



HENRYS LAKE FOUNDATION

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Vol. 1 No. 1

April 1990

President's Message

Following is the weekend agenda for 1990:

Friday, June 29 - Board meeting and report to membership, 8:00 p.m. at Staley Springs Lodge.

Saturday, June 30 - General membership meeting, potluck, silent auction with board meeting to follow, 1:00 p.m. at Wild Rose. Auction items will be on display at 11:00 a.m. The bidding will begin at that time and continue until immediately after the potluck.

As usual the day of the auction we'll have a special table set up so that we might collect dues for the coming year, accept any out right gifts to the organization, provide a place for the hat sale, sell new memberships to the foundation and provide numbers for the silent auction.

The past two years for the potluck and auction we have had about 100 people in attendance and twenty to twenty-five auction items. In 1990 we're shooting for 150 in attendance and twenty more auction items. We'll have a special table for any item you might have around home that you feel someone might be interested in. Bring it along, we'll see how it goes over.

Once again John and Pat O'Neil will sponsor their life membership drawing valued at \$100 for a youngster under eighteen years of age. Each winning auction bidder will put a name in the hat. A name will then be drawn and the young person will become Henry's newest life member.

Let's not forget Tom Morris' challenge to the Granddads in the Henrys Lake Foundation, to buy a life membership for their grandchildren, encouraging them to follow the preceding generation in the love of trout fishing and Henrys Lake. There have been a number of granddads accepting Tom's challenge. Thanks to Tom and all you Granddads out there.

As you all know from reading Richard's Project Report in the November issue of the newsletter and what is going on this summer, we're under taking another big job in order to enhance and perpetrate the fishing at Henrys Lake. Once again folks, the bottom line is money. Let me try a thought on you. We currently have approximately 550 members. If each of us would make an effort to sell one new membership, the proceeds from this money raising project would put us one giant step closer to the final goal. You'll all notice on the back, an application form and the Secretary-Treasurer's address. Thanks for your consideration.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all you members and the board of directors for performing your assigned tasks so well. It's this attitude that makes our foundation such a

successful organization. Isn't it amazing how much we get done when you consider how far away from one another we are. I believe many local groups could take lessons from us. Perhaps it's a mutual feeling about Henrys Lake.

One of my favorite flies:

Henrys Lake Renegade

Type: Suggestive

Line: Sinking

Retrieve: Varied

Time: July, August, September

Description:

Hook: 8-12, 9672

1-Tag: Red thread fore and aft

2-Hackle: Brown, two wraps slightly flared-short

3-Body: Peacock (2 burls)

4-Ribbing: Red thread

If any of you have something you would like brought to the attention of the board, drop me a line with your thoughts before June 1.

Best wishes to you all!

Harold

Projects—What's On The Menu For 1990?

The Foundation's focus on repairing degraded fish habitat in the spawning tributaries of Henrys Lake will continue during 1990. Our 1989 accomplishments may be hard to match, but so much remains to be done. We will continue to work in partnership with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), to target worthy projects and to share in project costs and construction. As in the past, fencing stream banks and installation of fish screens at irrigation diversion turnouts will top our menu list. Two key ingredients for success remain—nurturing landowner cooperation and increasing the Foundation's capability to raise \$\$\$\$. Here is a rundown on our 1990 project menu.

Willow Planting - We will return the weekend of May 12-13 to plant willow cuttings on stream sections that we have previously fenced. Our past efforts have shown this to be a most effective treatment for accelerating riparian vegetation and fish habitat improvement. A membership contingent of the Boise Valley Flyfishermen will arrive late on May 11, staying at Wildrose Lodge for the weekend. Additionally, I hope to secure assistance from other eastern Idaho fishing clubs to increase our work forces. This year we will go, regardless of

snowpack reports. We'll plant cuttings on May 12th (work) and then go fishing in adjacent Montana waters on the 13th (play). If you can join our group, please contact me [address on Newsletter cover, (208) 336-9167] for more information and accommodation details.

Fencing - During mid-May, the Foundation and IDFG will complete construction on the Howard Creek (Flying R Ranch) and Duck Creek (Magleby Ranch) fencing jobs that were started last fall. All installation and detailing work will be finished so that these electric fences are operational in time for livestock turnout. Later in 1990, we hope to secure more landowner permission to fence new sections on Duck, Targhee and Howard Creeks. At this time, I anticipate organizing a modest fence building project using Foundation volunteers following our annual membership meeting on June 30.

Fish Screen Construction - There are only two major irrigation diversions left to fit with fish screens on streams that enter Henrys Lake. They're both located on lower Howard Creek on the Diamond D Ranch. Last fall, ranch owner Don Salisbury and Steve Elle of the IDFG met to discuss prospects for fish screen installation. They visited recently completed Duck Creek screens on the Magleby Ranch. As a result, we're hopeful that the Howard Creek screens can be constructed this coming season. The IDFG has budgeted for the work. Presently, a very low level of wild fish spawning is sustained in Howard Creek due, in large part, to the two unscreened diversions. Restoring a viable run of wild spawners in Howard Creek would enhance ranch values and provide a significant increase in recruitment of young trout to Henrys Lake.

Water Quality Monitoring - Details are sketchy as of this writing, but a program will be instituted this year to start water quality sampling and trend monitoring in Henrys Lake. Foundation volunteers and local residents can provide needed assistance. As Dr. Roger Lang alluded to in his November, 1989, newsletter article, all users of Henrys Lake, be they visiting fishermen, resort operators, lakeside residents or land developers, should be vitally interested in the lake's water quality. Considering the reputation and value of this great lake and the potential for sewage pollution, woefully inadequate data has been collected. More details will be available at our annual membership gathering.

Richard Prange

Season Ender-Ender

The last two months of the season on Henrys Lake was definitely not what it was in 1988, but close to normal years. It just seemed like a disappointment after having such a super last part of the season the year before.

We fishermen are always looking for excuses or reasons why things are not as great as we think they should be. I am always looking for patterns in the weather, fishing success, water temperature and insect hatches. After studying last years results with results from the past nine years, I have determined that the fall fishing in 1989 was about average for the ten year period. That would have made it worse than the fall of 1988 and the spring of 1989 by a long shot.

What could have caused this change? Were the fish killed by too much pressure on the lake? Should new regulations be

encouraged for the lake? What really happened to the feeding fish after July 15?

After studying notes all winter, talking to experts and knowledgeable fishermen, studying the lake (some more), and waiting for the spawning run to start, I have come up with some theories of MY OWN.

While fishing the lake on July 15, a Saturday, we were driven off the lake by high winds. It blew for three days straight after that. The week previous had been the best week of the year. It had also been the week when the water temperature had reached seventy degrees, congregating the fish in the deeper holes. After that wind we never saw surface temperatures over sixty-eight degrees again for the rest of the season.

What did that wind do to the lake? For the first thing, it scattered the fish. Secondly, it mixed oxygen throughout the layers of water allowing the fish to be and go wherever they desired. Also it coincided with the end of the damsel hatch which ended about July 10th. The lake also never saw four days of calm weather in a row for the rest of the season, keeping these things happening all of the time.

Last week (March 7 & 9, 1990) I helped take water samples in twelve areas of the lake. These will be analyzed under different tests for an article on a later date. But we found that the oxygen level dropped as we went lower through each hole but the water temperature increased. Most of the fish that we viewed were congregated where the water temperature and oxygen saturation stayed the same at all depths. A very interesting concept to me.

Last year it appeared to me that the fish were still in the lake but were very hard to catch at times. On the depth finder we found many fish marked on the chart. We also found that if the fish were holding on the bottom it was almost impossible to take them. If they were setting about two feet off the bottom fishing was fast and good. Later on when the brook trout were spawning they would be breaking the surface but still difficult to catch.

I was still very concerned about the population of fish in the lake. So with great anticipation I waited for the early spawning run to start. About the first of March it started with a bang. So far in eight days of sorting and spawning fish, the Department of Fish and Game have sorted 8000 fish compared to a total of 9800 all of last year. The size is also up with the fish averaging over eighteen inches. One very encouraging thing for me is that there is a very good mixture of sizes in the run. While observing the sorting I saw fish in length from twelve to twenty-six inches. In years past I have seen very few fish under eighteen inches in the run. It appears that the lake has a good healthy population of fish in all age groups. That is what is needed for the lake to be the great lake that it has become.

So when we talk about where the fish went in the fall of 1989, I think that they were still in the lake but the weather patterns made it difficult for them to be taken.

Back to the study being done on the lake. It is scheduled to continue throughout this year to see what happens to the water quality during the different seasons. Samples will be taken after ice-out, summer and fall. Who knows what we will find from this indepth study.

Many times we fail to appreciate what others do for us. When the fishing is down a little, or a lot, we blame the Department

of Fish and Game. When it is good, it is our fishing talents and we forget who we hammered last week. I, for one, would like to thank the fish and game for their programs and efforts at Henry's. Thanks should also go out to all of the other agencies and individuals which have helped us bring Henry's back from the early 1980's.

Bill Schiess

Hatchery Report

Another spawning season is starting here at Henry's Lake. The ladder into the spawnhouse was opened on March 3, and the fish started coming up the ladder immediately. During the first ten days the ladder was open, more than 7,600 fish entered the spawnhouse. There they were sorted, checked for

marks, and measured. This is more than double the run for all of March last year. Through March 12, a total of four spawning days have yielded over two million hybrid eggs for Henry's Lake and the statewide hybrid program. These eggs were crossed with milt from Kamloops, McConnaughts, and Eagle Lake strained rainbows from Ennis National Fish Hatchery.

The average size of cutthroats in the run are up from seventeen inches last year to over eighteen inches this year. The forty-nine hybrids that have run the ladder so far have averaged twenty-one inches and the largest was an eight and one-half pounder. The spawning run promises to be an exceptional one this year.

Creel Census Records For Henry's Lake

| | Effort (hours) | Fish Harvested | Catch Rate (fish/hr) | | Percent Released | Catch Composition (%) | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Harvest | Total | | CT | Hybrid | Brook |
| 1950 | 17,008 | 12,246 | .72 | .82 | 12 | 77 | - | 23 |
| 1951 | 27,947 | 12,302 | .44 | .50 | 12 | 80 | - | 20 |
| 1971 | 102,233 | 36,720 | .36 | .36 | 0 | 70 | 14 | 16 |
| 1972 | 83,800 | 27,027 | .32 | .32 | 0 | 69 | 19 | 12 |
| 1975 | 86,304 | 29,914 | .35 | .38 | 10 | 89 | - | 11 |
| 1976 | 68,109 | 18,650 | .27 | .54 | 49 | 81 | .1 | 19 |
| 1977 | 66,139 | 16,466 | .25 | .44 | 44 | 71 | .4 | 29 |
| 1978 | 85,304 | 25,510 | .30 | .48 | 37 | 48 | 20 | 33 |
| 1979 | 93,921 | 18,728 | .20 | .32 | 37 | 35 | 42 | 24 |
| 1980 | 68,446 | 9,262 | .14 | .21 | 37 | 31 | 59 | 10 |
| 1981 | 65,918 | 7,471 | .11 | .21 | 47 | 30 | 54 | 16 |
| 1982 | 63,273 | 7,071 | .11 | .45 | 75 | 62 | 25 | 13 |
| 1983 | 95,996 | 25,447 | .23 | 1.23 | 81 | 84 | 9 | 7 |
| 1984 | 162,878 | 47,017 | .29 | 1.70 | 83 | 92 | 5 | 3 |
| 1985 | 125,666 | 37,921 | .30 | 1.28 | 76 | 92 | 4 | 4 |
| 1986 | 172,772 | 67,681 | .39 | .87 | 55 | 85 | 14 | 1 |
| 1987 | 150,234 | 35,712 | .24 | .54 | 56 | 60 | 34 | 6 |
| 1988 | 100,479 | 19,503 | .20 | .82 | 76 | 49 | 39 | 12 |
| 1989 | 339,986 | 103,736 | .31 | .77 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 5 |

Note: All fish under "catch composition (%)" column are in angler possession and checked during IDFG creel surveys.

My Best Day on Henry's Lake

Last fall while fishing with friends from Austria and Michigan one of them asked me when my best day on the lake was. Being a slow thinker I responded - "today!" I've since had all winter to ponder that question and I've come up with more than a few memorable days on the lake.

Some that come to mind include my first day on the lake some eighteen years ago. The first fish I hooked broke my leader and that was the day I became hooked on Henry's Lake - that was a good day! Then there was that early July afternoon when I landed my wall hanger while fishing from a float tube near the county boat ramp. After taking the fish to shore, I went right back out with the same fly and landed and released its twin. More recently I recall a day when I was anchored, not doing well, and was almost run over by a large boat. The boat was trolling and not watching where he was going. Just as I was about to utter some words bordering on profanity a little girl of about six or seven years old in the boat let out a squeal. She was hooked up with a nice Henry's Lake hybrid. I'll always be glad I hadn't said something that might have ruined or otherwise lessened that moment for the little girl and her father.

They landed the fish right next to me, apologized and were off. That was another good day!

I could go on about other memorable experiences, not always measured by fish success stories, but I'm not sure I could describe any of them as my one best day on Henry's Lake. Somehow I like to believe that my best day on Henry's Lake will be sometime in the future. The cooperative efforts by the Idaho Fish and Game, the Henry's Lake Foundation and other organizations that care have given me reasons to cling to that belief.

Jim Wood

Henry's Lake Building Room

An article in the November Foundation Newsletter asked the question, "What will the future bring for Henry's Lake property owners?" The continued development brings not only the kinds of impacts addressed in Dr. Lang's article, but also more direct impacts to the lake itself. With increasing lake side development comes increasing demand for development of boat moorage and docking facilities. Also, many shoreline owners need to seek ways to protect their property from wind and wave erosion.

The value of lake frontage and surrounding properties to some extent is reflected by the health and productivity of the lake. For this reason alone no shoreline owner would knowingly construct developments in the lake or at the immediate shoreline that would damage the lake. The key word is "knowingly".

I've recently had opportunity to work with the Bear Lake Regional Planning Commission, an organization that works extensively with lake shore developments. From that experience I began learning how little I really knew about lake shore developments. For example, a few years ago, I looked at some shoreline property on Henrys Lake that had some shoreline erosion problems. Had I purchased that property I would have chosen a concrete wall to protect the shoreline because of the aesthetics of a wall verses other forms of protection. In actuality I've learned a wall would not have been the best choice for the well being of the lake. I learned that walls tend to deflect wave energy thereby causing more serious shoreline erosion problems elsewhere on the lake. Wave action also tends to gradually undermine most walls eventually leading to other problems. A better choice for shoreline protection would have been properly placed riprap. Although not as aesthetically pleasing, riprap tends to absorb wave energy and has the advantage of being virtually maintenance free. Also riprap provides a more favorable situation for near shore habitat, an important ecological component of a healthy lake.

My point is not to promote a market for riprap but rather to emphasize that we as property owners have an obligation to consider impacts, no matter how small, as we continue to encroach into the lake with our developments. I realize most of us do not like a lot of government regulations, particularly when it's as close as our backyard, but we must ensure our developments proceed in accordance to the law and are compatible to the long term health of the lake. Collectively, our cooperation with lakebed regulatory agencies is just one step we can take to help us achieve our long term goal of enhancing and maintaining a productive fishery.

Jim Wood

Alberta Horton - In Memoriam

January brought the sad news of the passing of Alberta "Bert" Horton, co-owner with husband Stan of Staley Springs Lodge on Henrys Lake. She had contracted a brain tumor which was first diagnosed on August 28 and she died at home at Bodega Bay, California, on January 14.

Stan and Bert Horton, enthusiastic members of Henrys Lake Foundation, have become widely acquainted with visitors to the Island Park area during the four seasons they have been the hosts at Staley Springs. Bert and her special little dog, Poncho, greeted all visitors to the lodge and made them welcome. Although her work at Henrys Lake was mostly on the inside, she was an outdoors person at heart, enjoying gardening and the ocean. Bodega Bay by the Pacific Ocean, her last home, was her favorite place.

Bert, born Alberta Dodds at Martinez, CA, on April 3, 1936, was married to Stan on December 4, 1954. Their union of thirty-five years was a close and affectionate partnership, and the family lived in several areas where Stan was in business. Their children, Tracie Frontin and Mike Horton, are both

familiar to patrons at Staley Springs. Mike has worked most summer months there the past four seasons, leaving only to return to school each fall.

Stan, who plans to return to Staley Springs in early April to prepare for the 1990 season, commented on his appreciation of Bert as a wonderful helpmate during all thirty-five years of their marriage. He said that Bert particularly enjoyed the quiet times on the lake each spring prior to opening day and the mixture of winter snow and summer sun delivered by Old Mother Nature in early spring.

Besides Stan, Tracie and Mike, Bert is survived by grandson Nick Frontin, age four; her mother, Mrs. Dell Dodds of Fairfield, CA; brother, Bob Dodds; and sister, Wilma Sorensen. Condolences are extended to the family on behalf of all fellow members of the Henrys Lake Foundation and their families.

Memorial gifts for Bert Horton should be made to the Henrys Lake Foundation and may be sent to the chairman of the Memorial Committee, Mrs. Shirl Hustead, Rt. 4, Buhl, ID 83316.

John S. O'Neill, Jr.

"Short Casts" The Federation of Flyfishers (FFF)...

Conservation Committee has given a \$1000 grant to the Henrys Lake Foundation to be used for construction of fish habitat improvement projects at Henrys Lake during 1990. This is the largest single donation every made to the Henrys Lake Foundation from a non government source! There are many FFF members among the ranks of the Henrys Lake Foundation and we are most grateful for this generous contribution.

John and Pat O'Neill of Hatchechubbee, AL, will once again offer a Lifetime Membership in the Henrys Lake Foundation to some lucky boy or girl under eighteen years of age on the day of the 1990 annual meeting and silent auction. At conclusion of the auction, each successful bidder at the auction will be entitled to put a name in the hat for each item purchased. The drawing will then be held to determine the winner. Attend the auction (it is a lot of fun!), buy generously of the interesting items offered, and have a shot at gaining a Lifetime Membership for **your** favorite boy or girl.

The Henrys Lake - Island Park Reservoir Connection

The following is copy of a report that was provided to sportsmen during a IDFG November, 1989, meeting called to discuss cutthroat trout introduction (both Yellowstone and Lahonton stocks) into Island Park Reservoir. These introductions were intended to improve Island Park fishing and, at the same time, help reduce a dramatic increase in fishing pressure at Henrys Lake. The proposal was subsequently shelved by IDFG after strong objections were expressed by some anglers at the meeting that cutthroat migration downstream from Island Park Reservoir might threaten the quality rainbow trout fishery established in the Henrys Fork. Without improvement in fishing at Island Park Reservoir, we can expect continued heavy angling pressure at Henrys Lake.

Island Park Reservoir

Rationale for Cutthroat Trout Introductions

Island Park Reservoir (IPR) represents a major fisheries resource in southeast Idaho. As of January 1990, it will be managed on a general regulation basis with a six trout and salmon bag limit and no gear restrictions. IPR provides anglers a general regulations alternative to the trophy trout regulations at Henrys Lake. During the summer fishery, angler effort has varied from 70,000 to 170,000 angler hours.

During 1989, angler effort at Island Park Reservoir was less than 60,000 hours with catch rates between 0.1 and 0.3 fish/hour. The management plan calls for catch rates of 0.6 fish/hour. Poor fishing was partially due to reservoir drawdown during fall 1988 and partially due to early release of hatchery rainbow fingerling during spring of 1988.

Island Park Reservoir anglers were asked their preference for rainbows versus cutthroat in the 1989 census. Of 205 respondents 25% preferred cutthroat, 26% preferred rainbow and 48% had no opinion. Anglers felt the fishing had declined at Island Park Reservoir with numbers of fish down but size of fish meeting demand.

During 1989, Henrys Lake effort increased with a three to four fold increase in the number of trout harvested. We believe a large number of harvest oriented fishermen left IPR, due to poor fishing conditions, to fish Henrys Lake. The result has been dissatisfaction with crowding and harvest at Henrys Lake as evidenced by a recent letter writing campaign by Henrys Lake fishermen requesting more restrictive harvest limits and no bait restrictions. Therefore, it is necessary for management of both Henrys Lake and Island Park Reservoir to improve the fishery at Island Park Reservoir.

The primary recruitment for the IPR fishery originates from hatchery releases of rainbow trout, coho salmon and kokanee salmon, although some wild rainbow and kokanee spawning does occur in the Henrys Fork upstream of the reservoir. Cutthroat occur in IPR as emigrants from Henrys Lake and remnants of the native populations in the drainage. Annually, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) releases up to 1,000,000 rainbow fingerlings, 80,000 rainbow catchables, 500,000 coho fingerlings and 200,000 kokanee fry. The fingerling rainbow make up the majority of the angler harvest from the reservoir.

Ideally in IPR rainbow fingerlings should be released in late May or early June when surface water temperatures reach 50 degrees F, a temperature which coincides with annual zooplankton blooms. The Department also targets to release the fingerlings in the west end of IPR to take advantage of longer water retention time and the isolation from the Dame overflow. Due to space limitations in hatcheries, IDFG has not been able to rear IPR rainbow fingerlings past the first week in May during 1986, 1987 and 1988. The early releases have limited survival due to less than optimum water temperatures and snowpack levels which preclude access to the west end and thereby causing releases near the dam or in the river above IPR.

As a partial solution to logistical constraints in our rainbow program, IDFG personnel are proposing to substitute 500,000 cutthroat fingerlings from Henrys Lake in the fall of 1990. Biologists considered the positive benefits of stocking cutthroat

including biological attributes, hatchery rearing and stocking constraints and recruitment to the fishery. Biologists also considered the possible tradeoffs due to possible downstream movement from the reservoir into the Henrys Fork where a predominantly rainbow trout fishery occurs.

The following is a listing of the factors considered in selecting cutthroat trout.

1. Cutthroat are spring spawners. Egg take would occur in March-April with hatchery rearing from June to September. IDFG hatchery space is crowded during March through May (current rainbow fingerling rearing period) but is open during summer months (prior to late fall rainbow egg hatching). Cutthroat will fit into hatchery space due to timing.
2. Cutthroat will be four to five inches in size in late September for release into IPR. This coincides with fall turnover of the reservoir when zooplankton populations have a second seasonal peak. We also can access the west end of the reservoir, away from the dam outlet works. The irrigation season is over by late September and the reservoir is filling in the fall versus overflow spilling during rainbow releases in the spring.
3. Cutthroat are more efficient planktivores than rainbow trout.
4. Cutthroat are growing rapidly and reaching 18 to 20 inches in Henrys Lake in three to four years. IPR has similar food resources to Henrys Lake so similar growth is expected.
5. Cutthroat trout at larger sizes are more likely to switch to a fish diet compared to rainbow. The Department has periodically treated IPR for chubs and suckers from the 1950's through 1979. These treatments are costly, and they also kill all game fish. If cutthroat can utilize chubs and suckers, we will be able to avoid future costly treatments.
6. Henrys Lake represents a reliable egg source for cutthroat eggs at no additional expense to the Department.
7. Cutthroat may migrate upstream from the reservoir to spawn, providing additional fishing opportunity upriver.
8. By substituting cutthroat for rainbow we will be able to rear the remaining 500,000 rainbow to the end of May for release at more optimum conditions.

The Henrys Fork Snake River downstream of the Reservoir is managed for wild rainbow trout with catch-and-release regulations. The following is a review of the possible impacts considered as a result of cutthroat releases in Island Park Reservoir.

During reservoir spilling in the spring and irrigation draw-down in the summer, some cutthroat will likely emigrate from Island Park Reservoir into the Henrys Fork. The questions of cutthroat competition with existing rainbow populations and cutthroat spawning with rainbow populations were considered. No evidence from data on cutthroat/rainbow interaction in the Henrys Fork at Macks Inn and the Buffalo River from 1984 through 1988 supports the theory cutthroat displaced or hy-

bridized with rainbow populations in these streams. From 1984 to 1986 large spring emigrations of cutthroat occurred at Henrys Lake with fish migrating as far downstream as Big Springs confluence with Henrys Lake Outlet. In 1985, the Department salvaged approximately 14,000 unspawned cutthroat at Henrys Lake Dam and released those fish in the Henrys Fork at McCreas Bridge, Macks Inn and Henrys Lake Outlet. In 1986, we salvaged about 24,000 unspawned cutthroat at Henrys Lake Dam and released them at McCreas Bridge, Macks Inn, Henrys Lake Outlet and in the Buffalo River.

Some of the fish released in Buffalo River moved downstream into the Henrys Fork below the reservoir and were caught by anglers in 1986 and a few in 1987. During 1988, the Department conducted extensive population sampling in the Henrys Fork upstream of the reservoir and in the Buffalo River. We found very few two to three year old cutthroat in the Henrys Fork and no cutthroat in the Buffalo River. No cutthroat were sampled in the Henrys Fork downstream of the reservoir during three days of shocking in 1989. If cutthroat had spawned successfully in areas of release in 1985-1986, we should have captured juvenile cutthroat or hybrids in the last year. Additionally, cutthroat were the native trout species in the Henrys Fork. Introductions of rainbow resulted in long term displacement of cutthroat by rainbow indicating a strong competitive advantage to rainbow, not the other way around. Based on data available, we do not believe cutthroat will compete effectively or hybridize with rainbow to a detrimental extent.

In reviewing all information on cutthroat introductions to the reservoir, the Department believes the benefits will result in major improvements to the reservoir fishery with the small possibility of minor influence to the downstream river fishery. Therefore, the Department plans to introduce 500,000 cutthroat in Island Park Reservoir in 1990 as a substitute for one-half of the one million rainbow fingerlings currently introduced annually.

Lahonton Cutthroat Introductions

Island Park Reservoir has been subject to nongame fish eradication efforts in 1958, 1966 and 1979. Complete removal of Utah chubs and Utah suckers has never been possible with high densities present seven to ten years following treatment. Rotenone treatment of water bodies as large as Island Park Reservoir has become extremely expensive. Treatment also results in major setbacks to natural populations of rainbow and kokanee. Therefore, investigations into alternate predatory species for introduction into IPR have been ongoing over the past two years.

The Department considered bass species but elevation and growing season prevented their use. Recently, information on Lahonton cutthroat has indicated they may effectively utilize nongame fish.

Lahonton cutthroat evolved in the Truckee River system. They fed extensively on Tui chubs and grew historically to 50 pounds or more in Pyramid Lake. Recently, Oregon and Idaho have introduced these cutthroat into high alkalinity waters where they have utilized a varied diet from zooplankton and invertebrates to shiners and Tui chubs.

The Department proposes to utilize (50,000) Lahonton cutthroat for release in Island Park Reservoir in 1989-90 for future evaluation regarding diet and growth potential. If Lahonton cutthroat act as a littoral predator in IPR as they have in other systems, we hopefully will have solved the problem of nongame eradication every seven to ten years. Lahonton cutthroat will also provide a trophy aspect and be available to shore fishermen if they become littoral feeders.

Secretary/Treasurer Report

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Checking account balance | \$606.87 |
| Columbia Daily Income Funds | 13,165.23 |
| Treasury Notes Income this year | 1,164.72 |

We have two (2) \$6,000 notes \$12,000. I will also take out another note for the amount of new life memberships as soon as I have a final count for the newsletter labels.

Polly Holbrook

Henrys Lake Foundation

The Henrys Lake Foundation would like to thank the many people who have expressed their sympathy for the families of Bert Horton and Tommie Thomas by a memorial contribution. This money goes directly into projects to improve the fishing at Henrys Lake.

There are many sportsman and their loved ones who have had memorials contributed to the foundation in the past. If we have not acknowledged them we would like to do so now. Henrys Lake was a special place to all of them.

Memorial contributions may be sent to:

Henrys Lake Foundation, % Shiril Hustead, Route #4, Buhl, Idaho 83316.

**Looking
Forward
to
Seeing
You!!
Harold**

Simple Damsel Fly

Materials:

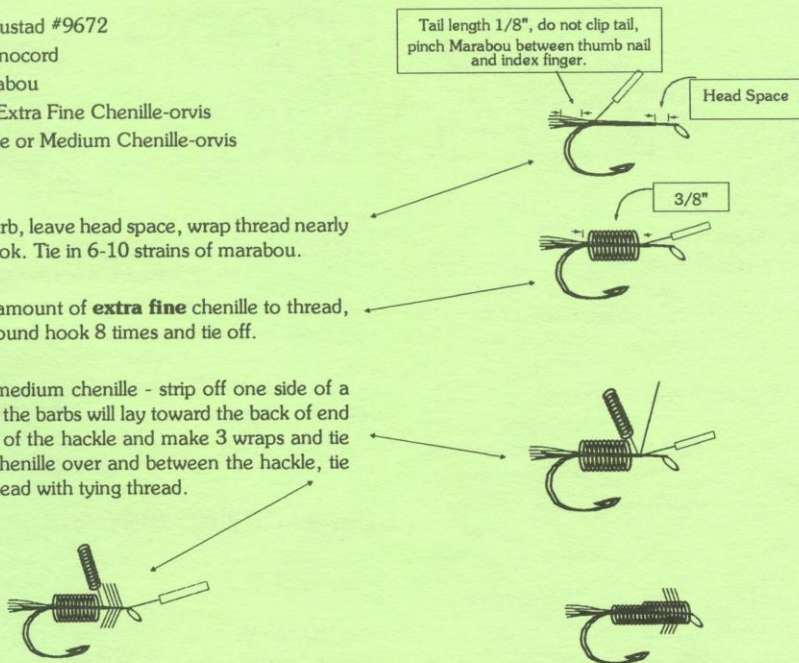
- Hook: Size 10-ML Mustad #9672
- Thread: Size 3/0 Monocord
- Tail: Light Olive Marabou
- Abdomen: Lt. Olive Extra Fine Chenille-orvis
- Thorax: Lt. Olive Fine or Medium Chenille-orvis
- Legs: Brown Hackle
- Head: Tying Thread

1). Flatten hook barb, leave head space, wrap thread nearly to the bend of the hook. Tie in 6-10 strains of marabou.

2). Strip off small amount of **extra fine** chenille to thread, tie in at tail. Wrap around hook 8 times and tie off.

3). Tie in fine or medium chenille - strip off one side of a brown hackle so that the barbs will lay toward the back of end of the fly. Tie the tip of the hackle and make 3 wraps and tie off. Then wrap the chenille over and between the hackle, tie off and make small head with tying thread.

Tom McGuire



The Henry's Lake Foundation invites you to join and support our non-profit, tax exempt corporation formed to preserve, protect, and enhance the great trout fishery of Henry's Lake. Just fill in the information below and send your tax deductible contribution or membership dues to:

Henry's Lake Foundation
 % Secretary-Treasurer
 Polly Holbrook
 15200 Northwest Burlington Court
 Portland, OR 97231

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State _____ Zip _____

_____ \$15 annual membership dues

_____ \$100 life membership (deposited in a trust/interest bearing account)

_____ Existing member, and my contribution is an additional donation



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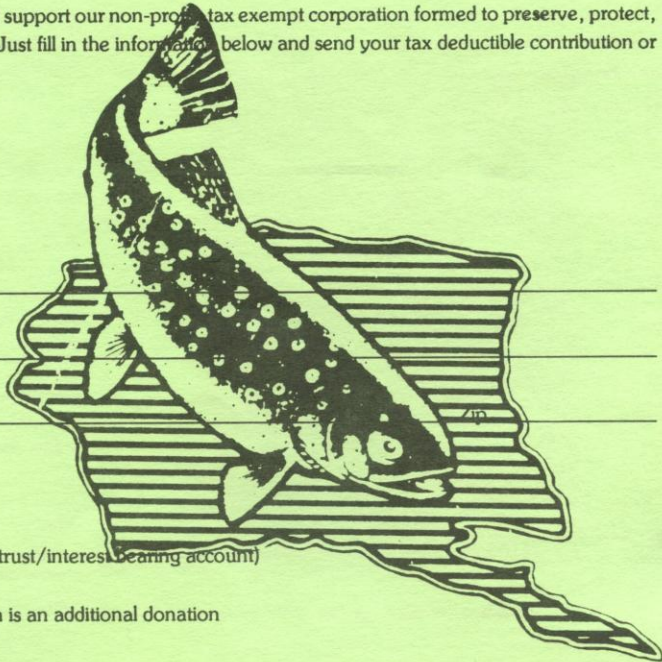
Richard Prage
Vice President/Projects Coordinator
 c/o 2320 Independence Dr.
 Boise, Idaho 83706

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

President: Harold Hustead, Route 4, Buhl ID 83316
Newsletter Coordinator: Fred Grimes, P.O. Box 223, Lebanon, MO 65536
Secretary-Treasurer: Polly Holbrook, 15200 Northwest Burlington Court, Portland, OR 97231
 (send all membership dues/donations to Secretary-Treasurer)

The Henrys Lake Foundation invites you to join and support our non-profit tax exempt corporation formed to preserve, protect, and enhance the great trout fishery of Henrys Lake. Just fill in the information below and send your tax deductible contribution or membership dues to:

Henrys Lake Foundation
 % Secretary-Treasurer
 Polly Holbrook
 15200 Northwest Burlington Court
 Portland, OR 97231



Name _____

Street Address _____

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_____ \$15 annual membership dues

_____ \$100 life membership (deposited in a trust/interest bearing account)

_____ Existing member, and my contribution is an additional donation