

# Outlet

## Important Dates

- > January 10, 2018—Early Registration for MTAFS annual meeting ends
- > January 10, 2018—Room block at Copper King Hotel ends
- > January 19, 2018— Final Registration ends for MTAFS annual meeting
- > January 30—February 2—51st annual Montana Chapter American Fisheries Society Meeting in Butte, MT
- > May 21-24- 43rd annual Western Division American Fisheries Society Meeting in Anchorage, AK



Amber Steed - Montana Chapter AFS President

## PRESIDENTS HOOK AMBER STEED

Welcome to 2018 – a new year, filled with potential and opportunity. How will you spend your days and months ahead? We all may define a good day or year differently, but I am partial to the Dalai Lama’s view, “*Old friends pass away, new friends appear. It is just like the days. An old day passes, a new day arrives. The important thing is to make it meaningful: a meaningful friend – or a meaningful day.*”

What does the Montana Chapter of AFS mean to you? For me, it has provided a community of peers and friends that have taught and inspired me for more than a decade. It has allowed me to both learn and share about many fisheries topics, stepping outside of my northwest Montana focus for at least a few days each year.

Our impact on the world depends so much on the relationships we foster with each other, a reality captured by our upcoming MTAFS meeting theme: “Management across jurisdictional boundaries: working together to get the big and small jobs done”. Our President Elect Brian Ertel and others have worked hard to bring us together this year in historic Butte, America. Many thanks to him and all who make these annual gatherings possible. What’s more, we have the privilege of welcoming Brian Missildine (President, Western Division

AFS) and Jesse Trushenski (President Elect, AFS) to our meeting this year. Please be sure to introduce yourself to them and engage on issues important to you.

We are a Chapter of a broader Society – AFS – much like Montana is a part of the United States. Yet many of us find our AFS connections locally and may not always see the value in that wider network. It was recognized back in 1996 that we needed to engage more fisheries professionals in Montana through our Chapter, and the “Affiliate” membership was born. With lower dues and no voting privileges, this new recruiting tool served to extend our local reach while retaining our identity as a Chapter of a larger Society through our “Active” (national AFS and MTAFS) members. Unfortunately, we wouldn’t exist as a Chapter if we didn’t have Active members in our ranks. A recent survey was sent out to gauge your opinion about the existence of Affiliate membership, its associated costs, and membership trends. The results of this survey will be shared at our business meeting on February 1 in Butte, lending insight to a discussion about our membership options. While we will not be voting on whether to keep this membership type or to change associated dues in Butte, we will join in a conver-

sation intended to inform where we go in the future.

Another opportunity to share your voice at our business meeting will revolve around proposed amendments to our Chapter Bylaws intended to accommodate electronic voting (e-voting). You should have received the proposed changes on January 2, which will also be posted to our MTAFS website (<https://units.fisheries.org/montana/>) and shared again at our Chapter meeting. The mechanism of e-voting would likely come through Survey Monkey, which we recently used at no cost through the national AFS account.

In closing, I hope you find 2018 to be a more positive and meaningful year than any before it. Thank you for your dedication to the aquatic resources of our great state and to the collective advancement of sound research, management, and conservation achieved through your engagement with MTAFS. I look forward to seeing you in Butte!

## Inside this issue:

Montana Chapter AFS News and Current Issues	2
Remembering Andy Sheldon	2
Pallid Sturgeon Larval Drift and Dispersal	3
Tag Your It	3
Copper—Crow Bull Trout	4
Fish Talk	5
OverWhich Creek Fish Removal	5
Some Things I learned	6

**“Make it meaningful:  
a meaningful friend—  
or a meaningful day”**  
**- Dalai Lama**

### Montana Chapter AFS news – Allowance of Electronic Voting *excom*

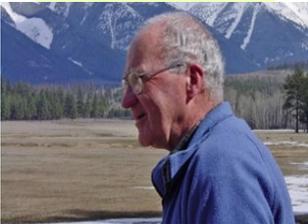
Our bylaws may only be amended by a 2/3 majority of active members choosing to vote, provided that the proposed changes have been circulated for 30 days or more. We must receive approval by AFS's Constitutional Consultant for conformity with the Society's constitution, rules, and procedures. We have both distributed the proposed amendments in time and have completed this second step. Finally, Chapter-approved amendments will take effect when we receive written notice of approval by the AFS Governing Board.

The proposed MTAFS Bylaws amendments would allow membership to electronically vote (e-vote), with guidelines very similar to the mail-in ballot. The intention of this change is to allow time during annual business meetings for discussion of issues and for all active members – the only MTAFS members currently allowed to vote – the chance to vote on Chapter business, whether they attend Chapter meetings or not. Survey Monkey would be used to administer e-voting. **Pros** include 1) Allowing Active MTAFS members who are absent from the annual business meeting to vote on

Chapter matters. 2) Providing more time during annual MTAFS business meetings for discussion of issues rather than on voting and associated procedures. 3) Ensuring that only Active Chapter members vote on Chapter business. **Cons** include 1) Not allowing sufficient discussion prior to membership voting. 2) leading to confusion over when a quorum is reached or if non-respondents are considered abstaining from voting. 3) Email notifications not reaching all Active Chapter members (i.e., go to spam/junk mail folders).

**“The intention of this change is to allow time during annual business meetings for discussion of issues and for all active members the chance to vote on chapter business, whether they attend chapter meetings or not.”**

### In Memory of Dr. Andy Sheldon *Lisa Eby*



Dr. Andy Sheldon

Dr. Andy Sheldon joined the faculty at the University of Montana in 1969 and retired in 2003. As an Emeritus Professor, he continued to work on research projects, publish on stonefly distribution and ecology, and collaborate with colleagues until his recent death. Andy was an accomplished, dedicated, and demanding teacher who challenged and engaged students intellectually, balanced theory and empirical studies, and introduced historical perspective as well as the latest ideas and innovations in a discipline. He possessed an encyclopedic knowledge of the

entire field of ecology and evolution from a voracious appetite for learning, which he shared graciously with students and peers. Many zoology, biology, and wildlife biology students and faculty gained from his careful, encouraging, and firm mentoring. One of his many important legacies is the large number of his students who are making their own contributions as university faculty, aquatic biologists, fisheries managers, and ecological consultants. Andy's research addressed issues in an impressive array of disciplines including aquatic ecology, fisheries biology, inver-

tebrate biology, conservation biology, community ecology, biogeography, quantitative analysis, and limnology. His prodigious knowledge of the scientific literature and unbridled love of streams, earned him the affection and respect of those who have worked with him. Andy was recognized for his contributions to the fisheries profession by being awarded the Distinguished Teaching Award from UM and the Career Achievement Award from the MT American Fisheries Society, both in 2003.

### Montana Chapter AFS Current Issue— Membership at the Affiliate Level *Marc Terrazas*

Membership and participation in a professional society is common across many disciplines, and the backing of a national organization can be invaluable when dealing with contentious issues (e.g. Intake Dam). The Chapter also provides a platform to recognize the outstanding work of many individuals within our field. Attendance at MTAFS is voluntary and should be considered a privilege, largely sanctioned by our employers. Most attendees have employers who pay the

cost of registration, travel, work time (professional development), and hotels. Attendance at MTAFS meetings will almost always cost employers more than 10x the cost of national membership and 50x the cost of current affiliate membership. **Pros:** The Affiliate membership was implemented in 1996 at \$20, and is still \$20 (19% of the cost of national membership plus Chapter dues in 2018). This membership type was created to increase participation, with the understanding that

Affiliate members would be able to attend Chapter functions but not vote on Chapter business, or serve on the Executive Committee or as Committee Chairs. **Cons:** The differential price structure has been unfair to national members who are required to maintain the existence of the Chapter and is a deterrent to national participation. The lower cost structure/lack of payment, besides being unfair to national members, has been harmful to the financial well being of the chapter and the lost income reduces our ability to fund

projects, enhance education, and to benefit our members and mission. Since Affiliate members are not recognized by the parent Society, our membership appears relatively small (only Mexico, AZ/NM, and sometimes Utah are smaller in the Western Division). A larger recognized membership will give the Chapter a stronger voice when we support or oppose issues such as Intake, Pebble Mine, Rock Creek Mine, etc.

### Pallid Sturgeon Larval Drift and Dispersal; Why does It Matter *Brian Marotz and Marc Lorang*

Natural reproduction of endangered pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*) virtually ceased in Montana after dam construction and onset of flow regulation. Although spawning attempts in the Missouri River system apparently occur annually, questions remain about which factors are causing loss of natural recruitment. Hatchery releases at age 1 or older have survived and the oldest specimens are now reaching maturity. Clearly, high mortality during the first year is a factor. It is hypothesized that high mortality occurs between the fertilized egg stage and when larvae absorb their yolk sac and begin feeding exogenously. Previous experiments documented free embryos drift speed with <1% recapture success. Results were interpreted to conclude that larvae might not have sufficient drift distance to develop and residualize in the river before being flushed into Sakakawea Reservoir.

In June 2016, nearly 700,000 free-embryo pallid sturgeon were released into the Missouri River to recapture drifting embryos downstream to document their drift speed and dispersal. Unfortunately, only two embryos were recovered beyond the first netting station downstream. Low recapture rates were expected due to the rapid dispersal of drifters and the small ratio of net aperture to

channel cross-sectional area. Consequently, net captures could not account for over 99% of the drifters, and the fate of the slowest drifting free-embryos remains unverified.

Freshwater Map measured Missouri River bathymetry and the hydraulic forces controlling particle drift throughout the 338 -km study reach (Marotz and Lorang 2017). Our goal was to calculate drift speed and dispersion based on empirical 3D measurements, water velocity, and current direction. Bathymetric mapping revealed complex channel forms where the thalweg is discontinuous and often abruptly changes position across the channel. This raised questions about the potential for volitional migration, where larvae might actively seek the fastest currents. Unlike passively drifting particles, live free-embryos swim in short bursts, apparently randomly, so they can resuspend and continue downstream, and motility increases with larval development. Flow measurements revealed that water velocities throughout most of the river channel exceed the swimming ability of embryos and larvae, except when they drift into low-velocity areas. The possibility that drifting larvae can detect and maneuver toward faster currents seems remote, given that the thalweg might be hundreds of meters away from their

drift path. Base maps of bathymetry, 3D velocities and current directions were used to conduct 4000 drift simulations at the steady river discharge observed during the June 2016 survey. We examined drift speed and drift paths near the bottom (<0.5 m) and throughout the entire water column. Results showed that the fastest 10% of drifting particles could reach Sakakawea Reservoir from the release location in 6.56 days. However, this speed was only possible when drifters remained in the fastest velocities of the thalweg for the entire distance. Over 90% of simulated drift paths flushed from the thalweg into low velocity waters, where about half stalled along river margins, islands, eddies and channel bars, increasing river residence time. Rapid dispersal was apparent in drift simulations and corroborated by a USGS dye injection test. Locations where drifters stall were mapped from the release site to the headwaters of Sakakawea Reservoir. Simulations revealed that the fastest drifters in the bottom boundary layer would not reach Sakakawea Reservoir for 31 days, which is ample river residence time for larval development. These results indicate that if spawning occurs near the release location downstream of Fort Peck Dam, drift duration is not a factor limiting Pallid Sturgeon recruitment.



Pallid Sturgeon free-embryo

**“If spawning occurs near the release location downstream of Fort Peck Dam, drift duration is not a factor limiting Pallid Sturgeon recruitment”**

**FOLLOW  
YOUR  
PASSION**



#### Tag Your It *Steve Dalbey*

I had supper last night with a very good friend that had moved away and who I have not seen in some time. I grilled a fat lake trout and we drank a few beers. It was a very pleasant evening. I was shocked when Tim informed me that he just submitted his letter of resignation letter to the telecom company where he has been employed for nearly 20 years. Tim is one of the smartest people I know and has played his cards in life ex-

tremely well. Why?, what's next?, are there health or family issues?, is he financially prepared?

As I mentioned, Tim is bright, broadly respected and hard working so my fears were a bit feigned. But still, why would someone end a very successful career at a relatively young age? At 46 he had made some money, invested well and was ready for a new challenge and in his words, “ready to give something

back”. He informed me that he had been accepted into Law School and hoped to practice Elder law. He had seen enough examples of elderly Americans being taken advantage of and wanted to do something about it. He was also very excited about the challenges that this next chapter will bring. I had a tough time getting to sleep after he left as my thoughts were focused on the concept of following your pas-

**Tag Your It** continued from previous page

sion regardless of the costs in life. Hopefully everyone reading this is having similar thoughts, we all entered the Fisheries field because of our passion for the resource. Not many professionals can make that claim. However, there is a second component to this line of thinking - that passions can change. What makes Tim's story so cool is that he maintained an awareness of his passions and was alert enough to recognize and act. He wasn't going to be a slave to the company, grind it out for 30 years but rather had prepared for this and made it reality.

We have the best jobs in the world! We get paid to work with fish! That's enough for most of us to put in long hours and sacrifice. We are fortunate to have found a field where we can exercise our passion and find meaning in the time we dedicate. However, I encourage you all to keep an eye on current ideas, new fields, new experiences, new challenges and opportunities to pursue. By no means am I advocating that you consider a new career outside of fisheries. Tim's example is to be aware, challenge yourself and maintain that passion for fisheries. If that

passion has waned find and develop opportunities where you are able to continue to be fulfilled.

Tag your it....**Dave Yerk****Copper—Crow Bull Trout** *by Jason Blakney*

Prospect Creek juvenile Bull Trout

The upper Prospect Creek watershed represents one of the few areas in the lower Clark Fork River drainage in Montana where an entirely native fish community exists. Significant portions of Prospect Creek and the lower reaches of many of its tributaries experience natural intermittency during low flow periods. This stream intermittency is associated with the underlying geology of the area and has thus far protected headwater drainages from the colonization of non-native salmonids. Bull Trout occur in three streams in the upper watershed; Crow Creek, Cooper Gulch, and the upper mainstem of Prospect Creek. Most Bull Trout in these streams exhibit a resident life history, where individuals carry out their entire life cycle in just a few miles of stream. Genetic tools and PIT tag technology have documented limited seasonal connectivity between these populations during high water periods.

In 2016 and 2017, we studied two adjacent streams with differing levels of Bull Trout abundance. Redd counts and electrofishing surveys indicate that Bull Trout are relatively common in Cooper Gulch, while

the species occurs at lower abundances in Crow Creek. These streams are cosmetically similar in discharge, temperature, anthropogenic impacts and the amount of occupied habitat. One goal of this project was to compare habitat variables between the two streams to understand the differences in abundance. The second goal was to determine if the Crow Creek population is self-sustaining or if the stream is capable of supporting an independent population. To address this question, we used genetic analyses, PIT tagged fish and quantified habitat variables important to the species across their life cycle. This research will be applied to future restoration and conservation efforts.

Over the two-year study period, Bull Trout were documented at 14 of 20 sites sampled in Crow Creek and at all 10 sites sampled in Cooper Gulch. Westslope Cutthroat Trout were found at all sites in both streams

and Cedar Sculpin were noted at 19 of 20 sites in Crow Creek but were not found to occur in Cooper Gulch. Stream discharge, substrate, canopy cover, wetted width, bank full width, pool/riffle frequency and area, large woody debris and undercut banks were quantified at each electrofishing site along with fish abundance. Stream temperature data was recorded at six sites in Crow Creek and five sites in Cooper Gulch. Winter water temperature data collected will help assess groundwater influence, which in turn will help better understand spawning potential in both streams. Streambed core samples were collected to evaluate levels of fine sediment in spawning gravels.



**“In all the years I have worked in the field, I have interacted with so many great people that are passionate about what they do”**

**Fish Talk featuring Wade Fredenberg Sam Bourret**

**Outlet:** *What is one of your favorite moments with MTAFS?*

**WF:** I really enjoyed the last meeting celebrating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of MTAFS. I was very excited to spend time with some of my mentors. I was fortunate enough to get a couple of awards with AFS including my work with the outreach section and the career achievement award. I have many more highlights than I do lowlights with AFS.

**Outlet:** *What aspect of the profession most intrigues you?*

**WF:** From the time I was 8 years old when I first started playing with fish I have been enamored

with different species, the environment they live in, and how they persist. More recently I have been most interested in native species, how they have been here for 10,000 years, and how to conserve them into the future. In all the years I have worked in the field, I have interacted with so many great people that are passionate about what they do, it has been really fun to interact and share information.

**Outlet:** *How did you get involved in Bull Trout conservation?*

**WF:** I developed a deep appreciation for the species, being born and raised in the Flathead Valley fishing for them. When my ca-

reer brought me back to the valley 26 years ago, I was first working on kokanee restoration on flathead lake, but because the ecological services division had a responsibility to protect Bull trout with the listing I was fortunate enough to be here and get involved. I ended up working on the early restoration plans that morphed into the federal listing processes. I brought the technical expertise of the species. **Outlet:** *What are the positive aspects of Bull Trout recovery?*

**WF:** The largest positive out-

come is the research that has occurred that helps us understand many aspects of Bull Trout. The contemporary tools and techniques have increased understanding of the elements that the fish needs to survive. We have a much better understanding of the creature. We have better technologies to deal with problems. I think we need to deploy these contemporary aspects on the ground to restore populations, there is

much work that needs to be done.

**Outlet:** *What piece of advice would you communicate to young fisheries professionals that you wish you were aware of at the start of your career?*

**WF:** Communication is the biggest aspect, and we still struggle with many of our interactions to communicate. From Scientist to scientist, between agencies, and from the fisheries professionals to the public.

People do not understand what fisheries biologists do and think everyone is involved with a hatchery. The public has no idea that there are different agencies with different objectives. We are all in this together, so we need to communicate to the public the things that we agree on that promote the resource and not the things that are contentious.

**“Communication is the biggest aspect, and we still struggle with many of our interactions to communicate.”**

**Overwhich Creek Fish Removal, A Rotenone Project with a Twist Chris Clancey and Mike Jakober**

Collecting fish below Overwhich Falls



“What a waste of time and money, why don’t you do something useful?” said the angler on the other end of the line. For biologists that have been involved with fish removal projects, this is probably a pretty common question. He was calling about our proposal to use rotenone to remove Yellowstone Cutthroat x Westslope Cutthroat hybrids from Overwhich Creek above a 200 foot waterfall. We expected some negative comments, but we also encountered skepticism from some local

conservationists that we could usually count on to support our actions. They were supportive of removing the non-native fish, but the fact that we were going to leave the reach fishless did not sit well with them.

Fish removal projects using rotenone are pretty common in Montana. So, why we are writing about a moderately sized, somewhat routine project, undertaken by Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks and the Bitterroot National Forest in the Bitterroot drainage?

For starters, this is the first one that has been done as part of a native fish conservation strategy in the Missoula region. There are many miles of native fish streams in this area, so trying to pick up a few more is not as critical as in other parts of Montana. East of the Divide, in the Missouri drainage, Westslope Cutthroat Trout are found in 4-6% of their native range.

A close look at the genetic data indicates that most of the streams, but not all, above the

## Overwhich Creek Fish Removal continued from previous page

dam contain pure Westslope Cutthroat Trout. Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout inhabit about 12 miles of Overwhich Creek and tributaries above the falls, which is a beautiful 200 foot sight in a remote corner of the drainage. Visual examination and genetic data indicate that some of those genes are dribbling over the falls into the pure strain fish below. So, we decided to try and remove the fish above the falls. Introgression below the falls is low, so we hoped that once the upstream source is removed, the introgression will decline over time.

The reason we did not stock fish above Overwhich Falls is

easy to explain by answering the question “Why would we re-stock above the falls?” We could not come up with a good answer. How about re-stocking for anglers? Well, the area is pretty remote. There is trail access right along the creek, but it is not a heavily used reach of stream. So fishing pressure is pretty light. How about for Westslope Cutthroat Trout range expansion? As discussed, the reason we are doing the project is to preserve the hundreds of miles of pure Westslope Cutthroat Trout streams in the area. A few more miles is not all that necessary. Third, and maybe most important, it would most

likely have been fishless historically. Even with the fish present, there are quite a few tailed frogs and other amphibians. In this part of Montana, there are not many miles of low gradient stream without fish. So, we decided there should not be fish here for that reason, too. We feel like this is an ecological restoration project above the falls and a fish restoration project below the falls.

In the warmer future, maybe this will be a place where fish have to be stocked to preserve their existence. If that is the case it would probably not be Westslope Cut-

throat Trout at the top of the list. It would probably be Slimy Sculpin or Bull Trout. Could Westslope Cutthroat Trout be part of that mix? Sure, but maybe not. Let’s let future scientists decide that. For now, fishless is the goal.

The first treatment occurred this past August, under the guidance of Pat Clancey and Don Skaar. Another treatment is planned for 2018. Please contact us if you are interested in getting involved.

**“This is an ecological restoration project above the falls”**

## Some Things I learned While Categorizing 47 Years of AFS Presentations (Part 2 of 2) *Wade Fredenberg*

It’s just past our 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary year, so I’d like to reminisce a bit more about the road we’ve traveled together. As you may recall, I previously reported there were a grand total of 1,780 titled presentations given at MTAFS in our first half century and at our Anniversary Party in Missoula I categorized their content. Interestingly, roughly one-third of the presentations (614 to be precise) were focused on a single species or species grouping. Not surprisingly, this was dominated by 462 “trout talks”, but some of Montana’s other iconic families got their share of the action as well.

And the winner of the most-discussed MTAFS species was... the envelope please... Bull Trout, the threatened native apex predator of the Columbia and Saint Mary drainages, with 101 talks. No wonder you all leave the room whenever the subject comes up again. “Bull” may be a double entendre. Swimming close behind the Bull, literally as well as figuratively, was the Westslope Cutthroat Trout, with 81 marks from both sides of the Continental Divide. Other native salmonids of frequent focus at

MTAFS were the iconic Fluvial Arctic Grayling (47) and Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout (42). Mountain Whitefish (7), Redband Trout (6), Pygmy Whitefish (1) and the native Lake Trout (Hudson Bay variety 2) received honorable mention. On the Introduced Salmonid side of the coin, Pacific Salmon (all 5 varieties) were discussed 55 times, largely due to the Western Division Meetings the chapter hosted in 2006 and 2017. Beyond that, introduced Lake Trout led the pack with 52 presentations and our ubiquitous Rainbow Trout (45) and Steelhead (7) got some time on the clock. Most of the Lake Trout talks were focused on how to create their eminent demise, but that’s better than not being mentioned at all amongst a gathering of fish-heads, right? Brook Trout (14), Brown Trout (11), and Kokanee (9) got noticed, but if you took an early bathroom break or failed to heed the post-break “call to order” you probably missed the brief mention of Cisco (2), or Lake Whitefish (1). The Cutthroat cluster (including the natives as well as Snake River, Bonneville, Coastal, Colorado River, Greenback, Lahontan,

and Rio Grande) were the subjects of 15 talks, mostly at the Western Division.

Lest we fail to give the East side its due, I daresay that there have been more Endangered Pallid Sturgeon talks (24) than there are biologists in the State who have had their hands on one of these ancients. Paddlefish (13), Shovelnose Sturgeon (12), Burbot (6), and Kootenai White Sturgeon (5) also graced the podium on repeat occasions. Native Sauger (9) and their Walleye cousins (19) received some scientific interest as did the uber predator Northern Pike (13). The biology of nonnative Black Basses made a rather weak showing (Smallmouth 5, Largemouth 2) despite having an increasingly rabid popularity in angling circles.

And what of the Dickie-Fish you may wonder? A couple of iconic presenters have nearly singlehandedly put Sculpins (6) on our radar. Most of our native minnows, from Northern Pikeminnow, Hybrid Dace, Longnose Dace, Brassy Minnow, Pearl Dace, Sturgeon and Sick-lefin Chub have had the scientific impact of a Trumpian Tweet (i.e., here today....vanished

tomorrow). The same fate has befallen our native suckers (e.g., White, Blue, Longnose, Largescale, Mountain, and River Carpsucker), Goldeye, Freshwater Drum, and Catfish (Channel and Stonecat) who were mentioned once or twice, but then cruelly thrown up on the bank or systematically turned into cut bait.

So, to future generations of Montana Fishery Scientists, I say to you quoting Shakespeare: “All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances, and one man in his time plays many parts.” Despite our star-studded history over the last 50 years, there are still native species waiting to be put in the glare of the MTAFS spotlight. Who amongst you wants to go down in Montana AFS piscatorial history as “The Man on a (Bigmouth or Smallmouth) Buf-falo”? Who amongst us will become the “Queen of the (Emerald, Redside, or Sand) Shiners”? There are Darters, Gar, Dace, and Chubs that have never seen the glare of the MTAFS spotlight! Go out and discover!

## Montana Chapter of the American Fisheries Society

The Montana Chapter of the American Fisheries Society was chartered in 1967. Among its objectives are conservation, development, and wise utilization of the fisheries; promotion of the educational, scientific, and technological development and advancement of all branches of fisheries science and practice; and exchange and dissemination of knowledge about fish, fisheries, and related subjects.



The Montana Chapter of AFS is happy to announce the launch of our new website.

<https://units.fisheries.org/montana>

Some of the things you can do on the new website include:

- Post MTAFS chapter events and view an event calendar
- View fish related job opportunities and post job announcements.
- Keep up on chapter, local, and national news
- View past editions of The Outlet newsletter
- Apply for awards and scholarships
- Find information about the annual meeting

If you have any suggestions for news stories, favorite photos, or other content you would like to see added to the site, please send them to

[nathan.cook.mt.fwp@gmail.com](mailto:nathan.cook.mt.fwp@gmail.com).

Photos will periodically be added to the rotating banner on the homepage. MTAFS members, please consider this to be *your* website! This site will be as engaging and up to date as our members make it.

## Your Chapter's Excom and Committee Chairs

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