Wilderness Areas and Proposed Wilderness Study Areas

From Wild Montana Website - Public Lands 101

Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness

920,343 acres within the Custer Gallatin National Forest, between Billings and Yellowstone National Park

Traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Designated in 1978, this wilderness area consists of two major mountain ranges, the Beartooths and the Absarokas, with peaks stretching in every direction. In the eastern part of the area, the Beartooths, with their huge alpine plateaus, are rugged, glaciated, granite and predominantly above the treeline. In the west, the Absarokas tower over Paradise Valley and the Yellowstone River. The Beartooth Range contains 29 peaks above 12,000 feet including the highest point in Montana, 12,799-foot Granite Peak. Ice carved out U-shaped valleys and created the distinct alternating plateau-canyon landscape. Water abounds in this Wilderness, with nearly 1,000 lakes, 300-foot waterfalls, countless cascades, and rushing creeks and rivers. It is a key part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, with habitat for grizzly and black bears, bighorn sheep, elk, moose, mountain lion, pronghorn, bison, lynx, and marten.

Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness

158,615 acres within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge and Bitterroot National Forests, southwest of Butte

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Designated in 1964 with passage of the Wilderness Act, the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness is, with the exception of some stream valleys, mostly above 7,000 feet. West Goat Peak sits at 10,793 feet, and even the East Fork of the Bitterroot River flows at a lofty 5,400 feet. Along the Continental Divide, the Anaconda-Pintler country contains old-growth forest, windswept ridges, alpine meadows, and rugged alpine peaks. Lakes and U-shaped canyons reveal past glaciation, and cirques with alpine lakes and glacial moraines make for spectacular scenery. Some of the world's finest trout streams, including Rock Creek and the Big Hole River, originate here. A dozen species of conifers thrive on the north slope; the south slope, drained by the Big Hole River, is mostly lodgepole pines, with spruce-fir on the wet canyon bottoms. The Anaconda-Pintler is especially notable for its stunning fall colors, when subalpine larch highlight mountain ridges and lake basins with splashes of gold. Elk, moose, black bear, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, puma, wolverine, and lynx all thrive in this area.

Bob Marshall Wilderness

1,063,503 acres within the Flathead, Lolo, and Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forests, west of Great Falls and northeast of Missoula

Traditional homelands of the Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet), A'aninin (Gros Ventre), Sélish (Bitterroot Salish), and Qlispé (Pend d'Orielles, Upper Kalispel) peoples.

Designated in 1964 with passage of the Wilderness Act, "the Bob" is the core wildland in one of the largest roadless expanses in the Lower 48. Rugged peaks, big river valleys, mountain lakes, large meadows, and extensive coniferous forests characterize this area. The most remote reaches of the Bob stretch along the Continental Divide, the center of which is the Chinese Wall, an imposing limestone precipice, towering 1,000 feet and extending 13 miles. Moist pacific maritime weather on the west side results in lush, diverse forests, which is dramatically different to the east, where drier forests eventually give way to prairie grasslands. There are more than 100 lakes in the Wilderness. The blue-ribbon South Fork of the Flathead originates here. The Bob is the last great stronghold of the silvertip grizzly and is home to every species of mammal indigenous to the Northern Rockies, except for plains bison and mountain caribou.

Cabinet Mountains Wilderness

94,272 acres within the Kootenai National Forest, about 15 miles southwest of Libby

Traditional homelands of the Ktunaxa (Kootenai), Sélish (Bitterroot Salish), and Qlispé (Pend d'Oreille, Upper Kalispel) peoples.

Designated in 1964 with passage of the Wilderness Act, the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness comprises a narrow north-south range of snow-capped peaks, glacial lakes, and steep valleys cut by streams and waterfalls. Parts of the Cabinets receive over 100 inches of precipitation annually, resulting in thick lowland forests of western red cedar, Douglas fir, western white pine, western hemlock, and other conifers. Although it is not a lofty range, rugged peaks, sharp ridges, and glacial cirques rise above the forests, lakes, and subalpine meadows, with sheer walls plunging 1,000 feet into deep valleys. There are more than 80 lakes in this Wilderness, including Lake Creek, which flows north to the Kootenai River, and Bull River, running south to the Clark Fork River. The highest point of the Cabinets is Snowshoe Peak, standing at 8,712 feet, high above the wet meadows, hanging valleys, and open stream bottoms. Wildlife typical of the Northern Rockies is plentiful in the area, although the grizzly population is among the most vulnerable in the Lower 48, with only 60 bruins estimated in the region. Other denizens include wolverine, deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, and black bear.

Gates of the Mountains Wilderness

28,562 acres within the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest, near Helena

Traditional homelands of the Niitstapi or Pikuni peoples.

When Lewis and Clark first arrived in the Rocky Mountains, it seemed that the immense limestone cliffs along the Missouri River would block their passage. However, the river twisted through a narrow

canyon, making a gate through the mountain and giving a name to this spectacular gorge. Designated in 1964 with passage of the Wilderness Act, the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness features dry canyons and low mountains decorated with dramatic limestone formations weathered into spires, sheer cliffs, outcrops, and walls with shallow caves. Forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir, gentle meadows, and open bald ridges characterize the area. The area's streams and springs disappear in the summer, revealing its true arid nature. No matter the climate, bighorn sheep and mountain goats are plentiful.

Great Bear Wilderness

286,700 acres within the Flathead National Forest, south of Glacier National Park

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish), Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet), and Ktunaxa (Kootenai) peoples.

Designated in 1978, this wilderness encompasses the entire upper drainage of the Middle Fork Flathead River, from the Continental Divide west to the Flathead Range. Knife-edge ridges along the divide drop to heavily forested mountainsides, down to gently sloping meadows, and finally to open river bottoms. Glacial action created U-shaped valleys and cirques. The free roaming grizzlies in the area inspired Senator Lee Metcalf to achieve preservation of this northern habitat link between the Bob Marshall Wilderness and Glacier National Park.

Lee Metcalf Wilderness

254,288 acres within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge and Custer-Gallatin National Forests, southwest of Bozeman

Traditional homelands of the Shoshone-Bannock and Apsáalooke (Crow) peoples.

Designated in 1983, this region consists of spectacular alpine peaks, high sparkling lakes, U-shaped valleys, meadows and deep canyons. Lodgepole pines grow beneath craggy peaks and subalpine lakes. Elevations range wildly from 4,500 feet in the canyon country, along the Madison, to 11,015 and 11,316 feet atop Gallatin or Hilgard Peaks, respectively. The Lee Metcalf Wilderness is an important component of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and is crucial grizzly habitat.

Medicine Lake Wilderness

11,366 acres within the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, between Sidney and Plentywood

Traditional homelands of the Métis and Nakoda (Assiniboine) peoples.

Designated in 1976, this Wilderness preserves a portion of northeastern Montana's marsh-filled prairie. Lying within a National Wildlife Refuge, it is the flattest and lowest of Montana's wilderness areas, with a high point of only 2,025 feet. Southeast of the lake is the Sandhills Unit, containing sand dunes ranging

from 20 to 40 feet in height, which are mantled with a blend of chokecherry and buffalo berry grasses. This prairie-pothole Wilderness is a haven for wildlife, providing a way station for hundreds of thousands of birds during spring and fall migrations and supporting a large nesting colony of white pelicans.

Mission Mountains Wilderness

73,877 acres within the Flathead National Forest, north of Missoula

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish), Qlispé (Pend d'Oreille, Upper Kalispel), and the Ktunaxa (Kootenai) peoples.

Designated in 1975, this Wilderness' steep slopes rise abruptly from the Mission Valley to jagged peaks, ranging from 3,500 to 9,820 feet in elevation. These mountains boast hidden basins, big lakes, and hanging valleys. An impressive 350 lakes, ponds, and pools, sparkling clear streams, and numerous waterfalls dot the Mission Mountains Wilderness, with Elizabeth Falls majestically plunging 1,000 feet. This Wilderness is filled with rocky crags, sheer cliffs, knife ridges, cirques, valleys, and active glaciers. Thick pacific northwest forests are composed of larch, Douglas fir, western red cedar, spruce, and lodgepole and ponderosa pines. A grizzly population inhabits the Missions, along with mountain goats, black bear, deer, wolverine, and lynx.

Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness

89,500 acres within the Flathead Reservation, southeast of Polson

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish), Qlispé (Pend d'Oreille, Upper Kalispel), and the Ktunaxa (Kootenai) peoples.

Established in 1982, this Wilderness consists of tribal lands designated as Wilderness by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes – the first such designation by any tribe on its own. The tribes' management of this Wilderness demonstrates their cultural and spiritual connections to the landscape. These mountains enjoy an abundance of water from the perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks, and streams are plentiful here along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains.

Rattlesnake Wilderness

32,976 acres within the Lolo National Forest, four miles north of Missoula

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Qlispé (Pend d'Oreille, Upper Kalispel) peoples.

Designated in 1980, the Rattlesnake Wilderness contains high, winding ridges with steep, east-facing cirques and gentler western slopes. There are many lake-filled basins in these sloping forests and secluded hanging valleys, with waterfalls and steep-gradient streams. Timberline conifers drop into

subalpine spruce-fir forests, then down to open parks with Douglas fir and ponderosa pine. Western larch and lodgepole pine are also abundant in the Rattlesnake. The U-shaped Rattlesnake basin is fed by more than 50 small creeks that seep from springs and melting snowbanks in the upper portion of the Wilderness.

Red Rock Lakes Wilderness

32,350 acres within the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, west of Yellowstone National Park

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Red Rock Lakes Wilderness was designated in 1976. This remote, undeveloped basin holds an amazing system of waterways, which consist of lakes and connected marshes. More than 14,000 acres of wetlands are managed for wildlife, providing habitat and solitude for a stunning array of birds and other wildlife. Some 215 bird species have been observed here. The wilderness area comprises about 80 percent of this refuge, which was established in 1935 to safeguard the rare trumpeter swan. Red Rock's high prairies and mountains combine with the water to create a habitat for moose, elk, deer, and pronghorn antelope.

Scapegoat Wilderness

259,966 acres within the Helena-Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests, southeast of Great Falls and east of Missoula

Traditional homelands of the Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet) and Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) peoples.

Designated in 1972, the Scapegoat was the first citizen-initiated wilderness area in the country, championed by former Wild Montana president, Cecil Garland. Straddling the Continental Divide, this Wilderness includes impressive 1,000-foot limestone cliffs that stretch nearly four miles on the east face, extending from the Chinese Wall in the Bob Marshall. The Scapegoat's highest point is the massive 9,202-foot Scapegoat Mountain. Scattered subalpine forests of spruce, whitebark pine, and fir open to grassy parks and gently sloping meadows. Wolverine, deer, elk, moose, grizzly and black bear, mountain goat, mountain sheep, and mountain lion inhabit the Scapegoat.

Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness

251,443 acres within the Bitterroot, Nez Perce-Clearwater, and Lolo National Forests west of Hamilton

Traditional homelands of the Nimipuu (Nez Perce), Sélish (Bitterroot Salish), and Qlispé (Pend d'Oreille, Upper Kalispel) peoples.

Designated in 1964 with passage of the Wilderness Act, this Wilderness straddles the Montana-Idaho border. It is the third-largest Wilderness in the Lower 48, abutting the Lower 48's largest wilderness, the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. Elevations range significantly from 1,800 feet on the Selway and Lochsa Rivers to 10,000 feet in the Bitterroot Mountains. The Bitterroot Range is classically rugged and glacier-sculptured, featuring deep canyons with sheer walls, cliffs, and tumbling waterfalls. A rough landscape of jagged, treeless granite peaks changes to forested ridges, hanging valleys, and heavily forested valleys with surprising pockets of bogs and marshes. The area is tremendously diverse, including low valleys and old-growth stands of western red cedar, giant fir, Douglas fir, and western larch. Elk, moose, mountain goat, black bear, wolverine, and pine marten thrive in healthy numbers. Grizzly bears have, in recent years, been spotted here.

UL Bend Wilderness

20,819 acres within the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, between Lewistown and Glasgow

Traditional homelands of the A'aninin (Gros Ventre), Nakota (Assiniboine), and Métis peoples.

Designated in 1976, the UL Bend Wilderness is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This Wilderness is located on a peninsula formed by a great bend in the Missouri River on the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge. The Wilderness consists of short prairie grasses, sagebrush, and greasewood on its gently rolling interior, with ponderosa pine and juniper in the coulees that drop to the shores of Fort Peck Lake. Cliffs and rock features in the northeastern corner of UL Bend support a prized bighorn sheep herd. UL Bend is also home to prairie dogs, mule and whitetail deer, antelope, and elk. The peninsula contains several historical cabins. When the Missouri was used by steamboats, passengers would disembark on one side of the peninsula, walk across, and be picked up on the other side to lighten the steamboat's load as it navigated shifting sandbars in this shallow portion of the river. Today, pronghorn antelope frequently migrate (swim) across this portion of the river to access winter habitat to the south.

Welcome Creek Wilderness

28,135 acres in the Lolo National Forest, southeast of Missoula

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Qlispé (Pend d'Oreille, Upper Kalispel) peoples.

Designated in 1978, this is an area of forested slopes, exposed ridges, and deep canyons. There are no lakes, high cliffs, cirques, or hanging valleys. Steep rough breaks, covered with old-growth stands of lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and spruce, as well as wet bottoms and park-like ridges are plentiful. The highest point is Welcome Mountain, at 7,723 feet tall. The Wilderness is bounded on the east by Rock Creek, a famous blue-ribbon trout stream. It is an important summer-range area for elk, with bobcats, raccoons, mink, weasels, and pine martens making their homes in this area as well. One access point to the Welcome Creek features a swinging suspension bridge across Rock Creek.

Wilderness Study Areas

Ten Lakes WSA

34,000 acres in northwest Montana near Eureka

The traditional homelands of the Ktanxa (Kootenai) peoples, Ten Lakes WSA includes the Galton and Whitefish ranges. Forested foothills roll up to glacially-carved basins, and flower-filled mountain meadows abound during the summer months. Spectacular alpine lakes are tucked underneath open ridges that provide panoramic views of Glacier National Park, the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, and southern British Columbia. Ten Lakes is also home to one the most diverse arrays of large mammals in the contiguous United States, including grizzly bear, lynx, wolverine, fishers, and wolves.

Big Snowies WSA

98,000 acres in central Montana near Lewistown

The Big Snowy Mountains WSA is the traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) and Métis peoples, notable for how they abruptly rise from an expanse of grasslands. The northern flanks of the range are split by rugged limestone canyons carved through dense forest, while huge glacial basins drain the southern reaches. Wildflowers carpet the ground in July and August, and many canyons support seasonal streams due to the porous nature of the underlying limestone, which makes for the many ice caves found here. This unique geology makes the Snowies a vital watershed, responsible for replenishing the underground aquifers and springs of the surrounding plains with crystal clear water.

Blue Joint WSA

61,400 acres in the Bitterroot Range along the Idaho border

Traditional homelands of the Nimipuu (Nez Perce) and Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) peoples, the Blue Joint WSA encompasses two deep canyons carved by tributaries of the West Fork Bitterroot River. The lower elevations are thickly forested with Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, and ponderosa pine, while whitebark pine borders the alpine meadows and cliffs in the higher elevations. Wildlife is abundant in the Blue Joint, too – there are abundant populations of bighorn sheep, elk, deer, pine marten, and black bear.

Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn WSA

155,000 acres of the Gallatin Range south of Bozeman

*This is the traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) and the Shoshone-Bannock peoples.*The northern portion of the Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn WSA is home to spectacular peaks in the Hyalite area. South of Hyalite is the Gallatin Crest – a massive plateau scarred with deep canyons. Many summits reach over 10,000 feet, and the headwaters of the Gallatin River originate here. Porcupine

Creek and Buffalo Horn also provide year-round range for Yellowstone elk and moose, from fall forage to spring calving. The WSA also provides habitat for grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, wolverines, deer, and many other species.

Middle Fork Judith WSA

92,000 acres of the Little Belt Mountains southeast of Great Falls

Traditional homelands of the Métis and Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfoot) peoples, the Middle Fork Judith WSA encompasses the Middle and Lost Forks of the Judith River. Both of these tributaries of the Missouri have cut deep, twisted canyons through limestone cliffs to form the heart of the WSA. To the west, higher elevations are thick with lodgepole and whitebark pine, while Douglas fir and ponderosa pine mingle with broad meadows to the east. The Middle Fork Judith's waterways are loaded with native cutthroat and rainbow trout, which face real threats in the unprotected lands just outside the WSA boundaries.

Sapphire WSA

98,000 acres south of the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness in western Montana

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) peoples, the Sapphire WSA is the biological heartland of the wilderness complex that stretches from the Big Hole Valley to the pristine headwaters of Rock Creek. It's the center of a diverse mountain ecosystem, tucked below the crest of the Pintler Range, and home to more than 20 lovely alpine lakes nestled in steep cirques. To the west, creeks feed the trout fisheries of the Bitterroot River. To the east, the crystalline waters of Rock Creek support large populations of cutthroat and rainbow trout.

West Pioneer WSA

148,150 acres in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge Forest northwest of Dillon

Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples, the West Pioneer WSA is the largest remaining roadless area in southwest Montana. Rolling and forested, the West Pioneers provide gentle contrast to the craggy summits of the East Pioneers and are home to a large population of elk. The crest of the range offers spectacular views of the Continental Divide and East Pioneers, while creeks meander through meadows to the east into the Wise River and on to the famous Big Hole. Along the divide, backpackers can find a dozen small lakes tucked away in tumbledown cirques.

Wilderness study areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management

Antelope Creek WSA

12,350 acres of the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton
Size. Traditional homelands of the A'aninin (Gros Ventre), Nakota (Assiniboine), and Métis people.

Axolotl Lakes WSA

7,804 acres along the northern edge of the Greenhorn Mountains northeast of Dillon. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Beaver Meadows WSA

595 acres southwest of Augusta along the Rocky Mountain Front.Traditional homelands of the Métis and Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet) peoples.

Bell and Limekiln Canyons WSA

9,650 acres near the Clark Canyon Reservoir southwest of Dillon. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Big Horn Tack-on WSA

2,470 acres between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) peoples.

Billy Creek WSA

3,450 acres in the south-central portion of the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge south of Glasgow. Traditional homelands of the Métis, A'aninin (Gros Ventre), and Nakota (Assiniboine) peoples.

Bitter Creek WSA

59,660 acres along the Canadian border north of Glasgow. Traditional homelands of the Ne-i-yah-wahk (Plains Cree), A'aninin (Gros Ventre), Nakota (Assiniboine), and Métis peoples.

Black Sage WSA

5,926 acres in the Elkhorn Mountains between Boulder and Whitehall. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish), Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet), and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Blacktail Mountains WSA

17,479 acres just south of Dillon. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Bridge Coulee WSA

5,900 acres south of the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge]. Traditional homelands of the Métis, Apsáalooke (Crow), A'aninin (Gros Ventre), and Nakota (Assiniboine).

Burnt Lodge WSA

13,730 acres along the western edge of the Pryor Mountains. Traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) peoples.

Burnt Timber Canyon WSA

3,430 acres south of the Pryor Mountains three miles from the Wyoming border. Traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) peoples.

Centennial Mountains WSA

27,691 acres south of Red Rock Lakes on the Idaho border in southwest Montana. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Cow Creek WSA

34,050 acres within the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument. Traditional homelands of the A'aninin (Gros Ventre) and Métis peoples.

Dog Creek South WSA

5,150 acres within the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument. Traditional homelands of the A'aninin (Gros Ventre) and Métis peoples.

East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek WSA

6,230 acres north of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Elkhorn WSA

3,585 acres halfway between Boulder and Clancy. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish), Shoshone-Bannock, and Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet) peoples.

Ervin Ridge WSA

10,200 acres within the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument. Traditional homelands of the A'aninin (Gros Ventre) and Métis peoples.

Farlin Creek WSA

1,139 acres between Dillon and Wisdom. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Henneberry Ridge WSA

9,806 acres south of Bannack State Park near Dillon. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Hidden Pasture Creek WSA

15,509 acres in the Beaverhead Mountains west of Dell. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Hoodoo Mountain WSA

11,380 acres between Drummond and Lincoln. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet) peoples.

Humbug Spires WSA

11,175 acres south of Butte near Interstate 15. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Musselshell Breaks WSA

8,650 acres south of the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow. Traditional homelands of the Métis, Apsáalooke (Crow), A'aninin (Gros Ventre), and Nakota (Assiniboine) peoples.

North Fork Sun River WSA

196 acres northeast of the Gibson Reservoir between Missoula and Great Falls. Traditional homelands of the Métis and Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet) peoples.

Pryor Mountain WSA

12,575 acres along the Wyoming border south of Billings. Traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) peoples.

Quigg West WSA

520 acres near Rock Creek Road east of Hamilton. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) peoples.

Ruby Mountains WSA

26,611 acres near Ruby River Reservoir east of Dillon. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) Shoshone-Bannock peoples.

Seven Blackfoot WSA

20,250 acres in the south-central portion of the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge south of Glasgow. Traditional homelands of the Métis, A'aninin (Gros Ventre), and Nakota (Assiniboine).

Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek WSA

10,454 acres north of Helena near the Gates of the Mountains and Holter Lake. Traditional homelands of the Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet) peoples.

Square Butte WSA

1,947 acres south of Geraldine. Traditional homelands of the Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet), Métis, and A'aninin (Gros Ventre) peoples.

Stafford WSA

4,800 acres within the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument. Traditional homelands of the Métis and A'aninin (Gros Ventre) peoples.

Terry Badlands WSA

44,910 acres northwest of Terry. Traditional homelands of the Lakota and Dakota (Sioux), Nakota (Assiniboine), and Apsáalooke (Crow) peoples.

Twin Coulee WSA

6,870 acres south on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains, south of Lewistown.Traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) and Métis peoples.

Wales Creek WSA

11,580 acres south of Ovando. Traditional homelands of the Sélish (Bitterroot Salish) and the Niitstapi or Pikuni (Blackfeet) peoples.

Woodhawk WSA

8,100 acres within the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument. Traditional homelands of the Métis and A'aninin (Gros Ventre) peoples.

Yellowstone River Island WSA

53 acres northeast of Livingston along the Yellowstone River. Traditional homelands of the Apsáalooke (Crow) peoples.