



SIGHTLINES

Spring 2008

NEWSLETTER OF THE SELKIRK CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

Trestle Creek

The Best Bull Trout Habitat in the Upper Columbia is at Threat

By Jerry R. Boggs

Trestle Creek flows into Priest Lake at its northeastern shoreline. It provides excellent tributary habitat for the federally threatened bull trout and other fish and, reputedly, is the best breeding habitat for bull trout in the Upper Columbia area. The uplands adjacent to Trestle Creek and the waters of Lake Pend Oreille into which it flows are not pristine and have not been so for a long time. The proposed upland project area was, until 1 1/2 years ago, a private ORV use area, primarily for the summer season. There also was a seasonal boat dock/slip rental available in the nearby waters of Lake Pend Oreille. About 20 trains a day from the Montana Rail Link pass over the upper part of the project area (including Trestle Creek) every day.

The project proposes to build 109 dwelling units, a restaurant, a swimming pool, a boat storage and maintenance unit, hundreds of parking slips for residents and marina users, a float-plane station, and paved roads. It proposes a 126 slip community dock, construction of a 250 foot breakwater to protect an artificially sanded beach, reconstruction of a Trestle Creek outlet into the lake, development of a north and a south marina, 5700 cubic yards of dredging from the north marina only and 8500 cubic yards of dredged material put into the lake for shoreline reconfiguration, etc. Interestingly, the project proponent (The Idaho Club) also proposes a restoration project for the North Branch of Trestle Creek.

SCA does not necessarily oppose every aspect of this project. The Idaho Club owns the uplands parcel and has a

legal right to develop it and to propose development with the lake basin. But, this project is adjacent to one of the finest bull trout streams in Idaho and the project has definite probability for "harm" under the definition of the Endangered Species Act, not only to bull trout but, potentially, even to grizzly bear which could be attracted by garbage, pet food, etc. and have to be dealt with in the same manner as the grizzly bear at Nordman where it had been attracted to food stations put out by a local photographer who refuses to this day to acknowledge his stupidity that led to this young male being euthanized — but, I stray from the topic.

This project has been presented to the various permit granting agencies in a piecemeal fashion. It is true that different permitting agencies only have permitting authority over certain actions. It is, nevertheless, illogical that they don't get together to overview and permit projects on a holistic basis so as to provide better planning and protection to the environment. The uplands part of this project went only to the County of Bonner which approved both zone changes and the actual project on March 6, 2003. Water-related applications have gone separately to the Idaho Department of Lands and the US Army Corps of

— continued on page 3



k. drum

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A Message from the Executive Director

Hiking On . . .

I'm at an age when it sometimes seems that I only remember fragments of my life's experiences. They've become islands of memory in a sea of forgetfulness. As I look back, the vast majority of these fragmented remembrances concern moments spent in wild places. Some memories are of difficult or uncomfortable experiences. For example, the three days I spent curled in a ball in a partially frozen sleeping bag during a blizzard in the Appalachian Mountains.

Or the night in King's Canyon when a bear raided my campsite and stole my food bag. It was properly hung up in a tree, but it was a very smart bear. After yelling and banging on a pot to no avail, I finally gave up and spent the rest of the night listening to him devour ten days worth of food. It took me more than two days of hungry hiking to get resupplied.

Other experiences were almost eerie. Like the time a coyote and I nearly collided on a rainy day in a lodgepole forest. He started to run off in panic but slowly inched back as I softly talked to him. Curiosity I suppose. He gradually approached close enough to almost touch. When I finally walked away he followed me for almost half a mile.



Mark and 4-month-old Emmy

Of course I'll never forget the morning I saw a mountain lion staring at me. We held our gaze for minutes before he melted away like smoke in the trees. In that instant I saw awesome power, grace, and wildness like I've never seen before or since. And perhaps, never will again.

Some memories are the briefest of vignettes. The smell of juniper smoke from a campfire in the Sierra Nevada. The image of flowering beargrass emerging through a morning mist, lit up like candles by the rising sun.

I've been fortunate . . . but I cannot help being deeply concerned about the future. I can't help noticing that with each passing year the places I am free to explore are further limited. Each year there are more roads, more houses, more signs, more fences. Too many places once open are now laced with a maze of boundary lines that are violated at peril. And always, in the remaining undeveloped places, the crowds increase.

It seems we are becoming slaves of our own constructs. "Growth." "Progress." "Development." While these are virtues in the spiritual realm, in the material realm these words have, for some of us, become pejorative terms.

Of course the necessary adjunct to the perpetual growth-development-progress paradigm is a perpetually expanding list of rules and regulations. Some good, some bad, some necessary,

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Spokane Membership Drive

The SCA is sponsoring an after-work gathering for Spokane area folks to learn more about the organization and some of its current projects.

— The gathering is scheduled for —

Friday, May 9th

5:30-7:00pm

Community Buiding Lobby

35 W. Main • Spokane

Enjoy a glass of wine, sign up for membership, and support SCA!

This event is supported by Townshend Winery.

For Questions or RSVP

call Julie Goltz/Kent Larson 509-534-1680

ED Message — continued from previous page

some not, but inexorably, our options are increasingly limited... our freedoms constrained. We are never more free than when we are in wild places. Free to move in all directions. Free to stop, go, or remain still. Free to think, speak, or remain silent. Free in a way that all too many will never understand. I do not think it is possible to treasure freedom without also treasuring wild places and wild creatures. Those who say we can sacrifice the wild without sacrificing freedom are fools or liars.

The mission of the Selkirk Conservation Alliance has always been about protecting the wild. Pure lakes and streams, ancient forests, imperiled plants and animals and the wild places so many of us care passionately about. Please support it.

To SCA members —

Change creates opportunity in nature and so too with organizations. After much consideration, I have decided it is time for me to move on and so will be resigning as SCA's executive director effective May 1st. Our staff biologist, Jerry Boggs, has agreed to assume the duties of executive director and I'm very pleased to know that I'm leaving things in good hands.

It has been a great honor and pleasure to serve this organization for these many years. I've met scores of wonderful people and I'll never forget the passion, generosity, and dedication of our members, board, and staff. I leave knowing that SCA has exciting and important new programs, a talented staff, and we're in our strongest financial condition ever.

I will of course remain a member of SCA and hope to participate in several of our special events. I expect to see many of you this summer on our hikes in the Selkirks.

— Mark Sprengel



k. drum

Trestle Creek — continued from front page

Engineers which have not yet ruled. And, don't forget that the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality must issue its "401" permit and I'm not sure what other agencies must issue permits. Lots of agencies, including the US Fish and Wildlife Service and Idaho Department of Fish and Game have serious concerns about this project and have commented on its various phases.

SCA has issued its comments to the Army Corps and Bonner County and attended meetings hosted by the County, Pend Oreille Basin Commission and the Idaho Department of Lands. This is now a "done deal." The apparent good news is that the project actually includes upgrades that should improve certain aspects of the project area. For example, a state-of-the-art waste management system will replace an antiquated and poorly functioning system that provided E-coli and other waste contaminants into both Trestle Creek and Lake Pend Oreille. These waters will actually be cleaner than before. More good news is that there will be (according to traffic studies) less traffic that is better routed and managed. The East Hope Fire District will provide fire protection. A lot of the residential units are incorporated into large multi-unit buildings rather than spreading single-family units out over the entire 40+ acre north parcel. The Trestle Creek restoration project will, if effectively managed, improve conditions in that stream and reroute bull trout entry and exit away from an area where predatory bass and other fish predators reside.

All in all, SCA did not find a lot to criticize in the uplands development proposal. We cannot stop property owners from developing their lands. What we can do is try to ensure that protection is provided to sensitive resources. In public comments to the Bonner county Board of Commissioners on March 6, 2008, we reminded them that protection efforts related to Trestle Creek must have enforceability through the CC&Rs and other mechanisms. We noted to the developer that restoration efforts must have "success criteria and goals," that effective monitoring must occur and that problems in achieving goals, which are inevitable, must be addressed through adaptive management.

Sometimes, developers deserve support and accolades for their work. This is what this developer (Mr. Chuck Reeves) received from the general public and various agencies. It's a shame that this development must occur next to the best bull trout stream in north Idaho but it is going to happen. What we have to do now is help monitor this project to ensure protection to Trestle Creek. Meanwhile, we will stay on top of the permitting actions going on with IDL and USACE.

In February of 2008, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published one of its most controversial rulemakings, proposing to delist the northern gray wolf in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, where they've been doing quite well. The day-by-day management of wolves is to be formally turned over to these states, each of which has produced their draft version of a (sometimes anti) wolf management plan, Idaho's plan being probably neither better nor worse than the others.

The Selkirk Conservation Alliance provided significant comments on Idaho's draft anti-wolf plan and pointed out many glaring inconsistencies, omissions errors, efforts to pander to special interests, etc. An example of pandering is the public opinion survey which supposedly helped to guide plan development (public opinion guiding science?). Survey forms went out to 3,000 individuals in 3 groups, i.e. a hunting group, ranching group and general public group. The State knew beforehand that the large majority of the hunting and ranching groups were anti-wolf and that some percentage of the general public group would be anti-wolf also. So, 66% of the surveys went to groups predisposed to rid the world of the much maligned predator. Hunters were asked, for example, whether being in a forest with wolves made them feel unsafe. Not surprisingly, a majority answered "yes." Our question on this issue was how many human deaths have resulted from wolf attacks versus wild bees and why the State would promote this irrational fear. We were not being facetious; bees kill several people each year due to anaphylactic shock. The Idaho plan made a fuss over wolf predation on livestock. Our response was based on three concerns:

- 1) wolf predation on cattle and sheep is a tiny fraction compared to the millions of animals grazed in this State;
- 2) there are monetary compensation programs (including one run by the State) for livestock losses in which wolves are proven as the predator; and
- 3) based on the Yellowstone experience, the State should expect that significantly reducing wolf populations will result in greater coyote populations, a much more serious sheep predator (thus, sheep predation rates should be expected to go up). A final example in the draft Idaho plan was a decision that wolves to be managed as "game animals" but hunted in such a way that their numbers could not be sustained beyond a bare minimum.

I'm happy to report that the general public and conservation organizational outrage, plus the threat of lawsuits, seems to have motivated the State of Idaho to revise its Plan. The Plan approved by the Fish and Game Commission actually proposes to retain around 750 wolves throughout the State for a minimum period of 5 years. We're still reviewing this Plan and will have more in a later issue. Be on the lookout for an anti-wolf initiative led by radical elk hunters (not all elk hunters are) to be on the November ballot, calling for total eradication of wolves in Idaho.

Highway Cleanup

Highway 57

Several things you can count on in the springtime (besides taxes!)- the snow will eventually melt and the trash in the ditches will be there waiting to be picked up! We have been meeting twice a year on the 1st Sunday of May & 1st Sunday of October. This year the dates will be Sunday May 4th and Sunday October 5th. We meet at the north end of the High Bridge on Hwy 57 at 10:00am. Refreshments are served afterwards and a chance to visit with other members. For information call Amy Daniels at 448-9001.



Pend Oreille River Dams — *By Jerry R. Boggs, Ph. D.*
Staff Biologist and Endangered Species Coordinator

Remember when you look at the Pend Oreille River that as soon as it goes past Albeni Falls Dam, it is no longer a river but, rather, becomes a reservoir. It still looks like a river but its flow is not controlled by nature but by the electricity needs of customers for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Pend Oreille Public Utilities District and Seattle City Light.

Several things are going on. Let's start with Albeni Falls Dam which is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Albeni Falls Dam is used by the Corps to produce electricity and to manage the level of Lake Pend Oreille, an important function that controls the well-being for a number of fish that reside and produce in this beautiful lake. A problem, however, is that fish, including the threatened bull trout, which pass through (entrained) the turbines or gates of Albeni Falls Dam cannot return; there is no fish ladder or other means for entrained fish to push over and past the dam. This issue is actively being investigated by the Corps and a group of stakeholders, including SCA. After SCA insisted on a status report through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Corps and stakeholders now have monthly conferences on this issue and we'll all be meeting in a few months for a workshop to work out details for a fish passage structure or procedure. One way or the other, bull trout and other salmonids should, within 5 years, be able to get past Albeni Falls Dam and back into Lake Pend Oreille and its tributaries to breed.

Box Canyon Dam, several miles below Albeni Falls Dam, is owned and managed by the Pend Oreille Public Utilities District (PUD). A low and insignificant looking dam, one's first impression is that fish passage would not be a big deal. Wrong!! In relicensing this dam, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) required the PUD to provide for fish passage. The PUD went ballistic, mainly due to costs. This issue is presently being negotiated between the PUD, the presently anti-environmental federal government and other stakeholders. We don't know what the outcome will be in terms of fish passage. However, if fish passage is provided through, over or past the Box Canyon Dam, bull trout and other salmonids will have new opportunities for year-round use of a significant stretch of historic habitat.

Seattle City Light (SCL, owner of Boundary Dam) is

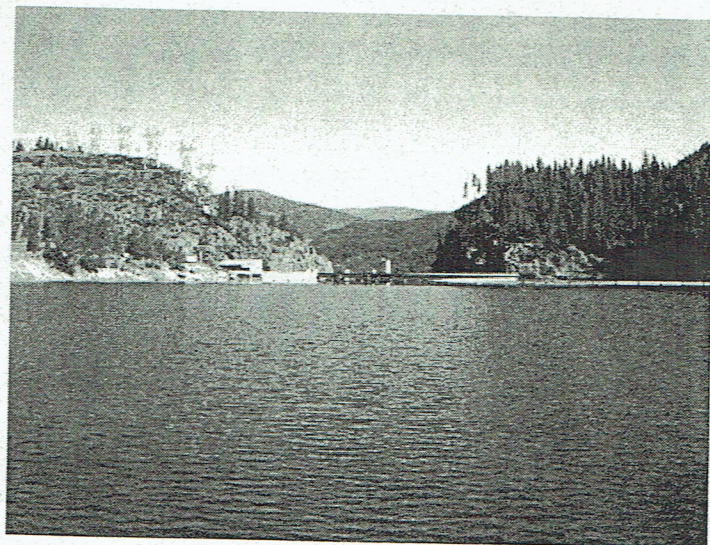
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Metaline Falls at low pool.



Monitoring native salmonid populations with a fish trap.



Boundary Dam at low pool.

Big Macks Bad for Health (small ones too)

— by Bob Harwood, Ph. D. (new SCA board member)

The title may make you think of hamburgers sold by a fast food chain. In fact, it alludes to the health of certain aquatic systems after mackinaws (aka lake trout or macks) have been introduced. This story focuses on Priest and connected Upper Priest lakes in Bonner County, Idaho, but similar consequences pertain to other large, deep and cold clear lakes in our Pacific Northwest and elsewhere.

Noteworthy fishes indigenous to Priest and Upper Priest lakes in the early 20th century were bull trout, west slope cutthroat trout and mountain whitefish. In 1925 the U.S. Fish Commission introduced macks into Priest lake, possibly because they provided a thriving commercial fishery in the Great Lakes where they were indigenous.

In the 30s and 40s kokanee (landlocked salmon) were added and over time other fishes arrived, by legal or illegal means, until now several sporting fish and trash species are present.

Macks were not very evident at first to sport fishers, but kokanee thrived and provided an excellent food source for people and macks. Impressive growth took place and some years ago the Idaho record mack at 57 lbs was taken. These fish are highly predaceous, consuming almost any living thing they can swallow. Most of their spawning is in lakes while other trout for the most part require clean gravel beds in flowing water. The result was that macks out competed indigenous fishes and

cutthroat and bull trout declined precipitously.

Several northwestern states have initiated programs for bull trout and cutthroats in order to keep them from federal endangered species status. At present, in Priest and Upper Priest, any of these caught must be immediately released unharmed. Among other tactics employed by the Idaho

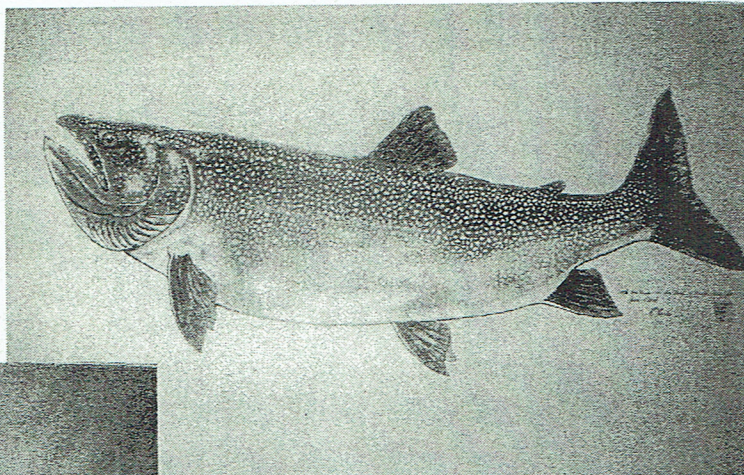
Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) to reduce macks, generous daily catch limits of any size have been established for this predator.

Upper Priest, at three miles in length, is much smaller than Priest and IDFG is using it to test mack removal in order to recover bull trout and cutthroat numbers. Since 1988 gill nets have been used. The macks

removed are cleaned and distributed to food banks.

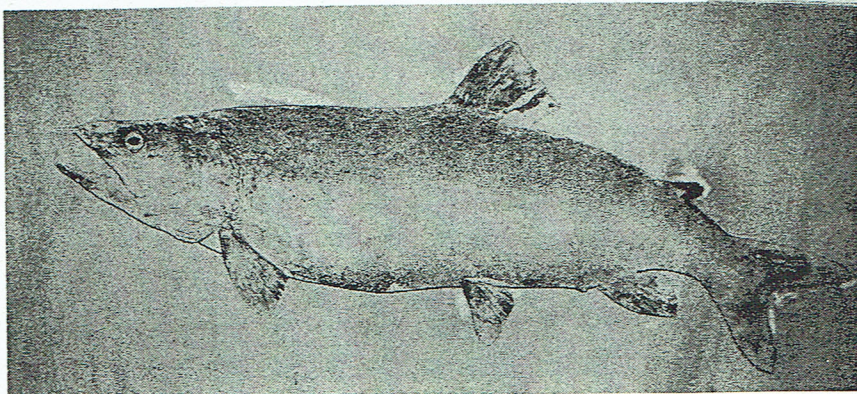
Commercial netters are now engaged to provide more nets

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above center:
Bob Harwood, onboard with a mack

gyotaku print and completed mack rendition
by Bob Harwood



Take A Hike!

The Selkirk Conservation Alliance offers an exciting schedule of Summer Hikes for 2008.

Below is a list of hikes scheduled through June. Other Summer hikes will be announced later. Because of weather and/or other considerations, we suggest that you call SCA (208-265-9670) or email us at sca@scawild.org Monday-Friday between 8:00am and 4:00pm to verify and enroll for each hike. You can also leave a message on our answering machine. This will also let us know how many hikers to expect.

Date	Trail	Miles	Difficulty	Description/Attractions
5/24	Lakeshore 294	3,5,7RT	Easy	Follows west shore of Priest Lake; access to trail at three locations
5/31	Bead Lake 127	13RT	Moderate	Follows east shore of Bead Lake; old-growth forest
6/07	Mineral Pt 82 & Lost LK 81	4RT	Easy	Outstanding views of Clark Fork Delta and Pend Oreille Lake
6/14	Gold Hill 3	8RT	Moderate	Panoramic views of Pend Oreille Lake, Selkirk Mtns. Pend Oreille River
6/21	Navigation 291	8RT	Easy	Follows west shore of Upper Priest Lake to Plowboy Campground & back
6/28	Lakeview Mount 269	7S	Difficult	Outstanding views of Priest Lake

Macks; continued —

for more days. In 2007 about 2,000 macks were removed, yet their numbers remain high. Capture, mark and release, then recapture studies reveal that macks invade from Priest through the connecting Thoroughfare channel. At present, novel tactics to prevent reinvasion are being considered. This is work in progress that will be interesting to follow.

This simplified review gives a little insight into how complicated fisheries management can be. I thank Mark Liter of IDFG for providing some of the historical and tactical information in this article.

In addition to catching and eating fish, I enjoy them as a subject for art. My major hobby is to make fish rubbings. The process uses a Japanese technique called gyotaku (fish rubbing) by placing pigment on a fish's side and then transferring the image by rubbing rice paper on the paint.

I finally use pens and colors to bring out details to yield an illustration that hopefully resembles the real fish.

Rendezvous at 9am Rendezvous location for the Bead Lake hike will be behind the Newport Safeway gas station; all others will be in the parking lot at southwest corner of Mitchell's grocery store in Priest River.

RT = Round Trip S = one-way with Shuttle; Mileage listed is round-trip or shuttle and hike back.

Be Sure to Bring:

Extra clothing such as raingear and extra socks

Food – snacks and/or lunch

Water – canteen, water bottle, or other hydrating system

Bear spray (if you have it and are familiar with its use)

Sunglasses

Camera

Sunblock

First aid kit

Insect repellent

Toilet paper

Whistle

Headgear; hat, visor . . .

For more in-depth articles, photographs and links, go to our website at www.scawild.org



— Protect Priest Lake —

Volunteers Needed!

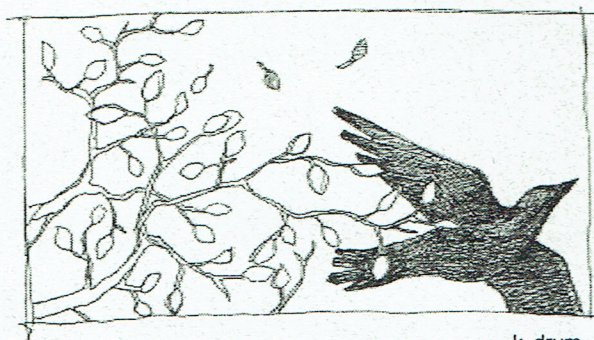
CVMP and Milfoil teams to begin this Spring

SCA is now forming a Citizens' Volunteer Monitoring Program (CVMP) in conjunction with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to monitor and test water quality in Priest Lake. This project will compile data useful in protecting Priest Lake's renowned water purity and serve as an early warning tool in identifying hazards before they become insurmountable.

We will also be conducting our Eurasian Milfoil Monitoring Program for the third year in a row. As most of our members know, Eurasian milfoil has become established in Priest Lake and the controversial subject of herbicide treatment is being championed by some as a means of controlling the aquatic weed. Other aquatic invasive species loom on the horizon and all are very serious threats to water quality and the health of the Priest Lake ecosystem.

Unfortunately, ever-increasing crowds of people, never-ending development projects, and hitchhiking invasive species do not bode well for the once-pristine water of Priest Lake. It is imperative that we all become involved in the battle to protect this very special place.

SCA is asking its members to volunteer for one or both of these projects. Training sessions will be scheduled in the near future. If you are interested in helping, please contact the SCA office by letter, phone, or email.



k. drum

Priest Lake State Forest Project

You may have seen earlier articles in *SightLines* on this issue. Now, SCA is taking action. SCA is preparing a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) project to be run through Gonzaga University. This project will assess the roads system within the Priest Lake State Forest and will look at the total road system, closed versus open, reportedly closed but in unauthorized use, etc. When completed, this GIS layer will provide an interesting comparison with roads data reported by the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). It will, also, provide the basis for a crucial grizzly bear security analysis for the Priest Lake State Forest Grizzly Bear Management Unit (GBMU). Finally, this project will look at the standing timber volume issue, i.e. how much area is actually available to IDL for logging versus how much is reported. The most positive outcome would be for this data to verify the IDL data. However, we anticipate it will reveal significant errors that, whether intentional or not, have the potential to devastate crucial habitat for grizzly bear, mountain caribou, bull trout and other sensitive resources. SCA will use the results of this project to motivate IDL to complete its unconscionably delayed Habitat Conservation Plan (now over 5 years) and to complete a plan that will provide significant protection to the sensitive resources of the Priest Lake State Forest.

Dams; continued from page 5 —

delivering on its commitment to provide 2007 field reports for review and comment and has initiated its 2008 field season. SCA and others are pushing SCL for the early conceptual development of mitigation strategies, especially for bull trout. SCA supports the concept, for example, that Sullivan Creek, a major tributary to Boundary Reservoir, should be managed in the future to support the reintroduction of bull trout. Future issues of *SightLines* will address mitigations and enhancements regarding Boundary Dam relicensing, including that of Sullivan Creek.

SCA'S Aerial Monitoring Program Begins 5th Year

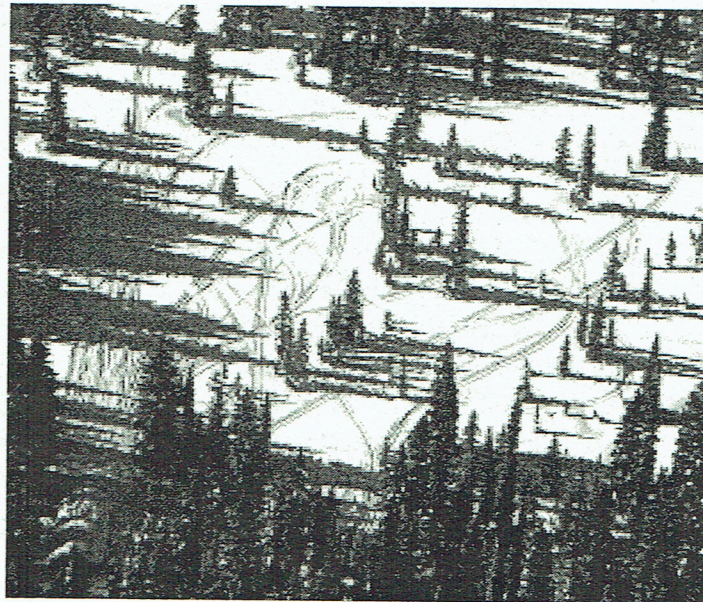
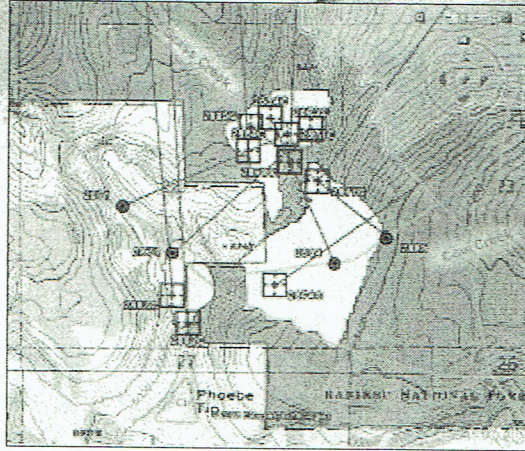
Operating under the assumption that a picture is indeed worth a thousand words, SCA began, 5 years ago, an aerial monitoring program that has been instrumental in photo-documenting the increasing onslaught of motorized "thrill-craft" into once-pristine wildlife habitat.

The hundreds of aerial photographs, compiled over a period of years is compelling evidence of the impacts such machines are having on the Selkirk Mountains endangered woodland caribou population for instance... the most endangered large mammal in North America.

Introduced into court, and buttressed by the expert testimony of highly respected caribou research biologists, our photographs played a major role in last year's court victory which resulted in protection of crucial habitat for caribou as well as the creation of a critical migration corridor or connecting link from Canada to the southern boundary of the US portion of the Woodland Caribou Recovery Area.

The pressure to reopen portions of the restricted area to snowmobiles will not soon end however as the Forest Service, responsive to motorized thrill seekers and individuals with an economic interest in expanding motorized recreation in caribou habitat, will almost certainly attempt to undermine the court ruling by crafting a new Winter Travel Plan that will cater to snowmobilers at the expense of caribou and other wildlife.

SCA, armed with this winter's photographs, is prepared to head back to court with irrefutable proof of continued illegal motorized incursions into closed areas.



Another Perspective on Global Warming: Fish Are Not Liking It!

— Jerry R. Boggs —

I attended the 2008 annual meeting of the Idaho Chapter of the American fisheries Society, held in Post Falls from February 6-8. The thing that grabbed my attention was that the entire first day was devoted to climate change and its implications on Idaho's Fisheries resources. I know that not everyone agrees with the concept of climate change, including global warming. I'm pretty sure that even some of SCA's ardent supporters may not agree 100% with Al Gore and his movie, *An Inconvenient Truth*, which lays pretty much all the blame for global warming as the responsibility of humans, especially those of us fortunate enough to live in the industrial world and, even more so, in the USA. Even I found a few parts of that movie disturbing in terms of emphasis or omission of contradictory data. For example, I don't remember if any emphasis is put on the fact that China and India are surpassing the USA in terms of carbon emissions, especially given their ambitious dirty-coal powered energy plants. However, the overwhelming agreement of climatologists and other scientists studying the effects is that this cycle of warming is happening and that mankind is, at an absolute minimum, contributing significantly to its rapidity and extent.

Here's something we, as ordinary citizens can monitor, it's predicted that winter precipitation in Idaho will go up significantly over this century, mainly in rainfall and that summer temperatures may go up by 2-3 degrees Centigrade (3.6 to 5.4 degrees Fahrenheit) and that the seasonal warm-up will start earlier and earlier, causing an extended warm and dry period. This may not sound like much but this is not the ecological and climatological pattern in which the natural ecosystems, habitats and native plants and wildlife in Idaho evolved. Earlier warming of temperature causes earlier snow melt and earlier stream flow increases. This results in earlier than normal stream flow decline and an earlier drying out of upland habitats. This is not something that scientists expect Idaho's forest habitats can easily adapt to. The early and extended dry period is expected to weaken forest habitats, especially ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine. These weakened forests are then more susceptible to attacks by bark beetle infestations; bark beetle populations, by the way, are responding to warmer winters by surviving in greater and greater numbers. When forest habitats decline or start to disappear (think streamside shade), fish-bearing streams begin to increase in temperature and to contain more and more sediment from

erosion, all of which leads to significant stream decline in quality and declines in fish. Some Idaho rivers and streams are already showing diminished water flows and increased water temperatures. The Big Lost River in southern Idaho is showing up to a 20% flow decrease in recent years.

The US Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station reported that their research indicates a simultaneous increase in temperature and decrease in base flows at headwater streams in our region, factors that are already affecting the distribution patterns of some native fish, e.g. bull trout. Northern Idaho streams are the most susceptible in the State to hydrologic shifts/changes due to climate changes. The extended late summers (warmer temperatures, drier conditions, less stream flow and less soil moisture in uplands) may lead to habitat losses; extreme winter rain events may lead to recruitment failure (loss of eggs) for fall spawners along with earlier and larger spring flows and warmer springs may cause similar failure for springtime spawners. In other words, stream flow patterns to which spawning fish respond are being severely altered; eggs are being washed out or dried out because now they are being laid out of sync with stream conditions. Still another practical effect of warmer waters further and further upstream is that exotic fish, e.g. brook trout and brown trout, are moving further upstream, displacing native species, such as the bull trout or native rainbow trout.

The bottom line is that climate change, including global/regional/local warming is happening as we talk. Even if increasing carbon emissions stopped right now and started trending down, it could be many decades before the upward ticks in temperature and its effects would stop and begin to decline. So, it appears, we're looking at significant changes in our habitats, including certain forests, their streams and the fish inhabitants of those streams. We're looking at the loss of habitats and species diversity at various levels, i.e. loss of certain types of forest, loss of fish species with a low tolerance for increasing temperatures (bull trout) and the probable loss of some upland wildlife.

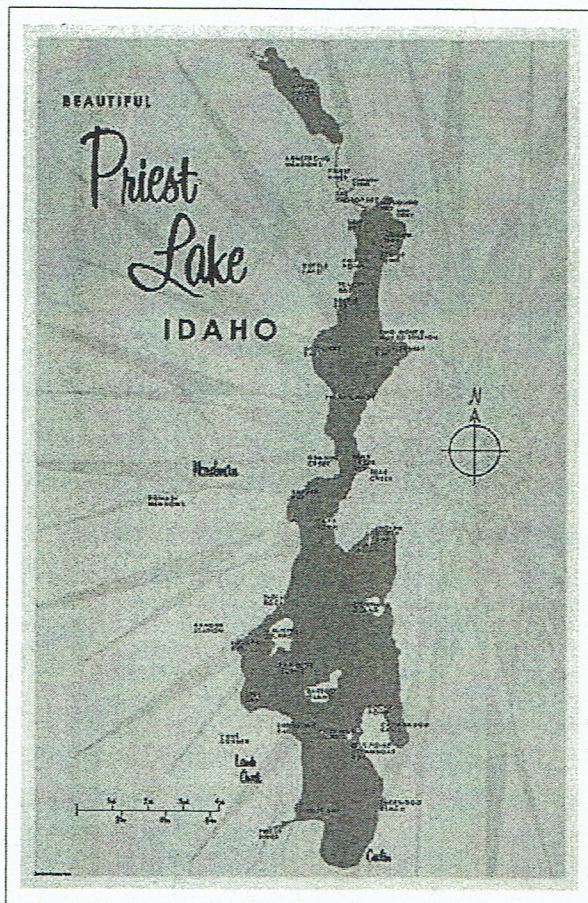
SCA is going to do everything it can to protect the existing habitats and their biota. These changes mean that many of our most sensitive species will be even more at risk and require even more protection through conservation of habitats. We will not give up, either practically or philosophically. We may, however, have to get smarter and more flexible in how we provide that protection.

Priest Lake Maps

Dear Members,

SCA is offering digital art maps of Priest Lake, designed by Mary Skerrett. Sale of these attractive maps will help raise funds for SCA. The sizes and prices are as follows: 11x17 unframed is \$12 + \$2.50 postage; 5x7 postcard plus envelope \$3 + \$.25 each postage; 11x17 framed \$45 + \$3.30 postage. You will need to allow 3-4 weeks for delivery and I will confirm that when orders are placed. All proceeds are to benefit SCA. Thanks!

Sincerely, Mikki



Automatic Donations Through PayPal

Just a short note to let you know that more and more members are using the PayPal system to send in an automatic donation of \$10 per month. The Board and Staff at SCA realize that most personal budgets are limited. If you're happy with the regular membership, we're happy too. If, however, you want to provide a bit more financial support in a painless way, go to the PayPal icon in the upper left-hand corner and it will guide you through the process. If you have any problems, please give us a call at the office at (208) 265-9670. Regardless of whether you decide to go the PayPal route, the Board and Staff really appreciate your help!

Join the SCA!

Please support the Selkirk Conservation Alliance by becoming a Member.

Our newsletter, funded entirely by member contributions, keeps you informed of natural resource issues within the Inland Northwest, and offers regular updates on the efforts of the SCA to promote environmental excellence. Now is the time to give to the environment that sustains us all.

Make a contribution and keep *SightLines* coming regularly. Dues and donations are tax-deductible.

Enroll me as a member of the SCA. Enclosed are my dues.

	Individual	Family
Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35
Limited Income (living lightly)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$15	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20
	Organizations	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100

To help more, I'm enclosing an additional contribution:

☐ \$10 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500 ☐ other ____

TSHIRTS & MUGS \$15 each + \$3 shipping/handling

☐ SCA mug ☐ SCA t-shirt

Name(s) _____

Winter address (dates) ____/____/____ to : ____/____/____

phone: _____

Summer address (dates) ____/____/____ to : ____/____/____

phone: _____

Email address: _____





SCA's Ongoing Projects

1. Boundary Dam FERC Relicensing Project
2. Albeni Dam Fish Passage Project
3. Aerial Monitoring Program
4. Mountain Caribou Project
5. Priest Lake Water Quality Monitoring Project
6. Lakeview-Reeder Fuel Reduction Project
7. Idaho Dept. of Lands Project
8. Priest Lake Milfoil Monitoring Project
9. Selkirk Winter Travel Plan
10. Development Monitoring
11. Federal Lands Monitoring



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