

Location #1



This recreation area was established by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Ulysses S. Grant on March 1, 1872. It was the first national park in the U.S. and is also widely held to be the first national park in the world. The park is known for its wildlife and its many geothermal features, especially Old Faithful geyser, one of its most popular features. It has many types of ecosystems, but the subalpine forest is the most abundant. It is part of the South Central Rockies forests ecoregion and is located south of Bozeman

What is the National Park pictured above?

Latitude 44.4280° N, 110.5885° W

Grid E6

Location #2



This recreation area encompasses over 1 million acres (4,000 km²) and includes parts of two mountain ranges (sub-ranges of the Rocky Mountains), over 130 named lakes, more than 1,000 different species of plants, and hundreds of species of animals. This vast pristine ecosystem is the centerpiece of what has been referred to as the "Crown of the Continent Ecosystem," a region of protected land encompassing 16,000 square miles (41,000 km²) ' and contains sources of the headwaters for streams that flow to the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and to Hudson's Bay. Evidence of Native Americans living in the area dates back 11,000 years.

What is the name of the park picture? What reservation is immediately to the east of the park?

Latitude 48.7596° N, 113.7870° W

Grid C2

Location #3



The area of **this city** was once the territory of the Blackfoot Native American, and the first permanent settlers of this town were the Metis. The Metis established the town in 1879, and in 1942 during World War II, the US Army Air Corps established a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress training base just west of Lewistown to train aircrews for missions in North Africa and Europe. The motto of the town is "Home of Big Springs and the purest drinking water in the world!" The city is located in the exact center of the state of Montana and is part of the Rocky Mountains. The city's water source is Big Spring Creek, which originates in the foothills of the Big Snowy Mountains 6 miles (9.7 km) south of the town.

What is the name of this town?

Latitude 47 .0625° N, 109.4282° W

Grid F4

Location #4



This town is the county seat of Powell County, Montana, United States. The population was 3,111 at the 2010 census. The city is perhaps best known as the home of the Montana State Prison, a major local employer. The Montana State Hospital in Warm Springs and former state tuberculosis sanitarium in nearby Galen are the result of the power the western part of the state held over Montana at statehood due to the copper and mineral wealth in that area. The town was also once an important railroad town, serving as a division headquarters for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad ("the Milwaukee Road") before the railroad's local abandonment in 1980. The current Montana State Prison occupies a campus 3.5 miles (5.6 km) west of town. The former prison site, at the south end of Main Street, is now the Old Prison Museum. This town sits on the Clark Fork between Butte and Missoula.

What is the name of this town?

Latitude 46.3991° N, 112.7384° W

Grid C4

Location #5



This town was established by the Northern Pacific Railway in 1924 as a company town to provide coal for their steam locomotives. The mining at Rosebud Mine two miles south of the town is open pit strip mining, where draglines remove soil above the layer of bituminous coal. During World War II, the mine was identified as strategically important because it supplied coal for the Northern Pacific Railway steam locomotives that were hauling military equipment for the war effort. The mine was guarded from sabotage, and the employees were not allowed to quit their jobs. In 1958 the railroad switched to using diesel locomotives and the mine was shut down. In 2016, Puget Sound Energy reached an agreement with the Sierra Club and the Montana Environmental Information Center to shut down units 1 and 2 of the coal-fired generating plant by the year 2022. The agreement says nothing about the status of Units 3 and 4 at the generating station. However, the existing electrical transmission capacity that transmits power from the town to the Pacific Northwest may be used to transmit wind energy.

What is the name of the town near the mine and electric plant?

Latitude 45.8842° N, 106.6236° W

Grid H5

Location #6



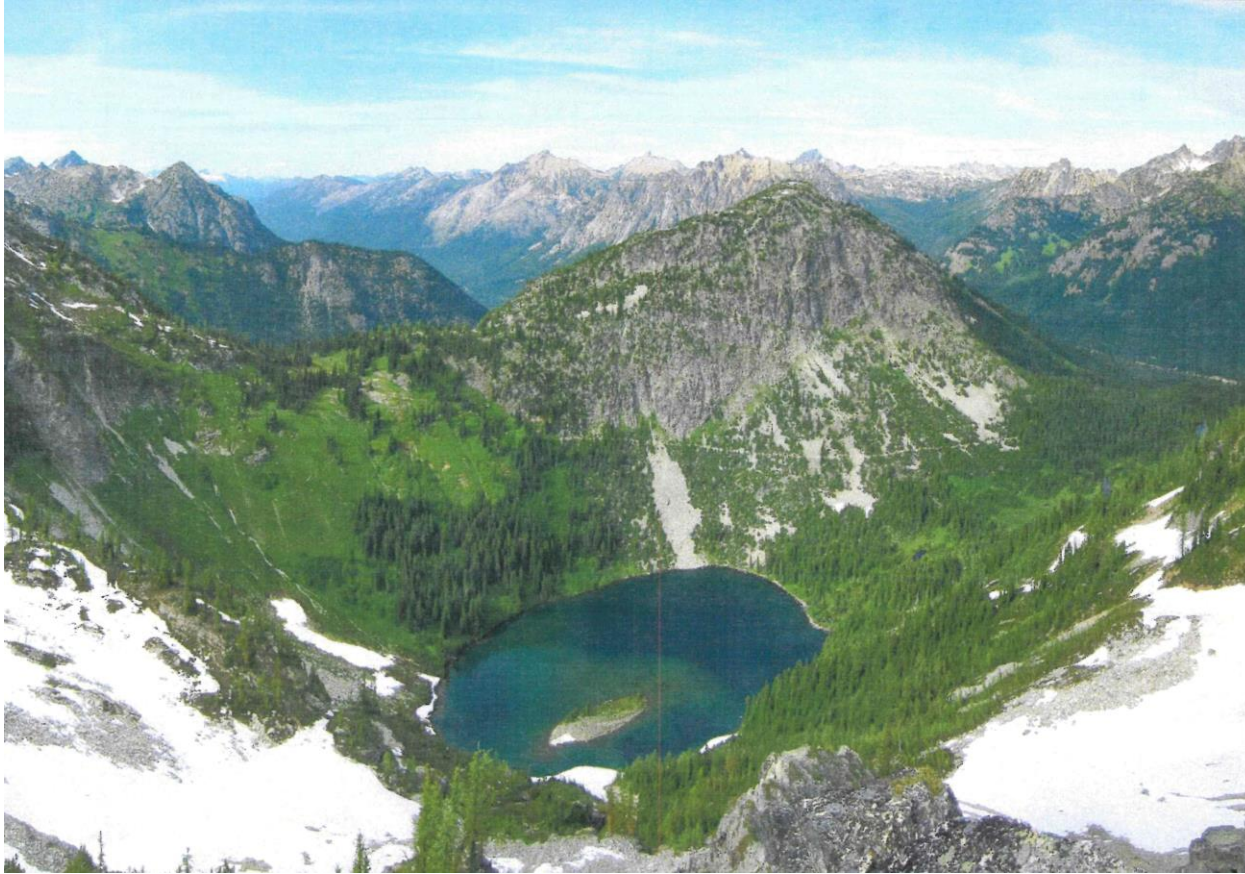
This recreation area was established by an act of Congress on October 15, 1966, following the construction of the Yellowtail Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation. It straddles the border between Wyoming and Montana. The dam, named after the famous Crow leader Robert Yellowtail, harnesses the waters of the Bighorn River by turning that variable watercourse into Bighorn Lake. The lake extends 71 miles (114 km) through Wyoming and Montana, 55 miles (89 km) of which lie within the national recreation area. About one third of the park unit is located on the Crow Indian Reservation.

What is the name of this area?

Latitude: 45.3109° N, 107.9359° W

Grid G6

Location #7



This location is a mountain pass in the Bitterroot Mountains on the border between the U.S. states of Idaho and Montana. The pass is at an elevation of 6,587 feet (2,008 m) above sea level and is located "between Wildernesses nearly twice as large as the combined states of Delaware and Rhode Island," on what is "probably one of the wildest roads in the United States." To the north is the 1.2-million-acre Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and to the south the 2.2-million-acre Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. These areas comprise over 11% of the Congressionally-established Wilderness area in the 48 contiguous states.

Forest Road 468, Nez Perce Road, also known as Magruder Corridor Road, crosses the pass. It is unpaved and has no services for 117 miles "The road has changed little since its construction by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s. It has been known by several names, such as the Elk City to Darby Road, The Montana Road, and The Parker Trail.

What is the name of the Pass?

Latitude 45.7166° N, 114.5020° W

Grid B5

Location #8



This Peak sits at an elevation of 12,807 feet (3,904 m) above sea level and is the highest natural point in Montana, in addition to being the tenth highest state high point in the nation. It lies within the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, in Park County very near the borders of Stillwater County and Carbon County. This Peak is 10 miles (16 km) north of the Wyoming border, 45 miles (72 km) southwest of Columbus, Montana, and is the second most difficult state highpoint after Denali in Alaska, due to technical climbing, poor weather, and route finding. The Peak's first ascent was made by Elers Koch, James C. Whitham and R.T. Ferguson on August 29, 1923 after several failed attempts by others. It was the last of the state highpoints to be climbed. Today, climbers typically spend two or three days ascending the peak, stopping over on the Froze-to-Death Plateau, although some climbers choose to ascend the peak in a single day.

What is the name of the highest Peak in Montana?

Latitude 45.1633° N, 109.8080° W

Grid F6

Location #9



Dedicated on August 24, 1975, this dam spans the Kootenai River 17 miles (27 km) upstream from **this town**. The dam is 422 feet (129 m) tall and 3,055 feet (931 m) long. The reservoir behind the dam is Lake Kootenai; it extends 90 miles (140 km) upriver from the dam and has a maximum depth of about 370 feet (110 m). Forty-two miles (68 km) of Lake Kootenai are in British Columbia, Canada. Lake Kootenai was named for the treaty that was developed between the Kootenai Indians, the Canadian government, and the U.S. government to build the Dam and form the reservoir.

What is the name of this town, located near this dam?

Latitude 48.3883° N, 115.5560° W

Grid B2

Location #10



The Kerr Dam, officially known as the Seli's Ksanka Qlispé', is a concrete gravity-arch dam located at river mile 72 of the Flathead River, increasing the size of **this lake**. The dam was designed for hydroelectricity but also serves recreational uses. The dam was originally named after Frank Kerr, president of the Montana Power Company at the time of the dam's completion in 1938; however, during the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe's celebration of their acquisition of the dam on September 5, 2015, the Tribal Council announced that the dam's name would henceforth be changed to reflect its new ownership.

What is the name of the lake that is supported by this dam, and what is the name of the town at the southern end of the lake?

Latitude 47.6766° N, 114.2343° W

Grid C3

Location #11



This location sprang up as a boomtown with the discovery of gold in 1863. Originally named “Verina”, this township was changed to the current name when the town was officially registered with a judge. Due to the great amount of wealth, lack of law enforcement, and huge rush of people with the gold rush, this area quickly became known for serious criminal activity, which gave rise to the Montana Vigilantes. This town was the capital of Montana until 1875, when the capital was moved to Helena. Today, this town has been designated a National Historic Landmark, due to the efforts of Charles Bovey, who began purchasing buildings and properties in the area for restoration in the 1940s. Nowadays, this town is a popular tourist destination.

What is the name of the city?

Latitude: 45°17'39"N 111°56'28"W

Grid D6

Location #12



This city was founded as a gold camp during the Montana gold rush and was established in 1864. Over \$3.6 billion of gold was extracted in the city limits over a duration of two decades, making it one of the wealthiest cities in the United States by the late nineteenth century. The concentration of wealth contributed to the city's prominent, elaborate Victorian architecture. At the 2010 census, the city's population was 28,190, making it the fifth least populous state capital in the United States and the sixth most populous city in Montana.

What is the name of this city?

Latitude 46.5884° N, 112.0245° W

Grid D4

Location #13



This river is a tributary of the Missouri River in central Montana. It rises in southern Meagher County in the Castle Mountains and flows northwest in the valley between the Big Belt and Little Belt mountains, past White Sulphur Springs, and joins the Missouri approximately 9 miles southwest of Great Falls. Noted for its spectacular scenery and blue-ribbon trout fishery, this river is unique in that it only has one public put-in and one public take-out for the entire 59-mile segment of river. Boat camps located along the remote river canyon help preserve the unique quality of this area. Permits for private floats on this river are allocated to the public via a lottery system prior to the spring season. Permit applications are typically available the first week of January each year, with an application deadline of mid-February.

What is the name of this river?

Latitude 47.4942° N, 111.2833° W

Grid E4

Location #14



This town was incorporated in north central Montana in 1893. IT was founded primarily to serve as a major railroad service center for the Great Northern Railway with its location midway between Seattle and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Originally named “Bullhook Bottoms,” this town held a series of meetings to determine a new name. The original settlers were given the final decision, and due to a strong French influence, the town was renamed. This town is the eight-largest city in Montana, is largest city in the Montana section of the Hi-Line, and serves as a medical and business center for this part of Montana.

What is the name of this city?

Latitude 48.5500° N, 109.6841° W

Grid F2

Location #15



This dam is the highest of six major dams along the Missouri River, located in northeast Montana. At 21,026 feet in length and over 250 feet in height, it is the largest hydraulically-filled dam in the United States, and creates the fifth largest man-made lake in the U.S. This lake is more than 130 miles long, 200 feet deep, and has a 1,520 shoreline which is longer than the state of California's coastline. It lies within the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge. The dam and the 134-mile long lake exist for the purposes of hydroelectric power generation, flood control, and water quality management.

What is the name of this dam? What is the name of the lake created by this dam?

Latitude 47.9571° N, 106.4309° W

Grid H3