Photograph A-31. Looking upstream at Linderman Dam, located about 10 miles upstream of Teton Dam at the confluence with Milk Creek. This dam was in operation in 1972, creating a 10-foot drop in water surface and backing up a pool of water over 3,600 feet long. During the construction of Teton Dam, Linderman Dam was partially removed, leaving remnants that create only a 2-foot drop in water surface. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1998.

Photograph A-32. Looking downstream at Linderman Dam. A portion of the dam has a dangerous underflow current not visible to boaters at higher flows. In addition, pieces of the old structure stick vertically out of the water in the main channel flow. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-33. In pool 15, about 10 river miles upstream of Teton Dam, a drowned juniper tree provides evidence for the extent of inundation in this pool caused by landslides downstream. USBR photograph by Ralph Klinger, 1998.

Photograph A-34. Stump of drowned tree in growth position on inundated terrace in pool 15. USBR photograph by Ralph Klinger, 1998.

Photograph A-35. Landslide on left canyon wall at rapid 12. Note the extent of modification to the slide debris forming the rapid. USBR photograph by Ralph Klinger, 1998.

Photograph A-36. Island in pool 12 formed of slide debris derived from the left canyon wall. USBR photograph by Ralph Klinger, 1998.

Photograph A-37. Rapid 11, about 11½ river miles upstream of Teton Dam, has a drop of 5 feet in water surface elevation. A riffle existed at this location prior to the dam failure and was enlarged by the 1976 landslides. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1998.

Photograph A-38. View of landslides on the south canyon wall below Spring Hollow. The landslides are slumps in the colluvium. Note the larger rock on the headscarps. Also note that only a small percentage of the slide material reached the river. USBR photograph by A.C. Lockhart, July 21, 1998.

Photograph A-39. Spring Hollow is a boat launch site about 12 river miles upstream from Teton Dam. A midchannel sand bar was formed, in part, from landslide debris. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-40. Looking upstream from the mouth of Bitch Creek, about 17 river miles upstream of Teton Dam, at its confluence with the Teton River. Just downstream of this confluence marks the upstream extent of the former reservoir inundation area. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1998.