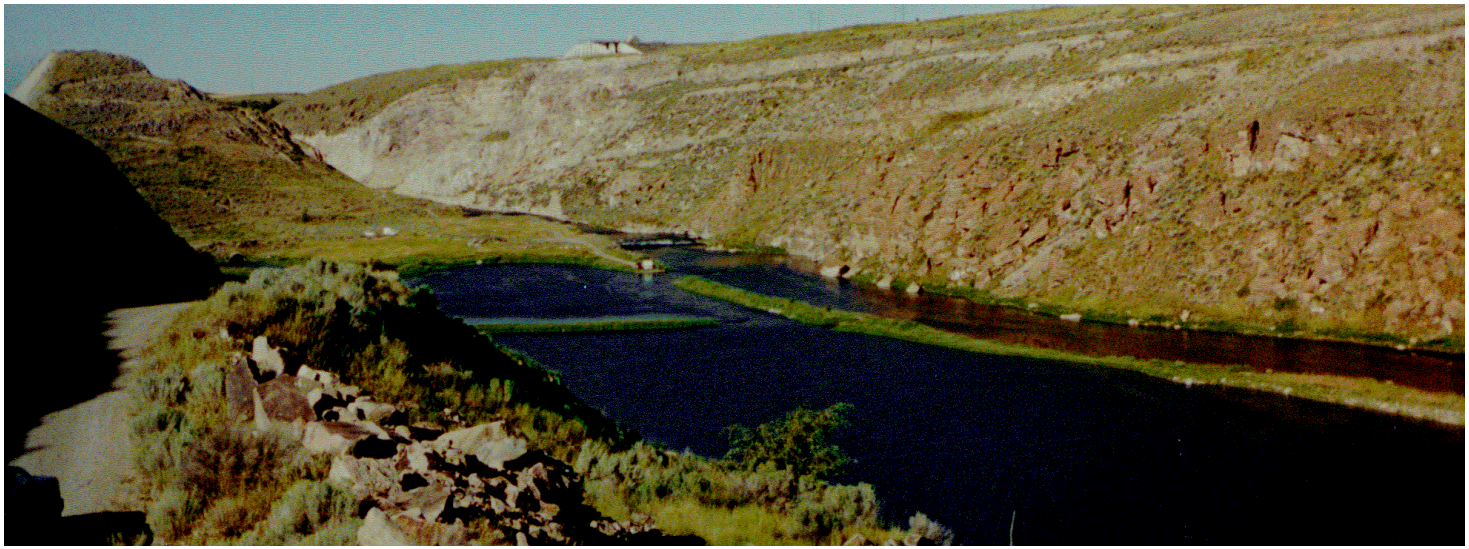
Photograph A-11. In many cases, landslides occurred at the same location as previous slides, thus enlarging existing riffles or islands visible in 1972 aerial photographs prior to the construction of Teton Dam, such as this island at the mouth of Spring Hollow. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-12. In this section, where the canyon is wider and the river has more room to meander, landslide debris has deflected the river channel, causing erosion of the previously stable bank. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-13. Hydrographic surveys of the channel bottom were completed along portions of the Teton River in the former reservoir area (about 15 miles upstream of the dam site) using a survey raft equipped to measure water depths. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-14. A total station survey instrument was used to track and measure the horizontal and vertical position of the survey raft. USBR photograph by Jennifer Bountry, 1998.



Photograph A-15. The first survey reach (measured in 1997) was the borrow ponds, which extend for 1½ miles upstream of Teton Dam. The borrow ponds consist of two ponds which were excavated during the construction of Teton Dam. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-16. A river channel along the right canyon wall parallels the borrow ponds and was constructed to bypass flows around the downstream pond. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.