

Wyoming
Aquatic Invasive Species
Watercraft Inspection
and
Monitoring Summary
2013

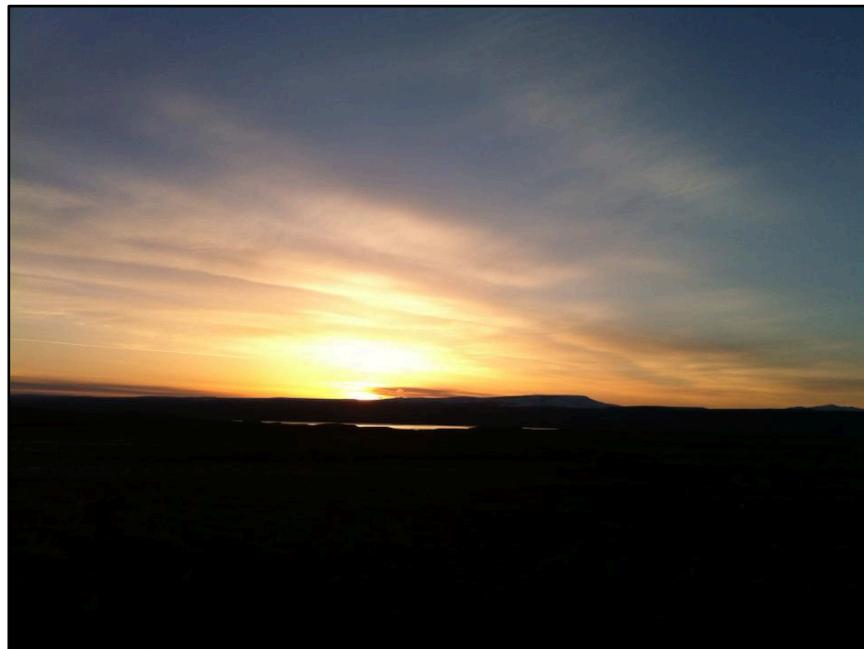


Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE
Casper Region	
Alcova Reservoir.....	1
Glendo Reservoir.....	4
Guernsey Reservoir.....	8
Lusk Port of Entry.....	10
Pathfinder Reservoir.....	14
Seminole Reservoir.....	17
Torrington Port of Entry.....	19
Cheyenne/Laramie Regions	
Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry.....	23
Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry.....	28
Granite Reservoir.....	33
Grayrocks Reservoir.....	36
Hawk Springs Reservoir.....	39
Lake Hattie.....	42
Lake Owen.....	44
Laramie Port of Entry.....	45
Rob Roy Reservoir.....	50
Cody/Lander Regions	
Beartooth Lake.....	52
Bighorn River.....	53
Big Horn Lake.....	55
Boysen Reservoir.....	58
Buffalo Bill Reservoir.....	61
Frannie Port of Entry.....	64
North Cody.....	68
Evanston/Green River Regions	
Evanston I-80 Port of Entry.....	72
Flaming Gorge-Anvil Road.....	76
Flaming Gorge-Buckboard.....	80
Flaming Gorge-Firehole.....	82
Fontenelle Reservoir.....	86
Kemmerer Port of Entry.....	88
Sulphur Creek Reservoir.....	92
Viva Naughton Reservoir.....	95
Jackson/Pinedale Regions	
Alpine Port of Entry.....	97
Fremont Lake.....	102
Jackson Lake.....	105
New Fork Lake.....	108
Snake River.....	109
Thayne Rest Area.....	110
Sheridan Region	
Keyhole Reservoir.....	114
Lake DeSmet.....	117
Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry.....	120
Sundance I-90 Port of Entry.....	124

Alcova Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Alcova Reservoir from April 25th through August 25th. During that period, 427 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 17 days. A total of 350 individual boaters were contacted at Alcova Reservoir during 2013. One high risk inspection was conducted on a boat that was previously used in Alabama and had not been inspected prior to arrival at Alcova Reservoir, but did not result in decontamination.

A total of 10 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (9) and Colorado (1). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 58 watercraft (13.6% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Alcova Reservoir was 167 hours, for an average of 2.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 8th through June 14th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.2%), with lesser non-motorized use (7.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (42.6%), followed by outboard (32.4%), personal watercraft (20.4.3%), and inboard (5.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (95.1%) than by nonresident boaters (4.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 90.6% were inspected one-time, while 9.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Alcova Reservoir, WY (73.4%) followed by Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (8.2%), and Glendo Reservoir, WY (4.8%). Boaters indicated they had been to 28 different waters in eight states. Of those states,

Wyoming and Colorado received the most visitation. Overall, 4.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, four are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; and an unspecified water in Alabama. Five inspections (1.1% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a water considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels and less than half of those (40.0%) had been used at that water within the last month

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 2013. 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.

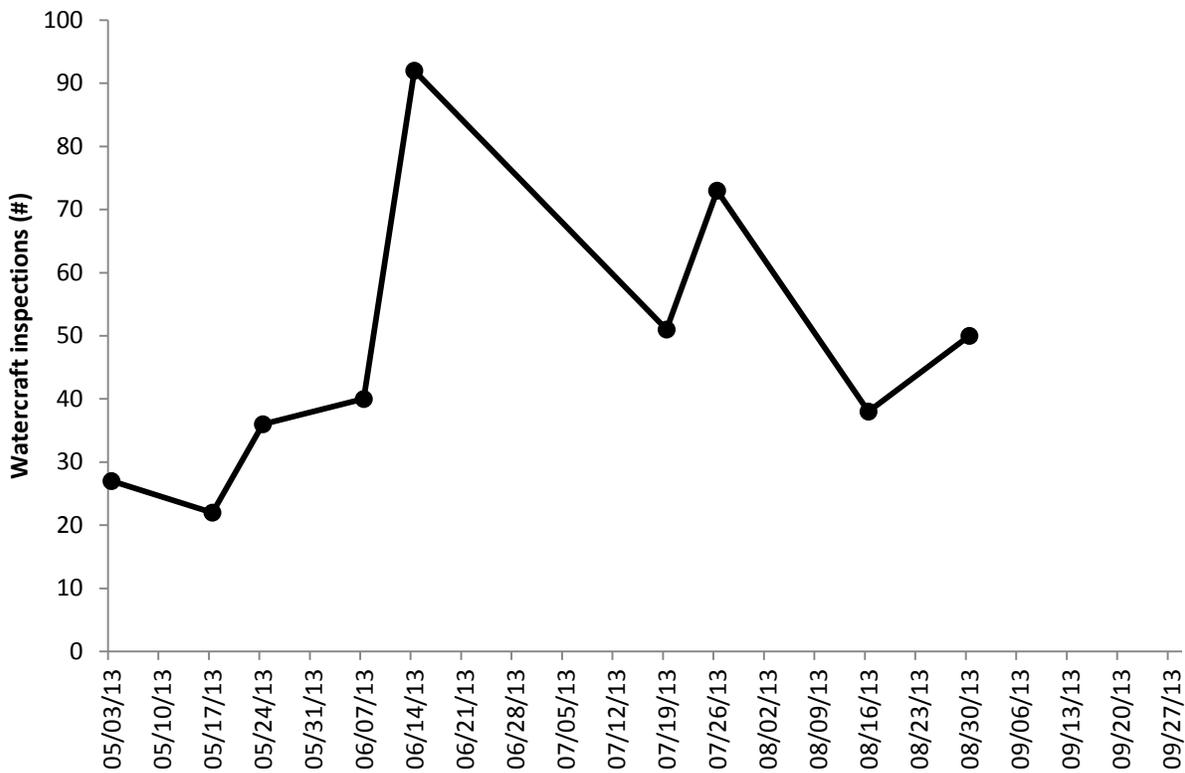


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Alcova Reservoir during 2013.

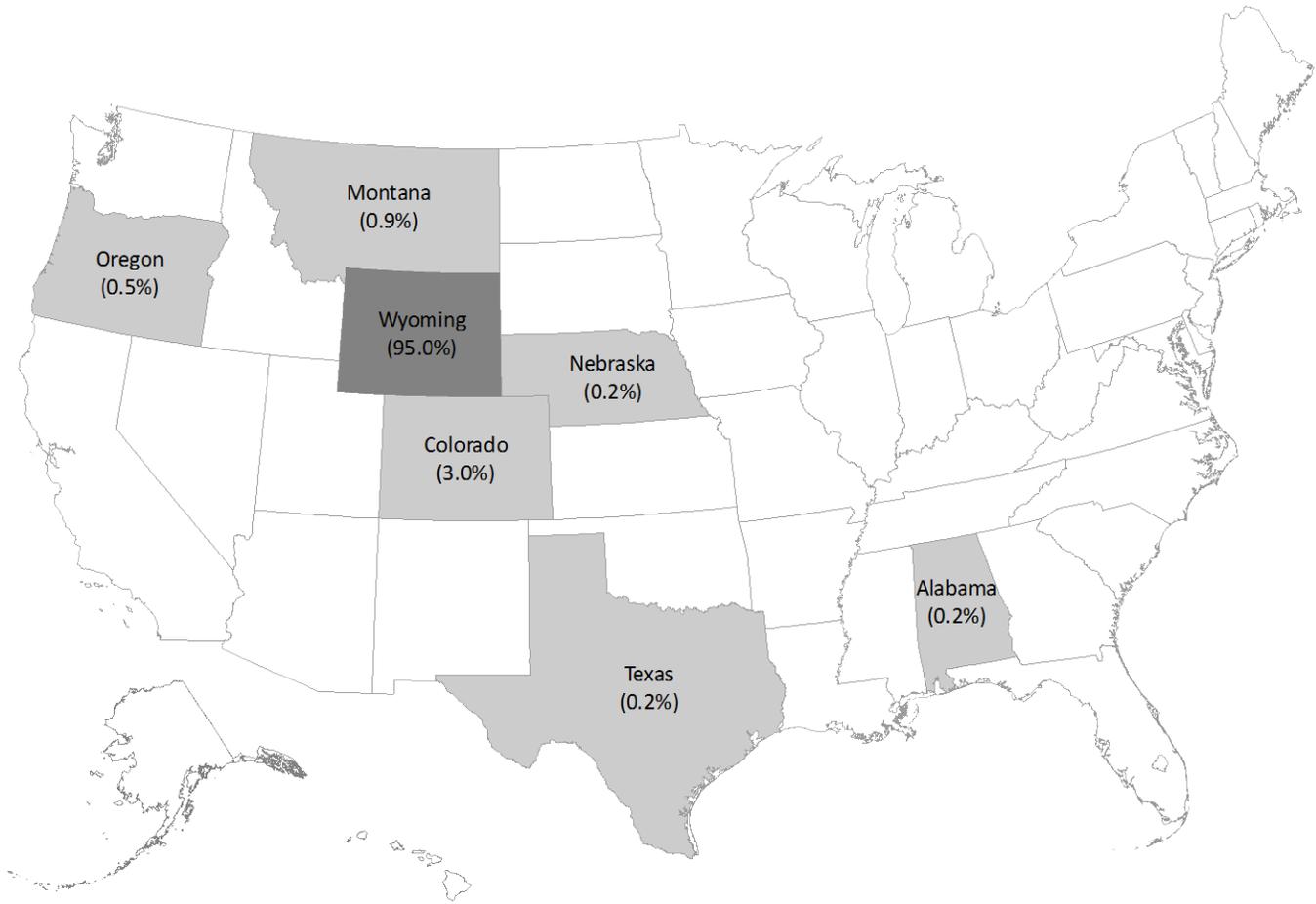


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Alcovia Reservoir during 2013.

Glendo Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Glendo Reservoir from May 2nd through September 1st. During that period, 859 watercraft inspections were conducted over 23 days. This included 856 standard inspections and three exit inspections. A total of 756 individual boaters were contacted at Glendo Reservoir during 2013.

In 2013, eight high risk inspections were conducted on boats that were previously in a water suspect or confirmed positive for mussels, and had not been inspected prior to arrival at Glendo; none required decontamination. Boats that received high risk inspections were last on Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Missouri River, SD; Lake Powell, UT; and an unknown water in Iowa.

A total of 107 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (79) and Colorado (28). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 162 watercraft (18.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Glendo Reservoir was 428 hours, for an average of 1.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 25th through May 31st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (2.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (53.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (27.5%), personal watercraft (12.9%), and inboard (4.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (66.9%) than by nonresident boaters (33.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 91.5% were inspected one-time, while 8.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Glendo Reservoir, WY (63.6%) followed by Alcova Reservoir, WY (3.5%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (2.4%), Chatfield Reservoir, CO (2.3%), Keyhole Reservoir, WY (2.3%) and Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (2.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 64 different waters in 14 states. Of those states, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, and Utah received the most visitation. Overall, 18.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, nine are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Jumbo Reservoir, CO; Lake Granby, CO; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Missouri River, SD; Lake Powell, UT; and Bone Lake, WI. Thirty-six inspections (4.2% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and more than half of those (63.9%) had been used at an infested water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Glendo Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and November of 2013. 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.

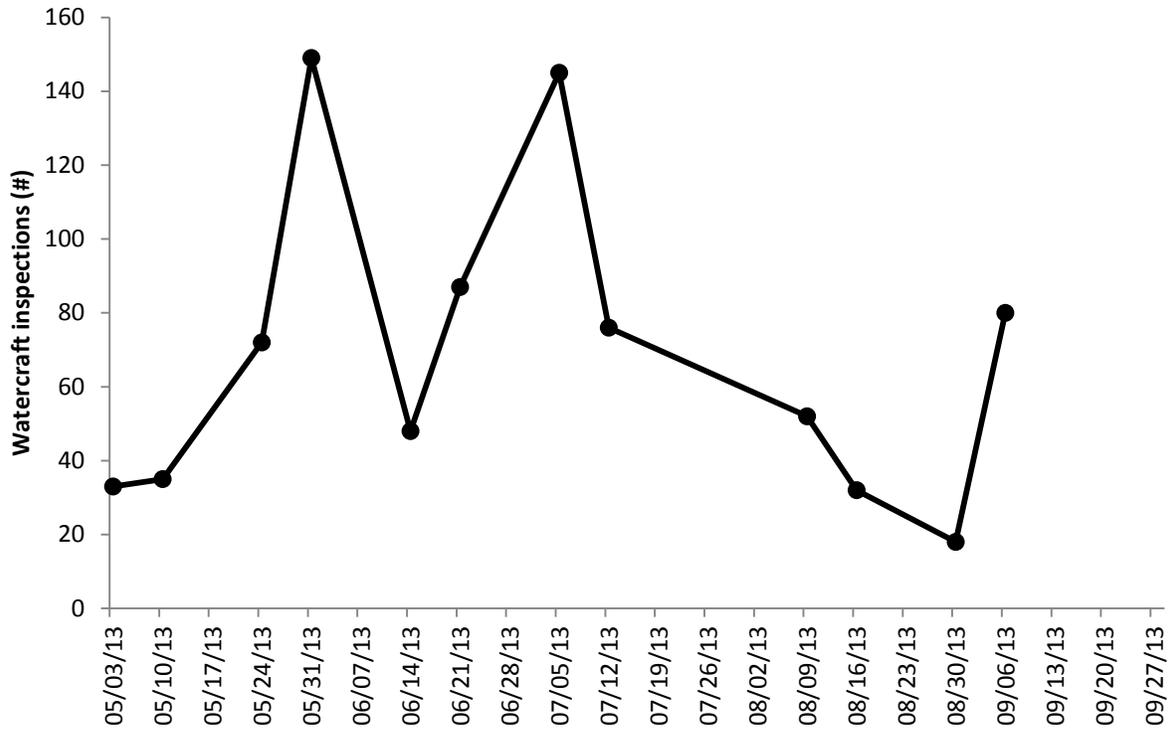


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Glendo Reservoir during 2013.

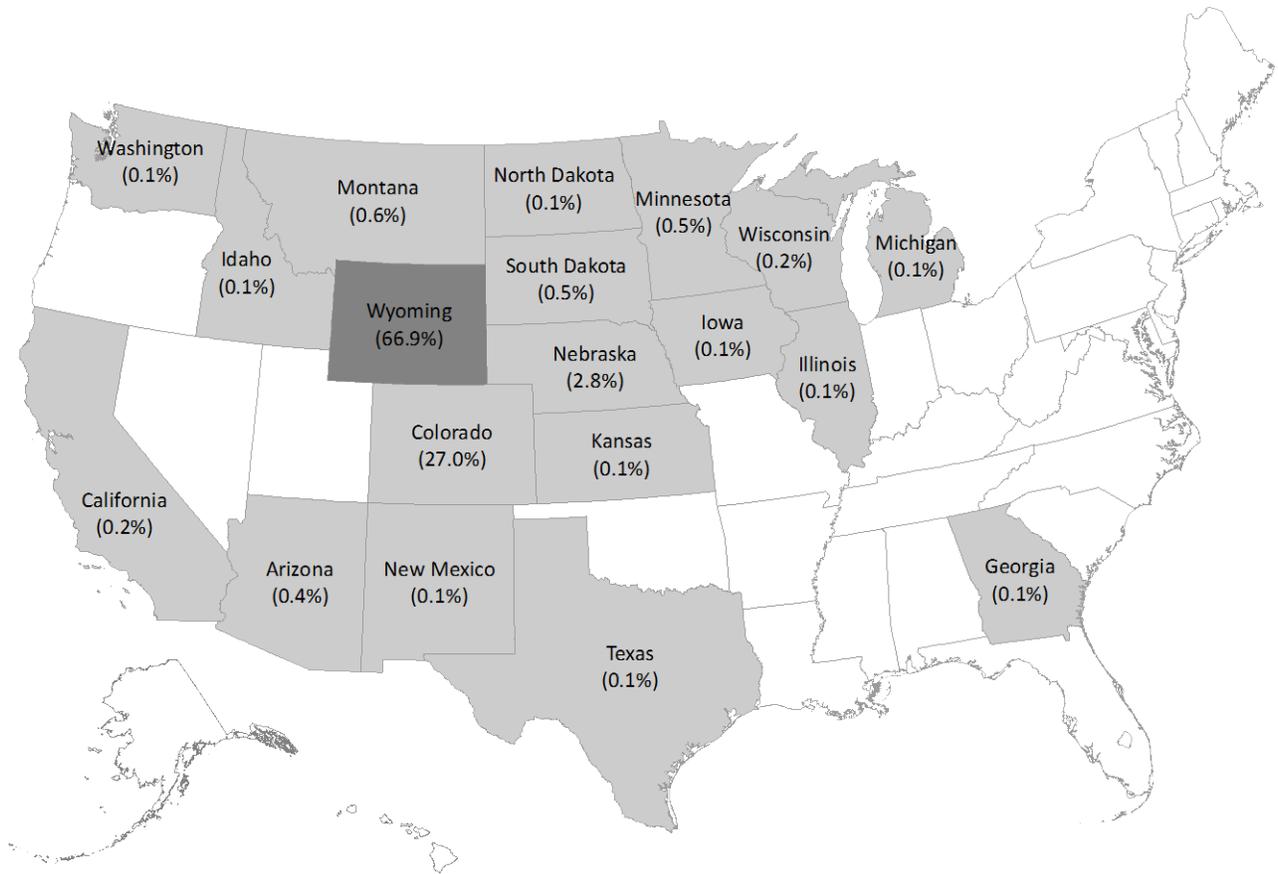


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Glendo Reservoir during 2013.

Guernsey Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Water levels at Guernsey Reservoir were kept low throughout the year due to dam repairs in 2013. As a result, Guernsey saw minimal watercraft use. Watercraft inspections were conducted at Guernsey Reservoir on June 7th and August 2nd. During that period, five standard watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. A total of five individual boaters were contacted at Guernsey Reservoir during 2013. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted.

No watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of two watercraft (40.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Guernsey Reservoir was 20 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm to 2:00pm.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (60.0%), with lesser non-motorized use (40.0%). Motorized watercraft included one inboard/outboard boat, one outboard boat, and one personal watercraft. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was lower (20.0%) than by nonresident boaters (80.0%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana, Florida, and Colorado (Figure 2). Each watercraft at the Guernsey check station was checked only one time in 2013.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to the Big Horn River, MT (40.0%) followed by Guernsey Reservoir, WY (20.0%), and the Atlantic Ocean (20.0%), with one boat's last water unspecified. No boats were last used in an infested water, and 60% were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Guernsey Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and September of 2013. 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 Guernsey Reservoir.

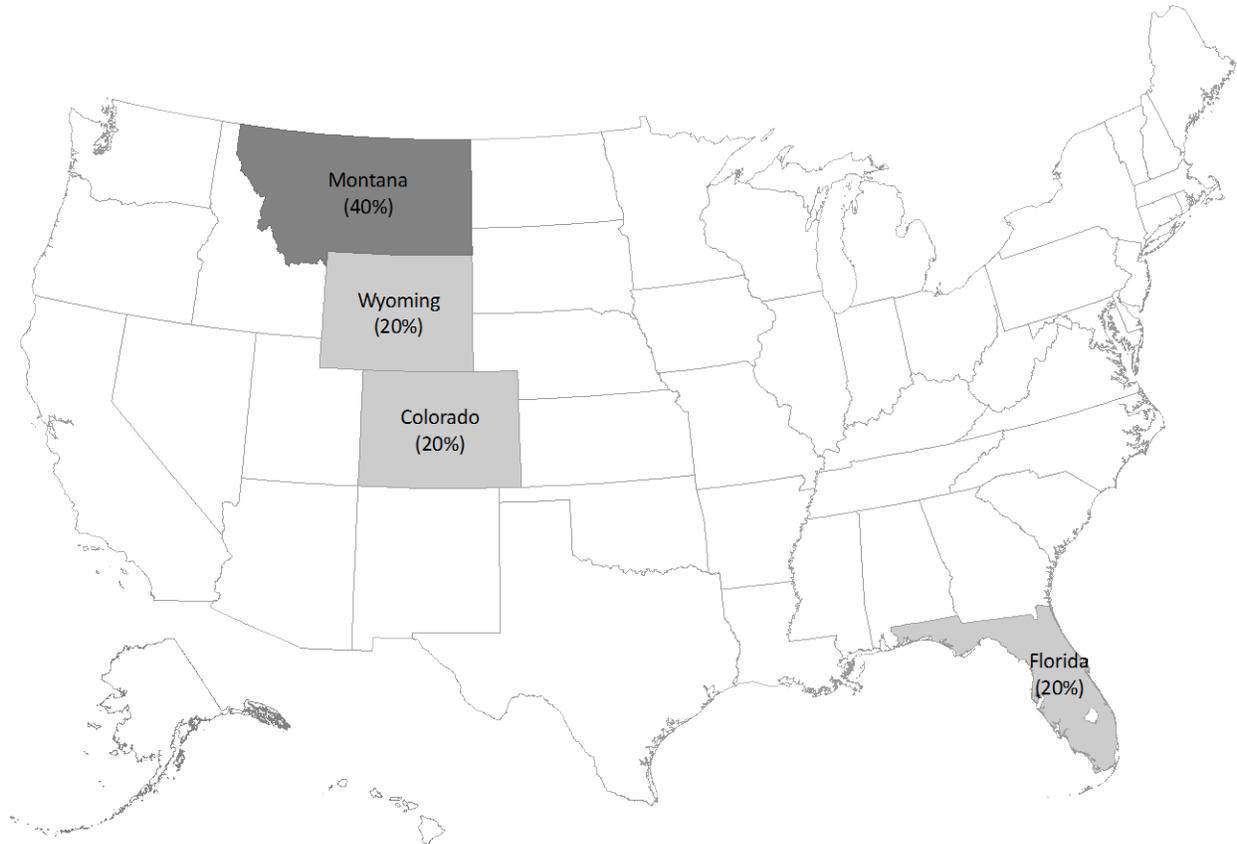


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Guernsey Reservoir during 2013.

Lusk Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Lusk Port of Entry (POE) from April 22nd through September 28th. During that period, 289 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 160 days. A total of 206 individual boaters were contacted at the Lusk POE during 2013.

In 2013, 35 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, four inspections resulted in decontamination. All decontaminations were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment that were last used in a state (Utah or South Dakota) or water (Missouri River, SD) suspected or confirmed positive for invasive mussels.

A total of eight watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (7) and Colorado (1). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 190 watercraft (65.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Lusk POE was 1,808 hours, for an average of 0.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 2:00pm to 3:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 6th through July 12th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (81.3%), with lesser non-motorized use (18.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (47.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (18.7%), personal watercraft, and inboard (2.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was lower (33.0%) than of nonresident boaters (67.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 90.7% were inspected one-time, while 8.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at most had been to Glendo Reservoir, WY (18.3%) followed by Angostura Reservoir, SD (17.0%), Box Butte Reservoir, NE (4.1%), Lake Oahe, SD (4.1%), Missouri River, SD (3.3%), Merritt Reservoir, NE (2.1%) and Keyhole Reservoir, WY (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 70 different waters in 23 states. Of those states, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska and Minnesota received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Overall, 71.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, 22 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Missouri River, SD; Lake Michigan; Lake of the Woods, MN and Upper Clam Lake, WI, as well as unspecified waters in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Over 45 inspections (15.6% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (60.0%) had been used at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority indicated they were planning to boat next at Glendo Reservoir, WY (29.0%), followed by unspecified waters in Colorado (21.2%), and Wyoming (11.7%). Many boaters (41.0%) were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.8%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Pleasant, AZ and Granby Lake, CO.

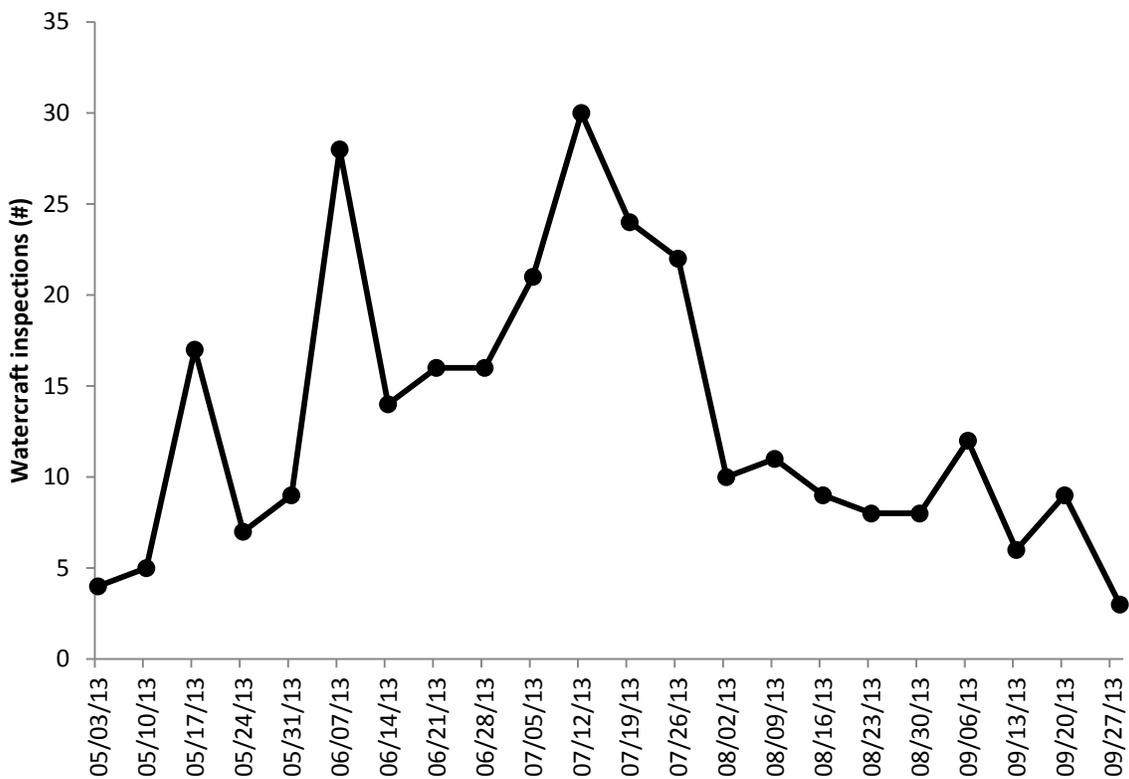


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Lusk Port of Entry during 2013.

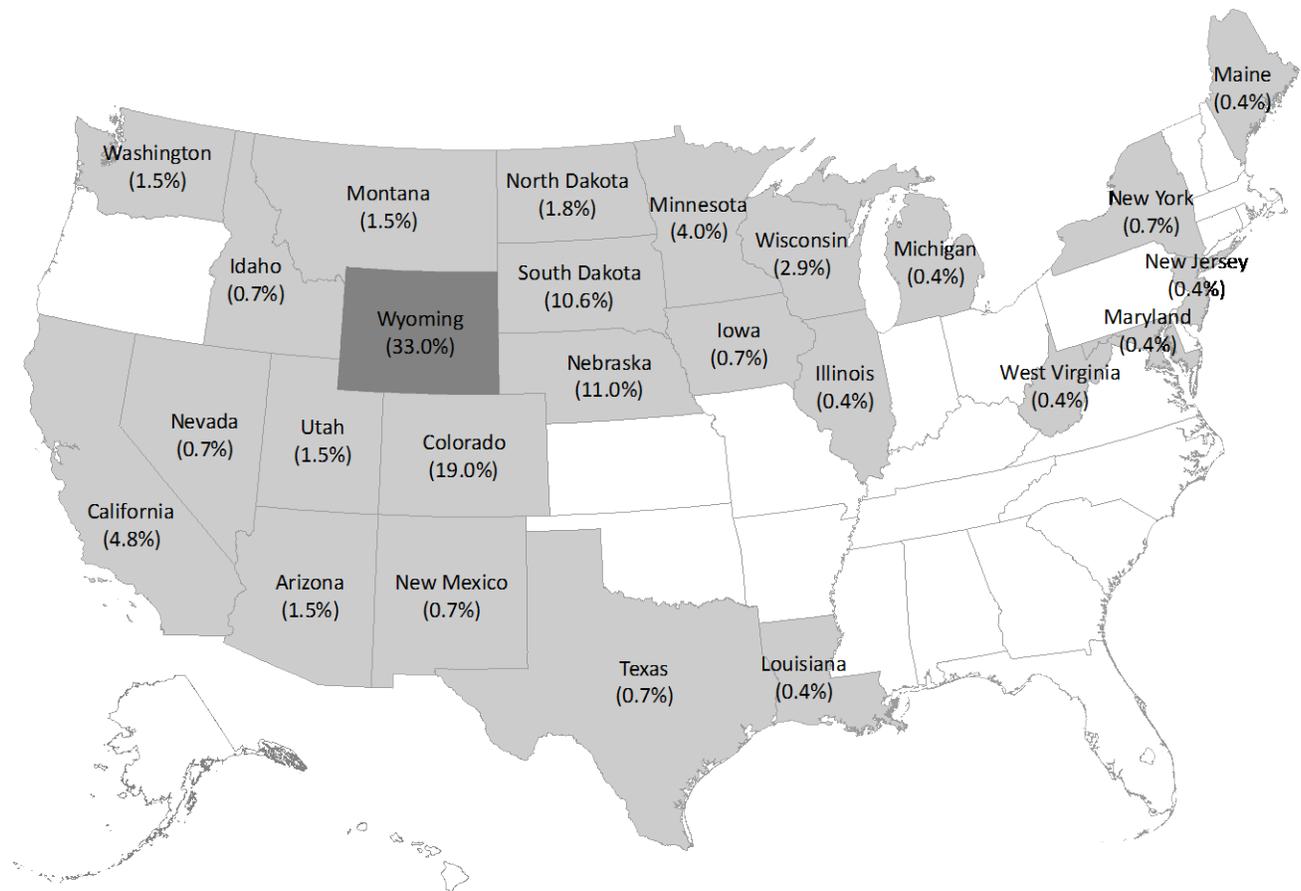


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Lusk Port of Entry during 2013.

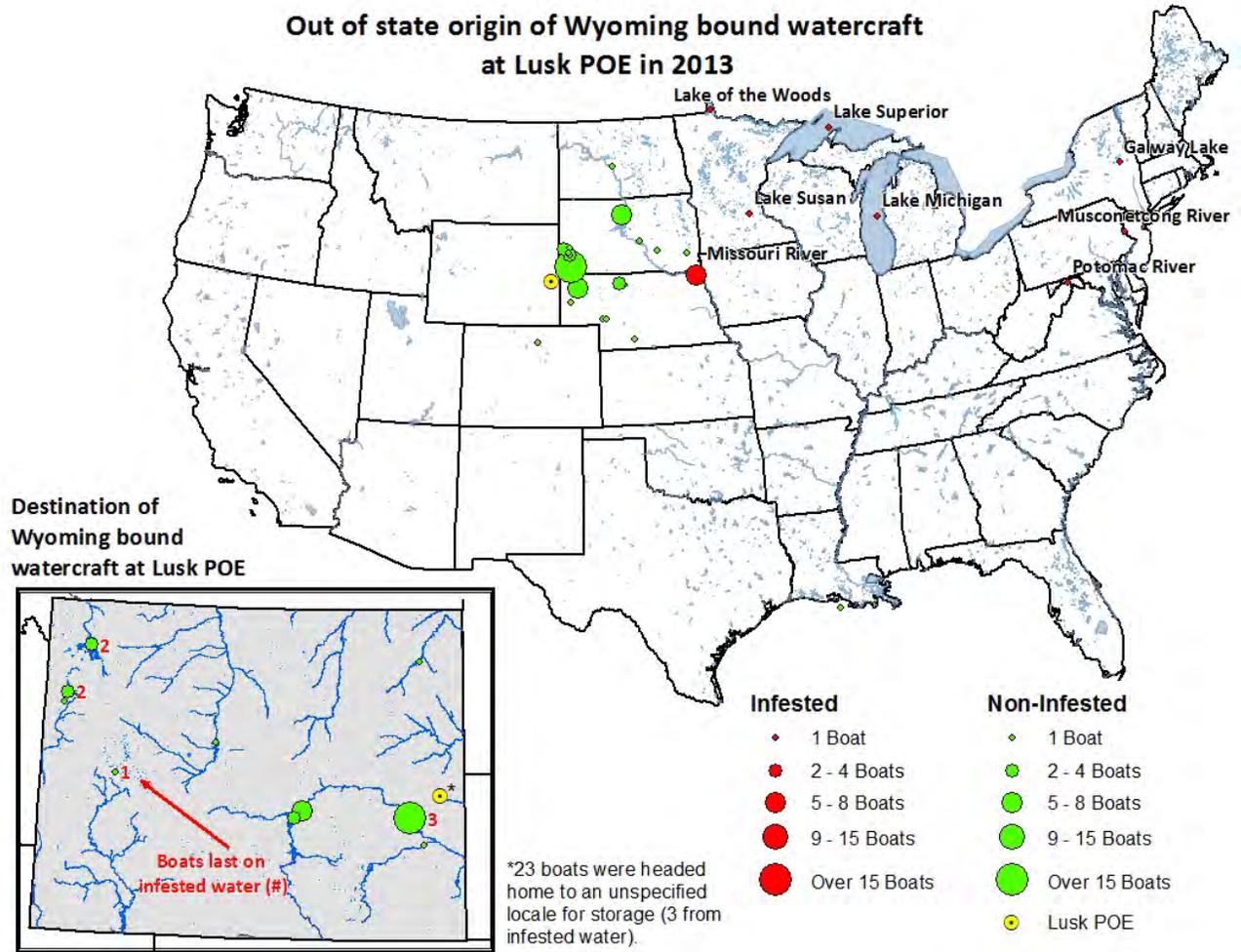


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Lusk Port of Entry during 2013.

Pathfinder Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Pathfinder Reservoir from May 10th through September 8th. During that period, 454 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 19 days. A total of 382 individual boaters were contacted at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2013. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted.

A total of 17 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (13) and Colorado (4). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 36 watercraft (7.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Pathfinder Reservoir was 186 hours, for an average of 2.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 8:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from August 3rd through August 9th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.8%), with lesser non-motorized use (2.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (66.7%), followed by inboard/outboard (23.0%), personal watercraft (4.6%), and inboard (3.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (94.7%) than by nonresident boaters (5.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 87.4% were inspected one-time, while 12.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (67.9%) followed by Alcova Reservoir, WY (12.5%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (10.2%) and Boysen Reservoir, WY (2.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 18 different waters in seven

states. Of those states, Wyoming and Colorado received the most visitation. Overall, 2.7% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Missouri River, SD and an unspecified water in Minnesota. Three inspections (0.7% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and one of those had been used at that water within the last month.

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 2013. 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.

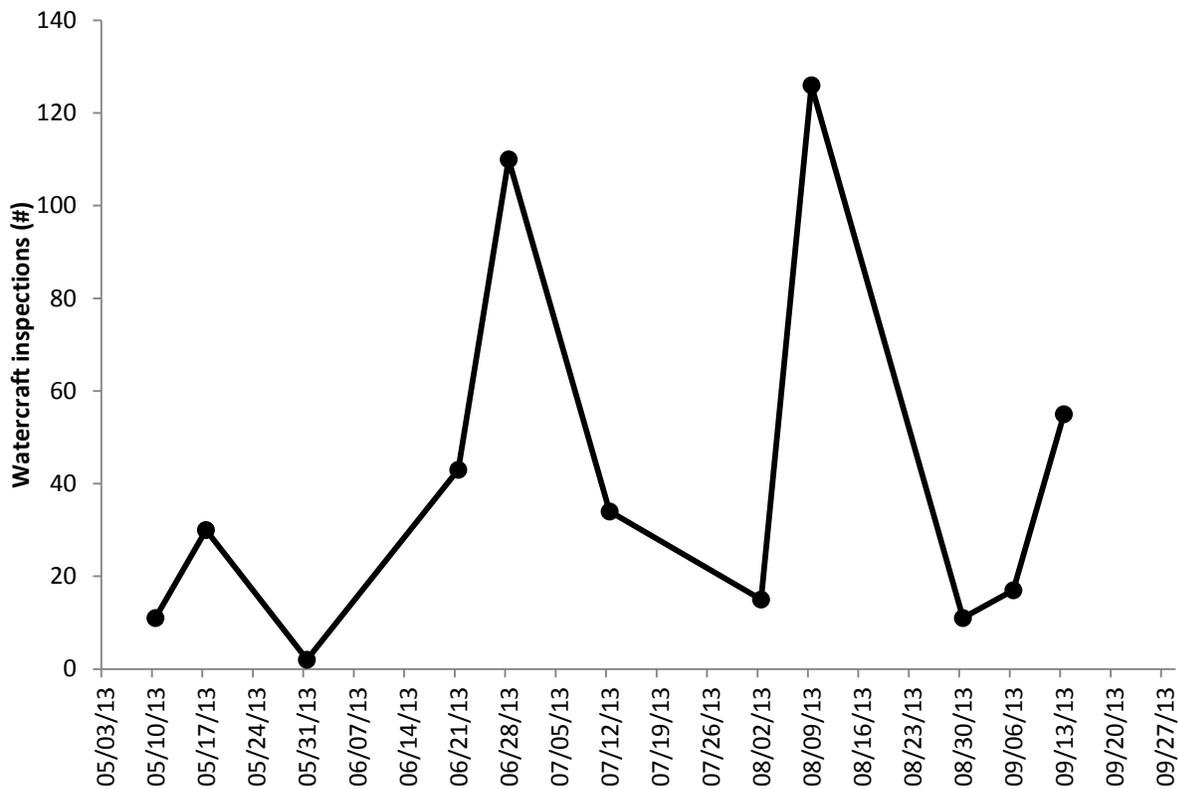


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2013.

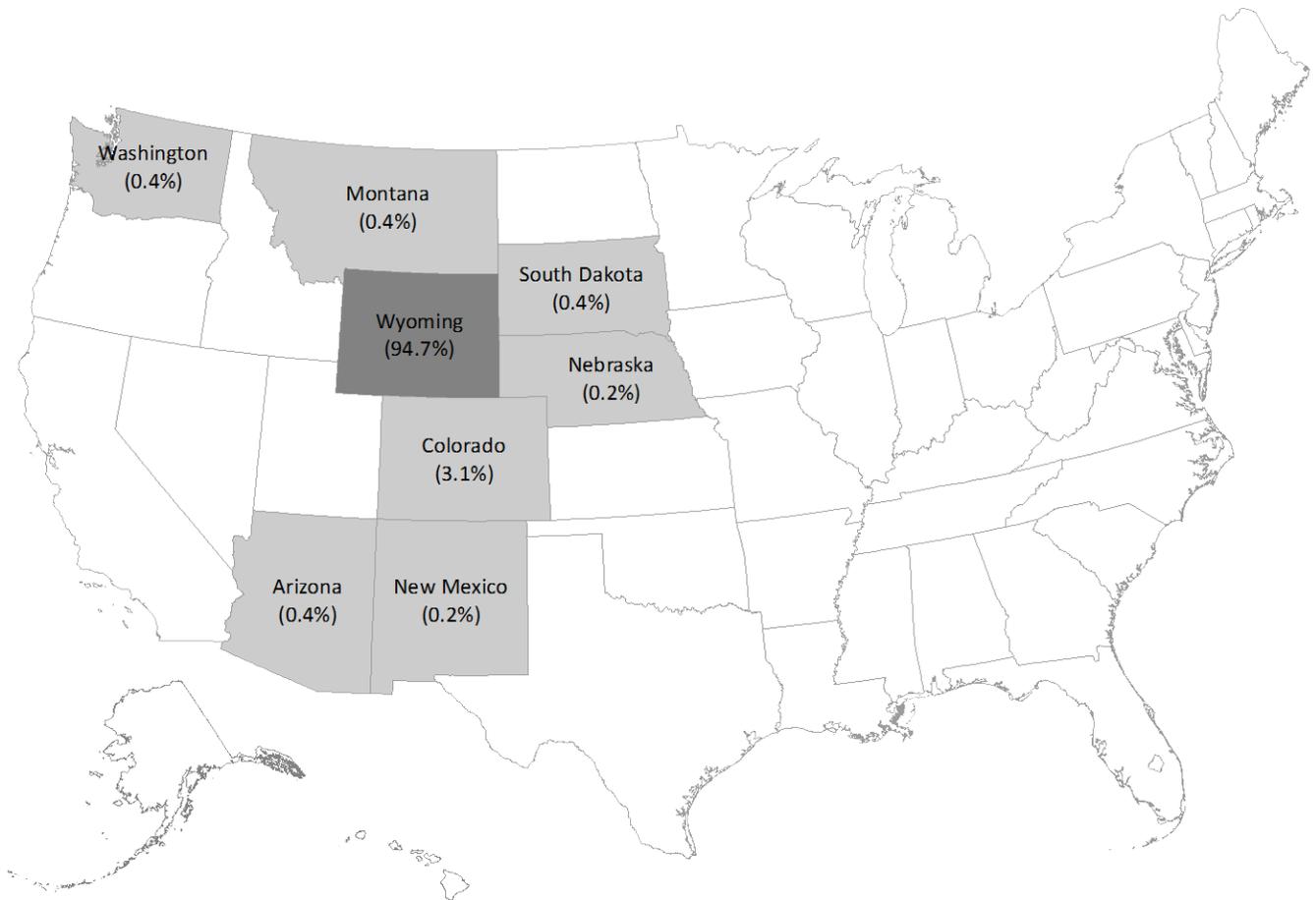


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2013.

Seminole Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Seminole Reservoir from May 31st to June 2nd, and August 1st to August 4th. During that period, 34 watercraft inspections were conducted over 7 days. This included 33 standard inspections and one exit inspection. A total of 34 individual boaters were contacted at Seminole reservoir during 2013. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted.

One watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal from Colorado. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of three watercraft (8.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Seminole Reservoir was 76 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 11:00am.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (2.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (50.0%), followed by inboard/outboard (32.4%), personal watercraft (11.8%), and inboard (2.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (94.1%) than by nonresident boaters (5.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 1). There were no repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Seminole Reservoir, WY (86.7%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.3%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (3.3%), Jackson Lake, WY (3.3%) and Upper Sunshine Reservoir, WY (3.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to five different waters in Wyoming. None of the boats inspected had been out of state or on a water positive for invasive mussels in the last month.

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 2013. 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.

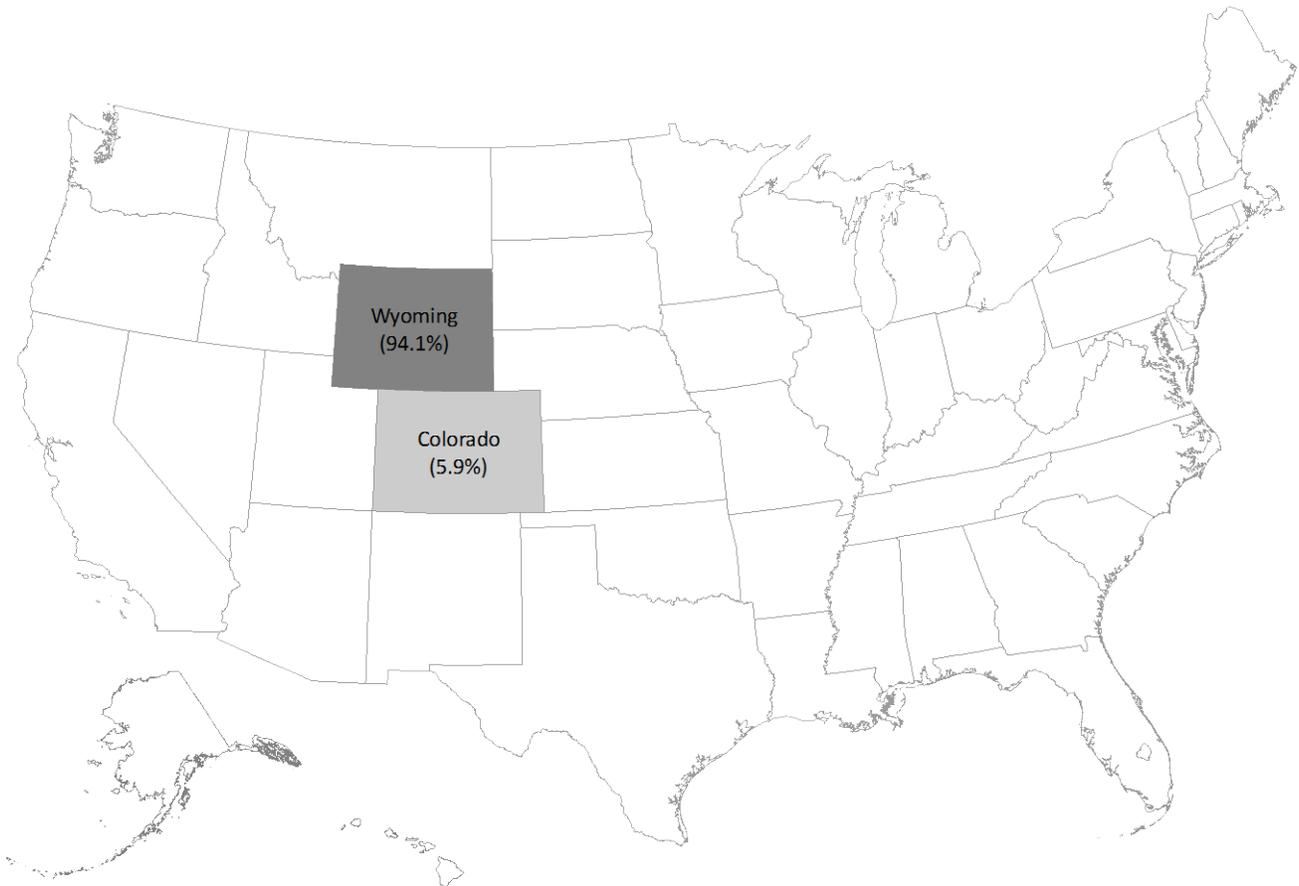


Figure 1. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Seminoe Reservoir during 2013.

Torrington Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Torrington Port of Entry (POE) from April 22nd through September 28th. During that period, 598 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 160 days. A total of 327 individual boaters were contacted at the Torrington POE during 2013.

In 2013, 37 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 19 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (18) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state (Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Virginia) or water (Kaw Lake, OK; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Huron, MI) considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels.

A total of 60 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (53) and Colorado (7). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 118 watercraft (19.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Torrington POE was 1,795 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 8:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 29th through July 5th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (93.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (6.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (70.0%), followed by personal watercraft (8.9%), inboard (8.6%), and inboard/outboard (6.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was higher (61.6%) than of nonresident boaters (38.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 67.5% were inspected one-time, while 32.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at most had been to Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (25.4%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (24.0%), Lake Minatare, NE (9.8%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (8.5%), Guernsey Reservoir, WY (6.1%), Lake McConaughy, NE (4.0%), and Springer Reservoir, WY (2.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 63 different waters in 19 states and Canada. Of those states, Wyoming, Nebraska, and South Dakota received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Overall, 27.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, 12 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Jumbo Reservoir, CO; Wolf Lake, IN; Bull Shoals Reservoir, MO; Flat Creek, MO; Meramec River, MO; Truman Reservoir, MO; Cayuga Lake, NY; Kaw Lake, OK; Frances Slocum Lake, PA; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Over 19 inspections (3.0% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (68.4%) had been used at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority indicated they were planning to boat next at Glendo Reservoir, WY (36.9%), followed by Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (30.1%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (6.5%), and Guernsey Reservoir, WY (6.1%). Fewer boaters (6.1%) were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting a water with invasive mussels next.

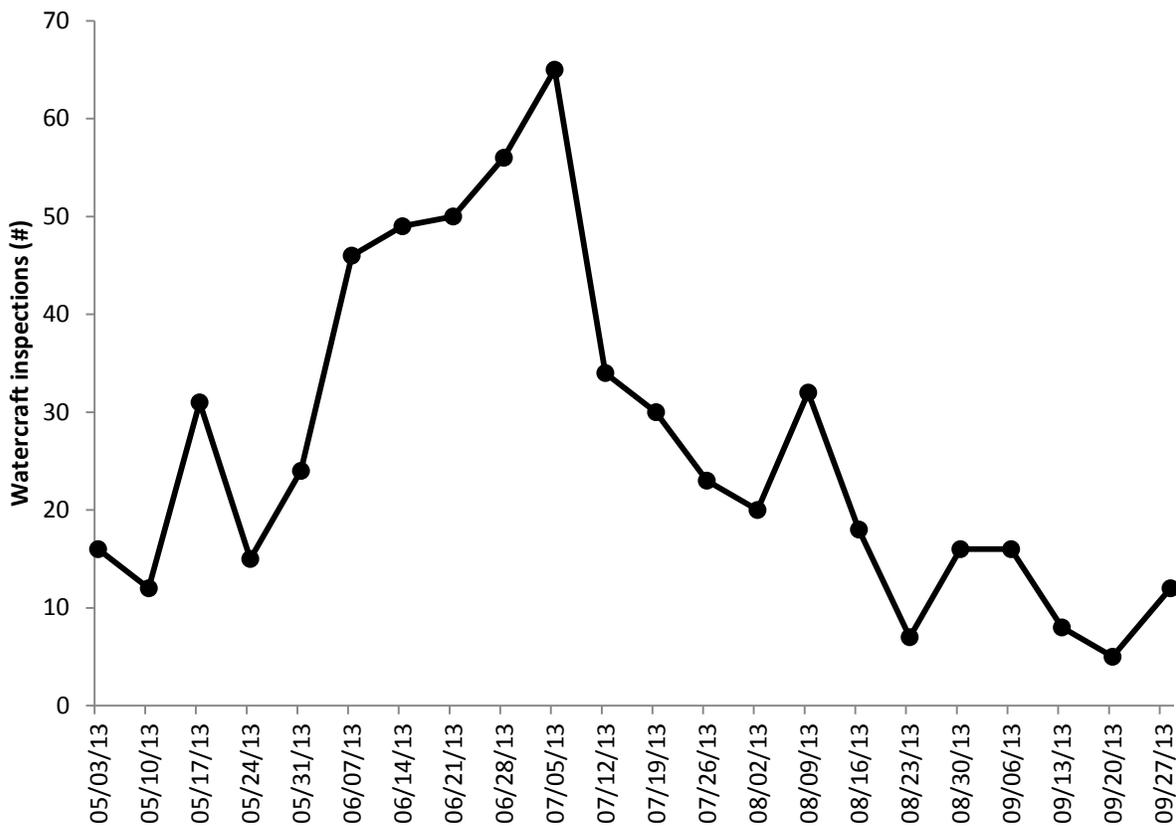


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Torrington Port of Entry during 2013.

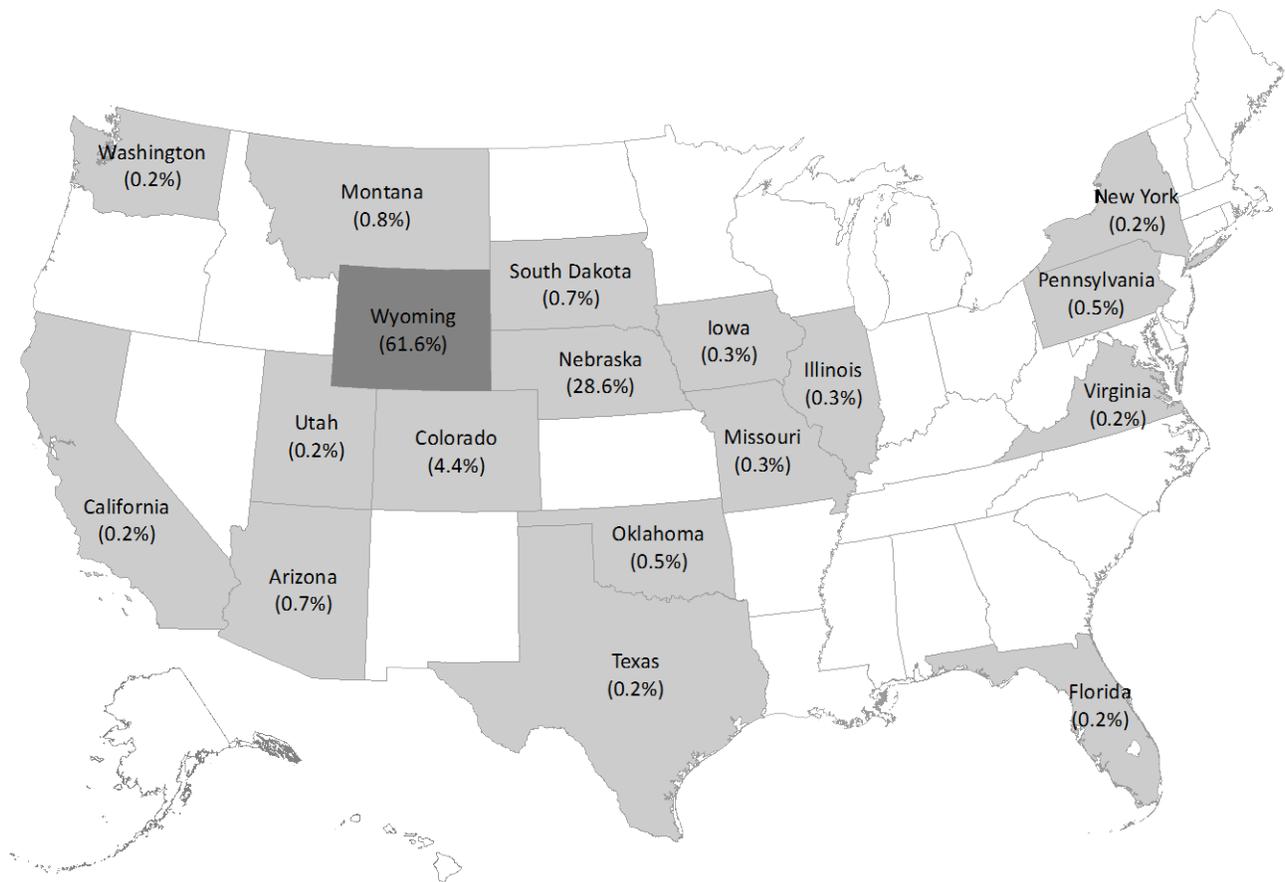


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Torrington Port of Entry during 2013.

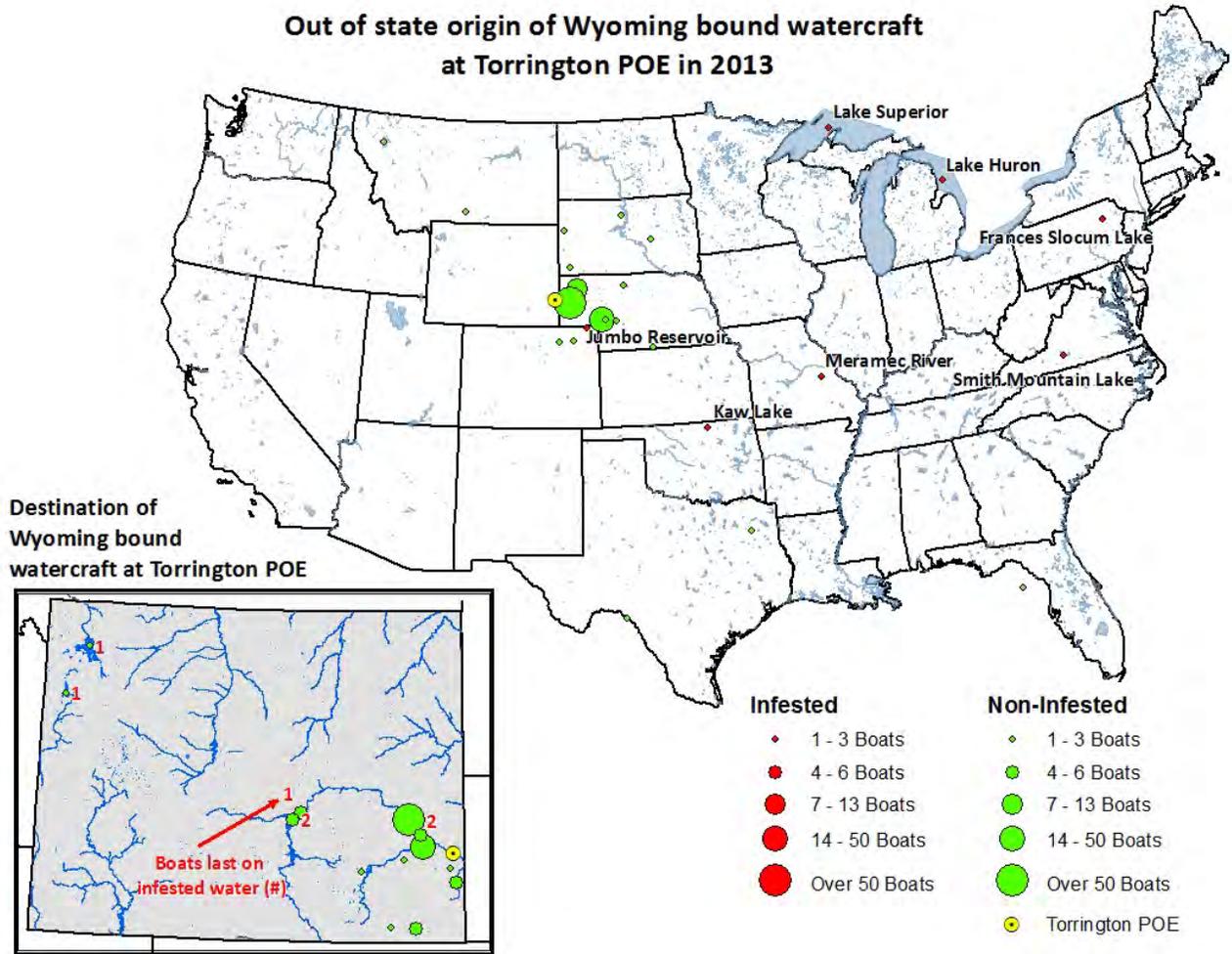


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Torrington Port of Entry during 2013.

Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary, 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry (POE) from April 22nd through September 28th. During that period, 4,790 watercraft inspections were conducted over 160 days. This included 4,788 standard inspections and two exit inspections. A total of 3,505 individual boaters were contacted at the Cheyenne I-25 POE during 2013.

In 2013, 453 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 173 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (171) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment that were last used in a state (Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wisconsin) or water (Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Pleasant, AZ; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Grand Lake, CO; Lake Granby, CO; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Shadow Mountain Reservoir, CO; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Lake Mead, NV; Fort Gibson Lake, OK; Lake Powell, UT) considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. One full decontamination was performed on a sail boat that had previously been on Fort Gibson Lake, OK and had dead zebra mussels on the keel.

A total of 703 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Colorado (660) and Wyoming (43). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 3,402 watercraft (71.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections Cheyenne I-25 POE was 4,311 hours, for an average of 1.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 28th through July 5th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (79.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (20.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (32.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (23.5%), personal watercraft (14.5%), and inboard (9.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much

lower (8.0%) than of nonresident boaters (92.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 87.6% were inspected one-time, while 12.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at most had been to Glendo Reservoir, WY (12.4%) followed by Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (9.0%), Chatfield Reservoir, CO (8.1%), Boyd Lake, CO (6.5%), Carter Lake, CO (4.6%), Cherry Creek Reservoir, CO (4.1%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (3.8%), Pueblo Reservoir, CO (2.5%), and Jackson Reservoir, CO (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 365 different waters in 45 states and Canada. Of those states, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Texas, and Nebraska received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Overall, 73.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, 75 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Granby, CO; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Grand Lake, CO; Jumbo Reservoir, CO; Shadow Mountain Reservoir, CO; Lake Havasu, AZ; Buffalo River, AR; White River, AR; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Lake Mead, NV, and others. Over 369 inspections (7.7% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (54.2%) had been used at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority indicated they were planning to boat next at Glendo Reservoir, WY (33.5%), followed by unspecified Wyoming waters (9.0%), and Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (8.3%). Fewer boaters (27.3%) were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (1.3%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Detroit Lakes, MN; Gull Lake, MN; Lake Huron; Lake of the Woods, MN; Lake Okabogee, IA; Lake Superior; Leech Lake, MN; Otter Tail Lake, MN; Vermillion Lake, MI; and unspecified lakes in Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

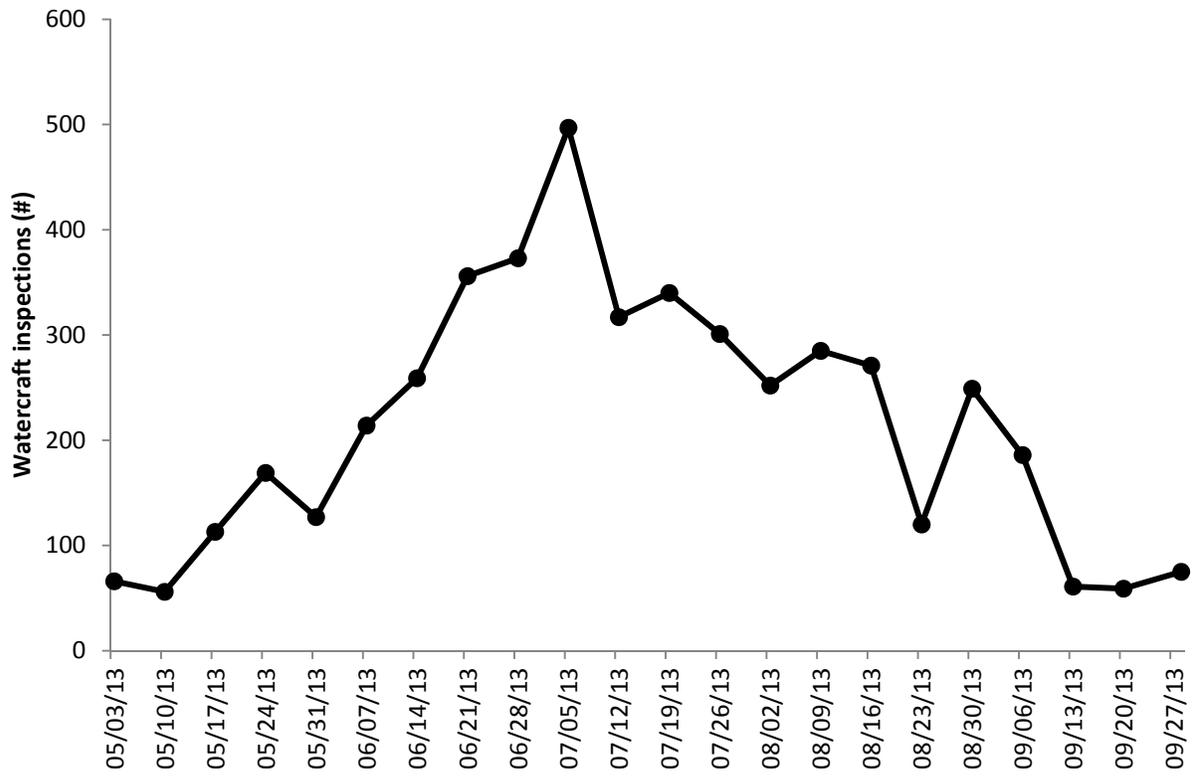


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry during 2013.

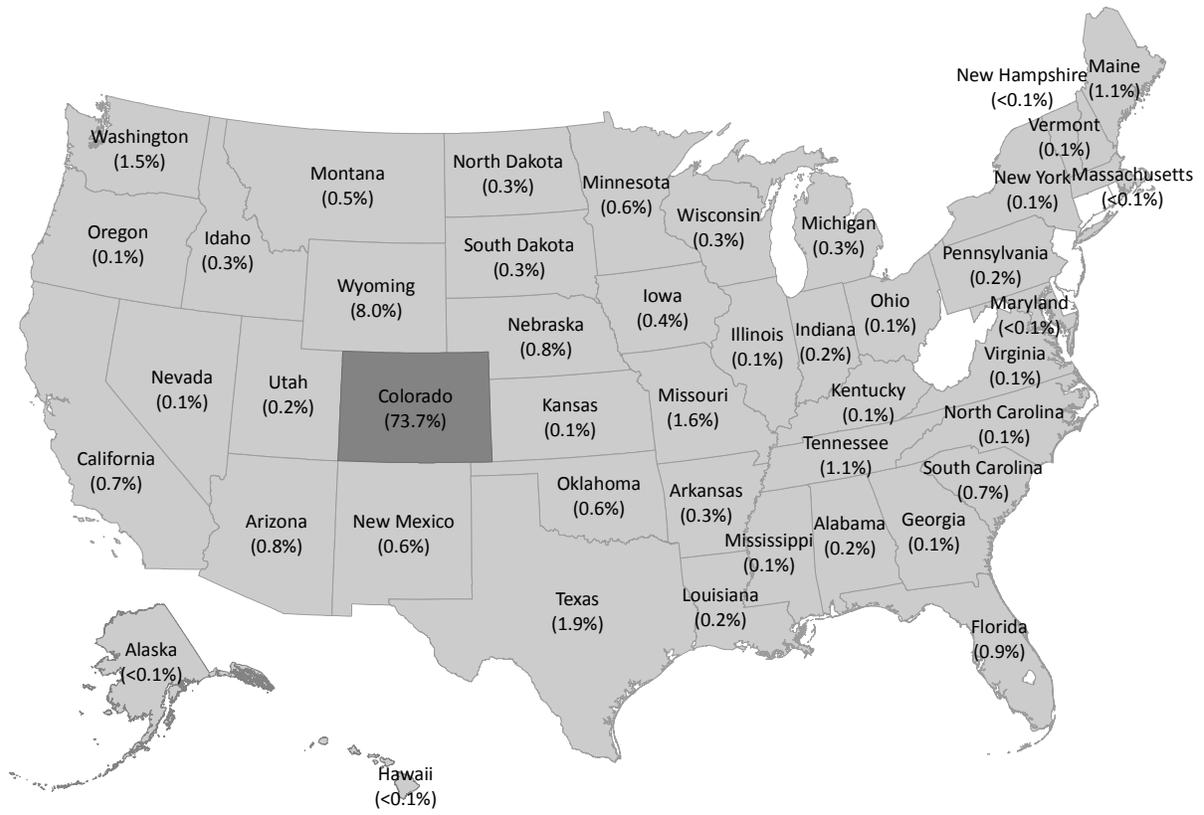


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry during 2013.

Out of state origin of Wyoming bound watercraft at Cheyenne I-25 POE in 2013

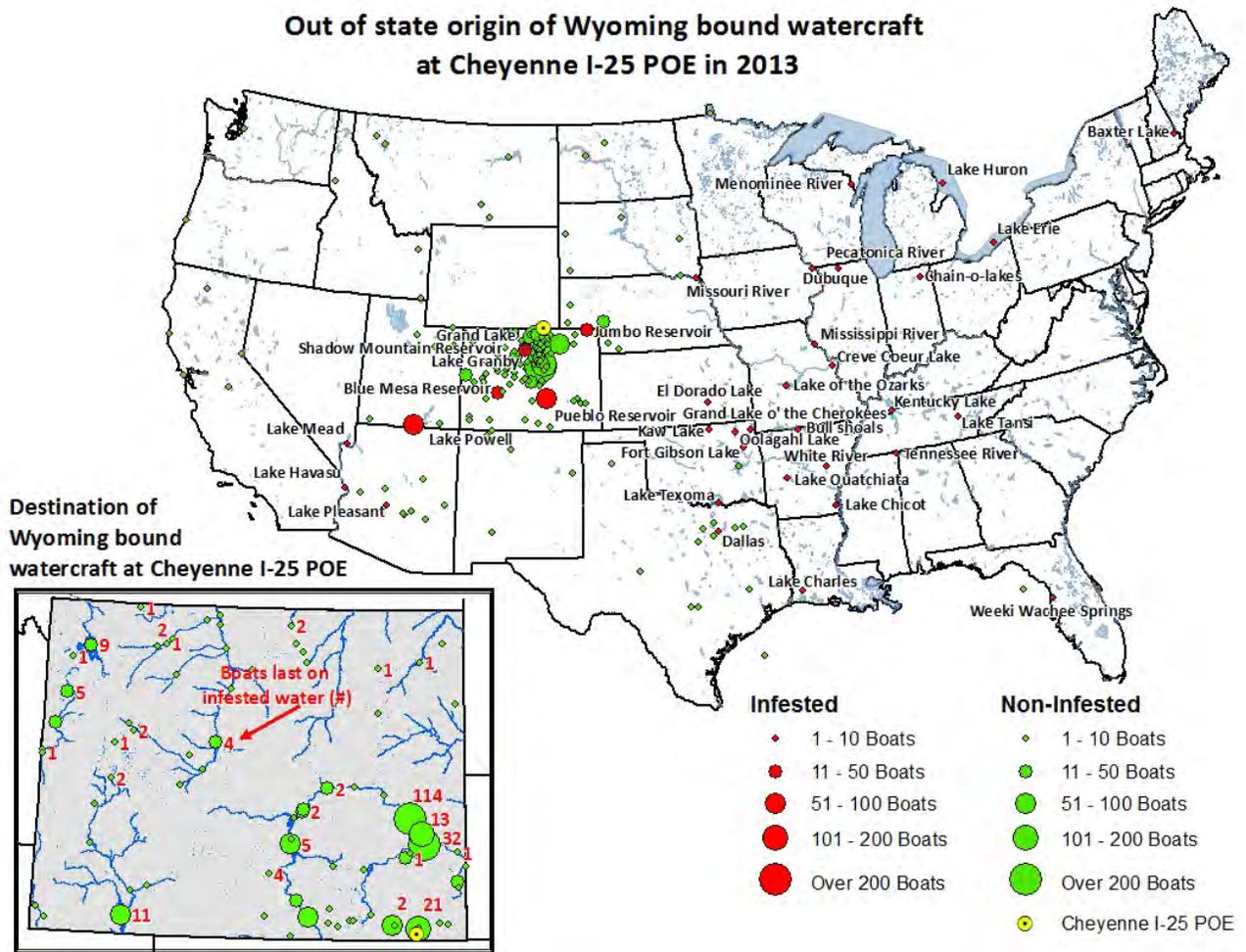


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry during 2013.

Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry (Cheyenne I-80 POE) from April 20th September 28th. During that period, 1,898 watercraft inspections were conducted over 161 days. This included 1,082 standard inspections on private watercraft, and 816 inspections on new watercraft being commercially hauled. A total of 890 individual boaters were contacted at the Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2013. The following information pertains only to the above mentioned private watercraft.

In 2013, 298 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 57 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (48), were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartments, that were last used in a state (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin) or water (Lay Lake, AL; Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Granby, CO; Carlyle Lake, IL; Wynona Lake, IN; Lake Manawa, IA, Okoboji Lake, IA; Storm Lake, IA; Au Sable River, MI; Burt Lake, MI; Grand Lake, MI; Grand River, MI; Jordan Lake, MI; Lake Erie, MI/OH, Lake Huron, MI; Lake Michigan, MI; Lake St. Clair, MI; Hoffman Lake, MN; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Missouri River, MO; Stockton Lake, MO; Table Rock Lake, MO; Niagra River, NY; Buckeye Lake, OH; Skiatook Reservoir, OK; Page Lake, PA; Lake Butte DesMorts, WI) considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Five full decontaminations were performed on watercraft which had dead zebra mussels attached to the hull or gimble area.

A total of 10 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (8) and Colorado (2). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 769 watercraft (71.1% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Cheyenne POE was 2,561 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour (0.7 including commercial haulers). The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 1:00pm and 5:00pm to 6:00pm. The busiest day of the week was Sunday. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 12 through July 18 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (76.3%), with lesser non-motorized use (23.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (40.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (18.6%), personal watercraft (11.2%) and inboard (6.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats (31.6%) was much lower than non-resident boats (67.3%) The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 92.0% were inspected one-time, while 8.0% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Lake McConaughy, NE (13.6%), followed by Lake Minitare, NE (6.8%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (5.6%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (4.5%), the Atlantic Ocean (4.0%), Granite Reservoir, WY (3.0%), Lake Michigan, IL/IN/MI (2.3%) and Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 290 different waters in 44 states, Canada, Jamaica and the Middle East, of those states Nebraska, Wyoming, Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Overall, 76.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the waters visited, 181 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Michigan, IL/IN/MI; Hausatonic River, CT; Lake Erie, OH/MI/NY/PA; Pigeon River, TN; Lake Huron, MI; Lake St. Clair, MI; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Arkansas River, AR; Youghiogheny River, PA/WV; and Table Rock Lake, MO. Over 260 inspections (24.0% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and 154 (59.2%) of those had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (55.8%) indicated that were planning to launch next out of state. Boaters indicated they would next be boating at Glendo Reservoir, WY (9.6%), followed by Granite Reservoir, WY (4.5%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (3.8%), Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (3.7%) and numerous other waters. A small percentage of boaters (8.3%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, UT; Grand Lake, CO; Blue Mesa, CO; and Lake Granby, CO.

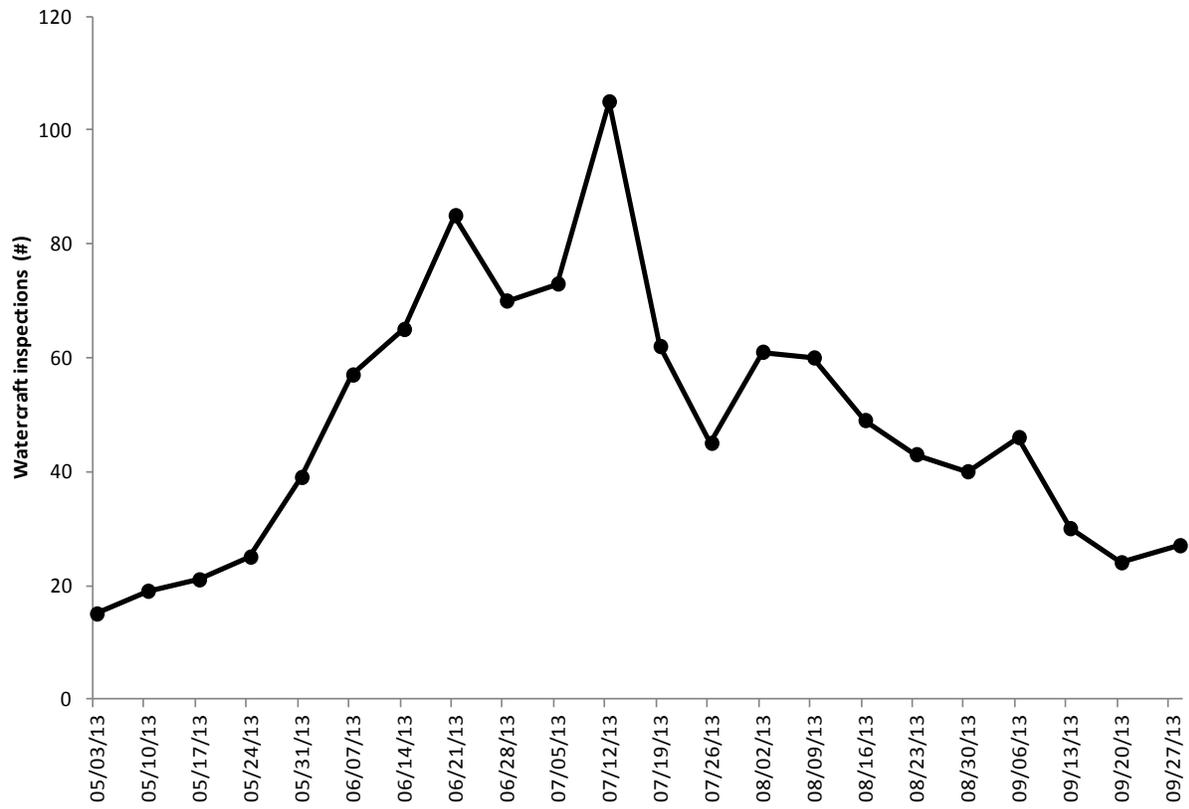


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2013.

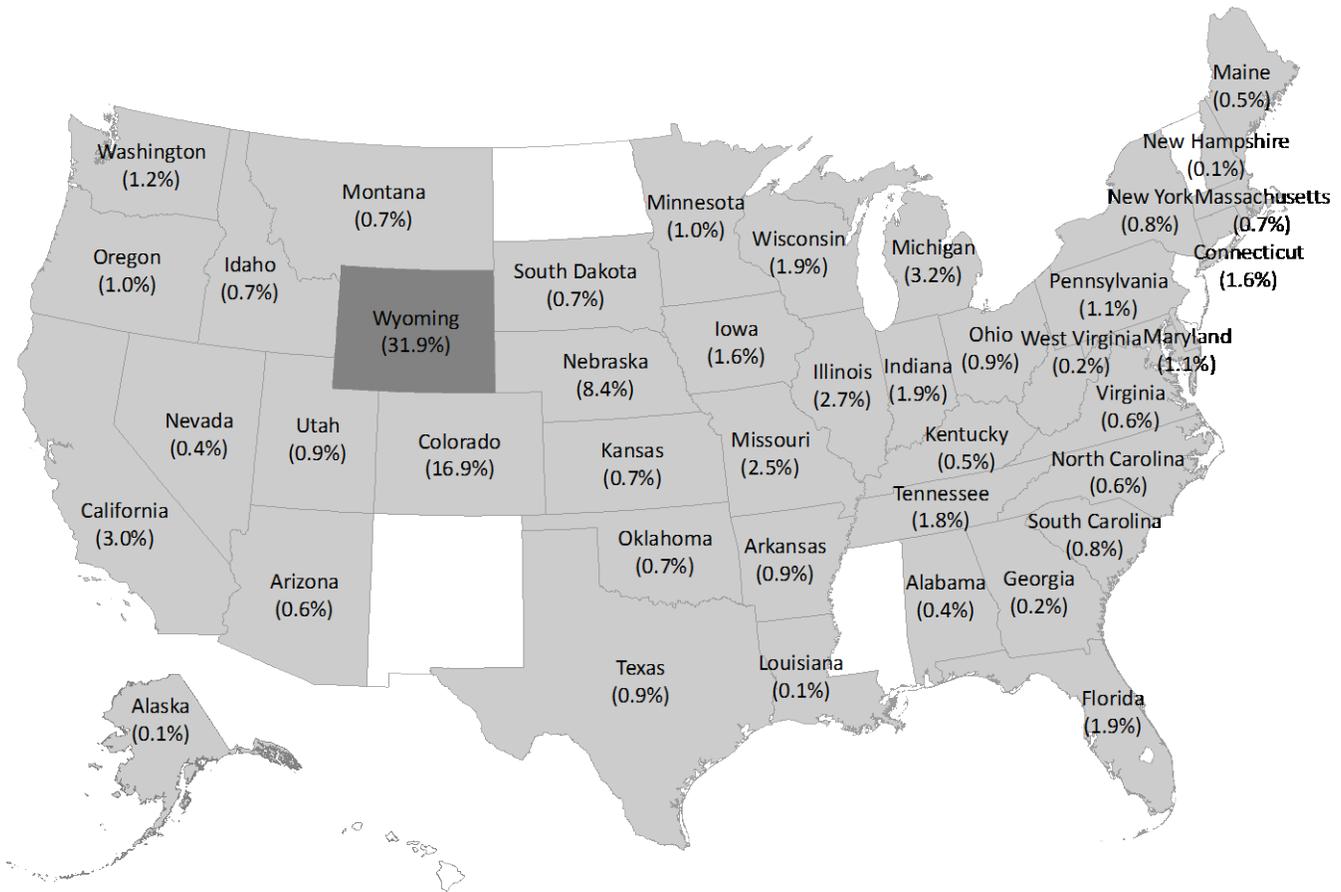


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2013. Watercraft were also registered in Canada (0.7%) and Jamaica (0.1%); not pictured.

Out of state origin of Wyoming bound watercraft at Cheyenne I-80 POE in 2013

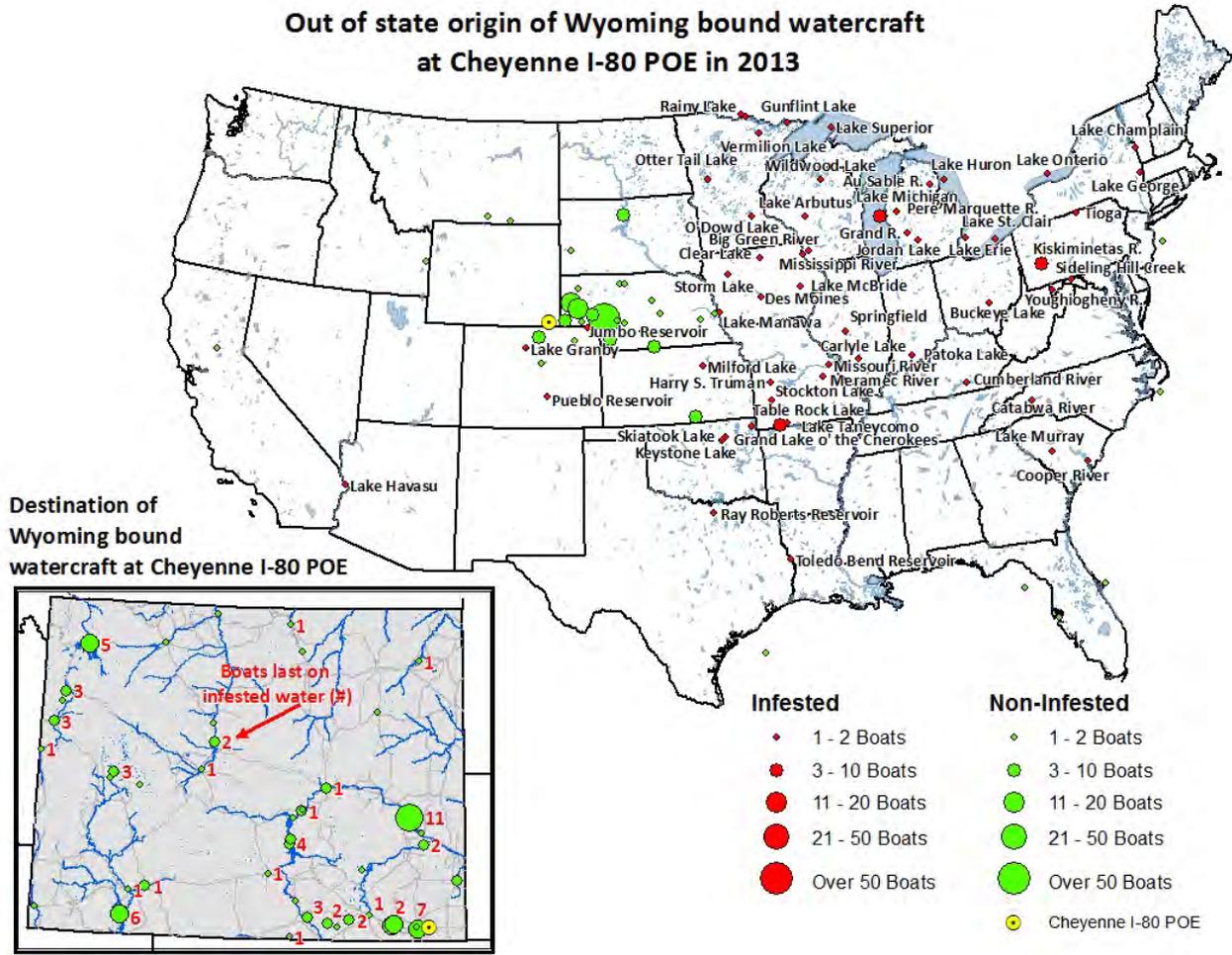


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2013.

Granite Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Granite Reservoir from May 9th through September 15th. During that period, 200 watercraft inspections were conducted over 32 days. This included 192 standard inspections and 8 exit inspections. A total of 174 individual boaters were contacted at Granite Reservoir during 2013.

In 2013, three high risk inspections were conducted on boats coming from Lake Granby, CO; Lake Havasu, AZ; and Red Fleet Reservoir, UT. None of these inspections resulted in decontamination.

A total of 18 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal, with 15 of those coming from Wyoming and three from Colorado. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 18 watercraft (9.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Granite Reservoir was 334 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 22nd through June 28th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (86.4%), with lesser non-motorized use (13.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (54.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (16.1%), personal watercraft (13.1%), and inboard (2.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (92.0%) than by nonresident boaters (8.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 93.5% were inspected one-time, while 6.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Granite Reservoir, WY (51.6%) followed by Glendo Reservoir (8.2%), Hawk Springs Reservoir (6.5%), Grayrocks Reservoir (3.8%), and Crystal Reservoir (3.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 33 different waters in seven states. Of those states, Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska received the most visitation. Overall, 13.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, three are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Granby, CO; Lake Havasu, AZ; and Red Fleet Reservoir, UT. Three inspections (1.5% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a water positive for zebra or quagga mussels, and one had been used at a positive water within the last month.

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 2013. 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.

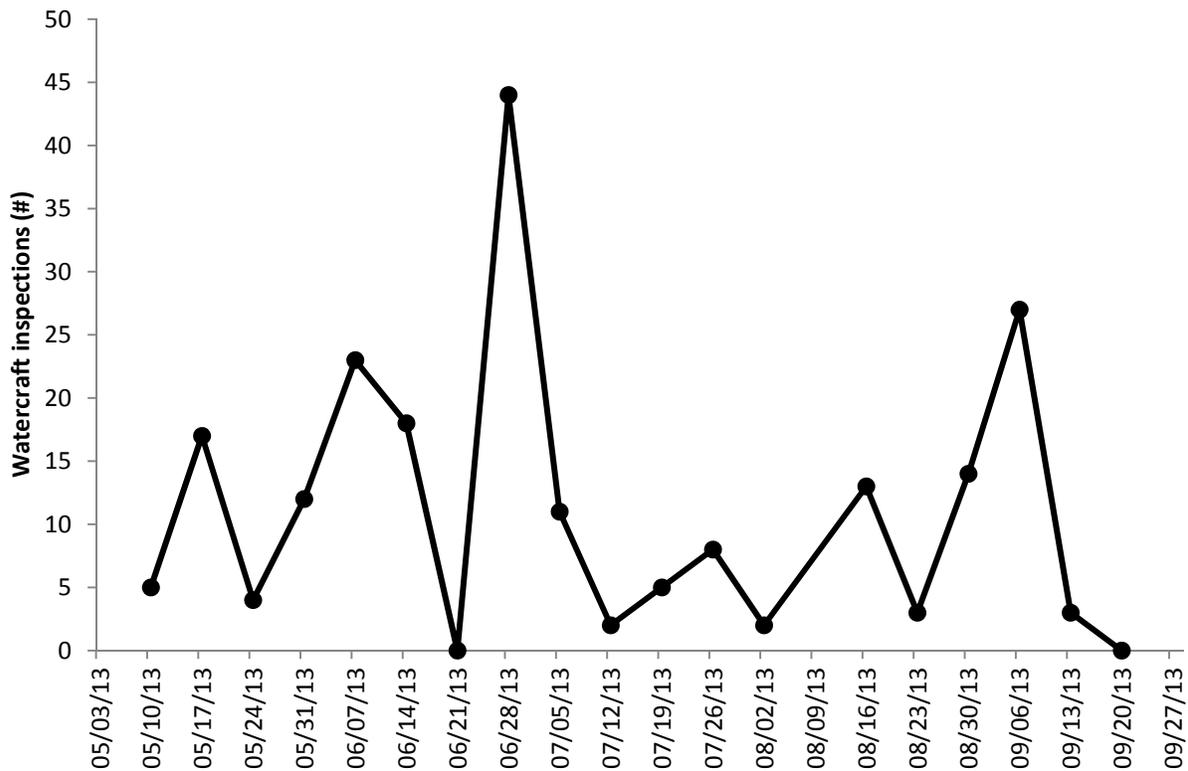


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Granite Reservoir during 2013.

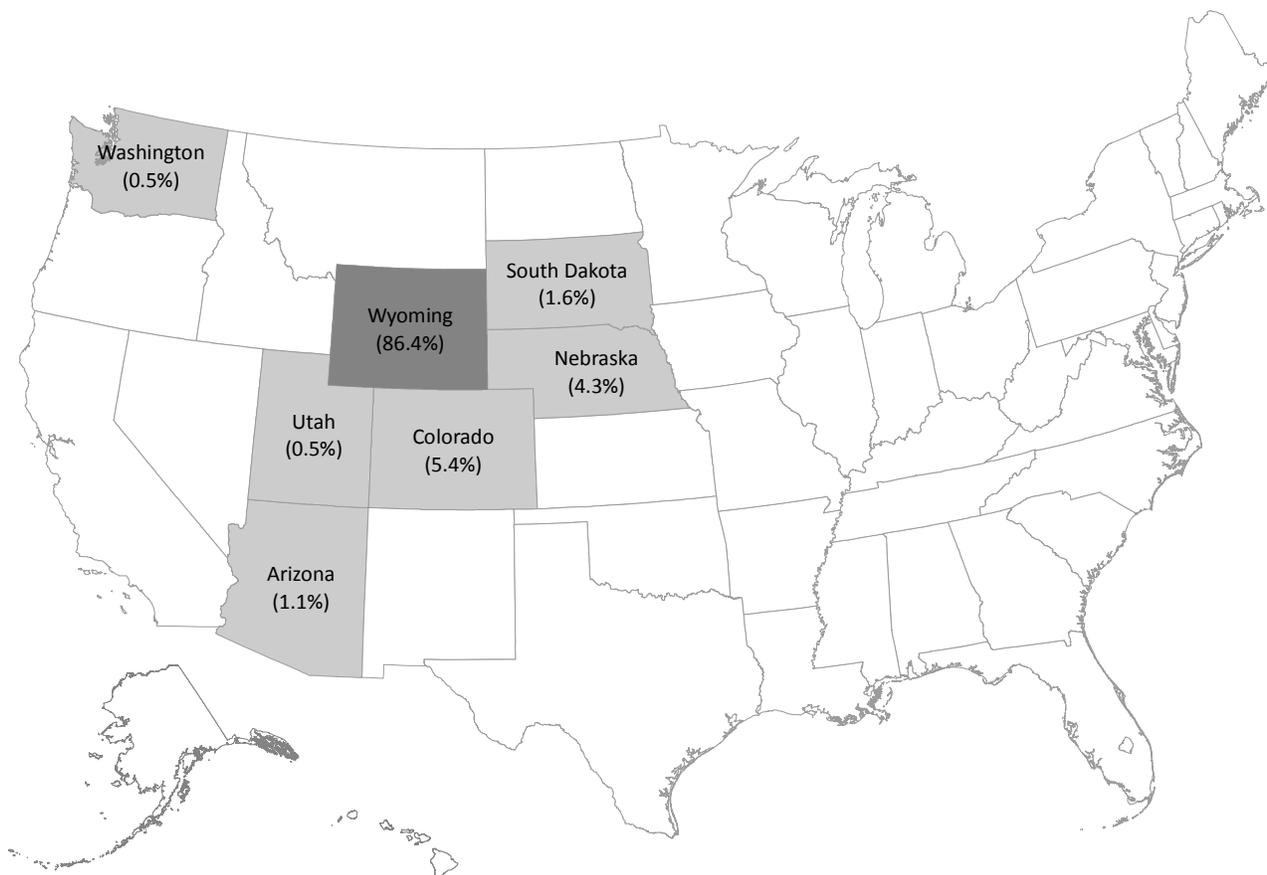


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Granite Reservoir during 2013.

Grayrocks Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Grayrocks Reservoir from April 21st through September 8th. During that period, 634 watercraft inspections were conducted over 29 days. This included 620 standard inspections and 14 exit inspections. A total of 514 individual boaters were contacted at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2013.

In 2013, five high risk inspections were conducted on boats that were previously in an infested water in Colorado and had not been inspected prior to arrival at Grayrocks Reservoir, but none resulted in decontamination.

A total of 131 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued with from Wyoming (107) and Colorado (24). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 33 watercraft (5.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Grayrocks Reservoir was 352 hours, for an average of 1.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 8th through June 14th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (99.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (0.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (65.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (19.4%), personal watercraft (9.5%), and inboard (5.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (68.7%) than by nonresident boaters (31.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 85.1% were inspected one-time, while 14.9% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (61.3%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (10.2%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (4.1%), and Granite Reservoir, WY (2.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 54 different waters in nine states. Of those states, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, and Utah received the most visitation. Overall, 13.7% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, seven are considered suspect or confirmed infested with invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Jumbo Reservoir, CO; Lake Granby, CO; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Shadow Mountain Reservoir, CO; and Grand Lake, CO. Seventeen inspections (2.7% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a water infested with zebra or quagga mussels and less than half of those (41.2%) had been used at an infested water within the last month

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 2013. 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.

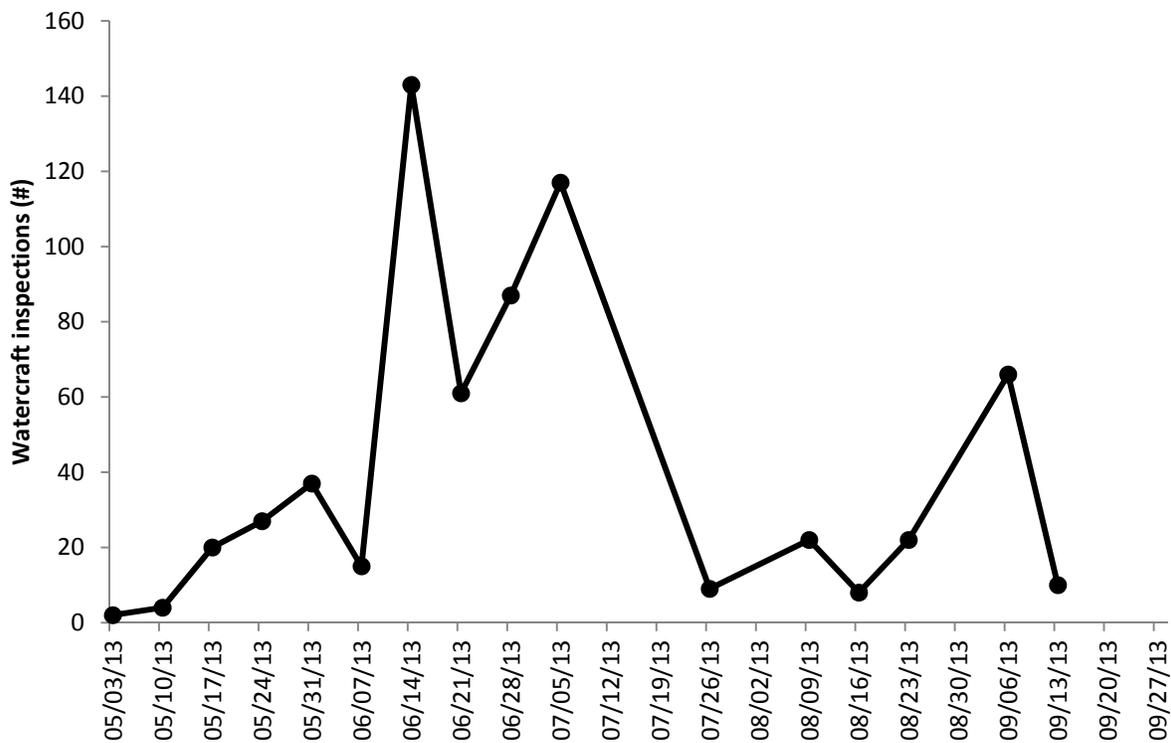


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2013.

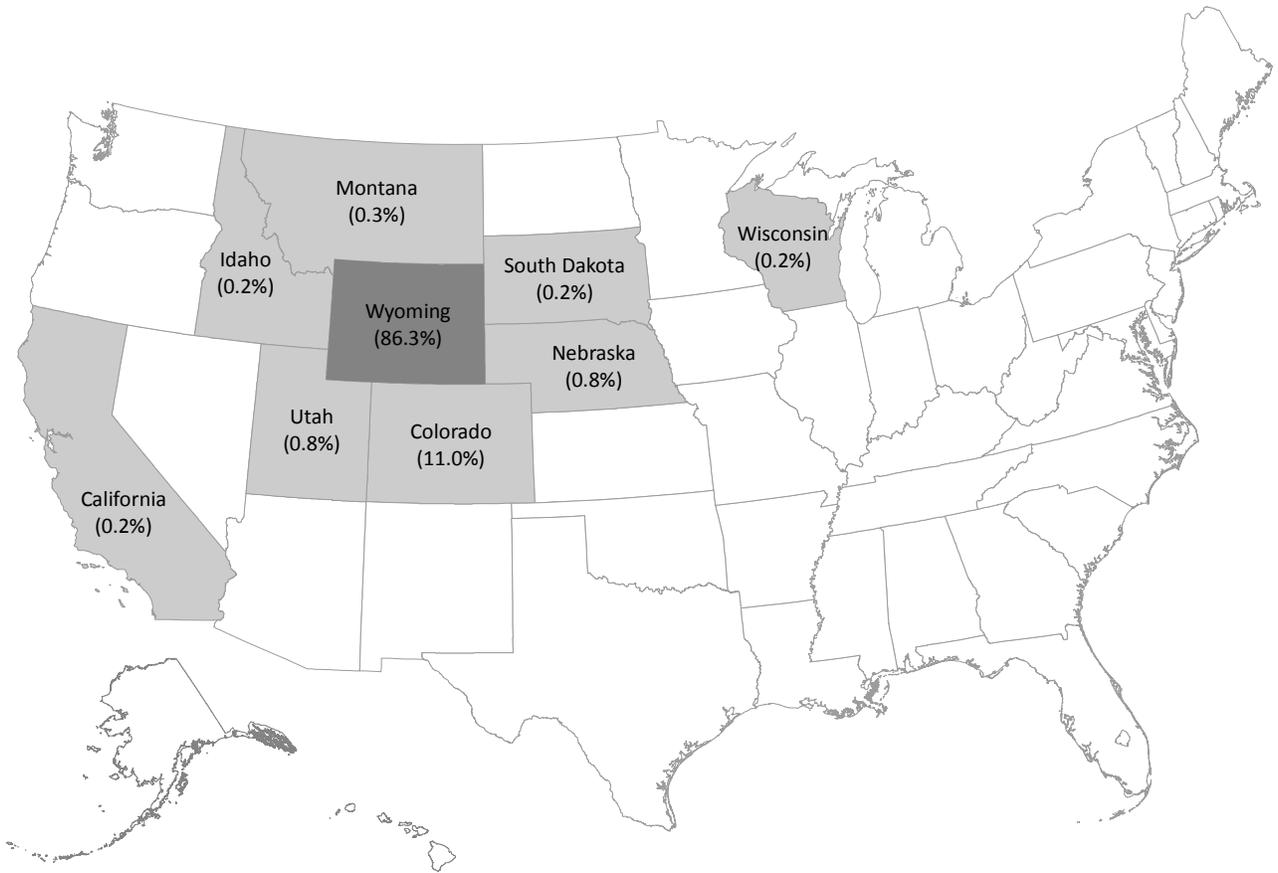


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2013.

Hawk Springs Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Hawk Springs Reservoir from April 25th through August 1st. During that period, 182 watercraft inspections were conducted over 17 days. This included 171 standard inspections and 11 exit inspections. A total of 163 individual boaters were contacted at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2013. In 2013, one high risk inspection was conducted on a boat coming from Pueblo Reservoir, CO; but decontamination was not required.

A total of three watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; all seals were issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 12 watercraft (6.6% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Hawk Springs Reservoir was 182 hours, for an average of 1.0 inspection per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 25th through May 31st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (95.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (4.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (61.5%), followed by personal watercraft (18.7%), inboard/outboard (13.7%), and inboard (1.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (92.3%) than by nonresident boaters (7.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 89.7% were inspected one-time, while 10.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (60.1%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (12.7%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (7.8%), Granite Reservoir, WY (4.8%), and the North Platte River, WY (2.4%). Boaters indicated

they had been to 19 different waters in three states: Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. Overall, 1.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. Of the last waters visited, one is infested with invasive mussels. The boat coming from the infested water (Pueblo Reservoir, CO) had been used in the last 30 days.

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 2013. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples.

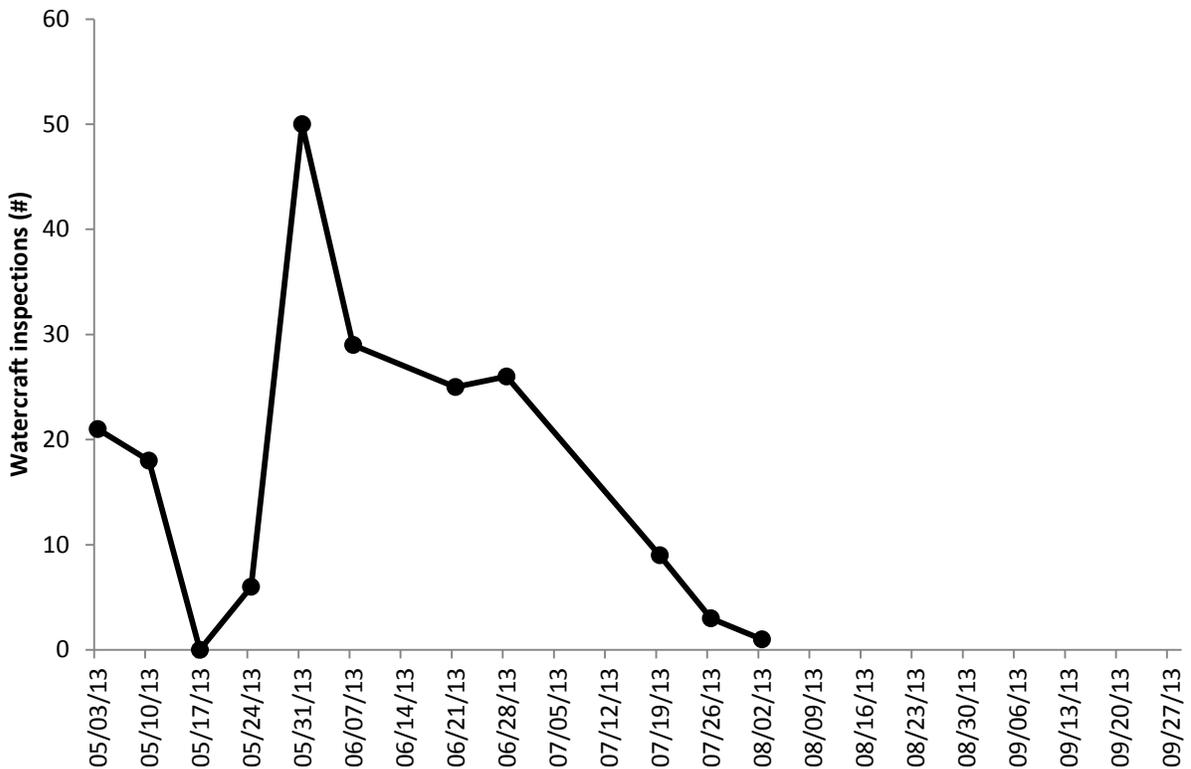


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2013.

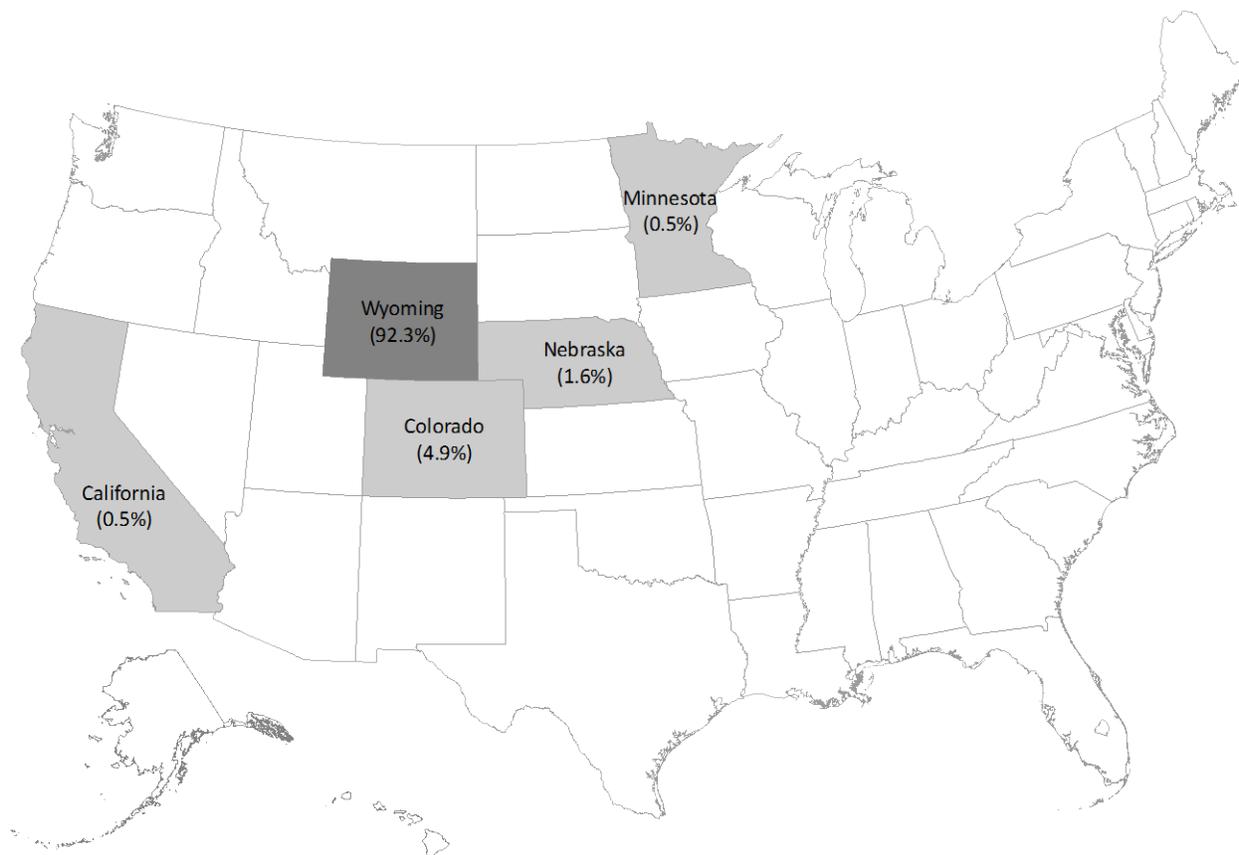


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2013.

Lake Hattie Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake Hattie from May 8th through September 15th. During that period, 21 watercraft inspections were conducted over 7 days. This included 20 standard inspections and one exit inspection. A total of 21 individual boaters were contacted at Lake Hattie during 2013. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted.

A total of three watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal. All were issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. One watercraft (4.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake Hattie was 64 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 9:00am.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (90.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (9.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (76.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (14.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (76.2%) than by nonresident boaters (23.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 1). There were no repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Lake Hattie, WY (52.4%) followed by Lake Owen, WY (9.5%) and Granite Reservoir, WY (9.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to nine different waters in Wyoming and Colorado. None of the boats inspected had been on a water positive for invasive mussels in the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake Hattie was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2013. 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 Lake Hattie.

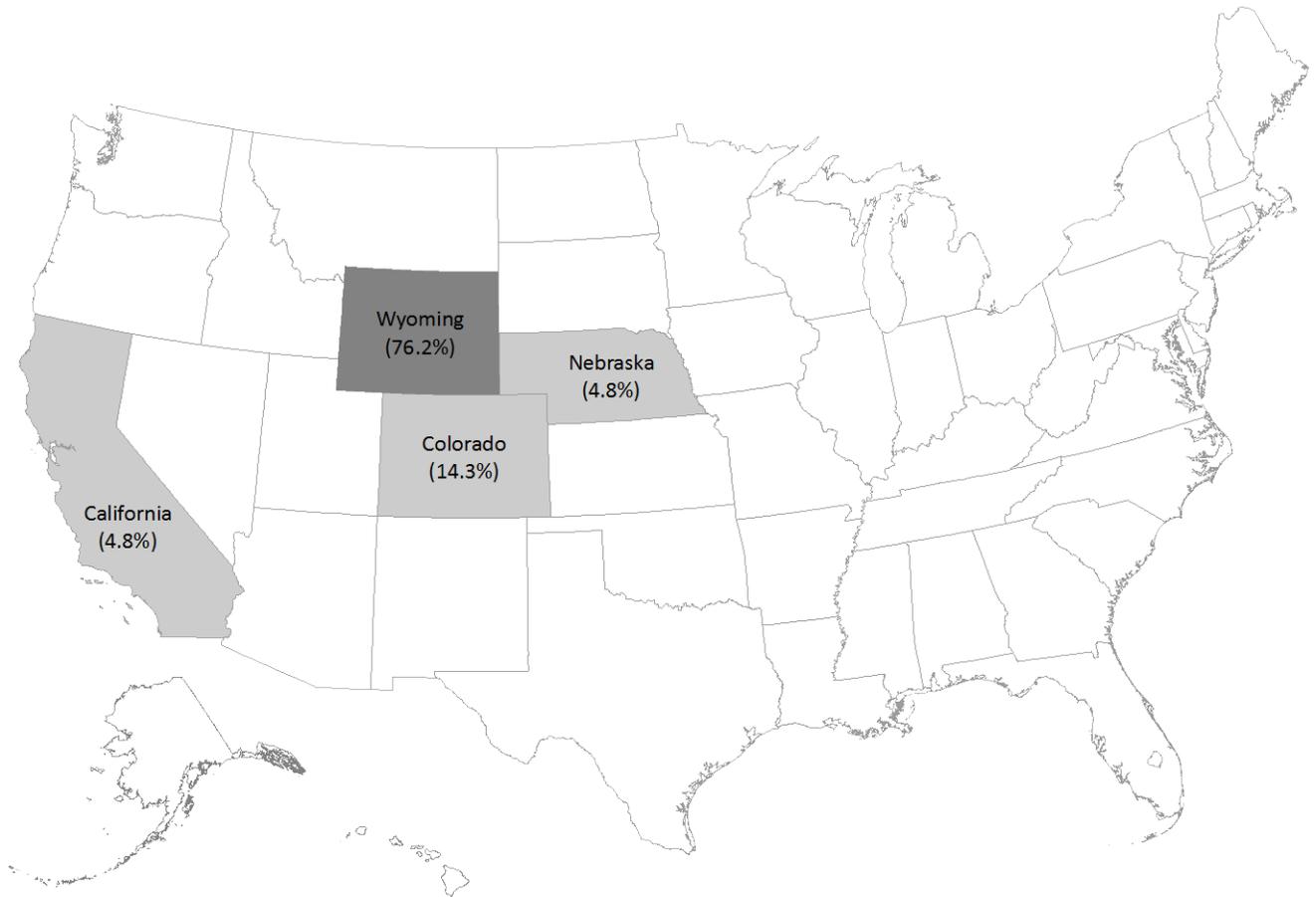


Figure 1. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Lake Hattie during 2013.

Lake Owen Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake Owen on July 19th and July 21st. During that period, one watercraft inspection was conducted over 12 hours for an average of 0.1 inspections per hour. That inspection was on a Wyoming registered outboard boat that had an AIS decal and was last on Lake Owen, WY.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake Owen was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2013. 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 Lake Owen.

Laramie Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Laramie Port of Entry (POE) from April 20th to September 28th. During that period, 1,251 watercraft inspections were conducted over 161 days. This included 1,245 standard inspections on private watercraft, and six inspections on new watercraft being commercially hauled. A total of 995 individual boaters were contacted at the Laramie POE during 2013. The following information pertains only to the above mentioned private watercraft.

In 2013, 70 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 17 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (14) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartments, that were last used in a state (Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma), or water (Grand Lake, CO; Jumbo Lake, CO; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Fort Gibson Lake, OK and Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, OK) considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. One full decontamination was performed on a watercraft from Fort Gibson Lake, OK which had a rough feel to the hull and a partial mussel shell found near the bilge plug.

A total of 157 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Colorado (150) and Wyoming (7). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 868 watercraft (69.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Laramie POE was 2,114 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 1:00pm. The busiest days of the week were Friday and Saturday. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 5th through July 11th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (57.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (42.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (45.0%), followed by inboard/outboard (7.7%), personal watercraft (3.5%), and inboard (1.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats (10.0%) was much lower than nonresident boats (90.0%) The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 90.6% were inspected one-time, while 9.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (11.9%) followed by the North Platte River, CO/WY (5.4%); Boyd Lake, CO (5.0%); Carter Lake, CO (4.2%); Lake John, CO (3.2%); Chatfield Reservoir, CO (3.0%); Seminole Reservoir, WY (2.5%); Poudre River, CO (2.4%); Colorado River, CO/TX/UT (2.3%); Lake Hattie, WY (2.2%); and Glendo Reservoir WY (2.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 186 different waters in 30 states and Canada. Of those states, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington, Nebraska and Utah received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Overall, 70.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the waters visited, 24 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Granby, CO; Potomac River, MD; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Grand Lake, CO; Cumberland River, TN; Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, OK; and Jumbo Reservoir, CO. Over 62 inspections (5.0% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and 48.4% of those had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority indicated that were planning to launch at Seminole Reservoir, WY (9.8%), followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY/UT (9.0%), the North Platte River, WY (7.6%), and Lake Hattie, WY (5.4%). A small percentage of boaters (0.4%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, UT.

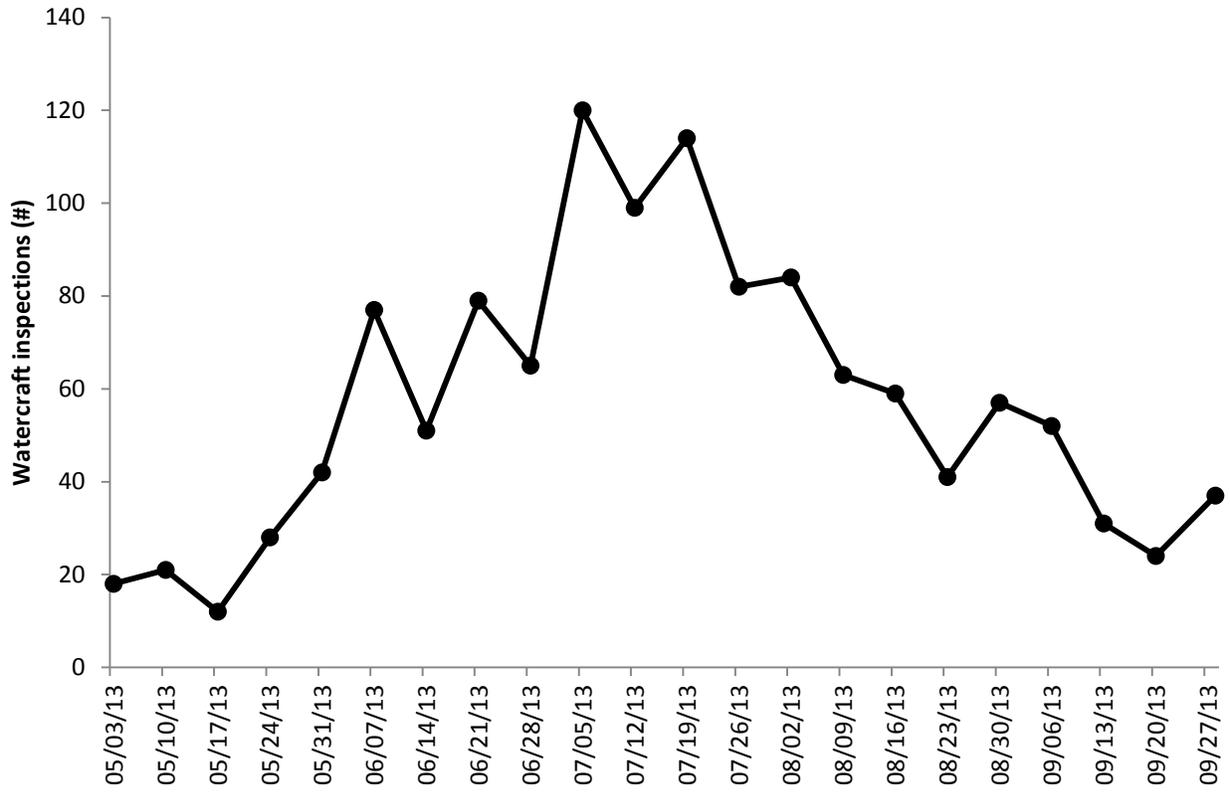


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Laramie POE during 2013.

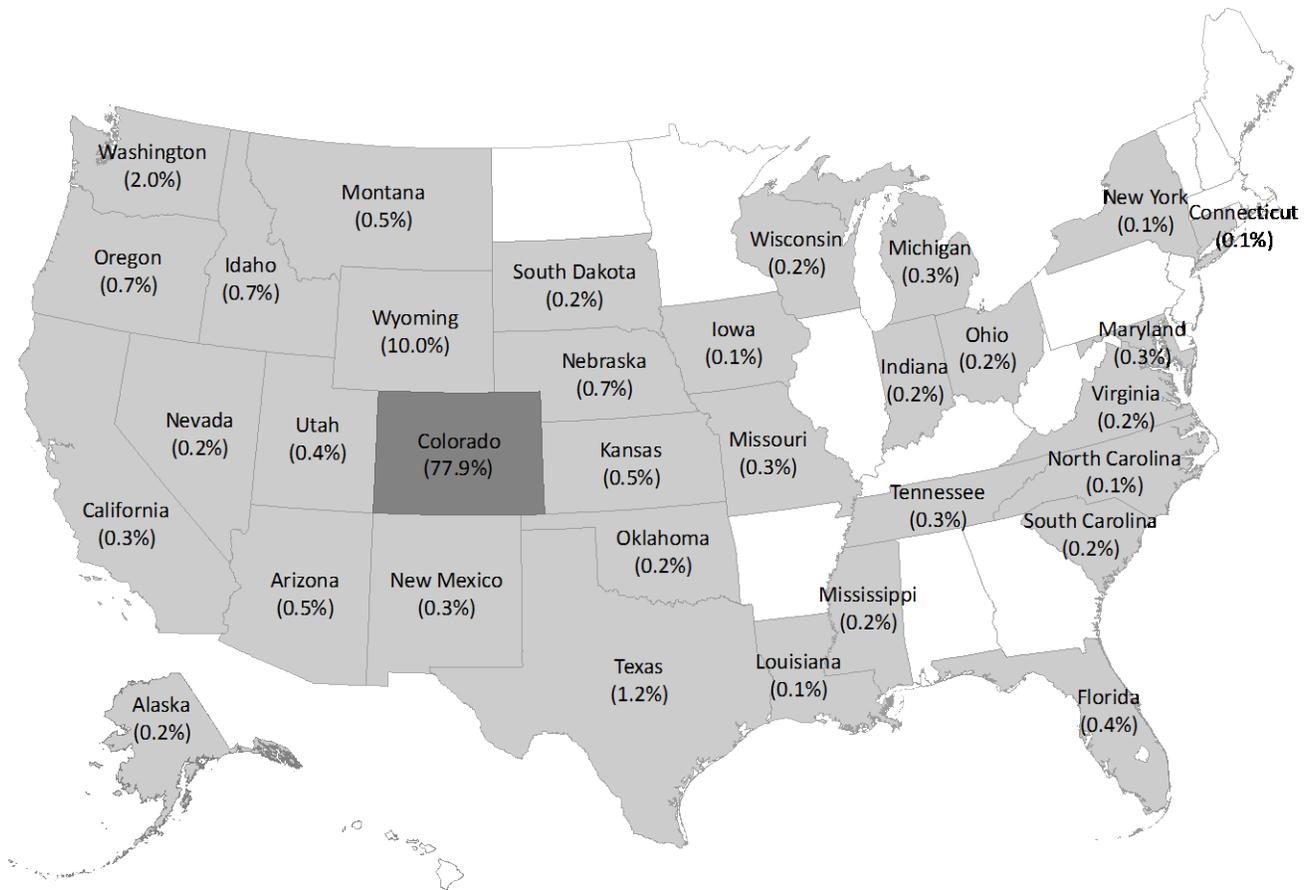


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Laramie POE during 2013.

Out of state origin of Wyoming bound watercraft at Laramie POE in 2013

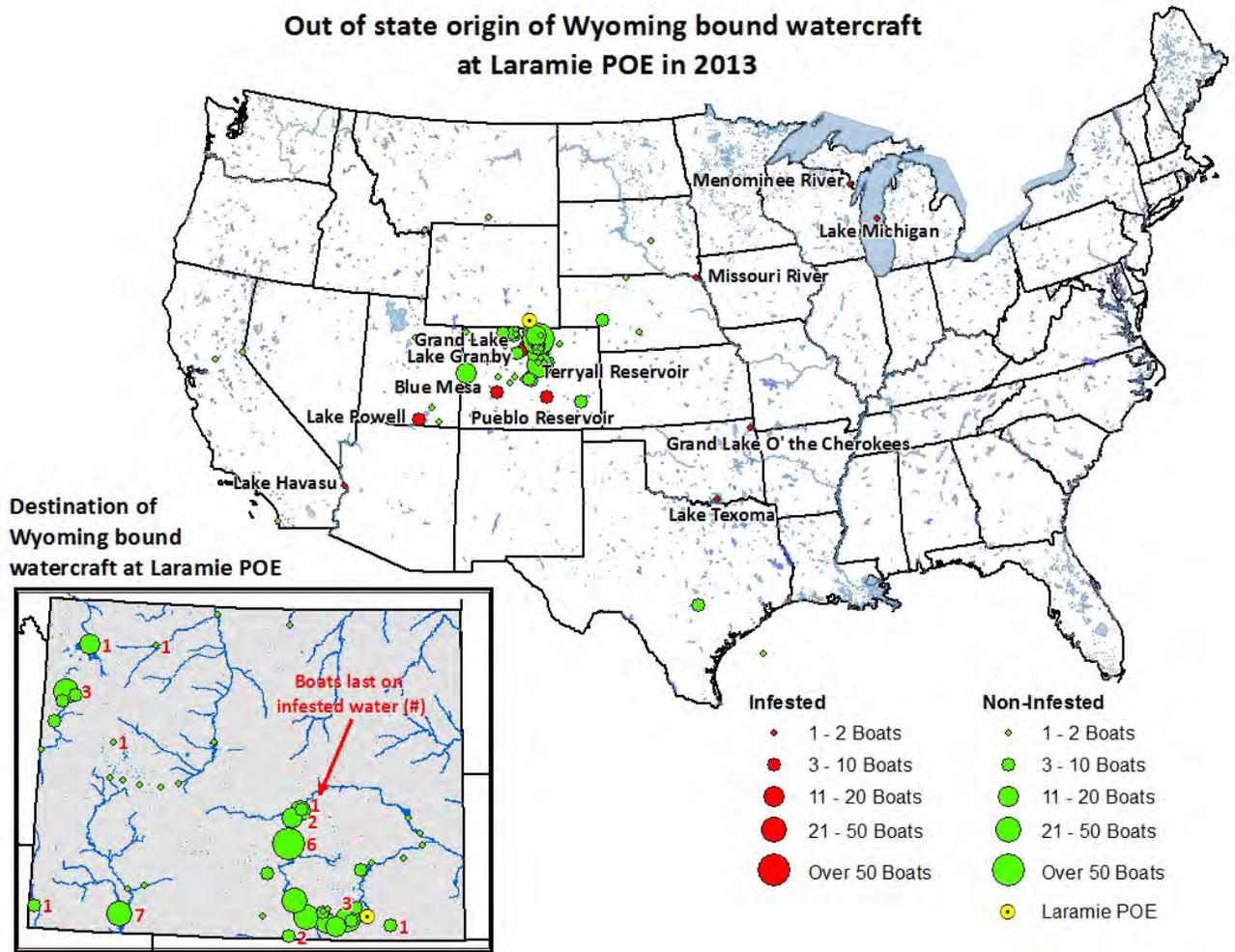


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Laramie POE during 2013.

Rob Roy Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Rob Roy Reservoir from July 18th through September 14th. During that period, 26 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 7 days. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. A total of 24 individual boaters were contacted at Rob Roy Reservoir during 2013.

Two watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal or valid non-motorized receipt from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. One watercraft (2.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Rob Roy was 70 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 10:00am.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (84.6%), with lesser non-motorized use (15.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (73.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (11.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much higher (96.0%) than by nonresident boaters (4.0%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 1).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 95.2% were inspected one-time, while 4.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Rob Roy Reservoir, WY (50.0%) followed by North Platte River, WY (7.7%), Lake Hattie, WY (7.7%) and Granite Reservoir, WY (7.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 11 different waters in Wyoming and Colorado. Of those waters, one is considered suspect for invasive mussels (Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO). One inspection (3.8% of total) was conducted on watercraft that was last used on a water considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels that had not been on that water in the last month. The watercraft had a valid seal showing a high risk inspection was

done at the Cheyenne I-25 port of entry. Overall, 7.7% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Rob Roy Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2013. 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 Rob Roy Reservoir.

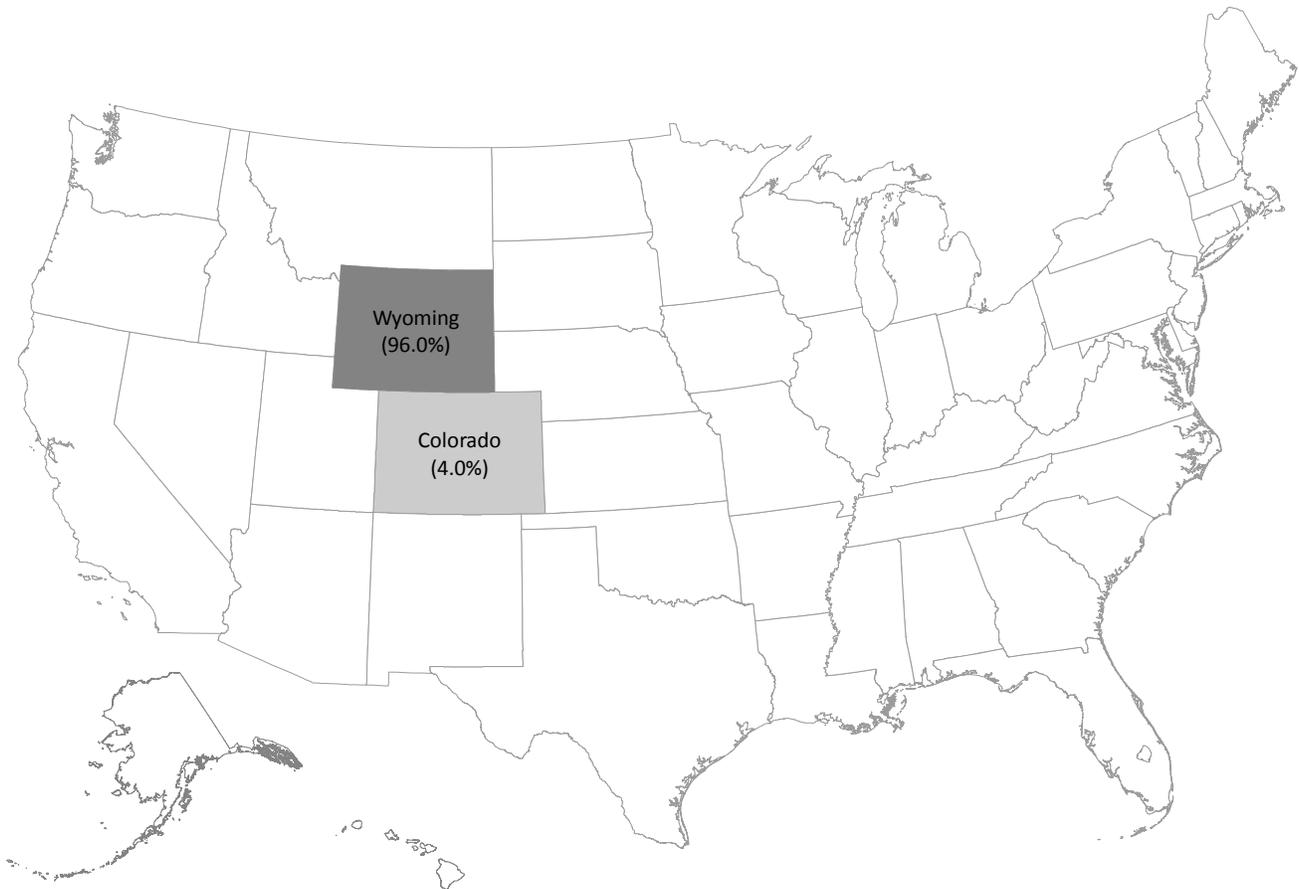


Figure 1. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Rob Roy Reservoir during 2013.

Beartooth Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Beartooth Lake on July 27th. During that period, six watercraft inspections were conducted over 10 hours for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. Four of the six inspections were on Wyoming non-motorized boats that all had an AIS decal and last boated on Wyoming waters. There were two nonresident boat inspections; both were non-motorized and last boated on Wyoming waters. One boat was from Montana and did not have a valid decal and the other was from West Virginia and had a valid decal.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Beartooth Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September of 2013. 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 Lake.

Bighorn River-Wedding of the Waters Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Bighorn River-Wedding of the Waters check station from June 16th through August 11th. During that period, 51 watercraft inspections were conducted over six days. This included 49 standard inspections and two exit inspections. A total of 38 individual boaters were contacted at the Bighorn River-Wedding of the Waters check station during 2013.

In 2013, no high risk inspections were conducted. A total of one watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal that had been issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 22 watercraft (43.1% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Bighorn River-Wedding of the Waters check station was 56 hours, for an average of 1.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am through 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred during the week of July 12th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (98%) with lesser motorized use (2%). All of the motorized watercraft were outboard (2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters (86.3%) was vastly greater than by nonresident boaters (13.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at most had been to the Bighorn River, WY (58.3%) followed by Boysen Reservoir, WY (16.7%), Gross Reservoir, CO (4.2%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (4.2%), Bighorn River, MT (2.1%), Snake River, WY (2.1%), North Platte River, WY (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 12 different waters in four different states; of those states Colorado received the highest visitation.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (71.1%) indicated they were planning to boat next at the Bighorn River, WY. None of the boaters asked were planning to launch next out of state.

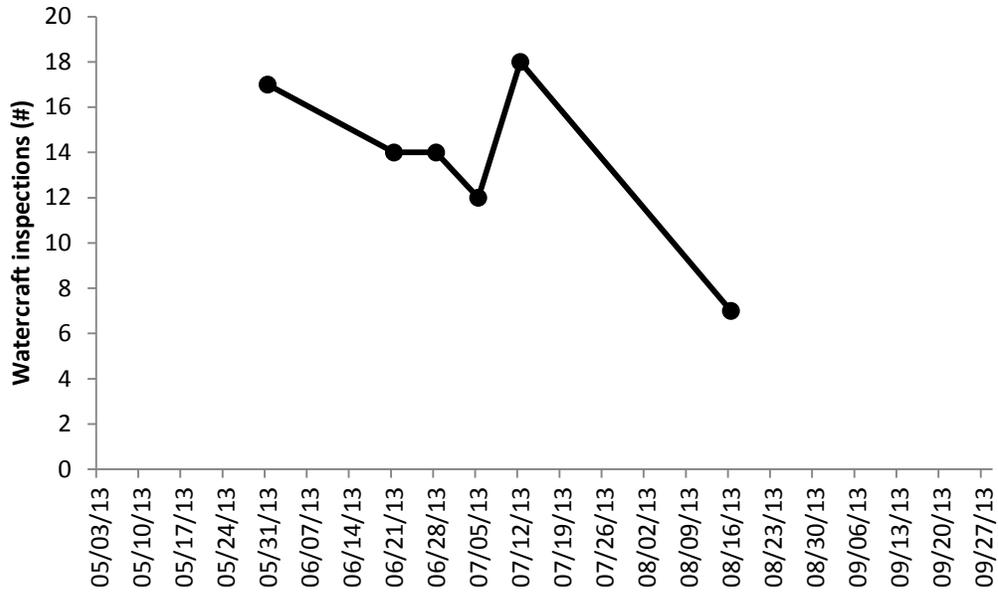


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Bighorn River-Wedding of the Waters during 2013.

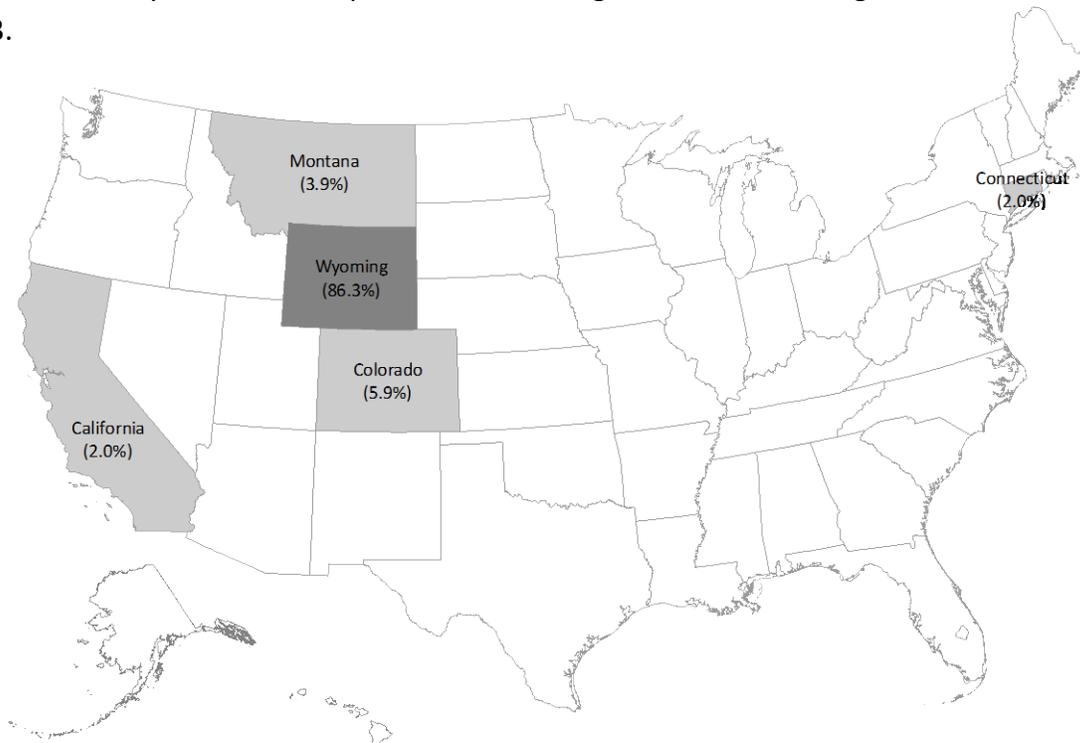


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Bighorn River-Wedding of the Waters during 2013.

Big Horn Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Big Horn Lake check station from June 1st through August 18th. During that period, 291 watercraft inspections were conducted over nine days. This included 243 standard inspections and 14 exit inspections. A total of 248 individual boaters were contacted at the Big Horn Lake check station during 2013.

In 2013, four high risk inspections were conducted. These inspections were done on watercrafts that were last used on a high risk water or states that are high risk. During these inspections one boat last boated on an infested water and the other three high risk inspections were non-motorized boats.

A total of 37 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal that had been issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 46 watercraft (15.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. The reason behind the high numbers of boats with no valid decals is because boats from Montana have to drive through Wyoming to launch at Barry's Landing which is on the Montana side of Big Horn Lake, and a decal is not required there.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Big Horn Lake check station was 106 hours, for an average of 2.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am through 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred during the week of July 26th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (99%) with lesser non-motorized use (1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (58.6%), followed by outboard (26.6%), inboard (8.6%), and personal watercraft (5.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters (72.9%) was vastly greater than by nonresident boaters (27.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.6% were inspected one time, while 11.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Big Horn Lake, WY/MT (76.6%) followed by Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (10.1%), Cooney Reservoir (2.3%), Boysen Reservoir, WY (1.8%), Canyon Ferry Reservoir (0.9%), and Tongue River Reservoir, MT (0.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 17 different waters in four different states; of those states Montana received the highest visitation. Of those waters, two are infested with invasive mussels or are a high risk state including the Colorado River, AZ and waters in Michigan. One inspection (0.3% of the total) was conducted on a watercraft that was last used on a water infested with zebra or quagga mussels. Overall, (6.9%) of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (93.4%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Big Horn Lake, WY/MT. No boaters were planning to launch next out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Big Horn Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2013. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant, substrate and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Big Horn Lake.

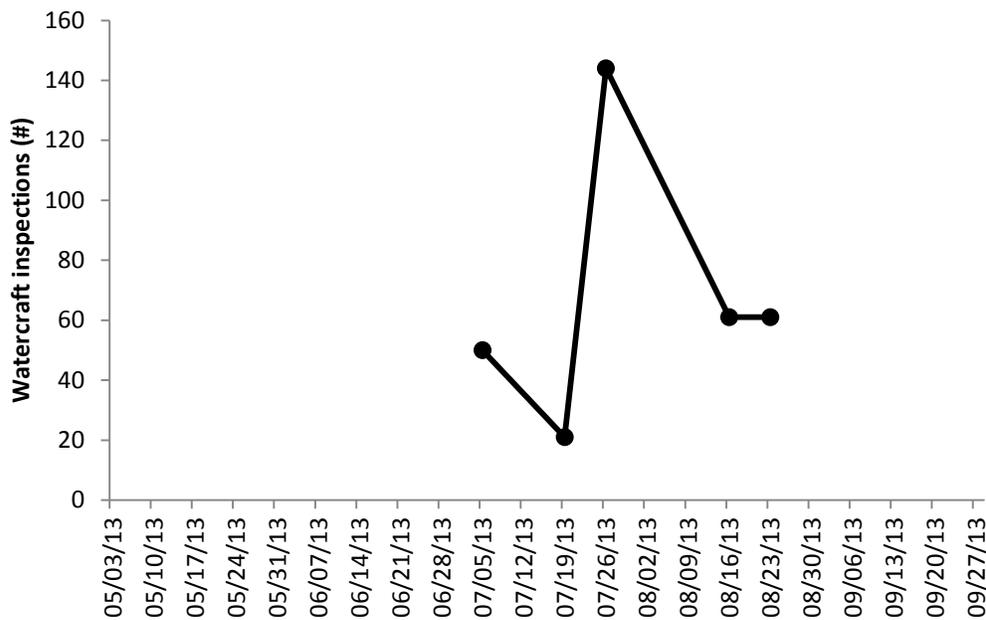


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Big Horn Lake during 2013.

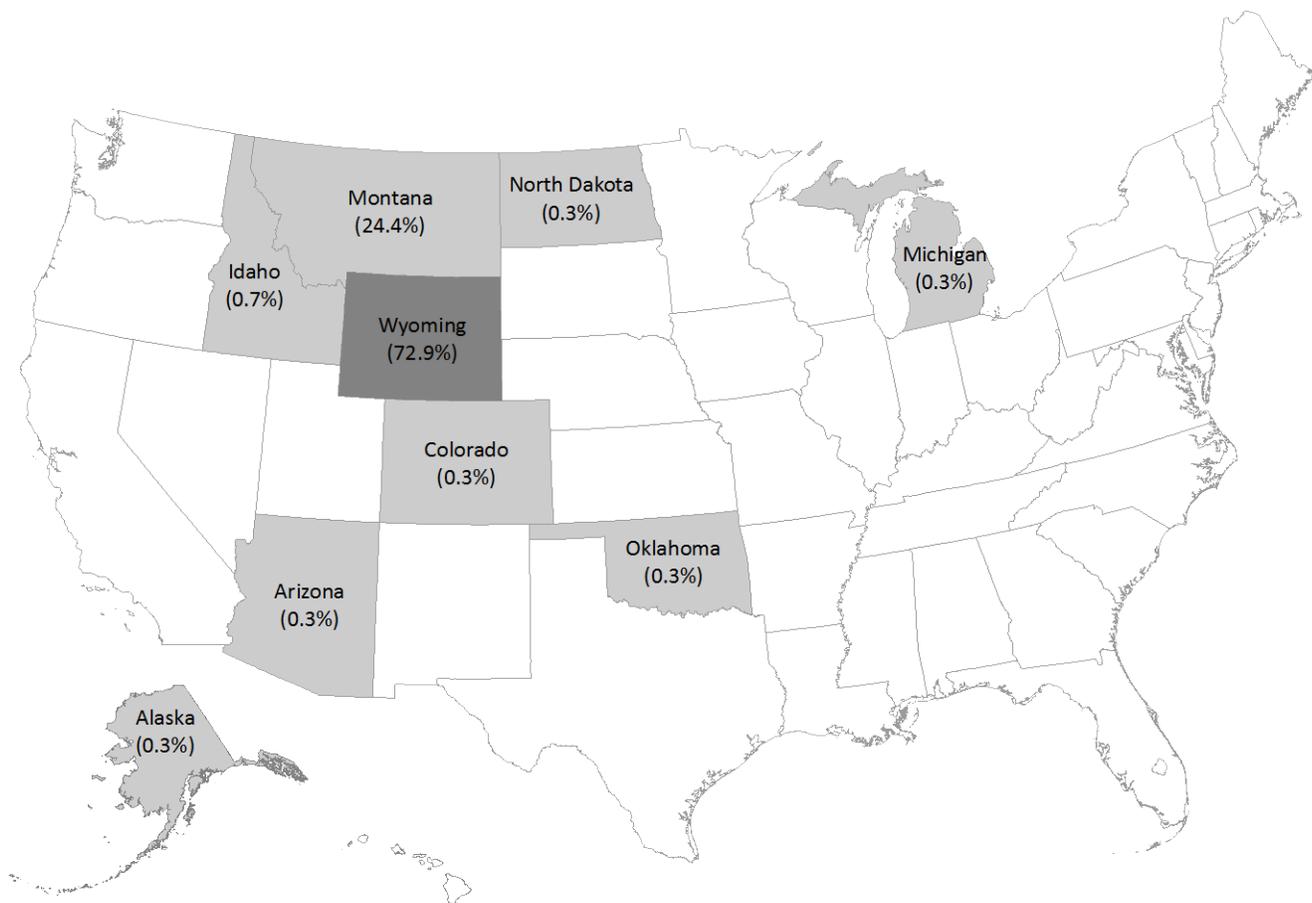


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Big Horn Lake during 2013.

Boysen Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Boysen Reservoir check station from June 16th through August 11th. During that period, 191 watercraft inspections were conducted over 11 days. This included 190 standard inspections and one exit inspection. A total of 191 individual boaters were contacted at the Boysen Reservoir check station during 2013.

In 2013, no high risk inspections were conducted and no watercraft entered the check station with a valid seal. A total of 16 watercraft (8.4% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Boysen Reservoir check station was 163 hours, for an average of 0.9 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am through 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the July 4th holiday (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.3%) with lesser non-motorized use (3.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (54.4%), followed by inboard/outboard (24.1%), personal watercraft (13.4%), and inboard (4.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters (92.1%) was vastly greater by nonresident boaters (7.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 98.8% were inspected one time, while 1.2% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Boysen Reservoir, WY (70.9%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (8%), Alcova Reservoir, WY (2.3%), Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (1.7%), Ocean Lake, WY (1.7%), Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (1.7%), and Keyhole Reservoir, WY (1.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 24 different waters in five different states; of those states Colorado received the highest visitation. Overall, (2.9%) of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (94.2%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Boysen Reservoir, WY. Of the boaters asked, 1.0% were planning to launch next out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Boysen Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2013. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant, substrate and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Boysen Reservoir.

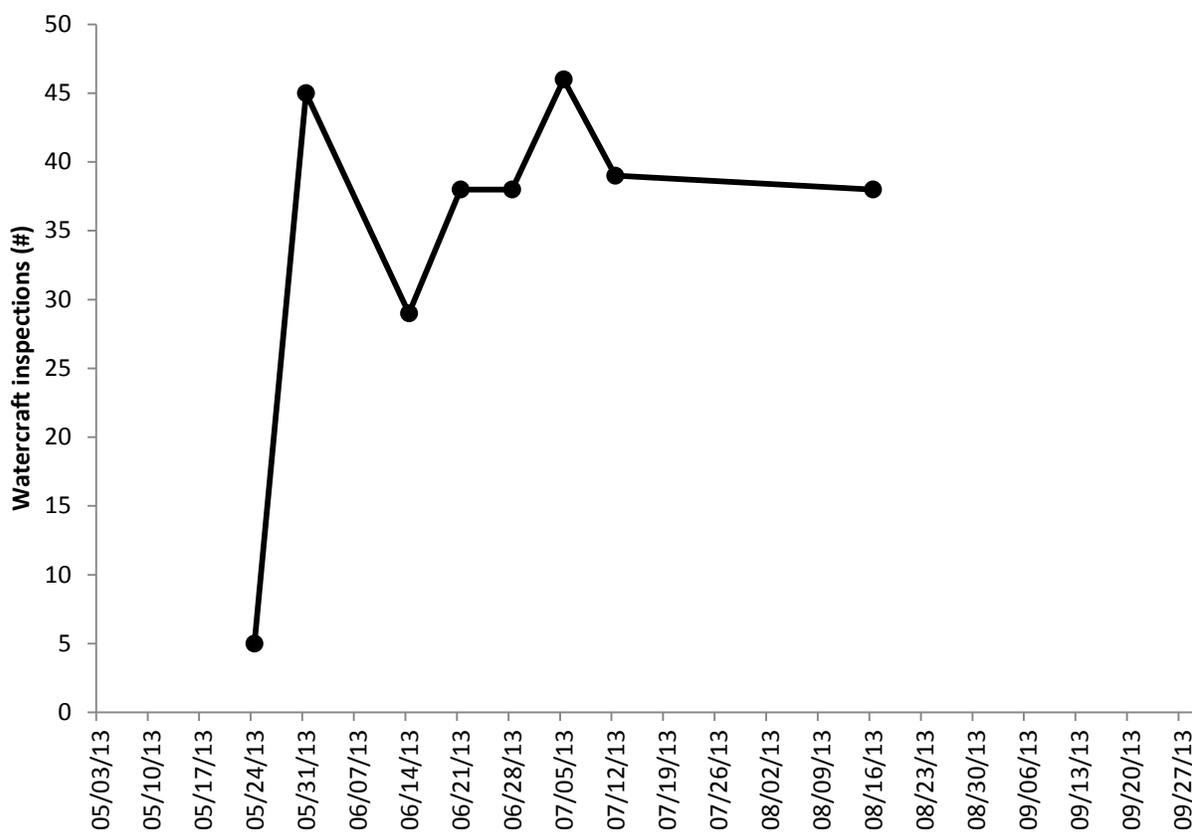


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Boysen Reservoir during 2013.

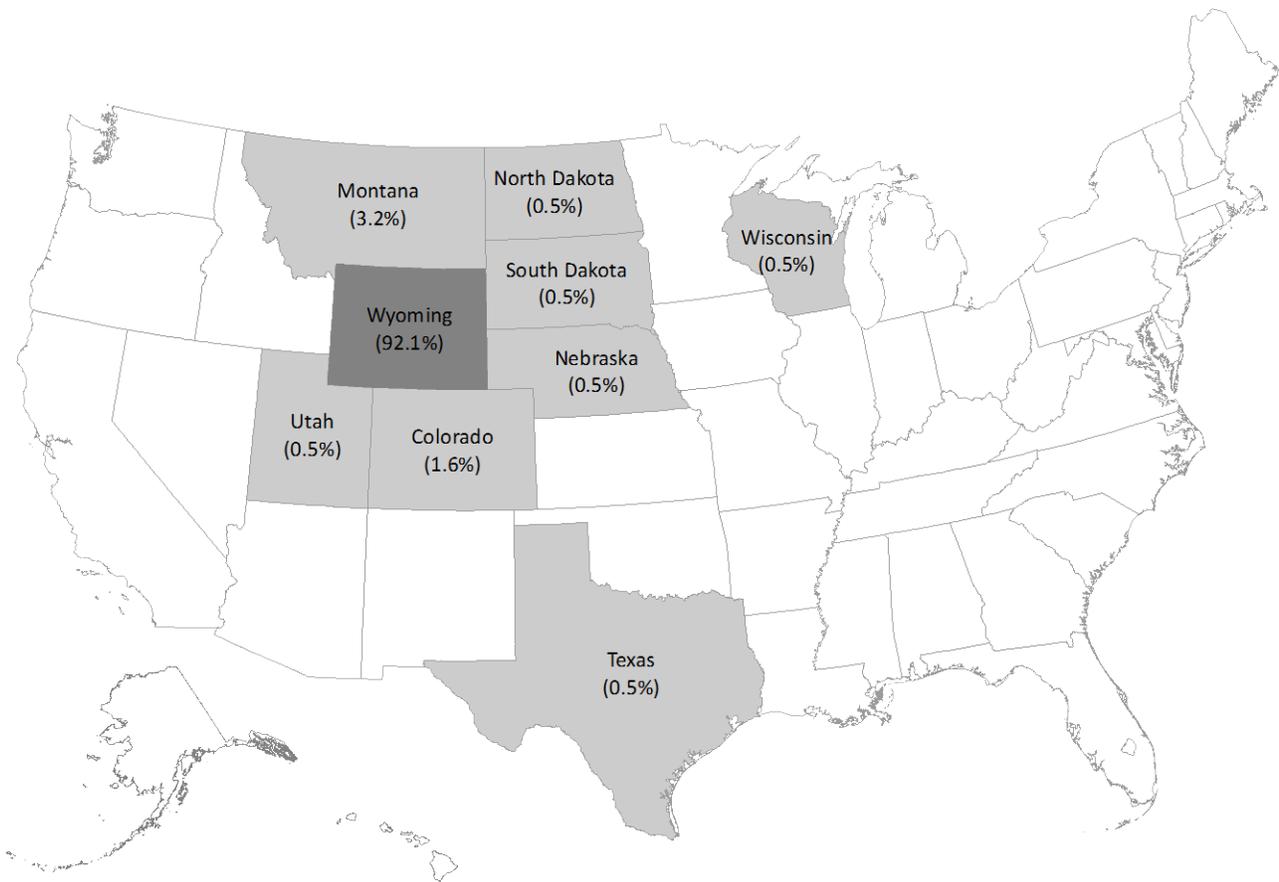


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Boysen Reservoir during 2013.

Buffalo Bill Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Buffalo Bill Reservoir check station from April 21st through September 2nd. During that period, 153 watercraft inspections were conducted over 19 days. This included 143 standard inspections and four exit inspections. A total of 127 individual boaters were contacted at the Buffalo Bill Reservoir check station during 2013.

A total of five watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal that had been issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 11 watercraft (7.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Buffalo Bill Reservoir check station was 270 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am through 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred during the week of May 10th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (98%) with lesser non-motorized use (2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (71.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (25.5%), inboard (0.7%), and personal watercraft (0.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters were greater at (93.5%) than by non-resident boaters (6.5%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 83.2% were inspected one time, while 16.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (84.1%) followed by Big Horn Lake, WY/MT (7.9%), Boysen Reservoir (1.6%), and Beck Lake, WY (1.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to eight different waters.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Buffalo Bill Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2013. 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.

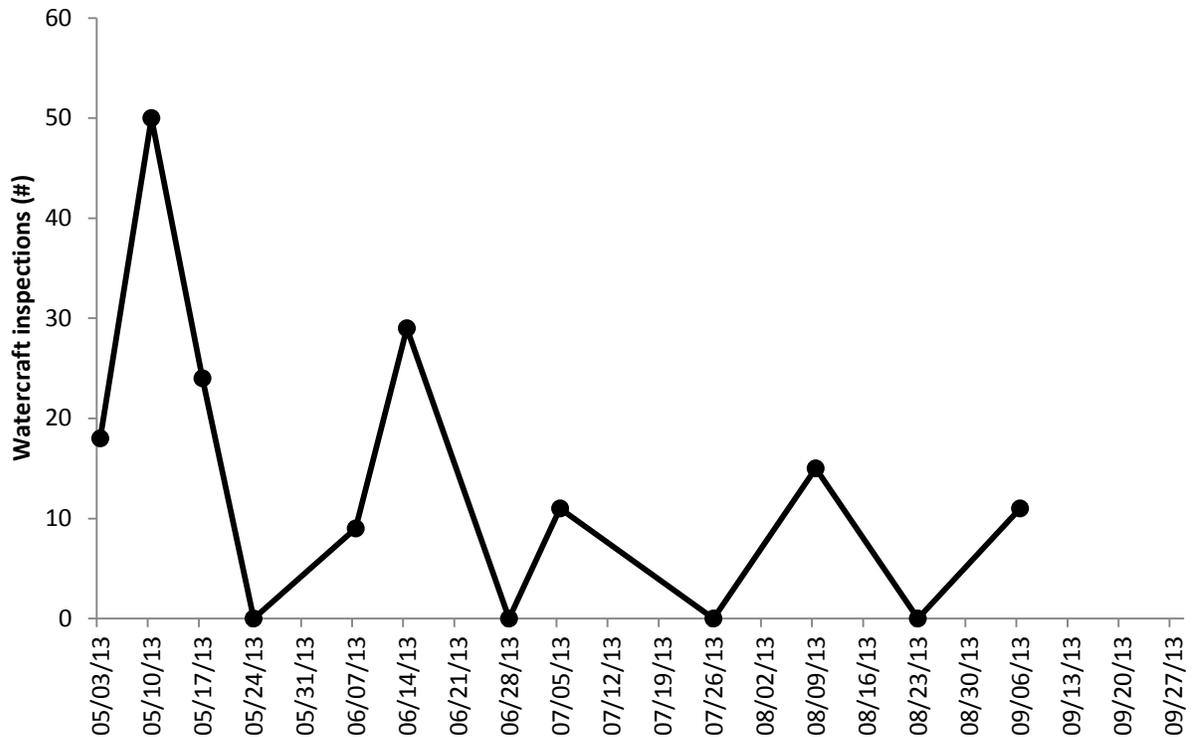


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Buffalo Bill Reservoir check station during 2013.

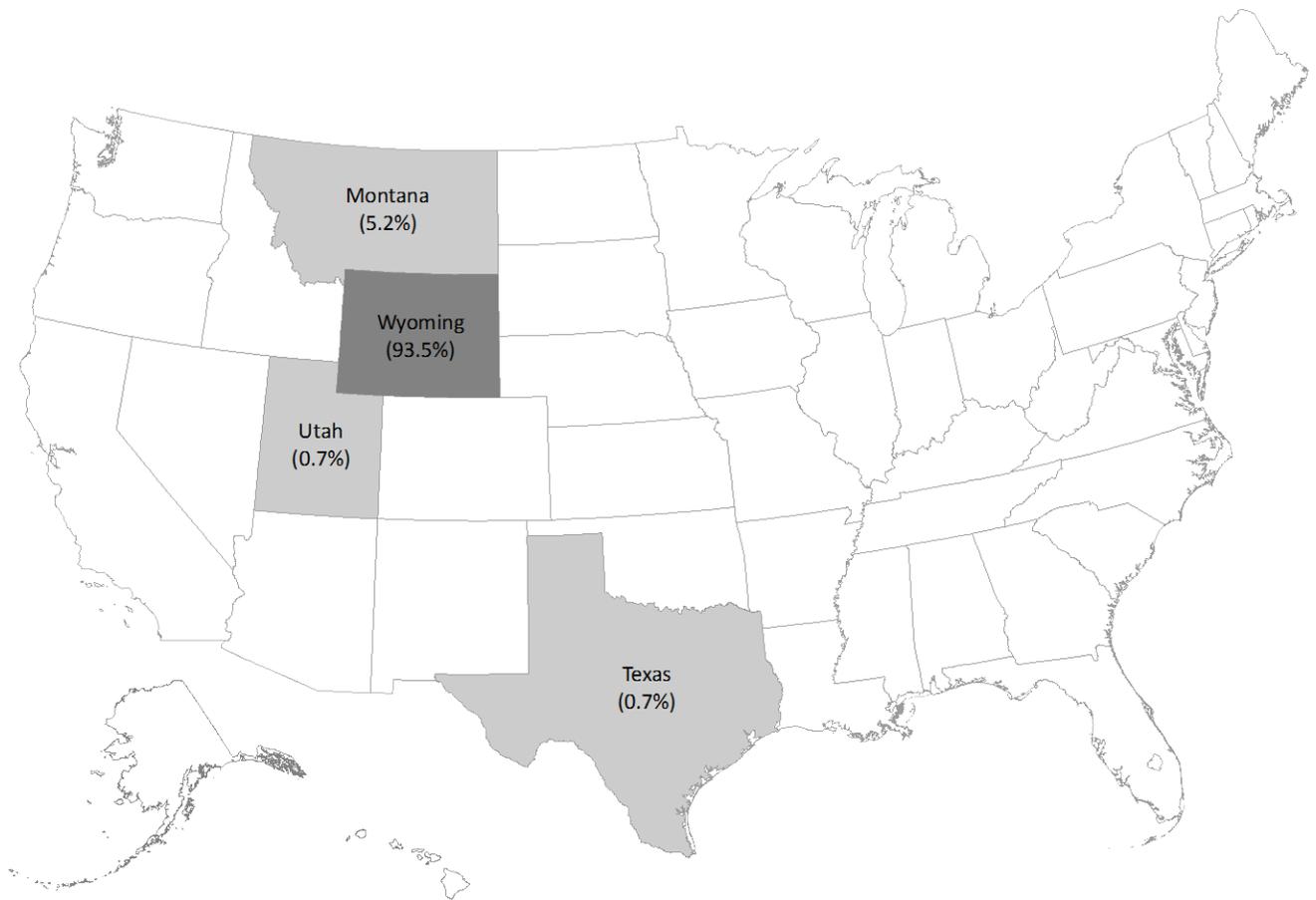


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2013.

Frannie Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Frannie Port of Entry (POE) check station from April 20th until September 28th. During that period, 1,043 watercraft inspections were conducted over 158 days. This included 996 standard inspections and 11 exit inspections. A total of 716 individual boaters were contacted at the Frannie POE check station during 2013.

In 2013, five high risk inspections were conducted. These inspections were done on watercrafts that were last used on a high risk water or states that are high risk. During these inspections one boat needed a full decontamination that had dead zebra mussels found on the vessel that was last used on the Mississippi River, IL. One boat needed a motor flush that had an inboard/outboard motor that was last used in an unspecified Maryland water.

A total of ten watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal that had been issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 668 watercraft (63.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. The reason behind the high numbers of boats with no valid decals is because boats from Montana have to drive through Wyoming to launch at Barry's Landing which is on the Montana side of Big Horn Reservoir and a decal is not required.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Frannie POE check station was 1,934 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am through 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the July 4th holiday (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.6%) with lesser non-motorized use (7.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (41.4%), followed by outboard (33.7%), inboard (12.2%), and personal watercraft (5.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was vastly

greater (91.6%) than by resident boaters (8.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 76.4% were inspected one time, while 23.7% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Big Horn Lake, WY/MT (47.7%) followed by Cooney Reservoir, MT (13.2%), Fort Peck Reservoir, MT (5.9%), Yellowstone River, MT (3.5%), Kooteney Lake, MT (3.3%), Canyon Ferry Reservoir (2.7%), Tongue River Reservoir, MT (2.5%), Deadman's Basin Reservoir, MT (2.4%), Tongue River, MT (1.9%), Flathead Lake, MT (1.0%), and Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (1.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 80 different waters in 15 different states and Canada; of those states Montana received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Of those waters, ten are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Mississippi River, IL and waters in Tennessee; New Hampshire; Louisiana; and Minnesota. Five inspections (0.5% of the total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and of those 40% had been at that infested water within the last month. Overall, (52.3%) of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (88.8%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Big Horn Lake, WY/MT. There were a smaller percentage (2.2%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.7%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including waters in Florida, Minnesota, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

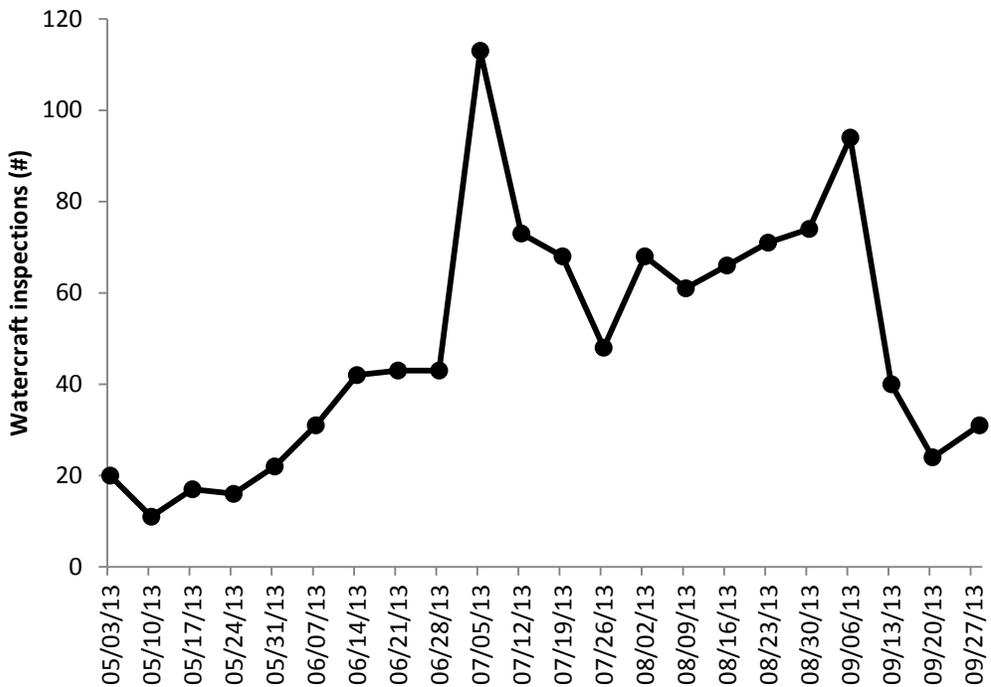


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Frannie POE during 2013.

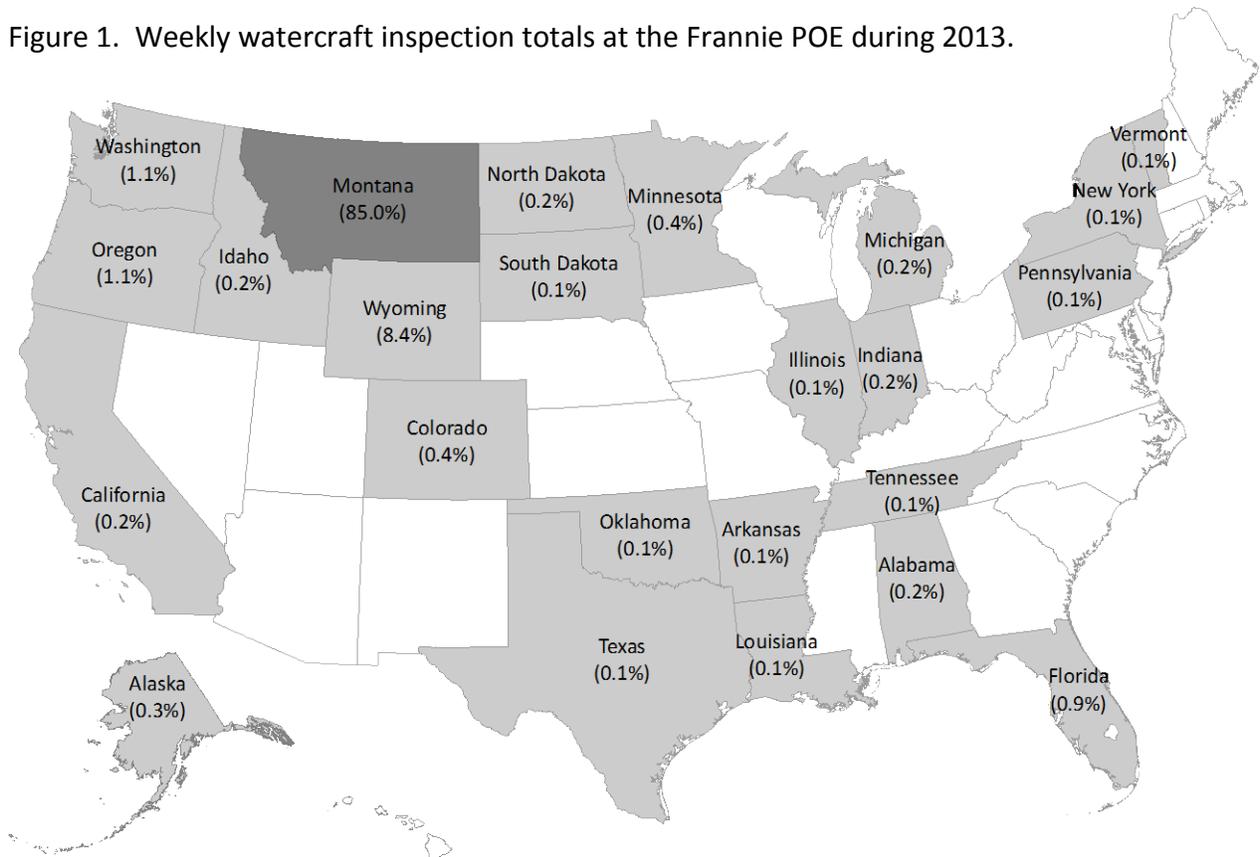


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Frannie POE during 2013. Watercraft were also registered in Canada (0.4%); not pictured.

**Out of state origin of Wyoming bound watercraft
at Frannie POE in 2013**

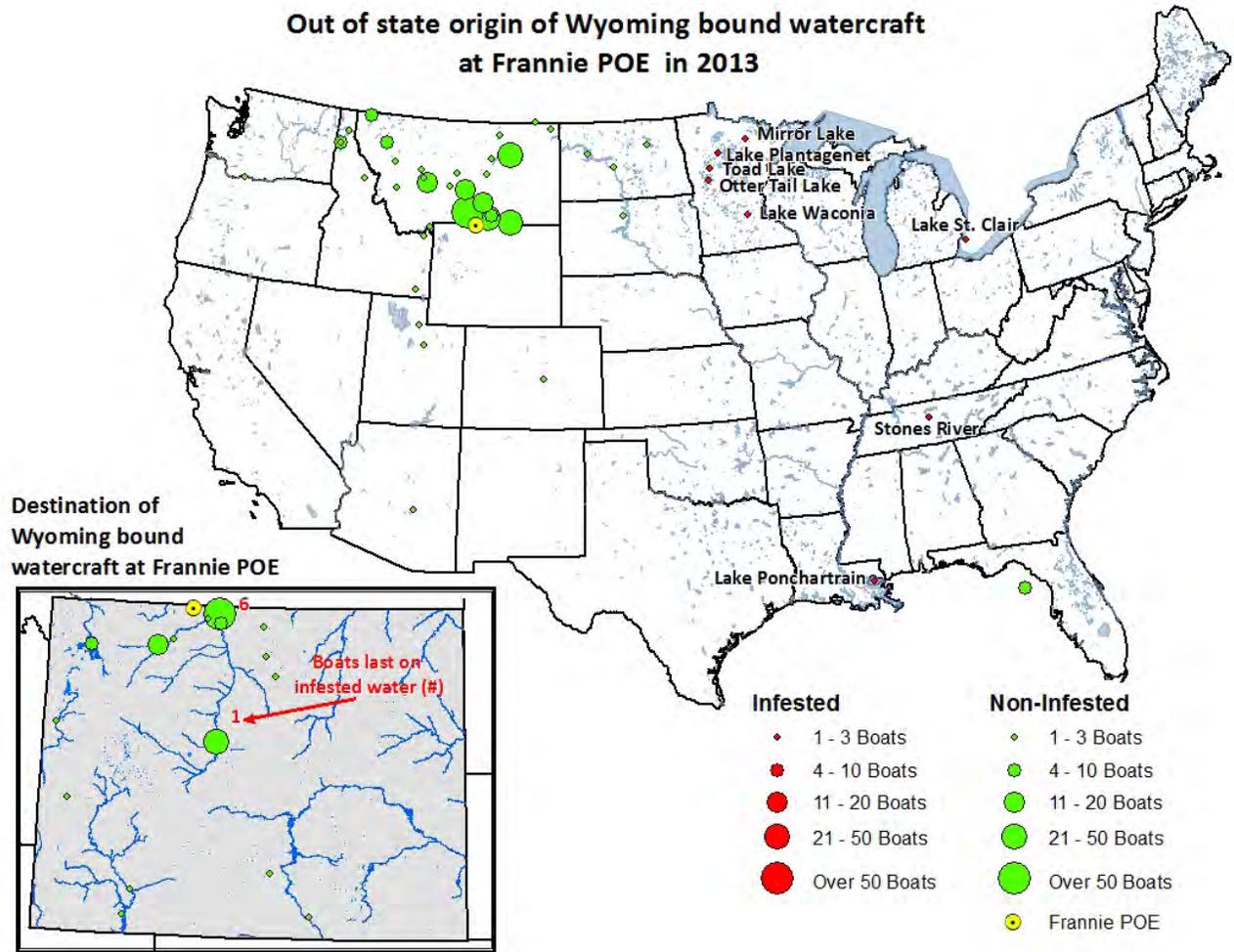


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Frannie POE during 2013.

North Cody Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the North Cody check station from April 20th through September 28th. During that period, 487 watercraft inspections were conducted over 92 days. This included 468 standard inspections and 14 exit inspections. A total of 359 individual boaters were contacted at the North Cody check station during 2013.

In 2013, five high risk inspections were conducted. These inspections were conducted on watercrafts that were last used on a high risk water or states that are high risk. None of these inspections resulted in a decontamination.

A total of three watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal that had been issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 173 watercraft (35.5% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the North Cody check station was 967 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm through 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from August 1st through August 4th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (67.4%) with lesser motorized use (32.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (21%), followed by inboard/outboard (10.2%), inboard (0.8%), and personal watercraft (0.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was slightly greater (50.1%) than by resident boaters (49.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 90% were inspected one time, while 10% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Newton Lakes, WY (28.4%) followed by Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (6%), Shoshone River, WY (5.3%), Big Horn Lake, WY/MT (5%), Yellowstone River, MT/WY (3.8%), Cooney Reservoir, MT (3.1%), Bighorn River, WY (3.1%), Hogan Reservoir, WY (3.1%), Beartooth Lake, WY (2.9%), Fort Peck Reservoir, MT (2.6%), Stillwater River, MT (2.4%), and Island Lake, WY (2.4%). Boaters indicated they had been to 86 different waters in 16 states and Canada; of those states Montana received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Of those waters, four are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Colorado River, AZ; Mississippi River, MN and unknown waters in Wisconsin. Seven inspections (1.4% of the total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (71.4%) had been at that infested water within the last month. Overall, (28.9%) of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (21.0%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY. There were smaller percentages (4.0%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.6%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including unknown waters in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

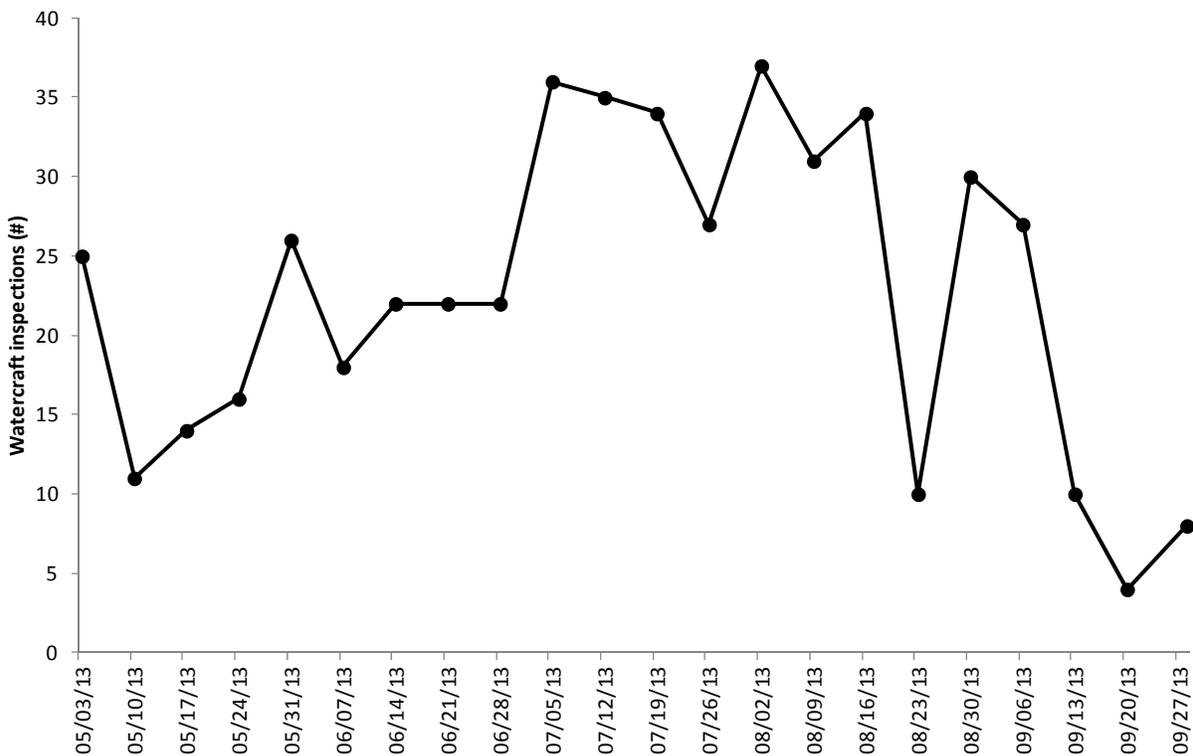


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the North Cody check station during 2013.

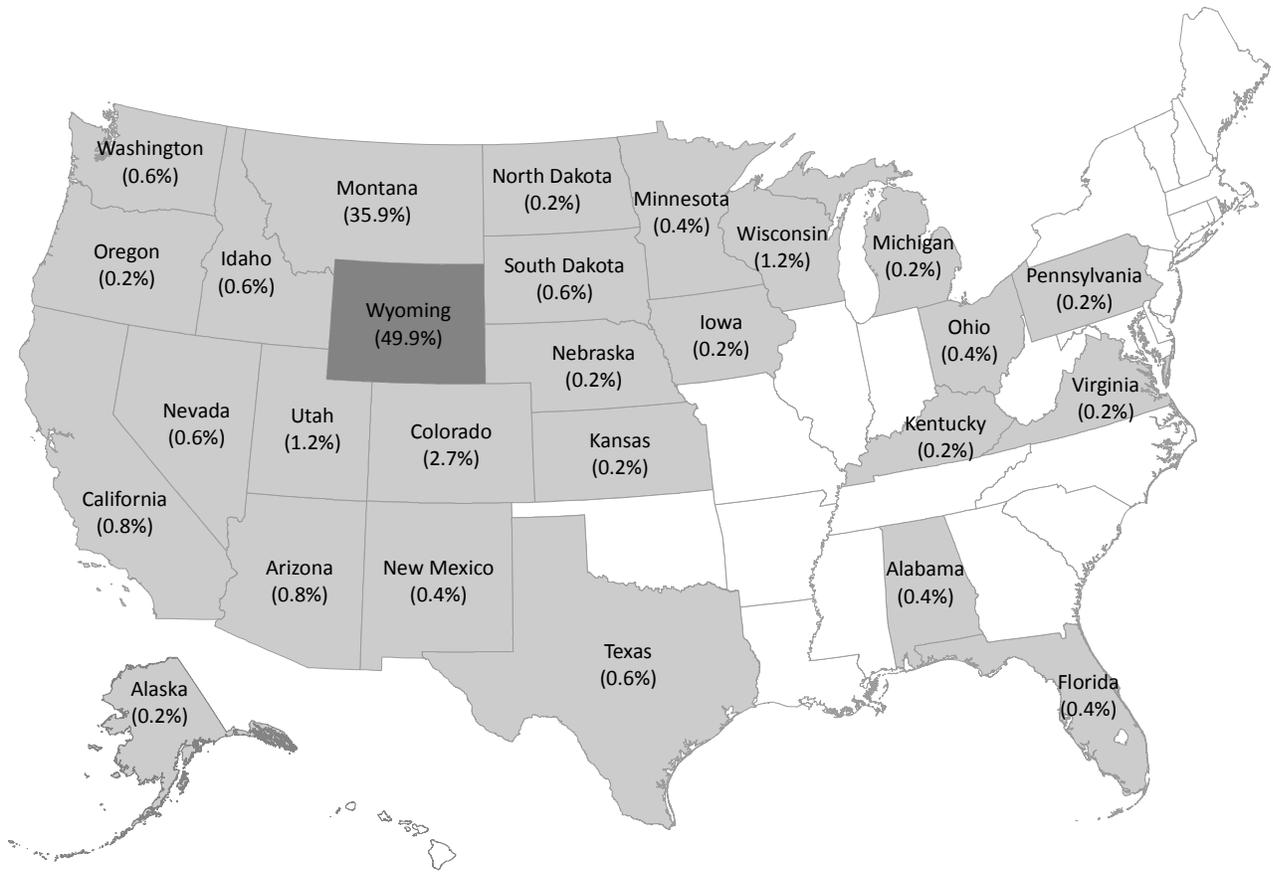


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the North Cody check station during 2013. Watercraft were also registered in Canada (0.4%); not pictured.

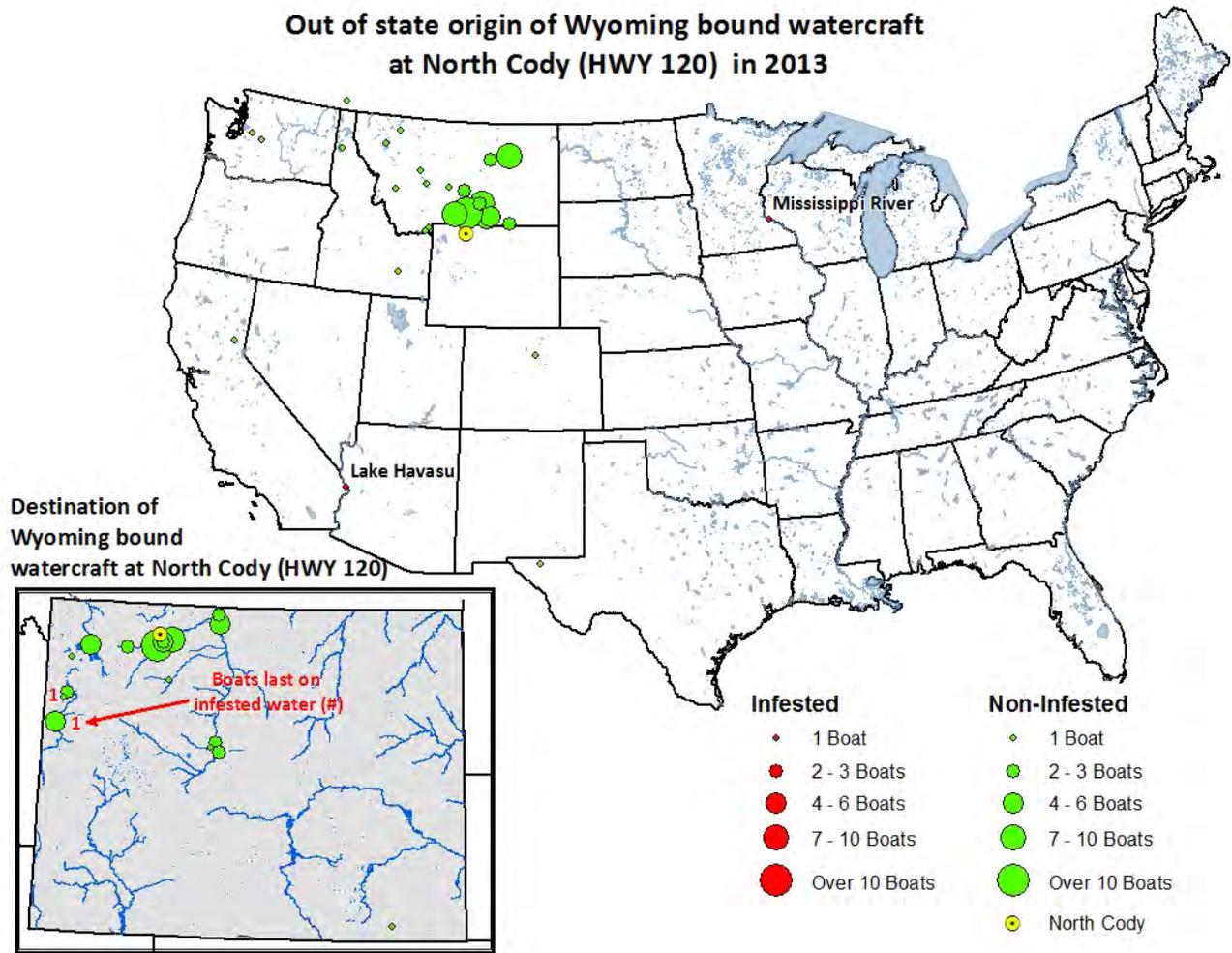


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the North Cody check station during 2013.

Evanston Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Evanston Port of Entry (POE) check station from April 23th through September 28th. During that period, 6,336 watercraft inspections were conducted over 156 days. This included 6,271 standard inspections and 65 exit inspections. A total of 5,084 individual boaters were contacted at Evanston POE during 2013. The Evanston POE operated seven days a week, where the greatest number of inspections occurred on Fridays (26.1%), followed by Thursdays (20.6%), Wednesdays (14.1%), Saturdays (13.9%), Sundays (9.1%), Mondays (8.3%), and Tuesdays (7.9%).

In 2013, 360 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 215 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (211) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in an infested state (Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah) or an infested water (Colorado River, AZ/NV, Electric Lake, UT, Lake Havasu, AZ/CA, Lake Mead, NV, Lake Powell, UT, Red Fleet Reservoir, UT, Sand Hollow Reservoir, UT).

A total of 39 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal. Seals were issues from greatest number were issued from Wyoming (38) and Utah (1). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 5,348 watercraft (84.4% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Evanston POE was 3,981 hours, for an average of 1.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 30th through July 5th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (82.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (17.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (42.7%), followed by outboard (32.7%), inboard (9%), and personal watercraft (7.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly

less (5.2%) than by nonresident boaters (94.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, California, Idaho, and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.2% were inspected one-time, while 11.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (18.8%) followed by Utah Lake, UT (7.9%), Pineview Reservoir, UT (7.6%), Bear Lake, ID/UT (7.5%), Willard Bay, UT (6.3%), Jordanelle Reservoir, UT (6%), Strawberry Reservoir, UT (5.9%), Lake Powell, UT (4.7%), Deer Creek Reservoir, UT (4.4%), Rockport Reservoir, UT (2.8%), and East Canyon Reservoir, UT (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 225 different waters in 20 states. Of those states Utah, Wyoming, California, Idaho, and Oregon received the highest visitation (Figure 3).

Of the last waters visited, eight are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Colorado River, AZ/NV, Electric Lake, UT, Lake Havasu, AZ/CA, Lake Mead, NV, Lake Mohave, AZ/NV, Lake Powell, UT, Red Fleet Reservoir, UT, and Sand Hollow Reservoir, UT. Over 318 inspections (5.0% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, and the majority of those (61.3%) had been at that infested water within the last month. Overall, 75.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (59.5%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY. There was a smaller percentage (25.4%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (<0.1%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, UT.

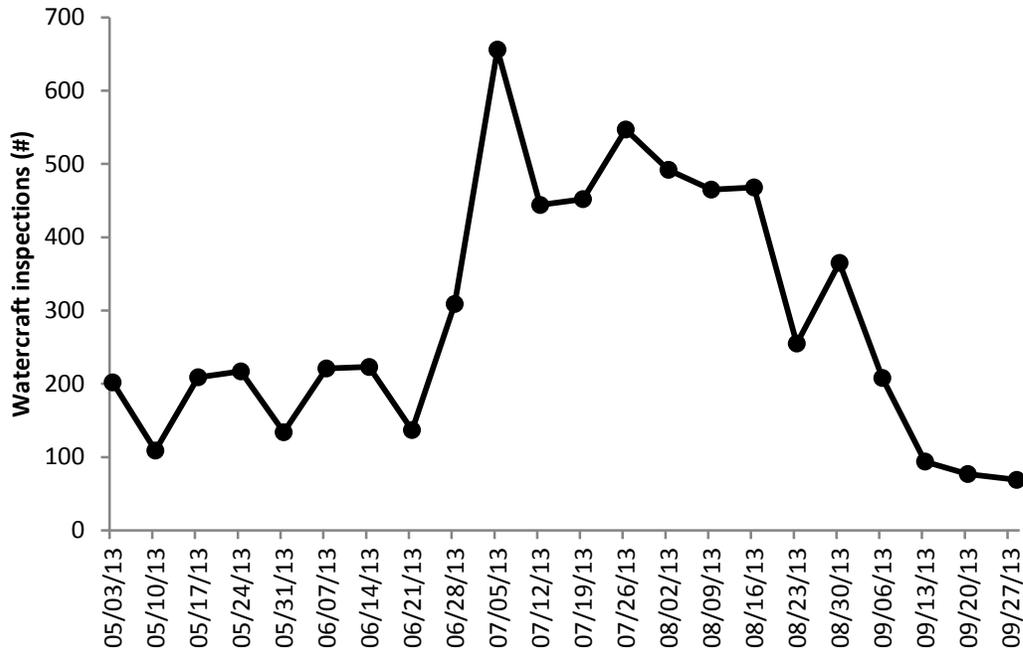


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Evanston POE during 2013.

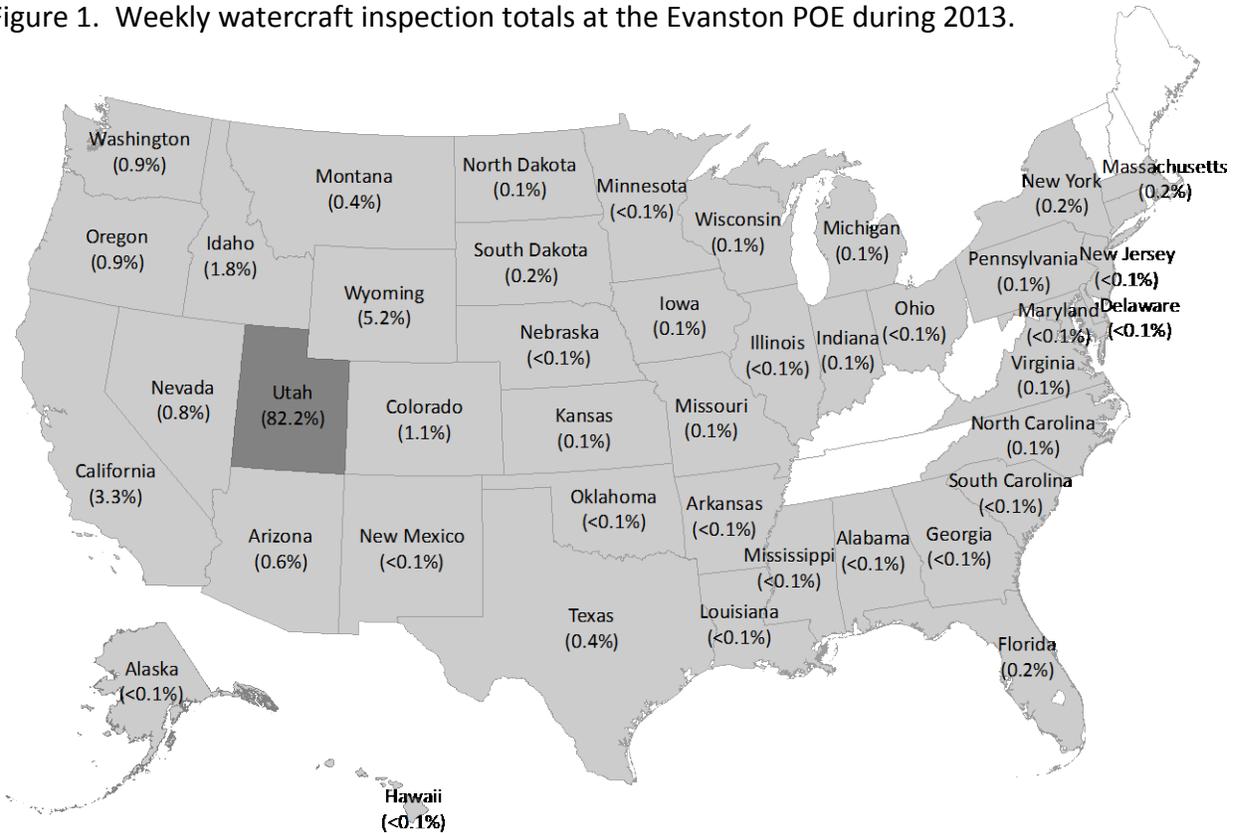


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Evanston POE during 2013. Watercraft were also registered in Canada (<0.1%); not pictured.

Out of state origin of Wyoming bound watercraft at Evanston I-80 POE in 2013

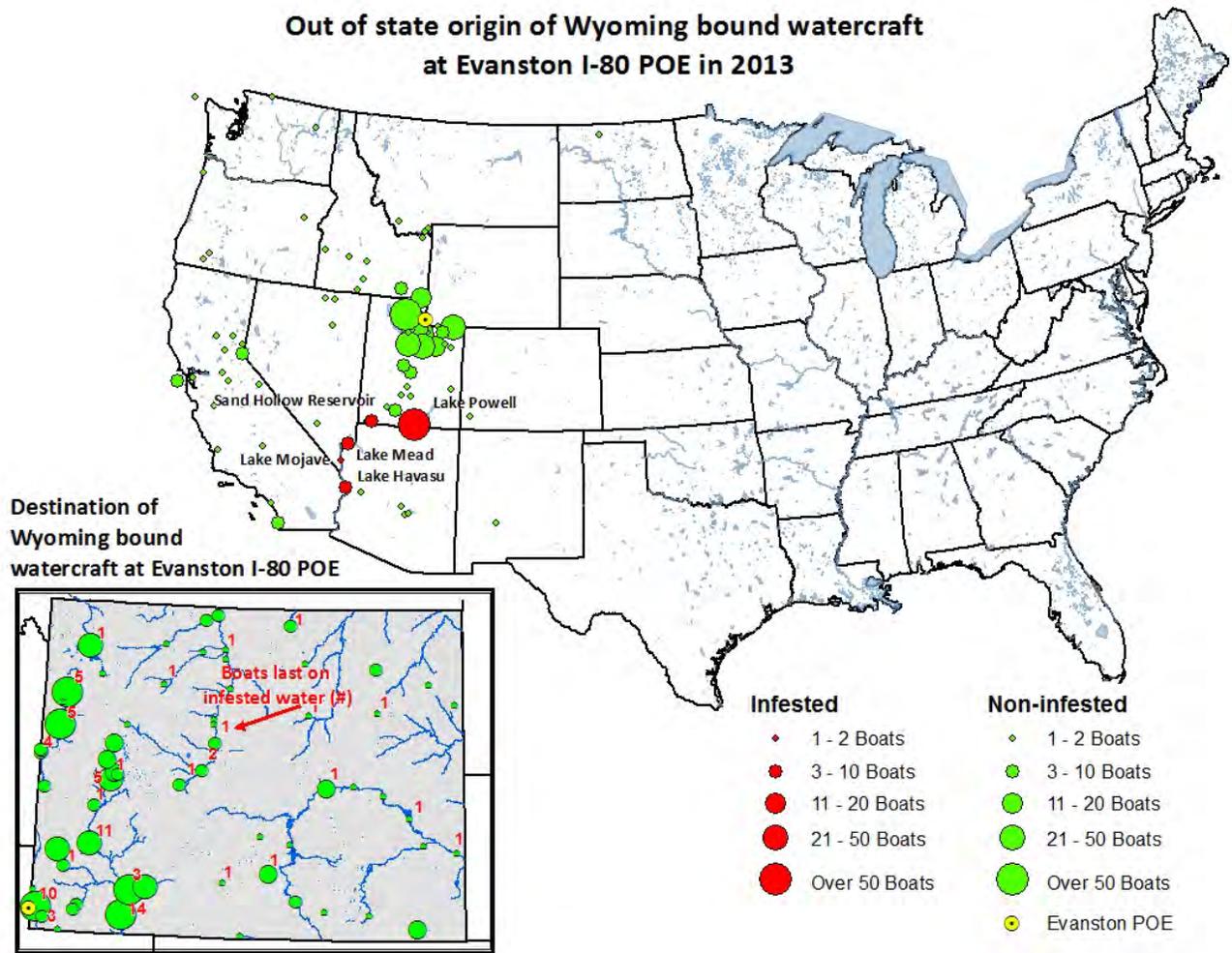


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Evanston POE during 2013.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir-Anvil Draw Road Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Anvil Draw Road from April 23 through September 3, 2013. During that period, 4,250 watercraft inspections were conducted over 135 days. This included 3,333 standard inspections and 489 exit inspections. A total of 1,845 individual boaters were contacted at Anvil Draw Road during 2013. In 2013, 20 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, no inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of high risk inspections were performed on watercraft that were last used in water considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Lake Mead, NV; Lake Powell, UT, and Red Fleet Reservoir, UT.

A total of 697 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (686) and Colorado (10). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 307 watercraft (7.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Anvil Draw Road was 2,232 hours, for an average of 1.9 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 6:00am through 8:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 5 through July 12 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (98.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (1.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (59.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (24.1%), inboard (11.7%) and personal watercraft (3.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was less (34.6%) than by nonresident boaters (65.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (57.4%), Colorado (3.6%) and California (1.6%; Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 64.4% were inspected one time, while 35.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (91.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 98 different waters in 13 states; of those states Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Idaho received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Of the waters last visited, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Colorado River, AZ; Pompano Beach, FL; Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO; Lake Powell, UT and Red Fleet Reservoir, UT. Over 21 inspections (0.6% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and 12 (57.1%) of those had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 5.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Flaming Gorge Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and September of 2013. 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.

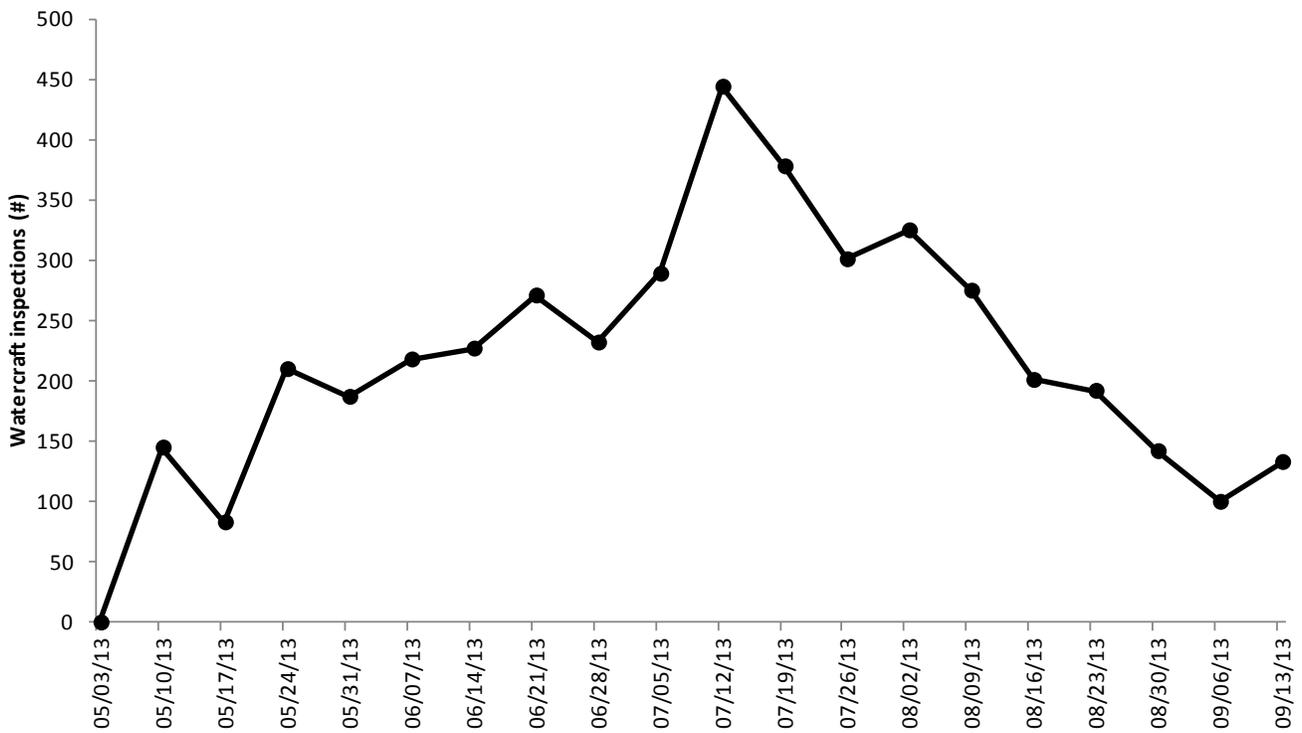


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Anvil Draw Road during 2013.

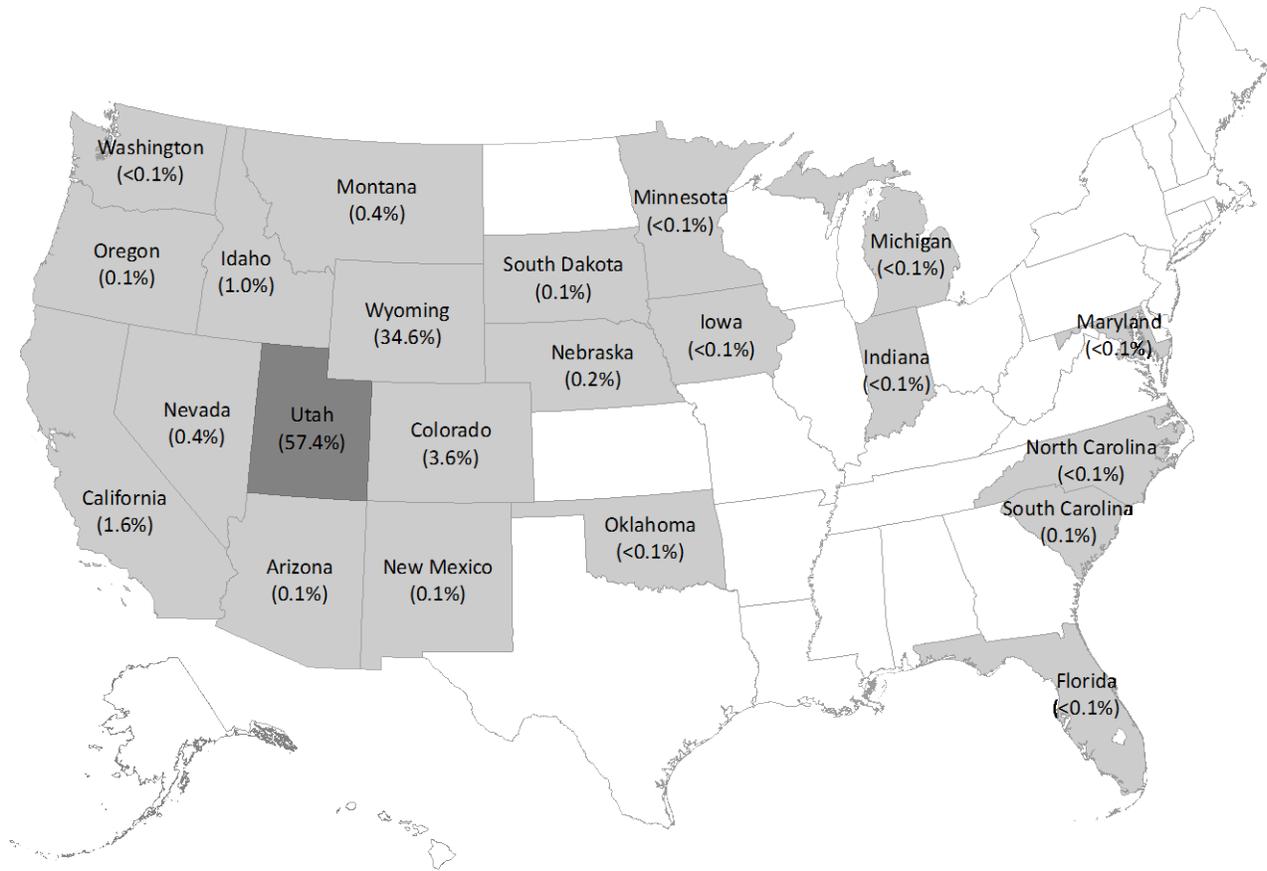


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Anvil Draw Road during 2013.

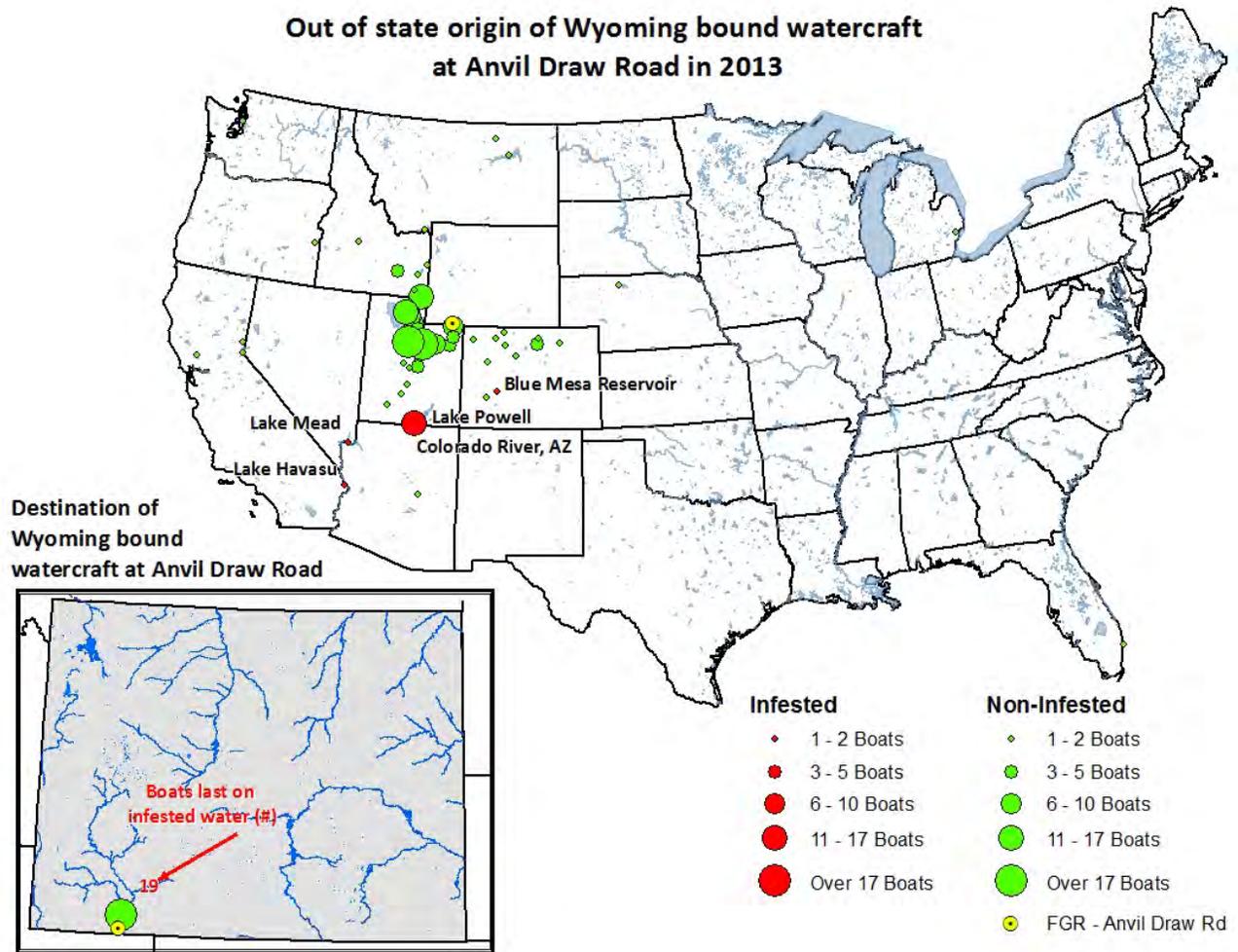


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Anvil Draw check station during 2013.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir- Buckboard Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir-Buckboard check station from April 27 through September 27, 2013. During that period, 201 watercraft inspections were conducted over 34 days. This included 180 standard inspections and 21 exit inspections. A total of 167 individual boaters were contacted at the Buckboard check station during 2013. In 2013, two high risk inspections were conducted on watercraft last used in infested waters including Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO and Lake Powell, UT. No inspections resulted in decontamination.

A total of eight watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (4), Colorado (3), and Utah (1). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 10 watercraft (5.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Buckboard check station was 312 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 9:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from September 7 through September 13.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.0%), with lesser non-motorized use (4.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (62.7%), followed by inboard/outboard (28.9%), inboard (3.5%) and personal watercraft (1.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (67.0%) than by nonresident boaters (33.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (22.0%) and Colorado (6.0%) (Figure 1).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 83.8% were inspected one-time, while 16.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (90.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 18 different waters in six states; of those states Wyoming, Colorado and Utah received the highest visitation.

One inspection (0.5% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and that watercraft had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 7.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Flaming Gorge Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and September of 2013. 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.

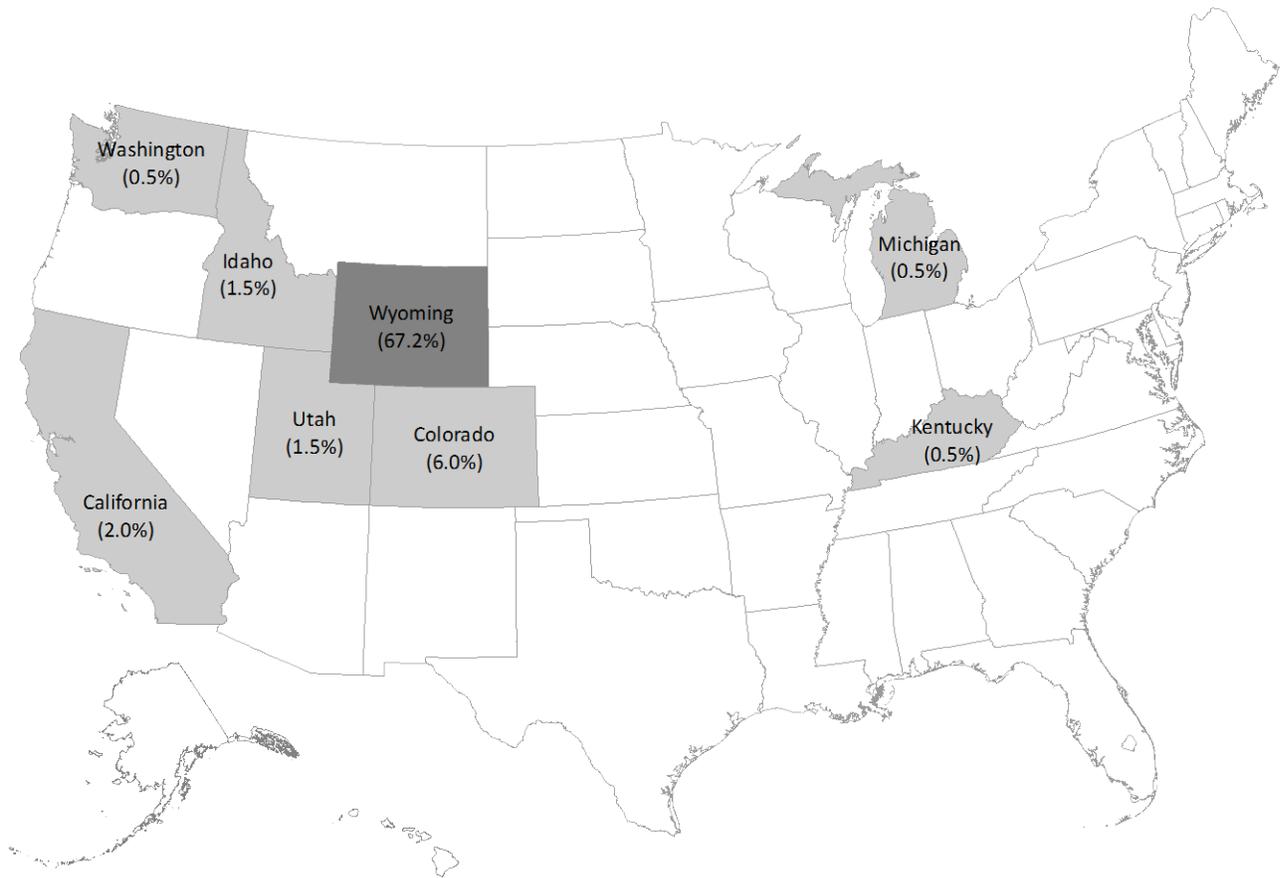


Figure 1. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Buckboard check station during 2013.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir- Firehole Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir-Firehole check station from April 24 through September 4, 2013. During that period, 1,447 watercraft inspections were conducted over 121 days. This included 1,445 standard inspections and two exit inspections. A total of 673 individual boaters were contacted at the Firehole check station during 2013.

In 2013, 17 high risk inspections were conducted on watercraft last used in waters considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ, Lake Powell, UT, Pueblo Reservoir, CO and two Florida waters. No inspections resulted in decontamination. A total of 18 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (14) and Colorado (4).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 117 watercraft (8.1% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Firehole check station was 1,545 hours, for an average of 0.9 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest numbers of inspections occurred from June 28 through July 5 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (98.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (1.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (41.7%), followed by outboard (27.8%), personal watercraft (21.9%), and inboard (6.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (88.8%) than by nonresident boaters (11.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Colorado, Idaho and Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 57.3% were inspected one-time, while 42.7% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Flaming Gorge Reservoir (95.0%), followed by Utah Lake, UT (0.5%), Lake Powell, UT (0.4%), Louis Lake, WY (0.4%), Fremont Lake, WY (0.4%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (0.3%), Bear Lake ID/UT (0.3%) and Ocean Lake, WY (0.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 40 different waters in nine states and Canada; of those states Wyoming and Utah received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Of those waters, five are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Powell, UT; and two Florida waters. A total of eight inspections (0.6% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (75.0%) had been at that infested water within the last month. Overall, 2.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Flaming Gorge Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and September of 2013. 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.

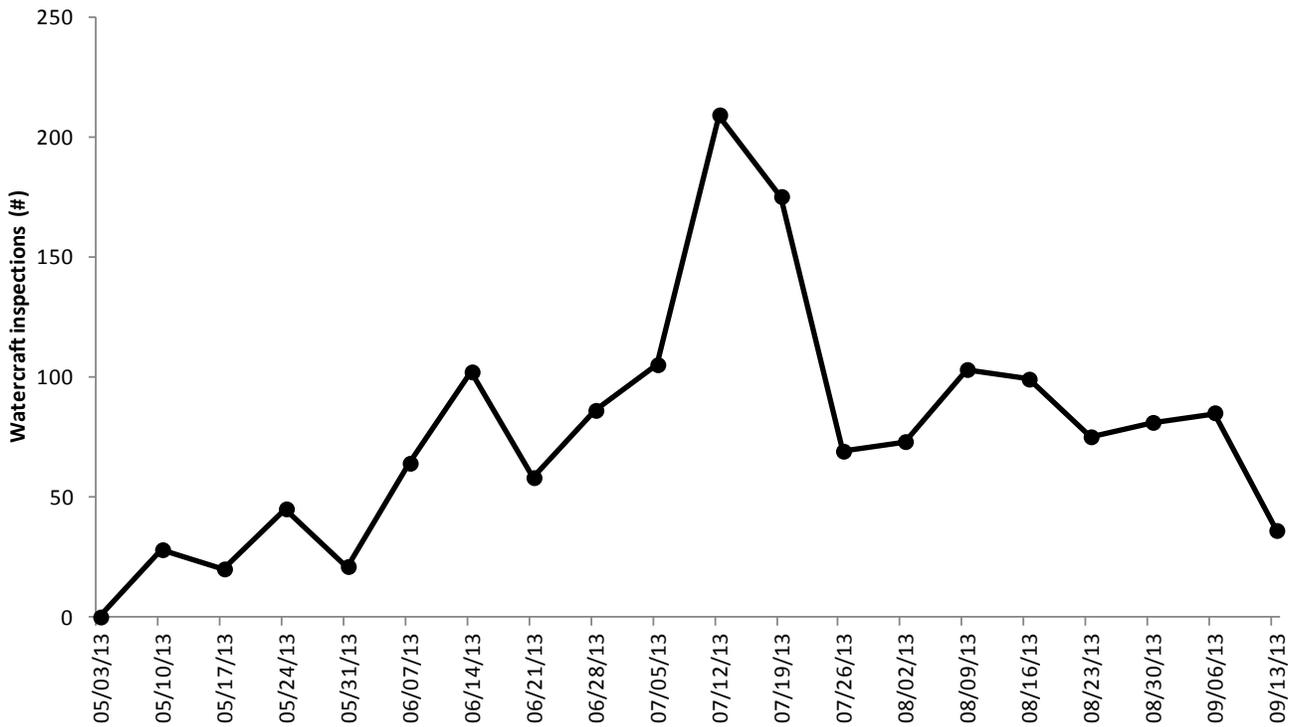


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Firehole check station during 2013.

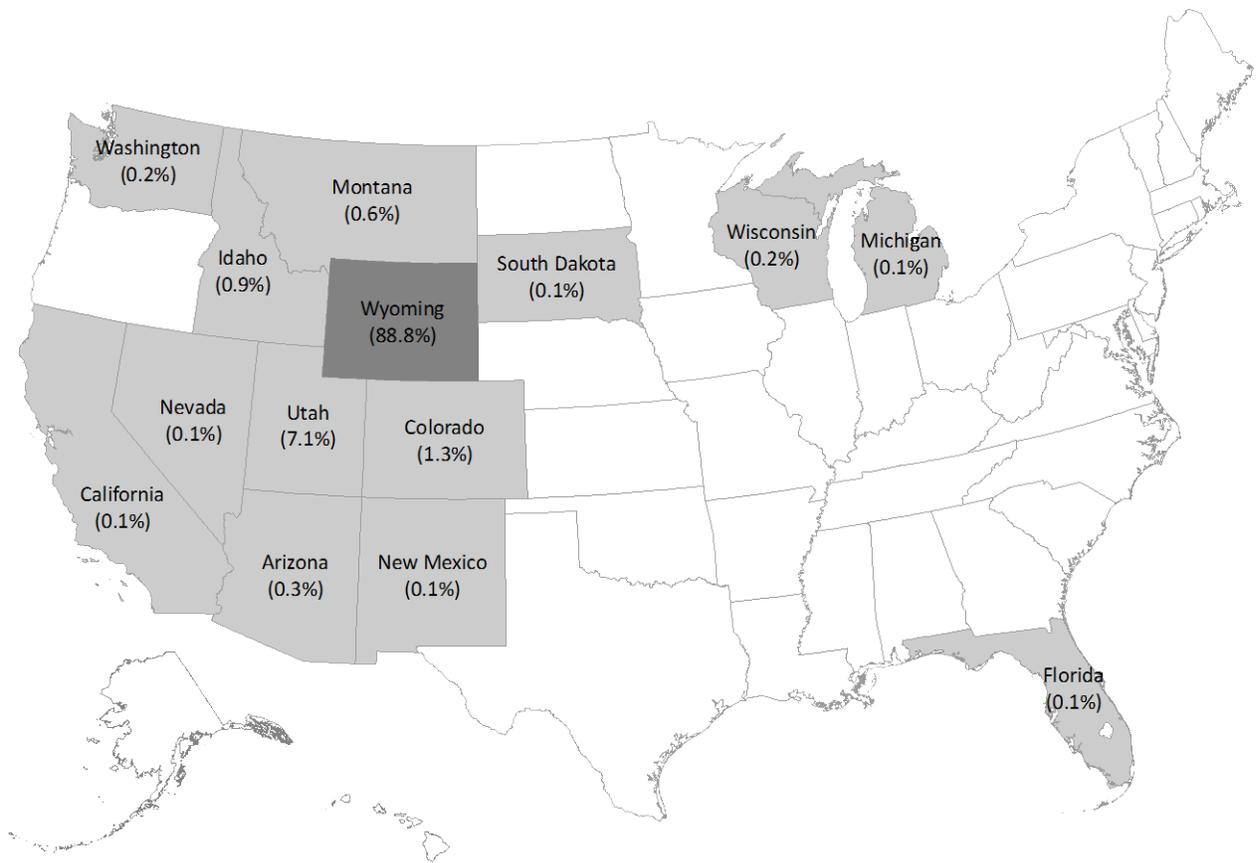


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Firehole check station during 2013.

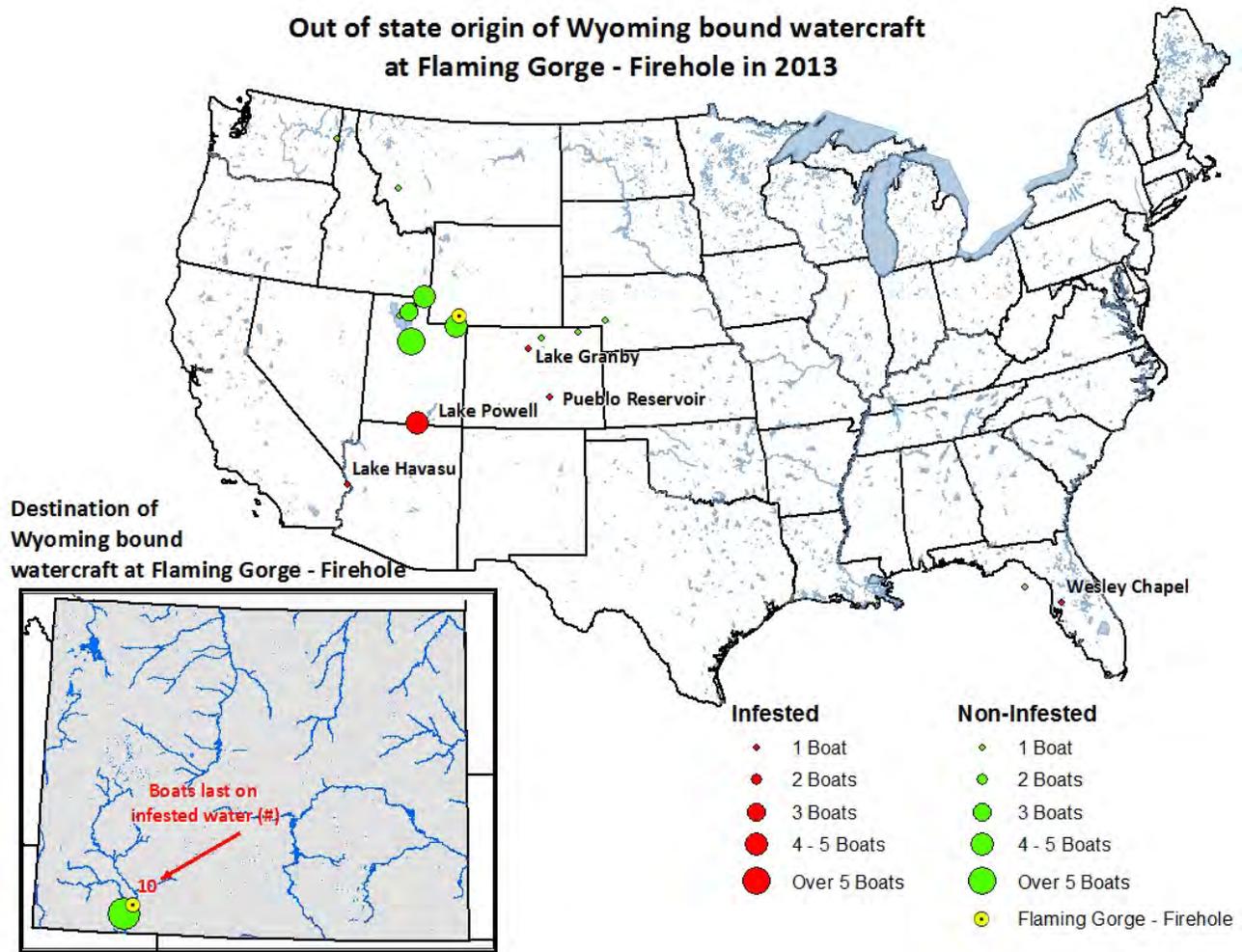


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Firehole check station during 2013.

Fontenelle Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Fontenelle Reservoir from May 27th through July 4th. During that period, 39 watercraft inspections were conducted over five days. This included 25 standard inspections and 14 exit inspections. A total of 26 individual boaters were contacted at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2013.

In 2013, no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted at Fontenelle Reservoir. No watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. All watercraft had a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Fontenelle was 31 hours, for an average of 0.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred on Memorial Day.

All watercraft entering the inspection station were motorized. The majority of the 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 significantly higher (94.9%) than by nonresident boaters (5.1%). All nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (Figure 1).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 53.8% were inspected one-time, while 46.2% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (61.5%), followed by Flaming Gorge, UT/WY (19.2%), Viva Naughton, WY (7.7%), Lost Creek, UT (3.8%), Willow Lake, WY (3.8%), and Fremont Lake, WY (3.8%). Boaters indicated they had been to six different waters in two states (Wyoming and Utah). Of those waters, none are infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 3.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be, the majority (90.9%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Fontenelle Reservoir. No boaters planned to launch next out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Fontenelle Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2013. 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.

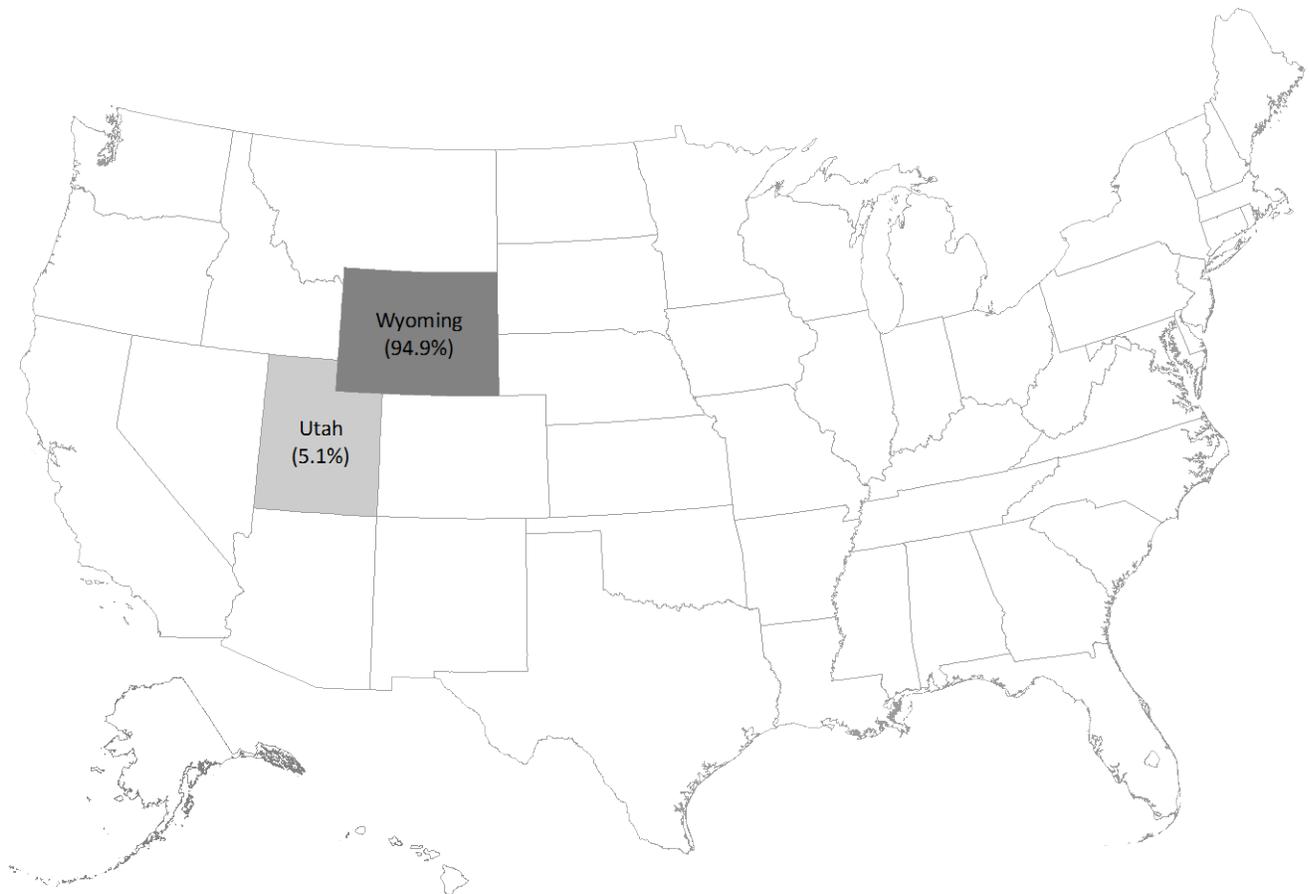


Figure 1. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2013.

Kemmerer Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Kemmerer Port of Entry (POE) from June 14th through September 21st. During that period, 282 watercraft inspections were conducted over 59 days. This included 286 standard inspections. A total of 225 individual boaters were contacted at the Kemmerer POE during 2013. The Kemmerer POE operated four days a week (Thursday through Sunday); the greatest number of inspections occurred on Sundays (29.8%), followed by Fridays (24.8%), Thursdays (23.4%), and Saturdays (23.0%).

In 2013, 11 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, nine inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in an infested state (Nevada, Utah) or an infested water (Lake Mead, NV).

A total of three watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal, all which were issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 155 watercraft (54.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Kemmerer POE was 626 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 4th through July 7th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (67.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (32.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (38.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (19.2%), personal watercraft (4.9%), and inboard (4.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters (37.6%) was significantly less than by nonresident boaters (62.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah and Idaho (Figure 2). Of all registered watercraft through

the inspection station, 88.5% were inspected one-time, while 11.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Bear Lake, ID/UT (26.2%) followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (11.1%), Green River, WY (6.1%), Salmon River, ID (4.5%), Snake River, WY (4.1%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (3.3%), Viva Naughton Reservoir, WY (3.3%), Blackfoot Reservoir, ID (2.9%), Salt River, ID (2.5%), Palisades Reservoir, ID (2.0%), Ririe Reservoir, ID (2.0%), and Hyrum Reservoir, UT (2.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 51 different waters in 11 states. Of those states, Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming received the highest visitation (Figure 3).

Of the waters visited, three are infested with invasive mussels and include Lake Mead, NV, Lake Powell, UT, and St. Joseph River, MI. Three inspections (1.0% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a water infested with zebra or quagga mussels and the majority of those (66.7%) had been at an infested water within the last month. Overall, 65.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (34.6%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Flaming Gorge, UT/WY. There was a smaller percentage (24.2%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.5%) indicated they would be visiting an infested water next, including Lake Powell, UT.

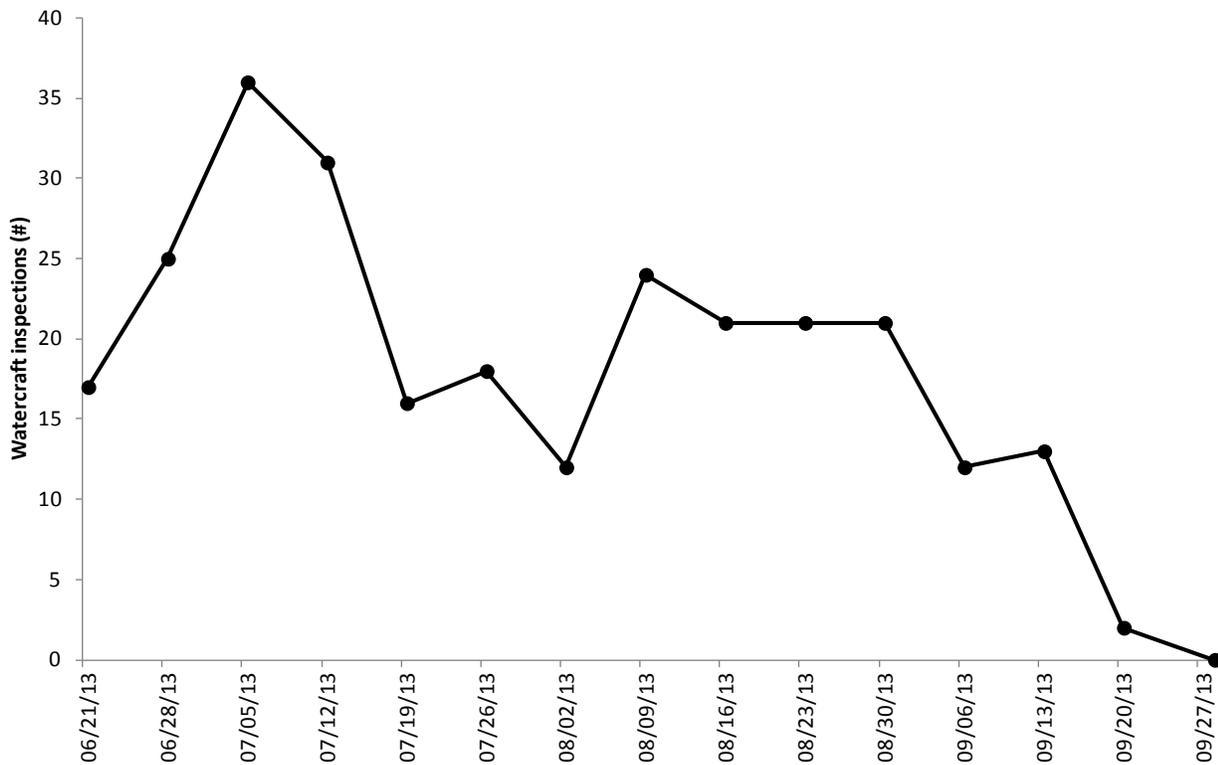


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Kemmerer POE during 2013.

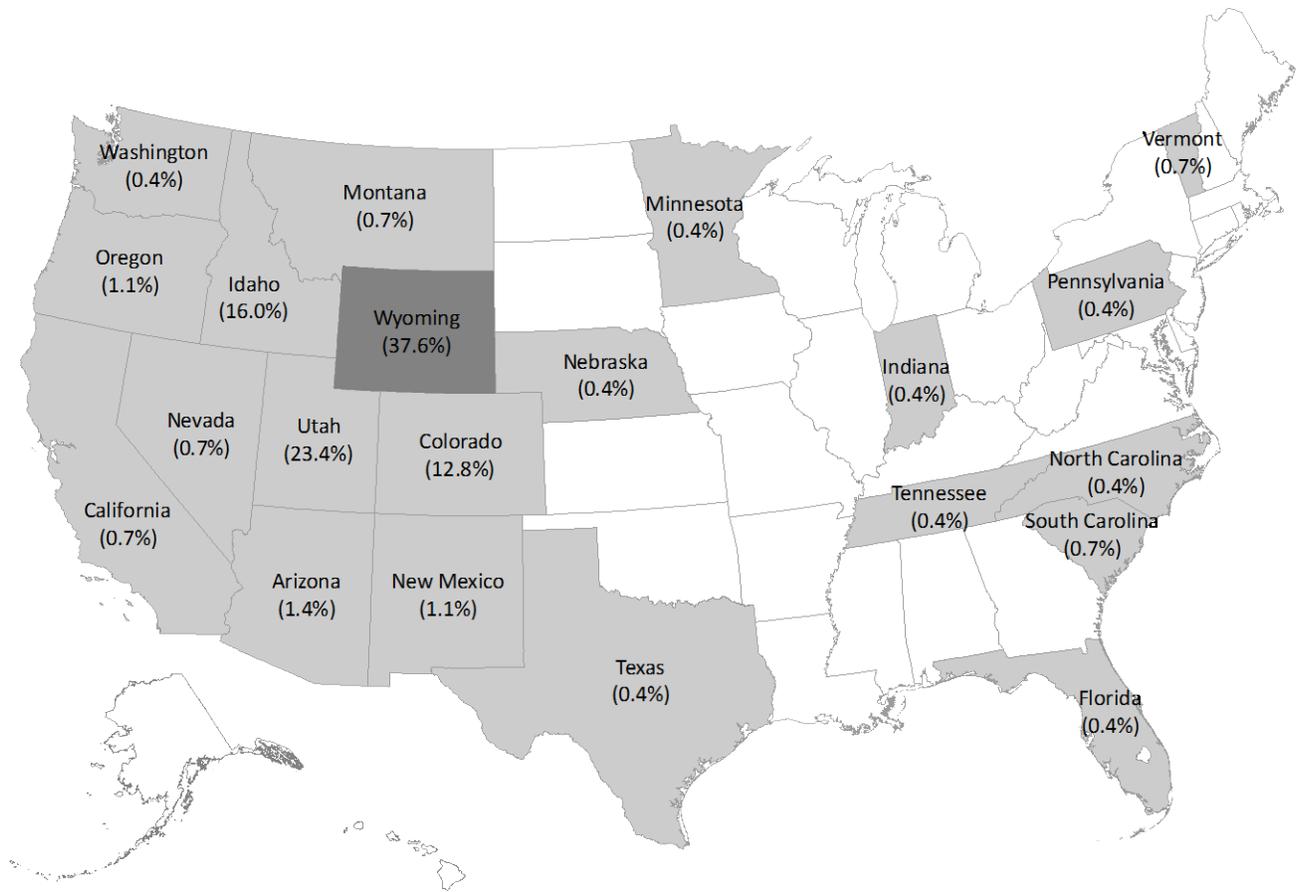


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Kemmerer POE during 2013.

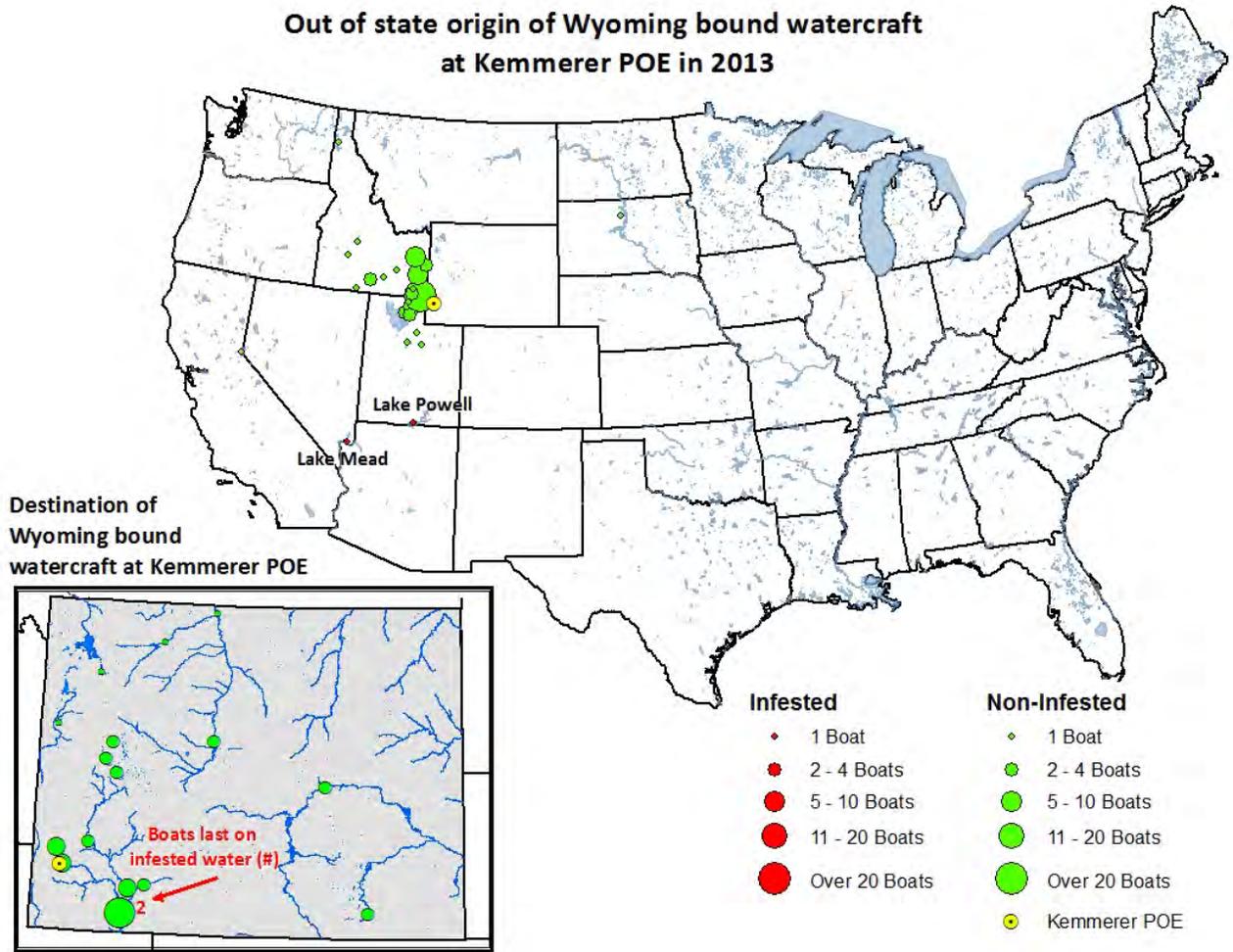


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Kemmerer POE during 2013.

Sulphur Creek Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir from April 25th through July 7th. During that period, 107 watercraft inspections were conducted over 19 days. This included 76 standard inspections and 31 exit inspections. A total of 58 individual boaters were contacted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2013.

In 2013, no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir. A total of nine watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; all were issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 10 watercraft (9.3% of the total), did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Sulphur Creek Reservoir was 174 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 15th to May 21st.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (94.4%), with lesser non-motorized use (5.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (64.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (19.6%), inboard (8.4%), and personal watercraft (1.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly higher (92.5%) than by nonresident boaters (7.5%). All nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 64.2% were inspected one-time, while 35.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Sulphur Creek Reservoir, WY (77.8%), followed by Flaming Gorge, UT/WY (8.9%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (3.3%), and Fremont Lake, WY (2.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 11 different waters in two states (Wyoming and Utah). Of those waters, none are infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 3.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (86.0%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Sulphur Creek Reservoir. No boaters planned to launch next out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Sulphur Creek was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2013. 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.

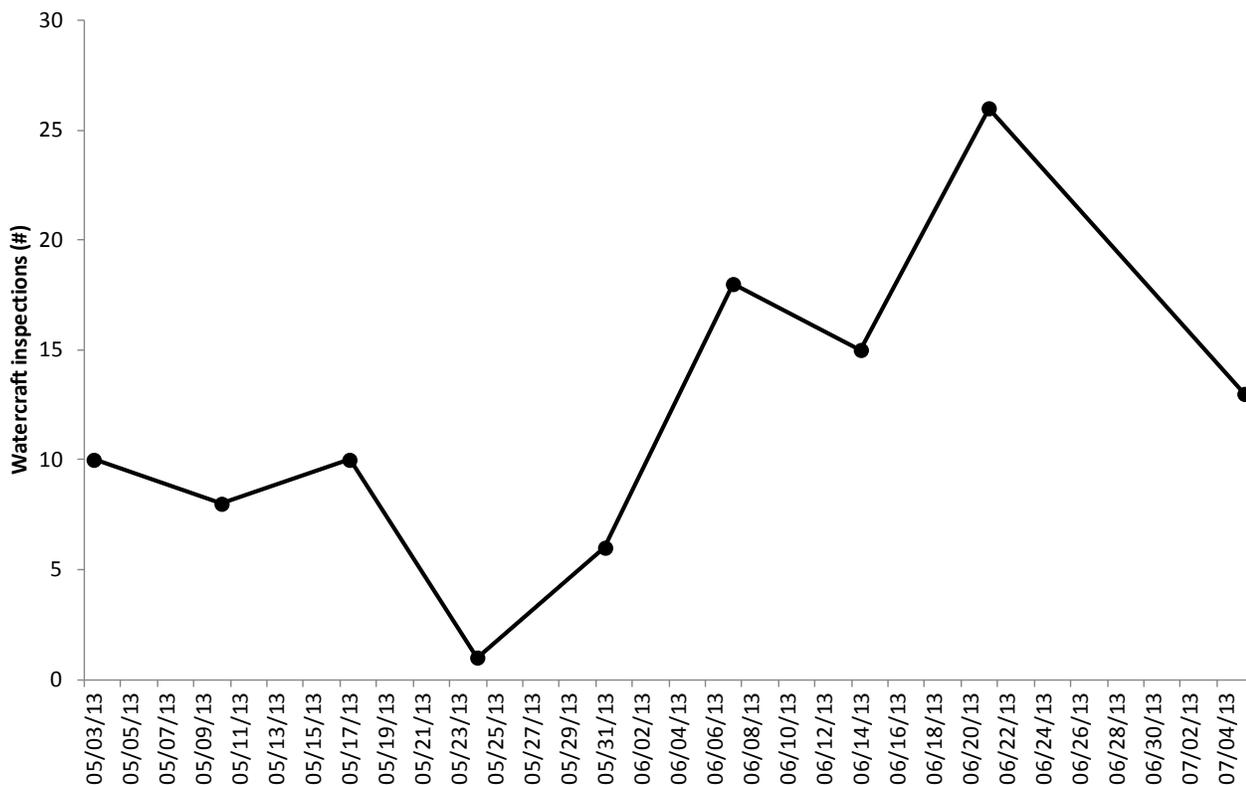


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2013.

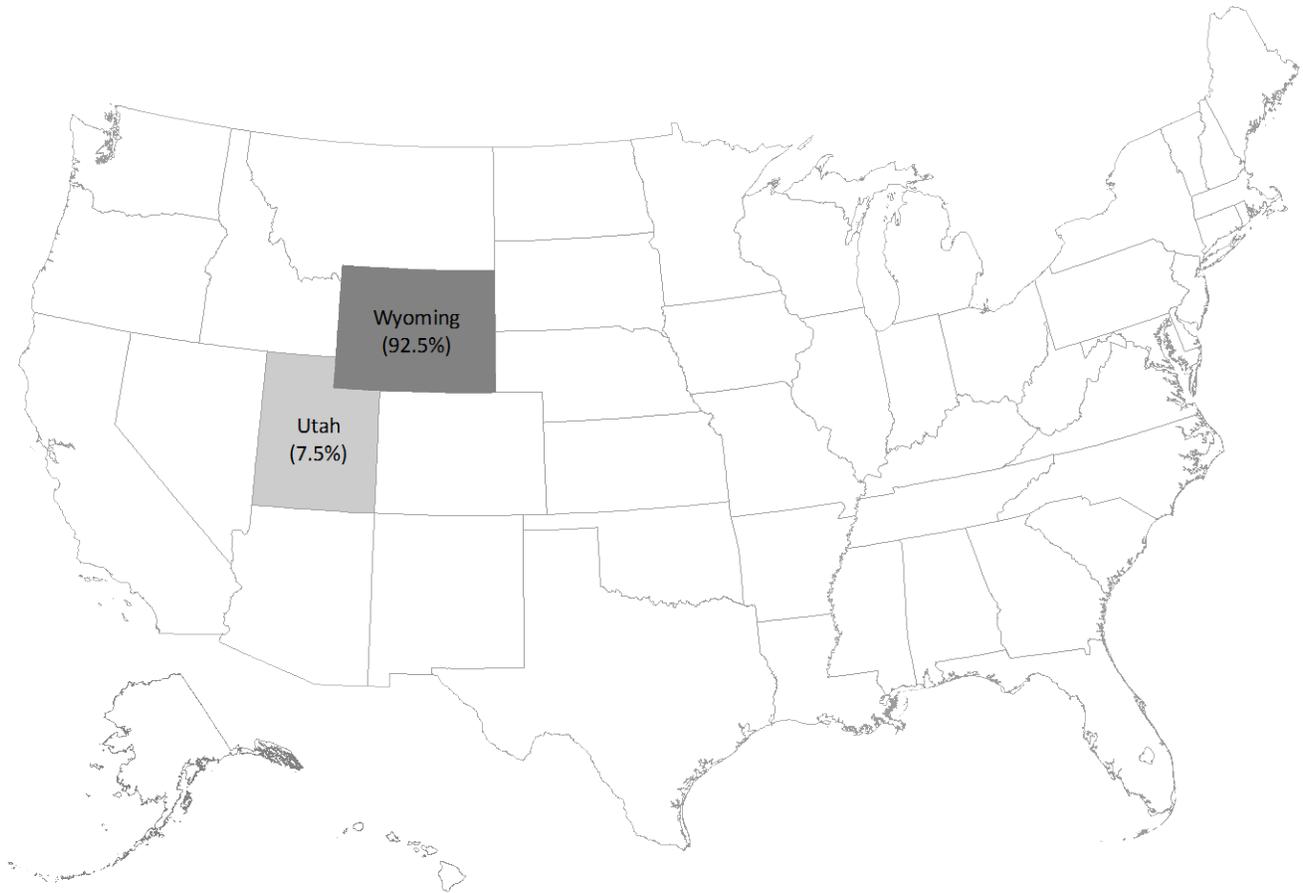


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2013.

Viva Naughton Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Viva Naughton Reservoir from June 24th through September 2nd. During that period, 33 watercraft inspections were conducted over eight days. This included 22 standard inspections and 11 exit inspections. A total of 28 individual boaters were contacted at Viva Naughton Reservoir during 2013.

In 2013, no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted at Viva Naughton Reservoir. A total of two watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; all were issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. One watercraft (3.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Viva Naughton Reservoir was 56 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 10:00am.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.0%), with lesser non-motorized use (3.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (75.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (32.7%), and personal watercraft (21.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was higher (69.7%) than by nonresident boaters (30.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (Figure 1).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 81.5% were inspected one-time, while 18.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Viva Naughton Reservoir, WY (55.6%), followed by Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (14.8%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (11.1%), Bear Lake, UT (7.4%), Sulphur Creek, WY (7.4%), and Palisades Reservoir, ID (3.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to six different waters in three states;

of those states Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho received the highest visitation respectively. Of the last waters visited, none are infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 11.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Viva Naughton Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2013. 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.

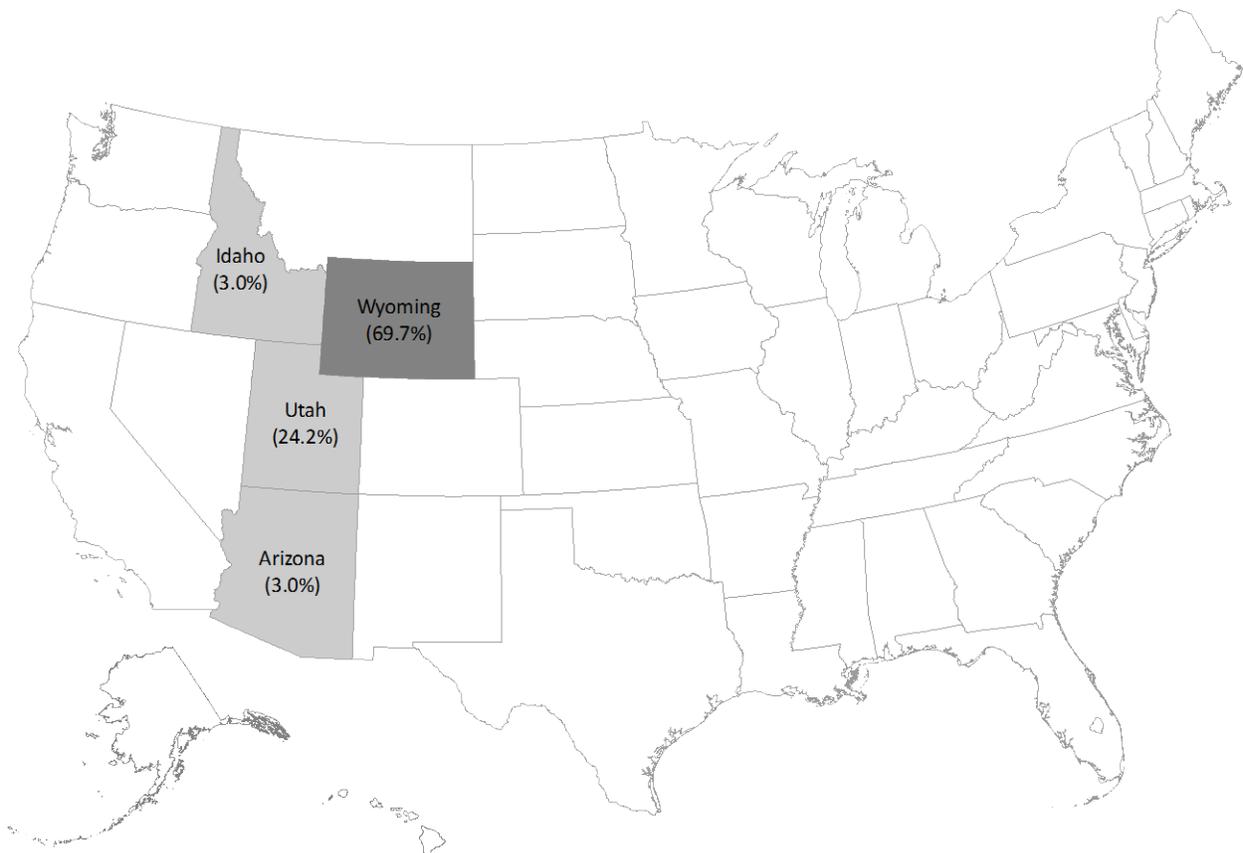


Figure 1. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Viva Naughton Reservoir during 2013.

Alpine Port of Entry-Palisades Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Alpine Port of Entry (POE) at Palisades Reservoir from April 21 through September 28, 2013. During that period, 5,472 watercraft inspections were conducted over 161 days. A total of 1,770 individual boaters were contacted at the Alpine POE during 2013.

In 2013, seven high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, six inspections resulted in decontamination. All six decontaminations were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in an state with waters considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels (Utah, Minnesota, Arkansas) or an infested water (Lake Powell, UT).

A total of 274 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (272), Colorado (1) and Idaho (1). A total of 639 watercraft entered the check station with a valid non-motorized seal receipt. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 2921 watercraft (53.4% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Alpine POE was 1,952 hours, for an average of 2.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred over the 4th of July holiday weekend (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (57.8%) with slightly lower motorized use (42.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (18.8%) followed by outboard (14.7%), inboard (6.2%) and personal watercraft (2.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by non-resident boaters was greater (56.8%) than by resident boaters (43.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho (32.0%), Utah (13.5%), Colorado (2.3%), Montana (1.8%), and California (1.7%; Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 64.2% were inspected one-time, while 35.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at most had been to Snake River, ID/WY (36.1%) followed by Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (30.4%), Jackson Lake, WY (5.7%), Salt River, WY (2.2%) and Salmon River, ID (2.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 254 different waters in 24 states and Canada, of those states Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Colorado received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Of those waters, 25 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Colorado River, AZ; Lake Mead, NV; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Havasu, AZ/CA; Lake Ouachita, AR; and Lake Erie, PA, among others. Over 86 inspections (1.5% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (64.0%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 58.7% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (38.5%) indicated they were planning to boat next on the Snake River, ID/WY. Overall, 56.0% planned to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.7%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, UT; Lake Mead, NV; Cheney Reservoir, KS; Namekagon River, WI; Lake Greason, AR; Battle Lake, MN; Phelps Lake, NC; and Castle Rock Lake, WI.

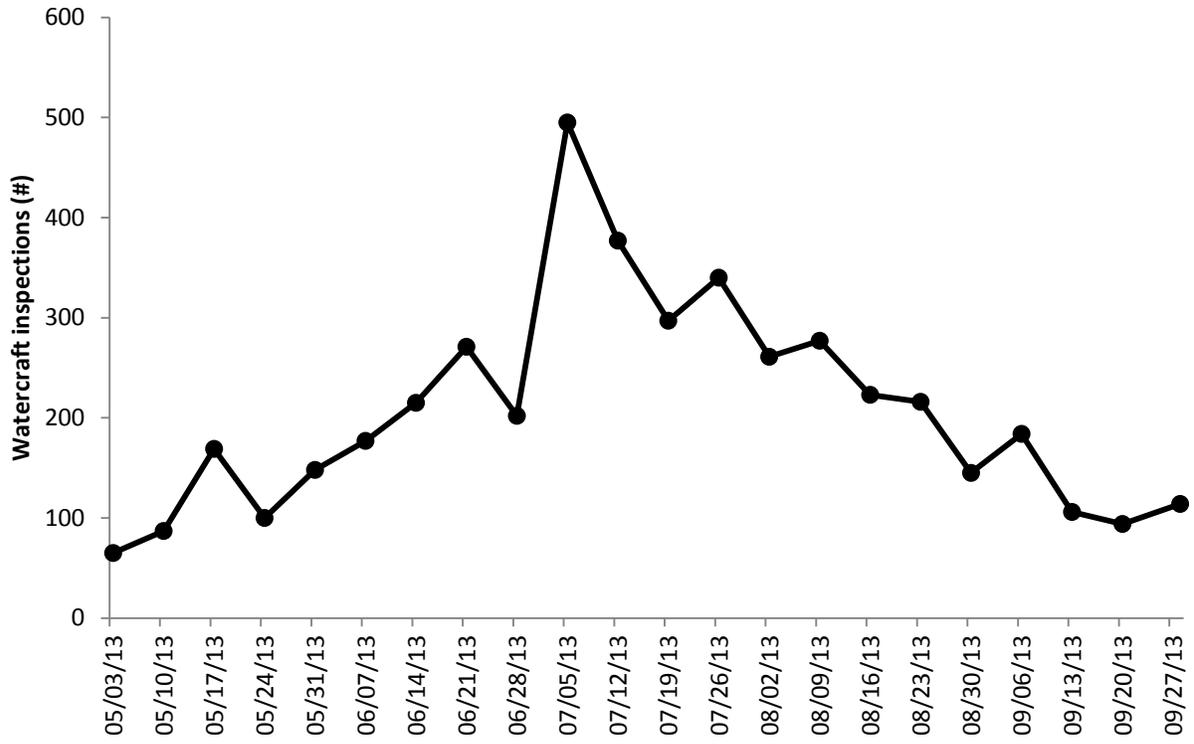


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Alpine Port of Entry during 2013.

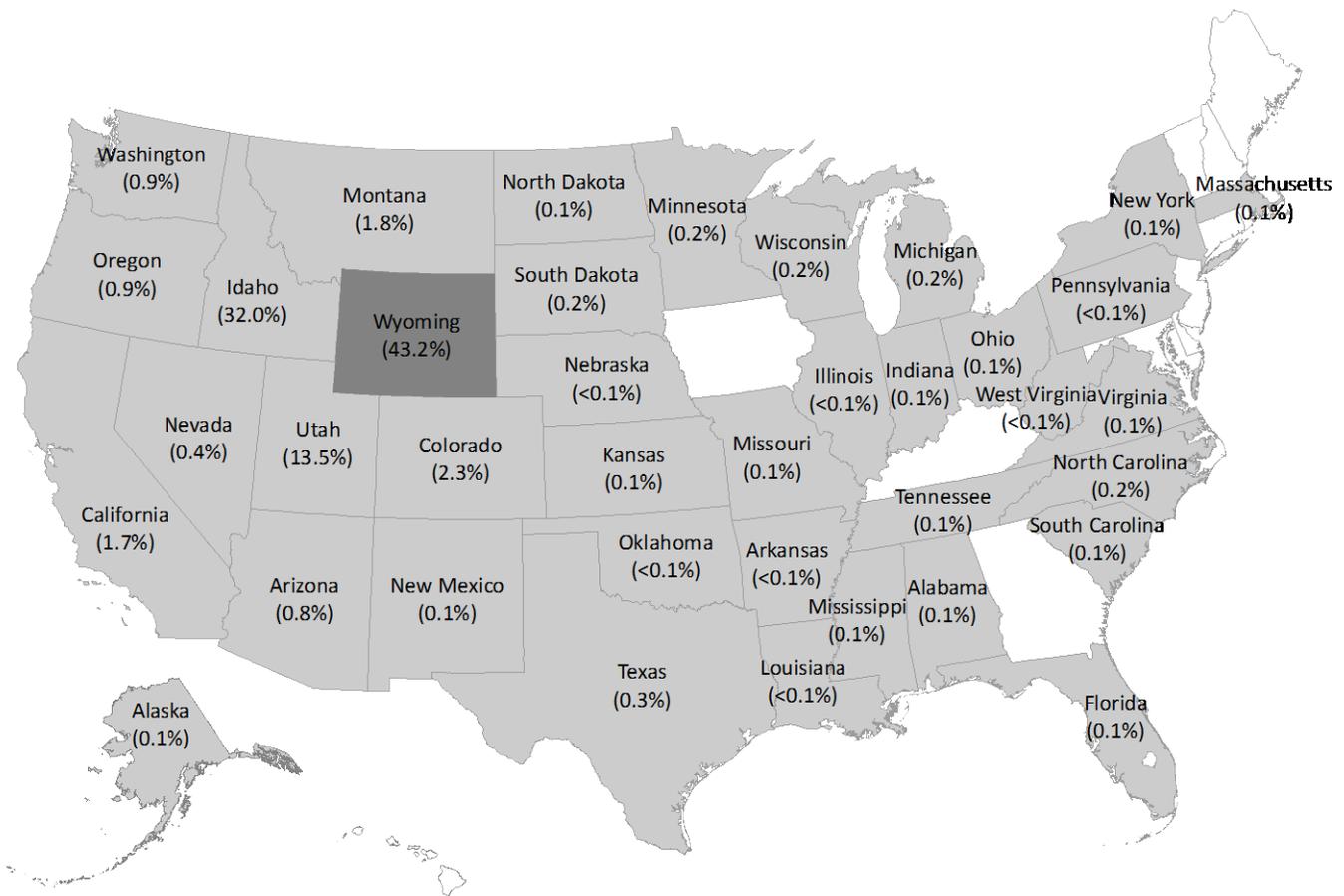


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Alpine Port of Entry during 2013. Watercraft were also registered in Canada (0.1%); not pictured.

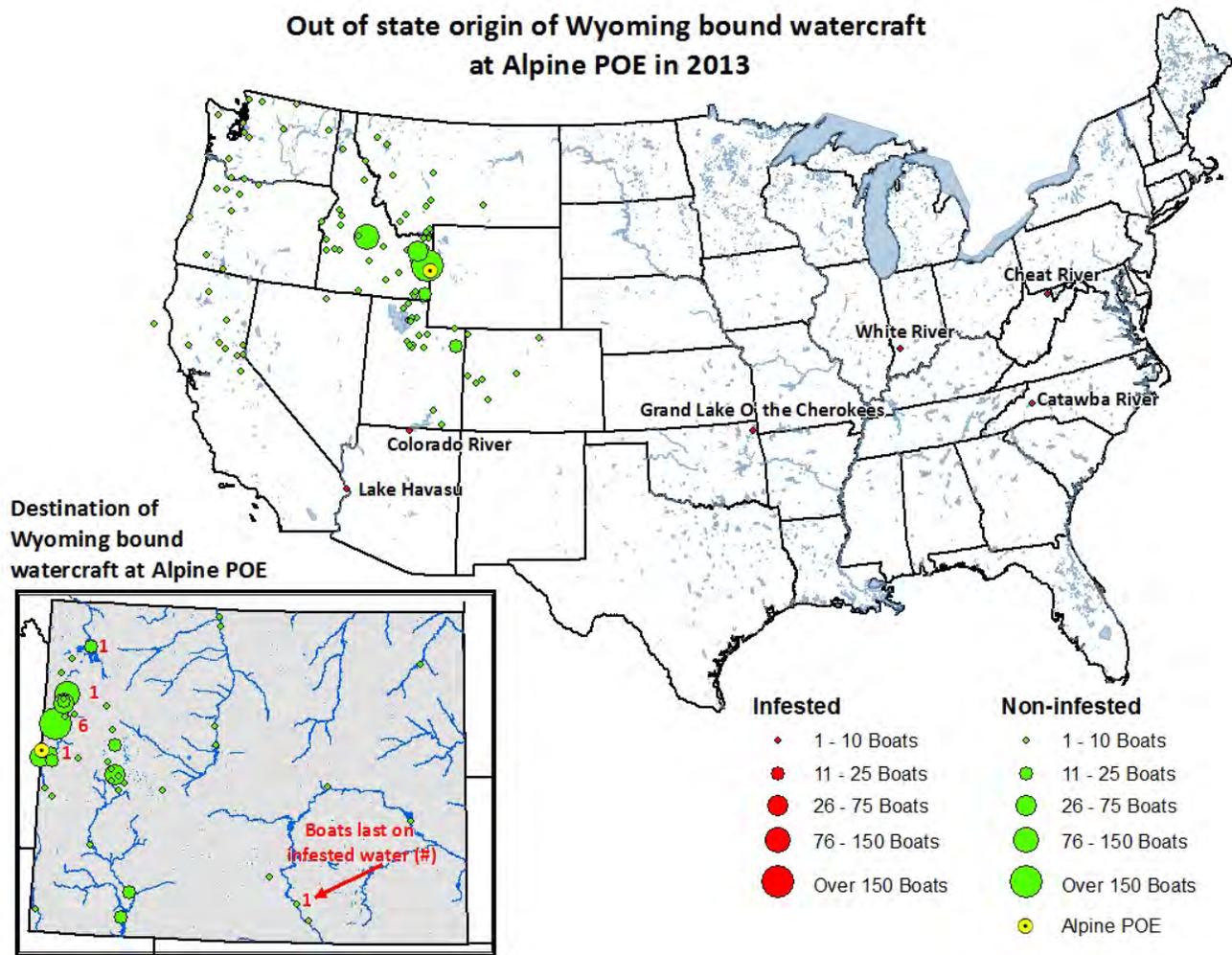


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Alpine POE during 2013.

Fremont Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Fremont Lake from April 21 through September 28, 2013. During that period, 331 watercraft inspections were conducted over 19 days. This included 328 standard inspections and three exit inspections; no high risk inspections or decontaminations were required. A total of 212 individual boaters were contacted at Fremont Lake during 2013.

A total of 11 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal or valid non-motorized receipt. Of those, all 11 were issued from Wyoming inspections. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 58 watercraft (17.5% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Fremont Lake was 182 hours, for an average of 1.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from the week of June 29 to July 5 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (84.9%), with lesser non-motorized use (15.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (37.2%) and inboard/outboard (37.2%), followed by inboard (7.6%) and personal watercraft (3.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was far greater (90.0%) than by non-resident boaters (10.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Washington (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 79.3% were inspected one-time, while 20.7% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Fremont Lake, WY (69.3%) followed by Halfmoon Lake, WY (4.9%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (3.8%),

Boulder Lake, WY (3.8%), Jackson Lake, WY (3.8%), Boulder Lake, WY (3.4%) and New Fork Lake, WY (2.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 26 different waters in five states; of those states Wyoming, Idaho and Montana received the highest visitation. Of those waters, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 2.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Fremont Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August and October of 2013. 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.

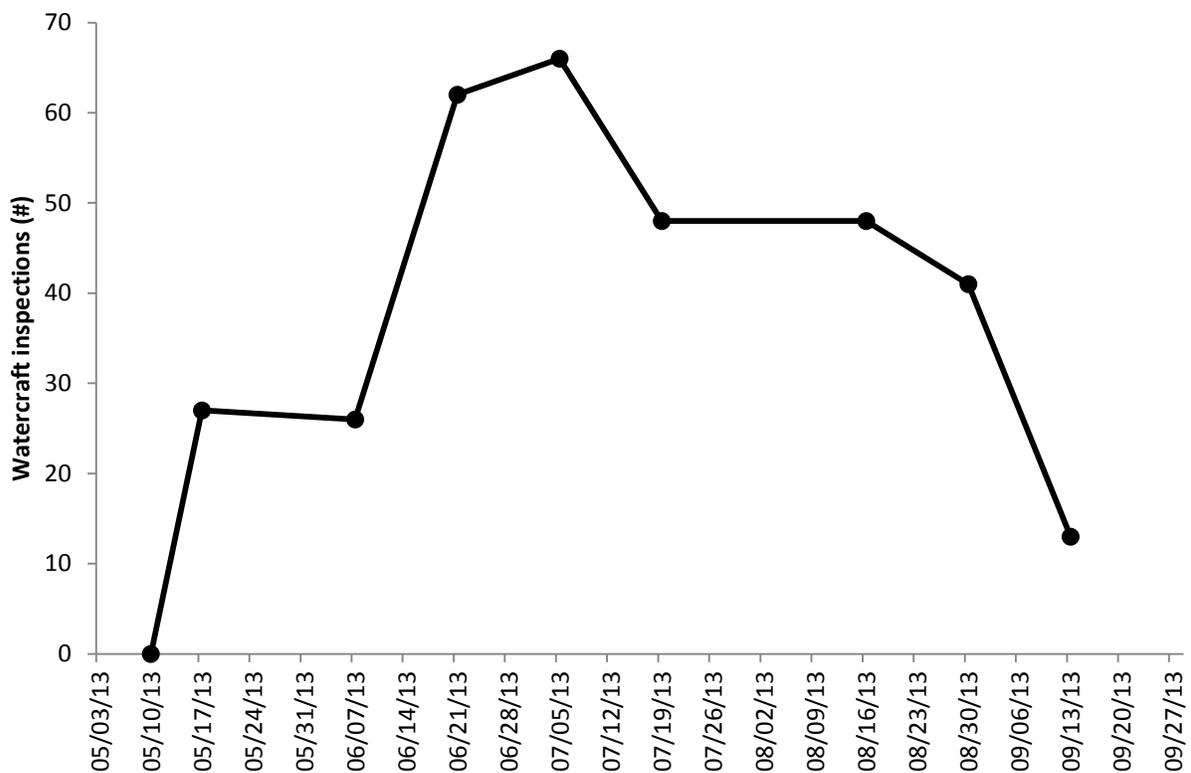


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Fremont Lake during 2013.

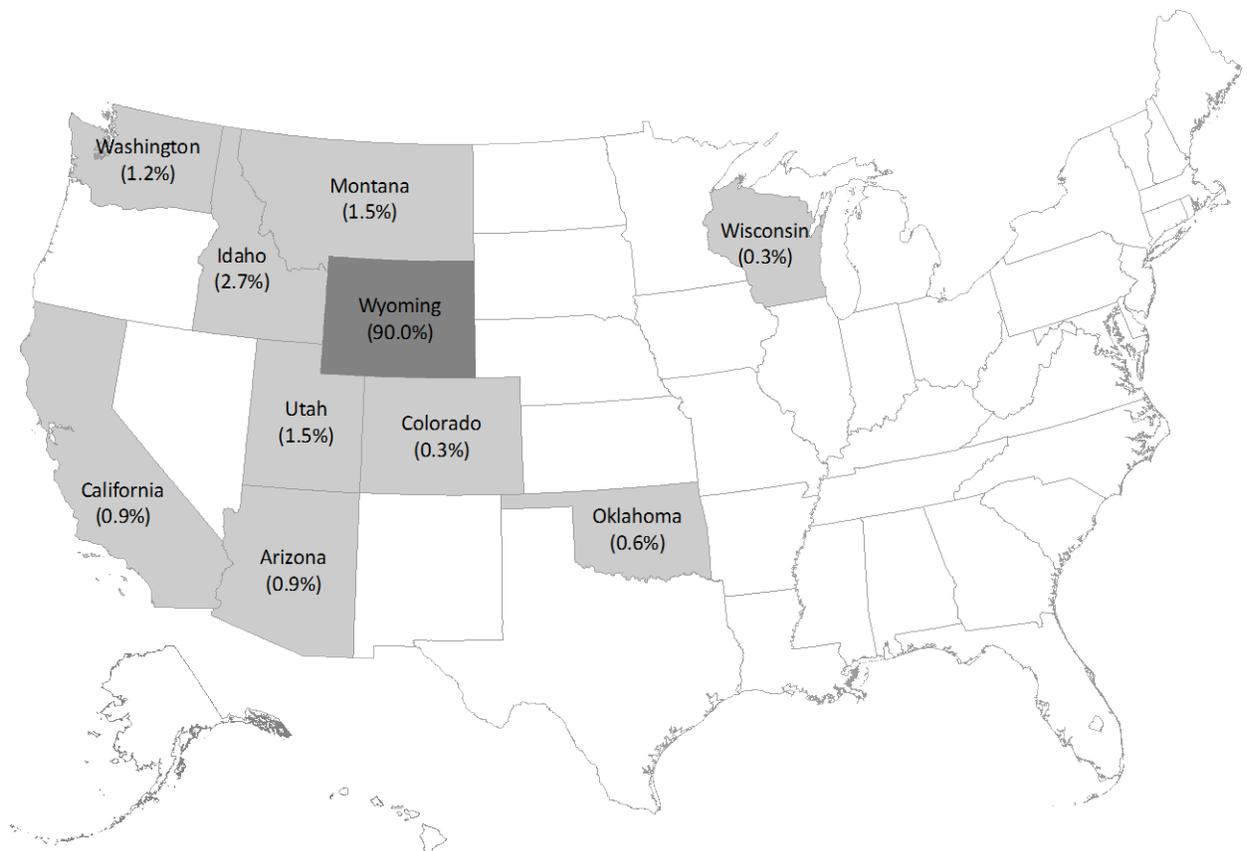


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Fremont Lake during 2013.

Jackson Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Jackson Lake from April 21 through September 28, 2013. During that period, 2,030 watercraft inspections were conducted over 86 days. This included 1,969 standard inspections and 30 exit inspections. A total of 832 individual boaters were contacted at Jackson Lake during 2013. In 2013, 31 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, one required decontamination. The decontamination was performed on a kayak with debris from Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO.

A total of 37 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (36) and Colorado (1). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 473 watercraft (23.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Jackson Lake was 596 hours, for an average of 3.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from the week of July 27 to August 2, 2013 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (65.9%), with lesser motorized use (34.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (13.6%), followed by outboard (12.3%), inboard (8.1%), and personalized watercraft (0.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (62.7%) than by nonresident boaters (37.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (9.7%), Idaho (9.7%), Colorado (3.8%), California (2.2%) and Montana (2.1%) (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 75.9% were inspected one-time, while 24.1% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to the Snake River, WY (29.3%) followed by Jackson Lake, WY (28.8%); String Lake, WY (6.8%); Jenny Lake, WY (5.4%) and Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been

to 143 different waters in 22 states; of those states Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Montana received the highest visitation.

Of the last visited waters, eight are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Connecticut River, NH; Lake Cortez, AR; Lake Granby, CO; East River, FL; Cumberland River, KY; Hamlin Lake, MI; Allegheny River, PA; and Lake Jocassee, SC. Four inspections (0.2% of the total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (75.0%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 19.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (46.0%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Jackson Lake. There was a smaller percentage 1.0% that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.1%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including the Boundary Waters, MN.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Jackson Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August and September of 2013. 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 Jackson Lake.

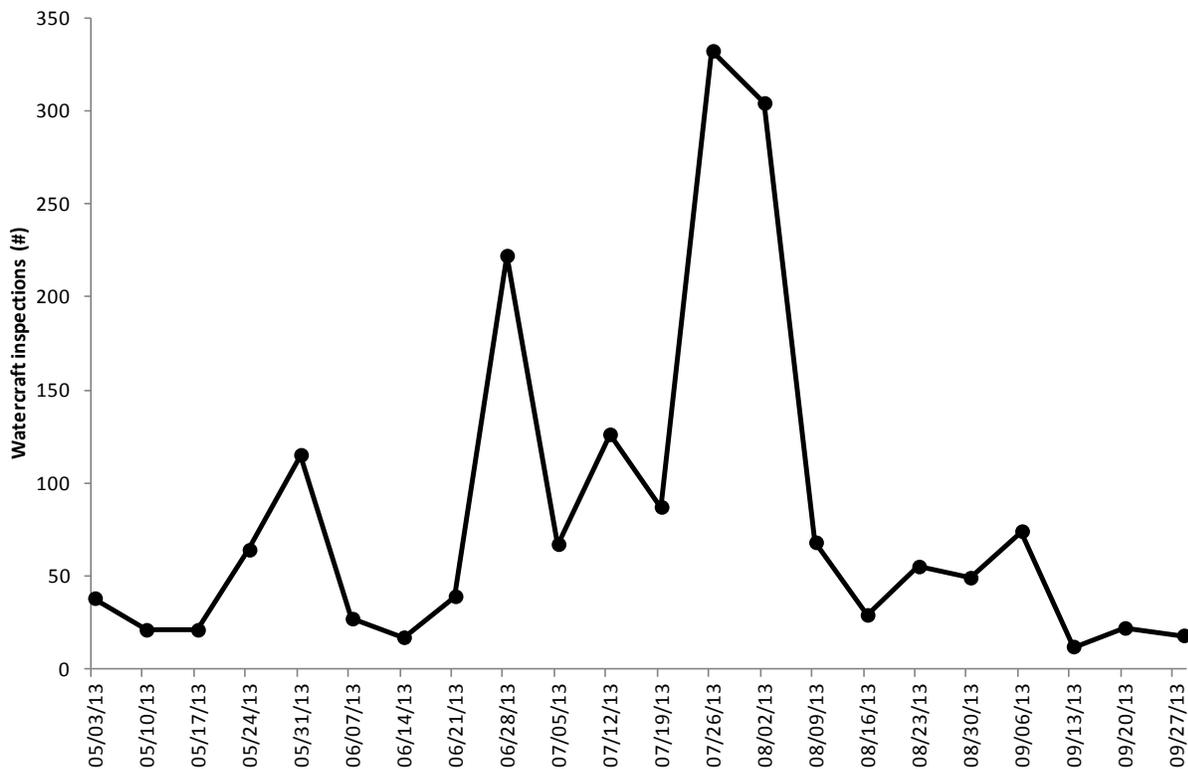


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Jackson Lake during 2013.

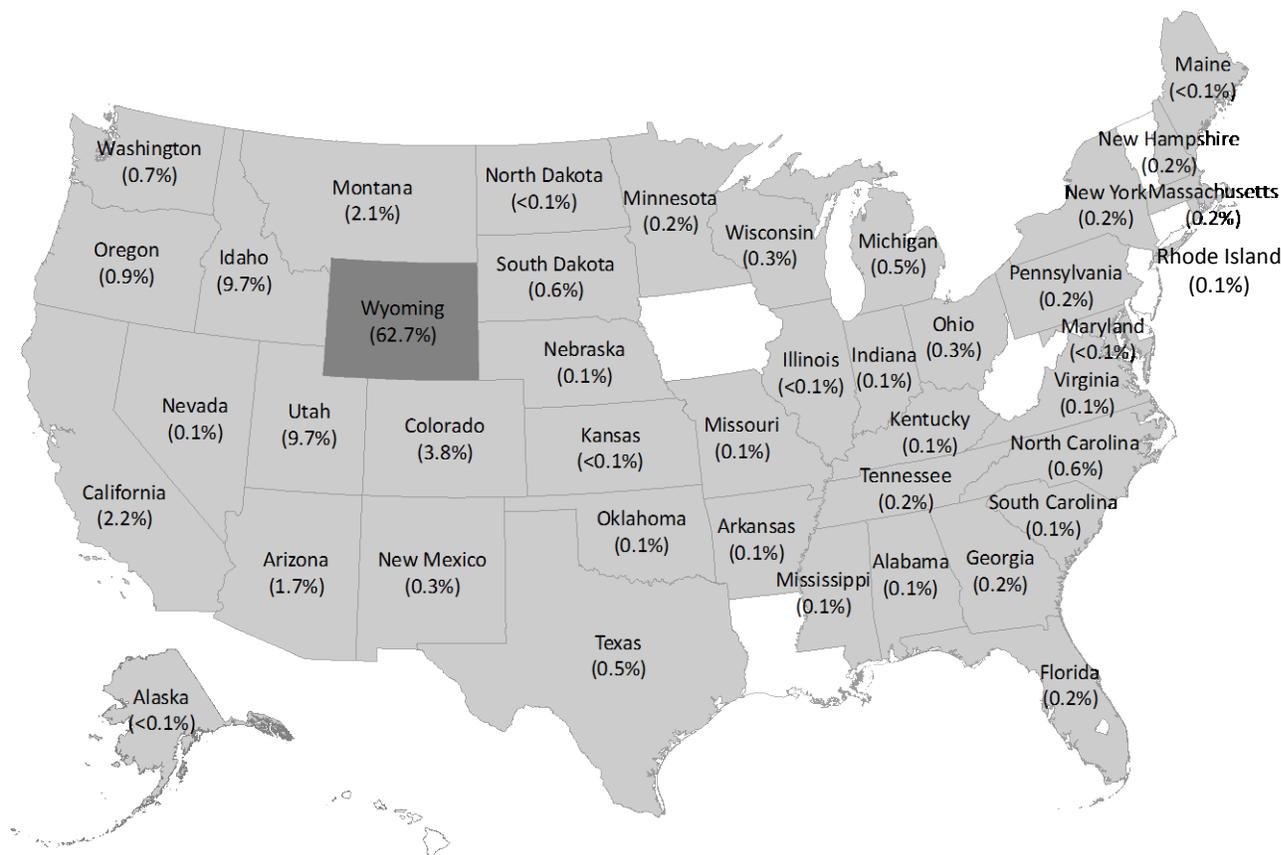


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Jackson Lake during 2013.

New Fork Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at New Fork Lake from May 31 through June 14. During that period, 11 watercraft inspections were conducted over 4 days. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. A total of 10 individual boaters were contacted at New Fork Lake during 2013.

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. One watercraft (9.1% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at New Fork Lake was 48 hours, for an average of 0.2 inspections per hour.

All watercraft at the inspection station were motorized. The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (90.9%), followed by inboard/outboard (9.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, all watercraft were resident boaters. Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 81.8% were inspected one-time, while 18.2% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to New Fork Lake, WY (50.0%) followed by Fremont Lake, WY (20.0%) and Boulder Lake, WY (20.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to four different waters in Wyoming.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at New Fork Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in October of 2013. 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 confirm previous findings of Curly Pondweed or detect any other invasive species in New Fork Lake.

Snake River Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Snake River (Grey's River Road and Wilson Boat Ramp) from June 7 through August 2, 2013. During that period, 32 watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted.

One watercraft entered the check station with a non-motorized seal receipt which had been issued from the Alpine check station. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 7 watercraft (21.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Snake River was 20 hours, for an average of 1.6 inspections per hour.

All watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized. Based on registration state of trailer, use by resident boaters (68.8%) was greater than by nonresident boaters (31.2%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (12.5%), Idaho (6.3%), North Carolina (3.1%), South Dakota (3.1%), Texas (3.1%), and California (3.1%).

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Snake River, WY (74.2%), followed by Yankee Meadows Reservoir, UT (6.5%), and the Hoback River, WY (6.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to seven different waters in three states (Idaho, Utah, Wyoming).

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) in the Snake River was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in October of 2013. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys confirmed New Zealand mudsnail in Polecat Creek (tributary to Snake River) and in the Snake River at Flagg Ranch.

Thayne US-89 Rest Area Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Thayne US-89 Rest Area check station from April 21 through September 28, 2013. During that period, 1,711 watercraft inspections were conducted over 93 days. A total of 641 individual boaters were contacted at the Thayne check station during 2013.

In 2013, 23 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 13 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (8) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used on a suspect or positive water or state for mussels including Lake Powell, UT; Sand Hollow Reservoir, UT; and Lake Mead, NV). A total of 170 watercraft entered the check station with an intact sea; seals were issued from Wyoming (168) and Colorado (2).

All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 655 watercraft (38.3% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Thayne check station was 1,004 hours, for an average of 1.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 2:00pm to 3:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the 4th of July holiday week from June 29 to July 7 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (61.9%), with lesser motorized use (38.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (16.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (15.5%), inboard (4.9%), and personal watercraft (1.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (56.2%) than by nonresident boaters (43.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (25.2%), Idaho (10.9%), California (1.6%), Colorado (1.5%), and Arizona (1.3%; Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 71.6% were inspected one-time, while 28.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to the Salt River, WY (22.7%) followed by Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (16.3%), Snake River, WY (12.7%), Jackson Lake, WY (11.6%), South Fork of the Snake River, ID (3.9%), Bear Lake, ID/UT (2.9%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir UT/WY (2.6%), Yellowstone Lake, WY (2.6%), Blackfoot Reservoir, ID (1.7%) and Jenny Lake, WY (1.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 106 different waters in 14 states and Canada; of those states Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Montana received the highest visitation (Figure 3).

Of the last visited waters, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Colorado River, AZ/NV; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Mead, NV; St. Joseph River, IN; Sand Hollow Reservoir, UT; and Grand Lake O’the Cherokees, OK. Over 19 inspections (1.1% of the total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (73.7%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 37.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (36.4%) indicated they were planning to boat next on the Salt River, WY. There was a smaller percentage (36.1%) that were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next.

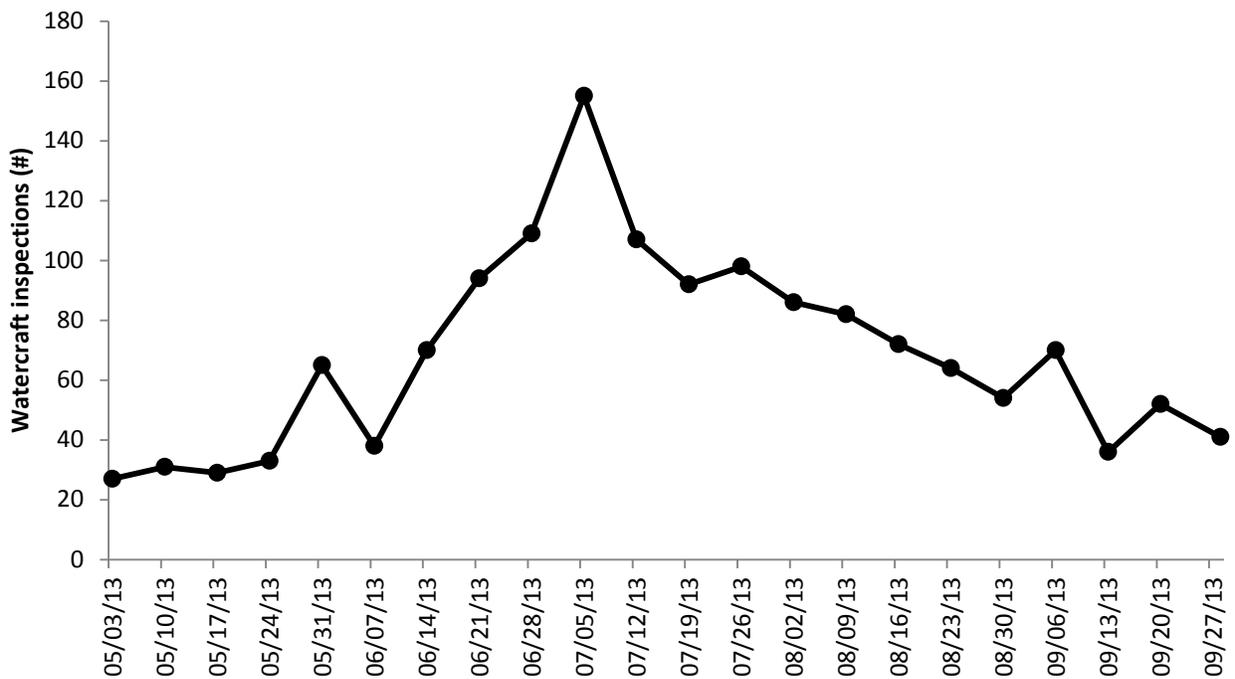


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Thayne check station during 2013.

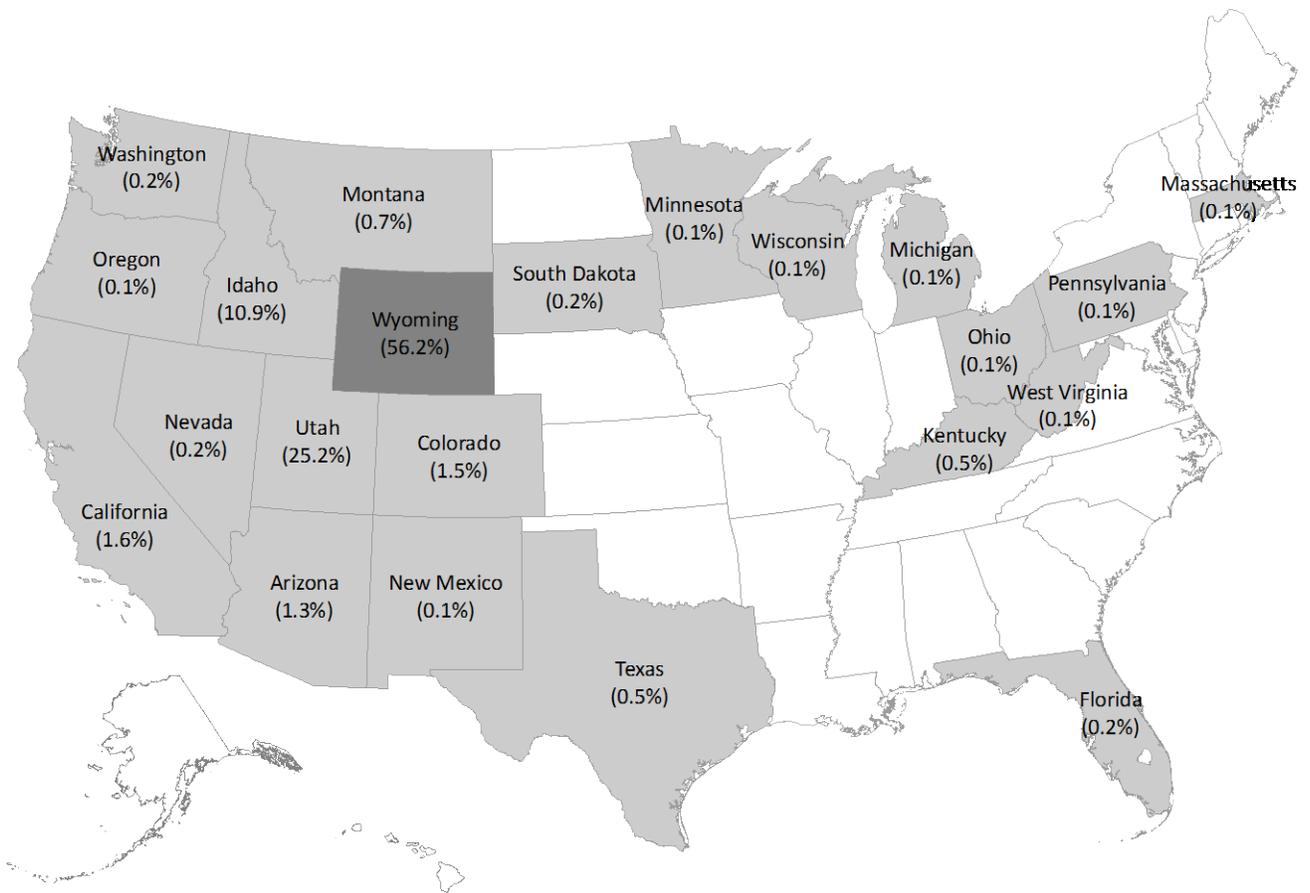


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Thayne check station during 2013. Watercraft were also registered in Canada (0.1%); not pictured.

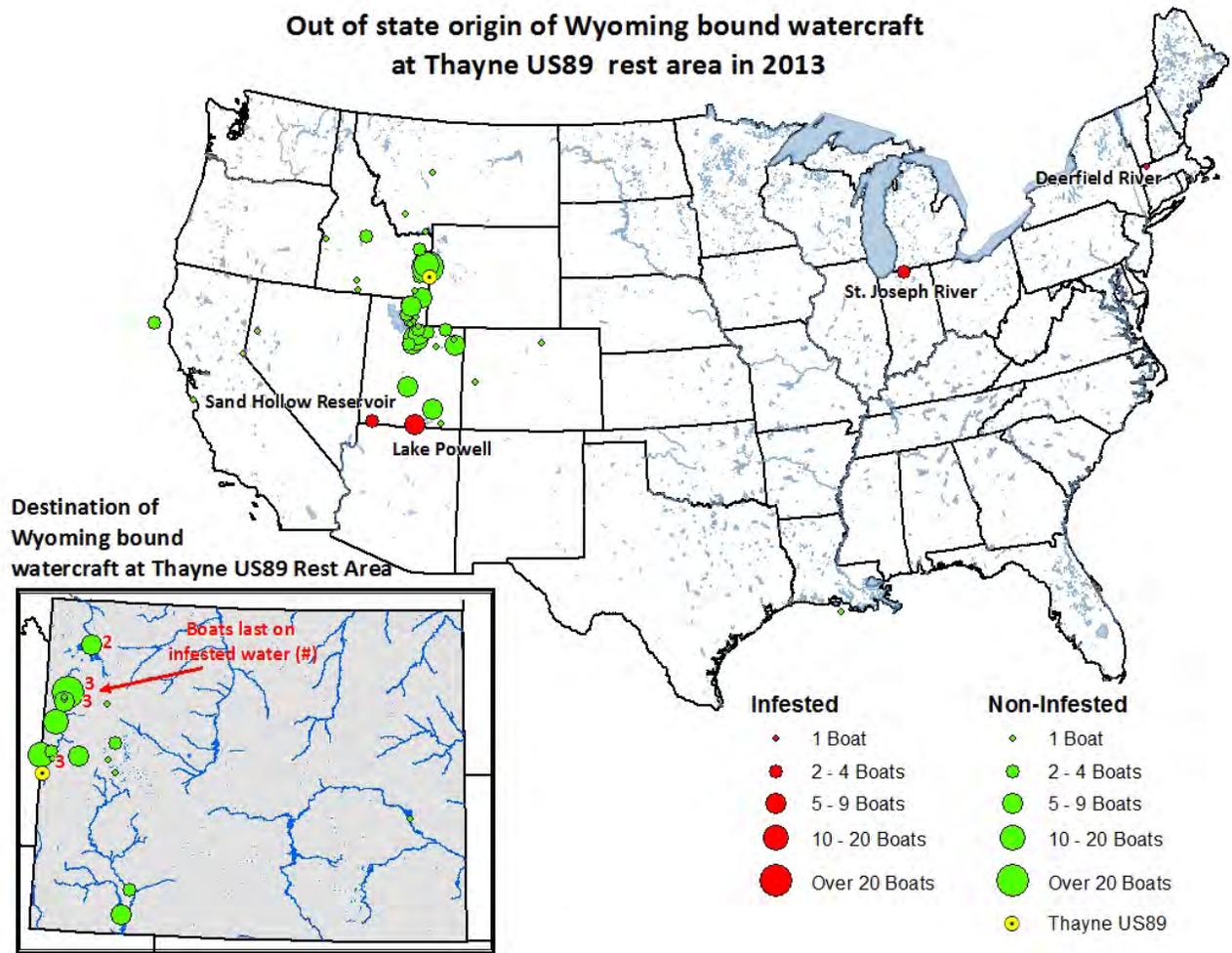


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Thayne check station during 2013.

Keyhole Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections:

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Keyhole Reservoir from April 26 through September 16, 2013. During that period, 883 watercraft inspections were conducted over 30 days. This included 837 standard inspections and 46 exit inspections. Two high risk inspections were conducted on watercraft last used in the Missouri River, SD that were used in the last month; decontamination was not required on either watercraft. A total of 850 individual boaters were contacted at Keyhole Reservoir during 2013.

A total of five watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Wyoming (4) and Colorado (1). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 41 watercraft (4.6% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Keyhole Reservoir was 423 hours, for an average of 2.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 1 through July 7.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (3.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were out board (53.8%) followed by inboard/outboard (33.6%), personal watercraft (5.8%), and inboard (3.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (92.4%) than by nonresident boaters (8.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana and South Dakota (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 80.4% were inspected one-time, while 19.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Keyhole Reservoir (85.6%), followed by Lake DeSmet, WY (3.7%), and Glendo Reservoir, WY (2.0%) Boaters

indicated they had been to 37 different waters in six states, including South Dakota, Montana, North Dakota, Colorado , Idaho, and Wyoming.

Monitoring:

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Keyhole Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2013. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline detected the presence of Curly Pondweed in Keyhole Reservoir.

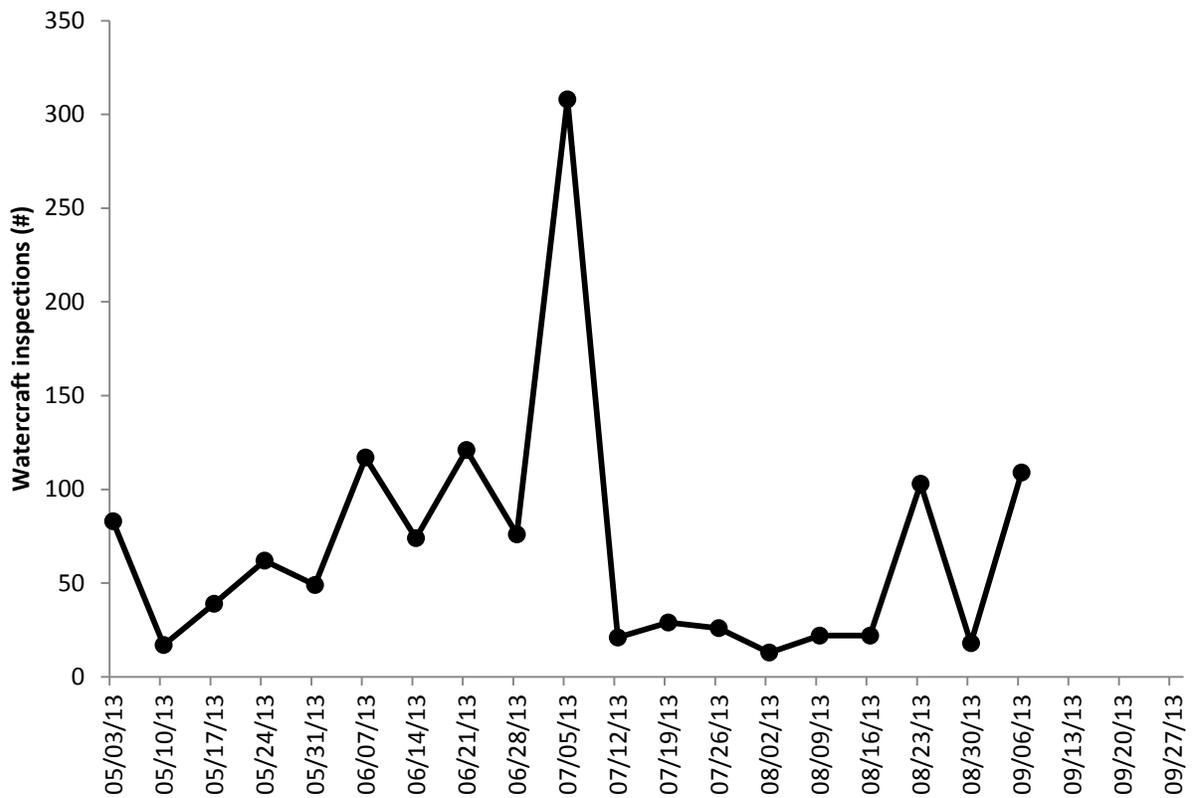


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Keyhole Reservoir during 2013.

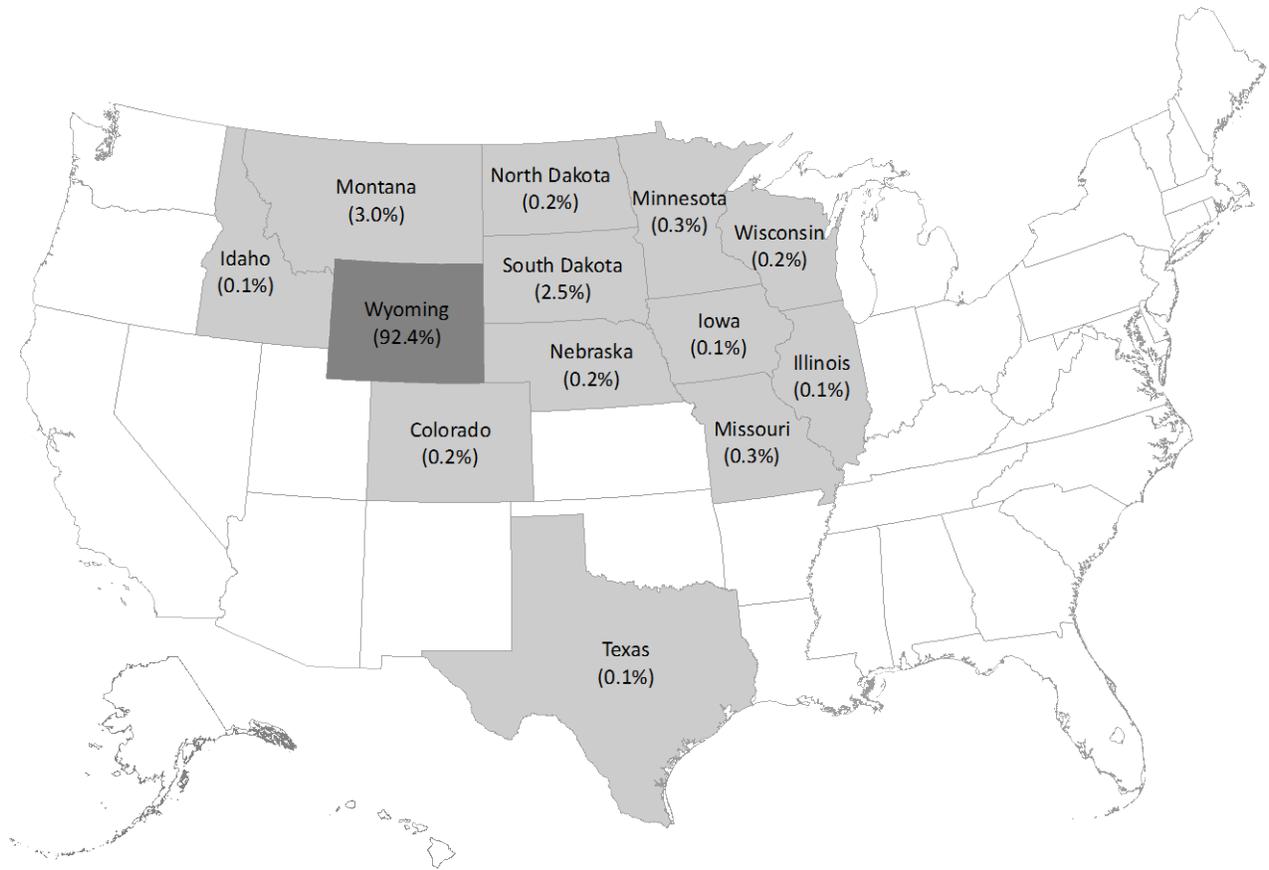


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Keyhole Reservoir during 2013.

Lake DeSmet Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake DeSmet from April 26 through September 16, 2013. During that period, 328 watercraft inspections were conducted over 33 days. This included 420 standard inspections and three exit inspections; no high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. A total of 339 individual boaters were contacted at Lake DeSmet during 2013.

A total of two watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal issued from Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 24 watercraft (7.4%) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake DeSmet was 383 hours, for an average of 0.9 inspection per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 24 through May 31 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.9%), with lesser non-motorized use (7.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (59.4%), followed by inboard/outboard (32.1%), personal watercraft (4.6%), and inboard (1.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (93.0%) than by nonresident boaters (7.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana and South Dakota (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 86.5% were inspected one-time, while 13.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Lake DeSmet WY (77.7%) followed by Keyhole Reservoir, WY (7.3%), and Tongue River Reservoir MT (6.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 19 different waters in five states including Wyoming, Montana, Oregon, Wisconsin, and South Dakota. Of those waters, one (Lake Superior) is

infested with invasive mussels. Overall, 8.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (78.5%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Lake DeSmet. There was a smaller percentage (5.8%) that were planning to launch next out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake DeSmet was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2013. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys indicated the presence of Curly Pondweed in Lake DeSmet.

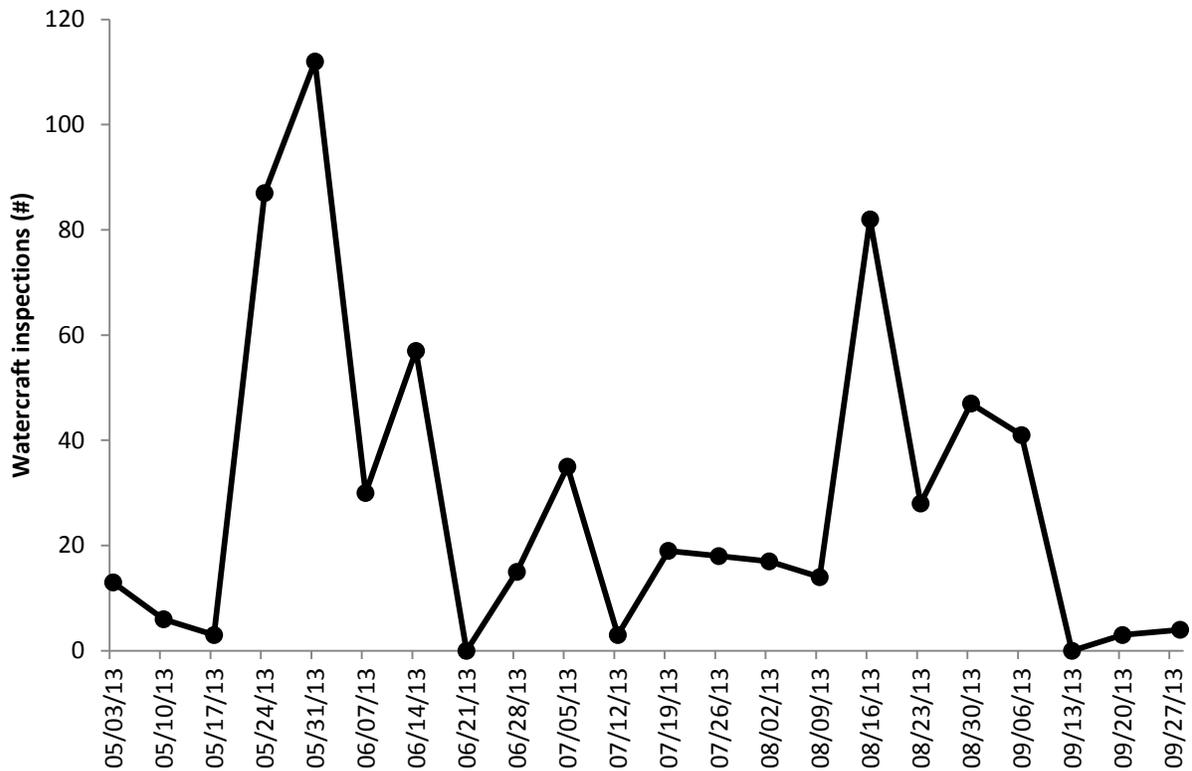


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Lake DeSmet during 2013.

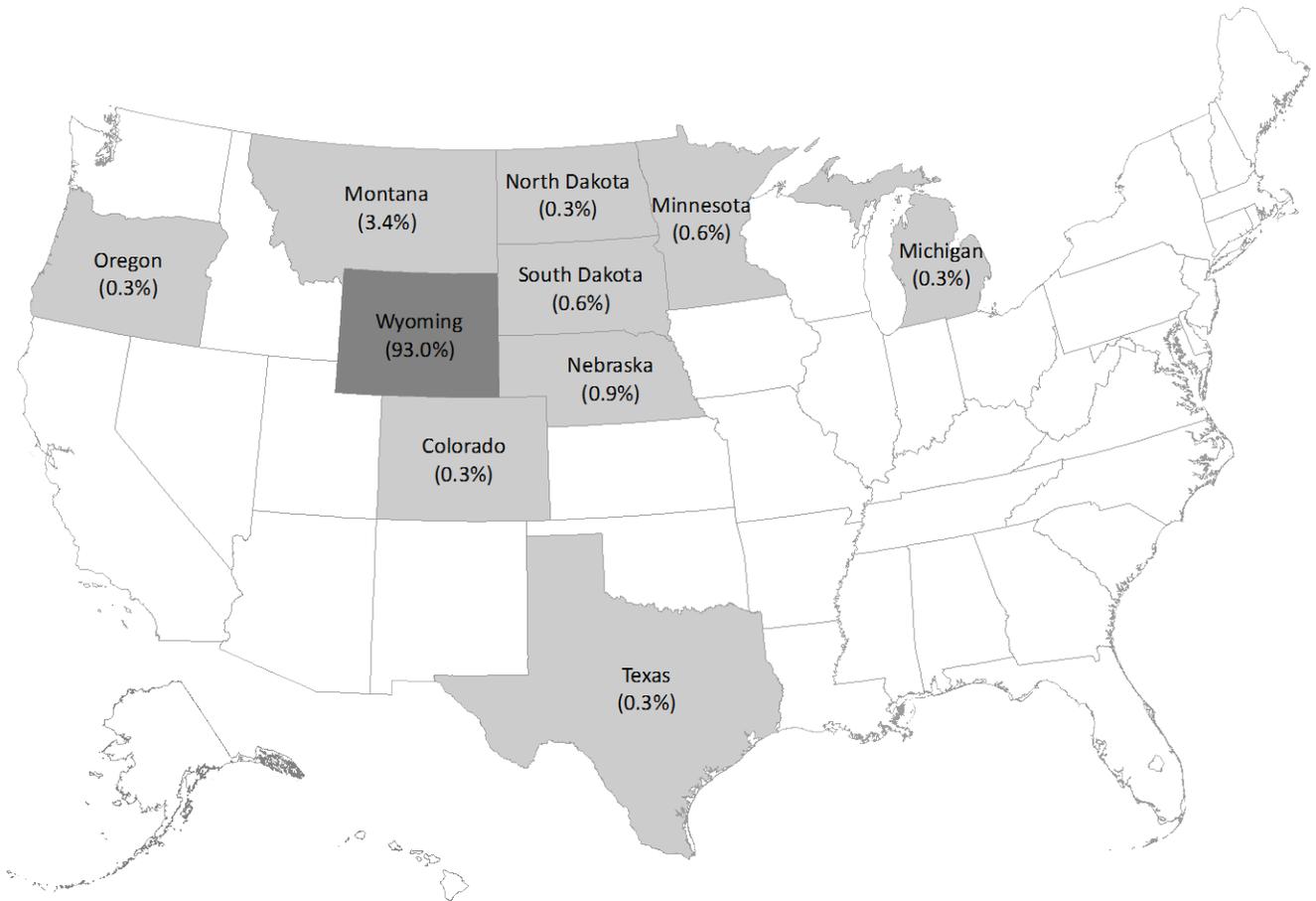


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at LakeDe Smet during 2013.

Sheridan Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Sheridan Port of Entry (POE) from April 25th through September 29th. During that period, 1,219 watercraft inspections were conducted over 151 days. Two high risk inspections were conducted but decontamination was not required. A total of 913 individual boaters were contacted at the Sheridan POE during 2013.

A total of five watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal; seals were issued from Montana (5) and Wyoming (1). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 655 watercraft (54.3%) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Sheridan POE was 2,564 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 5th to July 12th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (69.8%), with lesser non-motorized use (30.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (46.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (15.0%), inboard (5.0%), and personal watercraft (2.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was slightly greater (50.3%) than by resident boaters (49.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 87.7% were inspected one-time, while 12.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Tongue River Reservoir, MT (26.6%), followed by Big Horn Lake, WY (7.2%), Big Horn River, MT (7.1%), Lake DeSmet, WY (5.6%), Flathead Lake, MT (3.3%), Tongue River, MT (3.2%), Fort Peck Reservoir,

MT (2.9%), Missouri River, MT (2.9%), and Cooney Reservoir, MT (2.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 232 different waters in 22 states and Canada; of those states Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho received the highest visitation (Figure 3). Of the last waters visited, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Mead NV, Lake Erie, PA, Blue Mesa Reservoir CO, Grand Lake, CO; Lake Alice WI, and Green Bay WI. Seven inspections (0.6% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the majority of those (43.0%) had been at that infested water within the last month. Overall, (77.6%) of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the most indicated they would be visiting Lake DeSmet, WY (23.0%), followed by Tongue River Reservoir, MT (21.8%), and Keyhole Reservoir (4.0%). A small percentage of boaters (0.2%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Blue Mesa Reservoir, CO, and the Missouri River, SD.

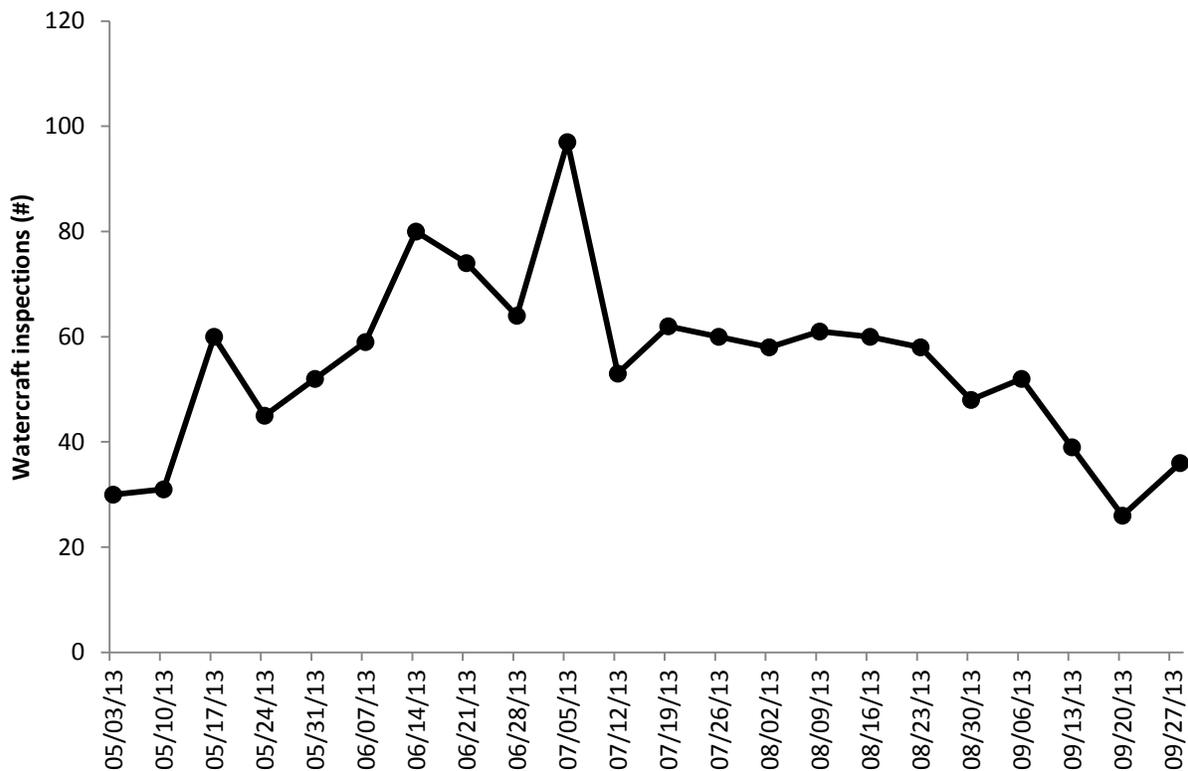


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Sheridan Port of Entry during 2013.

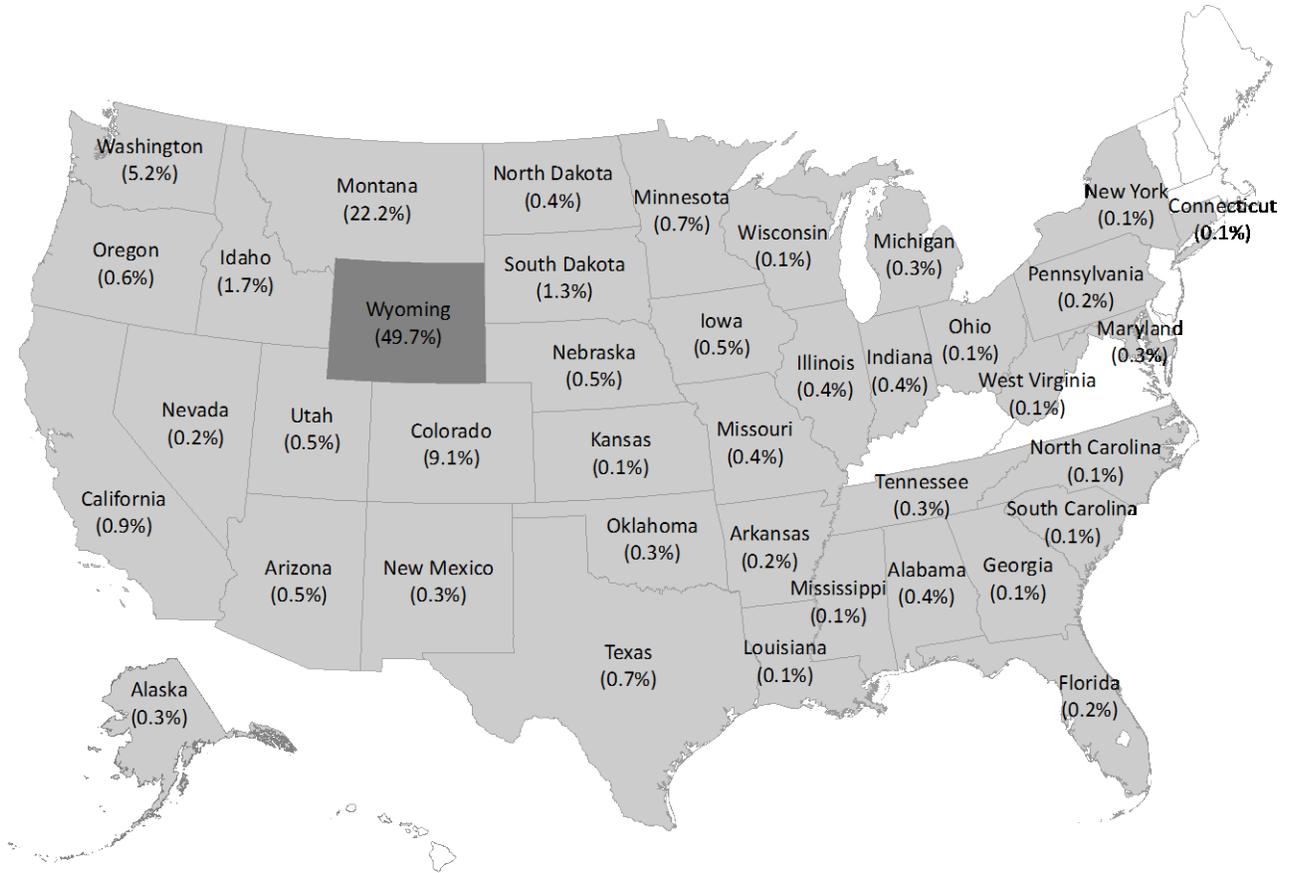


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Sheridan Port of Entry during 2013. Watercraft were also registered in Canada (0.5%); not pictured.

Out of state origin of Wyoming bound watercraft
at Sheridan POE in 2013

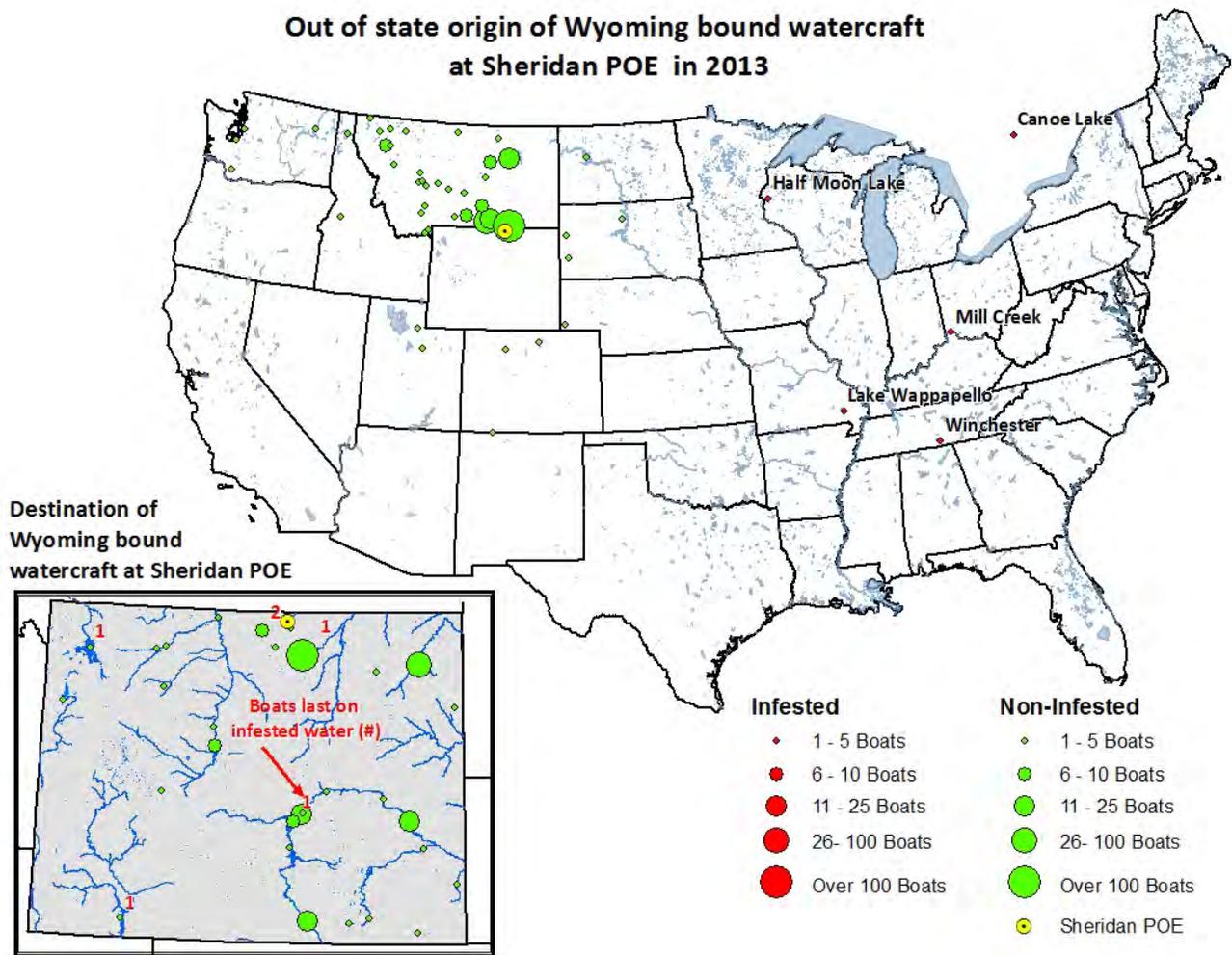


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Sheridan Port of Entry during 2013.

Sundance Rest Area Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2013



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Sundance Rest Area check station from April 25th through September 29th. During that period, 1,320 watercraft inspections were conducted over 151 days. This included 1,316 standard inspections and four exit inspections. A total of 667 individual boaters were contacted at the Sundance check station during 2013.

In 2013, 85 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 47 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (43) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state with waters considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Lake Champlain VT, Mississippi River IA, Missouri River SD, Nest Lake MI, Lake of the Ozarks MO, Saint Mary's Lake MI, Lake Vermillion MN, and Lake Winnebago WI).

One watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal issued in Wyoming. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 934 watercraft (70.8%) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Sundance check station was 2,589 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 19 through July 26 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (67.2%), with lesser non-motorized use (32.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (40.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (15.2%), inboard (9.2%), and personal watercraft (2.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was slightly greater (55.3%) than by resident boaters (44.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in South Dakota (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, (92.2%) were inspected one-time, while (7.8%) were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Keyhole Reservoir, WY (16.1%), followed by Belle Fourche Reservoir, SD (11.6%), Lake Oahe, SD (10.0%), Pactola Reservoir SD (3.1%), Missouri River, SD (2.5%), and Sheridan Lake, SD (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 206 different waters in 40 states and Canada; of those states South Dakota, North Dakota, Michigan, and Montana received the highest visitation (Figure 3).

Of the last waters visited, 14 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, AZ; Lake Mead, NV; Lake Superior, WI; Chippewa, WI; Anvil Lake, WI; Lake Winnebago, WI; and the Missouri and Mississippi river in various states. Over 130 inspections (9.9% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, the majority of those (90.8%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, (78.5%) of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (36.6%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Keyhole Reservoir, WY. There was a smaller percentage (39.3%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.3%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO and the Missouri River.

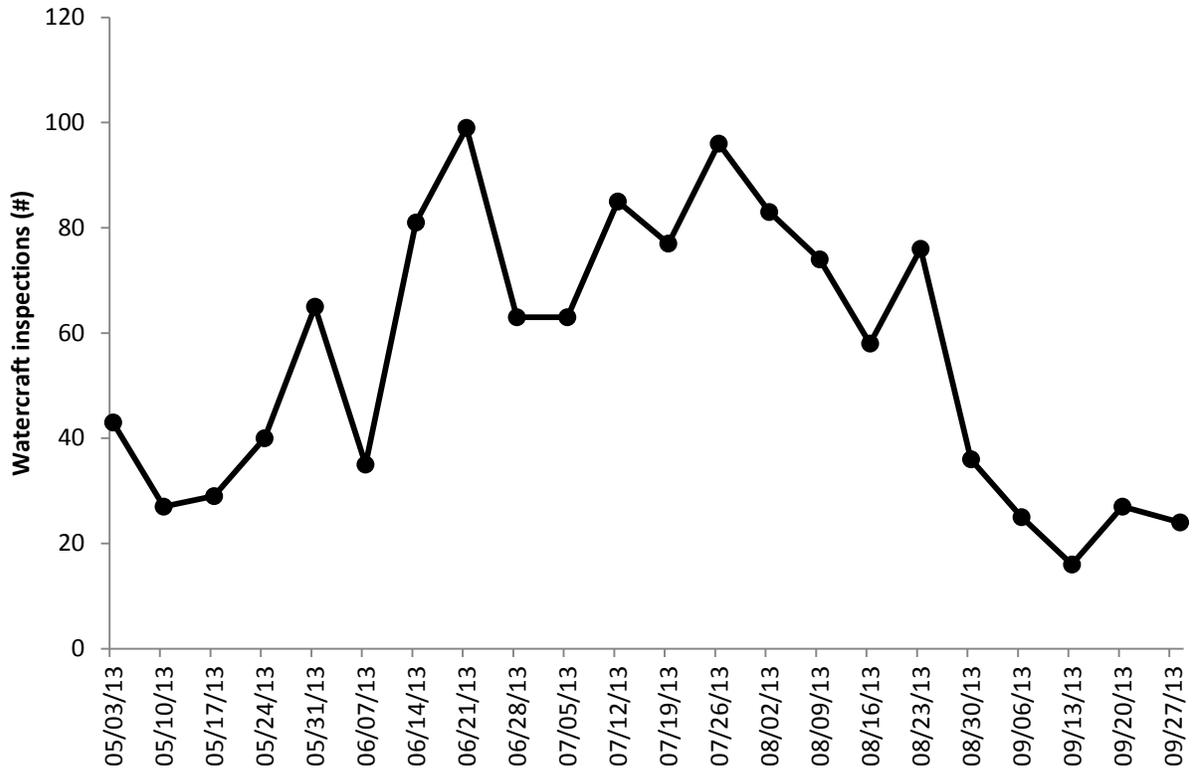


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Sundance check station during 2013.

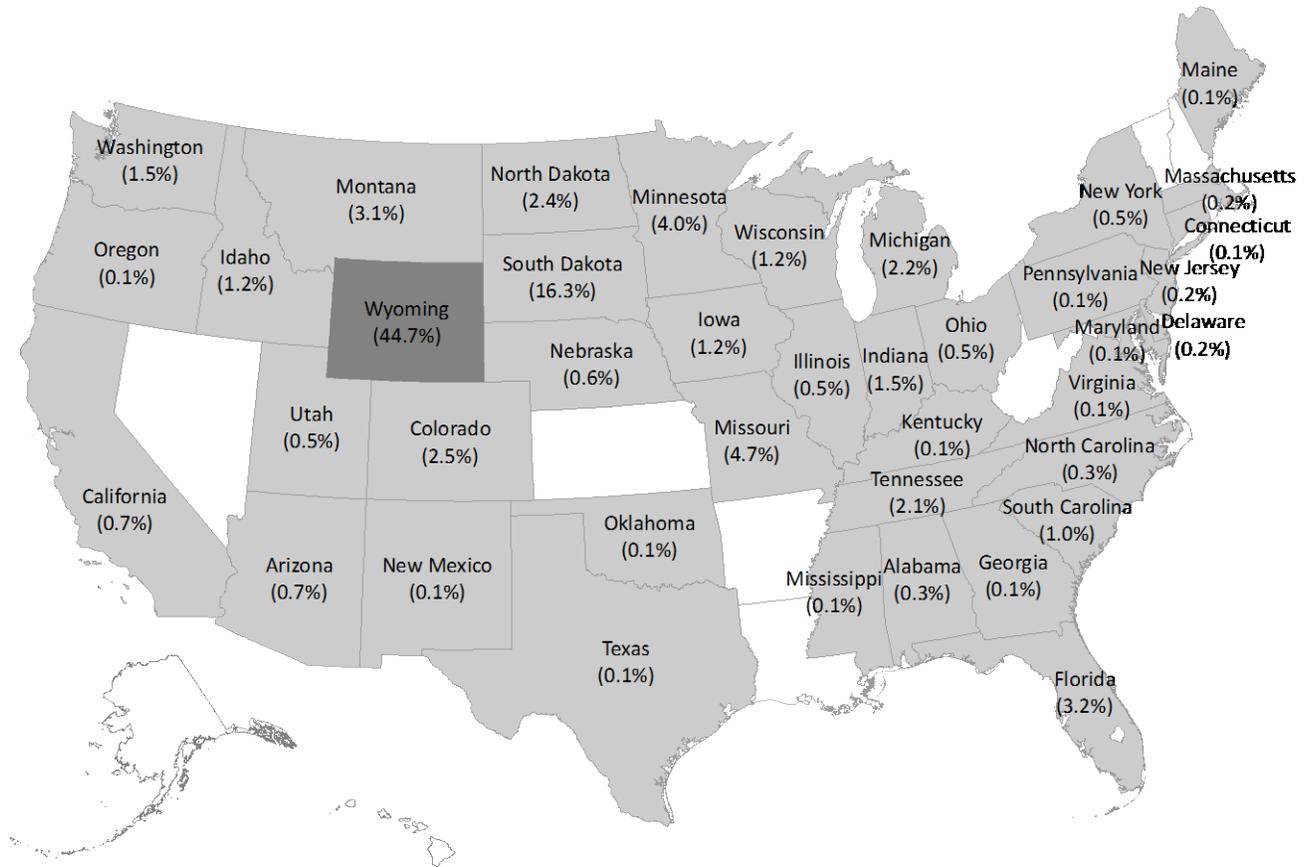


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Sundance check station during 2013. Watercraft were also registered in Canada (0.4%); not pictured.

**Out of state origin of Wyoming bound watercraft
at Sundance rest area in 2013**

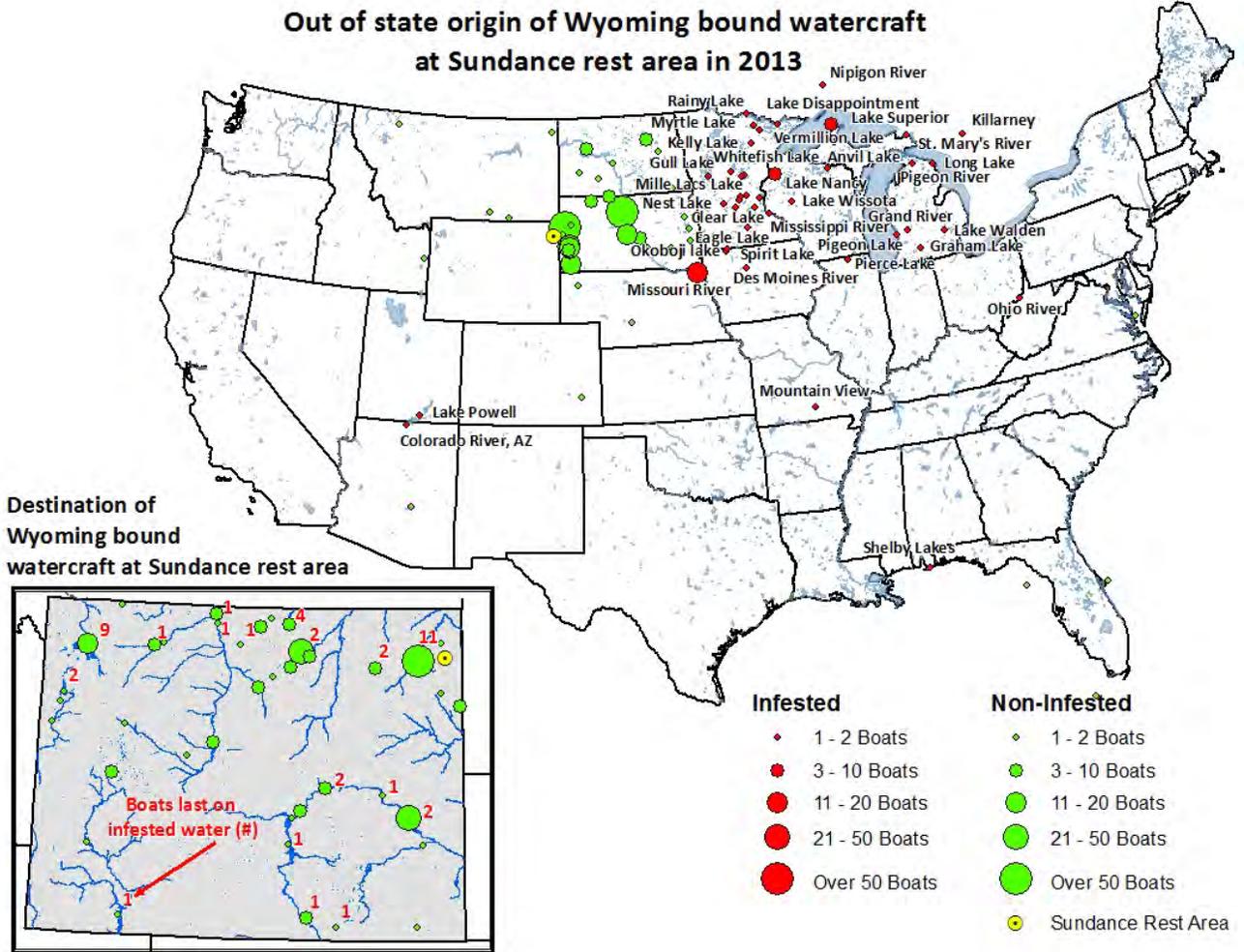


Figure 3. Map indicating origin (main) and destination (inset) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at the Sundance check station during 2013.