

Pioneer Mountains Snowmobile Trails 2012



These trails are maintained by the following groups:

Beaverhead Sno-Riders
PO Box 8875
Dillon, MT 59725
www.beaverheadsnowriders.com

Big Hole Snowmobile Club
Wisdom, MT 59761

In Co-Operation with:
Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks
Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest

Dillon Ranger District
420 East S. 5th St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(406) 683-3000

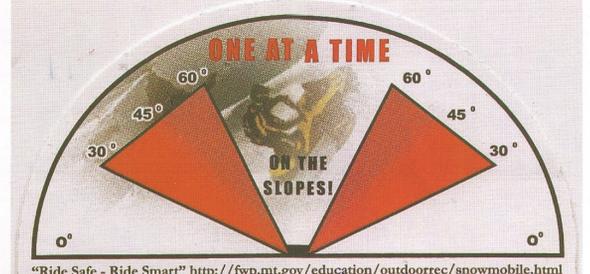
Wise River Ranger District
PO Box 109
Wise River, MT 59728
(406) 532-3178

Need Help? Call:
Beaverhead Sno-Riders
PO Box 238
Wisdom, MT 59761
(406) 683-2323

Join and Support your Local Snowmobile Club and Register your Snowmachine.

Emergency Gear Checklist

- Avalanche Beacon
- Shovel
- Probe Pole
- Map, Compass, GPS
- First Aid Kit, Space Blanket
- High Energy Food and Water
- Fire Starter, Saw, Knife
- Extra Drive Belt, Headlight Bulb & Ignition Key
- Duct Tape & Tools
- Flashlight/Headlamp
- Extra Batteries
- Extra Spark Plug
- Towing Strap
- Extra Gas
- 50 ft of Rope and a tarp for emergency shelter



"Ride Safe - Ride Smart" <http://fwp.mt.gov/education/outdoorrec/snowmobile.html>

Avalanche Awareness

Avalanches are made up of four parts:

- Enough snow to slide
- A steep enough slope
- A bed surface to slide on
- A trigger of some type (often snowmobilers)

Carry your Shovel, Probe Pole and Avalanche Transceiver on your person! It can't help you on your sled.

Attend avalanche safety classes and seminars and don't forget to practice with your gear often!

While there are no avalanche advisories issued specifically for these south-west Montana areas, valuable information can be obtained from the following locations:

- Avalanche Advisory Center (Bozeman) 406-587-6981 www.mtavalanche.com
- West Central Montana Avalanche Advisory (Missoula) 800-281-1030 www.missoulasavalanche.org
- The Beaverhead Sno-Riders Club web site www.beaverheadsnowriders.com

Hypothermia

Hypothermia occurs when your body loses heat faster than it can produce it, causing your core body temperature to fall. Hypothermia is often induced by cold, wet conditions, such as rain, snow, sleet or immersion in water.

Contributing Factors

- Extreme Cold
- Use of Alcohol or Drugs
- Slower Metabolic Rates, as in older people
- Other Medical Conditions

Preventing Hypothermia

- Hypothermia can be prevented by dressing properly, by avoiding potentially dangerous weather conditions and by drying out as quickly as possible when you get wet.
- High-calorie foods such as chocolate, peanuts and raisins provide quick energy that helps your body produce heat.

Recognizing the Symptoms of Hypothermia

- Uncontrolled shivering.
- Slow slurred speech.
- Memory loss
- Irrational behavior, such as removing clothing
- Lack of body movement
- Sleepiness
- Unconsciousness, which could lead to death

Treating Hypothermia

- Find shelter from the elements for the victim
- Avoid unnecessary movement
- Remove wet clothing and replace with dry clothing and other protective covering
- Give warm liquids to re-hydrate and re-warm but never give the victim alcohol to drink. Quick energy foods also produce inner-body heat.
- For mild cases, use fire, blankets or another person's body heat to warm up the victim slowly.
- Do Not immerse the victim in a warm bath or hot tub or expose them to a large fire as too rapid of re-warming can lead to traumatic shock and death.
- For severe cases of hypothermia evacuate the victim to advanced emergency medical care immediately.

If Lost or Equipment Fails

Keep calm - Think, Make a Plan.

Trust your compass.

Backtrack if possible. If that is not possible, remain together in one place.

Build a shelter, a fire, and make a signal of some type - three fires, three blasts from a whistle, three large rock piles. Make them easy to see from a distance.

Use the Buddy System - If in a group, try to buddy both the stranded and the one who rides for help. If in a pair, see to the shelter before leaving for help.

Find food and water.

Stay warm and dry, wait for help to arrive.

Make your Base Camp easy to see.

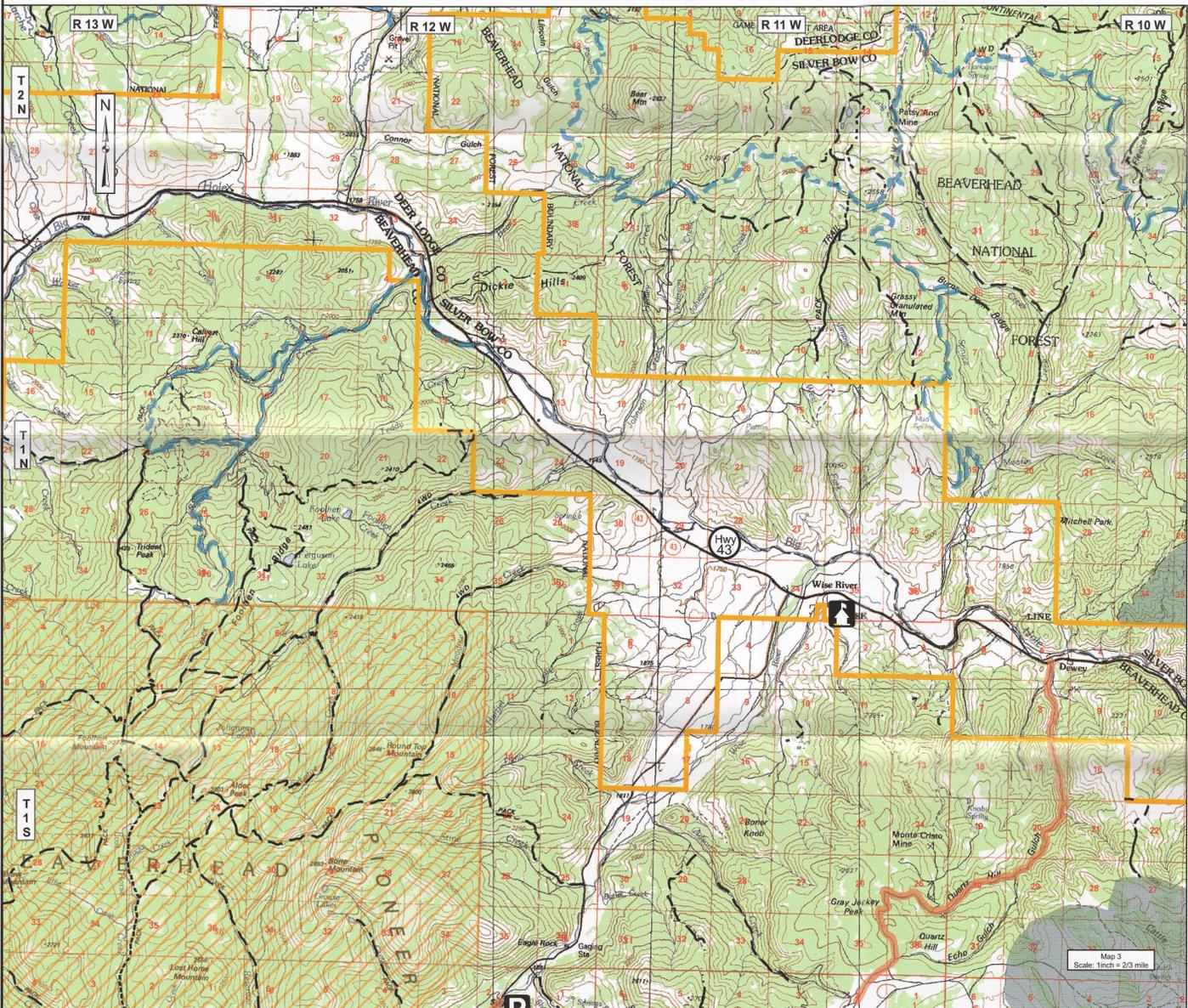
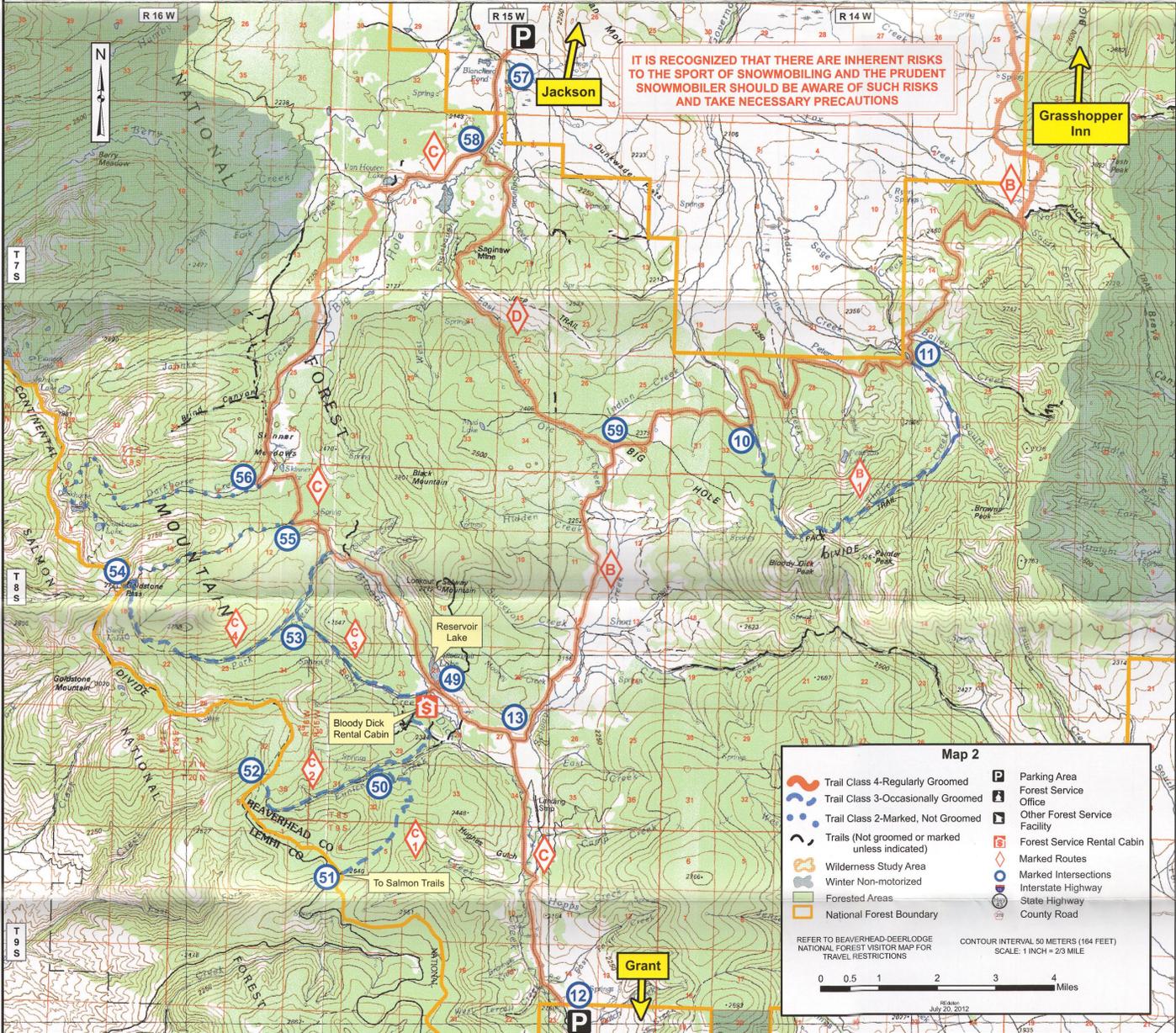
Wildlife Watching

Montana's abundant opportunities for wildlife viewing are a big part of why snowmobilers enjoy winter in Montana. As you enjoy snowmobiling, take time to stop and look for wildlife at designated wildlife viewing sites. Follow these guidelines when viewing wildlife.

- Give wildlife plenty of space - they have to conserve precious energy to survive the winter. Avoid any action that causes them to move or alter their activity.
- Observe animals from a safe distance - use binoculars, spotting scopes and telephoto camera lenses.
- Stay seated on your snowmobile and keep the engine running. A person walking or moving is more likely to disturb wildlife.
- Respect closures or restrictions on wildlife wintering ranges.

Basic Snowmobile Safety Code & Ethics

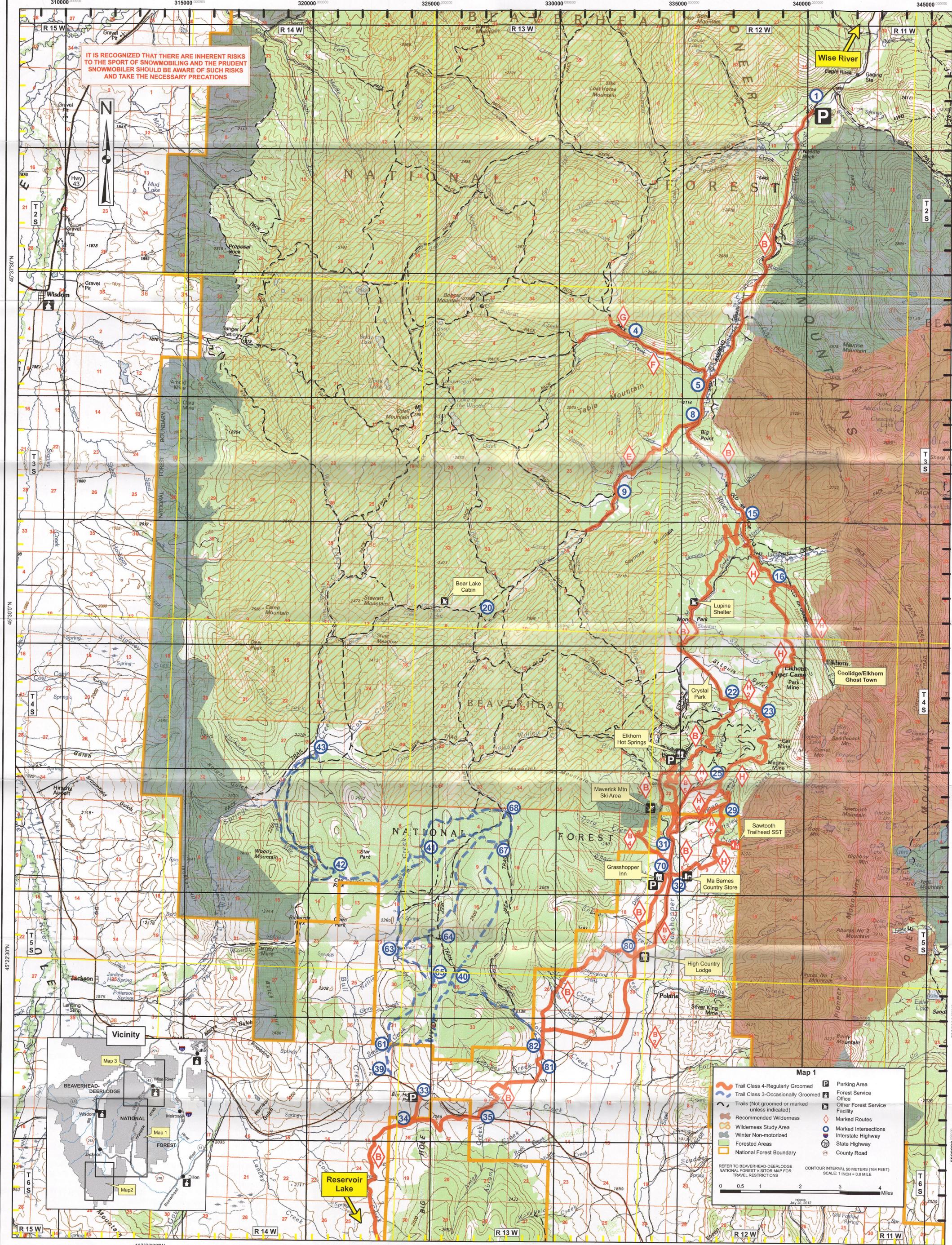
1. Do not consume alcohol or take drugs prior to doing your snowmobile trip. Doing so increases your chances of being injured or killed.
 2. Slow down and don't cut to the inside of the trail corners - It's dangerous and illegal.
 3. If you snowmobile at night, don't override your headlights.
 4. Always use the buddy system. Never ride alone or unaccompanied.
 5. Whenever possible, avoid the ice. Drowning causes many snowmobile fatalities.
 6. Wear sensible, protective clothing designed for snowmobiling.
 7. Use a full-size, well-fitting helmet, goggles, or visor to prevent injuries from twigs, stones, ice chips and flying debris.
 8. Never wear any loose clothing that could get caught in moving parts of the snowmobile.
 9. Know the terrain where you are going to ride. If it is unfamiliar to you, ask someone who has traveled over it before and review a map of the area.
 10. Know the weather forecast, especially the ice and snow conditions in the area.
 11. Be sure the snowmobile is in tip-top mechanical condition at the start of the season and throughout the months of use.
 12. Familiarize yourself with the snowmobile that you are driving by reading in detail the manual accompanying the snowmobile.
 13. Do not pursue domestic or wild animals. No true sportsman would stoop to such conduct. If you see a violation of this rule, report it to the nearest law enforcement officer.
- 1-800-TIPMONT (1-800-847-6668) or fwp.mt.gov/enforcement/tipmont/



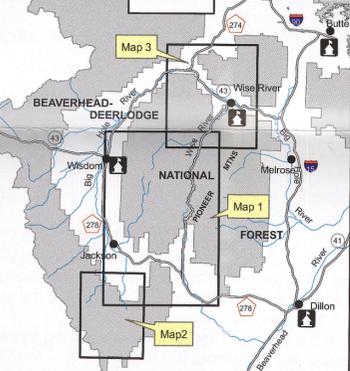
IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THERE ARE INHERENT RISKS TO THE SPORT OF SNOWMOBILING AND THE PRUDENT SNOWMOBILER SHOULD BE AWARE OF SUCH RISKS AND TAKE THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS

Wise River

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Vicinity



Map 1

	Trail Class 4-Regularly Groomed		Parking Area
	Trail Class 3-Occasionally Groomed		Forest Service
	Trails (Not groomed or marked unless indicated)		Other Forest Service Facility
	Recommended Wilderness		Marked Routes
	Wilderness Study Area		Marked Intersections
	Winter Non-motorized		Interstate Highway
	Forested Areas		State Highway
	National Forest Boundary		County Road

REFER TO BEAVERHEAD-DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST VISITOR MAP FOR TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METERS (164 FEET)
SCALE: 1 INCH = 0.8 MILE

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

REVISION: July 20, 2012

Reservoir Lake

113°22'30"W 113°15'0"W 113°7'30"W 113°0'0"W