the current

abundant wild fish · healthy waters · better California

Winter 2014

CALIFORNIA TROUT

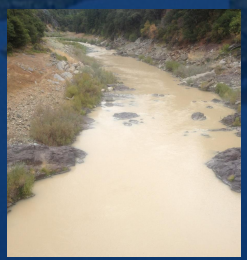
Premier issue of CalTrout's e-magazine

Mono @20

Lessons learned & future impact from historic Agreements

UC DAVIS Center for Watershed Sciences

Putting the science into conservation

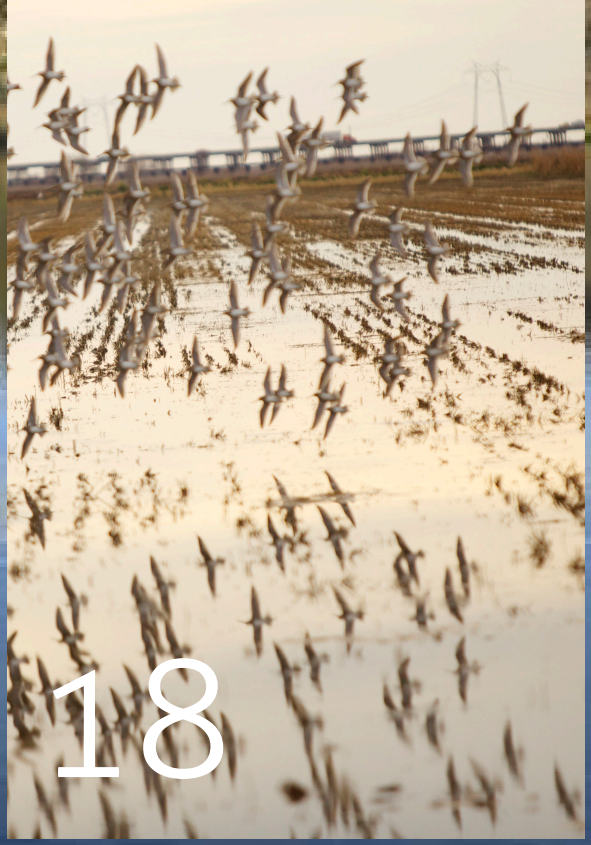


CRAIG BALLENGER

Solves the mystery of the McCloud mud flow

Welcome

We hope you enjoy our first issue of *The Current.* Our goal is to b ring our stories and projects to life, with more images, videos and links... offering you a rich perspective on our work to ensure that California will always have resilient populations of wild trout, steelhead, and salmon thriving in clean, coldwater streams.



The Top 10 winners of the 2014 CalTrout Photo Competition in glorious digital color.

REGULA

Who We Are

At CalTrout, we believe abundant wild fish mean healthy waters a nd healthy waters mean a better, more prosperous California. We work towards this by solving the state's complex resource issues while balancing the needs of people and wild fish.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Andrew Braugh began working at CalTrout in 2007 as a project coordinator, carrying out conservation programs in the Mount Shasta Region. In 2014, Andrew became Regional Conservation Manager for Northeastern California. In his flagship Hat Creek Restoration Project, Andrew worked on project design, secured over $1m in project funding, and brought together a successful partnership including PG&E, the Pit River Tribe, the CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, and the UC Davis Center for Watershed Sciences.

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Dr. Jeff Mount
Dr. Jay Lund
Carson Jeffries
Dr. Rob Lusardi, Leader, CalTrout/ UC Davis Wild Fish Partnership

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Dr. Walt Duffy

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Shute, Mihaly & Weinberg
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Contact us

Mono @20

This year marks two decades since the State Water Resou water diversions affecting Mono Lake and its tributaries.

FEATURE CONTRIBUTOR

Frank Eldredge
26-year member of CalTrout

Frank joined CalTrout in 1989 and is embarking on a second career of writing about conservation and fly fishing topics.

This year marks two decades since th e State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) issued its landmark decision on water diversions affecting Mono Lake and its tributaries. Known as Water Right Decision 1631 (D1631), the ruling amended the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) water rights, setting require d flow levels for Mono Basin streams and a level of 6,392 feet for Mono Lake. D1631 was the culmination of a series of landmark court cases that began more than 30 years ago. It was the first decision in the state's history to integrate California's water code, Fish and Game code, and the common law of public trust.

The Mono @ 20 Sympo November 17th in brought together ex multiple disciplines t lessons learned from concerted effort to im decision. In addition progress in implementin the past two decades, and speakers explore decisions mean for othe such as those involving the Central Valley.

rces Control Board (SWRCB) issued its landmark decision on What have we learned since?

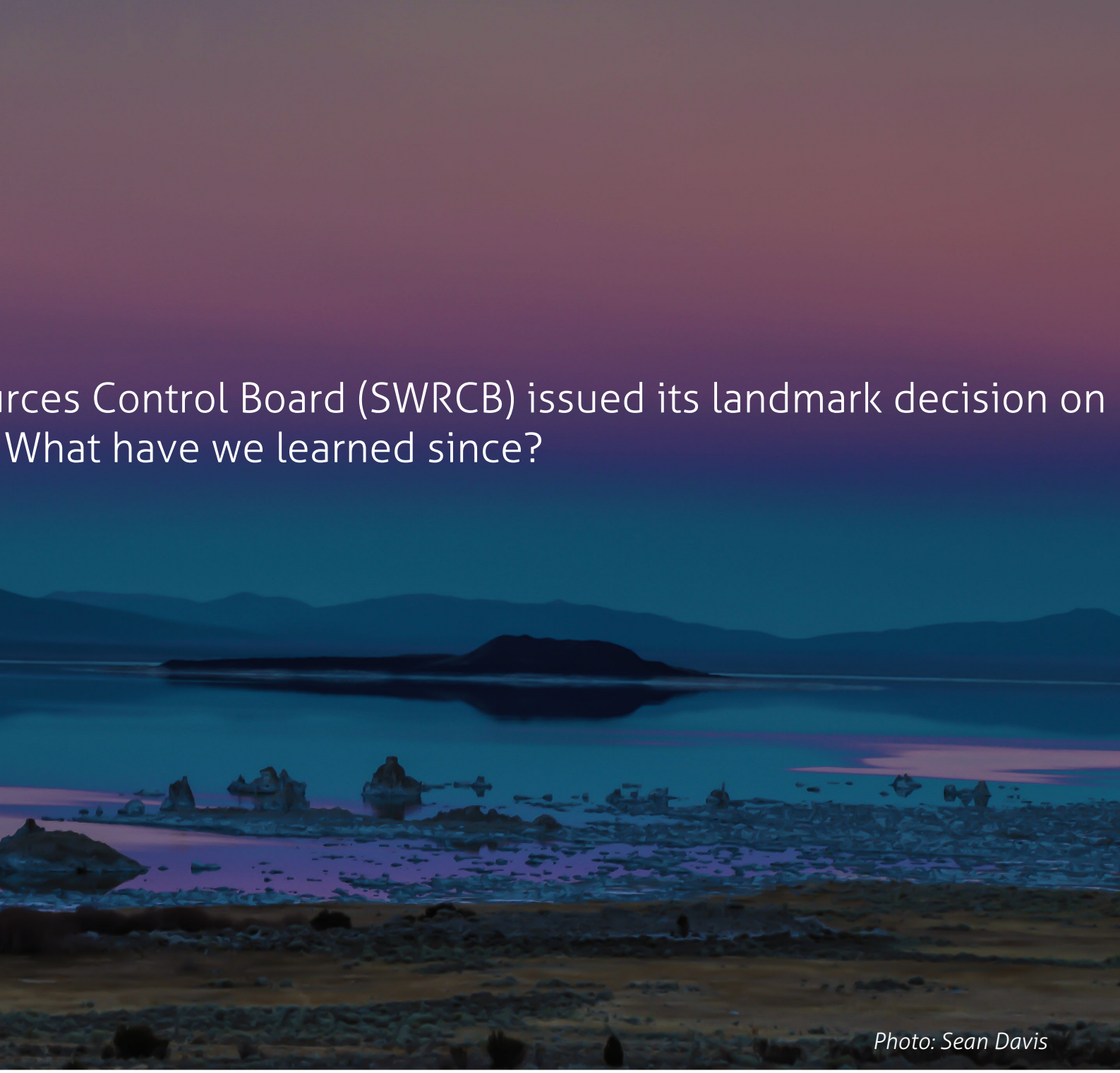


Photo: Sean Davis

sium, held on Sacramento, xperts from o distill the 20 years of nplement the to reviewing g D1631 over the panelists ed what the er water rights the Delta and

Mono @ 20: continued f page

1979 Public Trust Suit

1983 Public Trust Ruling

1984 Rush Creek Lawsuit

1985 Rush Creek Injunction

1985 Water License Challenge Lawsuit (CalTrout I)

1989 Coordinated Proceedings

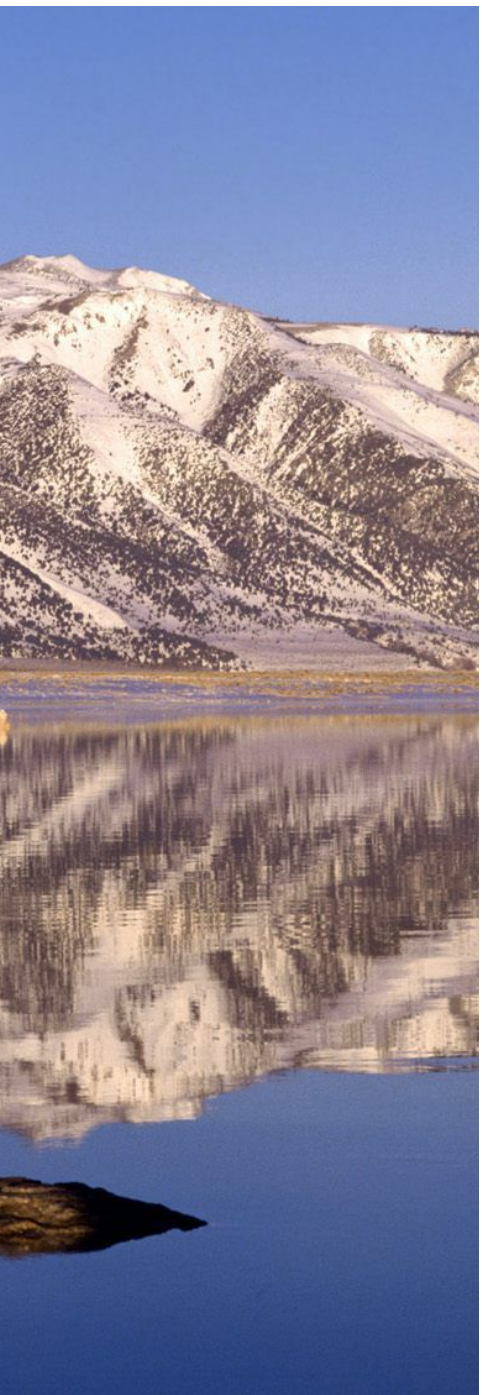
1990 Water License Challenge Lawsuit (CalTrout II)

1994 SWRCB Decision D1631

1998 Scientific Research

here.

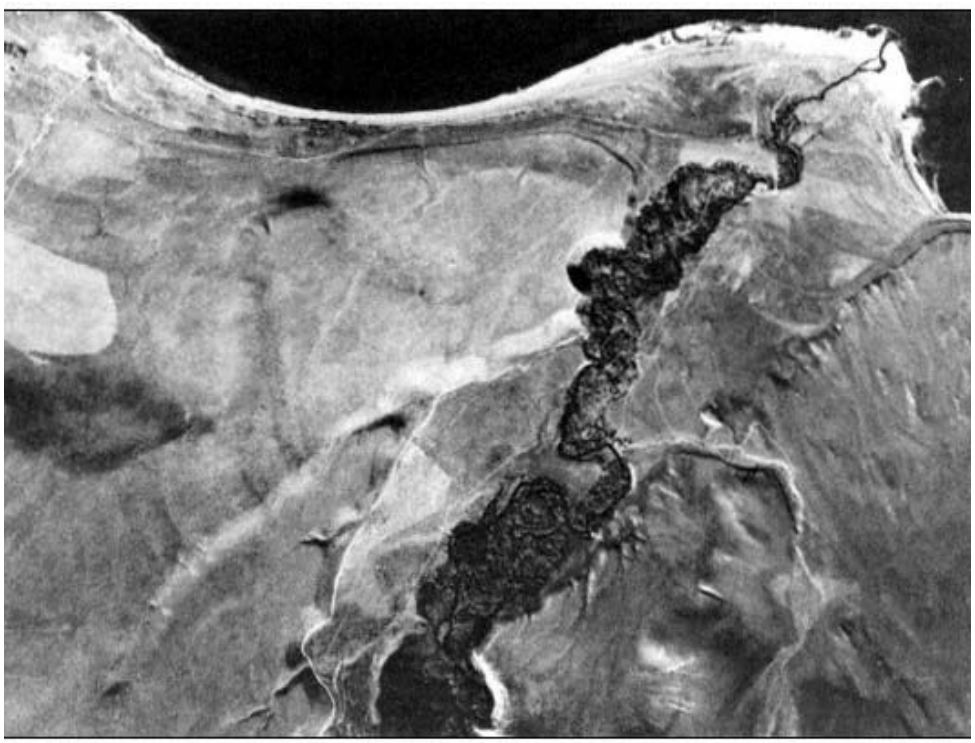
from previous



2010
Mono Basin Stream Restoration Agreement

2013
Mono Basin Settlement Agreement

2014
Mono @20 Symposium



Photos courtesy of Universtiy of California Press

Pit River Float

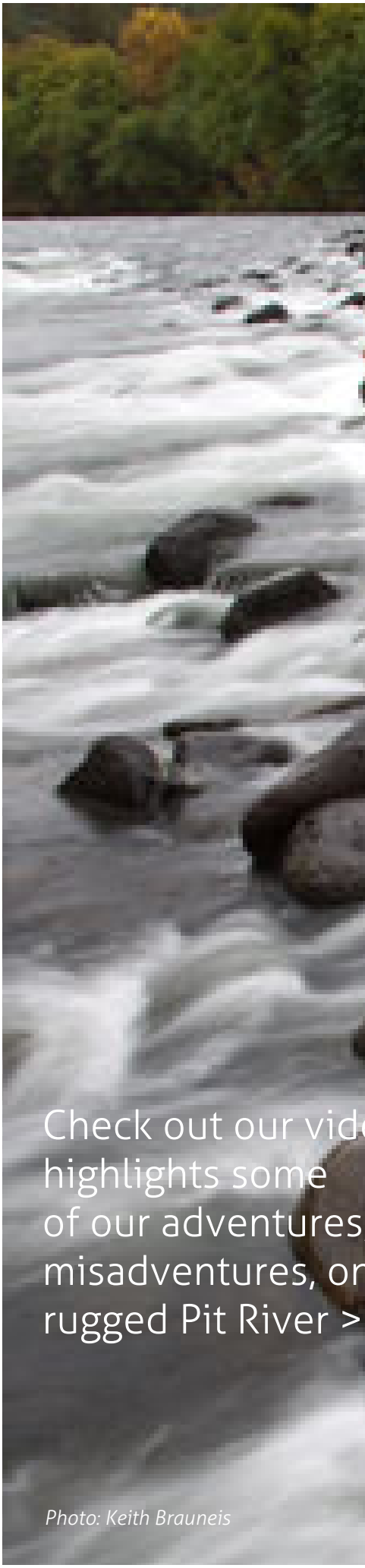
The crew from CalTrout explore the Pit River on Pit 3 and 4; "an easy float punctuated by sheer terror!"

By Andrew Braugh, Shasta Manager

Andrew has a Master's Degree in Public Administration from the Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS) and has worked with CalTrout since 2007.

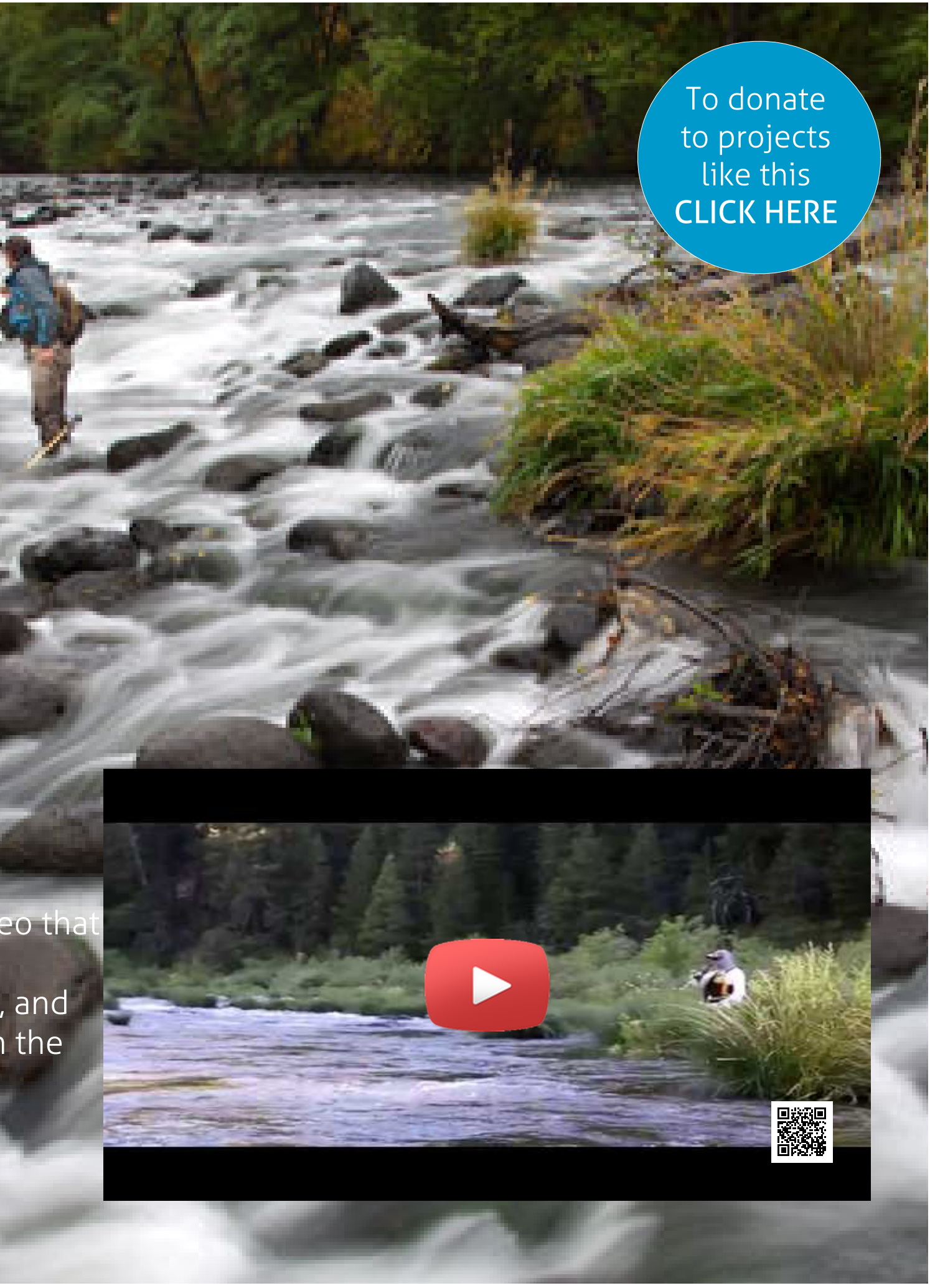
This summer, CalTrout staff did a reconnaissance run on the Pit River with inflatable kayaks. We found this to be a productive way to access some otherwise hard-to-get-to water of Pit 3. It is certainly not for everybody – we encountered some challenging rapids and sections of the river that were channelized and completely overgrown. It is a trip for only those experienced in whitewater boating.

The fishing was great, yielding



Check out our vid
highlights some
of our adventures
misadventures, or
rugged Pit River >

Photo: Keith Brauneis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Building Bridges

CalTrout and partners complete the first of two Northwestern Pacific Railroad Fish Passage Projects at Bridge Creek.

By Darren Mierau, North Coast Manager

Darren has a Masters Degree in Fisheries Biology from Humboldt State University and joined CalTrout in 2012.

The Northwestern Pacific (NWP) railroad line celebrated its centennial in October of this year. Completed in 1914, the NWP stretches 271 miles from Schellville (Sonoma) to Eureka, and opened a century ago to bustling freight and passenger service. But in stark contrast to the original fanfare, there was no celebration this year. The railroad line lay in ruins and has been out of service since 1998, overtaken by floods, fires, and landslides.

Instead, another kind of celebration was held. This one for the fish! Along a portion of NWP line in the Eel River (from Willits to Fortuna), CalTrout began an effort in 2010 to explore the many stream tributaries to the Eel River interrupted by construction of railroad crossings. We analyzed 22 crossings that had potential fish passage blockages, places where salmon and steelhead have been denied access into their natal streams. Finally, with our "inventory" completed in 2012, we narrowed our focus to the top two priorities – Woodman Creek near Dos Rios, and Bridge Creek near Scotia.

Along the mainstem of the Eel River about 35 miles from the Pacific Ocean, Bridge Creek drains its watershed into the famous Holmes Hole, a gigantic pool guarded by towering sandstone walls, and deep water that annually provides safe haven for thousands of adult salmon and steelhead on their way up river to their natal spawning grounds.

For many decades those fish have been blocked from migrating into Bridge Creek by the NWP crossing, which long ago erected a 45 foot high earthen dam and culvert system through which no adult fish could ever pass. Now this barrier is gone.

And, not only is Bridge Creek able to flow freely to the Eel River once again, but the project has revealed a rather unique geologic feature at the creek-river confluence, exhumed after lying buried under railroad fill for decades. Sandstone cliffs, mirroring those at the Holmes pool carved by the Eel River, also rise high along the lower reaches of Bridge Creek. Incredibly, these cliffs were buried by the construction of the railroad, and no one could remember what lay hidden under the mound of dirt.

CalTrout and our partners have completed the construction phase of the Bridge Creek Fish Passage Project. Following several years spent lining up funding and support from the North Coast Rail Authority (NCRA), and another year finalizing construction plans, the project was launched into construction early this summer. Project funding comes from the CDFW Fisheries Res
Grants Program and the
Coastal Conservancy, wi
share of costs and tons
determination from our
partners. In addition to
the Bridge Creek project
received unanimous sup
the NCRA board, and en
oversight from the NCRA
engineers. From start to
project has been in the
hands of Pacific Watersh
Associates (PWA) and ou
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Construction.

Many technical aspects
project of this scale, suc
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routing the creek and di
water away from the Eel
removing trees and veg
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simply moving dirt, tons
Excavators and dump tr
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In total, we've removed
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less) with the gigantic 2
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Bridge Creek stream cha
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We would like to acknow
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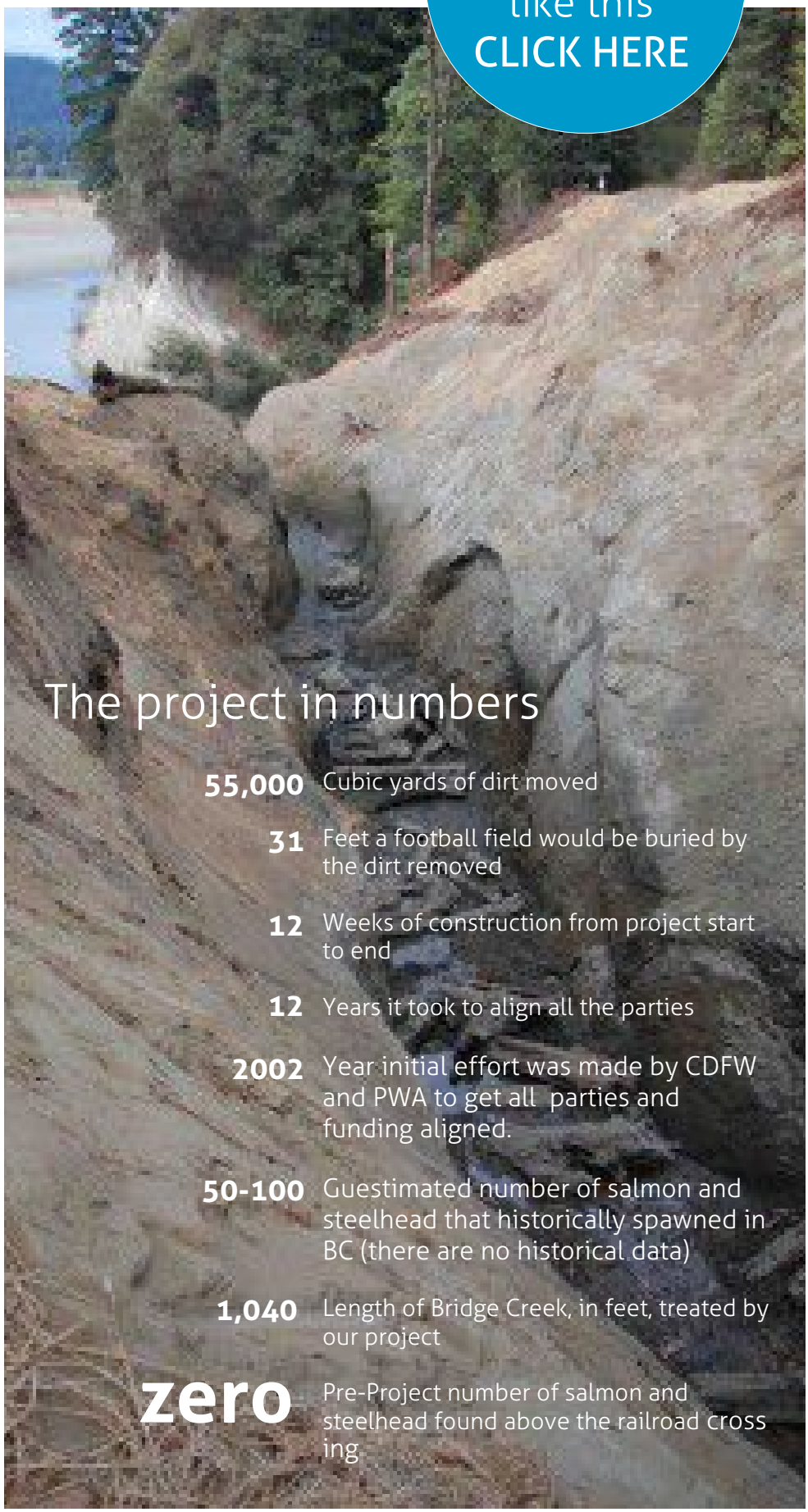

The project in numbers

55,000 Cubic yards of dirt moved

31 Feet a football field would be buried by the dirt removed

12 Weeks of construction from project start to end

12 Years it took to align all the parties

2002 Year initial effort was made by CDFW and PWA to get all parties and funding aligned.

50-100 Guestimated number of salmon and steelhead that historically spawned in BC (there are no historical data)

1,040 Length of Bridge Creek, in feet, treated by our project

zero Pre-Project number of salmon and steelhead found above the railroad cross ing

Water Talks

CalTrout and the City of Mt. Shasta receive $4.2M in Emergency Drought Funding for the Upper Sacramento, McCloud and Lower Pit.

By Meadow Fitton, Water Talks Program Manager

Meadow has been working with CalTrout in the Mount Shasta region for 10 years since completing her Master's Degree in Environmental Conservation Education. She is passionate about water policy, science and education, and developed the Water Talks program for CalTrout.

Californnia Trout and the City of Mount Shasta developed two integrated projects through the Upper Sac IRWMP and received funding in November 2014 from the IRWM Emergency Drought funding round. The projects funded are a Water Supply Line Replacement project and a Water Meter Installation project, both of which will be implemented over the next year. The CalTrout portions of the projects include a Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis of the City's water supply and Water Conservation Measures, including a water conservation mailer, "Get to Know Your Water Supply" video and three special Water Talks programs focused on water conservation.

About CalTrout's Water Talks Program

The Water Talks program is an ongoing series of educational events designed to provide people a place to learn about water related topics. The community generates topics for the Water Talks. Local and regi
experts volunteer their time to
presentations and interact wit
community members in a
professionally facilitated
atmosphere that fosters civil
dialogue. Spring 2015 topics w
include "Shasta River Studies"
"Water Policy" and "Mount Sha
Mud Flows." To learn more cor
Water Talks program manager
Meadow Fitton at
mfitton@caltrout.org.

To learn more about the Uppe
IRWM region
and its issues, watch these vid
Overview Video: http://uppe
wm.org/
Curtis Knight: http://vime
76729502
Meadow Fitton: http://vime
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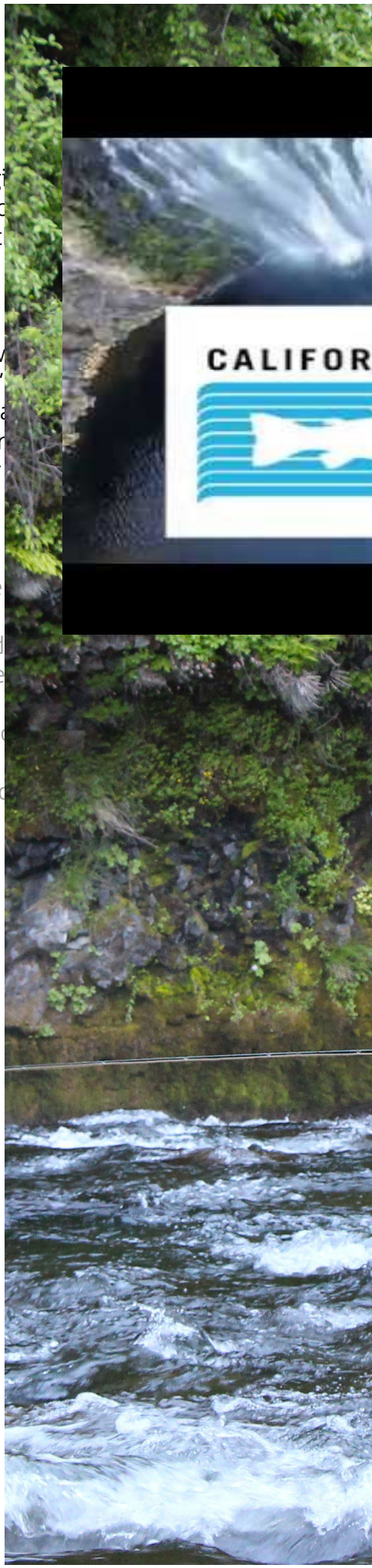

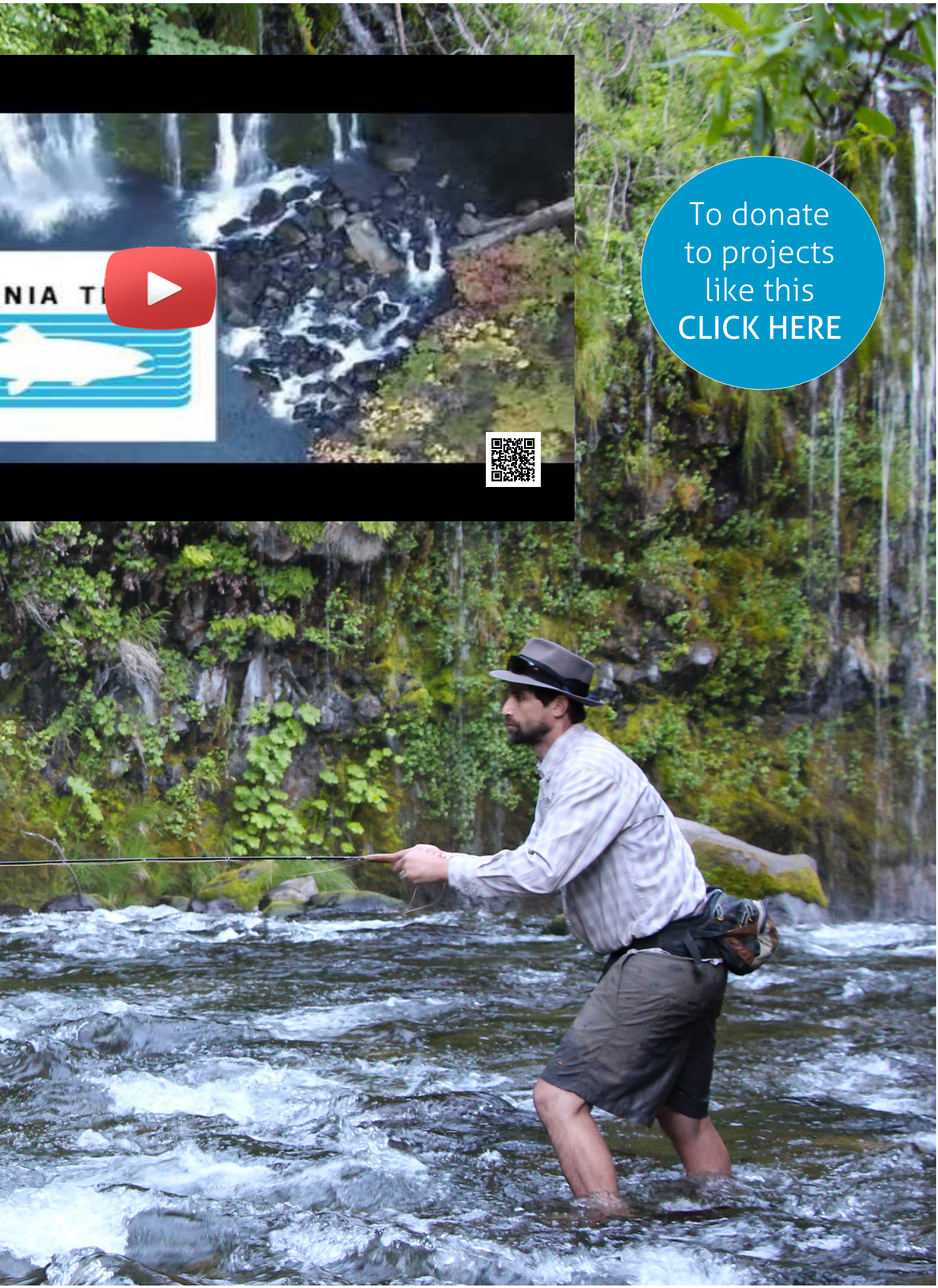
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Your Support

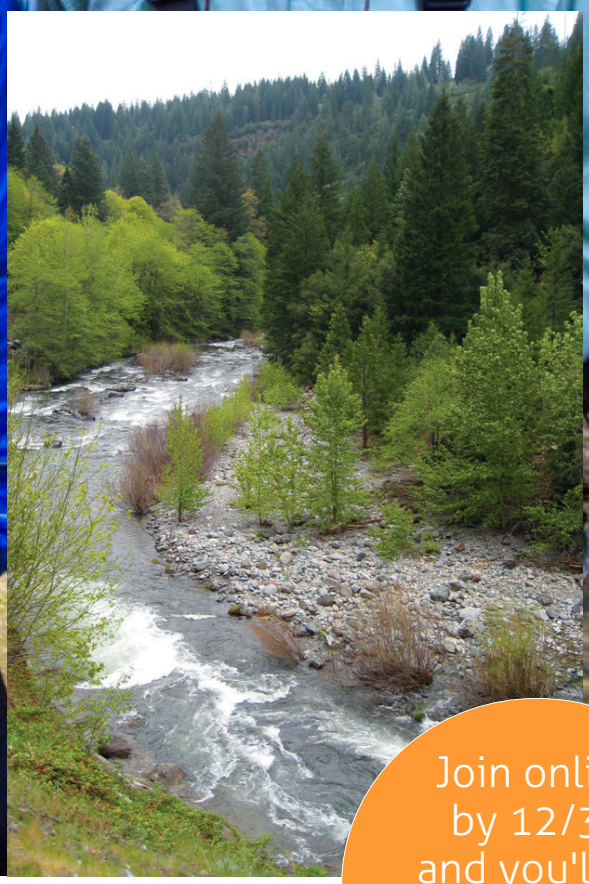
Being a CalTrout member brings you into a community of Californi ans who believe that clean, cold water and wild rivers benefit fish *and* people. Our work relies on the support of our members. Please renew your membership in 2015. If you're not yet a member, join today, it's easy!

Our commitment requires your commitment.

At CalTrout, we believe that abundant wild fish mean healthy waters a waters mean a better California. We're committed to a better Californ state will always have resilient populations of wild trout, steelhead, ar clean, coldwater streams.

CALIFORNIA TROUT

Please support Caltrout in the most sustainable, cost-effective way; donate online with a recurring gift today at www.caltrout.org.



Join online by 12/31 and you'll be entered to win a Trout Camp trip!

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Donate online and receive this trio of limited edition stickers

At $100 or any recurring gift (monthly or annual) receive this stainless steel CalTrout water bottle

UCDAVIS
CENTER FOR WATERSHED SCIENCES

Putting Science into Action

By Ann Willis and Dr. Robert Lusardi

Ann Willis is a staff researcher at the Center for Watershed Sciences. Her work focuses on water temperature management of streams to support cold water fish conservation. Dr. Robert Lusardi is the CalTrout/UCDavis Wild and Coldwater Fish Partnership Lead.

At University of California at Davis, Center for Watershed Sciences, we are committed to developing research with practical conservation applications to solving problems. We house some of the preeminent experts on coldwater fishes and ecology, hydrology, and water resources planning in California. In 2005, fueled by a common enthusiasm and passion for California's water and fish, we embarked on an ambitious partnership with California Trout. CalTrout's efforts to drive innovative solutions that put science into action for the benefit of fish, farms, commerce community is the basis for strategic partnership bet two organizations. The ke the partnership is c interdisciplinary resear informs complex resource balance water demands of p fish. The partnership CalTrout and the Center for W Sciences (CWS) has esta valuable framework tha academic research to broa stakeholders and cons scientific foundation for co

Coho enclosure study on Big Springs Creek and the Shasta River, where Dr. Robert Lusardi is investigating environmental variables on coho growth during summer rearing.

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Photo: Dr. Robert Lusardi

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"CalTrout's work is based on a foundation of science to inform our restoration, policy and legal work.
Our partnership with UC Davis is a great example of how we put science into action."

- Curtis Knight, CalTrout Executive Director

Juvenile coho salmon feeding on Big Springs Creek, a tributary to Shasta River. Video by Carson Jeffries

Ultimately, we are helping CalTrout achieve their goal of developing and executing practical approaches to improve habitat conditions for native trout, steelhead, and salmon throughout California. The CWS has collaborated with CalTrout on numerous projects over the last decade and the partnership's scope and breadth continues to broaden. More recently, our partnership has focused on the Knagg's Ranch project in the Central Valley and the Shasta River in northern California. While the projects have different conservation implications, and, likely, outcomes, they overlap in the most basic sense of the partnership: the use of science to inform conservation policy and engagement with the local community.

UC Davis Partnership: continued from previous page

CalTrout relies on the Center for Watershed Sciences to scientifically f juvenile growing potheses, habitat rstand the udy for the Chinook. llect data acteristics inundated rstand the ding to juvenile nce allows keholders on the benefits of a multi-use landscape, inform future land use and policy decisions where fish and farmers coexist, and, most importantly, use the data to improve habitat conditions for native fish.

Knagg's Ranch Project

This collaborative effort between farmers and fish biologists uses winter-flooded rice fields in the Central Valley as "surrogate wetlands" in order to promote floodplain rearing historically used by juvenile Chinook salmon. The results show that these young salmon grow at accelerated rates when compared with other habitats and this could have major implications for ocean survival, and, ultimately, adult returns. Strongly rooted in the concept of reconciliation ecology, the project brings together a broad consortium of individuals, including Cal Marsh and Farm Ventures, the California Waterfowl Association, the Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, CalTrout, the Center for Watershed Sciences, and others.

Shasta River Project

CalTrout and the Center for Watershed Sciences have been extensively involved in the Shasta River since 2006. An exceptionally productive ecosystem with a high intrinsic potential for recovery of federally threatened coho, the Shasta River once supported large runs of coho salmon. However, elevated stream temperatures during the summer, among other factors, have strongly limited habitat availability. Substantial improvements to habitat have resulted from research conducted at the Center for

Watershed Science in with CalTrout, T Conservancy (TNC), Department of Fish Collaboratively, we ar long-term research to b solutions to the waters which have already mo towards success.

As part of the broader project, we recently con growth experiment in better understand t environmental factors a growth during rearing River. Researchers are temperature, food resou the results from experiment to deve temperature criteria for Shasta River. In addition to monitor water ter identify thermally stre and potential thermal movement. This informa CalTrout and part landowners beyon management criteria a comprehensive underst quantity and quality of to sustain coho rea historically stressful research will also hel conservation objective provide flexibility to la well as provide construc for successful long resources management

Parallel to this scien CalTrout is working landowners and the Fa the Shasta River to ident to improve condition

click here.

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Craig's Corner

by Craig Ballenger, CalTrout Ambassador

California's McCloud River is unique among the state's rivers because of it's origin at the base of Mount Shasta, the largest composite dome in the Cascade Range. Rising solitary from it's surroundings to 14,179 feet, it encompasses a volume of more than 80 cubic miles. The Guinness Book of World Records reveals the largest recorded snowfall within a 24 hour period occurred here at the old Ski Lodge. Yet few, if any, streams drain from it.

Where does all that snow melt go?

Unlike Sierran streams, the McCloud receives the majority of its waters from two sets of aquafir springs emerging from the flanks of the mountain. This results in a constant flow of water which made the river once the richest spawning ground in the Sacramento River system for anadromous salmonids.

Yet geology here is alive, and one of the glaciers has receded greatly since 1895. In this episode I examine how drought and geology combined last September to foul the McCloud, sending volcanic ash downstream, turning the aqua-blue glacial trout stream to the color of a chocolate milkshake.

CALIFORN

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Spot Check

by Mikey Weir

Meandering right through the heart of California's capital city of Sacramento is the Lower American, one of the state's best urban fisheries.

The Lower American refers to the 23-mile stretch between Nimbus Dam and its junction with the Lower Sacramento River. For being right in the heart of a major metropolis you'd be surprised at how intact the riparian belt is. It is not uncommon to see a diverse abundance of wildlife along the banks of the river including otter, raccoon, deer, trucky, coyote, fox and even the occasional bobcat or mountain lion.

There is lots of easy access to the river from the many trails and bridges and there are several easy floats with good put in and take out points along the river.

Being connected to the Delta means the Lower American has runs of a multitude of anadromous (ocean going) fish including Chinook salmon, steelhead, shad and striped bass. There is a state-run hatchery at Nimbus that supports a run of fall Chinook and winter steelhead. The river also supports a healthy population of wild trout.

Due to the different runs, different species are more abundant at different times of the year. In general, spring is a good time for half-pounder steelhead and trout. Late spring and early summer is when the shad come in. Late summer and early fall can be a good time to chase striped bass while the water temperatures are warmer. Late fall the salmon come into the system and winter is a great time to chase adult steelhead.

With such a large watershed above it, the Lower American is subject to diverse flow regimes. The best flows for fly fishing are between 2,000 and 3,000 csf. Below 1,500 csf the fish can get a bit spooky. Above 5,000 csf, wading the river becomes dangerous and fish become more spread out.

The Lower American is a year-round fishery though there is a few-mile stretch of the upper river between Ancel Hoffman Park and Nimbus Dam that closes in the fall to accommodate the spawning salmon. Be sure to check the DFW regulations for closer times and slot limits on keeping fish. We recommend catch and release for all wild fish.

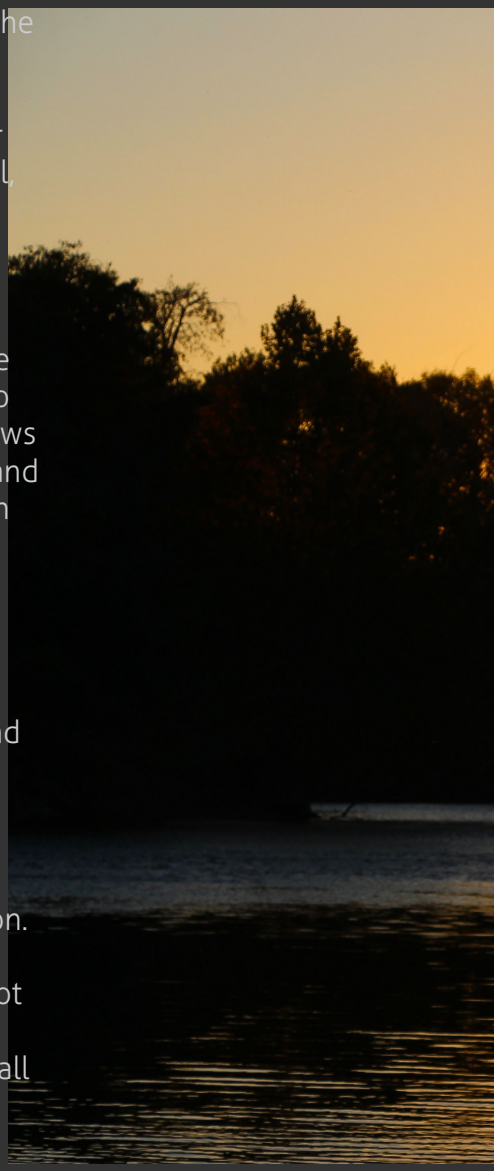

Photo: Patrick Jarrett

Winners of the 2014 CalTrout Photo Competition

GRAND PRIZE WINNER Phil Reedy, Davis, CA: *"I wo*

REFLECTIONS

nder what they're taking today?"

REFLECTIONS Winners of the 2014 CalTrout Photo Competition

SECOND PRIZE WINNER Steve Davis, Lafayette, CA

: 'Roll casting at a secluded lake in Desolation Wilderness.'

THIRD PRIZE WINNER Sebastian Vido, Hercules, CA

A: *'Angler Joey Paxman playing a very large rainbow in the Nature.'* Conserv

FOURTH PLACE WINNER Kevin Eastman, Washingt

on D.C.: *'The Upper Owens meanders through the Eastern Sierras.'*

FIFTH PLACE WINNER Derrick Busch, Costa Mesa, C

CA: 'Kern River, CA'

SIXTH THROUGH TENTH PLACE WINNERS

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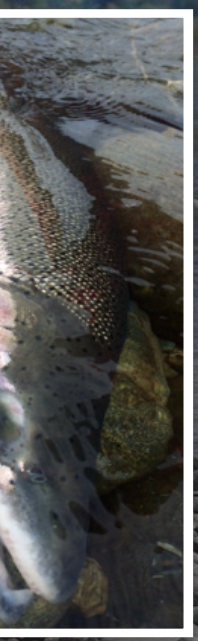
ebruary 7, 2015

n and off the water!



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3rd Prize!

Kick off Party at Mad River Brewing Co.

RED LION HOTELS EST 1959

ASK FOR THE STEELHEAD ROOM RATE SPECIAL!

s: Prize Eligibilty, Awards Dinner,
er Alliance and California Trout.
vities and lots of Fishing Prizes!
e at HoldMyTicket.com
altrout.org/regions/north-coast-region

RMI OUTDOORS

CALTROUT VIDEO VAULT

SWING NORTH

Hidden behind deep gray fog, California's North Coast is one of the most pristine habitats in the state. But the thick redwood forests and slate green rivers were almost devastated by the impact of industry. Once hosting runs of more than a million salmon and steelhead, the annual fish counts on the Eel River now often number less than 1,000. Yet, the salmonids persist. In recent years, signs of a recovery ripple through the waters. In Swing North, fishermen Mikey Wier and Jason Hartwick hook into the growing population of wild winter run steelhead on the Eel. and discover a river that holds hope for one of California's great remaining wild fisheries.

SHASTA RIVER

The Nature Conservancy and CalTrout have part nered to help restore the Shasta River. 2012 was a great year for Chinook Salmon and a good indication all the hard work is paying off.

FALL RIVER FISH TAGGING

In Spring of 2013 CalTrout partnered with the F all River Conservancy, UC Davis Center For Watershed sciences and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to conduct fish tagging on Fall River. This data will track fish movements throughout the system to help know how the fish utilize this vast spring creek system at different times of year, where the spawn and when. This important information can help manage this wild trout population into the future.

AGAINST ALL ODDS

Southern California Steelhead: Against All Odds is a documentary about one of California's most magnificent and endangered native fish species. Once numbering in the tens of thousands, these resilient fish are now on the brink of extinction. Dams, development, water extraction, pollution and climate change have all taken their toll. However, these fish are not doomed to extinction and a small number of people can make a big difference in helping recover this iconic species.

SURFING THE WEB

S*#^ FLY FISHERMEN SAY
Rocky Mountain Angler

LAST WEEK TONIGHT with John Oliver
Salmon Cannon (HBO)

MOUNTAIN LAKES AND HUNGRY TROUT
Philip Nguyen

GREASY BEAKS 2014
Greasy Beaks

FLY FISHING THE TRINITY RIVER
GoPro

HAVE A GREAT VIDEO YOU WANT US TO SHARE IN THE CURRENT?
Send us the link - current@caltrout.org

Mono @20 *continued*

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Three main goals were established by D1631: 1) maintain minimum flows in the four tributaries to keep fish in good condition below the dams, 2) provide higher flows periodically to develop and maintain the stream channels, and 3) develop a water diversion formula that would eventually restore Mono Lake to a level of 6,392 feet. The decision also called for regenerating a healthy riparian habitat, eliminating livestock grazing, and restricting vehicle access in the vicinity of the streams.

LADWP initially objected to the recommendations in the Synthesis Report, raising the specter of more lawsuits and delays. But, rather than see the process bogged down in litigation, CalTrout's Eastern Sierra Regional Manager, Dr. Mark Drew, along with partners, engaged LADWP in a facilitated mediation process that, after three years, resulted in a significant settlement. The 2013 settlement establishes a comprehensive set of restoration activities providing for Mother Nature to return Rush and Lee Vining Creeks to the world-class fisheries Field and Stream magazine claims they were in the 1930s.

Let the Work Begin

One of the Synthesis Report's key recommendations for the recovery of Rush Creek calls for periodic releases of high volumes of water to mimic natural snowmelt runoff conditions. This will not only maintain stream channels, but also create deeper pools in the creek which are needed to promote better growth rates in brown trout and winter holding habitat. The report also makes recommendations about how to promote riparian recovery and provide for cooler water releases from Grant Lake into Rush Creek.

It's worth recalling that there were no trout in Rush Creek and the other feeder streams prior to the 1870s when early European settlers introduced trout in the local streams. The main goal of the restoration efforts is to approximate the ecological conditions that existed in Rush Creek and the other feeder streams prior to the water diversions that began in the 1940s, providing the basis for a thriving trout population.
When asked about the prospects for Rush Creek recovery, Mark Drew expressed optimism. "I think we are on a good recovery trajectory now. The science and research that has taken place over the last twelve years will help to accelerate the recovery of the broader ecosystem. It's going to take some time, and we all need to be patient, but the framework and the tools are in place."

Mark also described CalTrout's role in the next phase of recovery. "The terms of the settlement agreement have been incorporated into the LADWP water license, and the parties are going before the Water Board to finalize the amended license terms. CalTrout's primary role will be as a member of the monitoring and administration team that is tasked with ensuring that the terms of the agreement are

implemented and modified, as needed, based on changes to the eco system caused by increased flows and other aspects of the restoration recommendations included in the Synthesis Report."

Statewide

Implications

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the Mono @ 20 Sym
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Mark has played an insturmental role in the Mono Basin Agreements, facilitating the discussion and ultimate resolution between all parties.

Mono @20 *continued*

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The symposium speakers and panelists addressed why the Mono Basin story is unique and has been so hard to replicate in other major water disputes. Richard Roos-Collins, legal counsel for CalTrout, talked about some of the factors that made the Mono Basin more narrowly focused than other state water disputes. There was only one defendant (LADWP); only the water rights to the headwaters of a watershed were in dispute; and no migratory fish (such as salmon) were involved. Contrast that situation with the San Joaquin River, for example, which has a myriad of water right licenses, multiple water districts, recreational uses on reservoirs, historic runs of salmon and steelhead, and other competing "beneficial uses" that need to be reconciled.

Several legal experts pointed out that it is not the responsibility of the courts to dictate how or when a water system should be restored. The courts act when plaintiffs bring a case to trial, but the judge will always refer the parties to an agency such as the SWRCB to work out the detailed restoration plan. Another challenge is that the SWRCB is inadequately funded to hire scientists and consultants to conduct the studies that form the basis for a detailed restoration plan. As in the Mono Basin case, the board will require one of the parties (LADWP, in this instance) to pay for the scientific analysis and report.

At the conclusion of the symposium, Mark Drew offered his perspective, "The process that has taken place in the Mono Basin is a model that can be replicated in other places. It's true that in the Mono Basin there is only one water right holder (LADWP), and that is fairly unique. But in terms of how we went about it, using law initially (upwards of 30 years ago) to set a course that resulted in a restoration plan for the ecosystem, that model is replicable."

Mark continued, "We had a choice in 2010 when the Synthesis Report came out: the LADWP could have rejected the recommendations in the report, and then the parties would have gone down a court battle path. At that point, CalTrout partnered with the LADWP and jointly went before the SWRCB and asked to be granted an opportunity to see if we could resolve our differences. I'm very proud of the role CalTrout played in these negotiations. CalTrout was pivotal in bringing the parties together to find that middle ground."

Looking Forward

Happily, here at the 20-year mark, we can celebrate that we are turning that scientific knowledge into the next wave of on-the-ground stream restoration. Last year's landmark Mono Basin Stream Restoration Agreement is a turning point in restoring Rush, Lee Vining, Parker, and Walker creeks to good health. Construction of the new outlet in Grant Dam and the implementation of stream flows that mimic natural snowmelt patterns will be a huge restoration advance. In the coming years, fly fishermen can look forward to fishing for large brown trout that have been missing for the past 75 years.

UC Davis Partnership *continued*

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In addition to this valuable project work, California Trout and the Center for Watershed Sciences have recently extended the partnership by establishing two key positions. The Peter B. Moyle and California Trout Endowed Chair in Coldwater Fishes and the CalTrout-UC Da Coldwater Fish Partnersh established to ensure resource issues with ma management implicatio to be informed by robus findings from these c have and will continue to scale coldwater fish strategies throughout C

The Peter B. Moyle a Trout Endowed Chair Fishes was established i Peter Moyle and th working relationship CalTrout and UC Davis. professor at UC Davis Chair of the Departmen Fish and Conservation B author or co-author of m publications and has c career to the ec conservation of freshwa Moyle's enthusiasm, exp vision are reflected in and unparalleled con ecology and conse California fishes. H teachings, and outreach California's coldwate ecosystems, especially s and steelhead. These c fundamental to the mi endowment, and will en Moyle's essential work California salmonids and will carry on for decad greatly influencing CalT

In addition to the en CalTrout also helped CalTrout/UC Davis Coldwater Fish Partners position establishes the term science specific wild and coldwater fis This joint appointme CalTrout and the Center f Sciences further stre relationship between organizations and e CalTrout has a dedica researcher at UC Davis

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Did you enjoy The Current?

In the next issue we hope to include letters and more contributio ns from our members and friends, so please do get in touch! current@caltrout.org or visit us on the web at caltrout.org.

Photo: John Kim