

Wyoming
Aquatic Invasive Species
Watercraft Inspection
and
Monitoring Summary
2012



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Alcova Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Alcova Reservoir from May 20 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 2,270 watercraft inspections were conducted over 63 days. This included 2,225 standard inspections and 45 exit inspections. A total of 1,526 individual boaters were contacted at Alcova Reservoir during 2012. Seven high risk inspections were conducted and four standing water decontaminations were conducted. The majority of the standing water decontaminations were motor flushes on watercraft last used out of state (Colorado, New Mexico and Texas). One standing water decontamination was conducted on a watercraft last used in an infested water (Pueblo Reservoir, CO) with standing water.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to three watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at Alcova Reservoir and 10 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Of those seals removed from watercraft, the greatest number were issued from Colorado (8) followed by Wyoming (2).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (91.5%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Alcova Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Alcova Reservoir was 936.5 hours, for an average of 2.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00am through 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the June 24th weekend, the weekend preceding the 4th of July holiday weekend (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (95.8%), with very little non-motorized use (4.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (43.0%), followed by personal watercraft (27.9%), outboard (23.6%) and inboard (5.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (93.2%) than by nonresident boaters (6.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado, Montana, California and Iowa (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 74.7% were inspected one-time, while 25.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 11 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been to Alcova Reservoir, WY (80.6%), followed by Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (8.9%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.6%), North Platte River, WY (1.0%), and Boysen Reservoir, WY (0.8%). Boaters indicated they had been to 58 different waters in 16 states, of those states Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana and Nebraska received the highest visitation. Of those waters, 7 are infested with invasive mussels and include Grand Lake, CO; Lake Granby, CO; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Mead, NV; and the Missouri River, SD. Overall, 3.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (82.6%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority (72.7%) of watercraft coming from infested waters had been out of the water for more than 30 days upon visiting the check station at Alcova Reservoir. Only two of the seven infested waters listed above (Grand Lake, CO and Pueblo Reservoir, CO) had been visited within 30 days of visiting the Alcova check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Alcova Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Alcova Reservoir.

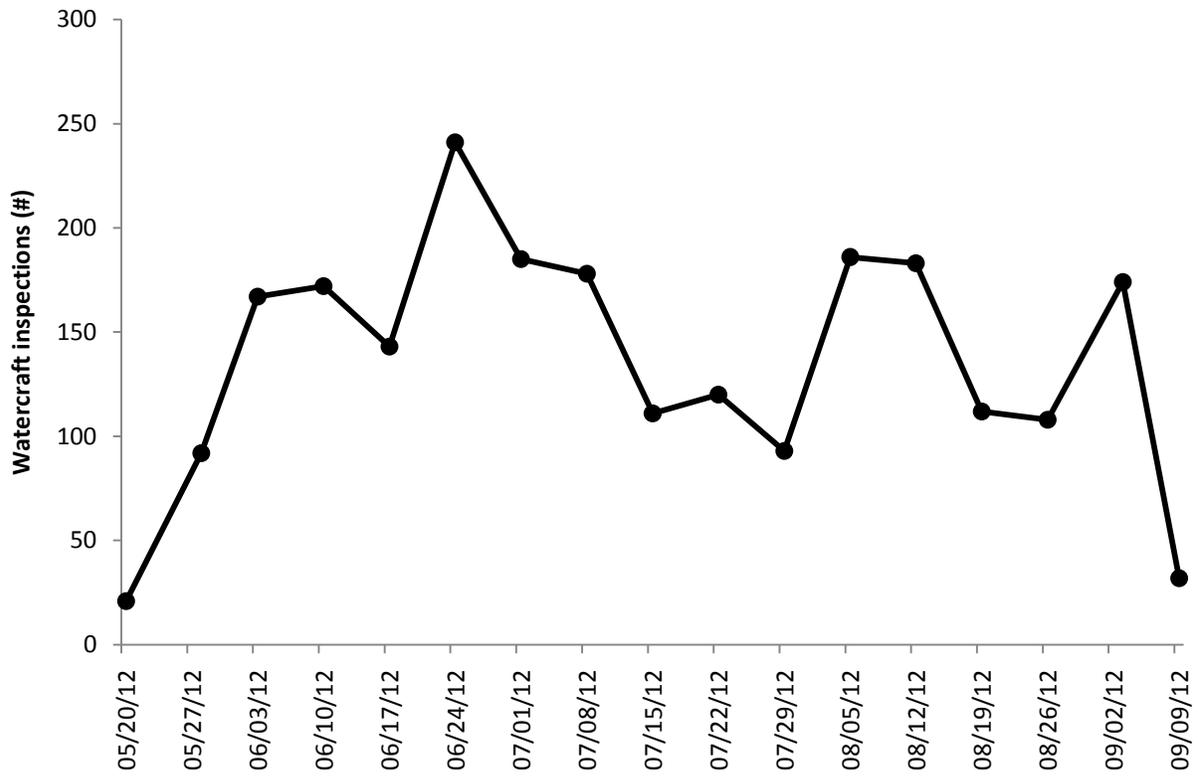


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Alcova Reservoir during 2012.

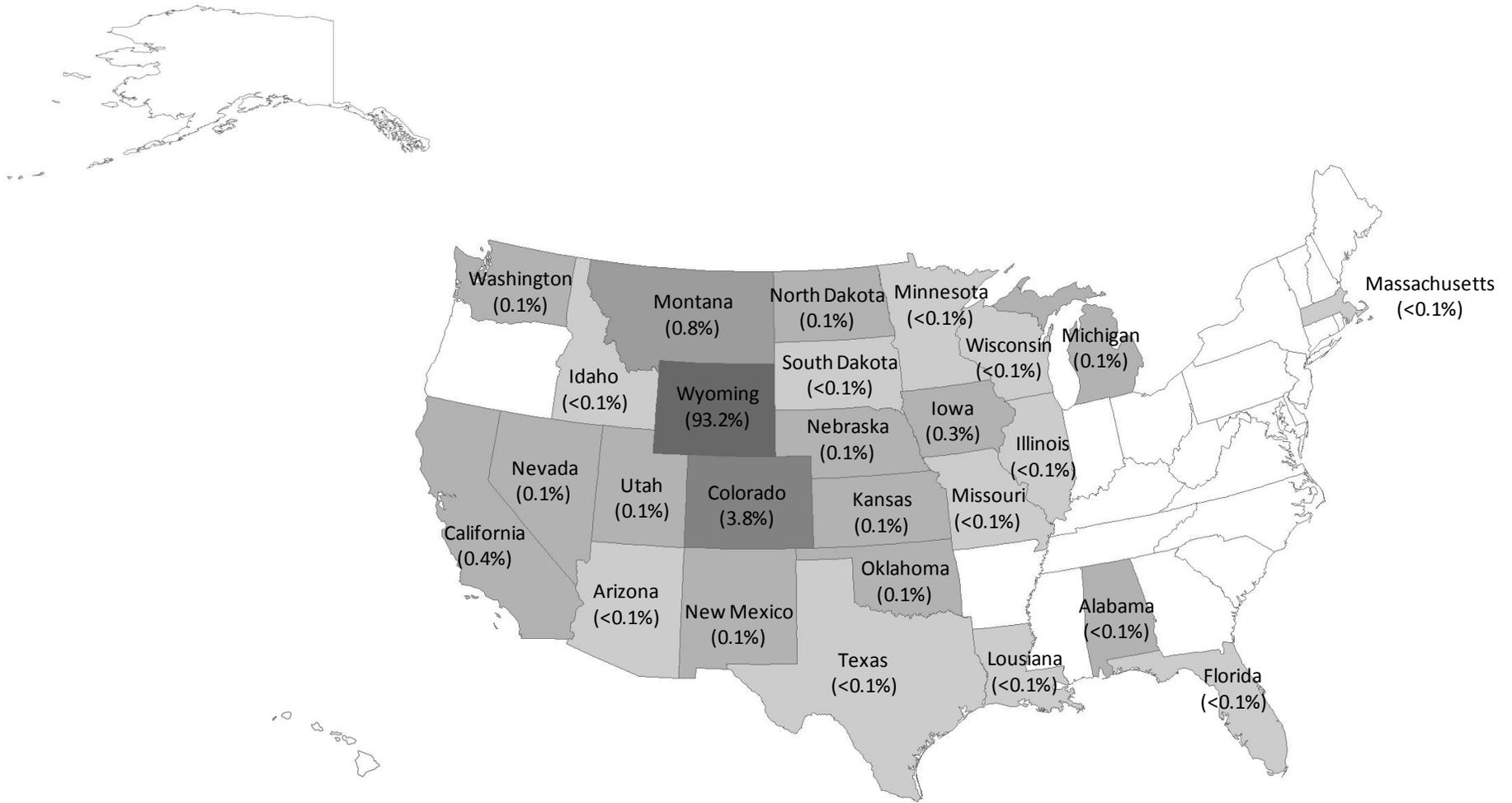


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Alcova Reservoir during 2012.

Glendo Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Glendo Reservoir from May 18 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 3,252 watercraft inspections were conducted over 65 days. This included 3,167 standard inspections and 85 exit inspections. A total of 2,338 individual boaters were contacted at Glendo Reservoir during 2012. For the majority of the season the check station was located at the Wiskey Entrance Fee Booth at the park. The last couple weekends of the season, including Labor Day Weekend, the check station was moved into the Town of Glendo at the intersection of A Street (primary road after exiting I25) and Yellowstone Highway.

In 2012, 52 high risk inspections were conducted and 35 decontaminations. The majority of decontaminations (21) were standing water decontaminations performed on watercraft with standing water from out of state or in an infested state (Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada and South Dakota). There were 14 standing water decontaminations conducted on watercraft last used in an infested water with standing water (Lake Havasu, AZ; Jumbo Reservoir, CO; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Granby, CO; Lake Lida, MN; Lake Mille Lacs, MN and Lake of the Ozarks, MO).

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 18 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at Glendo Reservoir and 142 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Of those seals removed from watercraft, the greatest number were issued from Colorado (135) followed by Wyoming (7).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (79.1%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Glendo Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Glendo Reservoir was 1,821 hours, for an average of 1.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred over the June 10th weekend (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (95.5%), with very little non-motorized use (4.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (43.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (32.7%), personal watercraft (17.1%), and inboard (6.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (62.1%) than by nonresident boaters (37.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 80.2% were inspected one-time, while 19.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected 2 times; the most was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 15 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been to Glendo Reservoir, WY (62.7%) followed by Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (3.5%), Alcova Reservoir, WY (3.3%), Boyd Lake, CO (3.1%), Chatfield Reservoir, CO (2.5%), Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (2.5%) and Cherry Creek Reservoir, CO (2.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 136 different waters in 24 states and Canada, of those states Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota received the highest visitation. Of those waters, 12 are infested with invasive mussels and include Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Jumbo Reservoir, CO; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Missouri River; Lake Mille Lacs, MN; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Lake Michigan, MI; Lake Havasu, AZ; Grand Lake, CO; Lake Granby, CO; Shadow Mountain Reservoir, CO and Kentucky Lake, KY. Overall, 22.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (84.1%) had launched on another water within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (72.2%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. A little over a quarter (27.8%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Glendo Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September and October of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Glendo Reservoir.

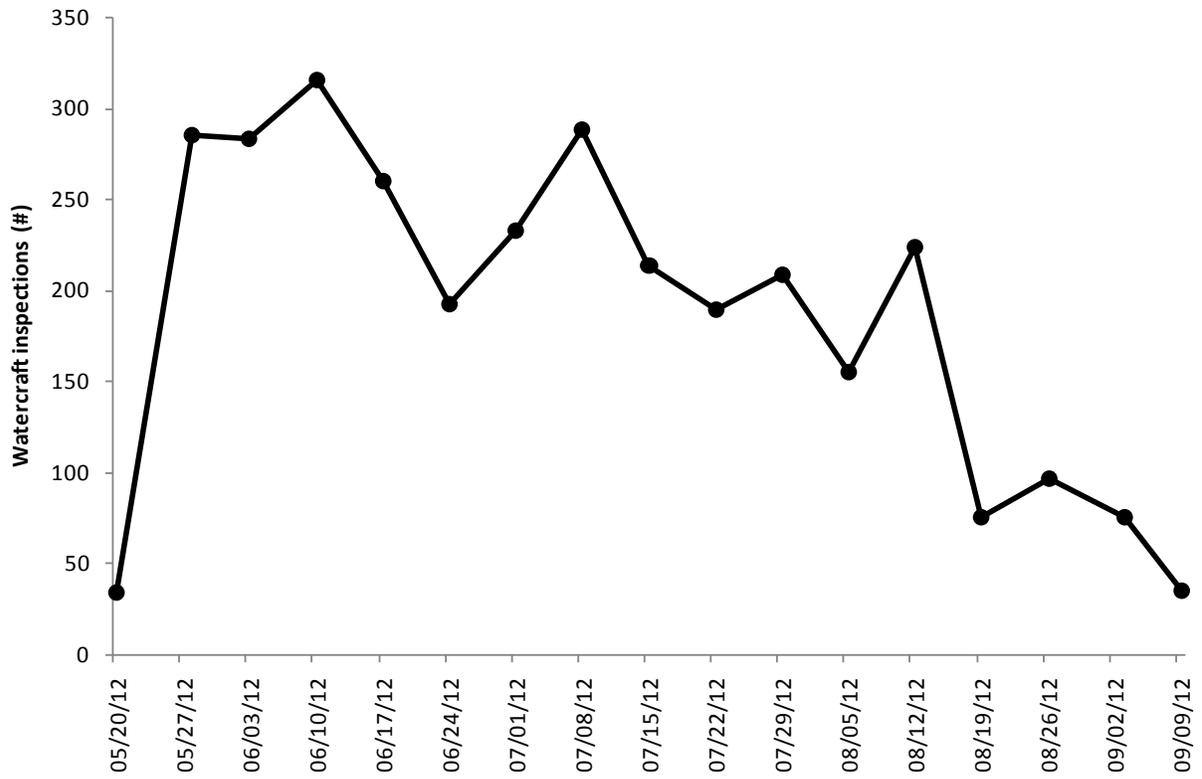


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Glendo Reservoir during 2012.

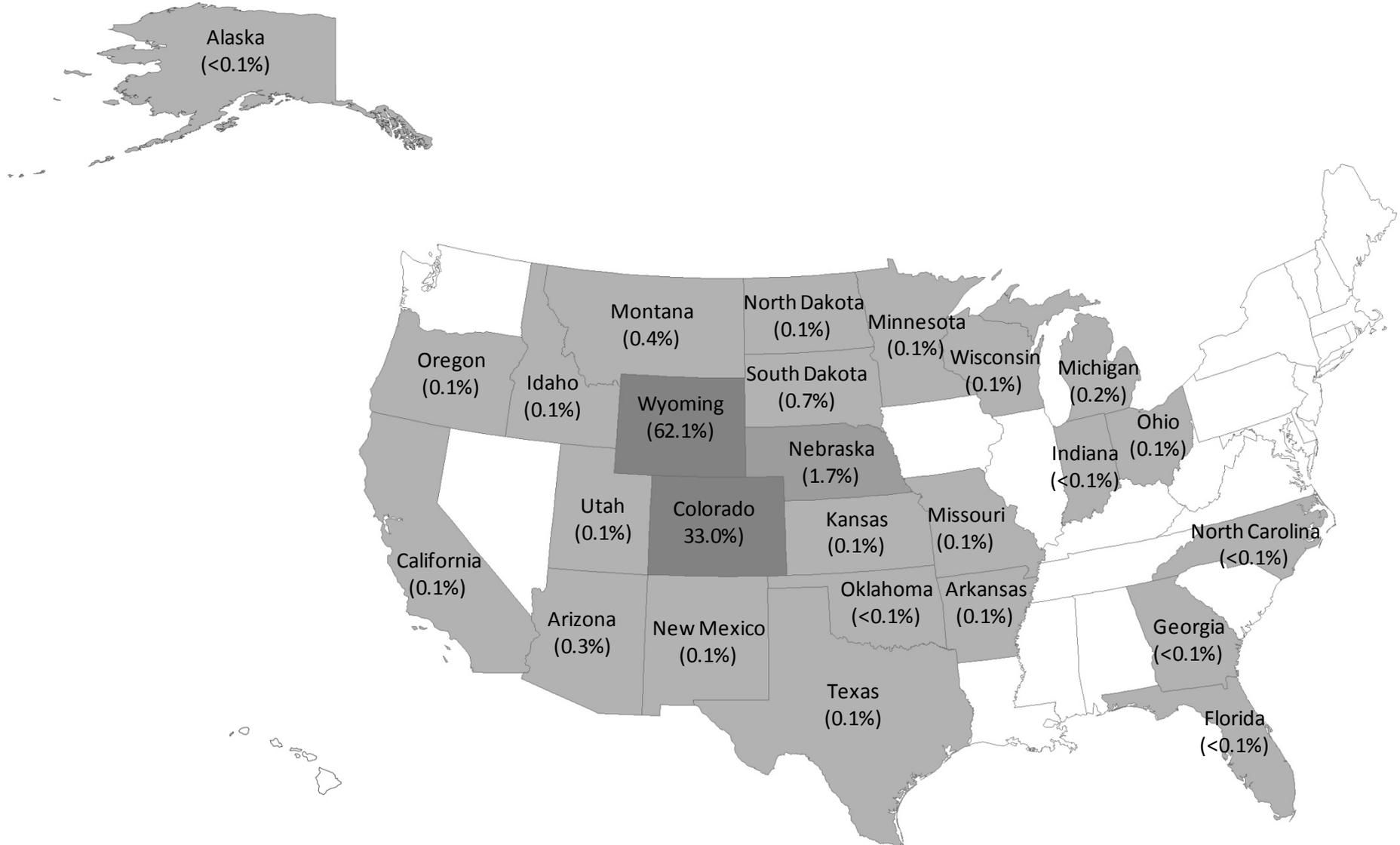


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Glendo Reservoir during 2012.

Guernsey Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Guernsey Reservoir from May 25 through September 3, 2012. During that period, 880 watercraft inspections were conducted over 38 days. This included 849 standard inspections and 31 exit inspections. A total of 660 individual boaters were contacted at Guernsey Reservoir during 2012. There were 9 high risk inspections conducted and 2 standing water decontaminations on watercraft last used in an infested water with standing water present.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 21 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 29 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Seals removed from watercraft were issued from Colorado (17) and Wyoming (12).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (79.9%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Guernsey Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Guernsey Reservoir were 619 hours, for an average of 1.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 1:00pm. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred over the July 4th holiday weekend (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.9%), with very minimal non-motorized use (2.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (41.2%), followed by personal watercraft (28.4%), inboard (16.2%), and outboard (12.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident

boaters was greater (63.6%) than by nonresident boaters (36.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 75.5% were inspected one-time, while 24.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 8 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Guernsey Reservoir (61.3%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (9.9%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (4.4%), Boyd Lake, CO (2.9%), Cherry Creek Reservoir, CO (2.8%), and Chatfield Reservoir, CO (2.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 41 different waters in 9 states; of those states Colorado, Nebraska, and Utah received the highest visitation. Of those waters last visited, five are infested or potentially infested with invasive mussels and include Lake Havasu, AZ; Grand Lake and Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake of the Ozarks, MO, and the Tennessee River, TN. Overall, 17.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (76.7%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (75.0%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. However, some (25.0%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had *not* launched within 30 days of using that infested water.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Guernsey Reservoir was not conducted by in 2012 due to draining of the reservoir.

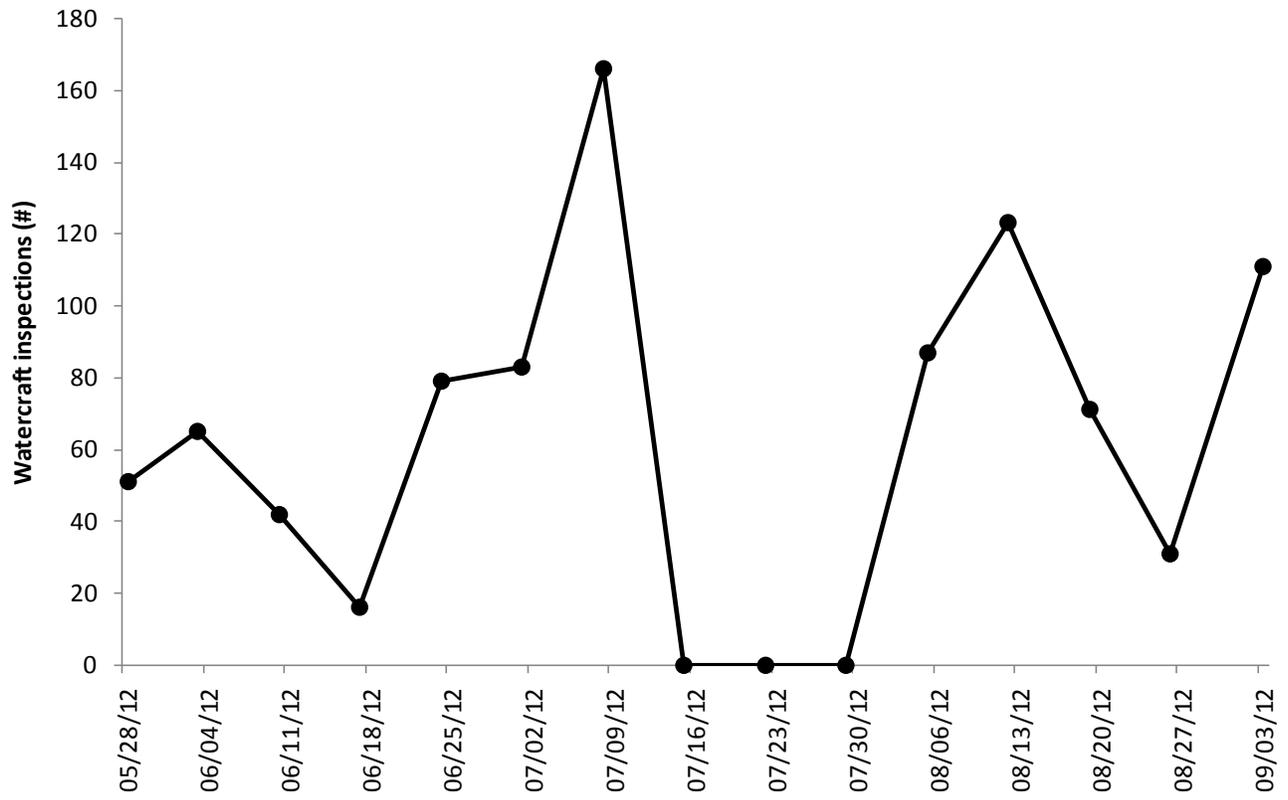


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Guernsey Reservoir during 2012.

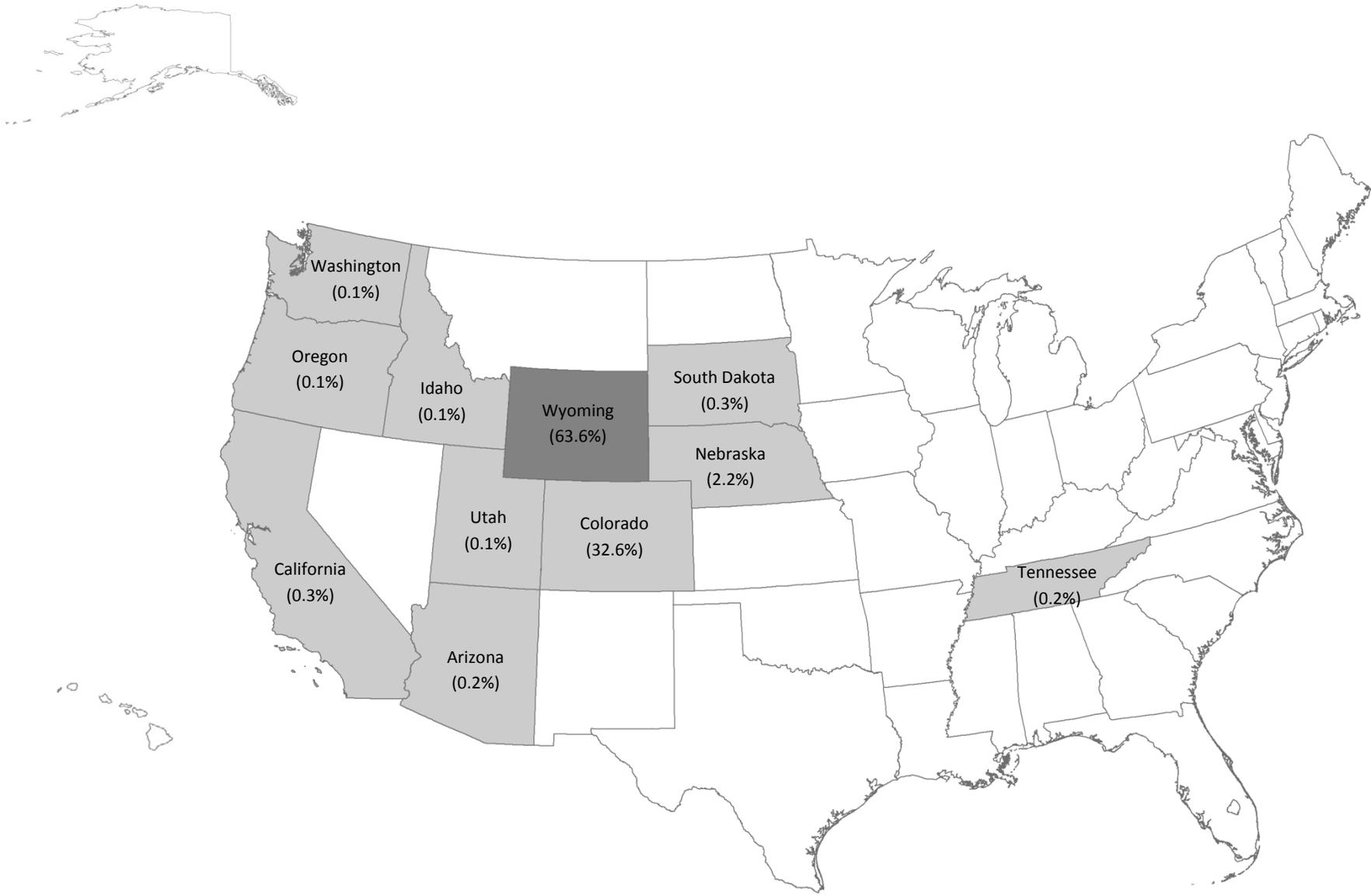


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Guernsey Reservoir during 2012.

Pathfinder Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Pathfinder Reservoir from May 20 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 752 watercraft inspections were conducted over 48 days. This included 727 standard inspections and 25 exit inspections. A total of 544 individual boaters were contacted at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2012. In 2012, no high risk inspections were conducted and no decontaminations were performed.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. There were no watercraft seals applied and only one seal was removed from watercraft which was issued by Colorado.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (96.7%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Pathfinder Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Pathfinder Reservoir was 470.5 hours, for an average of 1.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am through 8:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred over the July 8th weekend, the weekend following the 4th of July holiday (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.9%), with very little non-motorized use (2.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (66.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (26.4%), personal watercraft (5.1%), and inboard (1.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (94.8%) than by nonresident boaters (5.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 76.7% were inspected one-time, while 23.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected two times; the most was two Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station six different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been to Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (58.4%), followed by Alcova Reservoir, WY (23.3%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (9.5%), Boysen Reservoir, WY (2.6%) and North Platte River, WY (1.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 31 different waters in 8 states and Canada. Of those states South Dakota, Colorado and Montana received the highest visitation. Of those waters, none were infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 2.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the vast majority (90.0%) had launched on another water within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Pathfinder Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Pathfinder Reservoir.

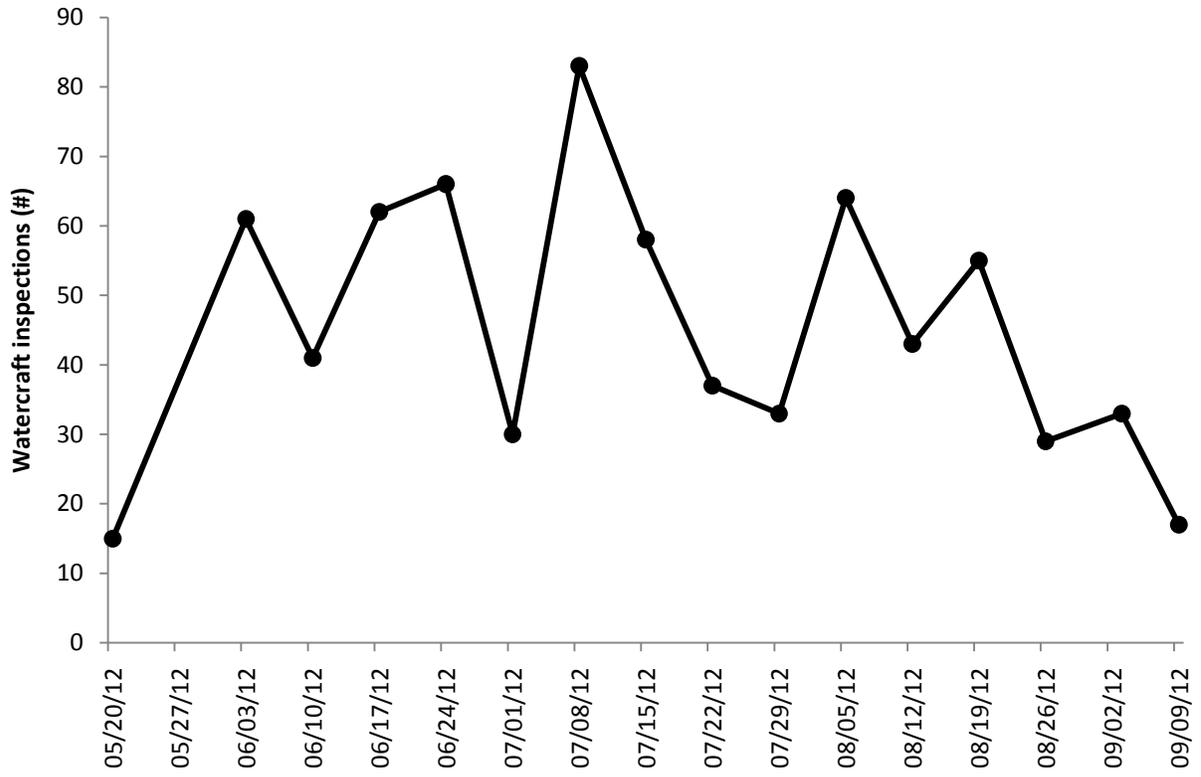


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2012.

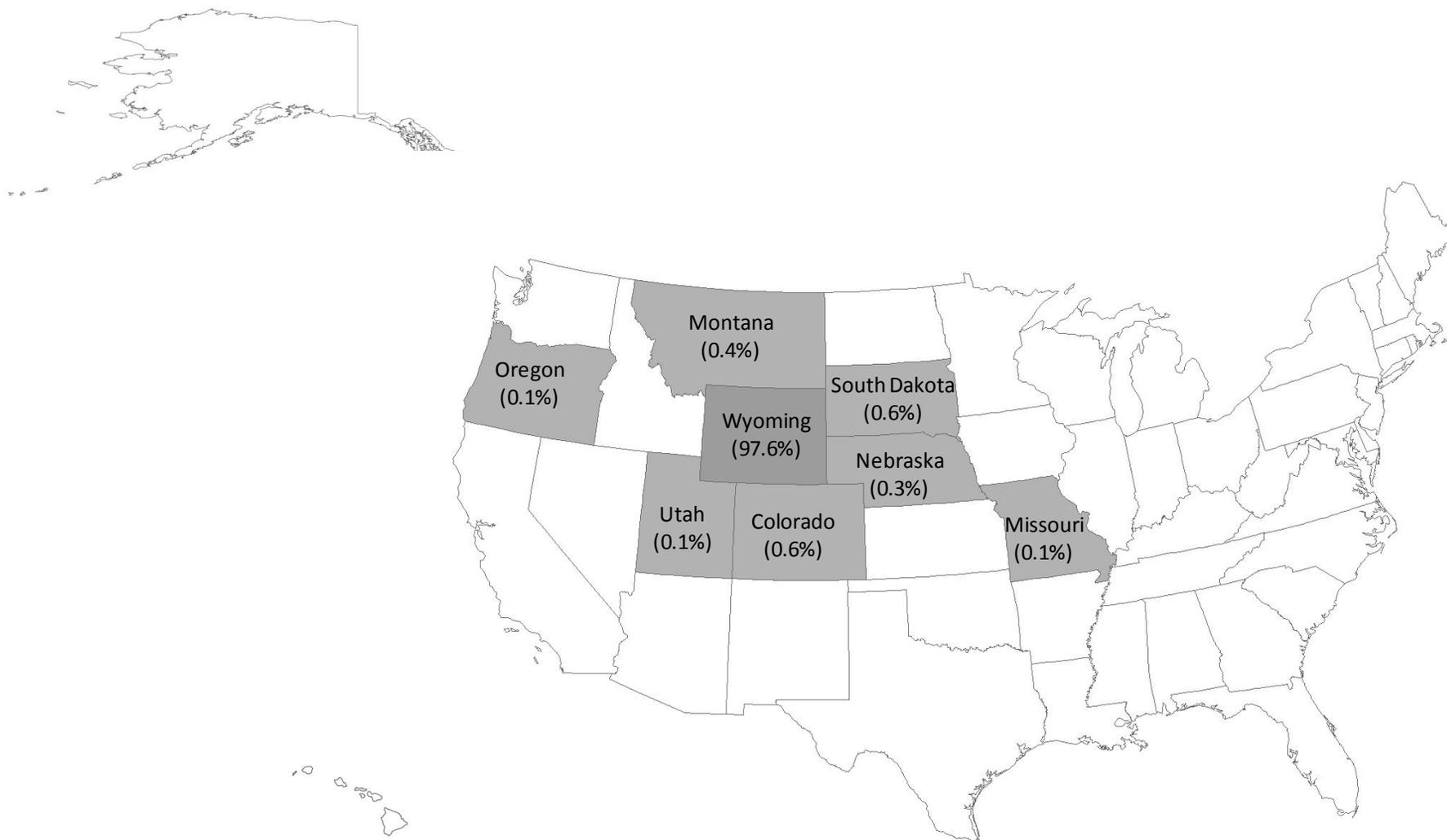


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2012.

Seminole Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Seminole Reservoir from May 24 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 508 watercraft inspections were conducted over 48 days. This included 507 standard inspections and 1 exit inspection. A total of 361 individual boaters were contacted at Seminole Reservoir during 2012. There were 9 high risk inspections conducted and 5 standing water decontaminations on watercraft last used in an infested water or in an infested state with standing water present.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 1 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 17 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Seals removed from watercraft were issued from Colorado (17).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (87.4%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Seminole Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Seminole Reservoir were 663 hours, for an average of 0.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 1:00pm. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred over the July 4th holiday weekend (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.1%), with minimal non-motorized use (7.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (47.9%), followed by inboard/outboard (30.8%), personal watercraft (9.3%), and inboard (4.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was far greater

(76.8%) than by nonresident boaters (23.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado, Nebraska, and Utah (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 78.0% were inspected one-time, while 22.0% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 7 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Seminoe Reservoir (66.7%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.8%), Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (3.6%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (2.4%), and the North Platte River, WY (1.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 52 different waters in 10 states; of those states Colorado and Nebraska received the highest visitation. Of those waters last visited, five are infested or potentially infested with invasive mussels and include Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Granby and Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Michigan, MI; Mississippi River, MN. Overall, 13.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (84.4%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (62.5%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. However, some (37.5%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had not launched within 30 days of using that infested water.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Seminoe Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Seminoe Reservoir.

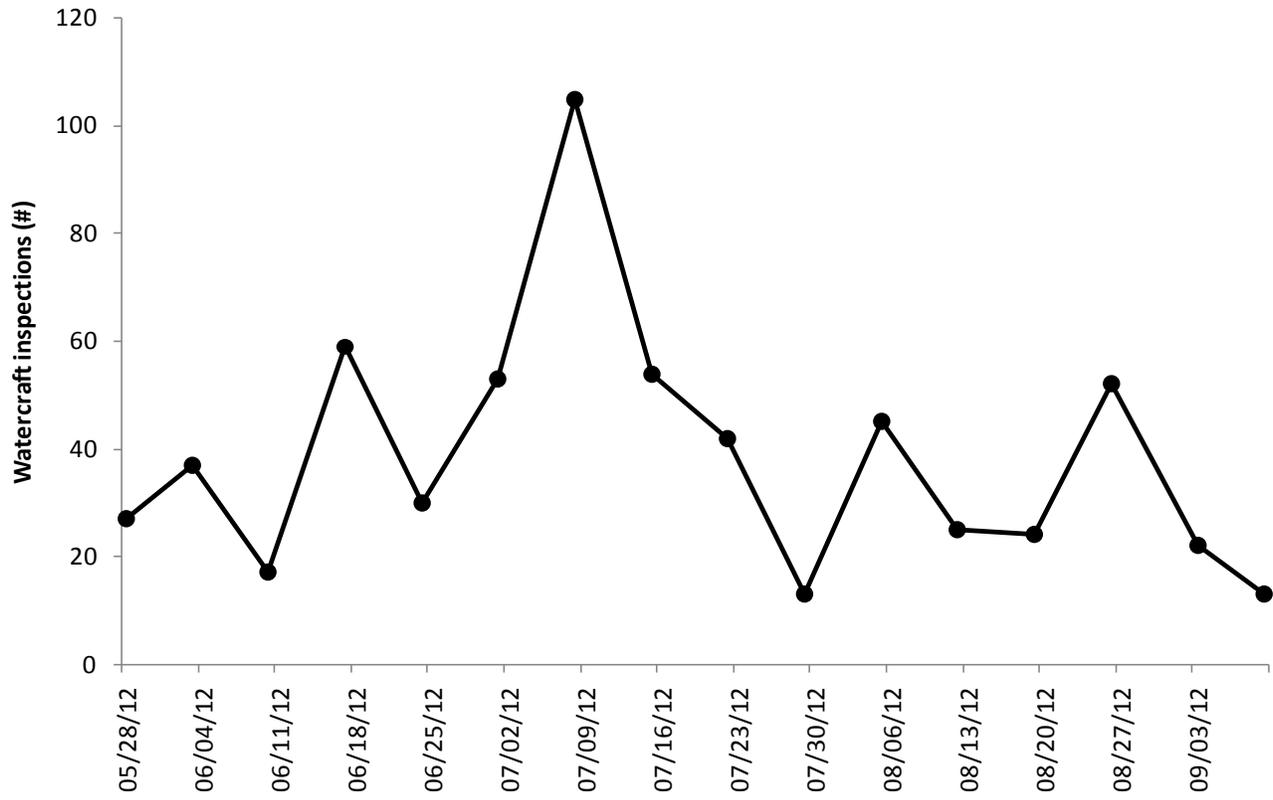


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Seminole Reservoir during 2012.

Beartooth Mountain Lakes Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Beartooth Lake and Island Lake in the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness on July 29 and August 24-25, 2012. During that period, 15 watercraft inspections were conducted over 3 days. This included 11 standard inspections and 4 exit inspections. A total of 9 individual boaters were contacted in 2012. Two high risk inspections were conducted on watercraft last used in an infested water. There were no decontaminations performed.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, a little over half the watercraft (53.3%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Beartooth Lakes was 30 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm through 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over August 24-25, 2012.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (66.7%), with some motorized use (33.7%). Of the motorized watercraft, only outboard watercraft were observed. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much less (28.6%) than by nonresident boaters (71.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Michigan (7.1%), Montana (50.0%) and Washington (14.3%).

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been to Beartooth Mountain Lakes, WY (36.4%), followed by Yellowstone Lake, WY (18.2%), Island Lake, WY (18.2%), Lily Lake, WY (9.1%), Muron River (9.1%) and Huron River, MI (9.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 5 different waters in 2 states (Wyoming and Michigan). Of those waters, two are infested with invasive mussels and include Muron River and Huron River, MI. Overall, 18.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (63.6%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. Of the watercraft coming from infested waters, only one watercraft had been out of the water for more than 30 days upon visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Beartooth Lakes was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Beartooth Lakes.

Big Horn Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Big Horn Lake from May 18 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 2,043 watercraft inspections were conducted over 65 days. This included 1,729 standard inspections and 314 exit inspections. A total of 1,066 individual boaters were contacted at Big Horn Lake during 2012. There were five high risk inspections conducted and no decontaminations were performed.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 85 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at Big Horn Lake and 79 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Of those seals removed from watercraft, the greatest number were issued from Wyoming (72) followed by Montana (6) and Colorado (1).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (75.4%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Big Horn Lake.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Big Horn Lake was 865.5 hours, for an average of 2.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the July 8th weekend, the weekend following the 4th of July holiday (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.8%), with very little non-motorized use (3.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (50.4%), followed by outboard (35.1%), inboard (9.1%) and personal watercraft (5.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly

greater (59.1%) than by nonresident boaters (40.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 63.4% were inspected one-time, while 36.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected two times; the most was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 21 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been at Big Horn Lake, WY (67.4%), followed by Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (8.0%), Cooney Reservoir, MT (6.0%), Tongue River Reservoir, MT (2.4%), and Boysen Reservoir, WY (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 85 different waters in 14 states and Canada. Of those states Montana and Idaho received the highest visitation. Of those waters, two are infested with invasive mussels and include Missouri River and the Mississippi River. Overall, 21.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the vast majority (93.2%) had launched in another water within 30 days of visiting the check station. All of the watercraft (100.0%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Big Horn Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September and October of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Big Horn Lake.

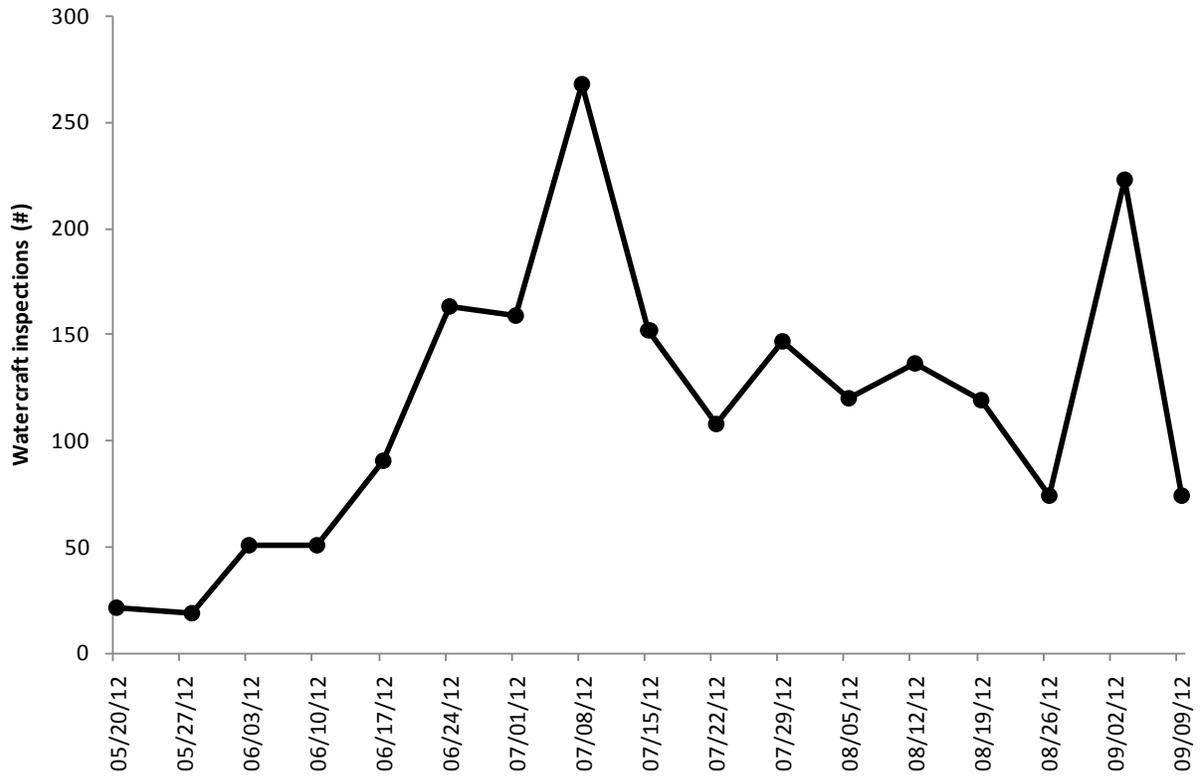


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Big Horn Lake during 2012.

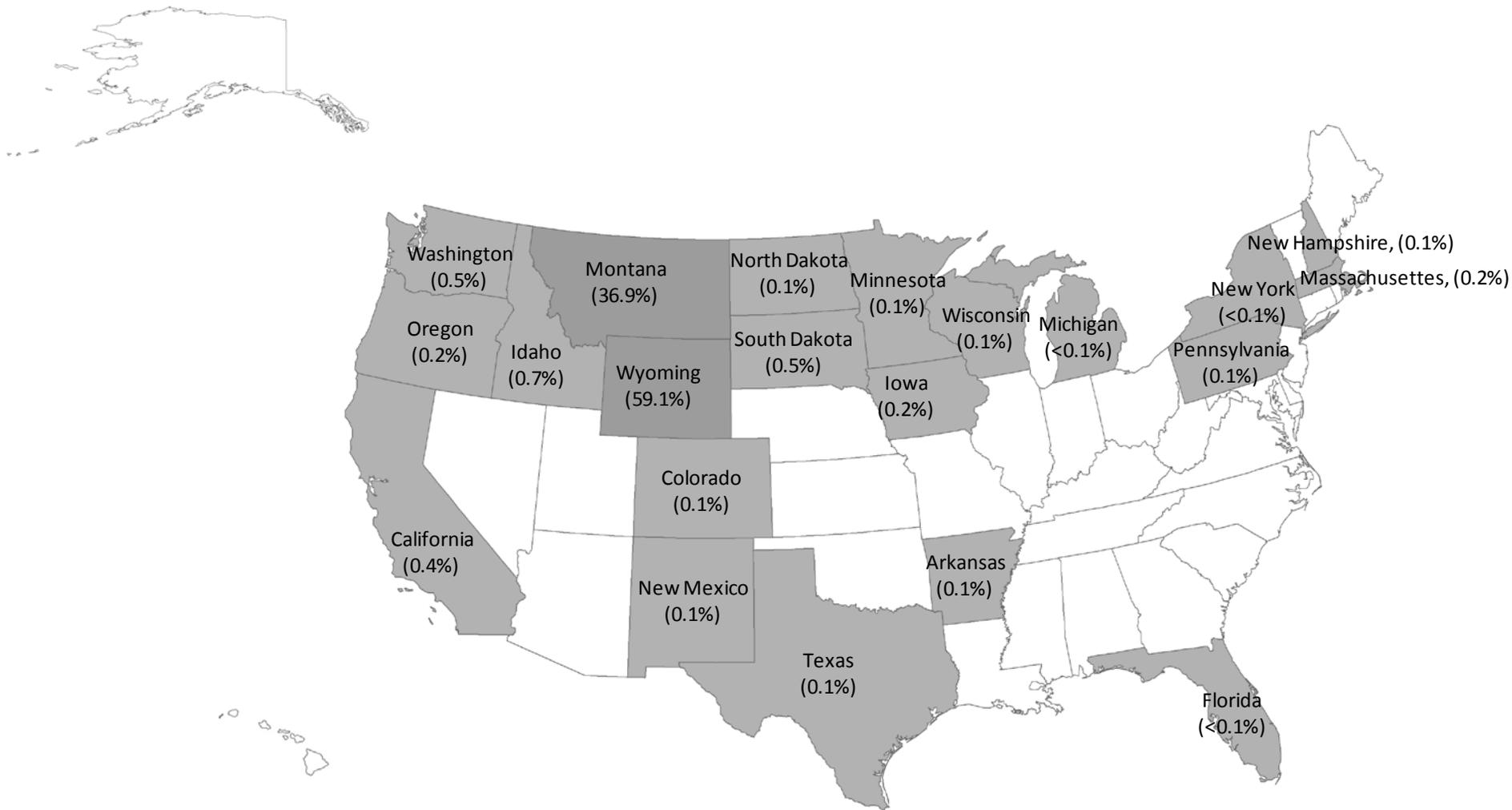


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Big Horn Lake during 2012.

Buffalo Bill Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Buffalo Bill Reservoir from May 17 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 3,326 watercraft inspections were conducted over 73 days. This included 2,274 standard inspections and 1,052 exit inspections. A total of 1,233 individual boaters were contacted at Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2012. In 2012, 23 high risk inspections were conducted and six decontaminations were performed. The majority of the decontaminations were precautionary standing water decontaminations on watercraft last used in an infested state or infested water. One full decontamination was as a result of finding zebra mussel shells on a watercraft last used on Lake Michigan, WI.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 691 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 292 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Of those seals removed, Wyoming was the only issuing agency.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (89.6%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Buffalo Bill Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Buffalo Bill Reservoir was 1,352.5 hours, for an average of 2.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the July 8th weekend, the weekend following the 4th of July holiday (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (74.8%), with around one-quarter non-motorized use (25.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard

(62.4%), followed by inboard/outboard (31.5%), personal watercraft (4.8%) and inboard (1.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (88.4%) than by nonresident boaters (11.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana, Colorado, California, Idaho, Arizona and Wisconsin (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 53.0% were inspected one-time, while 47.0% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 23 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been to Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (49.8%) followed by North Fork Shoshone River, WY (8.7%), Big Horn Lake, WY (7.1%), Lower Shoshone River, WY (6.4%), Upper Sunshine Reservoir, WY (2.9%) and Boysen Reservoir, WY (2.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 154 different waters in 33 states including Canada, of those states Montana, Colorado, Idaho and South Dakota received the highest visitation. Of those waters, eight are infested with invasive mussels and include the Missouri River; Mississippi River; Lake Michigan; Lake Erie; Muskegon River, MI; White River, AR; Wisconsin River, WI and the Wolf River, WI. Overall, 8.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (85.3%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (61.5%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. Only 38.5% of those watercraft last used in an infested water had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Buffalo Bill Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September and October of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Buffalo Bill Reservoir.

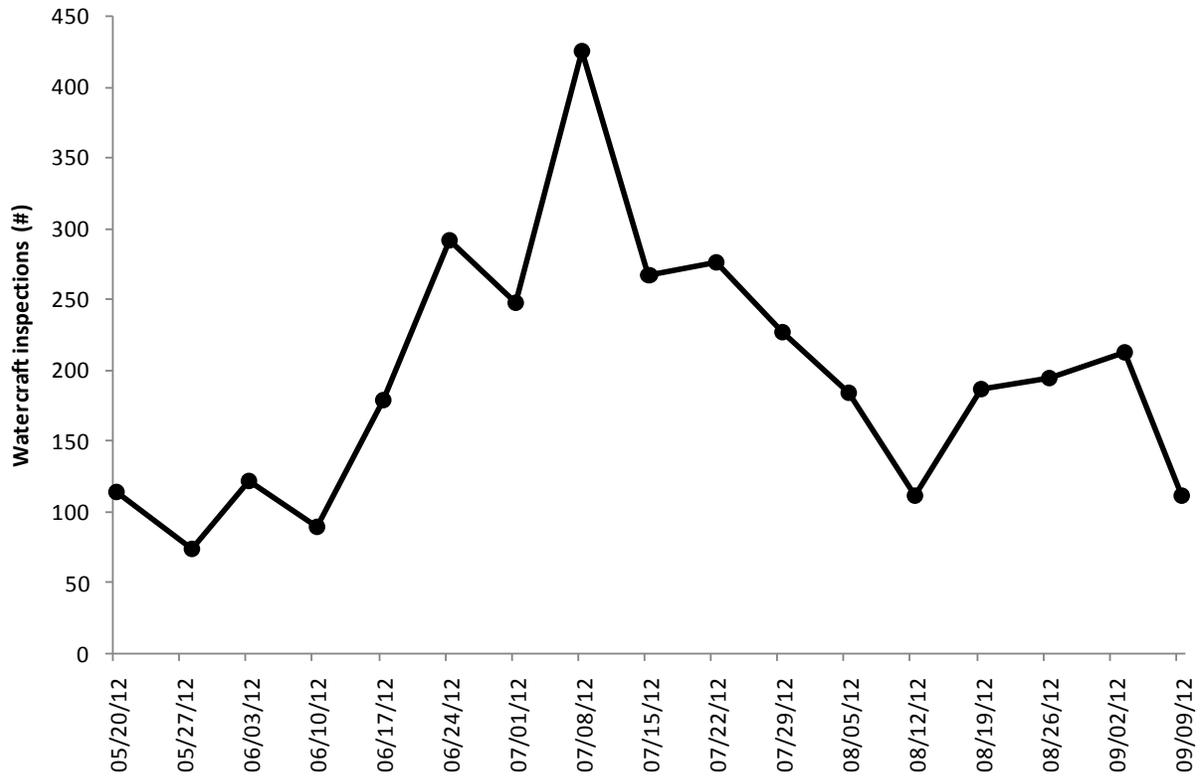


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2012.

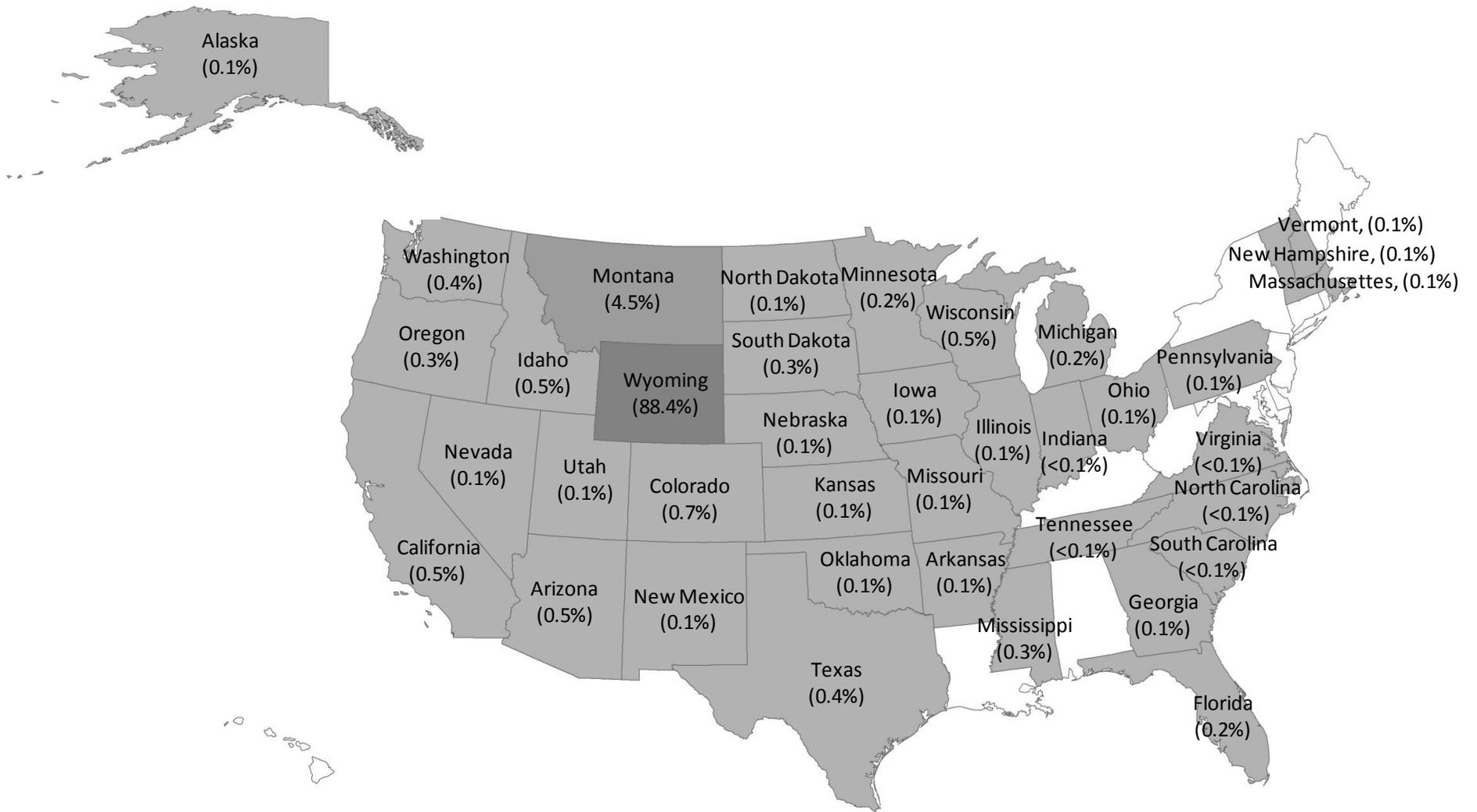


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2012.

Upper Sunshine Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Upper Sunshine Reservoir from June 1 through July 8, 2012. During that period, 191 watercraft inspections were conducted over 10 days. This included 122 standard inspections and 65 exit inspections. A total of 142 individual boaters were contacted at Upper Sunshine Reservoir during 2012. There were no high risk inspections or decontaminations conducted.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 48 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at Upper Sunshine Reservoir and 9 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Of those seals removed from watercraft, Wyoming was the only issuing state.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (95.3%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Upper Sunshine Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Upper Sunshine Reservoir was 144 hours, for an average of 1.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am through 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred over the June 17th weekend (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.3%), with very little non-motorized use (3.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (78.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (20.7%) and personal watercraft (0.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (94.8%) than

by nonresident boaters (5.2%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in California (1.0%), Minnesota (1.0%) and Montana (3.1%).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 72.1% were inspected one-time, while 27.9% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected 2 times; the most was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 5 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been to most had been at Upper Sunshine Reservoir, WY (52.7%), followed by Boysen Reservoir, WY (16.1%), Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (15.2%), Bighorn Lake, WY (5.4%) and Deaver Reservoir, WY (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 14 different waters in 3 states; Montana, South Dakota and Wyoming. Of those waters none were infested with invasive mussels.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (73.8%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Upper Sunshine Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Upper Sunshine Reservoir.

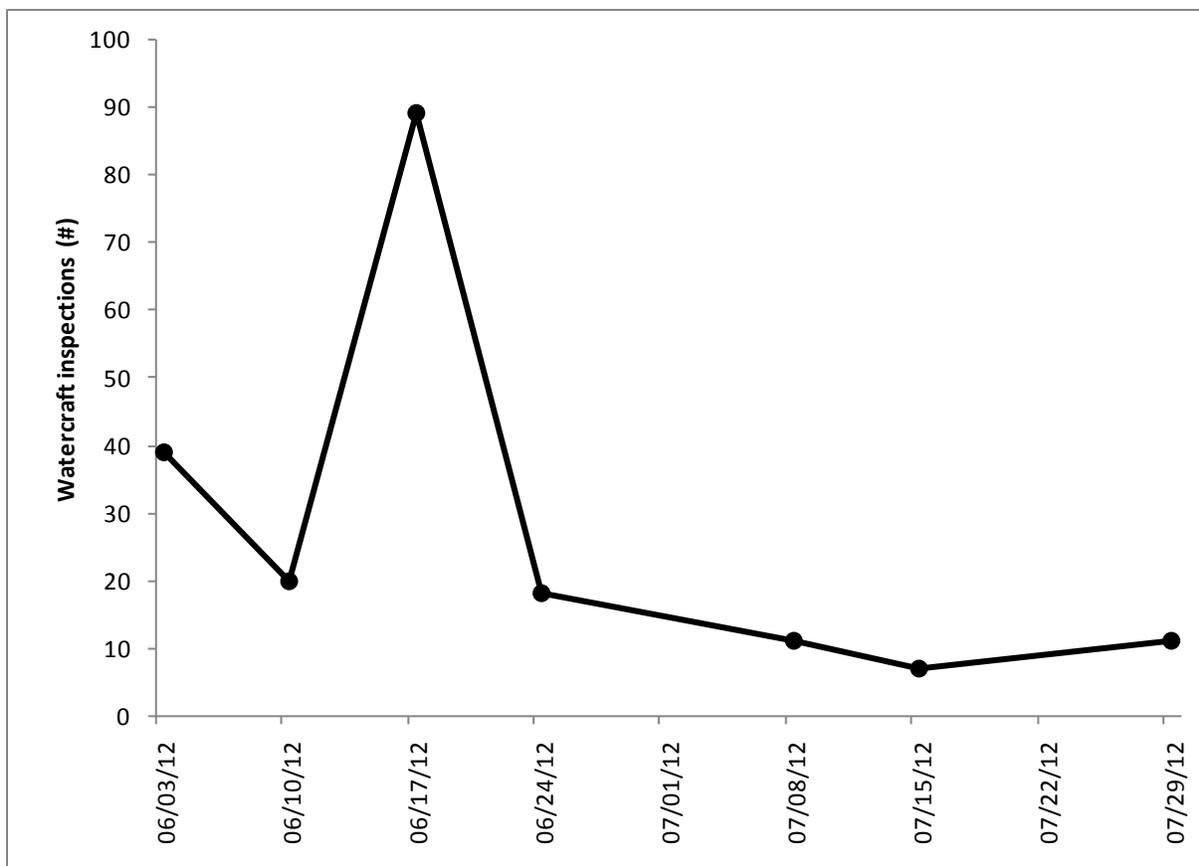


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Upper Sunshine Reservoir during 2012.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir from May 17 through September 6, 2012. During that period, 3,201 watercraft inspections were conducted over 73 days. This included 3,184 standard inspections and 17 exit inspections. A total of 1,957 individual boaters were contacted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2012. There were 17 high risk inspections conducted and 9 decontaminations performed. The majority of the decontaminations were performed as a result of high risk standing water from an infested state or infested water. Two full decontaminations were performed as a result of suspected mussels; of these one sample was identified as quagga mussels on a watercraft last used in Lake Havasu, NV. The other suspect species collected from a watercraft were identified as seed pods.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 6 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 11 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Seals removed from watercraft were issued from Colorado (9), Wyoming (1), and Oregon (1).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (93.0%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Flaming Gorge Reservoir were 2,102 hours, for an average of 1.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 9:00am. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred over the week of the July 4th holiday (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (99.1%), with very minimal non-motorized use (0.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (50.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (38.1%), inboard (6.3%), and personal watercraft (4.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (63.0%) than by nonresident boaters (37.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Colorado, California, and Idaho (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 64.7% were inspected one-time, while 35.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Utah registered watercraft that came through the check station 15 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Flaming Gorge Reservoir (88.3%) followed by Lake Powell, UT (0.9%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (0.7%), Strawberry Reservoir, UT (0.7%), and Willard Bay, UT (0.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 109 different waters in 17 states; of those states Utah, Idaho, and Colorado received the highest visitation. Of those waters last visited, four are infested with invasive mussels and include Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Mead, NV; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; and Pueblo Reservoir, CO. Overall, 7.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (91.2%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (71.4%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. A little over a quarter (28.6%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Flaming Gorge Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department or Bureau of Reclamation in May, July, August, and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

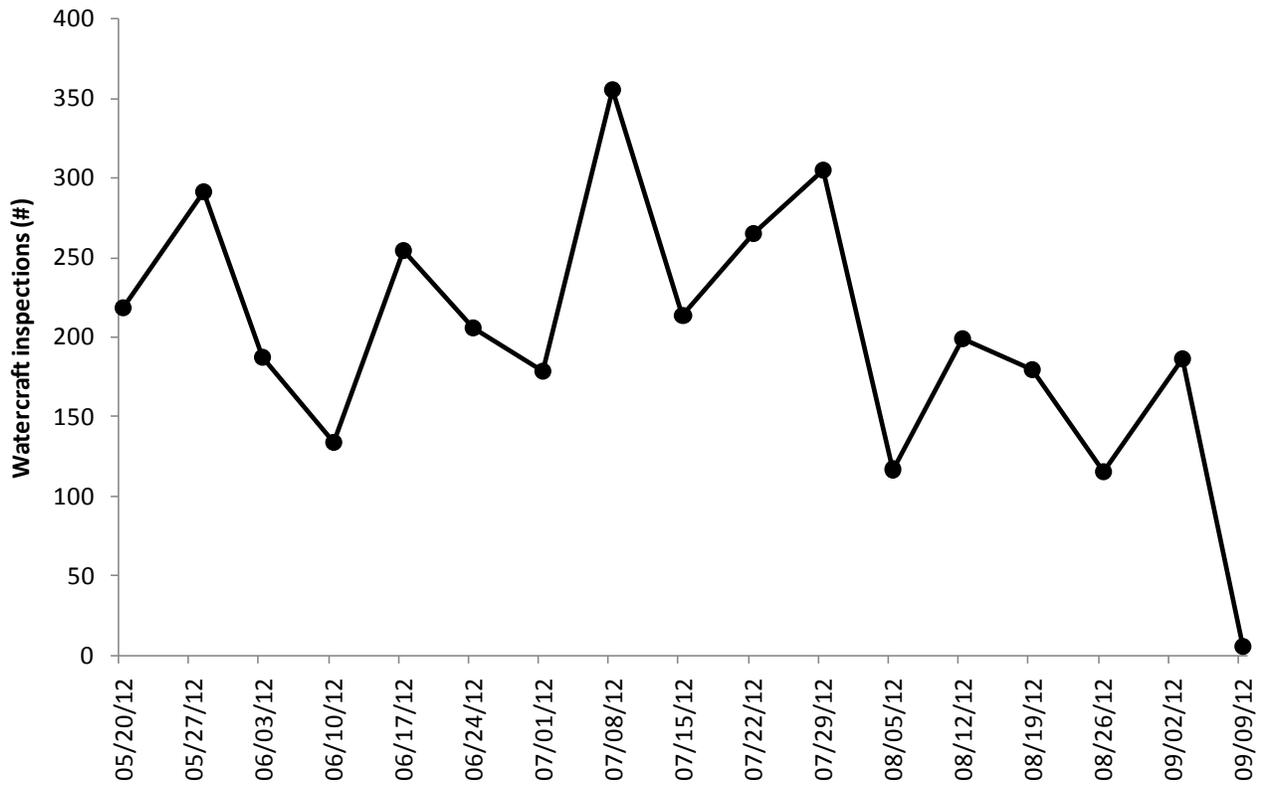


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2012.

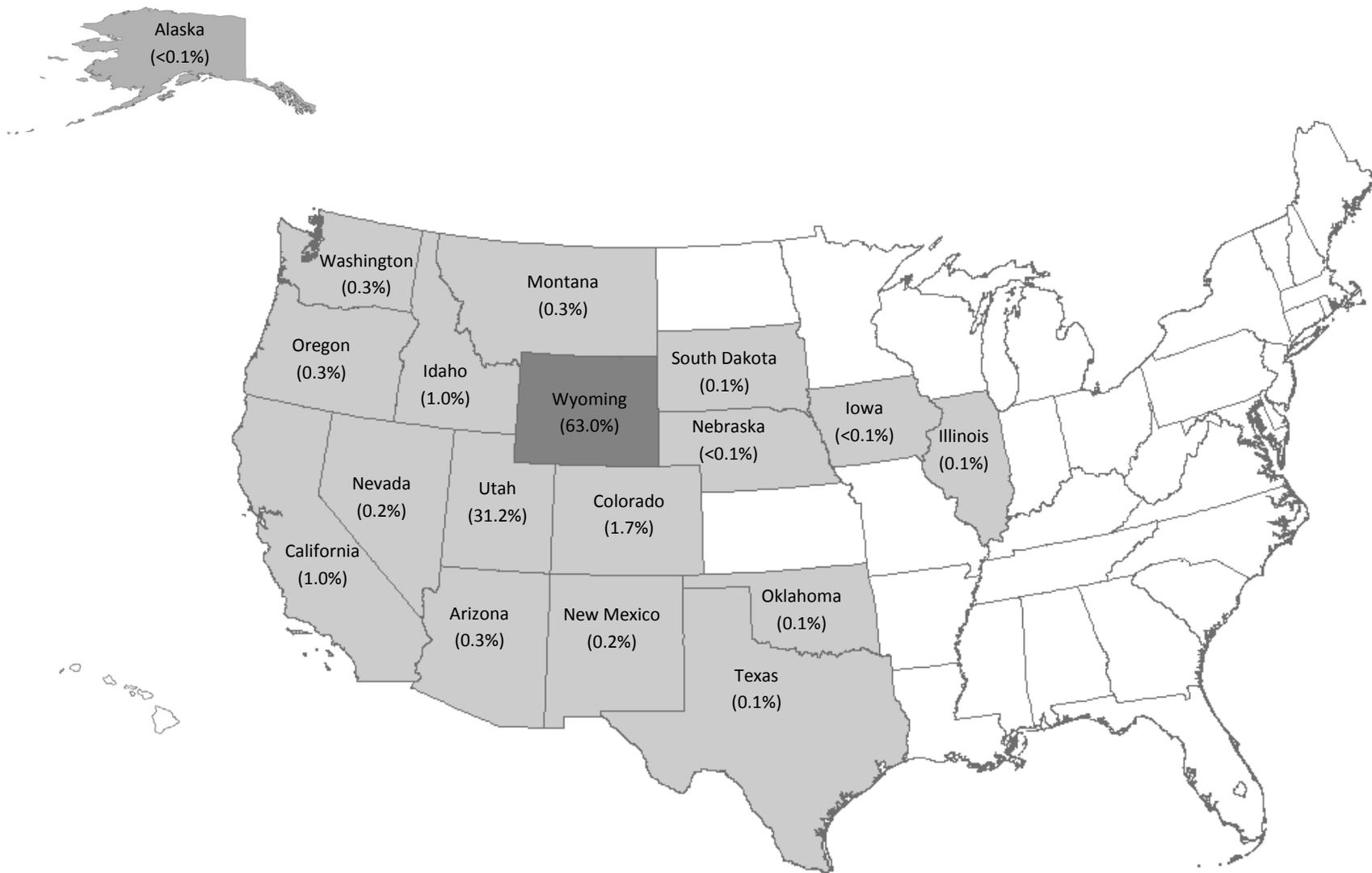


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2012.

Fontenelle Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Fontenelle Reservoir from June 1 through August 5, 2012. During that period, 51 watercraft inspections were conducted over 73 days. This included 44 standard inspections and 7 exit inspections. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. A total of 42 individual boaters were contacted at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2012.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (84.3%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Fontenelle Reservoir. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Fontenelle Reservoir were 162.5 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 9:00am. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred in late July (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (94.1%), with little non-motorized use (5.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (72.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (21.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (84.3%) than by nonresident boaters (15.7%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 82.9% were inspected one-time, while 17.1% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station twice during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Fontenelle Reservoir (38.1%) followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (31.0%), Viva Naughton Reservoir, WY (9.5%), and Hog Park Reservoir, WY (7.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 10 different waters in 3 states (Wyoming, Idaho, Utah); none has previously been at an infested water. Overall, 4.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (86.4%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Fontenelle Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department or Bureau of Reclamation in May and August of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Fontenelle Reservoir.

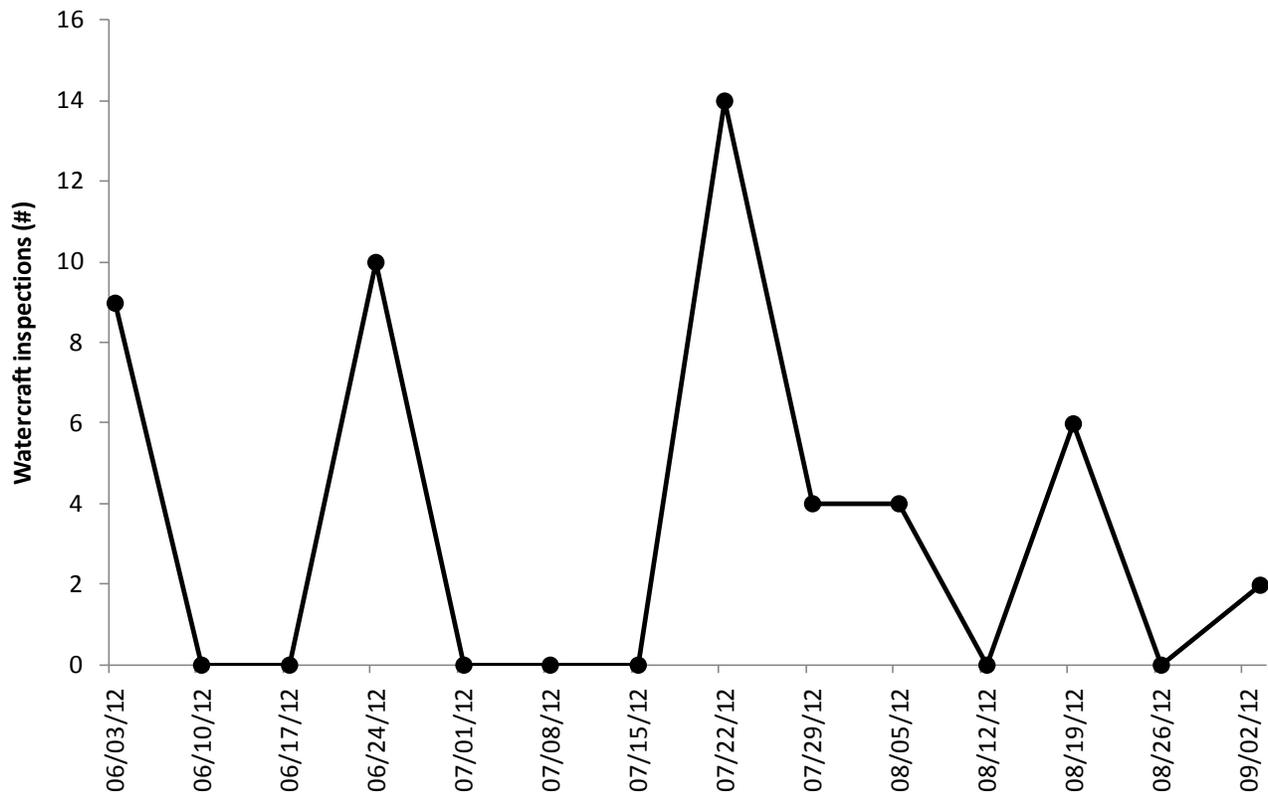


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2012.

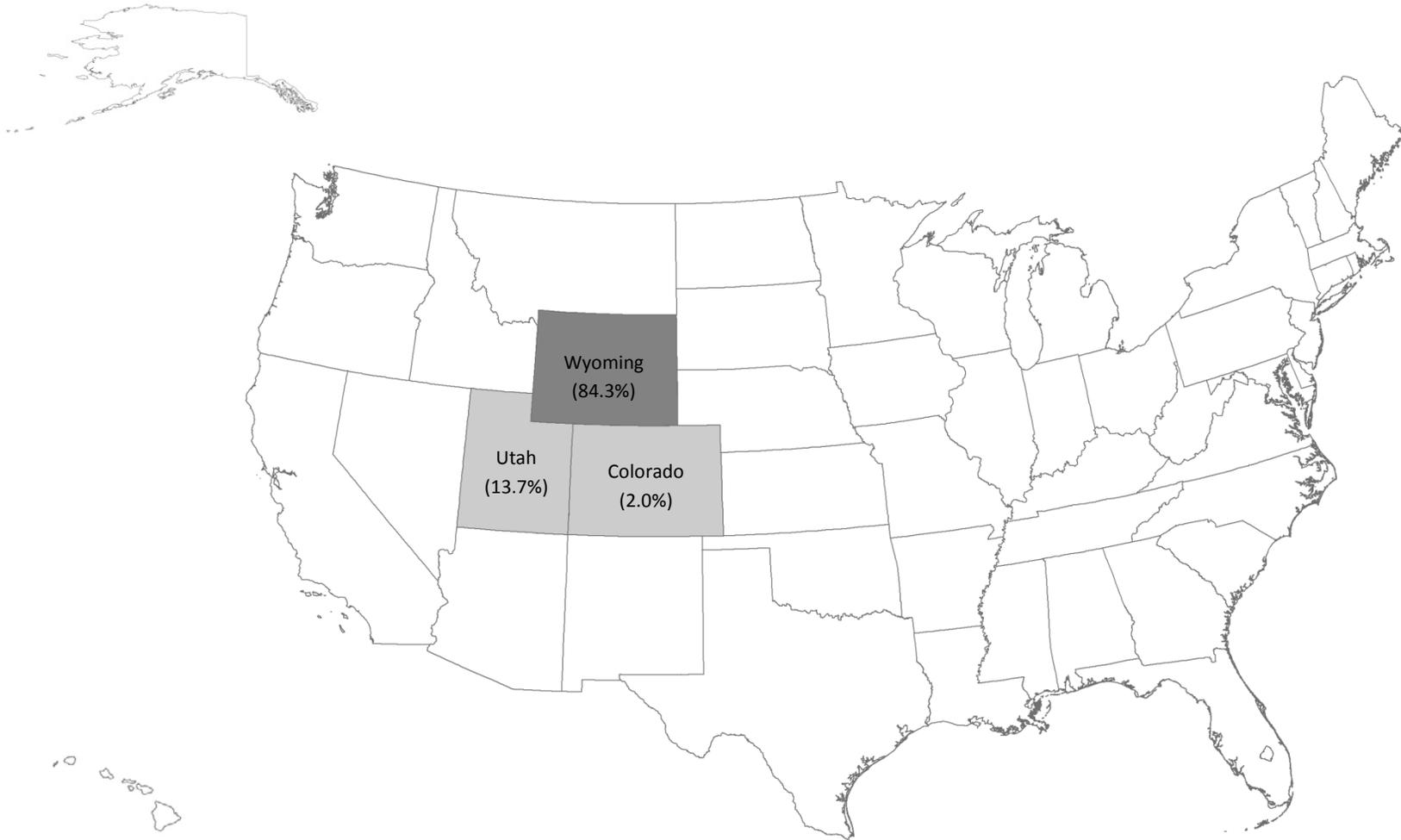


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2012.

Sulphur Creek Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir from June 7 through August 26, 2012. During that period, 43 watercraft inspections were conducted over 13 days; all were standard inspections. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. A total of 42 individual boaters were contacted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2012.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (81.4%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Sulphur Creek Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Sulphur Creek Reservoir were 161 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 9:00am. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred over the week of the July 4th holiday (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.7%), with very minimal non-motorized use (2.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (53.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (30.2%), and inboard (14.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (88.4%) than by nonresident boaters (11.6%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 97.6% were inspected one-time, while 2.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station twice during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Sulphur Creek Reservoir (65.8%) followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (15.8%), and Echo Reservoir, UT (5.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 8 different waters in 2 states (Wyoming, Utah). Of

those waters last visited, one is infested with invasive mussels (Sand Hollow Reservoir, UT); the watercraft had last used that water over a year before being inspected at Sulphur Creek Reservoir. Overall, 15.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (76.7%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Sulphur Creek Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Sulphur Creek Reservoir.

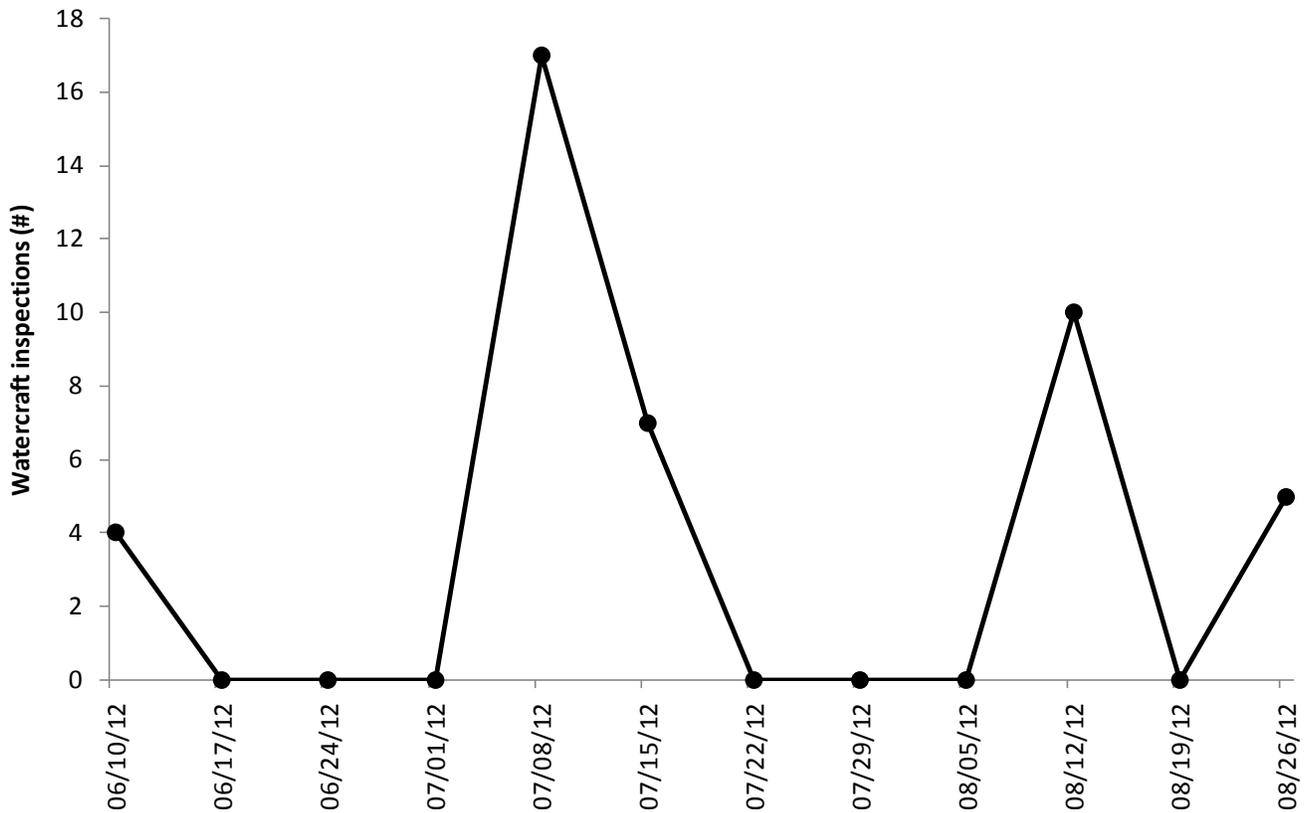


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2012.

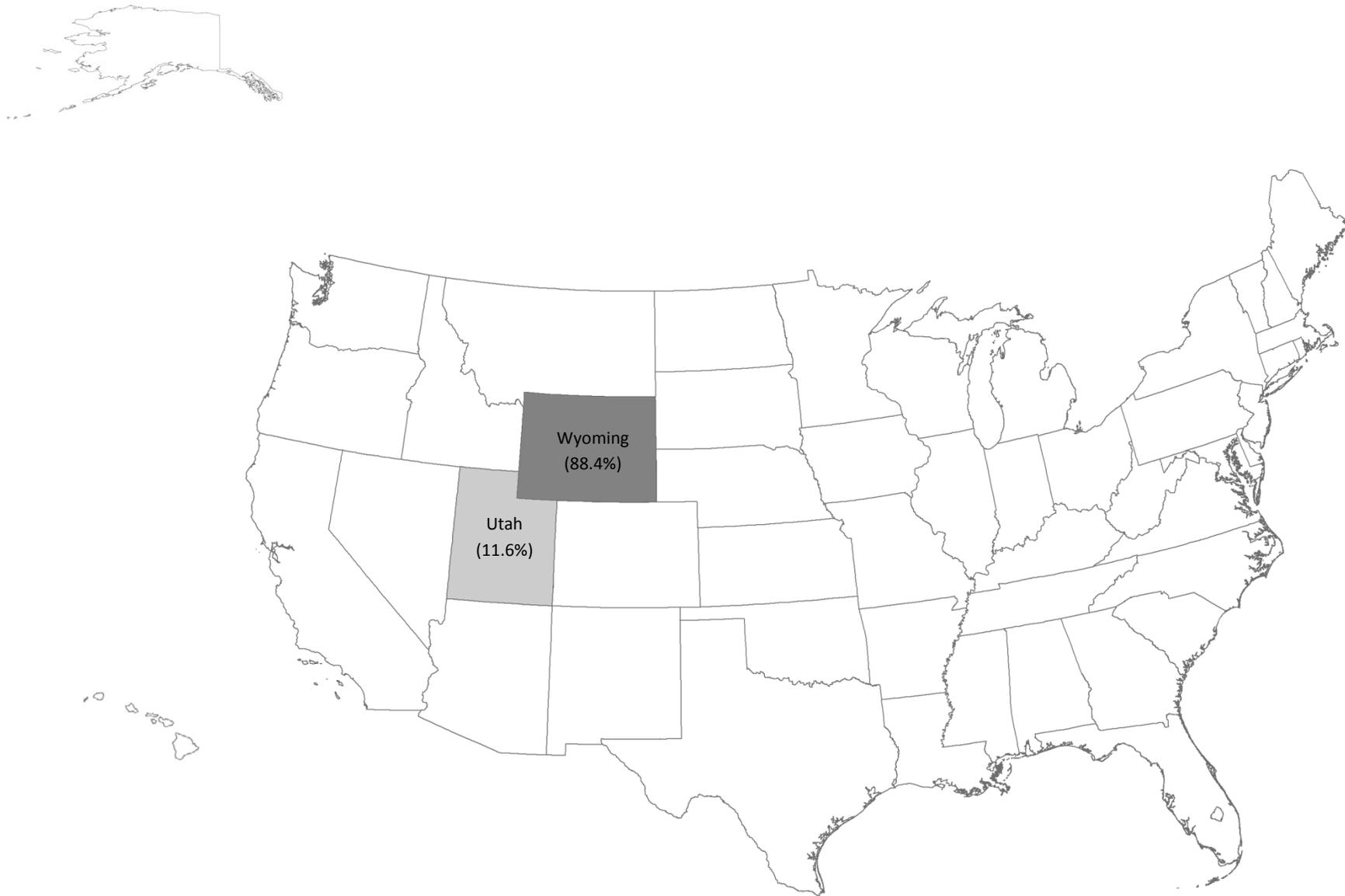


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2012.

Viva Naughton Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Viva Naughton Reservoir from May 31 through September 1, 2012. During that period, 47 watercraft inspections were conducted over 13 days. This included 46 standard inspections and 1 exit inspection. A total of 43 individual boaters were contacted at Viva Naughton Reservoir during 2012. There was one high risk inspection conducted on a watercraft last used in an infested water (Red Fleet Reservoir, UT); decontamination was not required.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (89.4%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Viva Naughton Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Viva Naughton Reservoir were 112.5 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 8:00am. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred in late July (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.8%), with very minimal non-motorized use (2.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (73.9%), followed by inboard/outboard (20.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (53.2%) than by nonresident boaters (46.8%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah and Idaho (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 90.5% were inspected one-time, while 9.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station twice during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Viva Naughton Reservoir (48.6%) followed by Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (18.9%), Sulphur Creek Reservoir, WY

(10.8%), and Strawberry Reservoir, UT (5.4%). Boaters indicated they had been to 10 different waters in 3 states (Wyoming, Utah, Idaho). Of those waters last visited, one is infested with invasive mussels (Red Fleet Reservoir, UT). Overall, 13.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (76.1%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The one watercraft coming from an infested water had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Viva Naughton Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Viva Naughton Reservoir.

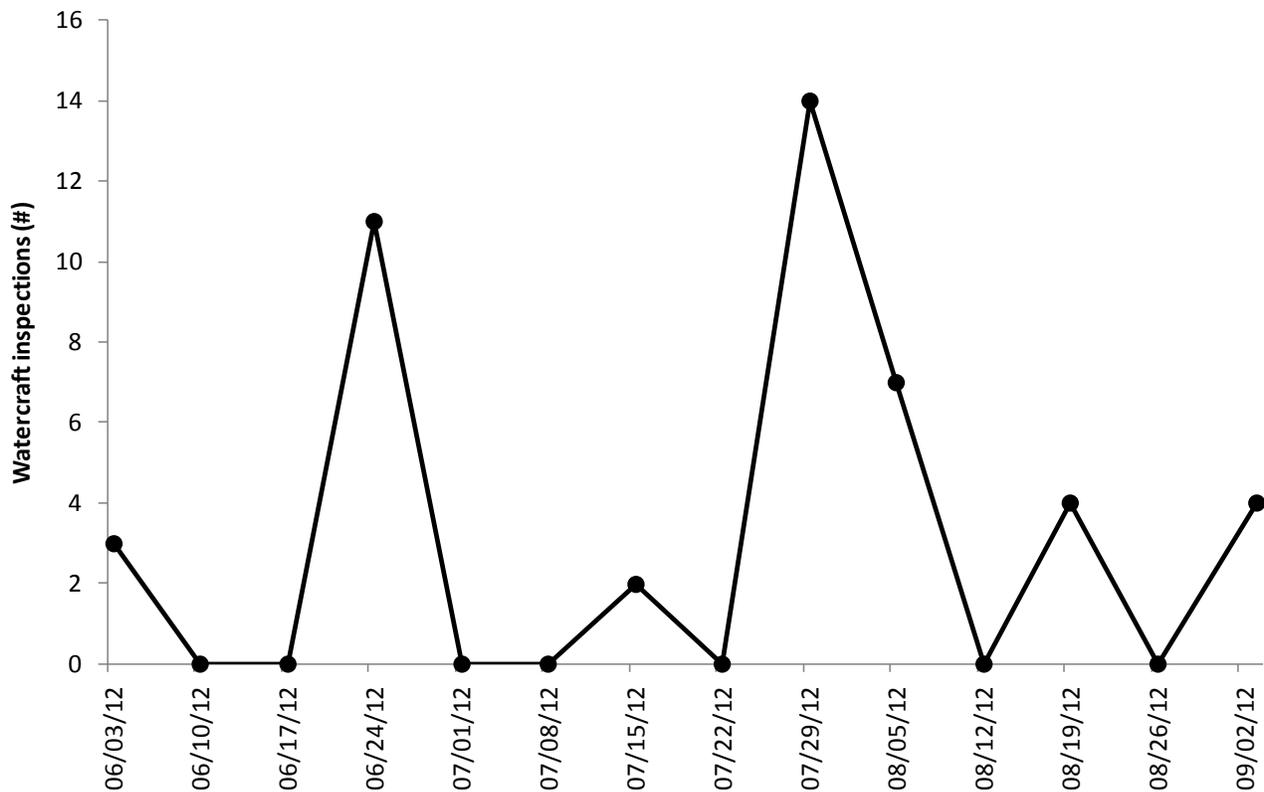


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Viva Naughton Reservoir during 2012.

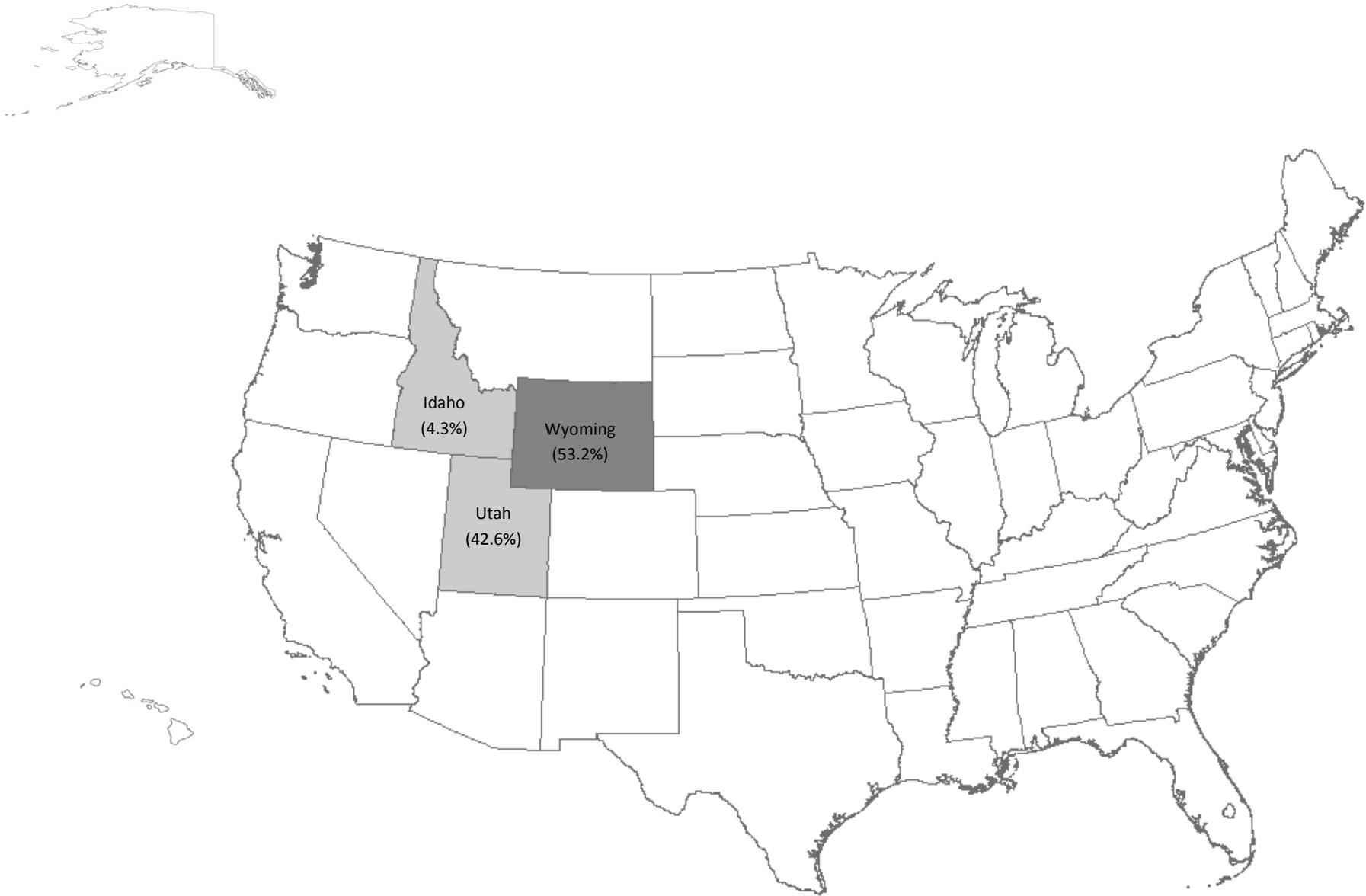


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Viva Naughton Reservoir during 2012.

Jackson Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Jackson Lake from May 17 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 8,414 watercraft inspections were conducted over 70 days. This included 8,413 standard inspections and 1 exit inspection. A total of 3,839 individual boaters were contacted at Jackson Lake during 2012. There were 15 high risk inspections conducted and 7 decontaminations performed. The majority of the decontaminations were performed as a result of high risk standing water from an infested state or an infested water. One full decontamination was performed as a result of finding quagga mussel shells on a watercraft last used on Lake Mead, NV.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 7 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 30 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Of those seals removed from watercraft, the greatest number were issued from Wyoming (28) followed by Colorado (2).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (73.2%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Jackson Lake.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Jackson Lake were 1,461 hours, for an average of 5.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred the week following the 4th of July holiday weekend, July 8th weekend (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (79.4%), with around one-quarter motorized use (20.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (44.9%), followed by outboard (33.8%), inboard (20.3%), and personal watercraft (1.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (72.3%) than by nonresident boaters (27.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Utah, Montana, California and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 73.1% were inspected one-time, while 26.9% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected 2 times; the most was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 17 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been to the Snake River (37.7%) followed by Jackson Lake, WY (24.0%), String Lake (14.8%), Jenny Lake, WY (5.5%) and Yellowstone Lake (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 214 different waters in 31 states including Canada and Mexico, of those states Montana, Colorado, Idaho and South Dakota received the highest visitation. Of those waters, 10 are infested with invasive mussels and include Lake Havasu, AZ; Arkansas River, AR; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Tennessee River, TN; Lake Taneycomo, MO; Oologah Reservoir, OK; Lake Mojave, NV; Lake Superior, MI; Image Lake, WS and Grand Lake, CO. Overall, 7.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (85.6%) had launched on another water within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (92.9%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. A little over a quarter (7.1%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Jackson Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and August of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species, a native plant, elodea, was collected at the Coulter Bay Marina.

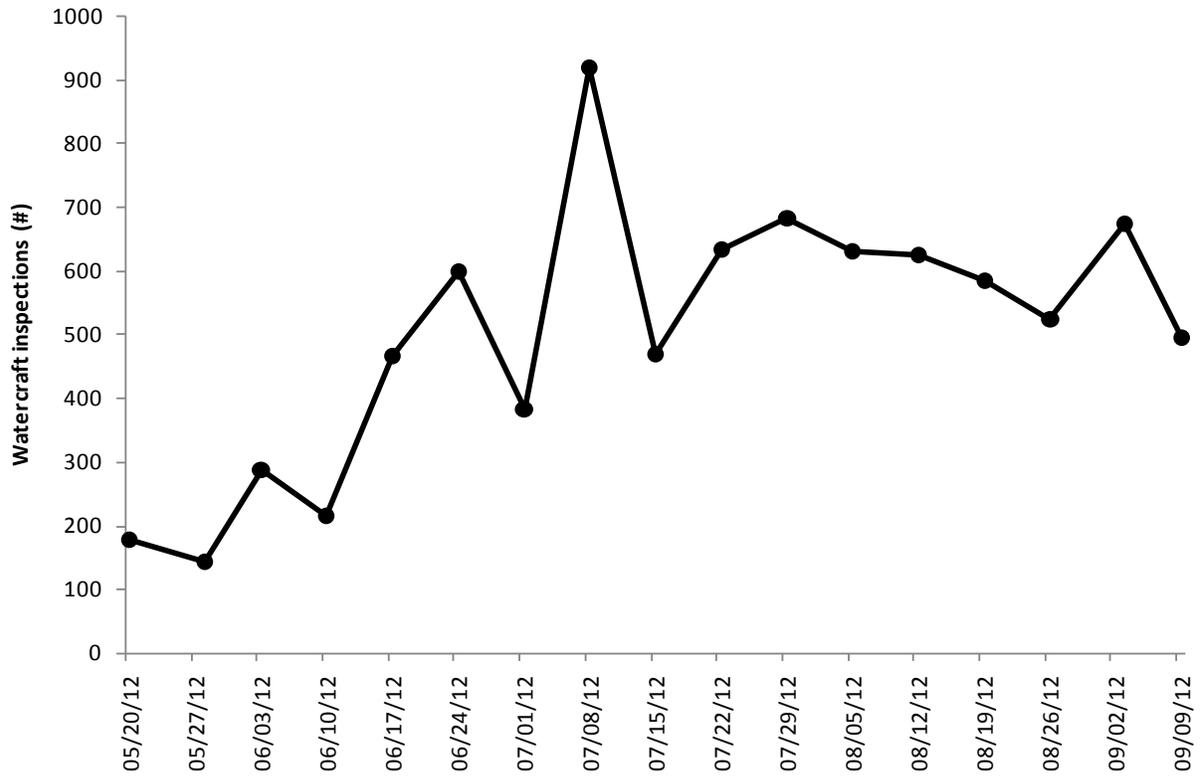


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Jackson Lake during 2012.

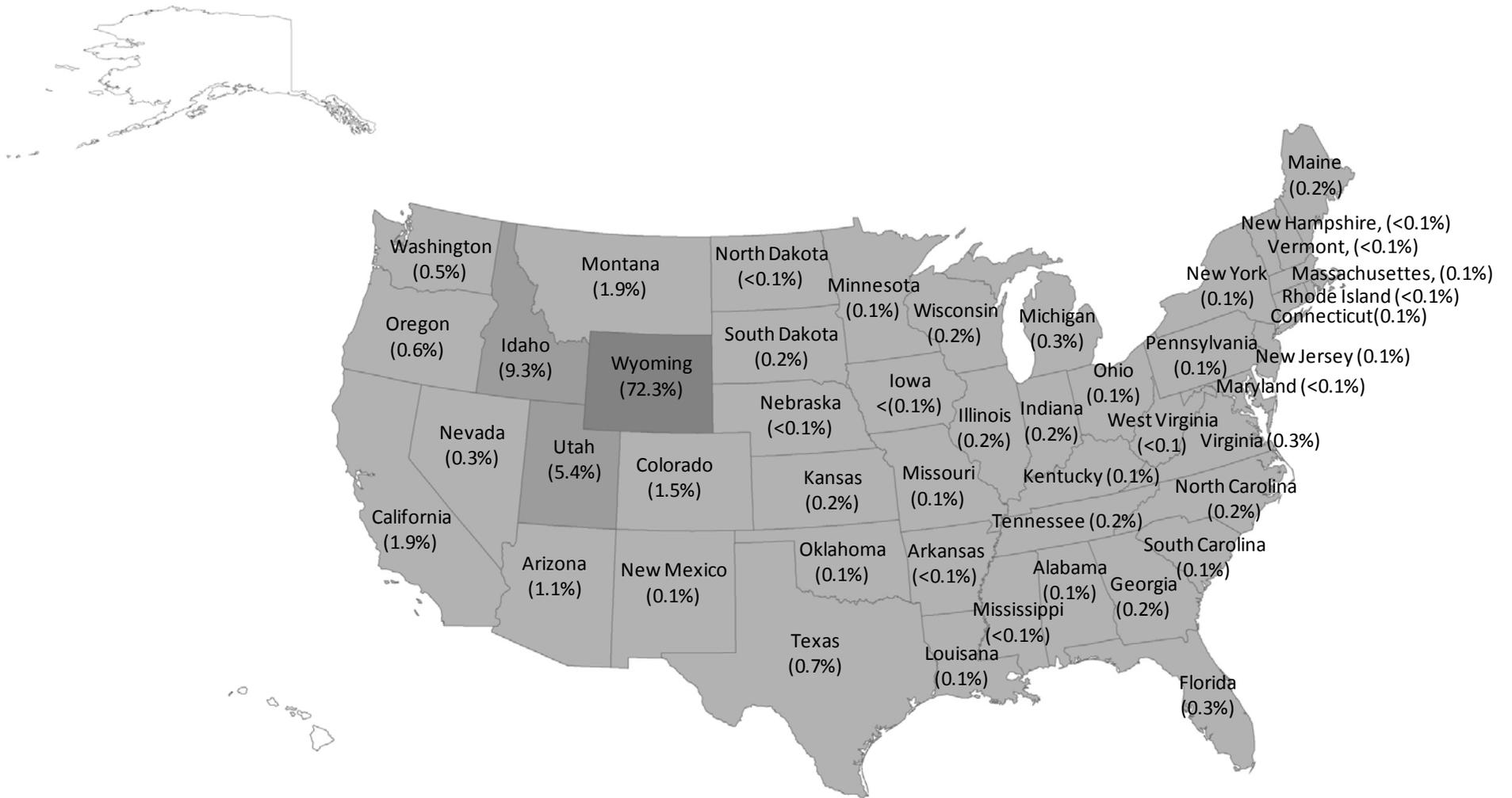


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Jackson Lake during 2012.

Palisades Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Alpine Port of Entry near Palisades Reservoir from May 19 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 2,545 watercraft inspections were conducted over 65 days. This included 2,451 standard inspections and 4 exit inspection. A total of 1,496 individual boaters were contacted at Palisades Reservoir during 2012. There were 2 high risk inspections conducted but no decontaminations performed.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 57 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station. There were no seals removed from watercraft in 2012.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, a little less than half the watercraft (49.9%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Palisades Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Palisades Reservoir were 791 hours, for an average of 3.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on the July 29th weekend (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (52.0%), with around half motorized use (48.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (53.9%), followed by outboard (26.9%), inboard (12.7%), and personal watercraft (6.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was greater

(58.3%) than by resident boaters (41.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho and Utah (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 73.2% were inspected one-time, while 26.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected 2 times; the most was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 16 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been to Palisades Reservoir, WY (41.0%), followed by the Snake River (33.9%), Jackson Lake, WY (5.0%), Salt River, WY (2.0%), and Ririe Reservoir, ID (1.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 113 different waters in 15 states including Canada and Mexico, of those states Idaho, Utah, Montana, Colorado and California received the highest visitation. Of those waters, 2 are infested with invasive mussels and include Colorado River, NV and Lake Taneycomo, MO. Overall, 15.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (87.2%) had launched on another water within 30 days of visiting the check station. All of the watercraft coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Palisades Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Palisades Reservoir.

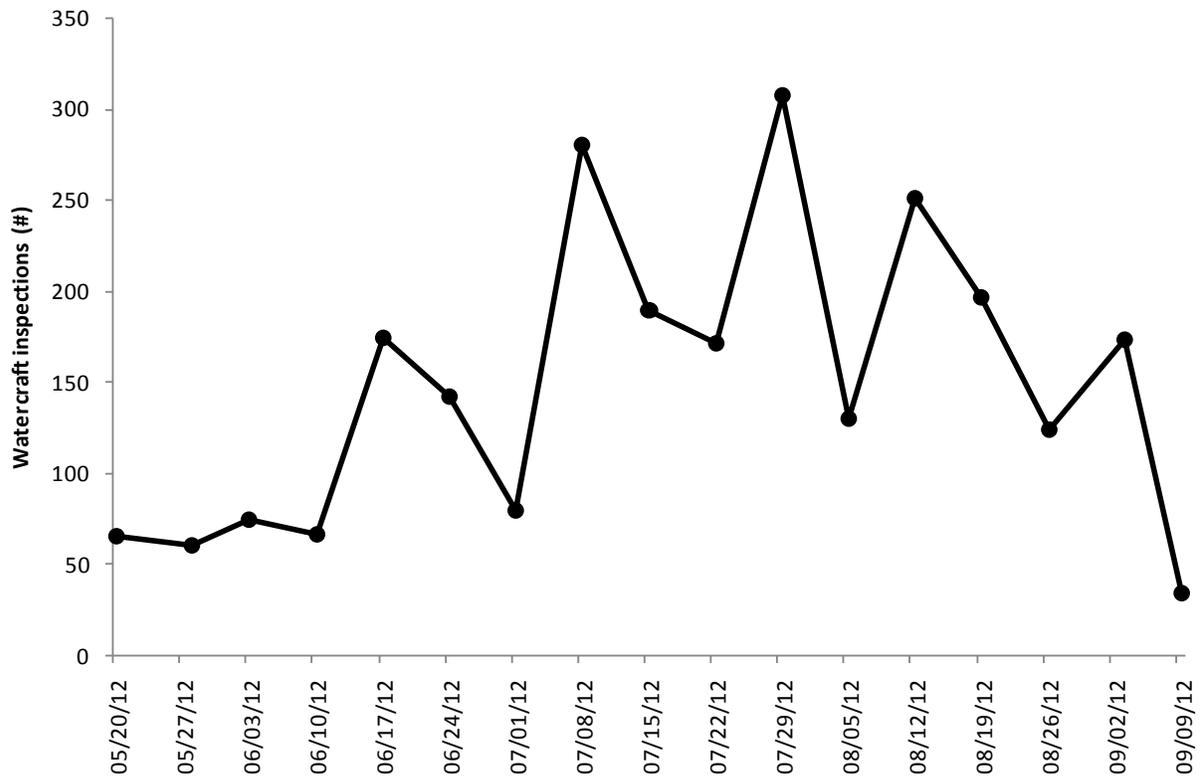


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Palisades Reservoir during 2012.

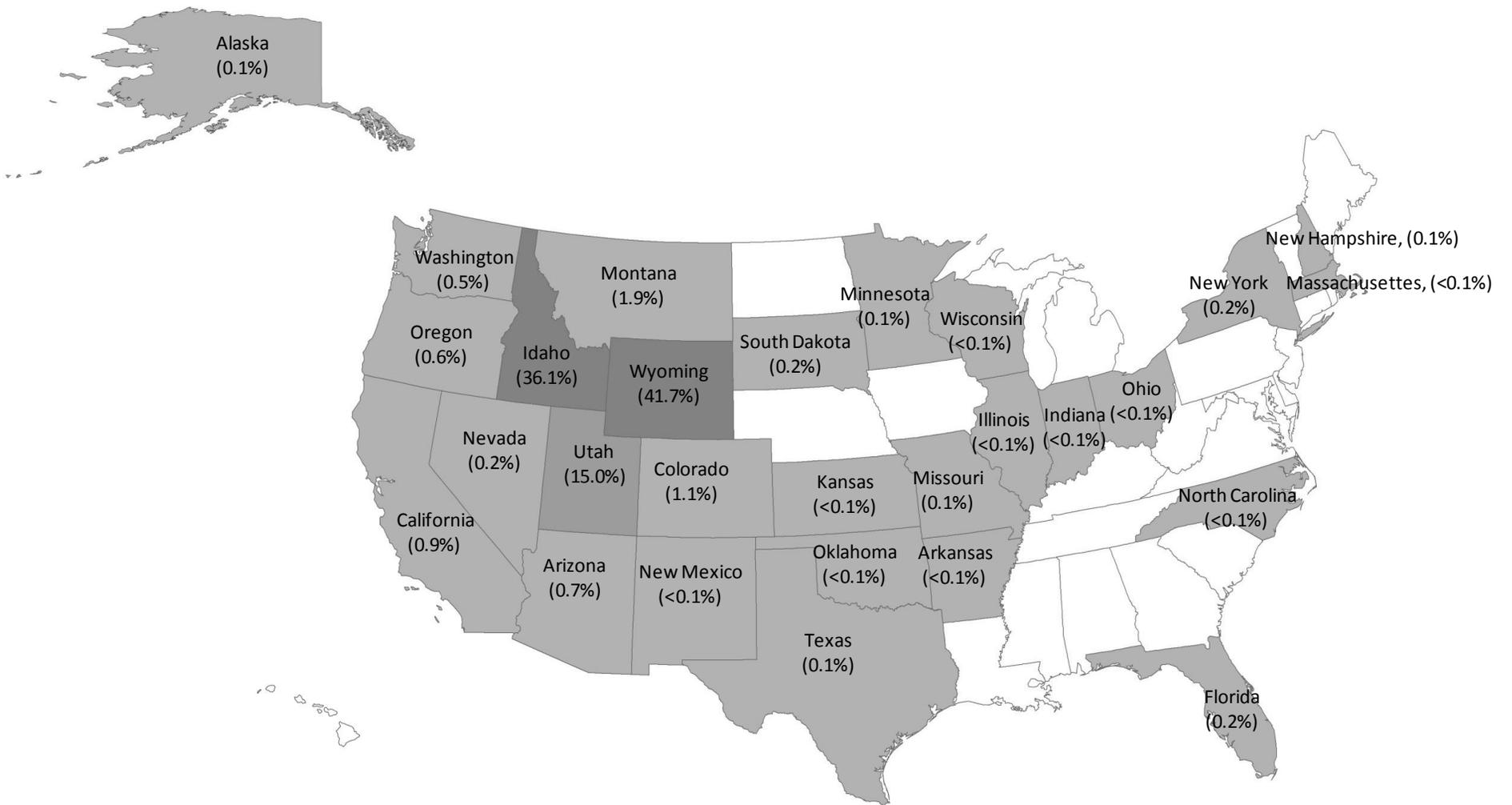


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Palisades Reservoir during 2012.

Boysen Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Boysen Reservoir from May 18 through September 3, 2012. During that period, 1,872 watercraft inspections were conducted over 60 days. This included 1,628 standard inspections and 244 exit inspections. A total of 1,051 individual boaters were contacted at Boysen Reservoir during 2012. There were three high risk inspections conducted and no decontaminations were performed.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 46 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at Boysen Reservoir and 19 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Of those seals removed from watercraft, the greatest number were issued from Wyoming (17) followed by Montana (1) and Colorado (1).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (94.9%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Boysen Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Boysen Reservoir was 1,342 hours, for an average of 1.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the July 8th weekend, the weekend following the 4th of July holiday (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (98.3%), with very little non-motorized use (1.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (56.4%), followed by inboard/outboard (27.3%), personal watercraft (12.1%) and inboard (3.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much

greater (94.6%) than by nonresident boaters (5.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 64.0% were inspected one-time, while 36.0% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected two times; the most was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 13 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been at Boysen Reservoir, WY (81.7%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.1%), Ocean Lake, WY (1.7%), Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (1.4%), and Alcova Reservoir, WY (1.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 50 different waters in 12 states. Of those states, Montana received the highest visitation. Of those waters, one is infested with invasive mussels and includes Lake Havasu, AZ. Overall, 2.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the vast majority (87.3%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. All of those watercraft last used in an infested water had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Boysen Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September and October of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Boysen Reservoir.

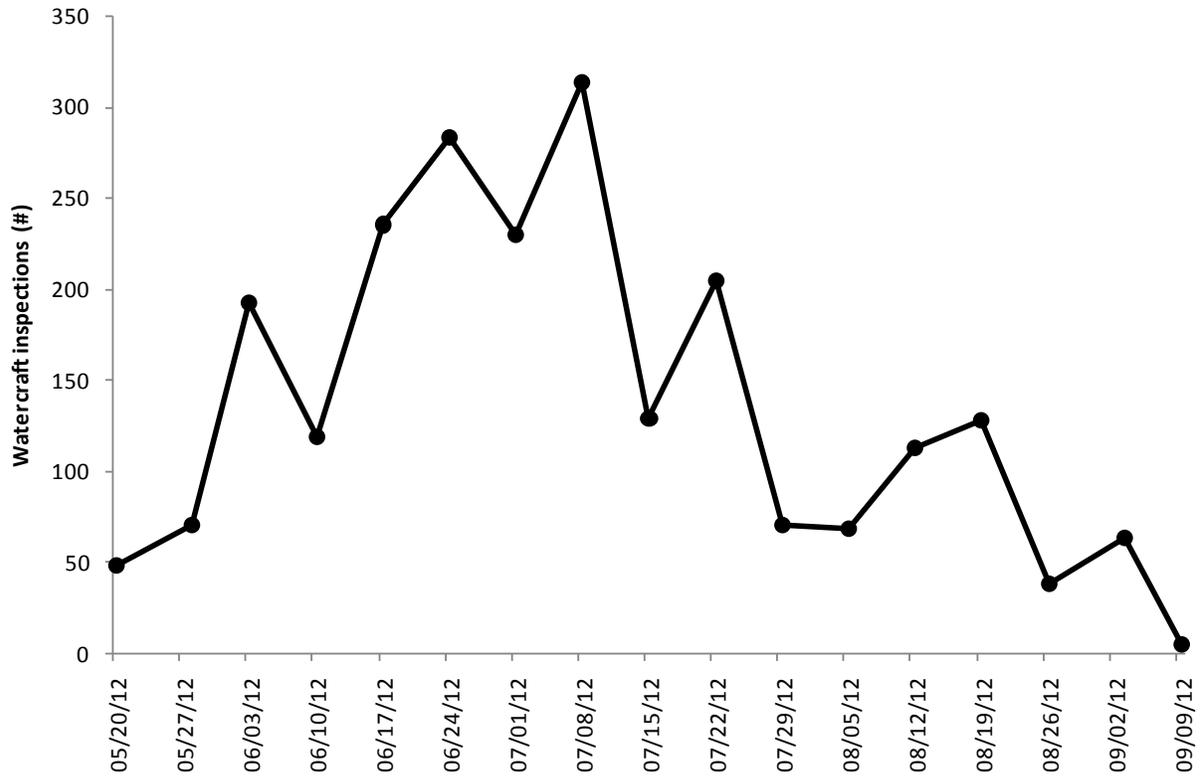


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Boysen Reservoir during 2012.

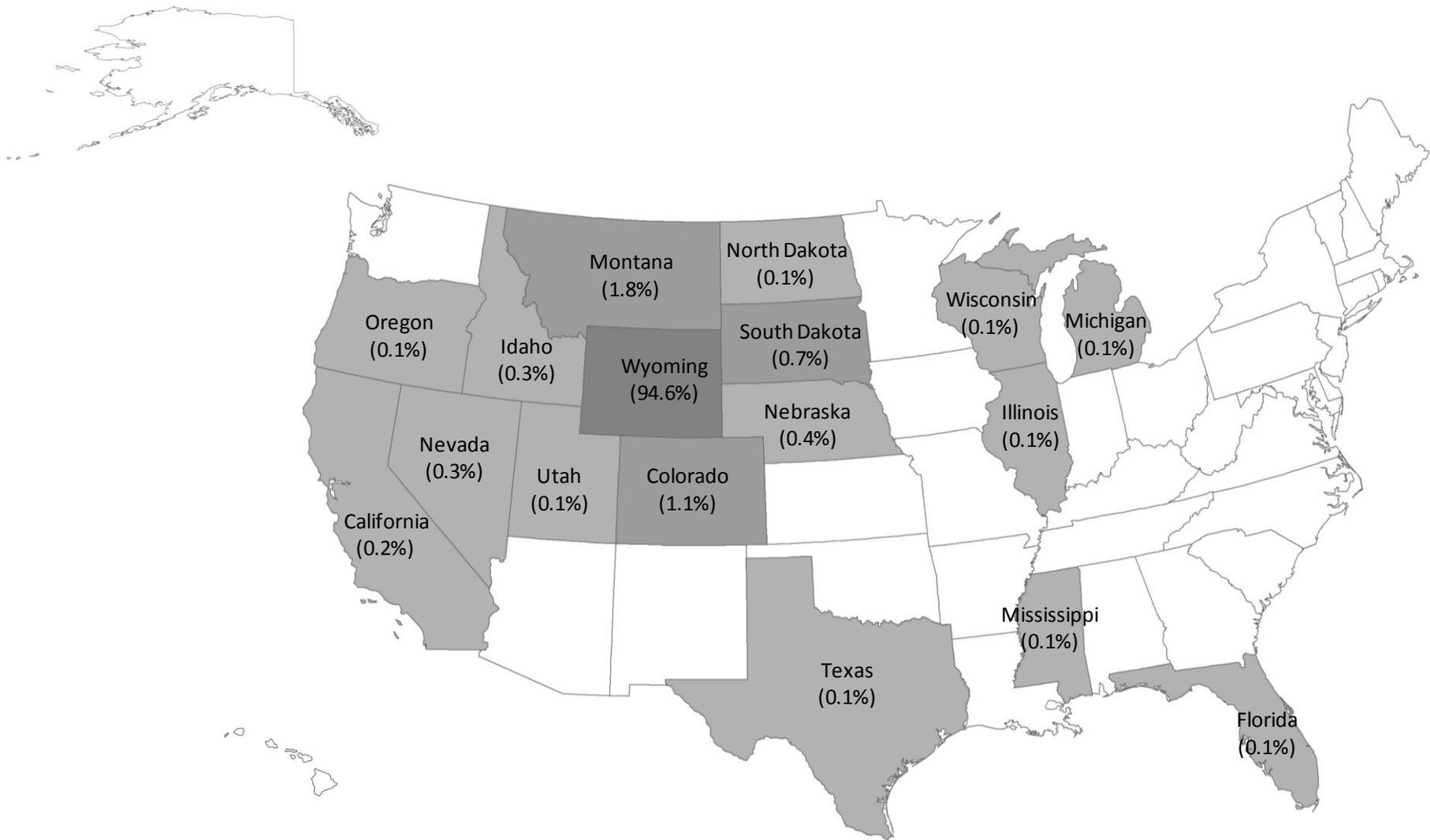


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Boysen Reservoir during 2012.

Granite Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Granite Reservoir from May 18 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 960 watercraft inspections were conducted over 63 days. This included 946 standard inspections and 14 exit inspections. A total of 645 individual boaters were contacted at Granite Reservoir during 2012. There were 11 high risk inspections conducted and one decontamination on a watercraft last used in Nebraska with standing water present.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 13 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 18 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Seals removed from watercraft were issued from Colorado (33) and Wyoming (5).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (87.6%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Granite Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Granite Reservoir were 719 hours, for an average of 1.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 2:00pm. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred over Labor Day weekend in early September (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (87.8%), with very minimal non-motorized use (12.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (50.3%), followed by personal watercraft (20.0%), inboard/outboard (15.4%), and inboard

(3.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (86.1%) than by nonresident boaters (13.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 75.7% were inspected one-time, while 24.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 7 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Granite Reservoir (58.1%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (6.5%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (4.3%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (4.2%), Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (3.3%), and Guernsey Reservoir, WY (2.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 69 different waters in 8 states; of those states Colorado, Nebraska, and Arizona received the highest visitation. Of those waters last visited, seven are infested or potentially infested with invasive mussels and include the Tennessee River, AL; Colorado River and Lake Havasu, AZ; Blue Mesa Reservoir, Pueblo Reservoir, and Shadow Mountain Reservoir, CO; and Lake superior, WI. Overall, 12.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (73.3%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (64.3%) coming from infested waters had *not* launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. However, several (28.6%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had launched within 30 days of using that infested water.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Granite Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Granite Reservoir.

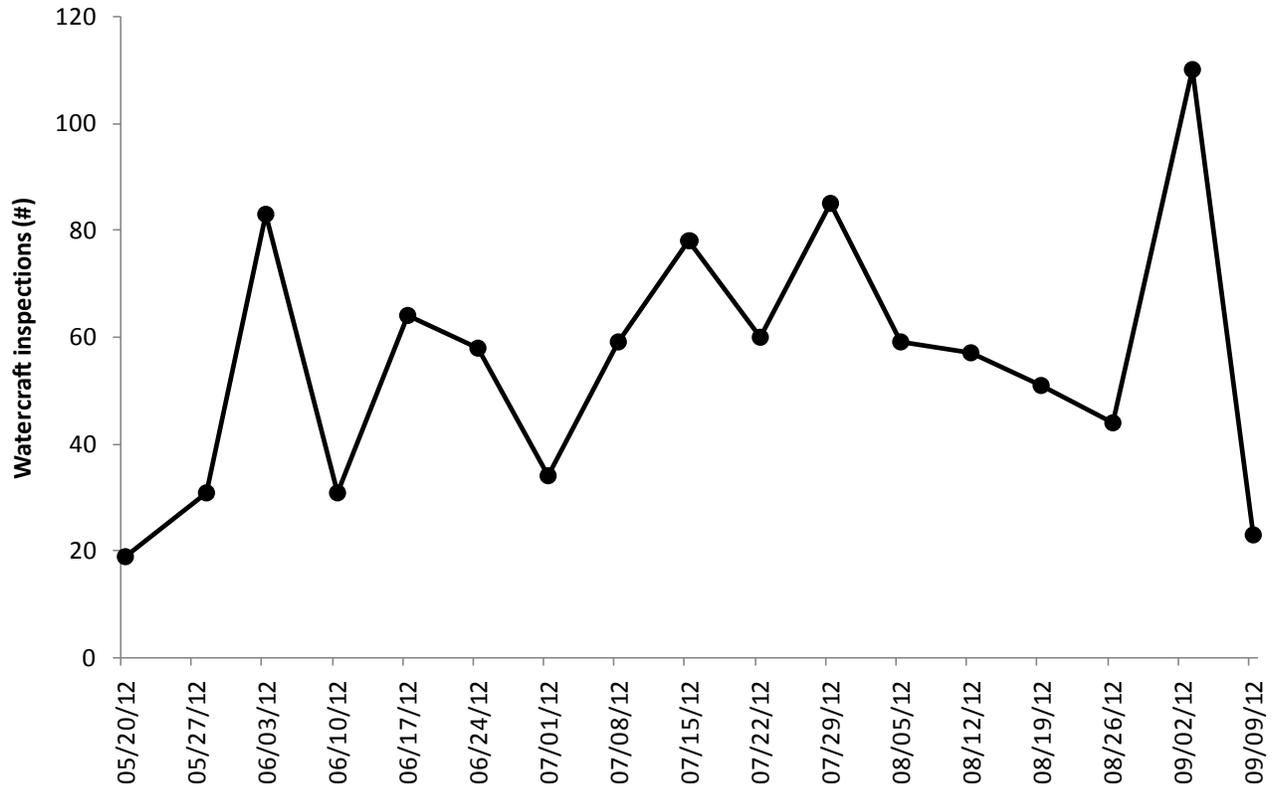


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Granite Reservoir during 2012.

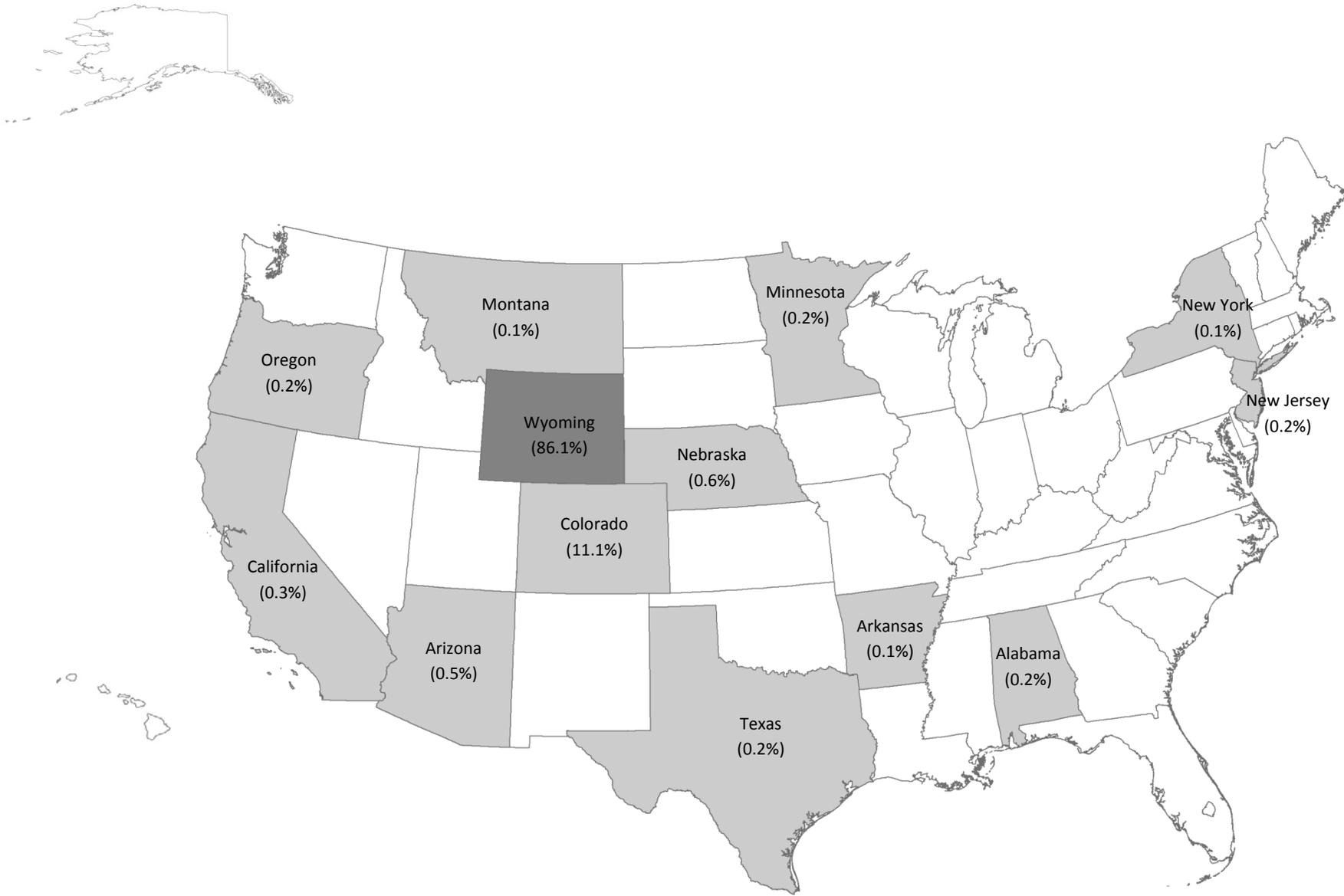


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Granite Reservoir during 2012.

Grayrocks Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Grayrocks Reservoir from May 18 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 997 watercraft inspections were conducted over 59 days. This included 983 standard inspections and 14 exit inspections. A total of 667 individual boaters were contacted at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2012. There were 14 high risk inspections conducted and 8 standing water decontaminations on watercraft last used in an infested water or infested state with water present.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 9 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 35 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Seals removed from watercraft were issued from Colorado (24) and Wyoming (11).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (91.2%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Grayrocks Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Granite Reservoir were 781 hours, for an average of 1.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 11:00am. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred in early June (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (99.0%), with very minimal non-motorized use (1.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (64.4%), followed by inboard/outboard (20.4%), personal watercraft (8.0%), and inboard (6.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was

greater (70.0%) than by nonresident boaters (30.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 73.3% were inspected one-time, while 26.7% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Colorado registered watercraft that came through the check station 10 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Grayrocks Reservoir (58.6%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (11.4%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (4.3%), Wheatland #1 Reservoir, WY (3.7%), Granite Reservoir, WY (3.0%), and Chatfield Reservoir, CO (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 54 different waters in 7 states; of those states Colorado, Nebraska, and Utah received the highest visitation. Of those waters last visited, four are infested or potentially infested with invasive mussels and include Lake Havasu, AZ; Blue Mesa Reservoir, Grand Lake, and Pueblo Reservoir, CO. Overall, 11.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (89.2%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (57.1%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. However, many (42.9%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had *not* launched within 30 days of using that infested water.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Grayrocks Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Grayrocks Reservoir.

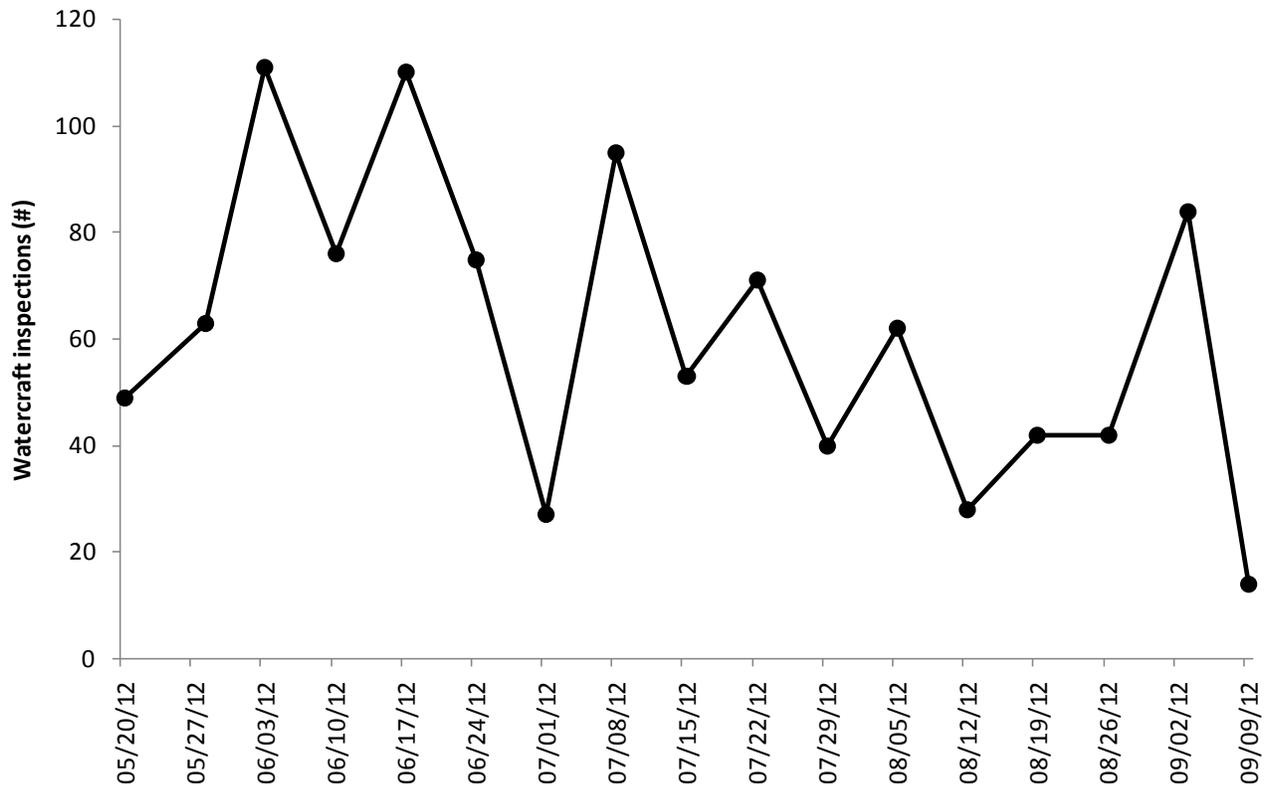


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2012.

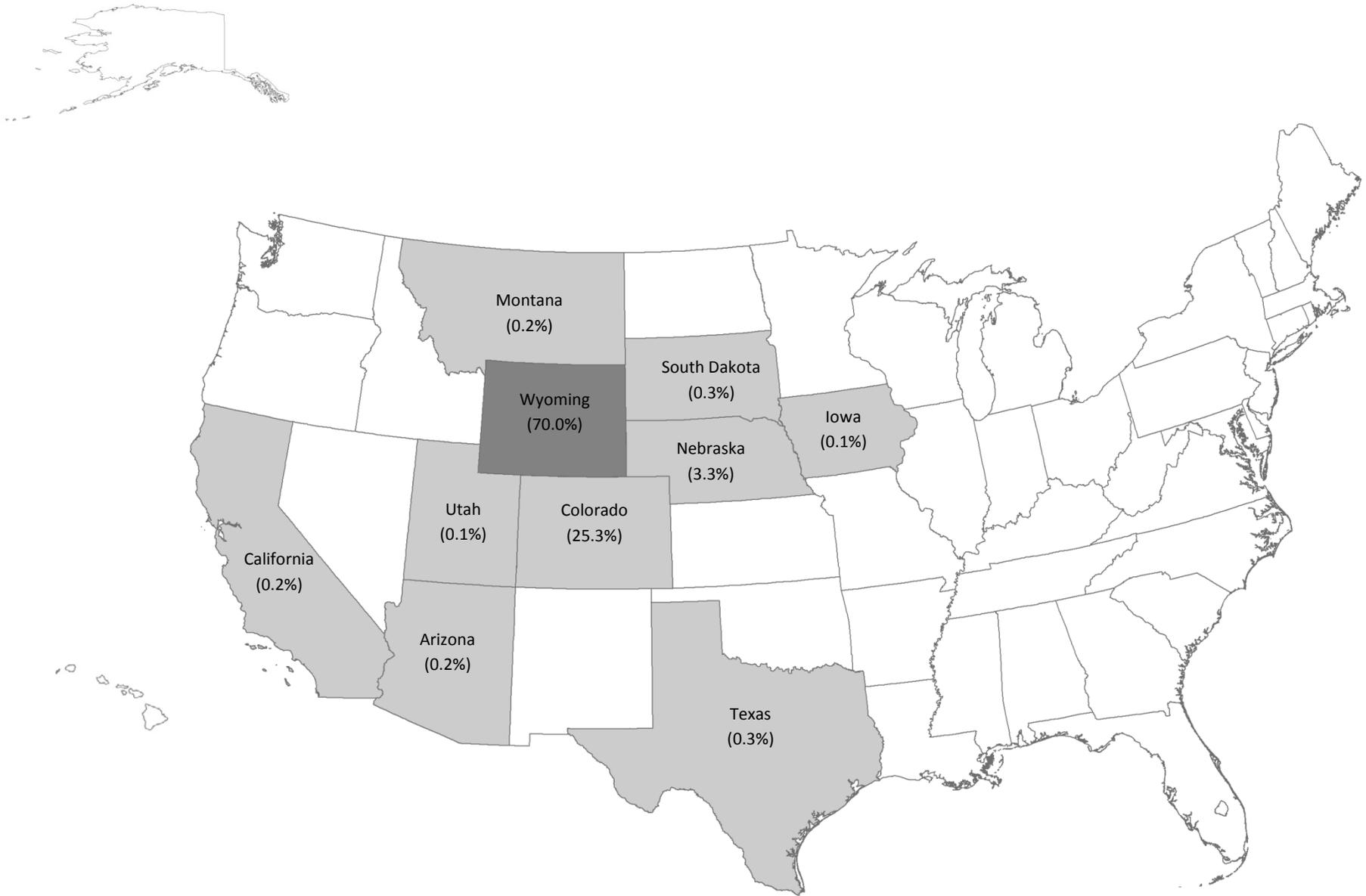


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2012.

Hawk Springs Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Hawk Springs Reservoir from May 17 through August 4, 2012. During that period, 479 watercraft inspections were conducted over 42 days. This included 466 standard inspections and 13 exit inspections. A total of 359 individual boaters were contacted at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2012. There were 7 high risk inspections conducted and one standing water decontamination on the motor of a watercraft last used in an infested state.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 15 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 3 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Seals removed from watercraft were issued from Wyoming (3).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (94.4%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Hawk Springs Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Hawk Springs Reservoir were 539 hours, for an average of 0.9 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 10:00am. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred in late July (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.1%), with very minimal non-motorized use (2.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (59.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (19.6%), personal watercraft (14.8%), and inboard (3.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters

was far greater (91.6%) than by nonresident boaters (8.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Nebraska and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 80.5% were inspected one-time, while 19.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 5 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Hawk Springs Reservoir (59.1%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (8.4%), Guernsey Reservoir, WY (7.2%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (6.8%), and Granite Reservoir, WY (5.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 37 different waters in 4 states; of those states Colorado and Nebraska received the highest visitation. Of those waters last visited, two are infested or potentially infested with invasive mussels and include Lake Havasu, AZ and Pueblo Reservoir, CO. Overall, 6.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (79.4%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (60.0%) coming from infested waters had *not* launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. However, some (40.0%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had launched within 30 days of using that infested water.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Hawk Springs Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Hawk Springs Reservoir.

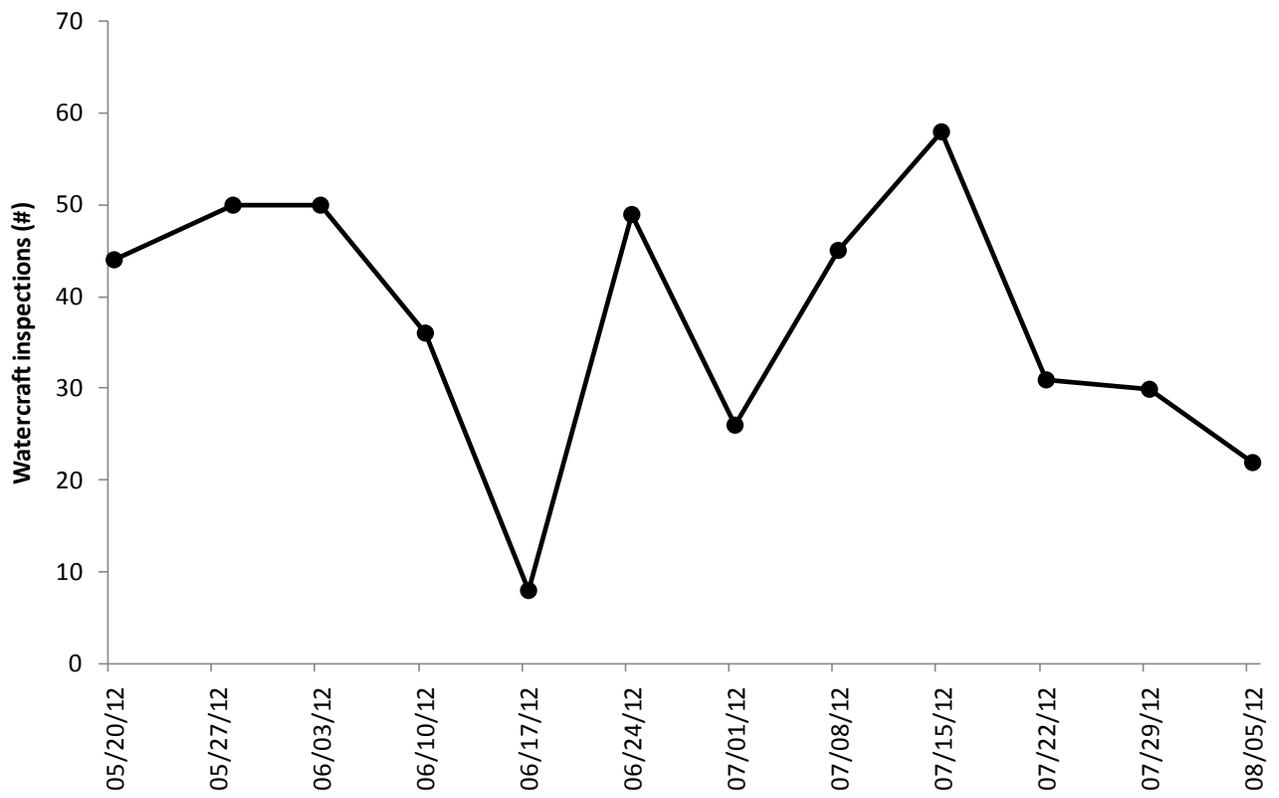


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2012.

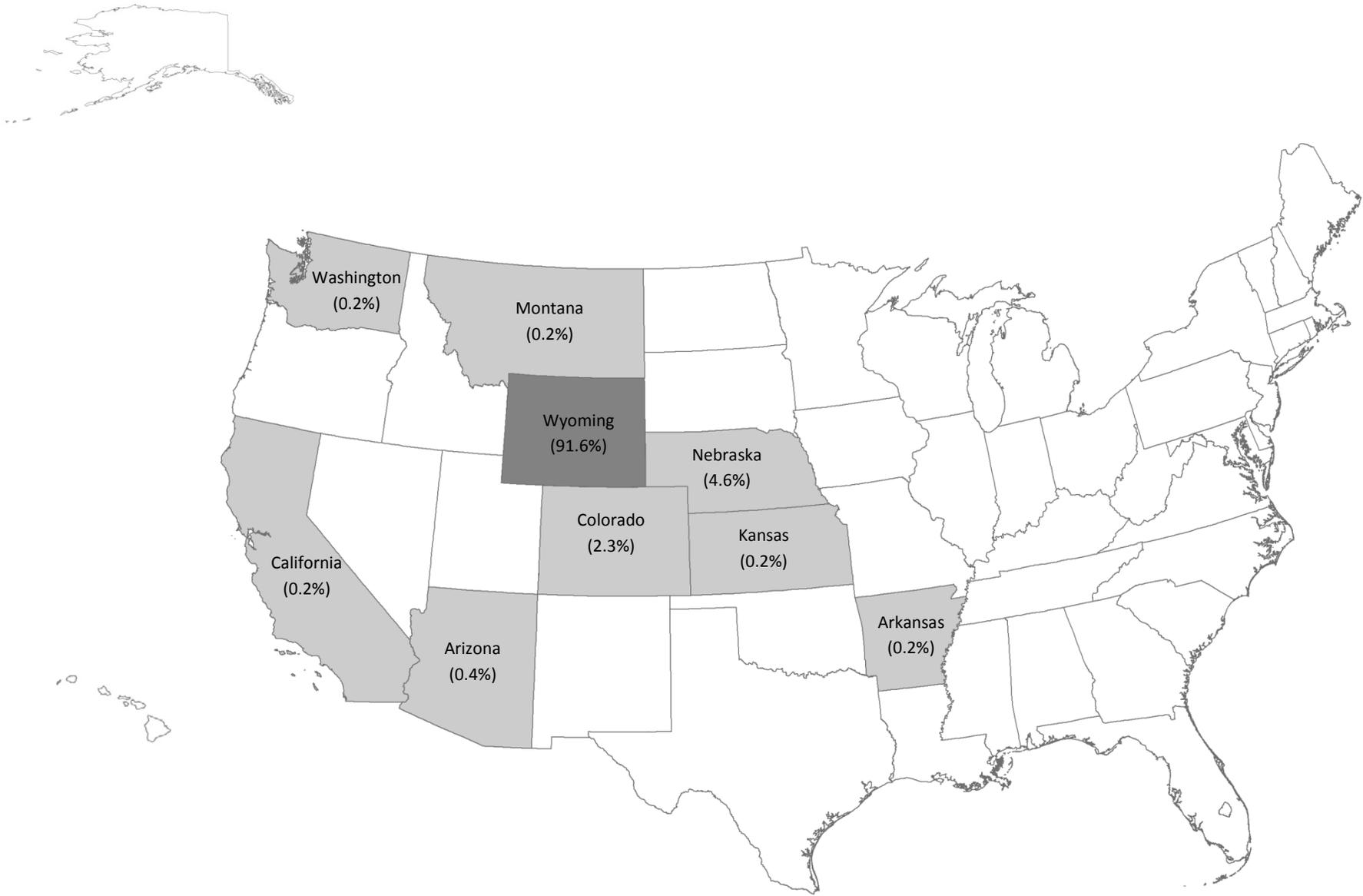


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2012.

Hog Park Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Hog Park Reservoir on July 28, 2012. During that period, six watercraft inspections were conducted. All were standard inspections; no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Hog Park Reservoir were 10 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, 50% of watercraft inspected displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Hog Park Reservoir.

All watercraft at the inspection station were motorized. The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (66.7%), followed by inboard/outboard (16.7%), and inboard (16.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (83.3%) than by nonresident boaters (16.7%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in California.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Hog Park Reservoir, WY (50.0%), followed by Saratoga Lake (33.3%), and Seminoe Reservoir (16.7%). Of the watercraft inspected, all had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Hog Park Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species at Hog Park Reservoir.

Lake Owen Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake Owen over three days in July 2012. During that period, three watercraft inspections were conducted. All were standard inspections; no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake Owen were 11 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, 67% of watercraft inspected displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Lake Owen.

Watercraft inspected at Lake Owen were two motorized, outboard watercraft (67.0%), and one non-motorized watercraft (33.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (67.0%) than by nonresident boaters (33.0%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Iowa.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, one had been at Lake DeSmet, WY (33.3%), one at the North Platte River, WY (33.3%), and one at Big Creek Lake, IA (33.3%). Of the watercraft inspected, all had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake Owen was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species at Lake Owen.

Plains Lakes Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at several Plains Lakes during 2012. Inspectors spent time at Lake Hattie, Gelatt Lake, and Twin Buttes. No watercraft were encountered at Twin Buttes to inspect during the three hours spent at that water. Inspections were conducted at Lake Hattie on seven days during the season and one day was spent at Gelatt Lake. During that period, 16 watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake Hattie and one was conducted at Gelatt Lake. All were standard inspections; no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (93.8%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Lake Hattie and 100% (1 of 1) of watercraft had a proper decal at Gelatt Lake.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake Hattie were 43 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. One hour was spent conducting watercraft inspections at Gelatt Lake, for an average of 1.0 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm to 2:00pm at Lake Hattie.

The vast majority of watercraft at the Lake Hattie inspection station were motorized (87.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (12.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (81.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (6.3%). The one watercraft inspected at Gelatt Lake was non-motorized. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was far greater (87.5%) than by nonresident boaters (12.5%) at Lake Hattie. Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado. The one watercraft inspected at Gelatt Lake was registered in Colorado.

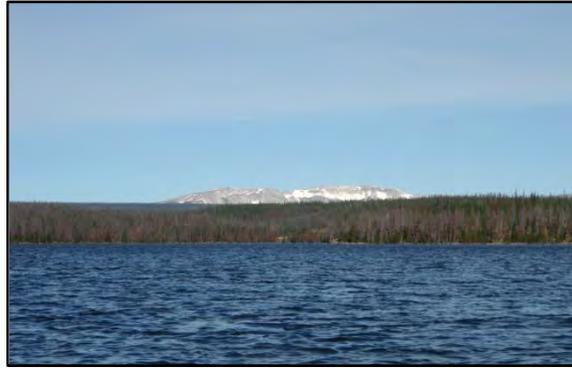
Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station at Lake Hattie, 92.3% were inspected one-time, while one watercraft (7.7% of total) had been through the inspection station twice during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at before being inspected at Lake Hattie, most had been at Lake Hattie (84.6%), followed by Crystal Reservoir, WY (7.7%), and Eleven Mile Reservoir, CO (7.7%). The watercraft inspected at Gelatt Lake had last been used on Gelatt Lake before it was inspected. Of the watercraft inspected at both lakes, all had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake Hattie was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species at Lake Hattie. Sampling was not conducted at Gelatt Lake or Twin Buttes.

Rob Roy Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Rob Roy Reservoir over four days from July 22 to September 9, 2012. During that period, 13 watercraft inspections were conducted. All were standard inspections; no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. A total of 9 individual boaters were contacted at Rob Roy Reservoir during 2012. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Rob Roy Reservoir were 32 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 11:00am.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (76.9%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Rob Roy Reservoir.

All watercraft at the inspection station were motorized. The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (84.6%) followed by inboard/outboard (15.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (76.9%) than by nonresident boaters (23.1%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado. Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 55.6% were inspected one-time, while 44.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station twice during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Rob Roy Reservoir (58.3%), followed by Lake Owen, WY (33.3%), and Granite Reservoir, WY (8.3%). Of the watercraft inspected, all had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Rob Roy Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species at Rob Roy Reservoir.

Saratoga Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Saratoga Lake on July 21 and August 5, 2012. During that period, 2 watercraft inspections were conducted. All were exit inspections; no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Saratoga Lake were 20 hours, for an average of 0.1 inspections per hour.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, both watercraft inspected displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Saratoga Lake.

All watercraft at the inspection station were motorized and were outboard watercraft. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was equal (50.0%) to that by nonresident boaters. Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Iowa.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, one had been at Saratoga Lake (50.0%), and the other at Lake Owen, WY (50.0%). Of the watercraft inspected, all had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Saratoga Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species at Saratoga Lake.

Wheatland #1 Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Wheatland #1 Reservoir over three days in July 2012. During that period, 16 watercraft inspections were conducted. All were standard inspections; no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Wheatland #1 Reservoir were 19 hours, for an average of 0.8 inspections per hour.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (93.8%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Wheatland #1 Reservoir.

All watercraft at the inspection station were motorized. The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (37.5%) or inboard/outboard (37.5%), followed by personal watercraft (25.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was far greater (93.8%) than by nonresident boaters (6.3%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado. All registered watercraft through the inspection station were inspected just once at that check station during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Wheatland #1 Reservoir (57.1%), followed by Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (28.6%), Guernsey Reservoir, WY (7.1%), and Glendo Reservoir, WY (7.1%). Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (93.3%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Wheatland #1 Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species at Wheatland #1 Reservoir.

Boulder Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Boulder Lake from May 26 through September 6, 2012. During that period, 31 watercraft inspections were conducted over 7 days. This included 30 standard inspections and 1 exit inspection. A total of 31 different boaters were contacted. There were no high risk inspections conducted or decontaminations performed. A total of 24 individual boaters were contacted at Boulder Lake during 2012.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the vast majority of watercraft (96.8%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Boulder Lake.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Boulder Lake was 144 hours, for an average of 0.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00am through 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity was 11 inspections which occurred over the June 3rd, July 1st and July 29th weekends (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (93.5%), with very little non-motorized use (6.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (62.1%), followed by inboard (20.7%) and inboard/outboard (17.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (83.9%) than by nonresident boaters (16.1%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Arizona (9.7%), Idaho (3.2%) and Montana (3.2%).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 78.3% were inspected one-time, while 21.7% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 3 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been to most had been at Boulder Lake, WY (53.3%), followed by Fremont Lake, WY (16.7%) and Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (10.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 7 different waters in 2 states; Wyoming and Idaho. Of those waters, none are infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 3.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the vast majority (93.5%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Boulder Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Boulder Lake.

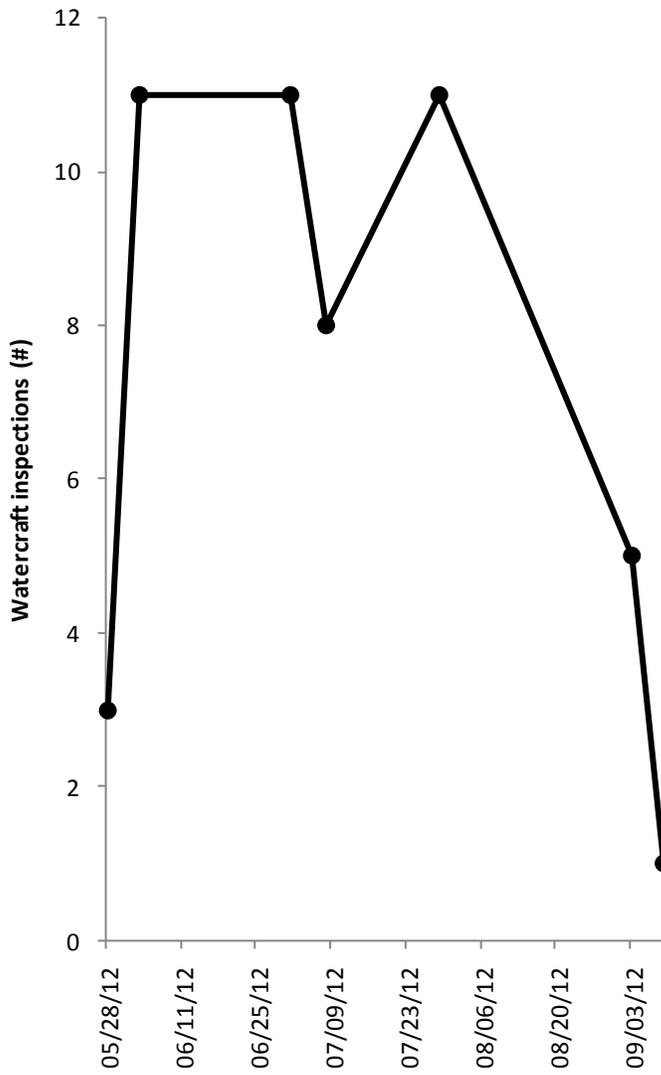


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Boulder Lake during 2012.

Fremont Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Fremont Lake from May 18 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 1,379 watercraft inspections were conducted over 63 days. This included 1,329 standard inspections and 50 exit inspections. A total of 743 individual boaters were contacted at Fremont Lake during 2012. There were four high risk inspections conducted but no decontaminations were performed.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (87.9%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Fremont Lake.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Fremont Lake was 873 hours, for an average of 1.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm through 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the July 8th weekend, the weekend following the 4th of July holiday (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (88.3%), with some non-motorized use (11.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (43.7%), followed by inboard/outboard watercraft (40.8%), inboard (9.0%) and personal watercraft (6.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (87.0%) than by nonresident boaters (13.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Colorado, and Utah (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 70.4% were inspected one-time, while 29.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected 2 times; the most was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 20 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been to most had been at Fremont Lake (76.8%), followed by Halfmoon Lake, WY (3.3%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir(3.2%), Lower New Fork Lake (2.8%), and Boulder Lake, WY (1.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 62 different waters in 8 states, of those states Colorado Idaho and Utah received the highest visitation. Of those waters, four are infested with invasive mussels and include Lake Mojave, AZ; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Lake Havasu, AZ; and Lake Mead, NV. Overall, 3.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the vast majority (91.9%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. Of the 5 watercraft coming from infested waters, 3 had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Fremont Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and August of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Fremont Lake.

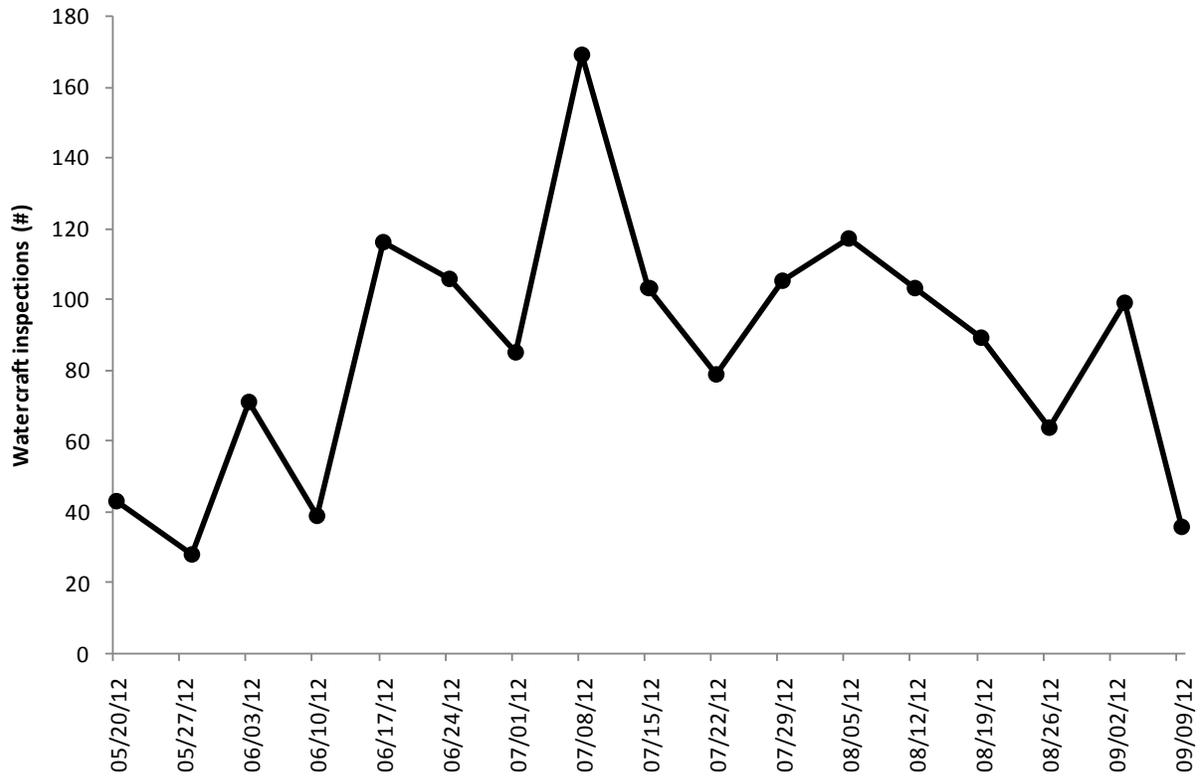


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Fremont Lake during 2012.

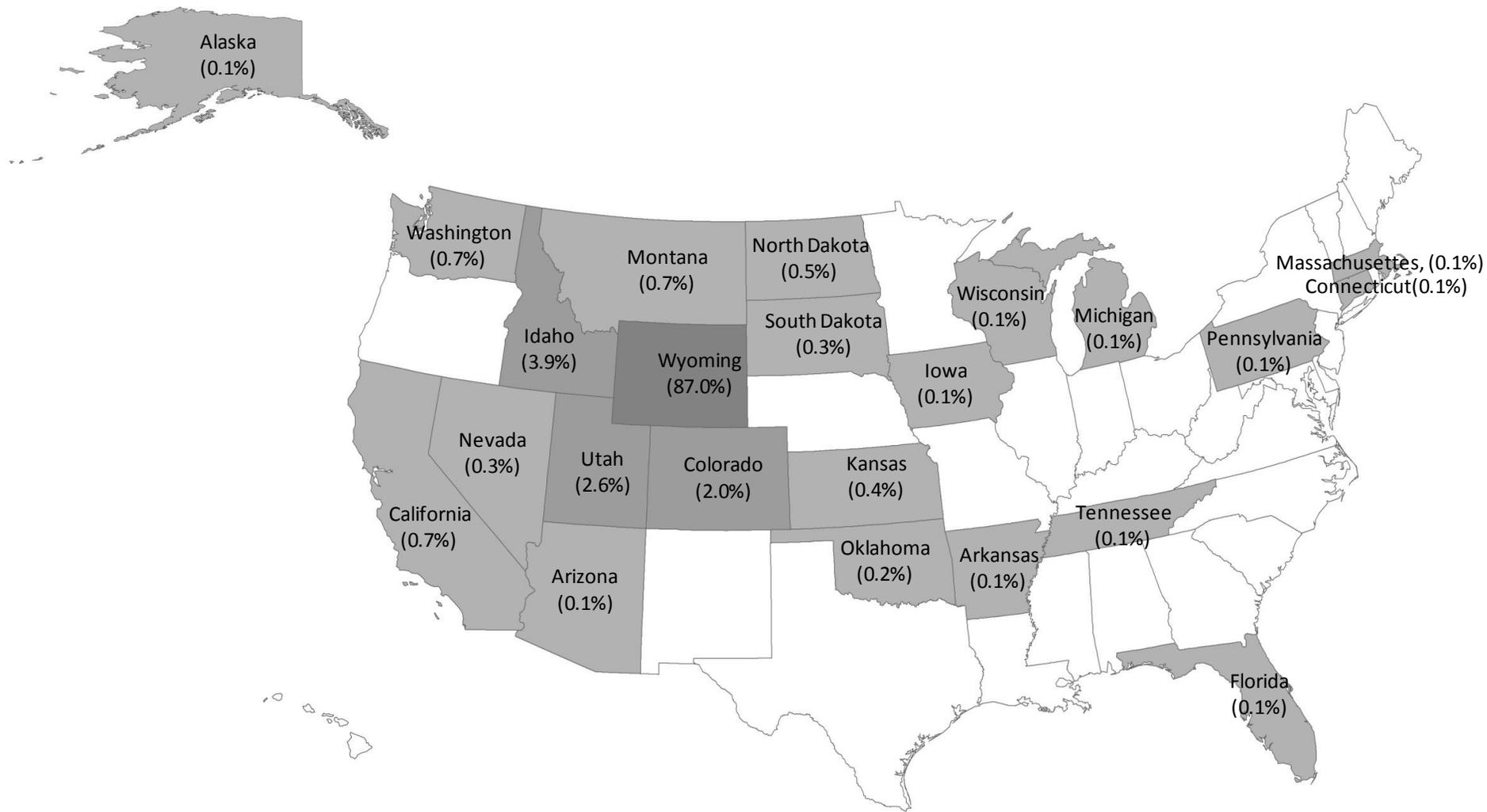


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Fremont Lake during 2012.

Green River - Warren Bridge Access Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted on the Green River at the Warren Bridge Access June 15 - 16, 2012. During that period, 20 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 2 days. There were no exit or high risk inspections conducted. There were also no decontaminations performed. A total of 12 individual boaters were contacted at the Green River during 2012.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (95%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at the Green River.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Green River -Warren Bridge Access was 29 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 2:00p through 3:00pm.

The only type of watercraft at the inspection station was non-motorized.. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (90.0%) than by nonresident boaters (10.0%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho.

When asked what the last water boaters had been to, those waters included New Fork Lakes (40.0%), followed by Green River, WY (30.0%), Snake River, WY (20.0%), Henry's Fork, ID (5.0%) and South Fork, ID (5.0%). None of these waters are infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 10.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (100.0%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Green River Lakes Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Green River Lakes July 5-6 and August 24, 2012. During that period, 15 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 3 days. There were no exit or high risk inspections conducted. There were also no decontaminations performed. A total of 11 individual boaters were contacted at Green River Lakes during 2012.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, a little more than one quarter (26.7%) of all watercraft displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Green River Lakes.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Green River Lakes was 29 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am through 11:00am.

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (80.0%), with very little motorized use (20.0%). Motorized watercraft were made up of outboard watercraft. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (73.3%) than by nonresident boaters (26.7%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho (20.0%) and Utah (6.7%).

When asked what the last water boaters had been to, those waters included the Green River, WY (70.0%), followed by New Fork Lakes, WY (10.0%), Henry Lake, ID (10.0%) and Halfmoon Lake, WY (9.5%). None of these waters are infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 15.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the vast majority (80.0%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Green River Lakes was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Green River Lakes.

Halfmoon Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Halfmoon Lake from August 3 through August 25, 2012. During that period, 22 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 6 days. There were no exit or high risk inspections conducted. There were also no decontaminations performed. A total of 22 individual boaters were contacted at Halfmoon Lake during 2012.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (77.3%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Halfmoon Lake.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Halfmoon Lake was 75 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am through 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred over the August 5th weekend (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (90.9%), with very little non-motorized use (9.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (55.0%), followed by inboard/outboard (25.0%), personal watercraft (10.0%) and inboard (10.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (77.3%) than by nonresident boaters (22.7%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (18.2%) and Idaho (4.5%).

When asked what the last water boaters had been at most had been to Fremont Lake, WY (38.1%), followed by Halfmoon Lake, WY (9.5%) and Boulder Lake, WY (9.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 12 different waters in 3 states; Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. Of those waters, none are infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 9.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the vast majority (90.9%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Halfmoon Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Halfmoon Lake.

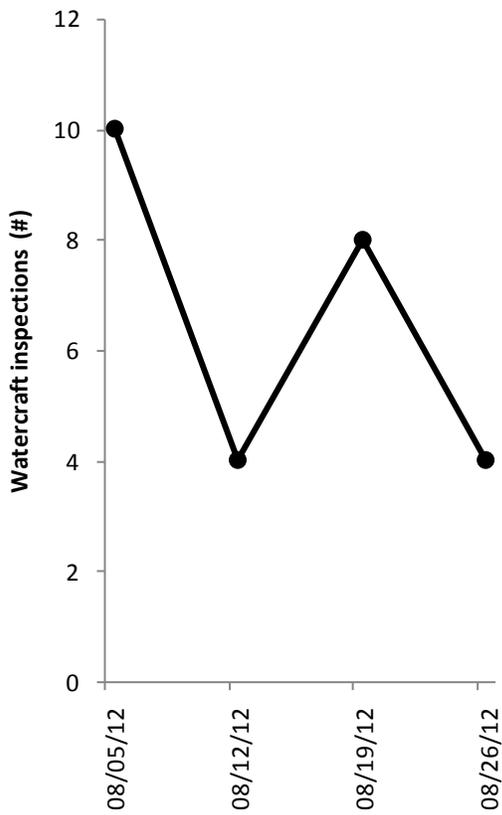


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Halfmoon Lake during 2012.

New Fork Lakes Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at New Fork Lakes from June 8 through September 3, 2012. During that period, 77 watercraft inspections were conducted over 12 days. This included 74 standard inspections and 3 exit inspections. There were no high risk inspections conducted or decontaminations performed. A total of 65 individual boaters were contacted at New Fork Lakes during 2012.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the vast majority of watercraft (83.1%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at New Fork Lakes.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at New Fork Lakes was 161 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am through 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred over the September 3rd holiday weekend (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (83.1%), with very little non-motorized use (16.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (65.6%), followed by inboard/outboard (25.0%), inboard (6.3%), and personal watercraft (3.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (83.1%) than by nonresident boaters (16.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Utah and Pennsylvania (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 87.3% were inspected one-time, while 12.7% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. Of those repeat boaters, the majority were inspected 2 times; the most was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 3 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been to most had been at New Fork Lakes, WY (42.0%), followed by Fremont Lake, WY (29.0%), Boulder Lake, WY (10.1%), Halfmoon Lake, WY (5.8%) and the Green River, WY (2.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 12 different waters in 4 states; Idaho, Michigan, Utah and Wyoming. Of those waters, one is infested with invasive mussels; Lake Huron, MI. Overall, 5.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the vast majority (91.9%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. All of the watercraft coming from infested waters had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at New Fork Lakes was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did detect curly-leaf pondweed, an aquatic invasive plant. Shoreline surveys also detected native plants, Canadian waterweed and shortspike watermilfoil.

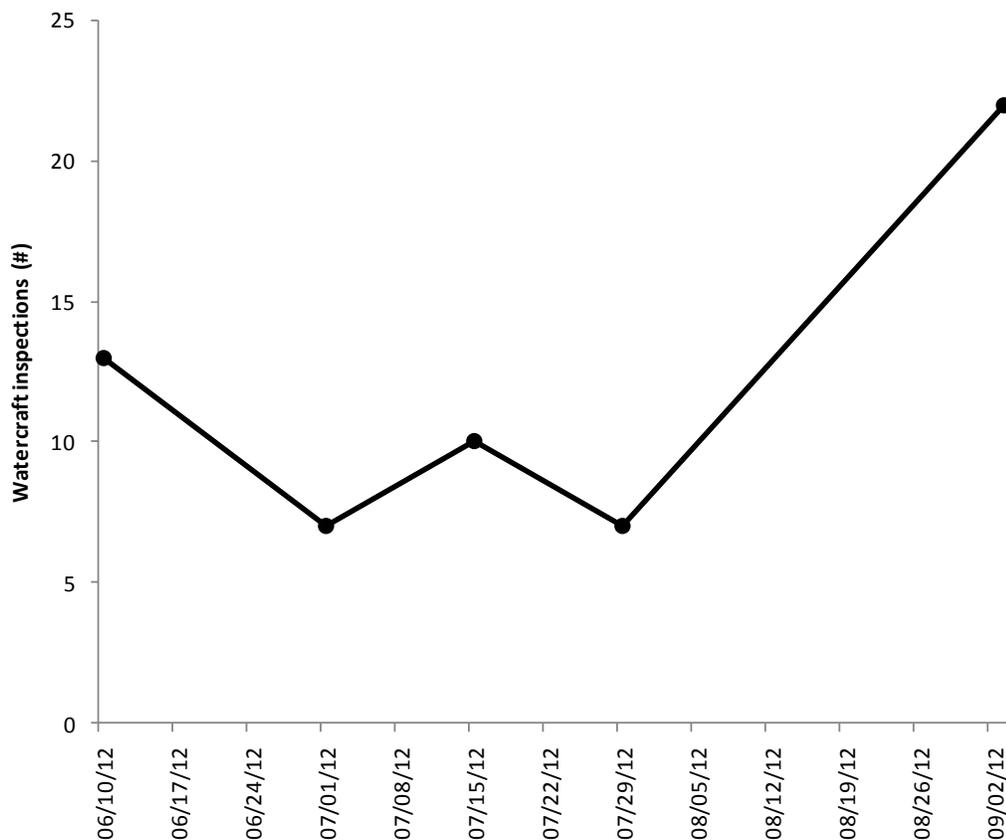


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at New Fork Lakes during 2012.

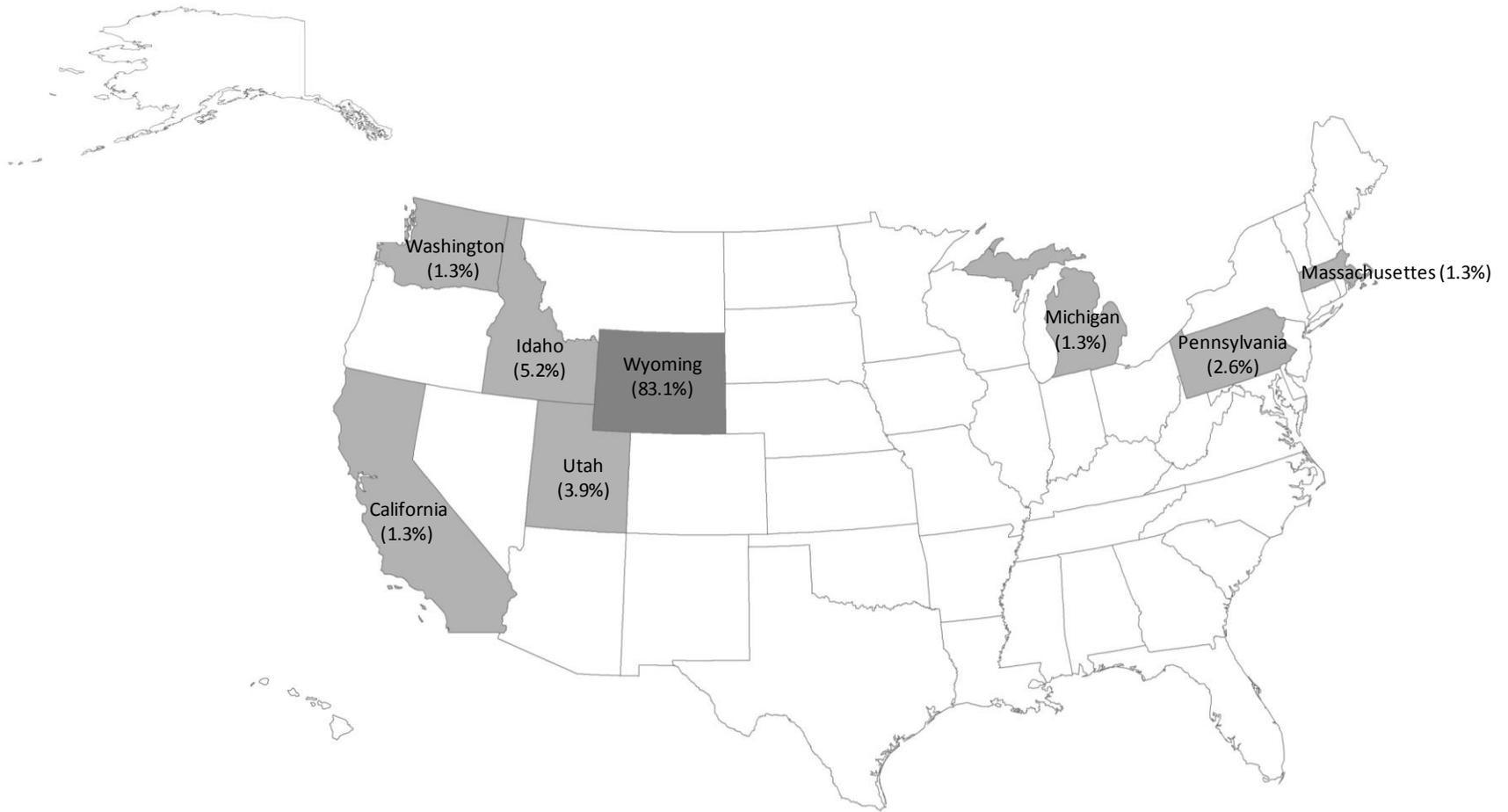


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at New Fork Lakes during 2012.

Keyhole Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Keyhole Reservoir from May 17 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 3,306 watercraft inspections were conducted over 70 days. This included 3,263 standard inspections and 43 exit inspections. A total of 1,749 individual boaters were contacted at Keyhole Reservoir during 2012. There were 28 high risk inspections conducted and 11 decontaminations. Of those, 10 were standing water decontaminations on watercraft last used in an infested state or water and one was a full decontamination for suspect mussels; further analysis determined the specimens negative for invasive mussels.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 43 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 26 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Seals removed from watercraft were issued from Wyoming (22), Colorado (3), and Montana (1).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (90.2%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Keyhole Reservoir.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Keyhole Reservoir were 1,509 hours, for an average of 2.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 2:00pm. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred over the week of the July 4th holiday (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.6%), with very minimal non-motorized use (3.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard

(41.0%), followed closely by inboard/outboard (40.4%), personal watercraft (9.2%), and inboard (5.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (90.7%) than by nonresident boaters (9.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 55.7% were inspected one-time, while 44.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 13 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Keyhole Reservoir (89.0%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (2.0%), Lake DeSmet, WY (2.0%), Orman Reservoir, SD (0.6%), and Angostura Reservoir, SD (0.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 64 different waters in 13 states and Canada; of those states South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, and Colorado received the highest visitation. Of those waters last visited, six are infested or potentially infested with invasive mussels and include the Missouri River; Mille Lacks Lake, MN; Rainy Lake, MN; Lake Alita, MN, Ostego Lake, MI; and Lake of the Ozarks, MO. Overall, 4.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (84.7%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (87.0%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. A small number of those watercraft (13.0%) last used in an infested water had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Keyhole Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department or Bureau of Reclamation in July, August, and October of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Keyhole Reservoir.

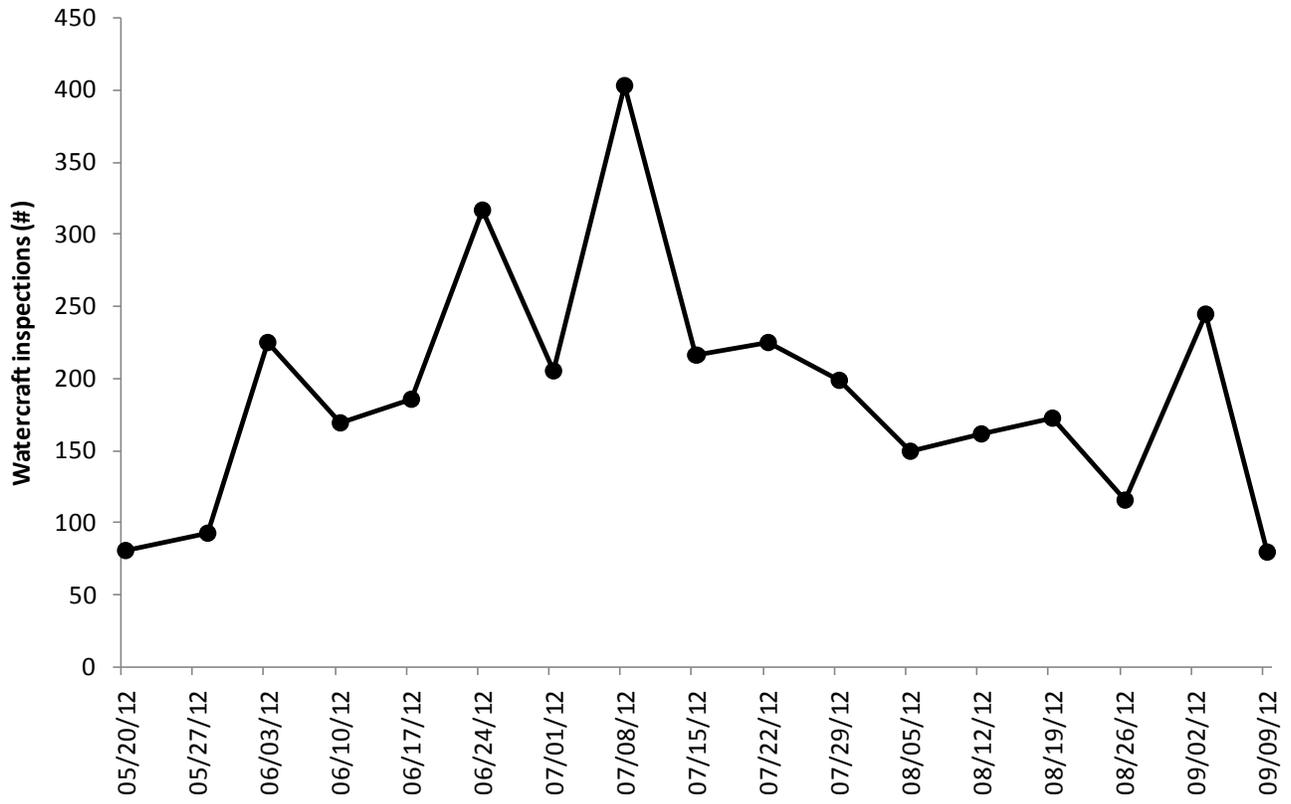


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Keyhole Reservoir during 2012.

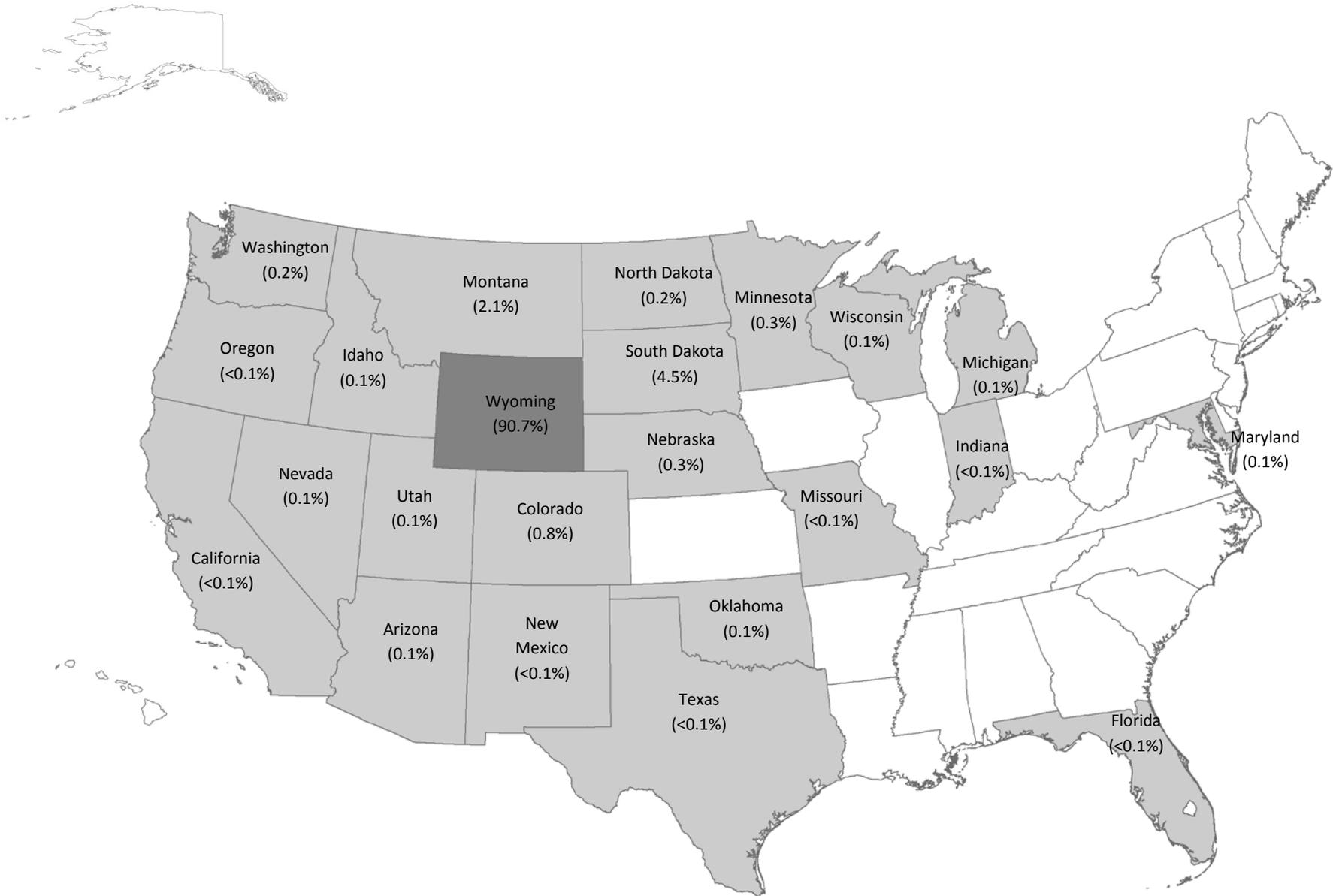


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Keyhole Reservoir during 2012. Watercraft were also registered in British Columbia, Canada (0.1%).

Lake DeSmet Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2012



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake DeSmet from May 24 through September 9, 2012. During that period, 1,763 watercraft inspections were conducted over 62 days. This included 1,713 standard inspections and 50 exit inspections. A total of 1,012 individual boaters were contacted at Lake DeSmet during 2012. There were 9 high risk inspections conducted and one standing water decontamination was conducted on a watercraft last used in Missouri.

The purpose of a watercraft seal is to expedite the launch for a boater the next time they encounter a watercraft check station. A watercraft seal is a tamper-proof device that attaches the boat to the trailer after an inspection. An intact seal indicates the watercraft was not launched in another water since the last inspection. A watercraft that enters a check station with an intact seal and receipt does not need to submit to an inspection; the seal is removed and the watercraft is allowed to launch. Watercraft seals were applied to 45 watercraft after a drain, clean, and dry exit inspection at the check station and 20 watercraft seals were removed in 2012. Seals removed from watercraft were issued from Wyoming (19) and Montana (1).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal to launch in Wyoming waters. In 2012, the majority of watercraft (93.6%) displayed an AIS decal upon entering the check station at Lake DeSmet.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake DeSmet were 796 hours, for an average of 2.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 3:00pm. The highest weekly inspection activity occurred over the week of the July 4th holiday (Figure 1).

The vast majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (95.8%), with very minimal non-motorized use (4.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (45.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (35.8%), personal watercraft (10.7%), and inboard (3.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters

was greater (91.8%) than by nonresident boaters (8.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana, Colorado, and South Dakota (Figure 2).

Of all the registered watercraft through the inspection station, 61.4% were inspected one-time, while 38.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The highest repeat boater use was one Wyoming registered watercraft that came through the check station 13 different times during the season.

When asked what the last water boaters had been at, most had been at Lake DeSmet (79.2%) followed by Keyhole Reservoir, WY (7.7%), Tongue River Reservoir, MT (5.0%), Alcova Reservoir, WY (1.3%), and Glendo Reservoir, WY (1.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 40 different waters in 10 states and Canada; of those states Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota received the highest visitation. Of those waters last visited, three are infested with invasive mussels and include the Missouri River, Mississippi River, Table Rock, Missouri, and an unknown Wisconsin water. Overall, 7.7% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the watercraft inspected, the majority (87.4%) had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. The majority of watercraft (60.0%) coming from infested waters had launched within 30 days of visiting the check station. Less than half (40.0%) of those watercraft last used in an infested water had been out of the water for more than 30 days.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake DeSmet was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2012. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys detected Curly pondweed *Potamogeton crispus* in Lake DeSmet again in 2012. This nonnative plant was originally detected by AIS crews in 2011, and is believed to have been present in Lake DeSmet for several years. There are no current plans for control of this species and outreach in 2013 will focus on preventing the spread to other waters.

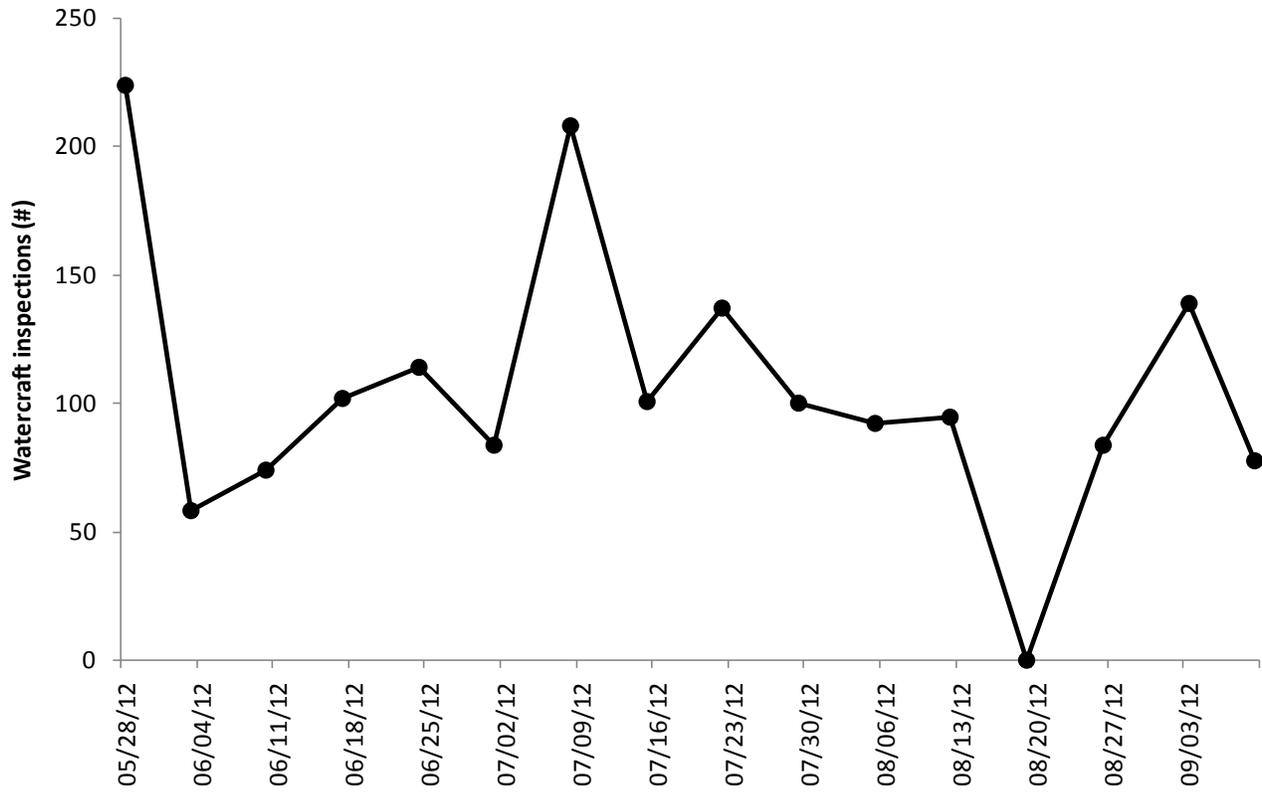


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Lake DeSmet during 2012.

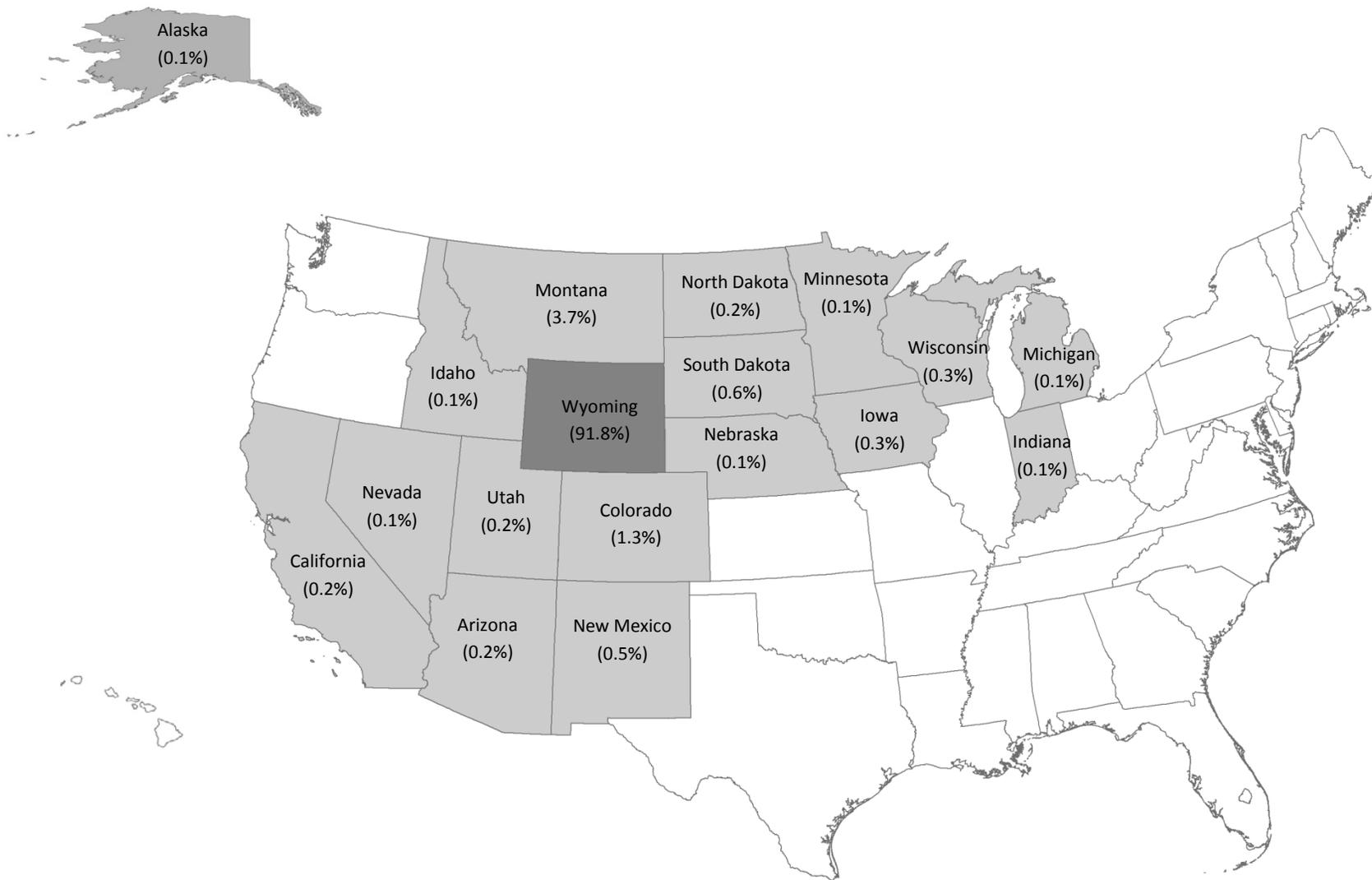


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Lake DeSmet during 2012.