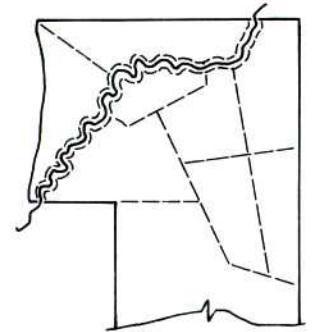
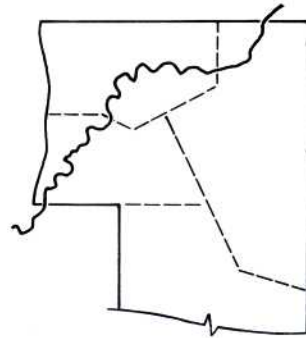


tional riparian protection fences on this and other streams around the lake on private, state and federal land.



Duck Creek pilot riparian recovery project, September 1985.

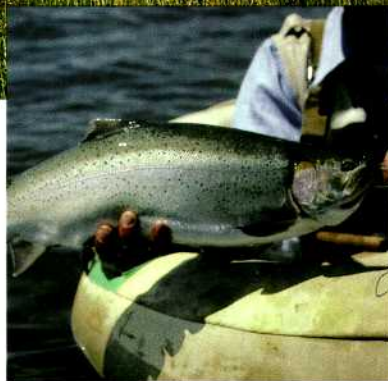


The stream corridor fence was integrated into a revised pasture system. Providing more pastures, and separating unirrigated, well- and poorly-drained irrigated pastures allows the rancher to increase forage production while protecting the riparian area.

Duck Creek pilot riparian recovery project, September 1986. The initial response of vegetation to rest from grazing was dramatic, but this was just the first step. Full recovery and stabilization of the riparian area and stream channel will take years.



One objective of improved riparian management on Henry's Lake tributaries.



Three years into the pilot project on Duck Creek, the rancher, foundation and Fish and Game Department cost-shared a pasture subdivision project which will provide increased livestock forage production and complete protection for the riparian area and stream channel.

■ The key to success was cooperation among fishermen, landowners and businesses with a stake in restoring and maintaining the overall long-term economic productivity of the area.

■ Fishermen with a stake in improved riparian management were instrumental in overcoming traditional barriers between fishery and agricultural interests. The key was their willingness to cost-share mutually beneficial solutions instead of simply blaming riparian landowners for the problem.

■ By forming a mutually beneficial partnership with the private landowner, the Henry's Lake Foundation avoided spending years and many thousands of its members' dollars on studies to "prove" the obvious. Instead they invested their money and energy in implementing solutions which produced quick results instead of paper.