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"What is that you express in your eyes? It seems to me more than all the print I have read in my life."

— Walt Whitman

A Tide-Fueled Trove of Biodiversity in Guinea-Bissau

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Relatively low tidal waters expose sandflats and mudflats in the Bijagós Archipelago of Guinea-Bissau in this image acquired on November 28, 2025, with the OLI (Operational Land Imager) on Landsat 8 . These coastal landforms support an array of invertebrates, making the archipelago a popular stopover for migratory shorebirds. NASA Earth Observatory/Lauren Dauphin

Twice each day, tides ebb and flow through a maze of sandy channels, mudflats, and mangrove forests that flank the 88 islands and islets of Guinea-Bissau's Bijagós Archipelago (Arquipélago dos Bijagós in Portuguese). Seen from above, the process leads to stark changes to the landscape: around low tide, intertidal mudflats and sandflats emerge from the sea, causing islands to grow significantly before shrinking again hours later. The perpetual rhythm of the tides sustains outpourings of marine life in an archipelago that, as of 2025, was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage site . The site protects the only active deltaic archipelago on

Africa's Atlantic coast, a place where tides, river sediments, coastal upwelling, and coastal currents come together to shape unusually productive and biodiverse island ecosystems. UNESCO estimates that the islands support some 870,000 migratory shorebirds, making this one of the most important feeding areas for birds in West Africa along the East Atlantic Flyway . Hundreds of species of birds dine on a potpourri of marine worms, crustaceans, mollusks, and small fish found on mudflats exposed by low tides. During high tides, manatees, dolphins, and schools of fish move closer to the islands, pushing deeper into the mangrove forests that ring them, and tens of thousands of sea turtles swim inland to sandy beaches as they hunt for nesting sites. A huge population of green sea turtles nests on the tiny island of Poilão, part of the João Vieira and Poilão Marine National Park . After hatching, young turtles make perilous nighttime dashes to the water, often pursued by crabs, lizards, and birds. Once they reach the water, baby sea turtles face an array of predators, including jacks, barracudas, groupers, and snappers that patrol shallow waters as well as tuna, mackerel, sharks, and rays in deeper waters. According to some estimates, less than 1 percent of green sea turtle hatchlings survive to adulthood. A 2025 analysis of the region's tides explored why the archipelago has some of the largest tidal ranges in West Africa. The researchers concluded that the region's wide, shallow shelf and the estuary's geometry combine to create a tidal range of up to 7 meters (23 feet), compared to about 1 meter (3 feet) in many other parts of the West African coast. The scientists used altimetry data from the NASA/

CNES TOPEX/Poseidon , Jason-1 , and Jason-2 satellites to help validate their findings. NASA Earth Observatory images by Lauren Dauphin, using Landsat data from the U.S. Geological Survey . Story by Adam Voiland. Downloads November 28, 2025 JPEG (7.07 MB) References & Resources Campredon, P. & Catry, P. (2016) Bijagos Archipelago (Guinea-Bissau) in The Wetland Book . (Springer, Dordrecht). Dièye, A., et al. (2025) Tidal amplification and distortion in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa . Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 320, 109318. Hays, G., et al. (2026) Is it really 1 in 1000 sea turtle hatchlings that survive to adulthood ? Royal Society Open Science , 13(1), 251563. The New York Times (2024, April 22) A Remote Island Draws Thousands of Turtles Each Year. Could It Attract Tourists ? Accessed July 16, 2026. Oceanus (2025, January 30) How will we ever count them all ? Accessed July 16, 2026. UNESCO (2025) Coastal and Marine Ecosystems of the Bijagós Archipelago – Omatí Minhô . Accessed July 16, 2026. You may also be interested in: Stay up-to-date with the latest content from NASA as we explore the universe and discover more about our home planet. Pumice Rafts Encroach on Admiralty Islands 4 min read Buoyant volcanic rock fragments from an underwater eruption drifted across the Bismarck Sea and choked island coasts. Article Satellite Spots a Spawn 3 min read The activity of herring around Vancouver Island in British Columbia brightened coastal waters enough to be detectable from space. Article America's Emerald Isle 3 min read Beaver Island is one in a string of verdant and scenic jewels in a northern Lake Michigan archipelago. Article 1 2 3 4 Next Keep Exploring Discover

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First International Cooperative Research Gathering with Scotland a Smashing Success

Last month, we hosted 16 members of the Scottish Fishermen's Organisation in NOAA Fisheries' first-ever international cooperative research knowledge exchange. Scotland is currently revising some of their national fisheries policies. The organization visited the Northeast to learn about commercial fishing in the region and how cooperative research can support fisheries. "Our organisation understands the value of cooperative research and has always been an advocate for a structured approach to dealing with scientific and management challenges in Scottish fisheries," said John Anderson, chief executive officer of the organization. "While we do engage in some cooperative research in Scotland, there are real opportunities to develop a more cohesive and strategic approach to dealing with knowledge gaps and challenges in our fisheries—similar to the model being used in the Northeast." We share several managed fisheries species: dogfish, Atlantic cod , Atlantic pollock , haddock , Atlantic mackerel , Atlantic herring , shortfin and longfin squid . The visit was an important opportunity to share and learn from each other. Three-Day Tour de Force During the 3-day event, participants visited four ports, touring 12 commercial fishing vessels and six seafood processing facilities and dealers. They watched vessels offloading catch, saw how it's processed, and learned how dealers sell their seafood. "We curated vessel tours to

feature a mix of sizes and gear types, focusing on fisheries shared by the United States and Scotland,” explained Cooperative Research Branch Chief Anna Mercer. “We also spotlighted vessels actively participating in cooperative research, from environmental monitoring to industry-based surveys.” “It was interesting to see how some vessels also own processing plants. They catch and process fish, and either export it or supply it to local restaurants. That was really impressive. That [vertical integration] doesn’t happen in Scotland,” said Peter Lovie, captain of the F/V Endeavour V BF 515 and one of the organization’s directors. Participants also toured Superior Trawl, a local net manufacturer in Point Judith, Rhode Island. They visited the New Bedford Fishing Heritage Center to learn more about the history of commercial fishing in our region. Each day, organization members joined industry partners for roundtable discussions with scientists, fisheries managers, academics, and nonprofit organizations on how collaborative research can support and improve fisheries management. We shared a few of our most successful cooperative research projects, including: Oceanographic Drivers of Squid project and other squid research New Atlantic mackerel initiative Environmental Monitors on Lobster Traps and Large Trawlers program. These programs work with industry to help fill data gaps, improve communication between scientists and fishermen, and inform management decisions. Participants also exchanged ideas on industry practices and engagement, electronic monitoring, fisheries observers, opportunities to strengthen collaboration, and more. Mercer explained, “The Northeast’s fishing and cooperative

research communities are rich with diverse perspectives and unique experiences. Our goal was to unite these distinct voices, providing the organisation with a holistic view of regional challenges and opportunities, alongside actionable recommendations.” Shared Challenges, Shared Solutions Throughout the visit, key takeaways highlighted that many fisheries challenges are common on both sides of the Atlantic, including:

- Trust between fishermen and scientists
- Graying of the fleet and low recruitment of the next generation
- Barriers to entry
- Fleet consolidation and spatial squeeze
- Limited socioeconomic consideration in management decisions
- Reduced funding for fisheries research
- Science-to-management lags and non-adaptive management

There were tough, but much-needed discussions about trust. Participants agreed that involving industry early and directly in research helps incorporate fishermen’s expertise into study design, data collection, and interpretation, and builds confidence in scientific results. “We fishermen want to contribute more towards science for the future—future generations and the sustainability of the stocks... funding fisheries research is really important for our future” said Peter Lovie, captain of the F/V Endeavour V BF 515 and one of the organization’s directors. Paulo Cristelo, captain of the F/V Princess Scarlett out of New Bedford, Massachusetts, shared how participating in cooperative research has expanded his own understanding of fisheries science. He’s contributed to several projects, including: HabCam project with Coonamessett Farm Foundation Squid Jigging Research Program with Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation Environmental Monitors on

Lobster Traps and Large Trawlers program with Northeast Fisheries Science Center Paulo Cristelo says working alongside scientists allows him to advise with his experience as a captain and vessel rigger and learn from the scientists along the way. “Together, we can protect and preserve our fisheries while fishing smartly. If we start from common ground—that we both want to fish efficiently, sustainably, and preserve the ocean—we can achieve great results.” Retired captain of the F/V Frigate Bird TT 137 and one of the organisation directors Kenneth “Kenny” MacNab agreed, “Trust has been a big problem in Scotland, too, especially between government scientists and fishermen. It’s improving, but it should improve faster for the sake of the fisheries.” Participants discussed adaptive fisheries management highlighting the need for iterative and flexible approaches that can respond more quickly to scientific data, changing environmental conditions, and socioeconomic factors. Organization members noted that updating fisheries regulations can be a slow process, making it difficult for management to keep pace with changing fisheries. Organization members saw immense value in collecting and using environmental data to improve predictive modeling and how it might be used for adaptive management. “This line of research is also emerging in Scotland, but has not yet progressed to the level it has in the Northeast,” said organisation science and policy officer Paul Macdonald. “Any data collection that can help us better understand what drives variability in fish populations and fisheries will help refine our management process and make it more adaptable.” Despite the challenges, participants didn’t feel

that they were insurmountable. Many expressed that scientists and fishermen working collaboratively to fill data and knowledge gaps is the path forward. “We’re encouraged to see the level of cooperation between fishermen and scientists during our visit. That seems to be something that’s growing...That gives us heart because although we’re doing some, we feel we could be doing much more,” said George West, retired captain of the F/V Resolute and vice chairman of the Scottish organisation, “We see that as the way forward because fishermen have so much knowledge and time at sea. Scientists of course have their own expertise that can help fisheries and fishermen. There’s just so much mileage in cooperative research.”

Surprising Revelations Many organization members were fascinated with the squid fishery and our cooperative research projects on squid. Peter Lovie was particularly interested: “The discussions about your squid research—how much it’s contributing to what you currently know about squid stocks—have been eye opening.” He explained they’re seeing an increase in squid abundance and it’s become a new and important fishery for Scotland. “We have both shortfin and longfin squid species in Scotland, neither of which have any quota limits. The majority of our catches are longfin and we have reasonable markets for them. We get some catches of shortfin, but these are currently a lost opportunity as we just throw them back due to a lack of market. Some of us will be going back to Scotland and looking into it. I’m hopeful we can get a market for them.”

Value of Collaboration Throughout the visit, it was clear that cooperative research can provide a practical framework for addressing

shared fisheries challenges by combining fishermen's knowledge with scientific expertise. Open and honest discussions highlighted the value of collaborative research to improve fisheries science, build trust, and support informed, adaptive management. Organization members commended the Northeast's structured approach to collaboration among industry, science, and government. Hearing perspectives from so many different industry voices gave them a more complete picture of cooperative research and the opportunities it can help create. Fisheries in the Northeast and Scotland continue to face changing environmental and management conditions. Collaboration through cooperative research offers valuable opportunities to improve scientific understanding and support sustainable fisheries on both sides of the Atlantic.

A Note of Thanks We thank all of the participants for showing up, sharing their perspectives, and digging into some tough conversations. We especially thank our cooperative research partners who participated in this event, led vessels tours, shared their fishing and fisheries knowledge and experiences, and provided their insight on cooperative research: Adam Delargy, UMass Dartmouth's School for Marine Science and Technology Al Cottone, owner and captain of F/V Sabrina Maria Brad Scholdemeir, Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries Bill Bright, owner and captain of F/V Retriever and F/V Defiance Bill Hoffman, Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries Cassie Canastra, Canastra Fishing Company and Buyers and Sellers Exchange Chris Roebuck, owner and captain of F/V Karen Elizabeth , F/V Yankee Pride , and Wild Atlantic Seafood Dan Murphy, owner and captain

of F/V Tailwaters David Stanley, Bergies Seafood Eric Hansen, F/V Endeavor and the F/V Intrepid Gerry O'Neill, owner and captain of F/V Endeavor Glenn Goodwin, co-owner and captain of F/V Titan and F/V North Star Jack Wilson, Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries Jackie O'Dell, Northeast Seafood Coalition Jared Auerbach, Red's Best Jim Goriou, Jean-Baptiste "JB" Goriou, and Luis Morais, North Atlantic Pacific Seafoods Joe Letourneau, owner and captain of F/V Lady Rebecca Jon Knight, Superior Trawl Lenny Russo, owner and captain of F/V Miss Trish II Magnar Kvilhaug, Michigan Fishing Inc. Mike Long, Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation Mike Roderick, The Town Dock Nadia Nevells, Atlantic Shellfish Inc. Naz Sanfilippo, owner and captain of F/V Cateyes Paul Axelsson, owner and captain, F/V Dyrsten Paulo Cristelo, captain of F/V Princess Scarlett Pingguo He, UMass Dartmouth's School for Marine Science and Technology Rodman Sykes, owner and captain of F/V Virginia Marise Rory Mullen, captain of F/V Enterprise Scott Olszewski, Division of Marine Fisheries, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Steve Cadrin, UMass Dartmouth's School for Marine Science and Technology Tasha O'Hara, Coonamessett Farm Foundation Terry Alexander, owner and captain of F/V Jocka Tommy Testeverde, owner and captain, F/V Midnight Sun Tory Bramante, owner of F/V Mr. Pete and Atlantic Coast Seafood Vito Giacolone, Fisherman's Wharf and Northeast Seafood Coalition

Canadian wildfire smoke tied to fewer bird sightings in New York

New research links Canadian wildfire smoke to fewer bird sightings in New York State. Despite burning hundreds of miles away, Canadian wildfires have become a familiar source of disruption in New York State. Air quality advisories. A spike in emergency room visits for asthma. Now, the new study has identified another consequence: fewer sightings of dozens of bird species across the Empire State. In a study in *Biodiversity and Conservation*, researchers found that 40 different bird species were less likely to be observed in New York as levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in the air increased during recent breeding seasons. The analysis included the 2023 season that overlapped with Canada's worst wildfire season on record. "Our results show a link between wildfire smoke and the probability of observing particular bird species," says corresponding author Festus Adegbola, a PhD candidate in the geography department at the University at Buffalo. "Wildfire smoke is often underexplored when monitoring biodiversity. Failing to account for air quality may bias models of species distributions and abundance." The researchers first analyzed PM2.5 levels, a key marker of wildfire smoke, during New York's 2021–2023 breeding seasons. The highest concentrations occurred in 2023, when smoke from Canada's historic wildfires degraded air quality across New York throughout June and July. PM2.5 levels exceeded World Health Organization guidelines on multiple occasions, at times reaching eight

times the recommended limit. The researchers then matched the PM2.5 data with nearly 99,000 birdwatching checklists submitted to Cornell University's eBird database. The citizen science project, run by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, allows birdwatchers to record the birds they observe, creating one of the world's largest collections of bird observations. Because the observations come from birdwatchers with varying levels of experience, the UB researchers used rigorous data filtering and statistical methods to ensure reliable results. In all, they analyzed 84 different bird species across nearly 99,000 eBird checklists collected across all of New York during the three recent breeding seasons. Nearly half of the species studied were less likely to be observed when PM2.5 rose. These included many migratory forest songbirds, such as warblers, thrushes and vireos. "It's possible that smoky conditions changed the birds' behavior—singing and moving less, spending more time in dense forest canopy—and therefore made them harder to detect," Adegbola says. However, 15 species were actually more likely to be observed as PM2.5 levels rose, while another 29 showed no significant change in how likely they were to be observed. These included many aerial insectivores and some wetland-associated birds. That doesn't necessarily mean wildfire smoke benefited those birds. "These species often occupy more open environments than forest songbirds, so it's possible their increased sightings had more to do with where birdwatchers chose to observe during smoky conditions than how the birds themselves responded," says coauthor Adam Wilson, associate professor of geography and Adegbola's

adviser. The findings suggest that fewer bird sightings during smoky periods don't necessarily mean there are fewer birds—they may simply be harder to detect. Understanding that distinction is crucial for biodiversity monitoring so that temporary declines in detectability aren't mistaken for true population declines. “Still, as climate change continues to intensify wildfires, it's crucial we understand how birds will be affected by increased smoke pollution,” Wilson says. “This study is hopefully a first step to better understanding how species respond to wildfire smoke exposure.” Other coauthors are from UB and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Source: University at Buffalo The post Canadian wildfire smoke tied to fewer bird sightings in New York appeared first on Futurity .

Next-Generation Collider Programs Strengthen Global Collaboration

Next-Generation Collider Programs Strengthen Global Collaboration
Electron-Ion Collider and CERN expand technical partnerships July 20, 2026 enlarge From left: Wolfram Fischer, chair of Brookhaven National Laboratory's Collider-Accelerator Department and co-chair of the Electron-Ion Collider Accelerator Collaboration (EICAC); Luisella Lari, associate director for strategic partnerships for the Electron-Ion Collider (EIC) Project; Tatiana Pieloni, co-chair of the EICAC and scientist at École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne; and Frank Zimmermann, deputy leader of Future Circular Collider Studies at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, led an international satellite meeting dedicated to the EICAC during the 17th International Particle Accelerator Conference (IPAC'26), the accelerator community's premier annual conference, in Deauville, France. The meeting brought together researchers from around the world to strengthen technical collaboration supporting the EIC and future collider programs. (Luisella Lari) The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Brookhaven National Laboratory and its international partners are expanding technical collaboration supporting the Electron-Ion Collider (EIC), with recent engagements at the 17th International Particle Accelerator Conference (IPAC'26) and Future Circular Collider (FCC) Week 2026 strengthening partnerships between the EIC and FCC program at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research. In May and

June, EIC leaders and collaborators met with accelerator experts in Europe to advance the EIC Accelerator Collaboration (EICAC), address shared technical challenges, and identify joint research opportunities that will benefit both the EIC and future collider projects. “The EIC is a global endeavor. Its design and construction depend on the expertise of partners from around the world, and we actively promote technical collaborations to deliver a facility that is international in both character and capability,” said Jim Yeck, EIC project director. The EIC, to be built at Brookhaven Lab in partnership with DOE’s Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (Jefferson Lab), will be the world's first polarized electron-ion collider, using beams whose particles have aligned spins to reveal the internal structure and dynamics of protons and nuclei with unprecedented precision. Delivering unprecedented scientific capabilities requires advances in accelerator technologies and expertise from institutions around the world, making international partnerships a key component of the project's success. enlarge Direct-wind magnet technology developed at Brookhaven National Laboratory enables engineers to precisely wind superconducting wire into accelerator magnets with complex magnetic field patterns. During recent meetings of the Electron-Ion Collider Accelerator Collaboration, researchers highlighted the technology as one example of how expertise developed for the EIC can benefit future collider projects, including studies at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research. (Jessica Rotkiewicz/Brookhaven National Laboratory) Accelerator collaboration explores future opportunit-

ies enlarge An aerial rendering of the Electron-Ion Collider (EIC), the world's first polarized electron-ion collider, shows the 2.4-mile-circumference facility that will be built at Brookhaven National Laboratory using existing infrastructure from the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider and advanced accelerator technologies to enable precision studies of the fundamental building blocks of visible matter. International collaborators are working together to develop accelerator technologies that will support the EIC and future collider facilities. (Valerie Lentz/Brookhaven National Laboratory) EIC leaders and collaborators gathered during IPAC'26 in Deauville, France, for a satellite meeting focused on the EICAC and its connections to studies for CERN's proposed FCC, the next-generation particle collider at CERN. Widely regarded as the field's most important annual gathering, IPAC brings together the global accelerator community to share breakthroughs, develop collaborations, and advance plans for future scientific facilities. The EIC-AC meeting was led by Wolfram Fischer, co-chair of the EICAC and chair of the Collider-Accelerator Department at Brookhaven Lab; Tatiana Pieloni, co-chair of the EICAC and a scientist at École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne; Frank Zimmermann, deputy leader of FCC Studies at CERN; and Luisella Lari, a senior scientist who led the EIC project as project manager for four years and is transitioning to associate director for strategic partnerships. "The EIC and FCC are the next generation colliders, and collaboration is essential for the success of these machines," Fischer said. Participants discussed project updates, progress

across EICAC working groups, technical challenges, and opportunities to expand collaboration beyond the immediate scope of the EIC. “By sharing expertise and pursuing common technical challenges, these partnerships strengthen the EIC while advancing accelerator science more broadly,” said EIC Technical Director Sergei Nagaitsev. Participants also identified specific opportunities for joint studies and technology development, including a potential second interaction region for the EIC and accelerator technologies relevant to both the EIC and FCC research programs. “The EIC and FCC are the next generation colliders, and collaboration is essential for the success of these machines.” — Wolfram Fischer, co-chair of the EICAC and chair of the Collider-Accelerator Department at Brookhaven Lab “Brookhaven Lab and CERN each bring unique strengths to this collaboration. Our goal is to establish a framework for sharing knowledge across two different machines,” Lari said. “That collaboration will help us identify technologies that can be scaled.” Participants highlighted examples of complementary strengths between the two communities. CERN has expressed interest in direct-wind magnet technology pioneered at Brookhaven Lab for the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider, a DOE Office of Science user facility, while CERN's extensive experience operating large proton-proton colliders offers valuable insights that could inform future EIC studies and technical developments. The meeting also marked the establishment of an EICAC board, providing additional structure for the growing collaboration and helping coordinate future technical exchanges among participating institutions.

Attendees agreed to continue discussions through follow-up meetings and joint studies. EIC accelerator design featured at FCC Week 2026

More than 700 scientists, engineers, and students from around the world attended FCC Week 2026 in Helsinki, Finland, in June 2026. The annual conference brings together the international accelerator community to advance research and technical collaborations supporting future collider facilities, including Future Circular Collider studies at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, and the Electron-Ion Collider at Brookhaven Lab. (Rebeca Gonzalez Suarez) The EIC built on the momentum of IPAC'26 by showcasing its innovative accelerator design at FCC Week 2026 in Helsinki, Finland. The annual flagship meeting of CERN's FCC study community brought together hundreds of accelerator scientists, engineers, and researchers to discuss technologies and concepts that will shape the next generation of particle colliders. At the conference, Christoph Montag, an EIC accelerator systems manager, presented the EIC's innovative accelerator design and its technical synergies with CERN's proposed FCC-electron-positron (FCC-ee) collider. "We're tackling many of the same accelerator challenges. When we compare design approaches and share what we've learned, both projects benefit. Those exchanges help us refine our ideas," Montag said. Discussions underscored opportunities for the EIC and CERN to address shared accelerator challenges, including achieving high luminosity — the rate at which particles collide — across a broad range of collision energies, while advancing technologies that could benefit future collider projects.

Brookhaven National Laboratory is supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy. The Office of Science is the single largest supporter of basic research in the physical sciences in the United States and is working to address some of the most pressing challenges of our time. For more information, visit science.energy.gov . Follow @BrookhavenLab on social media. Find us on Instagram , LinkedIn , X , and Facebook . Tags: EIC 2026-23020 | INT/EXT | Newsroom

Pompeys Pillar Celebrates Signature Day July 25

< All Events & Meetings Pompeys Pillar Celebrates Signature Day July 25
Montana-Dakotas Eastern Montana/Dakotas DO Event Coordinator Media
Contact BLM Office: Billings Field Office Event Dates
July 25, 2026, 8:00 am – 4:00 pm MDT Event Location 3039 Hwy 312
Pompeys Pillar , MT 59064 United States Get Directions The Bureau of
Land Management invites the public to join a full day of family- friendly
activities, living history, and cultural celebration at Signature Day, on
Saturday, July 25, at Pompeys Pillar National Monument. Signature Day is
the monument's premier annual event, commemorating the place where
William Clark inscribed his name during the 1806 Lewis and Clark
Expedition. This year's celebration marks the monument's 25th an-
niversary and features hands-on experiences, educational programs,
cultural demonstrations, and activities for visitors of all ages. Other than
the normal day-use fee, there are no additional fees required to attend
Signature Day activities. The monument will be open from 8 a.m. to 4
p.m., with special presentations throughout the day: • Audubon presenta-
tion and educational wildlife & bird walk (9:30 a.m.) • Fish and wildlife
program (10:30 a.m.) • Mountain men black powder demonstration (11:30
a.m.) • Powwow performance by the Crow Tribe with storytelling,
dancers, and drums (12:30 p.m.) • Cooking demonstration featuring
traditional foods and stories (1:30 p.m.) • Second Powwow performance

(1:30 p.m.) • Mountain men hand-talking demonstration (2:30 p.m.) • Kids' activities, mountain men demonstrations, and craft and food vendors (10 a.m. to 3 p.m.) Signature Day offers an opportunity to explore the monument, learn about the people and cultures connected to the Yellowstone River Valley, and enjoy a summer day filled with heritage, education, and community. Visitors are encouraged to bring water, sun protection, and comfortable walking shoes. For more information about the event, entry fees, or the monument's features and services, visit the Pompeys Pillar National Monument webpage or contact staff by phone at 406-896-5013. Published on: July 17, 2026 The BLM manages about 245 million acres of public land located primarily in 12 western states, including Alaska, on behalf of the American people. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the nation. Our mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of America's public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Activity Time - Word Search

Find the words below in the puzzle. Words go across or down only.

Words to Find:

