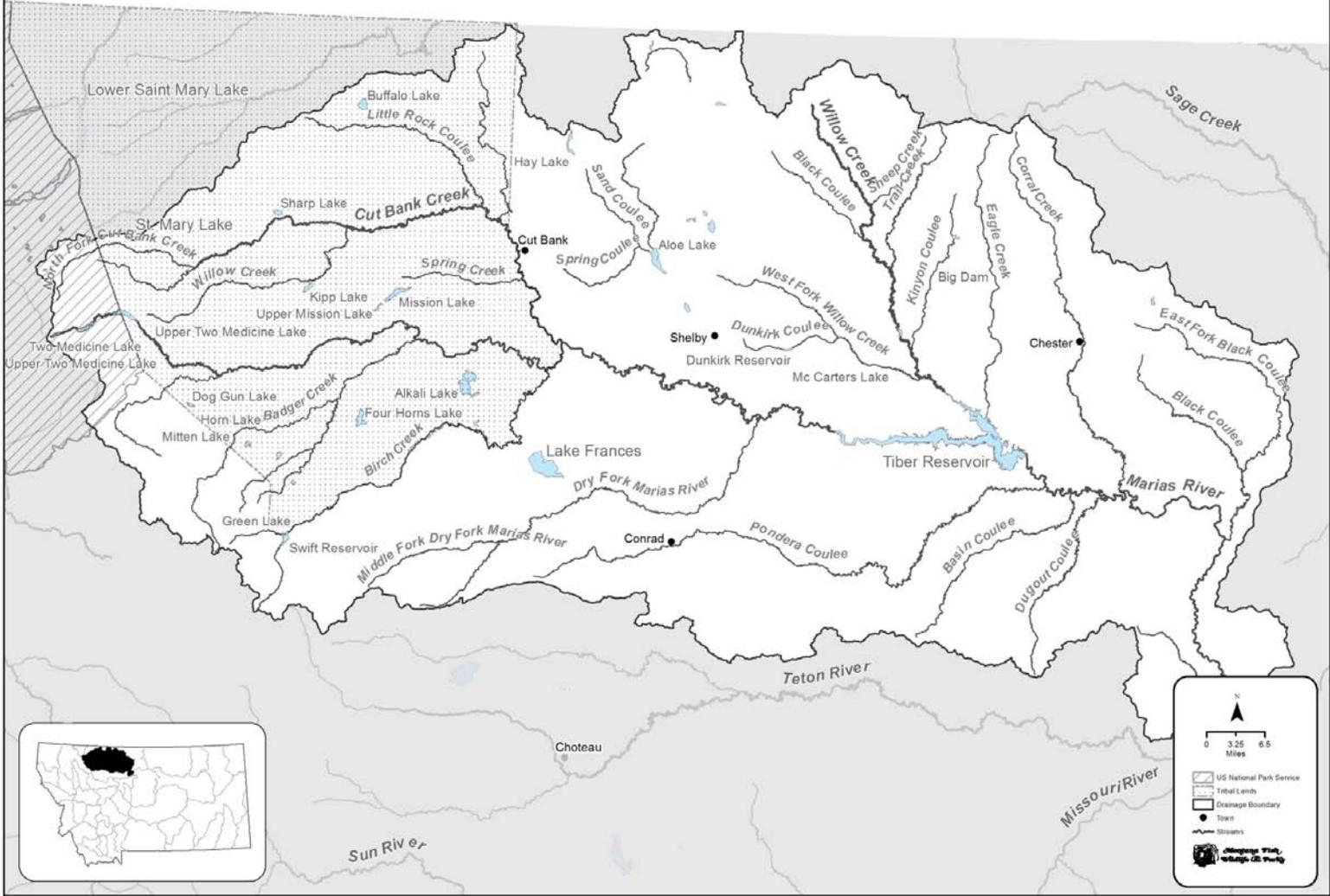


Marias River Drainage



MARIAS RIVER DRAINAGE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Marias River is the largest tributary of the Missouri River between Canyon Ferry and Fort Peck dams. This north-central prairie stream drains about 7,100 square miles of the Rocky Mountain Front and Lewis Mountain ranges. The Marias begins 12 miles north of Valier (elevation 3,280 feet) and flows 170 miles east and south to its confluence with the Missouri River near Loma (elevation 2,550 feet). Major tributaries include the Two Medicine River, Cutbank, Badger, and Birch creeks. The Teton River joins the Marias about 1 mile upstream from the Marias River's mouth, and is discussed in its own section. Within this geographic area there are 40 lakes or reservoirs, totaling 24,227 surface acres.

The upper Marias River basin is situated in the mountainous area of the Lewis and Clark National Forest and Glacier National Park. Its upper tributaries originate at an elevation of about 10,000 feet and flow out onto the prairie. There is little development in the foothill transition zone between the mountains and prairie. The Marias originates at the confluence of the Two Medicine River and Cutbank Creek about 35 miles east of the mountain zone. The upper mainstem reach flows 60 miles before entering the headwaters of Tiber Reservoir (Lake Elwell). Within this reach, the Marias flows through a rolling prairie landscape while entrenched in a well-defined valley about 1 mile wide. Soft shale and sandstone bluffs flank the river, rising 200 to 400 feet above the valley floor. The riparian vegetation consists of deciduous woodlands dominated by an overstory of cottonwoods and an undergrowth of willows, rose, and buffalo berry. The overall stream gradient is 5 feet/mile and varies from 11 feet/mile in the upper portion to less than 2 feet/mile in the lower end of the reach. Channel substrate consists primarily of cobbles and gravel with moderate amounts of siltation.

The lower Marias mainstem extends from Tiber Dam and flows for 78 miles to its confluence with the Missouri River. It lies in the semi-arid prairie lands at elevations between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. This area is moderately dissected with drainages that collect lowland runoff chiefly from March through June. With the exception of the Teton River, there are no perennial tributary streams joining the Marias. In fact, due to water management upstream, the lower Teton River has also not been perennial in most recent years. Flow regimens of the lower Marias River are completely regulated by the operations of Tiber Reservoir. Tiber Dam was completed in 1955 and is operated by the BOR. This reservoir stores the high spring runoff and augments base flows of the lower river.

Throughout its entire course, the lower Marias is entrenched in a well-defined river valley. The valley is about 3/4 mile wide at the upper and lower ends, and narrows in the middle to form a scenic canyon less than 400 yards wide. Shale and sandstone bluffs border the river and rise 200 to 400 feet above the narrow floodplain. The riparian vegetation is dominated by older cottonwood trees with a moderate undergrowth of rose and buffalo berry. Islands and lower floodplain areas support stands of willow. The floodplain throughout the lower river is in a static condition because of the regulated flows and the absence of regular flooding events. This has limited the abundance of early-aged cottonwood stands and other riparian vegetation dependent on flooding. The overall stream gradient is 3.5 feet/mile and varies only slightly from 3.0-4.5

feet/mile. Channel substrate is mostly composed of cobbles and gravel. Siltation increases in a downstream progression from Tiber Dam.

Land uses in the Marias River drainage are fairly diverse. In the forested areas of the upper basin, a considerable portion is in designated wilderness that includes the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area and Glacier National Park. Forest Service lands outside the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area are managed for semi-primitive recreation, livestock grazing, and minor amounts of timber harvest. A significant part of the upper basin is contained within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, where fisheries resources are managed by the Blackfeet Tribe in cooperation with the USFWS. Grain and hay production and livestock grazing are principal uses which occur in the prairie lands of the upper and lower basins. Most of the land in this area outside the Blackfeet Reservation is privately owned. There are a few scattered parcels of federal land managed by either the BLM or BOR. These lands are primarily located along the perimeter of Tiber Reservoir and areas adjacent to the lower Marias River. The river and surrounding lands are important recreation areas. Fishing, hunting, picnicking, and floating are popular activities associated with the river environment.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The headwaters of the Marias River include Cutbank Creek and the Two Medicine River, which join to form the Marias River just south of Cutbank, Montana. Cutbank Creek, from where it leaves the Blackfeet Reservation and forms the eastern reservation boundary, is primarily a coldwater stream with rainbow and brown trout and mountain whitefish in its lower 19 miles. However, chronic dewatering limits its fisheries potential. The Two Medicine River flows approximately 40 miles from west to east, much of it on the Blackfeet Reservation. The Two Medicine River drainage contains larger tributaries, which are Badger, Birch, and Dupuyer creeks, and consists of about 773 miles of perennial streams. Approximately 123 perennial streams are named within the Two Medicine subbasin. The headwater tributaries to the Two Medicine River are generally cold and unproductive with low densities of trout.

The headwater drainage currently supports approximately 240 miles of stream inhabited by brook trout, 194 miles that support rainbow trout, 41 miles that support genetically unaltered westslope cutthroat trout in 12 streams, and 33 miles of stream containing genetically altered (hybridized) WCT in 11 streams. The brook and rainbow trout are managed as recreational fisheries with consumptive harvest, while the unaltered WCT are being managed to maintain or enhanced their populations to reduce the risk of extinction. The genetically altered populations are managed to maintain or enhance their populations as well, although harvest of robust populations is acceptable

The reach of the Marias River above Tiber Reservoir includes both coldwater and warmwater species and becomes primarily a warmwater fishery near Tiber Reservoir (Lake Elwell) where walleye are the most abundant game fish. Coldwater game fish, including rainbow trout and mountain whitefish, also inhabit this reach, but in lower numbers. Northern pike, yellow perch, and burbot are other resident fish species of interest to many anglers. In addition, non-game fish present include common carp, flathead chub, lake chub, emerald shiner, fathead minnow, longnose dace, and Rocky Mountain sculpin, as well as mountain, white, and longnose suckers. Walleye use the upper Marias for spawning and a segment of the population remains in the river throughout the summer. Young-of-the-year walleye have been sampled during the summer,

indicating that the river also provides rearing habitat. Larger-sized rainbow trout are found in the river mainly in the spring and early summer. The upper Marias River has only a moderate fishery. Fishing pressure has averaged 1,602 angler days from 2001-2009.

Below Tiber Dam 21 miles downstream to Highway 223 (Circle Bridge), the coldwater releases from the dam have altered the aquatic environment to favor coldwater salmonid species. Mountain whitefish exist in high numbers and are the most abundant game fish in the reach. Rainbow and brown trout occur in fair numbers, exhibiting excellent growth rates. Warmwater game fish, including sauger, walleye, northern pike, and burbot also inhabit this reach, but in lower numbers. Fourteen species of non-game fish have been sampled in this reach, including goldeye, common carp, flathead chub, lake chub, emerald shiner, Western silvery minnow, fathead minnow, longnose dace, river carpsucker, shorthead redhorse, longnose sucker, white sucker, yellow perch, and Rocky Mountain sculpin. The reach has a good fishery primarily because of improved water management by the BOR, which maintained minimum instream flows. This tailwater fishery is the only trout stream within a 50-mile radius, and it receives a moderate amount of angler use. Because of limited natural reproduction, spawning is supplemented by stocking trout.

The reach of the Marias River from Highway 223 (Circle Bridge) 57 miles downstream to the mouth contains a warmwater fishery in which sauger are the most abundant resident game fish. Walleye occur in fair numbers and are more numerous in the lower portion of the reach. Channel catfish are found in moderate numbers throughout the lower Marias. Game fish that migrate from the Missouri River into the Marias to spawn are shovelnose sturgeon, sauger, walleye, and channel catfish. Shovelnose sturgeon have been sampled throughout this reach during their spawning period, late-May through June. A moderate population of mountain whitefish, and an occasional brown trout, are the coldwater game fish found throughout the lower river. Sizes of sauger and walleye are about average for Montana river populations. The sizes reported for shovelnose sturgeon are for only the adult spawning segment; however, the maximum sizes found here surpass most other records and underscore the value of this high quality population. Sixteen resident non-game fish species have been sampled in the lower Marias River, including goldeye, common carp, flathead chub, lake chub, emerald shiner, plains minnow, western silvery minnow, fathead minnow, longnose dace, river carpsucker, shorthead redhorse, longnose sucker, white sucker, mountain sucker, stonecat, and Rocky Mountain sculpin. Blue sucker, smallmouth buffalo, bigmouth buffalo, and freshwater drum are the migratory species found in the river during their spawning seasons, but they reside in the Missouri River during the rest of the year. This reach of the Marias, mostly the lower 6 miles, receives intensive angling pressure during the spring spawning season (April through mid-July). During the rest of the season, there is a moderate amount of angler use. The entire reach below Tiber Dam to the mouth averaged 3,495 angler days per year from 2001-2009.

Both Lake Frances and Tiber Reservoir support fisheries where anglers focus angling on walleye, yellow perch and northern pike. Fisheries monitoring is focused on these species and forage species in an effort to provide an adequate forage base for the top-level predators. While the Lake Frances fishery requires stocking biannually to maintain walleye numbers, Tiber Reservoir walleye have provided adequate recruitment through wild reproduction after stocking that occurred back in the early 1970s and again in 1986 and 1988. The frequency of stocking in Lake Frances is being evaluated in an effort to provide high walleye growth rates and a desirable

size structure. Angler use has average 12,313 angler days per year on Lake Frances and 17,878 angler days on Tiber Reservoir for the 27-year period from 1982-2009.

HABITAT

Long-term USGS flow records are available for the Marias River near Shelby (river mile 140.6) and below Tiber Dam near Chester (river mile 78.3). The mean annual flow near Shelby for a 108-year period of record (103 years of data) from 1903-2011 was 885 cfs; the peak flow was recorded in 1964 at 241,000 cfs and was associated with a dam failure in a flood year (1964). The mean annual flow below Tiber Dam for a 65-year interrupted period of record (58 years of data) between 1945-2011 was 800 cfs. Extreme flows since Tiber Dam was completed in 1955 have ranged from a low of nearly zero to a high of 10,400 cfs. A shorter period of record (13 years) for the Marias River near the mouth at Loma between 1960-72 showed a mean annual flow of 977 cfs, with a low of 45 cfs and a high of 10,800 cfs.

The largest user of water in the Marias Basin is irrigated agriculture. A total of 206,696 acre-feet or 34% of the average annual flow was consumed during 1980, a fairly typical year. Including Tiber Reservoir, four other reservoirs in the basin have storage capacities greater than 1,000 acre-feet. All except Tiber are used primarily for irrigation. These reservoirs have an estimated total storage capacity of 1,542,158 acre-feet.

Water temperatures downstream of Tiber are also affected by the operation of the dam. Deep cold water releases from the reservoir significantly reduced the river's summer temperatures at least 20 miles below the dam. The 7.5MW hydroelectric generating facility added to Tiber Dam in 2005 mitigates these temperature modifications to some extent.

FISHING ACCESS

Access to the 138 miles of river is generally limited to seven bridge crossings, including: the Loma Bridge FAS; BLM's Sullivan Bridge, Pugsley Bridge, and Moffat Bridge Recreation Areas; 2 miles of public river frontage, one immediately upstream from Tiber Reservoir and the other downstream from the dam; and FWP's Marias River Wildlife Management Area (WMA), a 5,845 acre parcel that includes 16.9 river miles between its upper and lower boundaries. The WMA is located between Sullivan Bridge Road and I-15 in the reach above Tiber Reservoir. Although the river is usually navigable, the distances between bridges in the upper river and most portions of the lower river generally require more than a day's travel and are becoming a more popular recreational float. Many reaches of the Marias River receive only light fishing pressure primarily due to its remote and relatively inaccessible location. Most of the private landowners allow access with permission; however, the terrain bordering the river is fairly rugged making physical access difficult.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES

FWP continues to cooperate with the Blackfeet Fish and Wildlife Department on fisheries issues, particularly projects involving native westslope cutthroat trout on streams that traverse both reservation and adjacent public lands.

FWP will also continue to provide technical advice and work with the BOR to manage flows downstream from Tiber Dam to maintain a more natural hydrograph designed to benefit the

native fish assemblage and migratory fishes in the Marias below the dam and in the Middle Missouri River downstream of the Marias River.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR THE MARIAS RIVER DRAINAGE

Water	Miles/acres	Species	Origin	Management Type	Management Direction
So. Fork Two Medicine River – Headwaters to Blackfeet Reservation Boundary	15.5 miles	Rainbow trout	Wild	Special Regulations	Manage as recreational fishery with consumptive harvest. Promote harvest.
		Westslope cutthroat trout hybrids	Wild	Conservation	Maintain population to reduce extinction risk. Manage to prevent additional hybridization.
		Mountain whitefish	Wild	General	Maintain population within historic levels.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 16 cfs. Evaluate sites for a major barrier.					
Birch Creek – Swift Reservoir to Highway 358	43 miles	Brook Trout	Wild	General	Maintain a recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 64 cfs.					
South Fork Dupuyer Creek	8.8 miles	Brook trout	Wild	General	Manage as recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
		Westslope cutthroat trout	Wild	Conservation	Maintain or enhance populations to reduce extinction risk.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 6 cfs.					
North Fork Dupuyer Creek	10.5 miles	Brook trout	Wild	General	Manage as recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
		Westslope cutthroat trout	Wild	Conservation	Maintain or enhance population to reduce extinction risk. Monitor to ensure hybrids do not ascend barrier at high magnitude flows.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 12 cfs. Evaluate possible modification of barrier to maintain isolation at all flows.					
Dupuyer Creek	37.4 miles	Brook trout, Rainbow trout	Wild	General	Manage as recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
		Mountain whitefish	Wild	General	Maintain population within historic levels.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 12 cfs.					

Water	Miles/acres	Species	Origin	Management Type	Management Direction
South Badger Creek	10.9 miles	Brook trout, Rainbow trout	Wild	General	Manage as recreational fishery with consumptive harvest. Prevent competition or hybridization with WCT.
		Westslope cutthroat trout	Wild	Conservation	Maintain population to reduce extinction risk. Monitor to ensure non-natives do not ascend barrier at high magnitude flows.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 40 cfs.					
North Badger Creek	20 miles	Westslope cutthroat trout	Wild	Conservation	Maintain population to reduce extinction risk. Monitor to ensure non-natives are not illegally introduced.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 14 cfs.					
Badger Creek- from Confluence of North and South Badger Creeks to Blackfoot Reservation Boundary	6.5 miles	Brook trout, Rainbow trout, Westslope cutthroat trout hybrids	Wild	Special Regulations	Manage as recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 60 cfs.					
Cut Bank Creek – From the Blackfoot Reservation Boundary to the Mouth	19 miles	Rainbow trout, Brown trout	Wild	General	Manage as recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
		Mountain whitefish, Burbot	Wild	General	Maintain population within historic levels.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 75 cfs.					
Brook trout Streams in Two Medicine River Basin	240 miles	Brook trout	Wild	General	Manage for a consumptive harvest.
Swift Reservoir	450 acres	Rainbow trout	Wild	General	Marginal fishery with low fishing pressure and split jurisdiction with the Blackfoot Reservation. Maintain wild population for a recreational fishery with some consumptive harvest.

Water	Miles/acres	Species	Origin	Management Type	Management Direction
Marias River – Confluence of Two Medicine River & Cutbank Creek to the Headwaters of Tiber Reservoir	60 miles	Rainbow trout, Northern pike	Wild	General	Maintain a recreational fishery for consumptive harvest.
		Mountain whitefish	Wild	Special regulations	Maintain populations within historic levels.
		Burbot	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels.
		Walleye	Wild	General	Maintain a recreational fishery for consumptive harvest and maintain access for adfluvial spawning populations within historic levels.
		Yellow perch	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels with some consumptive harvest.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 200 cfs.					
Tiber Reservoir (Lake Elwell)	14,842 acres	Walleye	Wild	General	Manage for a consumptive harvest with an opportunity for a trophy fish. Rely upon natural reproduction for recruitment.
		Yellow Perch	Wild	General	Maintain population within historic levels and provide a major component of the forage base and contribute to recreational fishery.
		Cisco	Wild	General	Maintain population within historic levels and provide a major component of the forage base for large predatory species in Tiber.
		Lake trout	Wild	General	Manage for a consumptive harvest.
		Northern pike	Wild	General	Manage for a consumptive harvest with the potential for a trophy fish.
		Burbot	Wild	General	Manage for a consumptive harvest.
		Rainbow trout	Wild	General	Manage as an occasional species available for a consumptive harvest.
Continued on next page					

Water	Miles/acres	Species	Origin	Management Type	Management Direction
		Shovelnose sturgeon	Wild	General	Maintain existing small population present. Consider potential for reestablishing a larger population.
Marias River – Tiber Dam to Highway 223 (Circle Bridge)	21 miles	Brown trout, Rainbow trout	Wild/Hatchery	General	Maintain a recreational fishery with some consumptive harvest.
		Mountain whitefish	Wild	Special Regulations	Maintain population within historic levels.
		Burbot, Walleye, Northern pike	Wild	General	Maintain population within historic levels.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 500 cfs.					
Lake Frances	3,618 acres	Walleye	Hatchery/Wild	General	Manage for a consumptive harvest. Evaluate contribution of walleye plants on a biannual basis.
		Northern pike, Burbot	Wild	General	Manage for a consumptive harvest.
		Yellow perch	Wild	General	Maintain population within historic levels to provide a major component of the forage base and contribute to recreational fishery. Prohibit as a species in any fishing contest to optimize forage reproductive potential.
		Rainbow trout	Wild	General	Manage as an occasional species available for a consumptive harvest.
Habitat needs and activities: Manage forage base using the forage species currently present.					
Marias River – Highway 223 (Circle Bridge) to Mouth Continued on next page	57 miles	Sauger	Wild	Special Regulations	Maintain and enhance the population while maintaining a recreational fishery with some consumptive harvest.
		Mountain whitefish	Wild	Special Regulations	Maintain population within historic levels.
		Shovelnose sturgeon	Wild	General	Maintain spawning run population within historic levels.

Water	Miles/acres	Species	Origin	Management Type	Management Direction
		Walleye, Channel catfish Burbot, Brown trout	Wild	General	Maintain population within historic levels.
		Smallmouth bass	Wild	General	Maintain existing population levels if no observed impacts to native species.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 560 cfs.					
Westslope Cutthroat Trout Genetically Unaltered Conservation Population Streams (Isolated Single Species Populations) (12 Streams)	41 miles	Westslope cutthroat trout	Wild	Conservation	Maintain or enhance populations to reduce extinction risk.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain or improve habitat and explore suitable sites for barriers or reducing fragmentation of WCT occupied habitat.					
Westslope Cutthroat Trout Genetically Altered Conservation Population Streams (11 Streams)	32.9 miles	Westslope cutthroat trout & hybrids (Mixed populations)	Wild	Conservation	Maintain or enhance populations. Allow harvest in robust populations.
Habitat needs and activities: Manage forage base using the forage species currently present.					