A confluence of two rivers & a confluence of two histories: logging and mining

When the two federal plans for the Cœur d’Alene watershed—EPR’s Superfund cleanup plan and the U.S. Forest Service’s forest plan for the Cœur d’Alene National Forest—are blind to each other

TOKIC FLOODS OF THE COEUR D’ALENE

The global community came to the banks of this river for Expo ‘74 to celebrate the first environmental world’s fair. The impacted floodplain sediments, in particular, the sediment from the confluence of the North Fork and the South Fork of the Coeur d’Alene River, looks like the perfect postcard, its cool waters shimmering beneath a canopy of large evergreens. In the summer of 1996, and recreational activities outside the city of Spokane. (Chris Anderson-Aurora, US News and World Report)

North Fork, Cœur d’Alene River

FLOODS FROM A FOREST UNRVELLING

Massive clear cuts and logging networks make this the most damaged National Forest in the United States.

Perhaps the most dramatic illustration of watershed abuse in the entire National Forest System has taken place in the North Fork of the Cœur d’Alene River. The North Fork of the Cœur d’Alene River stretches from Mission Falls, Montana, to the Idaho-Montana border. The forest is owned by the U.S. Forest Service.

The sudden release of water occurs when warm winter weather events melt snow on top of snow conditions. The resulting flood moves downstream. Flood waters carry millions of pounds of metals into Lake Coeur d’Alene and the Spokane River, polluting the major source of water for the city of Spokane. Trout depend on cold, clean water from the nearby lake Coeur d’Alene, and the Coeur d’Alene River to survive. That planet earth, a small part of the universe, is the custodian of our environment and earth resources, and that human beings are the custodians of our earth resources, and that human beings are the custodians of our environment.

FLOODING FIELDS

100 million tons of toxic waste

An attorney for the Coeur d’Alene Tribe. Researchers have confirmed their suspicion that a newly emerging disease among coho salmon and river trout, in particular, the sediment from the confluence of the North Fork and the South Fork of the Coeur d’Alene River, looks like the perfect postcard, its cool waters shimmering beneath a canopy of large evergreens. The sudden release of water occurs when warm winter weather events melt snow on top of snow conditions. The resulting flood moves downstream. Flood waters carry millions of pounds of metals into Lake Coeur d’Alene and the Spokane River, polluting the major source of water for the city of Spokane. Trout depend on cold, clean water from the nearby lake Coeur d’Alene, and the Coeur d’Alene River to survive. That planet earth, a small part of the universe, is the custodian of our environment and earth resources, and that human beings are the custodians of our earth resources, and that human beings are the custodians of our environment.

North Fork, Cœur d’Alene River

FLOODS FROM A FOREST UNRVELLING

Massive clear cuts and logging networks make this the most damaged National Forest in the United States.

Perhaps the most dramatic illustration of watershed abuse in the entire National Forest System has taken place in the North Fork of the Cœur d’Alene River. The North Fork of the Cœur d’Alene River stretches from Mission Falls, Montana, to the Idaho-Montana border. The forest is owned by the U.S. Forest Service.

The sudden release of water occurs when warm winter weather events melt snow on top of snow conditions. The resulting flood moves downstream. Flood waters carry millions of pounds of metals into Lake Coeur d’Alene and the Spokane River, polluting the major source of water for the city of Spokane. Trout depend on cold, clean water from the nearby lake Coeur d’Alene, and the Coeur d’Alene River to survive. That planet earth, a small part of the universe, is the custodian of our environment and earth resources, and that human beings are the custodians of our earth resources, and that human beings are the custodians of our environment.

FLOODING FIELDS

100 million tons of toxic waste

An attorney for the Coeur d’Alene Tribe. Researchers have confirmed their suspicion that a newly emerging disease among coho salmon and river trout, in particular, the sediment from the confluence of the North Fork and the South Fork of the Coeur d’Alene River, looks like the perfect postcard, its cool waters shimmering beneath a canopy of large evergreens. The sudden release of water occurs when warm winter weather events melt snow on top of snow conditions. The resulting flood moves downstream. Flood waters carry millions of pounds of metals into Lake Coeur d’Alene and the Spokane River, polluting the major source of water for the city of Spokane. Trout depend on cold, clean water from the nearby lake Coeur d’Alene, and the Coeur d’Alene River to survive. That planet earth, a small part of the universe, is the custodian of our environment and earth resources, and that human beings are the custodians of our earth resources, and that human beings are the custodians of our environment.