Photograph A-1.The construction and failure of Teton Dam and Teton Reservoir in 1976 changed the physical and biological characteristics of the Teton River canyon upstream from the dam site. Today, the remnants of Teton Dam are a constant reminder of the changes that occurred, mostly from the filling and rapid drawdown of the 17-mile-long Teton Reservoir. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-2.The Teton River canyon upstream of Teton Dam (located in Madison, Fremont, and Teton Counties, Idaho) is generally oriented in an east-west direction. The north-facing canyon walls support thick stands of conifers growing in thick, fine-grained soils. The south-facing canyon walls are steep, bedrock slopes that lack the well-developed soils and only support sparse stands of juniper and sage. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-3. Upstream of the dam, the narrow canyon incised into the 1.2-Ma Huckleberry Ridge Tuff. The canyon becomes gradually wider in the downstream direction and is flanked by a low flood plain and higher terraces. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-4.Early Holocene or late Pleistocene soil developed on colluvium is preserved along the south-facing canyon wall at this location. USBR photograph by Ralph Klinger, 1998.

Photograph A-5.During the filling and rapid drawdown of the reservoir in 1976, hundreds of landslides occurred along the canyon walls, the majority of which are located on the north-facing canyon walls. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1998.

Photograph A-6.View of a translational slide along the south wall of the Teton River Canyon. Note the shallow depth of the landslide and the bedrock exposed in the slide surface. The material at the base of the slide ranges from sand to boulders up to 5 feet in diameter. USBR photograph by A.C. Lockhart, July 21, 1998

Photograph A-7.View of an earthflow slide along the Teton River Canyon between Spring Hollow and Canyon Creek. Note that this slide is in a thicker colluvium and has a deep headscarp. The material in the slide ranges from silt to large boulders. USBR photograph by A.C. Lockhart, July 21, 1998.

Photograph A-8.View of a rockfall slide along the south-facing Teton River canyon wall between Spring Hollow and Canyon Creek. Note the large blocks of rock at the base of the slope. The blocks range from 2 feet to over 10 feet in diameter, with the majority ranging from 3 feet to 5 feet. USBR photograph by A.C. Lockhart, July 21, 1998.

Photograph A-9.Landslide-material particle size data was collected at seven sites in the study reach. This landslide was located between Spring Hollow and Canyon Creek along the south canyon wall. This site was used to make a random size estimate of landslide debris. The majority of the blocks are in the cobble to boulder size range (up to 3 feet in diameter). USBR photograph by A.C. Lockhart, July 21, 1998.

Photograph A-10.In the upper portion of the former reservoir area, the canyon is narrow and constricts the river. Landslide debris that slid into the river constricted the channel forming rapids that backed up pools. Eddies have formed where the channel expands downstream of the constrictions. USBR Photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.