Introduction to the New Natural Heritage MapViewer

Tuesday February 22, 2011
1:00m to 2:00pm

Dial-in Number: 1-219-509-8222
Access Code: 8707152

Presented By:
Allan Cox
Systems & Services Manager
Webinar Topics

- Overview of Land Cover Tool Set
- Overview of Land Management Tool Set
- Live Demo of MapViewer
The Natural Heritage Program provides information on Montana’s species and habitats, emphasizing those of conservation concern. The Program is operated by the University of Montana in partnership with the Montana State Library.

A Montana Species of Concern

Marsh Felwort Lomatogonium rotatum Image from the Montana Field Guide

© IDCDC - Bob Moseley

Thanks to our many other partners. Read more...
Natural Heritage MapViewer
Demo: Georgetown Lake Area
Identify land cover types and associated wildlife for T5N R13W S8
Welcome to our new Map Viewer! This is an early release version that's fully functional but there may still be some bugs here and there.

If you have questions or comments, send us an email.

Or if you'd like to help us improve this Map Viewer, take a quick survey to let us know your initial impressions.
Enter Location T5N R13W S8
Select Identify by Section
### Section 005N013W008

#### Primary Composition of Landcover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Landcover Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain lodgepole pine forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Northern Rocky Mountain lower montane riparian woodland and shrubland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Harvested forest-grass regeneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Harvested forest tree regeneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain Subalpine-upper montane grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Alpine-Montane wet meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Montane sagebrush steppe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Harvested forest-shrub regeneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Additional limited landcover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Click on System Name to View Detailed Information in Ecological Systems Field Guide
Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest

General Description

This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and extends into Wyoming and Idaho.
Diagnostic Characteristics
forest and woodland, acidic, shallow ustic soils, organic A horizon greater than 10 cm, Pinus contorta

Similar Systems
- Rocky Mountain Poor Site Lodgepole Pine Forest

Range
This system occurs throughout the Montana Rocky Mountains and the island ranges from valley bottoms west of the Continental Divide to upper subalpine forests.

Ecological System Distribution
Approximately 12,817 square kilometers are classified as Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest in the 2009 Montana Land Cover layers. This map is based on USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map boundaries.

Montana Counties of Occurrence
Big Horn, Blaine, Broadwater, Carbon, Cascade, Chouteau, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Golden Valley, Granite, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Meagher, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Philips, Pondera, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders, Silver Bow, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Wheatland

Spatial Pattern
Matrix

Environment
This system generally occurs on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and precipitation.
## Species Associated with this Ecological System

### Details on how we associated these species with this Ecological System

#### Species Commonly Associated with this Ecological System

**Mammals**

- Masked Shrew (*Sorex cinereus*)
- Vagrant Shrew (*Sorex vagrans*)
- Dwarf Shrew (*Sorex nausus*)
- Pygmy Shrew (*Sorex hoyi*)
- Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis evotis*)
- Long-legged Myotis (*Myotis volans*)
- Western Small-footed Myotis (*Myotis callicraniu*)
- Big Brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*)
- Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*)
- Mountain Cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttalli*)
- Least Chipmunk (*Tamias minimus*)
- Red-tailed Chipmunk (*Tamias ruficaudus*)
- Columbian Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus columbianus*)
- Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*)
- Northern Pocket Gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*)
- Bushy-tailed Woodrat (*Neotoma cinerea*)
- Heather Vole (*Phenacomys intermedius*)
- Montane Vole (*Microtus montanus*)
- Water Vole (*Microtus richardsoni*)
- Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*)
- Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)
- Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*)
- Reckoon (*Procyon lotor*)
- Fisher (*Martes pennanti*)
- Least Weasel (*Mustela nivalis*)
- Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)
- Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)
- Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*)
- Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)
- Moose (*Alces americanus*)

**Birds**

- Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)
- Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)
- Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
- Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*)
- Dusky Grouse (*Cortesia ocellata*)
- Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*)
- Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*)
- Barn Owl (*Strix varia*)
- Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*)
- Common Lighthouse (*Chordeiles minor*)
- Veux's Swift (*Chordeiles voex*)
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)
- Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewisi*)
- Red-naped Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*)
- Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)
- American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*)
- Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)
- Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)
- Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
- Spruce Grouse (*Falcipennis canadensis*)
- Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*)
- Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)
- Northern Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium gulo*)
- Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*)
- Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*)
- Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger*)
- Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rubicundus*)
- Williamson's Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*)
- Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)
- Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*)
- Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)
### Species Associated with this Ecological System

#### Details on how we associated these species with this Ecological System

#### Species Commonly Associated with this Ecological System

**Mammals**

- Masked Shrew (Sorex cinereus)
- Vagrant Shrew (Sorex vagrans)
- Dwarf Shrew (Sorex natus)
- Pygmy Shrew (Sorex hoyi)
- Long-eared Myotis (Myotis evotis)
- Long-legged Myotis (Myotis ciliolus)
- Western Small-footed Myotis (Myotis ruthveni)
- Big Brown Bat (Eptesicus fuscus)
- Spotted Bat (Euderma maculatum)
- Least Chipmunk (Tamias minimus)
- Red-tailed Chipmunk (Tamias striatus)
- Columbian Ground Squirrel (Spermophilus Columbianus)
- Red Squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus)
- Northern Pocket Gopher (Thomomys talpoides)
- Bushy-tailed Woodrat (Neotoma cinerea)
- Heathern Vole (Phenacomys leucurus)
- Montane Vole (Microtus montanus)
- Water Vole (Arvicola amphibius)
- Porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum)
- Gray Wolf (Canis lupus)
- Black Bear (Ursus americanus)
- Reckoon (Procyon lotor)
- Fisher (Martes pennanti)
- Least Weasel (Mustela nivalis)
- Wolverine (Gulo gulo)
- Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)
- Mountain Lion (Puma concolor)
- Mule Deer (Odocoileus hemionus)
- Moose (Alces americanus)

**Birds**

- Barn Owl (Tyto alba)
- Barred Owl (Strix varia)
- Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus)
- Northern Pygmy-Owl (Glaucidium gnoma)
- Great Gray Owl (Strix nebulosa)
- Northern Saw-whet Owl (Aegolius acadicus)
- Black Swift (Cypseloides niger)
- Calliope Hummingbird (Stellula calliope)
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird (Selasphorus platycercus)
- Lewis’s Woodpecker (Melanerpes levis)
- Red-naped Sapsucker (Sphyrapicus nuchalis)
- Hairy Woodpecker (Picoides villosus)
- American Three-toed Woodpecker (Picoides torquatus)
- Hooded Merganser (Lophodytes cucullatus)
- Cooper’s Hawk (Accipiter cooperi)
- Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)
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**Reptiles & Amphibians**

- Western Jumping Mouse (Zapus princeps)
- Coyote (Canis latrans)
- Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes)
- Grizzly Bear (Ursus arctos)
- Marten (Martes americana)
- Short-tailed Weasel (Mustela erminea)
- Long-tailed Weasel (Mustela frenata)
- Striped Skunk (Mephitis mephitis)
- Bobcat (Lynx rufus)
- Elk or Wapiti (Cervus canadensis)
- White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)
- Mountain Goat (Oreamnos americanus)

**Click on Species Name to View Information from the Animal Field Guide**
Montana Field Guides

Wolverine - *Gulo gulo*

Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S3

Agency Status
USFWS: none
USFS: SENSITIVE
BLM: SENSITIVE
FWP Conservation Tier: 2

Listen to an Audio Sample
Recording of a wolverine in a research trap by Brenna Foresster
Click on “Printable Report” to View More Detailed Information for the Identified Area.
Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest

This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of north-central Montana and the Bighorn and Beartooth ranges of south-central Montana. These are montane to subalpine forests where the dominance of lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) is related to fire history and topographic conditions. In Montana, elevation ranges from 975 to 2,743 meters (3,200-9000 feet). These forests occur on flats to slopes of all degrees and aspect, as well as valley bottoms. Fire is frequent, and stand-replacing fires are common. Following stand-replacing fires, lodgepole pine will rapidly colonize and develop into dense, even-aged stands. Most forests in this ecological system occur as early-to mid-successional forests persisting for 50-200 years on warmer, lower elevation forests, and 150-400 years in subalpine forests. They generally occur on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and long precipitation-free periods in summer. Snowfall is heavy and supplies the major source of soil water used for growth in early summer. Vigorous stands occur when the precipitation exceeds 533 millimeters (21 inches). These lodgepole forests are typically associated with rock types weathering to acidic substrates, such as granite and rhyolite. In west-central Montana ranges such the Big Belts and the Rocky Mountain Front, these forests are found on limestone substrates. These systems are especially well developed on the broad ridges and high valleys near and east of the Continental Divide. Succession proceeds at different rates, moving relatively quickly on low-elevation, mesic sites and particularly slowly in high-elevation forests such as those along the Continental Divide in Montana.
Montana Ecological Systems - Landcover Report

Section 005N013W008

Primary Composition of Landcover

Forest and Woodland Systems
Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

56%

Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest

This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of north-central Montana and the Bighorn and Beartooth ranges of south-central Montana. These are montane to subalpine forests where the dominance of lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) is related to fire history and toposedaphic conditions. In Montana, elevation ranges from 975 to 2,743 meters (3,200-9,000 feet). These forests occur on flats to slopes of all degrees and aspect, as well as valley bottoms. Fire is frequent, and stand-replacing fires are common. Following stand-replacing fires, lodgepole pine will rapidly colonize and develop into dense, even-aged stands. Most forests in this ecological system occur as early- to mid-successional forests persisting for 50-200 years on warmer, lower elevation forests, and 150-400 years in subalpine forests. They generally occur on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and long precipitation-free periods in summer. Snowfall is heavy and supplies the major source of soil water used for growth in early summer. Vigorous stands occur where the precipitation exceeds 533 millimeters (21 inches). These lodgepole forests are typically associated with rock types weathering to acidic substrates, such as granite and rhyolite. In west-central Montana ranges such the Big Bells and the Rocky Mountain Front, these forests are found on limestone substrates. These systems are especially well developed on the broad ridges and high valleys near and east of the Continental Divide. Succession proceeds at different rates, moving relatively quickly on low-elevation, mesic sites and particularly slowly in high-elevation forests such as those along the Continental Divide in Montana.
Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow

These moderate-to-high-elevation systems are found throughout the Rocky Mountains, dominated by herbaceous species found on wetter sites with very low-velocity surface and subsurface flows. Occurrences range in elevation from montane to alpine at 1,000 to 3,353 meters (3,280-11,000 feet). This system typically occurs in cold, moist basins, seeps and alluvial terraces of headwater streams or as a narrow strip adjacent to alpine lakes (Hansen et al., 1996). Wet meadows are typically found on flat areas or gentle slopes, but may also occur on sub-irrigated sites with slopes up to 10 percent. In alpine regions, sites are typically small depressions located below late-melting snow patches or on snowbeds. The growing season may only last for one to two months. Soils of this system may be mineral or organic. In either case, soils show typical hydric soil characteristics, including high organic content and/or low chroma and redoximorphic features. This system often occurs as a mosaic of several plant associations, often dominated by graminoids such as tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia caespitosa), and a diversity of montane or alpine sedges such as small-head sedge (Carex littora), small-winged sedge (Carex microptera), black alpine sedge (Carex nigricans), Helm's Rocky Mountain sedge (Carex scoparia), short-tailed sedge (Carex podocarpa) and Payson's sedge (Carex paysonii). Drummond's rush (Juncus drummondii), Marten's rush (Juncus mertensianus), and high elevation bluegrasses (Poa arctica and P. alpina) are often present. Forbs such as arrowleaf groundsel (Senecio triangularis), slender-sedge marsh marigold (Caltha leptosepala), and spreading globe-flower (Trollius laxus) often form high cover in higher elevation meadows. Wet meadows are associated with snowmelt and are usually not subjected to high disturbance events such as flooding.

Recently Disturbed or Modified

2%
Harvested Forest

Harvested forest-shrub regeneration

Land cover has been modified by logging. New growth is primarily shrubs.

Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems

Sagebrush Steppe

2%

Montane Sagebrush Steppe

This system dominates the montane and subalpine landscape of southwestern Montana from valley bottoms to subalpine ridges and is found as far north as Glacier National Park. It can also be seen in the island mountain ranges of the north-central and south-central portions of the state. It primarily occurs on deep-soiled to stony flats, ridges, nearly flat ridgetops, and mountain slopes. In general, this system occurs in areas of gentle topography, fine soils, subsurface moisture or mesic conditions, within zones of higher precipitation and areas of snow accumulation. It occurs in all slopes and aspects, variable substrates and all soil types. The shrub component of this system is generally dominated by mountain big sagebrush ( Artemisia tridentata spp. vaseyana). Other co-dominant shrubs include silver sagebrush (Artemisia cana spp. vischulins), subalpine big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata ssp. spiciformis), three-leaf sagebrush (Artemisia tripartita ssp. tripartita) and antelope bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata). Little sagebrush (Artemisia arbuscula ssp. arbuscula) shrublands are only found in southwestern Montana on sites with a perched water table. Wyoming big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis) sites may be included within this system if occurrences are at montane elevations, and are associated with montane grasslands such as Idaho fescue ( Festuca idahoensis), spike fescue ( Leucopoa kingii), or poverty oatgrass ( Danthonia Intermedia). In areas where sage has been eliminated by human activities like burning, diskng or poisoning, other shrubs may be dominant, especially rubber rabbitbrush ( Ericameria nauseosa), and green rabbitbrush ( Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus). Because of the mesic site conditions, most occurrences support a diverse herbaceous undergrowth of grasses and forbs. Shrub canopy cover is extremely variable, ranging from 10 percent to as high as 40 or 50 percent.

Additional Limited Landcover

Citation for this report:
Montana Ecological Systems / Landcover Report
Section 005N013W008
Color IR Photography
Color Photography
Use fader Bar to Compare Two Layers
Switch Tools to View Land Cover Type Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Cover Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of north-central Montana. Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) is related to fire history and topographic conditions. In Montana, elevation ranges from 975 to 2,743 meters (3,200-9,000 feet). These forests occur on flats to slopes of all degrees and aspect, as well as valley bottoms. Fire is frequent, and stand-replacing fires are common. Following stand-replacing fires, lodgepole pine will rapidly colonize and develop into dense, even-aged stands. Most forests in this ecological system occur as early to mid-successional forests persisting for 50-200 years on warmer, lower elevation forests, and 150-400 years in subalpine forests. They generally occur on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and low precipitation, free periods in summer. Snowfall is heavy and supplies the major source of water.
Land Cover Questions?
Natural Heritage MapViewer

Land Management Tools
Land Management Notice

Land Management - Please Read and Acknowledge

Map features in this application are not intended as a legal depiction of public or private surface land ownership boundaries and should not be used in place of a survey conducted by a licensed land surveyor. Similarly, map features do not imply public access to any lands.

The land status data displayed in this map viewer may not be complete and may contain errors in boundary locations and/or coding. The Montana Natural Heritage Program makes no representations or warranties whatsoever with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the data contained in this map viewer and assumes no responsibility for the suitability of the data for a particular purpose. The Montana Natural Heritage Program will not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of errors displayed here.

For questions about the data displayed here or to report errors, please contact the Montana Natural Heritage Program at (406) 444-5354 or mtnhp@mt.gov.

Click to acknowledge that you've read the statement above.

Land Management Data Version 2010
Charts and Data

Summary Results will display here
5th Code Watershed
Yellowstone River - Livingston
(1007000205) - 186,069 Acres (0.2% of Montana)

Charts and Data

Land Management Explanation

Expand All | Collapse All | Printable Report

Land Management Summary

- **Public Lands**
  - US Forest Service
    - Gallatin - Livingston
    - Gallatin - Bozeman
    - Gallatin - Big Timber
    - Gallatin National Forest
    - USFS Ranger Districts
      - Gallatin - Livingston
      - Gallatin - Bozeman
      - Gallatin - Big Timber
      - Gallatin National Forest
  - US Bureau of Land Management
    - Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness
  - USFS Wilderness Areas
    - Yellowstone Island Wilderness Study Area
  - BLM Wilderness Study Areas
  - US Government
    - US Government - Other

- **Other Boundaries**
  - MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks
  - MT State
  - Conservation Easements

- **Total Land**
  - 25,357 Acres (14%)
# Montana Land Management Summary

5th Code Watershed
Yellowstone River-Livingston (1007000205) - 186,069 Acres (0.2% of Montana)

## Land Management Explanation

### Land Management Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Boundaries</th>
<th>Total Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25,357 Acres (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,892 Acres (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,963 Acres (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 Acres (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Acres (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Acres (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,369 Acres (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>132 Acres (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US Forest Service (16,761 Acres (9%))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin - Livingston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin - Beartooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin - Big Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USFS National Forest</td>
</tr>
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<td>USFS Wilderness Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Bureau of Land Management (1,963 Acres (1%))</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLM Wilderness Study Areas (60 Acres (0.1%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowstone Island Wilderness Study Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Government (1 Acres (0.1%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Government - Other</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Trust (8,369 Acres (4%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Trust - Montana State Trust Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks (132 Acres (0.1%))</td>
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<td>MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks (16 Acres (1%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springdale Bridge Fishing Access Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naylor's Landing Fishing Access Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway 89 Bridge Fishing Access Site</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT State (8,369 Acres (4%))</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT State</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Displaying Land Management Information

- Open the Task Selection slider in the left sidebar.
  Select Land Management

- Open the Tools slider.
  Select Show Land Management
  (Use the link Click to Show Land Management Legend to open the legend if it's not already showing)

You will see that your current map tool has switched to the Identify Map Items tool:

- The Legend will be displayed

- Click on the check boxes to the left of a legend item to turn that item on or off on the map.
  The legend is a hierarchical tree, so clicking on a parent will also turn on all of the sub-categories.
- To display all Land Management categories, you can click on Select All. To clear all items, click on Clear Selection.
Questions?
MapViewer Demonstration