not compatible with the park's mandate to protect the high quality Henry's Fork trout fishery.

In 1988 the Henry's Fork Foundation, a private organization of fishermen, local businessmen and property owners, proposed to cost-share with the State of Idaho a solution to livestock/fishery conflicts in the park. Within a few months a plan was developed, approved, funded and implemented.

Both sides of the Henry's Fork River were fenced to exclude livestock from streambanks; alternative stock water was available.

Henry's Fork River, 1985. Trampling by livestock and loss of vegetation caused streambanks to slough and lay back. This resulted in loss of important shoreline habitat for juvenile and trophy trout.

The fence was strategically located far enough back from the river to provide generous area for waterfowl nesting and brood rearing, and abundant cover from predators. Additional design considerations included providing adequate loafing area for fishermen, birders and picnickers, and minimizing visual obtrusiveness of the fence from the river.

The fence eliminated all sources of conflict that had severely limited and threatened to end livestock grazing on the park. It provided park managers the option of capitalizing on the significant revenue potential for increasing grazing on virtually all of the 2,500 acres available to livestock.

■ Drastically reducing both the number of livestock and the grazing season were not sufficient to achieve riparian management objectives on Harriman State Park.

■ Innovative, practical solutions were possible even when extremely high riparian and stream resource values appeared to be irreconcilable with livestock grazing.

■ Private and public cost-sharing and win-win solutions, facilitated quick, efficient riparian protection. On the Harriman East site, the solution was devised and implemented almost immediately due to cooperation of the livestock grazing permittee.

■ Livestock grazing on these park lands almost certainly would have been eliminated if riparian conflicts had not been speedily resolved. The solutions not only maintained livestock grazing, but allowed it to increase. Nonetheless, some livestock interests strenuously opposed fencing to protect Henry's Fork streambanks from the effects of livestock grazing.

Slightly different spot, 1988. A good grazing strategy encourages shoreline vegetation and more vertical streambanks. Some sites take much longer to show major change than others. Here the growing season is short and the winters are severe. Because Henry's Fork flow and sediment load are controlled by an upstream reservoir, streambank building is a slow process.