



water lines

FALL/WINTER 2013

Cutthroat at a Crossroads





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Cover Photo: Non-native Eastern brook trout, the Yellowstone cutthroat trout's main competitor for habitat, have invaded streams throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Photographer: James Fraser

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Friends of the Teton River

18 N. Main street, Suite 310

PO Box 768

Driggs, ID 83422

(208) 354-3871 info@tetonwater.org

www.tetonwater.org



Message from the Board

Viewing the aspen and cottonwood trees shift into autumn

colors through my window, my thoughts run to the end of FTR's hyperactive summer season. We've accomplished much toward our goal of healthy streams, clean water, and resilient fisheries through our stream restoration, stream flow, and educational programs. A new fish ladder installation on Badger Creek and the upcoming restoration phase on Teton Creek you'll read about in this issue are big steps toward conserving our native Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout (YCT).

When I came to Teton Valley, one of my personal objectives was to find a home water and dedicate time and resources to make improvements to it. After all, I'd traveled to many rivers during fishing vacations and paid my greetings to the local trout, and then left. Benefiting from others who had made these fisheries a reason for my travel to these places, it seemed only fair I retire from a working life and return the gesture as an "employee" of native trout. What I didn't realize was just how needy our local native cutthroat have become. According to research findings of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the Henry's Fork Foundation, and others, the Teton Watershed is one of the last bastions of pure YCT strains left—in the Greater Yellowstone region or anywhere. Yellowstone Lake, once the "mother lode" of this native trout, is now under siege by non-native Mackinaw (lake) trout, and many of the regional nursery streams have been compromised by brook and rainbow trout. In our watershed, we have multiple stronghold tributaries worth protecting.

As a Board of Directors, we've entered another transition phase with Amy Verbeten as our Interim Executive Director. Those of you who know Amy realize she has a long history with FTR and brings knowledge and enthusiasm many of us only aspire to possess. We'll continue to look for efficiencies and opportunities to drive the organization into the future. Meanwhile, be assured FTR is strong, and with a dedicated, knowledgeable, and hard-working staff and board, we are poised to continue our valued work with partners and member/contributors. As you read the remaining articles in this newsletter, please join me in supporting the efforts of FTR. The trout will thank us. I thank you.

After all, I work for trout.

Chuck Iossi
FTR Board President-elect

Last Stand for Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout?



by Amy Verbeten

Some of the earliest references to Yellowstone cutthroat trout (YCT) are found in the journals of Captain John Bourke, an aide to General George Crook during the Indian Wars of 1876. Following the Battle of the Rosebud, Crook's army retreated to their supply base on the upper Tongue River. The beautiful, easy-to-catch cutthroat trout found there so boosted morale that Crook decided to spend several extra days in the fishing paradise. On June 25, 1876, while General George Armstrong Custer was making his last stand on the banks of the Little Bighorn, Bourke documented a record catch of 146 fish by Captain Anson Mills. Had Crook's 1,300-man army found the Tongue and its tributaries devoid of Yellowstone cutthroat, perhaps they would have continued just a few miles west, and altered the outcome of the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

While the news for YCT in many parts of their range is not good, we continue to discover that the Teton Watershed is one of the greatest remaining strongholds for the species.

Bourke's diaries are interesting not just for their historical significance, but also for the evolutionary story they tell. As Robert Behnke notes in his book *About Trout*, the Tongue River drainage is the farthest east that Yellowstone cutthroat trout have been found. A look at the historic range of YCT (see map next page) reveals that these fish—the only native trout within their range—were uniquely isolated deep within the continent, in the middle of what is

now called the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Perhaps even more surprising, for animals that travel by water, is that their range spans both sides of the Continental Divide.

Chromosomal analysis suggests that cutthroat became differentiated from their closest relative, the rainbow trout, approximately one million years ago, during the Pleistocene Ice age. Previously able to swim freely to the Pacific, ancestral cutthroat were isolated in the Snake and Columbia River systems by large ice dams. Between 17,000 and 34,000 years ago, lava flows poured across Idaho, forming massive fish barriers. The resulting isolation of cutthroat in the upper Snake River system led to the evolution of *Onchyrhynchus clarki bouvieri*, the Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Meltwater associated with the most recent ice ages is believed to have allowed easy movement of these fish across Two Ocean Pass, a low divide between the Snake and Yellowstone drainages.

Yellowstone cutthroat trout are uniquely adapted to the cold, isolated, high-elevation mountain streams in which they evolved. We see this expressed in their life history, as

the fish begin their spawning journeys as snowmelt begins to peak in the early summer. Spawning just after the peak prevents eggs from being washed away by floodwaters, and allows them to thrive beneath gravel scoured of oxygen-depleting silt. Eggs hatch in mid-summer, allowing fry born in small tributaries to migrate toward perennial rivers just before water temperatures rise and naturally intermittent stream reaches become dry in September or October.

This high degree of evolutionary specificity has become a liability for YCT in the fast-changing world of the past 200 years. Evolving in isolation from most other species has made it difficult to compete with the lake, rainbow, and brook trout that have been introduced to the cutthroat's habitat, especially as dams and increasingly dry winters have reduced the flood peaks that might otherwise scour out the eggs of some of these earlier-spawning non-natives. YCT also easily hybridize with their close relative the rainbow trout, reducing genetic purity. YCT spawning has become a futile endeavor in those streams that dry up far earlier than ever before, due to diversion of water.

In 2006, YCT were petitioned for listing as a Federal Endangered Species due to their rapidly declining numbers, but the US Fish and Wildlife Service ruled that their population at that time did not warrant a listing. However, as YCT expert Bob Gresswell notes in a 2009 update on the status of the species, there has been little progress in countering the threats described above, and YCT numbers continue to decline. Perhaps most notable has been the downward spiral of the fish's population in Yellowstone Lake, where lake trout (Mackinaw) have virtually decimated the YCT spawning runs that once served as a critical food source for grizzly bears and other iconic Yellowstone wildlife. If this species continues to decline, it will mark the end of the last completely intact ecosystem in the lower 48 states. It is widely accepted that core populations of genetically pure YCT now occupy less than 28 percent of their historic range. Many of those familiar with the species believe that, unless these trends can be halted very soon, a successful Endangered Species listing may be imminent.

While the news for YCT in many parts of their range is not good, we continue to discover that the Teton Watershed is one of the greatest remaining strongholds for the species. Bitch Creek, in particular, has a remarkably robust population of YCT with very few rainbows and hybrids present. Even Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG) officers familiar with the area have been impressed by the number of YCT caught per mile during extensive surveys this past summer. Trout surveys and interrogation sites have revealed that YCT seem to be spawning very successfully in the reaches of tributary streams that do not go dry, especially Bitch and Canyon Creeks, and lower Teton Creek. IDFG surveys on the main stem Teton River indicate that, following a precipitous decline in YCT numbers during the late 1990s and early 2000s, the species numbers are rising again in that section. IDFG Regional Fisheries Manager Dan Garren has credited this

increase, at least in part, to the extensive conservation work done by FTR, as well the Teton Regional Land Trust and Trout Unlimited. It is FTR's belief that the Teton Watershed has the potential to play a significant role in the long-term recovery of YCT.

FTR also believes that YCT can play a role in the recovery of Teton Valley's economy. As General Crook and his men discovered, YCT offer higher catch rates and fish densities per mile than most non-natives. They also offer a high quality fishing experience, where anglers can catch colorful native fish on a dry fly. Increasingly, destination anglers are seeking opportunities to fish specifically for YCT in their native environment. On the opposite side of the coin, a continued decline of YCT could have unpredictable and potentially undesirable effects. In portions of the Pacific Northwest, when salmon and steelhead were listed as Endangered Species, irrigation water was curtailed for multiple years, with disastrous results for agricultural producers. Ironically, an Endangered Species designation can also slow the progress of watershed restoration work, when project permitting becomes mired in regulatory review. It is for these reasons that FTR is working pro-actively to provide win-win solutions that benefit farmers, anglers, and fish, with the ultimate goal of helping to prevent an ESA listing.

In the waters of the Teton River and its tributaries, YCT may be poised to make their last stand. However, FTR, together with IDFG, local agricultural producers, developers, city and county officials, fishing guides and clients, federal and state agencies, and conservation group partners are working to develop a strong, community-generated plan for protection and recovery of our unique native fish. We believe that the story will end much differently for YCT, here on the Teton River, than it did for Custer on the Little Bighorn.

YCT Distribution



Current (orange) and historic (brown) distribution of Yellowstone cutthroat trout. From Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

2012 Fisheries Research

by James Fraser



ABOVE: Fisheries Technician James Fraser installed the Bitch Creek interrogation site. **RIGHT:** Volunteers joined James to electrofish Canyon Creek.



Overview of This Summer's Research

Now in my third field season at FTR, I can honestly say that our fisheries work in 2012 has kept me busier and covering a wider range of research work than ever before. Starting in April, I spent every day walking the numerous spring creek tributaries to Teton River, looking for rainbow trout spawning areas. When the Yellowstone cutthroat trout (YCT) began their spawning run in May, I was kept busy recording spawning locations of those fish. FTR and Idaho Fish & Game (IDFG) now have over 2,000 YCT and rainbow trout tagged with Passive Integrative Transponders (PIT) in the upper Teton watershed; throughout the spring our PIT Tag interrogation site antennas recorded the timing and movement of these fish into Teton River tributaries for spawning.

July through October is the height of the field season here at FTR; a period into which we have jammed an extraordinary amount of “boots on the ground” fisheries research in 2012. In partnership with IDFG, we conducted the first-ever population estimate for YCT in lower Bitch Creek, and are currently working on one for the Teton River canyon (the incredibly high density of YCT in these drainages actually makes it difficult to come up with an overall estimate!). We also performed a comprehensive electro-fishing survey on Canyon Creek, an important spawning stream in the Big Hole Mountains, in

order to better understand trends in YCT populations. All the while, we have filled our spare time checking fish traps on Teton and Trail Creeks, saving stranded fish in dried-up canals, monitoring out-migration of juvenile trout in Teton Creek, and maintaining equipment that records stream temperature and fish movement throughout the valley.

Why the Teton Watershed is Important to YCT

In the course of conversation and reading fishing magazines, I often hear the refrain that brown, rainbow, and brook trout ‘deserve a place in our rivers.’ They certainly do, and I enjoy fishing for them as much as anyone else. Brown trout can have the Madison, rainbows own the Henry’s Fork, and brook trout are now considered an invasive species throughout the West. But what about our native cutthroat trout?

Our research findings continue to demonstrate that the Teton watershed is not just a place for Yellowstone cutthroat trout, but *the* place for YCT. Unlike brown, rainbow, and brook trout, cutthroat trout are not found throughout the world outside their historic distributions. The current range of cutthroat trout continues to shrink, but here in Teton Valley we are fortunate to have an unusually robust population of YCT still swimming in our rivers. We will work hard to ensure they continue to do so.

A Dam on the Teton River: What is at Stake?

by Sarah Rupp

“Time to get on the river; it is too hot to do anything else!”

was a common (and accurate) phrase uttered by many this summer in Teton Valley. According to data released by NOAA’s National Climatic Data Center, the summer of 2012 will go down as the third-warmest summer on record for the contiguous United States. In fact, July was the hottest month on record for the U.S. since the government began tracking that data back in 1895.

Dams significantly and irreparably impact river systems. They prevent the natural movement of sediment, restrict the distribution of nutrients downstream, increase river temperatures, prevent fish passage, and alter the timing and quantity of water in the river system. The end game is this: dams do not benefit fish and wildlife.

While the unusually warm, long summer was enjoyed by many, elevated temperatures and reduced precipitation levels manifested as drought across much of the United States. More than half of all U.S. counties—1,584 in 32 states—were designated primary disaster areas during the 2012 growing season, the vast majority of them mired in a drought considered the worst in decades. From Nevada to Kansas to Texas, agricultural producers struggled to provide water for livestock and crops. And even farther to the east, all the way to Maine, domestic wells ran dry, leaving people without water in their homes.

It is within this context that Idaho’s water policymakers are taking a closer look

at how to shore up and secure Idaho’s water supply. This is particularly important given that Idaho’s economy is heavily dependent on agriculture. There are more than 24,700 farms and ranches in Idaho, covering more than 11 million acres. And the agricultural products that are produced on that acreage, both commodities and processed food, account for approximately 25 percent of Idaho’s exports. The bottom line is that agriculture helps feed the state, and water is the lynchpin that enables agricultural operations to continue.

Since the mid-1900s, the tried and true method for securing water for the growing West has involved dams. Large-scale dam construction occurred in the United States during the post-World War II years and reached its peak in the 1960s. There are now more than 5,500 dams in the United States, with Idaho alone regulating nearly 600 of them.

Having been used as a tool to provide water for a myriad of interests over the past 100 years, it is no surprise that dams are what Idaho’s water policymakers are focused on as a way to secure water for Idaho’s future. Currently, the State is conducting three separate dam studies. Of particular interest to many in southeast Idaho is the Henrys Fork Basin Study, a study funded by the State of Idaho and the Bureau of Reclamation. In general terms, the study seeks to identify various methods for addressing Idaho’s water demand—examining everything from automating irrigation canal headgates to recharging groundwater aquifers. More precisely, the study has focused largely, and in some people’s minds almost exclusively, on the construction of dams.

The Teton River and its tributaries are of particular interest when it comes to the construction of a new dam. This is due to its location in the headwaters and because it is one of the last unharnessed river systems in the state, and, by consequence, is ripe for restriction. The Bureau of Reclamation and the State of Idaho have identified four potential dam projects in the Teton River watershed and will spend the winter examining them in greater detail. Detailed information concerning the construction of dams on Badger Creek, Spring Creek (tributary of Canyon Creek), Moody Creek, and the Teton River is expected to be released in the spring of 2013. In addition, the Bureau is studying a large storage reservoir termed “Lane Lake,” which would be located north of the Teton River canyon in what is commonly referred to as Hog Hollow.



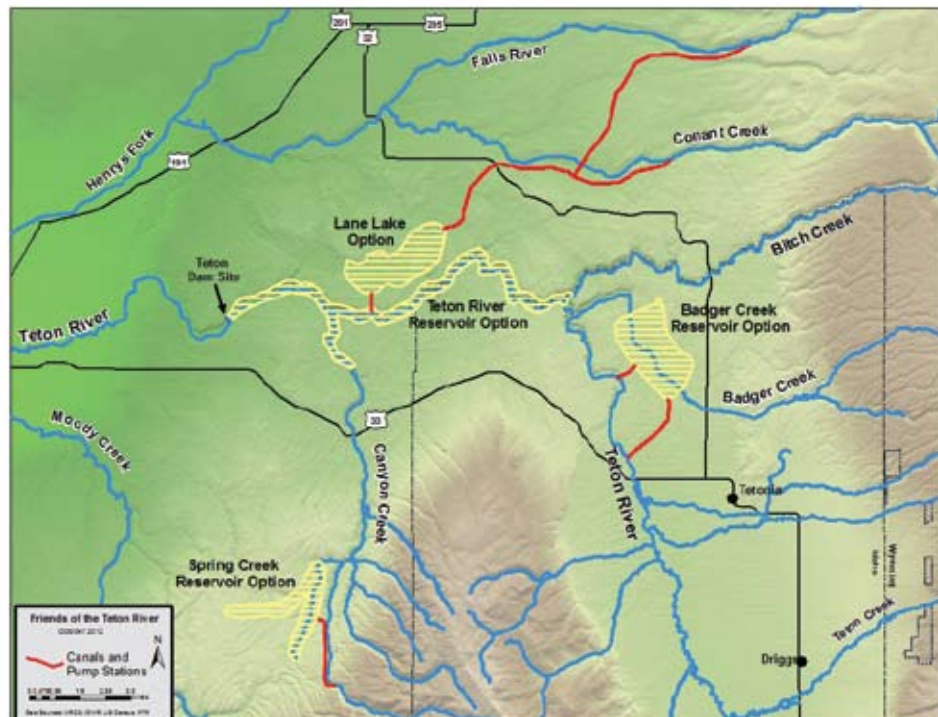
ABOVE: The site of the failed Teton Dam

With the State of Idaho continuing to demand water, the reality of constructing any (or all!) of these projects is sobering. Dams significantly and irreparably impact river systems. They prevent the natural movement of sediment, restrict the distribution of nutrients downstream, increase river temperatures, prevent fish passage, and alter the timing and quantity of water in the river system. The end game is this: dams do not benefit fish and wildlife.

In many cases, dams are the catalysts of destruction of fish populations. In the Columbia River Basin, hydropower dams severely diminished salmon and steelhead runs. Glen Canyon Dam, in northern Arizona, resulted in the bonytail chub, humpback chub, razorback sucker, and Colorado pikeminnow populations being listed under the Endangered Species Act. In the case of the Teton Basin, the construction of a dam would likely impart upon Yellowstone cutthroat trout a similar fate.

There is no question, the choices ahead will be challenging. This generation is faced with hard choices—between free-flowing rivers and a concrete dam, picturesque canyons and hydropower, preserving wild places and seeking to insulate ourselves from the effects of drought. It is a choice between earmarking our water resources entirely for human demand, and leaving a little for native fish and wildlife populations. What is decided will influence, forever, the future of the Teton River watershed and all who depend upon it.

Proposed water storage options for the Teton Basin



If you would like more information about the Henrys Fork Basin Study, please contact Friends of the Teton River's Water Resource Director, Sarah Rupp, at (208) 354-3871 ext. 3.

**“Sign, sign,
everywhere
a sign...”**



ABOVE: New Teton River signs greet users. The empty space will be filled with a river map next year. Please note that IDFG will be taking down signs in the fall to store them during hunting season. **BELOW:** IDFG personnel (far right) coordinated the sign installation with Boy Scout Troop #78.

...or so goes the 1971 song lyric. But until recently, the public access points on the Teton River didn't have much in the way of user information. With more people on the river than ever before—anglers, floaters, boaters, residents, and tourists—FTR sought support to improve the information available to the public at the seven public access locations in the upper watershed.

With financial support from the Western Native Trout Initiative, donated materials and machines from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), and a lot of elbow-grease from local Boy Scout Troop #78, the new river signs and kiosks debuted this summer at public access points on Fox Creek (east and west) and at the South Bates and Bates Bridge boat ramps.

Eagle Scout candidate Nathan Burr and his father, Dan Burr, helped coordinate with IDFG to install improved kiosks for the new signage. “This project was important to me because I fly fish on the Teton River a lot,” Nate said, “and a couple of years ago I noticed some fisherman who had harvested [Yellowstone] cutthroat trout. This made me realize that it wasn't that people wanted

to break the law, just that they were uninformed, and I wanted to do what I could to help educate people about the Teton River.”

Eighteen Boy Scouts spent two days digging holes, mixing concrete, cementing the sign posts in place, painting the kiosks, and bolting the signs in place. The scouts had generous help from local contractor Roger Kaufman, who welded the new kiosk posts. The signs posted this year include trout identification information and fishing regulations, provided in both English and in Spanish. Sign kiosks will be completed at the remaining access points at Rainey, Packsaddle, and Harrop's Bridge in 2013. FTR will additionally post a user map of the Teton River indicating public access locations and river information, and an “Every Cutthroat Counts—No Cutthroat Harvest” sign at all seven sites.

FTR's overall goal for the project is to educate anglers and others about the trout species that inhabit the river and the importance of Yellowstone cutthroat trout conservation in our watershed, and to provide general information that will improve user knowledge and appreciation of the resource. “Through better education and information, we'll cultivate better river stewards,” added Dan Burr. “And now it can start the moment you arrive at the put in.”



Boy Scout Conservation Pledge

**“I will treat the outdoors as a heritage.
I will take care of it for myself and
others. I will learn how to practice
good conservation of soil, waters,
forests, minerals, grasslands, wildlife,
and energy. I will urge others
to do the same.”**

More than 120 Fourth Graders Study Teton Valley's Streams



Education Updates

This fall, every fourth grader in Teton County School District #401 participated in FTR's Stream Study program. Long-time fourth-grade teacher Barbara Agnew, who retired last spring, participated in the program since helping to design it in 2002, and was instrumental in establishing it as a standard part of the fourth-grade curriculum. According to Rendezvous Upper Elementary School Principal Megan Bybee, the program is a natural fit for the fourth-grade curriculum. "Opportunities like Stream Team help students to feel more engaged," she said. "When they're out measuring stream width, making a hypothesis about a creek's health, or graphing and comparing macro-invertebrate populations, they realize there's a real-life application for the math and science skills they're learning in the classroom."

Thanks to funding from individual members, the Donald C. Brace Foundation, and the M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust, FTR is able to offer its K-12 programs at no cost to the schools. Thanks also to the Teton Regional Land Trust, for allowing students to conduct research on the Six Springs Ranch property.

FTR Helps Well Owners Test Water Safety

Thanks to a grant from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, FTR has been helping private well owners learn what they can do to protect and monitor the safety of their drinking water. The educational endeavor kicked off last spring with a Well Water Testing Day, in which more than 180 Teton Valley residents brought in a water sample for nitrate testing. Teton High School's environmental science class, led by teacher Dan Abraham, helped to perform the tests and distribute information about septic system maintenance and protecting wells from pollutants.

The ideal concentration for nitrate in drinking water is zero, but anything below 10 mg/L meets the EPA's standards for safety. While all samples tested at the event were considered safe, many throughout the valley were near the 5 mg/L mark. FTR is working closely with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality to determine possible trends, and sources for the higher readings. For those who missed the April event, feel free to call FTR to arrange for an individual testing at any time.

Make your lucky
fishing hat one of ours.*

Check out FTR's new logo merchandise!

- Hats available in new colors & styles (now in camo!)
- Men's and Women's cut t-shirts
- Jytte Ski Hats will be available soon!

FTR logo merchandise makes a great gift.

View merchandise online: www.tetonwater.org
To place your order, e-mail: info@tetonwater.org

*Better photos guaranteed!
(actual trout size may vary)



Fishing guide Josh Gallivan
shows off his catch and his lucky hat.

\$1 Million FEMA Grant to Complete Teton Creek Restoration

This spring, thanks to a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FTR will begin work on the final phase of a \$2.85 million restoration project that has been years in the making.



1980:

First documented dredging of Teton Creek, by a developer interested in replacing the braided floodplain with houses and condos. Various entities continue channelization through 2004 (even the US Forest Service mined the creek for gravel in 1983), despite warnings from the US Army Corps of Engineers, who began issuing increasingly adamant cease and desist orders in the early 1990s.



Summer of 2006:

Landowners along Teton Creek and the south side of Driggs receive a warning letter from the Environmental Protection Agency, informing them that, due to illegal channelization work, the creek has become highly unstable and presents a significant flooding risk. FTR convenes the Teton Creek Stakeholders Group, and begins assessment and fundraising work.



2007-2009

Based on Stakeholder-driven design criteria and a holistic approach to restoring Teton Creek, FTR works with landowners, irrigators, state and federal agencies, engineering firms that specialize in stream restoration, the City of Driggs, and Teton County to develop, review, and finalize a restoration design plan. Teton Creek quickly becomes FTR's #1 restoration priority, due to its potential for causing severe flood damage, the degree of habitat degradation and property loss, and its importance for Yellowstone cutthroat trout.



2009-2010

Phases I and II of construction are completed, resulting in stabilization of the most critical eroding banks and replacement of the undersized Cemetery Road Bridge.



2011-2012

FTR works with Teton County to apply for and secure a \$1 million grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FTR is currently performing final survey work, and is working with Teton County to interview and hire the contractors who will complete Final Phase restoration work.



Fall of 2013:

Final Phase Construction will be completed, marking the culmination of the seven-year, \$2.85 million restoration project. FTR will continue to work with individual FTR members, Teton Creek-area homeowners associations, the Department of Environmental Quality, and Teton County to raise the \$300,000 match required by the FEMA grant.

If you have questions about the Teton Creek Restoration Project, or would like to make a tax-deductible contribution or review project plans, please contact FTR Restoration Director Mike Lien. Many thanks to all who have contributed to this important project.

The Gift of a Lifetime



Sandy and Mary Mason have a home on the banks of the Teton River—and they enjoy their view, the wildlife they encounter, and the trout they watch rising on the water's surface. Like many of you, the Masons actively support Friends of the Teton River as members, attending events (you may have even seen Sandy make an appearance as an auctioneer at the River Party!)—and donating their time and energy to causes that positively impact our water resources and our community. But their stewardship of this resource goes beyond even the contributions they will make to it in their lifetime. This summer, Sandy and Mary completed some estate planning and decided to leave a part of their legacy to FTR in their will. “Our hope is that our love for the Teton River and its ecosystem will continue on, with our bequest to FTR,” Mary said.

Our sincerest thanks to the Masons for their philanthropic spirit and planned gift, which has been designated for future stream restoration work. If you are interested in making a similar bequest, please contact Development Director Anna Lindstedt. It is truly the gift of a lifetime!

Board Challenge Campaign—Fisheries Research Program

Richard Berg
Katharine Butler, in honor of Karen Scheid
Micki Campbell
Bobbi St Clair & Doug Colonel
Chuck Iossi & Tina Culman
Joe & Adonia Curry
Judy & Thomas Fauntleroy
Peter Fenger
Jonathan & Annie Fenn
Tim Frazier
Geordie & Kim Gillett
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David & Kim Jennings
Kim Keeley
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Richard & Carolyn Max
James Mowery, in honor of Donn Mowery
Jeanie & Fred Staehr
Andy Steele
Bob & Laurie Swan/
CamperVan North America
Marie & Bob Tyler
Virginia & Bill Wesley

Membership: Caddis Fly (\$25-\$50)

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Rich & Tony Eidem
Richard & Lynne LeBolt
Ron Lynch
Bob & Deborah Malheiro
Chet & Jean McDonough
Katie & David Middleton
Larry & Corinne Orme
Elizabeth Alva Rosa
Jo Ann Rose
Neal & Mary Smithhammer
Mark Vansumern
Tom & Wynne Ann Walsh
Lauren Wendt
Betsy White

Pale Morning Dunn (\$100-\$250)

Travis & Megan Allen
J. Gentry & Rachel Barden
Gary & Toni Baugher
Lynne & Art Becker
Bobbi St Clair & Doug Colonel
Jane & Doug Ditmars
Jeff & Kirstin Engelman
Douglas Hancey
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Melia & Mike Tourangeau
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Lornae & Billy Dwyer
John Fedders
Otto Guenther
Jeri Thomson & David James

Grey Drake (\$500-\$1000)

Marilyn Couch & David Axelrod
Forrest & Sue Hunter
Jennifer Price, in memory of Abby
Arnold Wellman

Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout (\$1,000-\$2,500)

Justin & Dargie Bowersock
Scott Christensen
Barb & David Farmer
Jonathan & Annie Fenn
Nancy Hamill Winter
Pro Guide Direct

Legacy Circle (\$5,000)

Yvon Chouinard
George Geiges
David & Kim Jennings

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Maki Foundation
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Teton Creek Flood Control District

Dark Star Properties
Creekside Meadows HOA

Badger Creek Fish Ladder

Eric Soyland

Canyon Creek Fish Ladder/Restoration

Jackson Hole One Fly Foundation
Orvis
Patagonia
Western Native Trout Initiative

Thank you
Donors!

Thanks also to the
203 individuals who
supported us in the
2012 Tin Cup Challenge.

*Our apologies for any errors or omissions. Please contact FTR with any changes.



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Dream Big!



FTR field crews witnessed this determined snake eating a sculpin on the Canyon Creek drainage this past summer. Photo by James Fraser

Dear Friends and Members,

Your contribution at year end not only helps FTR reach our financial objectives—

It also fuels our projects and programs, activities, and undertakings

Gives us the support, confidence, resolve, and resources we need

To accomplish, fulfill, carry out, and meet

Our goals, aspirations, ambitions, and vision—
for clean water, healthy streams, and a thriving fishery.

As we continue to meet the challenges facing our watershed, help us “dream big” for its future with your year-end pledge of support.

Sincerely,

Development Director

Please check our website for announcements about FTR's 2013 Calendar of Events, including the Wednesday Water-Wise series, parties, floats, and more!

www.tetonwater.org