majority of irrigated land in Reach C9 is under flood irrigation (3,900 acres) while 515 acres are under pivot. In the upstream end of the reach, pivots on either side of the river extend into the Channel Migration Zone. About 6 percent of the total CMZ has been restricted by physical features.

There are several animal handling facilities in Reach C9 that are adjacent to the main river channel or smaller side channels, tributaries, or swales. These are located at RM 252L (side channel), RM 248L (tributary), and RM 245R (main channel).

Reach C9 was sampled as part of the avian study. A total of 73 bird species were identified in the reach. Five bird species identified by the Montana Natural Heritage Program as Potential Species of Concern (PSOC) were found, the Black and White Warbler, Dickscissel, Plumbeous Vireo, Ovenbird, and Chimney Swift. Three Species of Concern (SOC) were identified, the Black-billed Cuckoo, Bobolink, and Red-headed Woodpecker. With the expansion of agriculture in the reach, the extent of forest at low risk of cowbird parasitism dropped from 108 acres per valley mile in 1950 to 64 acres per valley mile in 2001.

Reach C9 has 74 acres of mapped Russian olive, which appears to be concentrated on the banks of isolated side channels and sloughs, but also distributed through cottonwood forest in the downstream portion of the reach.

A hydrologic evaluation of flow depletions indicates that flow alterations over the last century have been major in this reach. The 2-year flood, which strongly influences overall channel form, has dropped by 24 percent. Low flows have also been impacted; severe low flows described as 7Q10 (the lowest average 7-day flow anticipated every ten years) for summer months has dropped from an estimated 4,720 cfs to 3,020 cfs with human development, a reduction of 36 percent. More typical summer low flows, described as the summer 95% flow duration, have dropped from 6,150 cfs under unregulated conditions to 3,320 cfs under regulated conditions at Reach C10 downstream where the analysis begins, a reduction of 46 percent.

CEA-related observations in Reach C9 include:
•Reduced floodplain and riparian turnover rates due to flow alterations and bank armoring
•Lost side channel extent due to side channel plugs
•Expansion of Russian olive into abandoned side channels and riparian forest
•5-year floodplain isolation due to agricultural dikes and flow alterations
•Encroachment of pivot irrigation into Channel Migration Zone
•Increased risk of cowbird parasitism with agricultural expansion

Recommended Practices (may include Yellowstone River Recommended Practices--YRRPs) for Reach C9 include:
•Side channel reactivation at RM 252L
•Nutrient management associated with animal handling facilities at RM 252L, RM 248L, and RM 245R.

•Russian olive removal

PHYSICAL FEATURES MAP (2011)

HYDROLOGIC SUMMARY

Hydrologic data available for the Reach Narratives include data from representative gaging stations, modeling from the COE from the Big Horn river upstream, and modeling by the USGS for the Big Horn River to the Missouri River confluence. Gaging stations that best represent the watershed area within any reach are used to describe the flood history within the reach. Hydrology modeling results generated for all reaches provides unregulated and regulated flow values. Seasonal and annual flow duration data generated by the USGS are available for reaches C10 through D13.

Gage Representation (Gage-Based): Miles City

Flood History

Year	Date	Flow on Date	Return Interval
1974	Jun 22	75,400	10-25 yr
1997	Jun 15	83,300	10-25 yr
1943	Jun 26	83,700	10-25 yr
2011	May 24	85,400	10-25 yr
1944	Jun 19	96,300	50-100 yr
1978	May 22	102,000	50-100 yr

	Downstream Gage	Upstream Gage
Gage No	6309000	6214500
Location	Miles City	Billings
Period of Record	1929-2015	1929-2015
Distance To (miles)	59.1	110.6

Discharge

	1.01 Yr	2 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	50 Yr	100 Yr	500 Yr	7Q10 Summer	95% Sum. Duration
Unregulated		61,300	77,300	87,800	111,000	121,000	145,000	4,720	3,846
Regulated		46,900	61,300	70,700	91,600	101,000	122,000	3,020	2,227
% Change		-23.49%	-20.70%	-19.48%	-17.48%	-16.53%	-15.86%	-36.02%	-42.10%

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A variety of aerial photographic sources provide the basis for much of the Cumulative Effects Assessment analysis. The table below lists the air photos compiled for the reach and the associated discharge at the most representative USGS gaging station.

	Source	Acquisition Date	Type	Scale	Gage	Discharge
1950	USGS-EROS	26-Aug-49	B/W	1:14,800	6309000	3620
1976	USCOE	29-Sep-76	B/W	1:24,000	6309000	9520
1995	USGS DOQQ	6/13/96 - 8/11/96 - 8/28/97	B/W		6295000	67900
2001	NRCS	August 2-8, 2001	CIR	1:24,000	6295000	3500
2005	NAIP	07/12/2005	color	1-meter pixels	6309000	17500
2007	Woolpert	10/15/2007 - 11/2/0007	Color			
2009	NAIP	8/11/2009	Color	1-meter pixels	6309000	12900
2011	USCOE	October 2012	color	1-ft pixel	6309000	8100
2011	NAIP	7/16/2011	Color	1-meter pixels	6309000	57900
2011	NAIP	7/15/2011	Color	1-meter pixels	6309000	58000
2013	NAIP	07/21/2013	color	1-meter pixels	6309000	

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Several efforts to capture the types and extents of physical features in the corridor have been generated by the CEA study. The 2001 Physical Features Inventory was performed through helicopter/video Rapid Aerial Assessment by the NRCS (NRCS, 2001) and did not include Park County. This inventory includes point and linear features that represent bank armor, irrigation structures, transportation encroachments, and areas of accelerated erosion. Bank armor mapped in the 2001 inventory only reflects features on the active channel margin, and thus excludes off-channel features on historic side channels. Some floodplain restriction features such as dikes and levees in the 2001 Physical Features Inventory may extend well beyond the active channel. In 2013, the 2001 inventory was revised to include Park County. At that time, some attribute inconsistencies in the original data were addressed. This dataset was then updated to reflect conditions in the 2011 NAIP imagery.

For Stillwater, Yellowstone and Dawson Counties, a Physical Features Timeline was generated that includes additional mapping based on aerial photography and assigns approximate dates of feature construction based on observed presence/absence in historic imagery between the 1950s and 2005 (DTM and AGI, 2008). The Physical Features Timeline contains features that were not mapped in the 2001 inventory (e.g. bank armor abandoned in floodplain areas by 2001). As such the total bank armor extent in the 2005 data is commonly greater than that identified in 2001 or 2013.

Note: As the goal for each physical features mapping effort were different, with differing mapping extents, there will be descrepancies between total feature lengths (e.g. length of rock riprap) in each data set.

2001 and 2011 Physical Features Bankline Inventories

Feature Class	Feature Type	2001 Length (ft)	% of Bankline	2011 Length (ft)	% of Bankline	2001-2011 Change
Stream Stabilization						
	Rock RipRap	5,856	5.2%	10,284	9.1%	4,428
	Flow Deflectors	196	0.2%	356	0.3%	160
	Between Flow Deflectors	757	0.7%	757	0.7%	0
	Feature Type Totals	**6,809**	**6.0%**	**11,397**	**10.1%**	**4,587**
Floodplain Control						
	Floodplain Dike/Levee	3,364	3.0%	3,364	3.0%	0
	Feature Type Totals	**3,364**	**3.0%**	**3,364**	**3.0%**	**0**
	Reach Totals	**10,173**	**9.0%**	**14,761**	**13.1%**	**4,587**

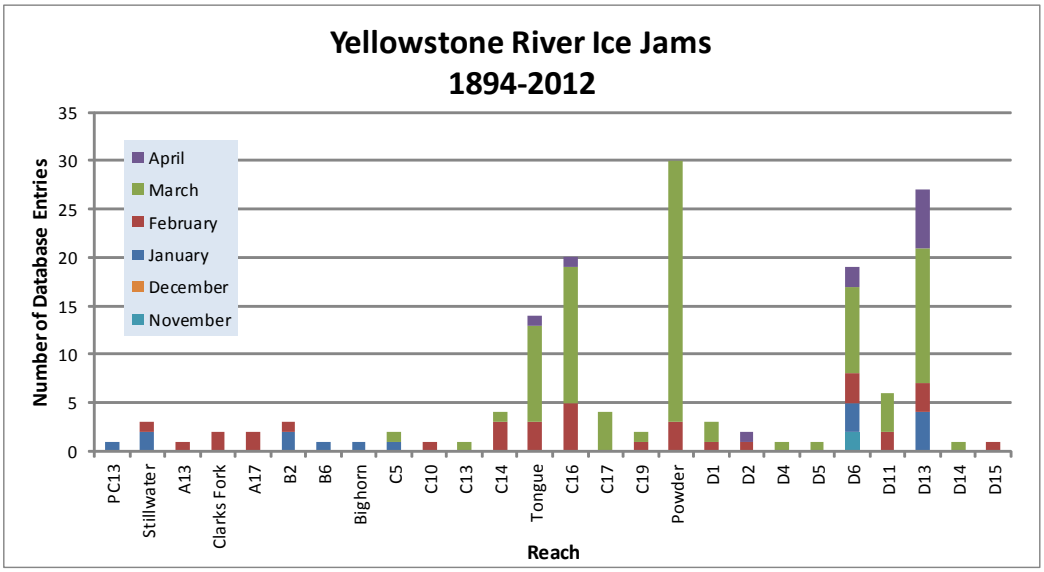
Intent of Bank Protection: 2001

The 2001 bank protection features were assessed for the 'intent' of what they protect.

Feature Type	Irrigated	Non-Irrig.	Ag. Infrastr.	Road	Interstate	Railroad	Urban	Exurban
Flow Deflectors/Between FDs	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock RipRap	4,467	0	1,332	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**5,419**	**0**	**1,332**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

ICE JAMS

Ice jam data were obtained from the National Ice Jam Database maintained by the Ice Engineering Group at Army Corps of Engineers Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (https://rsgis.crrel.usace.army.mil/icejam/). From this database, Yellowstone River ice jams are summarized by reach in the Yellowstone River Historic Events Timeline (DTM and AGI, 2008b). The basic information for each ice jam is presented as a list of events. The graph represents the number of database entries for a reach. Note that a single jam event may have multiple entries.



GEOMORPHIC

The geomorphology data presented below consist of measured changes in Braiding Parameter since 1950 and blocked side channels. Braiding parameter is a measure of the total length of side channels relative to that of the main channel. The braiding parameter is calculated as the sum of anabranching and primary channel lengths divided by the primary channel length. Secondary channels within the bankfull margins are a function of flow stage and hence were not included in the braiding parameter calculation. If a reach has a braiding parameter of 3, then the total bankfull channel length is three times that of the main channel. The mean braiding parameter measured for all 88 reaches is 1.8.

Blocked side channels that were either plugged with a small dike or cutoff by larger features such as a levee or road prism were identified for the pre and post-1950s eras.

Additional geomorphic parameters are discussed in more detail in the study report and appendices.

Braiding (Bankfull)

	Primary Chan. Length (ft)	Anab. Ch. Length (ft)	Bankfull Braiding Parameter		% Change in Braiding
1950	58,235	84,622	2.45	1950 to 1976:	-0.20%
1976	59,221	85,771	2.45	1976 to 1995:	-16.37%
1995	62,527	65,495	2.05	1995 to 2001:	2.21%
2001	56,479	61,721	2.09	1950 to 2001:	-14.69%
Change 1950 - 2001	**-1,756**	**-22,901**	**-0.36**		

Length of Side Channels Blocked

Pre-1950s (ft)	0
Post-1950s (ft)	19,348

HYDRAULICS

Available hydraulic information includes county-based HEC-RAS modeling efforts by the Army Corps of Engineers with the exclusion of Park County. Floodplain modeling was performed for four conditions representing a developed and undeveloped floodplain, and unregulated and regulated flows for the 1.5, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 500-year events. Park County has limited FEMA hydraulic modeling and was not included in the analysis.

The results of HEC-RAS modeling for the 5 and 100-year flood events were assessed to compare the extents of inundated area for the pristine (undeveloped floodplain, unregulated flows) and developed (developed floodplain, regulated flows) conditions. The data sets provided for each flow condition were unioned in the GIS to identify areas where the inundated extent differed. These area areas of human-caused floodplain isolation due to either flow alterations or physical features such as levees. For the 100-year flood event, isolated areas greater than 5 acres were attributed with the interpreted reason for isolation (railroad, levee, etc.). The resulting values are presented as acres and percent of the pristine floodplain that has been isolated. The pristine floodplain is defined as the total floodplain footprint minus the area of the mapped 2001 bankfull channel (mapped islands were included in the floodplain area).

Floodplain Isolation

	100-Year		5-Year	
	Isolated Acres	% of Floodplain	Isolated Acres	% of Floodplain
Non-Structural (hydrology, geomorphic, etc.)	183	2.9%		
Agriculture (generally relates to field boundaries)	13	0.2%		
Agriculture (isloated by canal or large ditch)	24	0.4%		
Levee/Riprap (protecting agricultural lands)	0	0.0%		
Levee/Riprap (protecting urban, industrial, etc.)	0	0.0%		
Railroad	0	0.0%		
Abandoned Railroad	48	0.8%		
Transportation (Interstate and other roads)	33	0.5%		
Total Not Isolated (Ac)	6020		4103	
Total Floodplain Area (Ac)	6321		6149	
Total Isolated (Ac)	**300**	**4.8%**	**2046**	**42.7%**

The 5-year floodplain is a good allegory for the extent of the riparian zone. Thus, irrigated areas within the 5-year floodplain tend to represent riparian zones that have been converted to agrigulture and may result in additional bank protection to protect the agricultural production and irrigation infrastructure.

	Flood	Sprinkler	Pivot	Total
Irrigated Acres within the 5 Year Flooplain:	377	0	207	**584**

CHANNEL MIGRATION ZONE

A series of Channel Migration Maps were developed for the Yellowstone River from Gardiner to its mouth in McKenzie County, North Dakota (Thatcher, Swindell, and Boyd, 2009). These maps and their accompanying report can be accessed from the YRCDC Website. The channel migration zone (CMZ) developed for the Yellowstone River is defined as a composite area made up of the existing channel, the historic channel since 1950 (Historic Migration Zone, or HMZ), and an Erosion Buffer that encompasses areas prone to channel erosion over the next 100 years. Areas within this CMZ that have been isolated by constructed features such as armor or floodplain dikes are attributed as "Restricted Migration Areas" (RMA). Beyond the CMZ boundaries, outlying areas that pose risks of channel avulsion are identified as "Avulsion Potential Zones".

Mean 50-Yr Migration Distance (ft)	Erosion Buffer (ft)	Total CMZ Acreage	Restricted CMZ Acreage	% Restricted Migration Area	Total AHZ Acreage	Restricted AHZ Acreage	% Restricted Avulsion Area
699	1,398	5,962	333	6%	54	0	0%

2011 Restricted Migration Area Summary

Note that these data reflect the observed conditions in the 2011 aerial photography (NAIP for Park and Sweet Grass Counties, COE for the rest of the river).

Reason for Restriction	Land Use Protected	RMA Acres	Percent of CMZ
RipRap			
	Other Infrastructure	39	0.6%
	Irrigated	192	3.2%
Flow Deflectors			
	Irrigated	39	0.6%
Dike/Levee			
	Irrigated	63	1.1%
	Totals	**333**	**5.5%**

Land Uses within the CMZ (Acres)

Flood Irrigation	Sprinkler Irrigation	Pivot Irrigation	Urban/ ExUrban	Trans-portation
1005.8	0.0	173.9	0.0	0.7

LAND USE

Land uses were mapped from aerial photography Gardiner to the confluence of the Missouri River in North Dakota for four time periods: 1950s, 1976, 2001, and 2011. Mapping was performed at approximately 1:6,000 to ensure consistent mapping across all data sets. Typically, if a feature could not be easily mapped at the target mapping scale, it was not separated out from the adjacent land use.

A four-tiered system was used to allow analysis at a variety of levels. Tier 1 breaks land use into Agricultural and Non-Agricultural uses. Tier two subdivided uses into productive Agricultural Land and Infrastructure for the Agricultural land, and Urban, Exurban and Transportation categories for the Non-Agricultural land. Tier three further breaks down land uses into more refined categories such as Irrigated or Non-Irrigated and Residential, Commercial, or Industrial. Finally, Tier 4 focuses primarily on the productive agricultural lands, identifying the type of irrigation (Pivot, Sprinkler or Flood).

Land Use Timeline - Tiers 2 and 3

		Acres				% of Reach Area			
Feature Class	Feature Type	1950	1976	2001	2011	1950	1976	2001	2011
Agricultural Infrastructure									
	Canal	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Agricultural Roads	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other Infrastructure	88	266	309	312	0.8%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%
	Totals	**88**	**266**	**309**	**312**	**0.8%**	**2.3%**	**2.7%**	**2.7%**
Agricultural Land									
	Non-Irrigated	4,126	4,275	4,887	4,445	35.8%	37.1%	42.4%	38.6%
	Irrigated	3,895	3,933	3,879	4,014	33.8%	34.1%	33.7%	34.8%
	Totals	**8,021**	**8,208**	**8,767**	**8,459**	**69.6%**	**71.2%**	**76.1%**	**73.4%**
Channel									
	Channel	3,295	2,913	2,300	2,618	28.6%	25.3%	20.0%	22.7%
	Totals	**3,295**	**2,913**	**2,300**	**2,618**	**28.6%**	**25.3%**	**20.0%**	**22.7%**
ExUrban									
	ExUrban Other	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	ExUrban Undeveloped	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	ExUrban Industrial	0	12	29	16	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
	ExUrban Commercial	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	ExUrban Residential	1	2	12	12	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Totals	**1**	**15**	**41**	**27**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.4%**	**0.2%**
Transportation									
	Public Road	63	63	63	64	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
	Interstate	0	4	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Railroad	53	53	37	37	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
	Totals	**115**	**119**	**105**	**105**	**1.0%**	**1.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.9%**
Urban									
	Urban Other	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Urban Residential	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Urban Commercial	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Urban Undeveloped	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Urban Industrial	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**

Land Use Timeline - Tiers 3 and 4

		Acres				% of Reach Area				Change Between Years (% of Agricultural Land)			
Feature Class	Feature Type	1950	1976	2001	2011	1950	1976	2001	2011	'50-76	'76-01	'01-11	'50-11
Irrigated													
	Sprinkler	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Pivot	0	131	131	515	0.0%	1.6%	1.5%	6.1%	1.6%	-0.1%	4.6%	6.1%
	Flood	3,895	3,802	3,749	3,499	48.6%	46.3%	42.8%	41.4%	-2.2%	-3.6%	-1.4%	-7.2%
	Totals	**3,895**	**3,933**	**3,879**	**4,014**	**48.6%**	**47.9%**	**44.3%**	**47.4%**	**-0.6%**	**-3.7%**	**3.2%**	**-1.1%**

Non-Irrigated

Multi-Use	3,869	4,141	4,651	4,362	48.2%	50.5%	53.1%	51.6%	2.2%	2.6%	-1.5%	3.3%
Hay/Pasture	257	134	236	83	3.2%	1.6%	2.7%	1.0%	-1.6%	1.1%	-1.7%	-2.2%
Totals	**4,126**	**4,275**	**4,887**	**4,445**	**51.4%**	**52.1%**	**55.7%**	**52.6%**	**0.6%**	**3.7%**	**-3.2%**	**1.1%**

RIPARIAN

Riparian mapping data are derived from the Yellowstone River Riparian Vegetation Mapping study (DTM/AGI 2008). This study coarsely mapped the riparian vegetation communities using 1950's, 1976-1977, and 2001 aerial imagery in a GIS environment. The polygons are digitized at a scale of approximately 1:7,500, with a minimum mapping unit of approximately 10 acres. The goal of the delineation was to capture areas of similar vegetation structure as they appeared on the aerial imagery, while maintaining a consistent scale.

The "Riparian Turnover" values quantify the total area within the active channel area that converted from either woody vegetation to open bar or water, or from open bar or water to woody vegetation. A comparison of these values allows some consideration of overall riparian encroachment into the river corridor from 1950 to 2001.

Riparian Mapping

	Shrub (Acres)			Closed Timber (Acres)			Open Timber (Acres)		
Statistic	1950	1976	2001	1950	1976	2001	1950	1976	2001
Min	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.4	3.1	2.3	6.2	1.7	1.9
Max	102.7	45.6	58.9	428.3	351.0	575.9	132.5	212.8	345.7
Average	12.5	8.9	18.3	60.4	62.7	66.5	32.9	39.4	58.5
Sum	753.0	410.6	474.6	2,173.7	1,881.3	1,995.2	493.4	906.7	876.9

Riparian Turnover

Conversion of riparian areas to channel, or from channel to riparian between the 1950's and 2001 data set.

Riparian to Channel (acres)	540.7
Channel to Riparian (acres)	925.3
Riparian Encroachment (acres)	**384.6**

Riparian Recruitment

Creation of riparian areas between 1950s and 2001.

1950s Channel Mapped as 2011 Riparian (Ac)	933.6
1950s Floodplain Mapped as 2011 Channel (Ac)	354.9
Total Recruitment (1950s to 2011)(Ac)	**1288.5**

WETLANDS

Wetland areas were mapped to National Wetland Inventory standards by the Montana Natural Heritage Program. Palustrine wetlands within the mapped 100-year inundation boundary were extracted and summarized into four categories: Riverine (Unconsolidated Bottom - UB, Aquatic Bed - AB, and Unconsolidated Shore - US), Emergent - EM, Scrub-Shrub - SS, and Forested - FO.

	Riverine	Emergent	Scrub/Shrub	Forested	Total
Mapped Acres	29.2	308.5	244.4	0.0	**582.1**
Acres/Valley Mile	3.8	40.0	31.7	0.0	

RUSSIAN OLIVE

Russian olive is considered an invasive species and its presence in the Yellowstone River corridor is fairly recent. As such, its spread can be used as a general indicator of invasive plants within the corridor. It has the added benefit of being easily identified in multi-spectral aerial photography, making it possible to inventory large areas using remote techniques.

In 2011, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Bozeman, MT conducted an inventory of Russian olive locations in the Yellowstone River watershed. This study utilized the Feature Analyst extension within ArcGIS to interpret multi-spectral 2008 NAIP imagery for the presence of Russian olive. The resulting analysis was converted from raster format to a polygon ESRI shape file for distribution and further analysis within a GIS environment.

This work scope was tasked with integrating the resulting Russian olive inventory into the Yellowstone River Conservation Districts Council (YRCDC) Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) GIS and associated reach-based database. Additionally, analysis of Russian olive within the corridor was conducted to characterize its distribution in throughout the corridor and its association with other corridor data sets.

	Floodplain Area (Ac)	% of Floodplain	Other Area (Ac)	Inside RMA (Ac)	Inside '50s Channel (Ac)	Inside 50s Island (Ac)
Russian Olive in Reach	74.01	0.73%	3.86	0.78	21.73	20.39

FISHERIES SUMMARY

Fisheries data available for the Reach Narratives include low-flow and high-flow habitat mapping of 2001 conditions for 406 miles of river, extending from the mouth upstream to a point approximately 8 miles upstream of Park City. Habitat mapping was performed remotely on the 2001 CIR aerial photography utilizing habitat classifications developed by Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (DTM 2009). Historic habitat mapping using the 1950's imagery is limited to Reach B1 (high-flow) and D9 (low and high-flow).

Fisheries field sampling data have been provided by Ann Marie Reinhold (MSU). In this study, the Yellowstone River from Park City to Sidney was divided into five segments. Within each segment, fish were sampled in reaches modified by riprap ("treatment reaches") and relatively unmodified reaches ("control reaches"). Fish sampling was conducted during summer and autumn of 2009, 2010, and 2011. Boat electrofishing, trammel nets, mini-fyke nets and bag seines were used to collect data from river bends.

Fish presence data is only presented for those reaches that were sampled.

The Low Flow Habitat Mapping followed schema deveoped by Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks to identify key habitat units for certain aquatic species.

Low Flow Fisheries Habitat Mapping

	2001 (Acres)		
Habitat	Bankfull	Low Flow	% of Low Flow
Scour Pool	485.2	318.5	13.8%
Rip Rap Bottom	49.0	39.4	1.7%
Bluff Pool	35.0	26.9	1.2%
Secondary Channel	12.5	20.4	0.9%
Secondary Channel (Seasonal)	468.3	254.6	11.1%
Channel Crossover	284.0	183.2	8.0%
Point Bar		172.4	7.5%
Side Bar		109.8	4.8%
Mid-channel Bar		53.2	2.3%
Island	965.8	965.8	42.0%
Dry Channel		155.6	6.8%

AVIAN

Birds were sampled in 2006 and 2007 by Danielle Jones of Montana State University. Point count methods were used at 304 randomly chosen sites in 21 braided or anabranching reaches. Each site was visited multiple times within a season, and sites were visited in both years. Birds were sampled in grassland, shrubland, and cottonwood forest habitats. Additional bird data was collected by Amy Cilimburg of Montana Audubon in summer 2012. High priority areas for data collection were identified with the assistance of the YRCDC Technical Advisory Committee. The Audubon methodology recorded data for a wider variety of bird species relative to the MSU study, including raptors and waterfowl.

Bird Species Observed in Reach/Region

Species of Concern | Potential Species of Concern

Reach	Region		Reach	Region		Reach	Region		Reach	Region	
☑	☑	American Robin	☐	☑	Chipping Sparrow	☑	☑	Killdeer	☑	☑	Song Sparrow
☑	☑	American Crow	☑	☑	Clay-collared Sparrow	☐	☑	Lark Bunting	☐	☑	Spotted Sandpiper
☑	☑	American Goldfinch	☑	☑	Cliff Swallow	☑	☑	Lark Sparrow	☑	☑	Spotted Towhee
☑	☑	American Kestrel	☑	☑	Common Grackle	☑	☑	Lazuli Bunting	☑	☑	Sharp-shinned Hawk
☑	☑	American Redstart	☑	☑	Common Merganser	☑	☑	Least Flycatcher	☑	☑	Swainson's Thrush
☑	☑	Bald Eagle	☐	☑	Common Nighthawk	☐	☑	Mallard	☑	☑	Sandhill Crane
☑	☑	Baltimore Oriole	☐	☐	Common Raven	☐	☐	Mountain Bluebird	☑	☑	Tree Swallow
☑	☑	Barn Swallow	☑	☑	Common Yellowthroat	☑	☑	Mourning Dove	☐	☑	Turkey Vulture
☑	☑	Belted Kingfisher	☑	☑	Cooper's Hawk	☑	☑	Northern Flicker	☑	☑	Upland Sandpiper
☑	☑	Black-billed Cuckoo	☑	☑	Dickcissel	☑	☑	Orchard Oriole	☑	☑	Vesper Sparrow
☑	☑	Black-billed Magpie	☑	☑	Downy Woodpecker	☐	☐	Osprey	☑	☑	Violet-green Swallow
☑	☑	Black-capped Chickadee	☑	☑	Eastern Bluebird	☑	☑	Ovenbird	☑	☑	Warbling Vireo
☑	☑	Black-and-white Warbler	☑	☑	Eastern Kingbird	☑	☑	Plumbeous Vireo	☑	☑	Western Kingbird
☑	☑	Black-headed Grosbeak	☐	☑	Eurasian Collared-dove	☑	☑	Red-headed Woodpecker	☑	☑	Western Meadowlark
☑	☑	Blue Jay	☑	☑	European Starling	☐	☐	Red-naped Sapsucker	☑	☑	Western Wood-pewee
☑	☑	Bobolink	☑	☑	Field Sparrow	☑	☑	Red Crossbill	☑	☑	White-breasted Nuthatch
☑	☑	Brewer's Blackbird	☐	☑	Franklin's Gull	☑	☑	Ring-necked Pheasant	☑	☑	White-throated Swift
☑	☑	Brown-headed Cowbird	☑	☑	Grasshopper Sparrow	☑	☑	Red-tailed hawk	☑	☑	Wild Turkey
☐	☑	Brown Creeper	☑	☑	Gray Catbird	☑	☑	Rock Dove	☑	☑	Wood Duck
☑	☑	Brown Thrasher	☐	☑	Great Blue Heron	☑	☑	Red-winged Blackbird	☐	☐	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
☑	☑	Bullock's Oriole	☑	☑	Great Horned Owl	☑	☑	Red-eyed Vireo	☐	☐	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
☐	☑	Canada Goose	☑	☑	Hairy Woodpecker	☐	☐	Red-breasted Grosbeak	☑	☑	Yellow-breasted Chat
☑	☑	Cedar Waxwing	☐	☐	House Finch	☐	☑	Say's Phoebe	☐	☐	Yellow-headed Blackbird
☑	☑	Chimney Swift	☑	☑	House Wren	☐	☑	Savannah Sparrow	☑	☑	Yellow Warbler

CULTURAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

The Yellowstone River Cultural Inventory - 2006 documents the variety and intensity of different perspectives and values held by people who share the Yellowstone River. Between May and November of 2006, a total of 313 individuals participated in the study. They represented agricultural, civic, recreational, or residential interest groups. Also, individuals from the Crow and the Northern Cheyenne tribes were included.
There are three particular goals associated with the investigation. The first goal is to document how the people of the Yellowstone River describe the physical character of the river and how they think the physical processes, such as floods and erosion, should be managed. Within this goal, efforts have been made to document participants' views regarding the many different bank stabilization techniques employed by landowners. The second goal is to document the degree to which the riparian zone associated with the river is recognized and valued by the participants. The third goal is to document concerns regarding the management of the river's resources. Special attention is given to the ways in which residents from diverse geographical settings and diverse interest groups view river management and uses. The results illustrate the commonalities of thought and the complexities of concerns expressed by those who share the resources of the Yellowstone River.

Summary of Cultural Views in Region C

In the study segment, Powder River to Big Horn River, three conversations emerged across the four interest groups. The first conversation focuses on the "familiar way of life." The conversation exposes a local identity that is tied to agriculture and to traditional forms of recreation, such as hunting and fishing. When asked if the familiar management practices are sufficient in terms of sharing the river's resources, some locals express concerns. The second conversation explicitly acknowledges that the demand for recreational access to the river's resources is in its infancy in terms of representing a problem. The third conversation focuses on controlling the river with rip-rap and dikes.