



The Henry's Fork Foundation, Inc.

P. O. Box 61

Island Park, Idaho 83429

THE HYDRO ELECTRIC STORY

A great deal has transpired since our last communication with respect to hydro electric development on the river.

The federal legislation sponsored by Senators James McClure and Steve Symms, Idaho, has been enacted. This legislation banned all hydro electric development on the Henry's Fork from the Henry's Lake Outlet to the Ashton Bridge, including the Henry's Fork from Big Springs to the reservoir. This sixty-one mile segment of river is now permanently protected by federal statute from any further hydro electric development. Senators McClure and Symms must be complimented on their forethought and willingness to go to work for the Henry's Fork River.

Congressman Richard Stallings, Idaho, also is a great friend of the river. He introduced the Wild & Scenic Rivers study bill which stimulated the interest in the Henry's Fork and its protection from hydro electric development. Although the Wild & Scenic Rivers study bill did not pass this session of the legislature, the study project is being completed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Former Governor John Evans of Idaho introduced state legislation for a state Wild & Scenic Rivers bill, including the Henry's Fork as the first river. This bill likewise did not pass the Idaho State Legislature and we are in hopes that our new governor, Cecil Andrus, will be willing to look at similar legislation for 1987.

The threats to the river are not completely resolved. The Island Park Dam hydro electric proposal remains before FERC. Fall River Electric Cooperative is far into the process of potential licensing for a power generating siphon on the Henry's Fork at Island Park Dam. This siphon could have several potential impacts on the river. Island Park Dam is the source of the Henry's Fork from the Box Canyon to the Harriman Ranch, and lower canyon regions. Its flow, water temperature, oxygen and sedimentation, as well as water quality, control the environs of the river below. Thus, any alteration in the management of the Island Park Dam by a new hydro electric siphon could potentially alter our river.

Let's clarify the existing proposal:

1. The hydro electric siphon project would draw water from the same levels as the current outlet, thus no significant alterations in water temperature should occur.
2. The current flow regimens would not be altered by the hydro electric project. The Bureau of Reclamation controls flow rates from Island Park Dam for irrigation and water storage purposes. The hydro electric siphon would simply use portions of flow rates determined by BOR; thus no "peaking" or rapid alterations in flow rates would exist during peak power demands.

3. An **Island Park Hydro Electric Project Advisory Committee** has been established to: 1) appoint an environmental coordinator for the dam construction project (in the event that FERC approves the project) and, 2) to make sure that during construction there are no alterations in oxygen saturation, siltation, temperature alterations, or nitrogen supersaturation. This coordinating committee involves representatives from the following:

- Chairman - Chuck Dawsey, Fall River Rural Electric Co-op ("Project Owner")
- Co-Chairman - Andy Wiessner, Kogovsek and Associates
- Clark Mower, Bingham Engineering ("Project Manager")
- Bruce Morley, Cogentech, Inc.
- Henry's Fork Foundation (Dr. M. R. Mickelson)
- Federation of Fly Fishers (Ralph Moon)
- Idaho Sportsmens' Coalition/Northwest Hydro Action Center (Jack Trueblood)
- Local Outfitter (Mike Lawson)
- U.S. Forest Service (Dave Sleprikoff)

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Signe Blair)
- Idaho Fish and Game Department (Steve Elle)
- Idaho Water Quality Bureau (George Spinner)

In addition, representatives of the Governor of Idaho and the Idaho Congressional delegation will be invited to observe all Committee meetings.

Ultimately, the decision as to whether or not the hydro electric siphon can be built will rest in the hands of FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission). FERC has been studying the proposal for greater than two years and has the ultimate authority to allow licensing of this project. A final decision will likely be made in the spring of 1987.

The Henry's Fork Foundation has maintained opposition to the project and has formally intervened with FERC because of environmental concerns; specifically threats to the river in water quality, siltation, oxygenation, temperature alterations, and nitrogen supersaturation. In addition, we are concerned about economic impact and of potential weakening of the dam and subsequent threat of seismic or flood damage. In spite of our petitioning, there is a possibility that licensing may proceed and this project be built. With this in mind, we are preparing for potential construction and management threats ahead of time through the Island Park Hydro Electric Project Advisory Committee.

If you want further information regarding the Island Park Hydro Electric Project Advisory Committee contact Chuck Dawsey, Chairman, Fall River Rural Electric Co-op, or Andy Wiessner, Co-Chairman, c/o Kogovsek & Associates, 3600 S. Yosemite, Suite 830, Denver, CO 80237.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I feel privileged to be the person extending this message to you. The love of my fishing life is The River. We are indeed fortunate in the days of international strife, AIDS viruses, and nuclear threats to be lucky enough to relax in the water of the Henry's Fork, or any other trout stream for that matter.

The river and the Foundation are indeed prospering. We can be nothing but optimistic from this point forward. The river is largely protected from any further hydro electric development, thanks to Idaho legislators. The single remaining hydro concern is the Island Park Dam Siphon.

Research is the key to understanding and managing the river optimally. For this reason the major thrust of the foundation will be to maintain an ongoing research program. We are fortunate to have Professor Griffith developing the program in cooperation with Idaho Fish & Game Department. The Harriman State Park Research Field Station has added the icing on the cake for research team.

Our electric fencing project has been a model for (relatively) low cost fencing of stream side habitat. The newly fenced Harriman East - seven miles of river bank - has prospered greatly, and will add a great deal more excellent fish and habitat to the river.

The Foundation and its officers will continue to work on a program to improve the river. We need an adequate fisherman's access with parking, toilets, and sanitary facilities in the Last Chance - North Harriman Park area. The fish, swans, and other wildlife all need protection. The single major threat will be human. Ultimately, we must arrive at long term solutions which allow human impact and yet maintain and enhance this fabulous fishery.

The Foundation officers and directors thank those of you who have generously donated your money and time. We will continue to work for the river.

M. R. "Mick" Mickelson, M.D.
President

WENDELL

I was relaxing inside our cabin when suddenly I heard a mighty shout of delight. Quickly I rushed to the front porch, binoculars in hand, to watch a very happy fisherman play a magnificent Henry's Fork rainbow. There was no one else to be seen on the river that early day in July; I anxiously watched and my heart raced excitedly. Would he kill the fish? If not, would it be too tired to recover and swim away? Was this stranger a friend of the river? Oh, please let him be so!

After what seemed an eternity, a tired trout was slowly lured into the waiting net. The fisherman quickly extracted the fly from his mouth and then quietly knelt down in the river, keeping the submerged fish headed up stream. He looked him over - turning him on one side, then the other. He cradled the fish with both hands, his rod tucked under his arm, and moved the fish forward and backward in the river to get the water circulating through the gills. The fish was slowly released, I applauded.

The fisherman quickly turned to look at me and in a loud voice said: "His name is Wendell and many of my friends have released him also. He lives right here. He has a lot of scars and you must be very gentle with him. He's 22 inches long and a hell of a fighter. I hope he's still around when I come back next year!"

Since that early July day, I've seen Wendell caught and released three times - each time by a very loving and caring fisherman. As far as I know, he's still there and one of these days I plan to test my skill at catching him - only to release him - so that you, too, may have a try!

J.M.L.

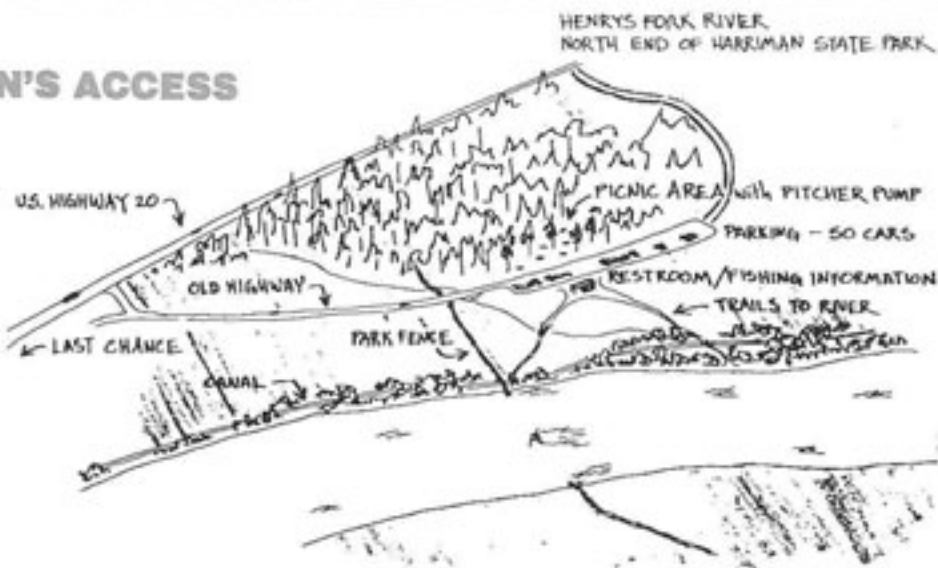


Jerry Pulley, Member of the Flat Rock Club, after releasing one of Wendell's cousins!

FISHERMAN'S ACCESS

During the fishing season thousands of fishermen from across the world visit the famous Henry's Fork. At the present time there are few amenities such as toilets, garbage disposal, and parking facilities. Senator McClure has proposed the placement of sanitary facilities for the enhancement of the region in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and the Harriman State Park.

The most urgent need for facilities exists at the North Harriman boundary near Last Chance. We will be working to make these facilities become a reality.



WILLIAM MANLOVE

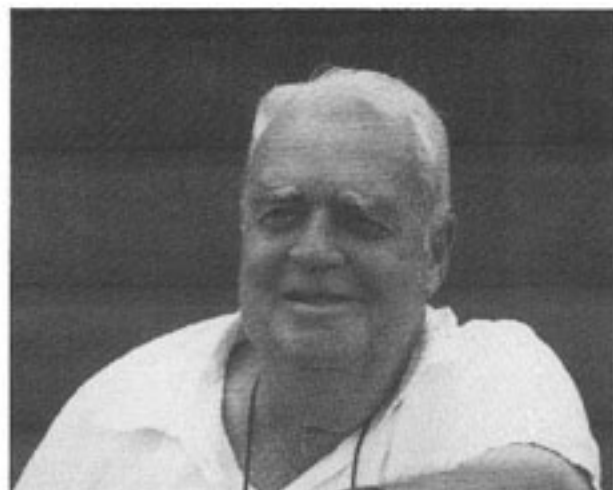
Colonel William Manlove passed away this past summer. Bill single-handedly was responsible for the formation of the Foundation and was Chairman of the Board of Directors.

He was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy in West Point and also earned an engineering degree from the University of Illinois. Bill spent an illustrious career in the U.S. Air Force and The Draper Laboratory in Boston, Mass. He flew large aircraft, designed guidance systems, and was one of the original faculty members of the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

Bill fell in love with the river many years ago. He and his lovely wife, Rita, built their own home overlooking the river in 1976.

His tireless energy can never be matched. Until his final days he coordinated fund raising efforts and supervised the building of the "Australian Fence". Bill was strongly committed to the Foundation's research endeavors as highest priority. He was an excellent fisherman and used his walker to wade the river when chemotherapy rendered him too weak to walk alone. Each fish was carefully released from his gentle hands. The Foundation misses a great leader and the river a great friend.

M.R.M.



William "Bill" Manlove

HENRY'S FORK ICE FORMATION STUDY

Problem: The Tristate region of eastern Idaho, southwestern Montana, and northwestern Wyoming is the only known wintering area for the Rocky Mountain Trumpeter Swan Population (RMP). Some 1600 swans, representing year-round residents and migrants from Canada, winter in the region. Between 250 and 600 trumpeters can usually be found wintering on the Henry's Fork, below Island Park Dam in the vicinity of Harriman State Park.

Since at least the 1950's, this stretch of the Henry's Fork has been the single most important wintering site for the RMP trumpeters of the U.S. and Canada. The swans require slowmoving, ice-free water in order to feed efficiently on the tubers and stems of submerged aquatic vegetation. Historically, overwinter losses of swans were highest in years when the water releases from Island Park Dam, seven miles upstream were reduced. Low water releases can result in ice formation on the river at Harriman State Park. The slow-moving key feeding sites are likely among the first areas to freeze, thus depriving the swans of access to important food supplies during the harshest periods of winter weather.

Goal: This project will determine what volumes of water should be released from Island Park Dam in order to prevent ice formation at key swan feeding sites at Harriman State Park during the winter months.

Objectives: There are three main study objectives.

- 1) Create and field test a model which will predict ice formation on the Henry's Fork at various air temperatures and water flow volumes and also predict the amount of increased flow needed to prevent icing at various air temperatures.
- 2) Identify preferred feeding sites and quantify swan use.
- 3) Identify the pattern and sequence of ice formation at key feeding sites. Identify specific sites which can function as suitable indicators of developing ice problems.

The ice formation model and swan use data will provide detailed information with which the Bureau of Reclamation can estimate minimum water storage needs in order to provide adequate winter water releases. With this knowledge the BOR will be able to use stored water in the most efficient manner possible to maintain downstream trumpeter swan habitat and prevent detrimental ice formation.

Personnel:

- 1) Principal Investigator: Ruth Shea Gale, Research Associate, Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, U. of Montana.

"PUTTING SOMETHING BACK"

by Herb Pollard

Regional Supervisor Idaho Dept. Fish & Game, Idaho Falls

Quite a bit has been written over the years - and a good many campfire discussions have been held - about the stages hunters and fishermen go through in their pursuit of outdoor recreation. Having proceeded through most of the stages myself, and having had the chance to watch a lot of other people undergoing the metamorphosis, I am very sure that evolutionary levels exist in outdoorsmen.

The point of this whole rambling discussion is a salute to the emergence of a new class of outdoors people of higher ethical levels and deeper commitment to their favorite resource. These are the individuals and groups who are putting something back into the resource.

The idea of putting something back is not totally new; Ducks Unlimited has been trying to improve waterfowl production for more than 50 years. However, local groups who organize for the specific purpose of preserving or enhancing a particular resource are just starting to have real impacts in Idaho.

Henry's Fork Foundation, in its first year, funded fish population research and streambank fencing on the Henry's Fork near Harriman State Park in cooperation with Idaho Parks Foundation and the IDFG.

A most notable characteristic of these groups is their unselfishness. Unlike some other sportsmen's groups (past and present) that had lobbying for a bigger share of the resource pie as their major purpose, these new groups are trying to make a bigger, better pie for everyone to share.

(Excerpts of article published in Idaho Wildlife, Volume 6 Number 4; Sept./Oct. 1986; pp. 23-25, reprinted with permission of Idaho Fish & Game Commission).

2) Consultant: George D. Ashton, Research Physical Scientist, Snow and Ice Branch, Dept. of the Army, Cold Region Research and Engineering Laboratory, Corps of Engineers, Hanover, New Hampshire.

3) Assistants on swan and ice surveys: Harriman State Park personnel.

Editor Note:

The threatened trumpeter swans winter on the Henry's Fork in the Harriman Park and Last Chance area. These magnificent birds need help. Their survival reflects the health of the river.

Agencies and organizations involved in this \$20,000 research venture include: The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, the Harriman State Park, Idaho Department of Fish & Game, and The Henry's Fork Foundation, Inc. Funds have been derived from a number of public and private agencies.



FOUNDATION \$

(or How Your Dollars are Earned & Spent)

The Henry's Fork Foundation is a not-for-profit, tax exempt corporation with the express purpose of maintaining and enhancing the environs of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River.

The Foundation is composed of sportmen and sportswomen from across the State of Idaho, the nation, and the world who recognize the Henry's Fork as one of the greatest rivers in existence.

Threats to the fishery and the environment have prompted the formation of this group. The Foundation is committed to the protection of the river ecosystem by funding research, environmental enhancement, and resource protection in the Henry's Fork basin.

Contributions to **The Henry's Fork Foundation** can be addressed to: The Henry's Fork Foundation, Inc., P. O. Box 61, Island Park, Idaho 83429.

Many of you wish to know how your dollars are managed. This summary will explain the basics of our fund raising and investing for the river.

Fund Raising: Regular Memberships: \$20/year
Life Memberships: \$200

Donor dollars are added to our general fund for maintenance of research facilities and research funding, fencing costs, and publications and postage.

Special Project Donations:

Individuals or corporate sponsors may designate funding for special projects or research.

Fund Raising Dinner: June 27, 1987 and June 25, 1988:

Funds will be used for the general fund.

Henry's Fork Print (by Hugh Mossman, Boise, Idaho)

Funds will be used for the general fund.

Henry's Fork Wader (Simms Co., Jackson Hole, Wyo.)

A percentage of the price of each wader will be donated to the general fund.

Foundation Expenditures:

All Henry's Fork Foundation dollars are used for work directly benefiting the river (Research Field Station, ISU fisheries research, fencing, publications and postage). None of the officers, directors, or committee members currently receive any remuneration for their costs (all time and travel is donated). Accounting expenses are donated to the Foundation. Over \$1000.00 per year of typing/secretarial/phone expenses are donated to the Foundation.

Research -

Idaho State University Fisheries Program	= \$4,000.00
Research Field Station - Harriman Park	= 3,575.15
Swan Research Study	= 200.00
Electric Fence Project - Harriman East	= 3,592.12
Newsletter, postage	= 1,106.86

Idaho Park Foundation Leads Harriman East Fencing Project

STREAM BANK FENCING: The lower Harriman Ranch has undergone significant riparian stream bank destruction from cattle grazing. In cooperation with the Idaho Park Foundation, the Harriman State Park, The Henry's Fork Foundation, and the U.S. Forest Service, a \$10,000 solar-powered electric fence was installed on seven miles of river bank in the spring of 1986. This cooperative venture, directed by Dr. Bill Platts, fisheries biologist with the U.S. Forest Service, has been immensely successful. Mr. Ed Chaney, owner of Chinook Northwest, has also devoted many hours and great expertise to the venture. Both of these immensely gifted gentlemen should be complimented on their work. Over a dozen state and federal agency personnel from resource management agencies throughout the region volunteered their time to help construct the fence. Within a three month summer growing period, the stream bank had dramatically re-established itself and siltation had decreased.

A special thanks to the Upper Snake River Fly Fishermen who designed and built fisherman crossing stiles. Their membership has been most supportive of Foundation efforts. The wood was generously donated by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, and we appreciate the material and supplies.

The solar-powered "Australian fence" will be the subject of further monitoring and model to provide information on future riparian management at a relatively low cost. The Henry's Fork Foundation is proud to have been involved in this venture.

Additional fencing is planned for 1987 in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service. We have received permission to extend the Australian fence from Wood Road #16 to Pinehaven. This section of river is severely eroded, and fencing should improve the habitat dramatically.



Prefencing cattle bank erosion on the Harriman East.



Fence posts were distributed by many methods. Here Roger Keckeissen, Ted Angradì, and Steve Mate float the fence posts to less accessible areas.



The final touches are added to the three strand wire high tension fence.



MAYFLIES & THE WEATHER

by Mike Lawson

There are a lot of factors that influence mayfly hatches. I've always felt that the largest consideration has been water temperature. It seems like when the water gets to a certain temperature, various mayfly species hatch. I'm certainly no biologist, but after spending quite a few years on the stream and observing various hatches, I've come to the conclusion that it is not quite that simple.

Consider the fact that when mayflies hatch, they make a quick transition from an aquatic insect which breathes through its gills, to a land based insect which breathes oxygen from the air. That's not the only change since as a nymph, it has the capacity to eat as a dun, it does not. The mayfly dun is a very delicate creature. The only reason it exists is to get from the water to a place where it can molt and prepare to mate. Since it has no mouth parts and cannot eat, it has no capacity to nourish its body and can quickly become dehydrated. A mayfly dun will become quickly dehydrated under the best conditions and it must molt within its allotted time or it will die without mating. For some species, this is only a matter of hours.

Even though mayflies become quickly dehydrated, they are quite hardy insects. I've seen prolific hatches of *beatiss* in the snow in March. Even though the air temperature is cool, mayflies do surprisingly well. Dehydration is their number one enemy.

Species which hatch during the cooler months seem to be the least vulnerable. Even if the temperature is cool, however, I've found the best hatches come during cloudy weather when there is more humidity in the air.

During the warm part of the summer, there is great variation in the intensity of mayfly hatches. Hatches like the Green Drake, Pale Morning Dun, and Flaw are greatly affected. For the past three

years the Green Drake hatch has been poor. Anglers have been very disappointed. When you look back at the weather conditions the past three years during the latter part of June, you can see a direct correlation with the weather conditions. Last year and the year before, we had a very early spring, and the snow melted earlier than normal. The water temperatures pushed the Green Drake hatches 10 days ahead of schedule. During 1984 and 1985, the hatch was well under way on June 15. Normally its around June 23 - 25. The weather was warm and very dry. The hatches were very sporadic and of short duration.

The last time I saw a really great Green Drake hatch was four years ago and the weather was cold, cloudy, and rainy. In fact there was a little snow mixed in too! The big mayflies didn't start hatching until late afternoon, but when they did it was something to behold. The only problem was, there was nobody on the river to enjoy it. I went down in the ranch and the only anglers I saw were a couple of our good clients who were fishing with my brother, Rick.

The same considerations apply to other mayfly species which hatch during the warm part of the day in the hot summer months. Two years ago we had a lousy Flaw hatch during mid July but the temperature was in the high 80's every day and there wasn't a cloud in the sky. This past year, conditions were better and we had an excellent Flaw hatch during the afternoon hours in mid July.

We've had an unusually mild winter this year. Let's hope the clouds and rain wait until mid-June. If that happens and the weather is lousy and it's Green Drake time. Don't despair and go home. Grab your fishing gear and sneak down to the Harriman Park. Don't forget your raincoat!



HENRY'S FORK FOUNDATION 1987-88 CALENDAR

1987		1988
Jan. 1	- Swan Study - Harriman State Park	Jan. 1
Feb.	- Idaho State University - winter research begins	Feb.
March	- FERC ruling - Island Park Dam	March
Apr.	- Idaho State University - summer research begins	Apr.
25-26	Fencing weekend - Harriman East	30-31
May 15-16-17	Fencing weekend - Harriman East	May 14-15
23	- Idaho general fishing season opens	28
24	- Salmon fly hatch	24
June 10	- Pale Morning Dun hatch	June 10
15	- Harriman State Park - Fishing season opens	15
23	- Green Drake hatch	23
27	- Foundation Dinner	25
28	- Brown Drake hatch	28
July 1	- Small Western Green Drake hatch	July 1
15	- Blue Winged Olive hatch	15
Aug 10-11-12	International Conclave - FFF	Aug.
	- Speckled Spinner fall	
	- Black & White Spinner fall	
Sept.	- Mahogany Dun hatch	Sept.
Oct.	- Iron Blue Quill hatch	Oct.
3-4	Fencing weekend - Harriman East	7-8
Nov. 31	- End Idaho fishing season	Nov.
Dec. 25	- Send your Christmas present to:	Dec. 25

The Henry's Fork Foundation

RESEARCH

A major thrust of the Henry's Fork Foundation has been in research. Without scientific data the river cannot be managed optimally, and very little baseline information currently exists. The Foundation funded its first independent research in 1985 with Idaho State University, funded by Mr. Nicholas Ifft, III.

In 1986 and 1987, a \$32,000 cooperative research venture has been established involving the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho State University, The Harriman State Park, and The Henry's Fork Foundation. The bulk of the funds originated from new Wallop-Breaux Amendments to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, a program whereby federal taxes on fishing equipment, boat fuels, and import duties on fishing equipment are turned over to states on a 3:1 matching basis. This program has been instrumental in making funds available for projects such as the Henry's Fork program, where matching money was provided by the Henry's Fork Foundation and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

The fisheries research program has been designed by Mr. Steve Elle, IFG Regional Fisheries Manager in Idaho Falls, Dr. Jack Griffith, Professor at Idaho State University in Pocatello, and Mr. Dave Ortman, IFG Research Supervisor in Boise. Dr. Griffith has been on the I.S.U. faculty for the last 10 years. His research specialty is trout utilization in streams, and has (or currently is) directed similar work on Idaho's Silver Creek and the Yellowstone River in Yellowstone National Park.

Ted Angradi and Craig Contor are the two Idaho State University fisheries graduate students conducting research on the river. Ted completed a Masters degree at Penn State University and is a Ph.D. candidate at I.S.U. Craig completed a Bachelor's degree at the University of Idaho, and is currently working on a Masters. Both students have completed their first field season. Much of their effort this summer was focused on assessing abundance, distribution, and movements of rainbow trout in the river from Island Park Dam to Hatchery Fork. Using a drift boat outfitted with electrofishing gear, the researchers sampled all sections of the river either at night or by day. With this gear, large numbers of fish can be quickly captured, data collected, and the fish released unharmed. The average length of trout captured by electrofishing this past summer was 9½ inches in Box Canyon, 14 inches on the Harriman Ranch, and 9 inches below Pinehaven (Fig. 1 & 2).

To evaluate trout movements, individual fish were marked. Rainbow trout larger than 12 inches received numbered aluminum jaw tags. Smaller fish were fin-clipped, with a different fin removed for each capture location. So far, over 1900 trout have been marked, 30 with jaw tags.

If you catch a tagged fish in the future, record the date, tag number (don't remove the tag), and place of capture, and leave

the information at Henry's Fork Anglers or North Fork Outfitters in Last Chance, or send it to the Foundation. The information you provide will help the researchers track the movements of individual fish during and between fishing seasons.

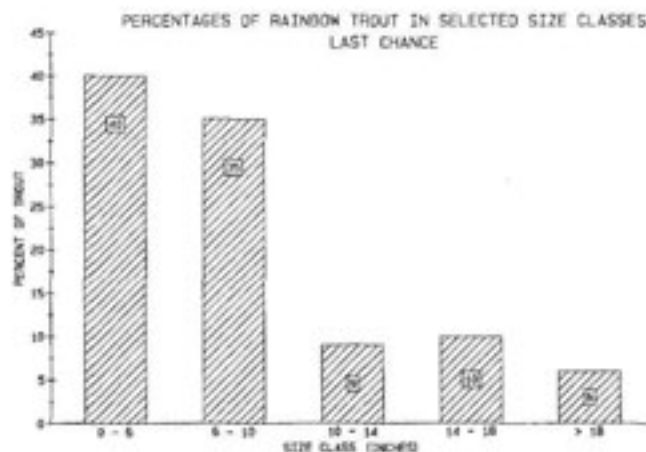
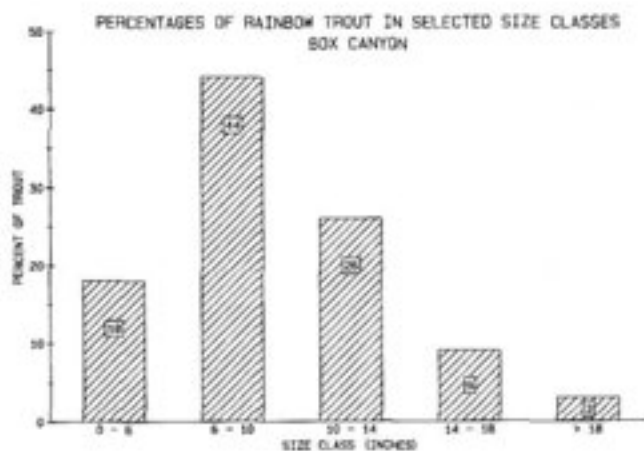
Preliminary findings indicate that during the angling season, movement of fish between sections of the river (Box Canyon to Last Chance for example) is limited. Growth rates of rainbow trout are being examined through analysis of scales collected during electrofishing. Electrofishing efforts will continue through the fall, and will resume next spring.

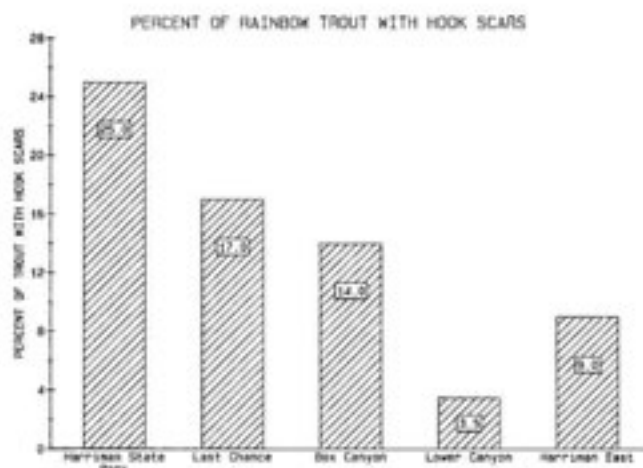
Data regarding the percentage of fish sampled in 1986 that had hook scars has been summarized (Figure 3). In the Harriman Park, one of every four trout was hook-scarred. This dropped to 17% at Last Chance, 14% in Box Canyon, 9% at Harriman East from Osborne Bridge to Pinehaven, and 3½% in the lower canyon from Pinehaven to Hatchery Ford.

Craig Contor is currently examining winter habitat use of the Last Chance area by rainbow trout. As water temperatures decline at the onset of winter, it has been conventionally felt that trout sought cover under rocks and in vegetation and remained inactive until temperatures increased. The Henry's Fork study (and a similar one on Silver Creek) is finding that such is the case during the day, but the trout leave cover at night and move into shallow, slow water near the shore line. Craig is working to document this and explore its causes and value to the fish. If the trout are feeding actively at night, this may help to explain their exceptional growth.

Ted Angradi's research is directed at examining several aspects of the aquatic ecology of the low gradient reach from Last Chance to Pinehaven. Ted is investigating changes in abundance and distribution of aquatic macrophytes and aquatic insects.

Ted and Craig participated in a salvage of trout stranded in the dewatered section of Box Canyon above Buffalo River during the September 30 gate closure at Island Park Dam. The river was completely dewatered above the Buffalo River, and several hundred trout (up to about 10 lbs.) were captured by seining and electrofishing, and moved down river to larger pools. The salvage provided an excellent opportunity to collect data on trout from an area that is inaccessible during normal flows. Several local citizens and guides participated in this effort. Possible stranding of trout downriver following the gate closure was monitored at Last Chance and on the Ranch. No adverse effects on trout were noted, probably because the Bureau of Reclamation shut the gate at the dam gradually, a procedure known as ramping. Another Idaho State University student, Kieran Donahue, collected *Pteronarcys* stoneflies in Box Canyon during the shutdown to evaluate the potential effects of dewatering on this critical trout food item.





Research Field Station Building, Harriman State Park.

THE RESEARCH FIELD STATION

A research field station has been established on the Harriman State Park. The Idaho Parks & Recreation Department has provided one of the ranch buildings for the research headquarters. The former "Ranch Office" building houses the Research Field Station. The facility houses researchers and equipment, and provides three bedrooms, kitchen, bath, and library. Mr. Gene Eyraud, Harriman State Park manager, and Mr. Bob Meinen, Director of the Parks and Recreation Department, have been immensely cooperative in the Idaho State University Field Station endeavors.

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 Jim Vincent
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| 1. G. N. Ifft, III | Pocatello, Idaho | 3. M. Carol Updike | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| 2. J. Randolph Updike | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | 4. Flatrock Club | Island Park, Idaho |

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- | | | | |
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