



TETON RIVER DRAINAGE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Teton River Basin is located in Teton and Chouteau counties of Northcentral Montana. The headwaters originate along the east front of the Rocky Mountains, flow approximately 175 miles in an easterly direction, and enter the Marias River at Loma. The drainage contains about 734 miles of perennial streams and approximately 68 named perennial streams. There are 14 lakes or reservoirs in the drainage for a total of 7356 surface acres. Yearly precipitation averages 12-14 inches, with higher amounts occurring near and in the mountains. The mainstem Teton River originates with the junction of its North and South forks approximately 22 air miles northwest of Choteau. It flows generally eastward to Choteau along gently rolling hills and flat terrain. Principal tributaries include Deep Creek, McDonald Creek, Spring Creek and Muddy Creek. Stream substrate is characterized by glacial materials with abundant gravel, cobble and boulders. Due to the gravelly conditions, channel movement is quite active with channel braiding occurring in some areas. Stream gradient is about 35 feet/mile. Water clarity is good but becomes turbid with sudden increases in flow. The coldwater reach is approximately 33 miles in length, extending down to the discharge from Priest Butte Lake.

The riparian area consists of willows and cottonwoods throughout most of the reach, with limber pine and aspen near the headwaters. Floods in 1964 and 1975 destroyed most of the stream bank vegetation. Much of this vegetation has recovered in some areas.

Choteau is the largest town within the basin, having a population of about 1,600. Smaller communities include Dutton, Bynum, Pendroy, Agawam, Farmington and Collins. The major land uses are for crops and livestock. Approximately 80,000 acres are irrigated in the basin by many private individuals and four local ditch companies. Off -stream storage is held in Bynum, Eureka and Farmers reservoirs, and Eyraud Lakes.

Approximately 15% of the basin is national forest. Considerable exploration for oil and gas has occurred, with several shallow wells presently producing oil in the northern part of the basin. Although coal deposits are present, no commercial mining has taken place. Oil and gas exploration and potential future development continues to be a possibility. In the 33-mile reach from the headwaters to the discharge from Priest Butte Lake near Choteau, land uses include grazing and hay land with some grain crops along the lower portions. Landownership within this stream reach is approximately 80% private and 20% state. Stream access is controlled by private landowners, but is usually granted upon request. The Teton River is crossed by two highway bridges near Choteau, seven county road bridges and several private bridges and fords.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The Teton River Basin provides a trout fishery for people in the local area. There are approximately 329 miles of stream in the Teton River drainage that support brook trout and 194 miles that support rainbow trout. Small populations of pure westslope cutthroat trout are found in headwater streams, which occupy less than 2% of the historic range in the drainage. While rainbow, brook and brown trout and mountain whitefish occur in the middle to upper reaches of the river and tributaries, sauger, burbot, channel catfish, shovelnose sturgeon, and northern pike

are found in the lower Teton River when water is present. Reservoir fisheries, which include Bynum, Eureka, and Eyraud, are composed of rainbow trout and northern pike/yellow perch or trout/yellow perch.

There are several diversions on the upper Teton River above Choteau that divert small amounts of water, three diversions that can divert about 200 cfs, and one large diversion capable of withdrawing 1,000 cfs during flood conditions. Portions of this stretch are subject to low flows or complete dewatering by irrigation diversions. The portion of the reach above Choteau has mostly small brook trout and fewer numbers of brown trout, rainbow trout and mountain whitefish. The lower portions of the reach below Choteau experience very low, but more stable flows due to groundwater recharge entering the stream. The fishery is composed of brown trout, mountain whitefish and rainbow trout. Fish present other than trout include blue, longnose, white, mountain, and shorthead redhorse suckers, longnose dace, Rocky Mountain Rocky Mountain sculpin, lake chub, carp, brook stickleback and goldeye.

HABITAT

USGS flow records at the Teton River below the South Fork gage show mean monthly flows of 214 and 82 cfs for the critical months of August and September for the period of record, respectively. USGS discharge records for the lower end of the near Priest Butte Lake are available from June, 1913 to June, 1919. Maximum discharge was 4,500 cfs on June 22, 1916, and a minimum of 1 cfs occurred between August 9 and August 16, 1916. The low readings are influenced by the many diversions above the recording station. Further downstream at the USGS gage near Dutton, the mean monthly flows drop to of 66 and 59 cfs for the months of August and September, respectively. Near the mouth of the Teton River, the mean monthly flows for the period (1998-2011) of record drop precipitously to 12 and 7.4 cfs for August and September, respectively. In fact, at this lowest gage the mean monthly flows have been 0 cfs (dry riverbed) for 50% and 43% of the months of August and September, respectively, during the period of record.

The dewatering of tributary streams and large reaches of the Teton River for irrigation is the greatest problem facing the maintenance of aquatic and fisheries resources in the Teton River basin. Adjudication of water rights in the basin implementing a final decree that recognizes downstream water rights and the work of a water commissioner to administer those rights, has the greatest potential to provide aquatic habitat now absent in the Teton drainage.

FISHING ACCESS

Public access is available throughout the public land in the headwaters area. Downstream, throughout the drainage, there are no public access sites on the Teton River; fisheries resources and habitat (i.e., flows) need to be addressed before it would be warranted to seek improved fishing access. Public access to private lands has usually been allowed with permission. The only FWP access sites are those associated with reservoirs at Bynum Reservoir, Eureka Reservoir, and Upper Eyraud Lake.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Water rights adjudication in the basin and enforcement of a decree will play a critical role in the future of large reaches of the mainstem and tributaries and whether they remain chronically dewatered or once again become perennial streams.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR THE TETON RIVER DRAINAGE

Water	Miles/acres	Species	Origin	Management Type	Management Direction
Teton River - Headwaters to the Discharge from Priest Butte Lake	33 miles	Brook trout, Brown trout, Rainbow trout	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels providing for consumptive use.
		Mountain whitefish	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels .
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and develop instream flows of 35 cfs. Explore strategies to prevent chronic dewatering of the mainstem of the Teton River upstream of Choteau.					
McDonald Creek	8 miles	Brook trout Brown trout Rainbow trout	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels providing for consumptive use.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 10 cfs. Explore strategies to prevent chronic dewatering.					
South Fork Deep Creek	8.8 miles	Brook trout	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels providing for consumptive use.
		Westslope cutthroat trout Rainbow trout	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels providing for consumptive use.
		Westslope cutthroat trout	Wild	Conservation	Maintain and protect populations to reduce extinction risk.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 6.9 cfs. Evaluate potential for greater access.					
North Fork Deep Creek	4 miles	Brook trout	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels providing for consumptive use.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 7.2 cfs. Explore strategies to prevent chronic dewatering.					
Deep Creek	38 miles	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels providing for consumptive use.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 18 cfs. Explore strategies to prevent chronic dewatering.					
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Water	Miles/acres	Species	Origin	Management Type	Management Direction
Spring Creek	13.1 miles	Brook trout	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels providing for consumptive use.
		Rainbow trout	Hatchery/Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels providing for consumptive use.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain habitat and instream flows of 4.5 cfs. Evaluate strategies to prevent chronic dewatering.					
Bynum Reservoir	3,205 acres	Rainbow trout	Hatchery	Put-Grow-Take	Maintain opportunity for catching larger sized fish.
		Kokanee	Hatchery	Put-Grow-Take	Manage as a consumptive fishery.
		Yellow perch	Wild	Family Fishing Water	Provide an opportunity for a fishery not available in other waters in Region 4. Restrict fishing contests incompatible with Family Fishing Water management goals.
		Walleye	Hatchery/Wild	Put-Grow-Take/ General	Evaluate reestablishing a walleye fishery if productivity of existing fisheries decline.
Habitat needs and activities: Maintain a fishery with whatever water levels irrigators maintain in the reservoir.					
Eureka Reservoir	366 acres	Rainbow trout	Hatchery	Put-Grow-Take	Manage as a recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
Habitat needs and activities: Evaluate benefits to anglers of both fish plants and FAS lease under current water level management in the reservoir.					
Teton River - Discharge from Priest Butte Lake to Mouth	151 miles	Blue sucker	Wild	Conservation	Maintain populations within historic levels.
		Channel catfish	Wild	General	Manage as a consumptive fishery.
		Shovelnose sturgeon	Wild	General	Reestablish a recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
		Stonecat	Wild	Conservation	Reestablish a native species fishery.
		Sauger	Wild	Conservation	Reestablish a native species fishery with some consumptive harvest.
		Northern pike	Wild	General	Manage as a consumptive fishery.
Habitat needs and activities: Develop methods to prevent total dewatering of the Lower Teton River.					

Water	Miles/acres	Species	Origin	Management Type	Management Direction
Eyraud Lakes	223 acres	Northern pike, Yellow perch, Largemouth bass	Wild	General	Maintain populations within historic levels for a recreational fishery with consumptive harvest.
Westslope Cutthroat Trout Genetically Unaltered Conservation Population Streams (3 streams)	5.5 miles	Westslope cutthroat trout	Wild	Conservation	Maintain or enhance populations to reduce extinction risk.
Habitat needs and activities: Replicate populations to protect them from extinction.					
Westslope Cutthroat Trout Genetically Altered Streams (7 streams)	22.5 miles	Westslope cutthroat trout & hybrids	Wild	Conservation	Maintain or enhance populations. Allow harvest in robust populations.
Habitat needs and activities: Evaluate potential sites for a major barrier on North Fork Teton River.					

