WYOMING

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND WATER MONITORING

SUMMARY

2014

Table of Contents

Alcova Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Alcova Reservoir from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 618 watercraft inspections were conducted over 18 days. This included 612 standard inspections and six exit inspections. A total of 543 individual boaters were contacted at Alcova Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, two high risk inspections were conducted. Of those inspections, none required decontamination. A total of 83 watercraft (13.4% of the total) 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 68 watercraft (11.0% 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 244 hours, for an average of 2.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 4th through July 10th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (90.9%), with lesser non-motorized use (9.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (35.1%) followed by outboard (27.3%), personal watercraft (21.4%), inboard (5.3%), and jet (1.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (93.4%) than by nonresident boaters (6.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.1% were inspected one-time, while 11.9% 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 Alcova Reservoir, WY (78.4%) followed by Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (6.8%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (4.6%), North Platte River, WY (2.9%), Keyhole Reservoir, WY (1.5%), Boysen Reservoir, WY (0.7%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (0.5%), and Lake DeSmet, WY (0.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 28 different waters in 12 states, of those states Wyoming, Utah, California and Idaho received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, four are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Irie, MN; Lake Mead, AZ; and Lake Texoma, TX. Two inspections (0.3% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and none of those had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 2.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (99.8%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Alcova Reservoir, WY. A small percentage of boaters (0.2%) were planning to launch next in Wyoming, while none planned to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Alcova Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2014. 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.

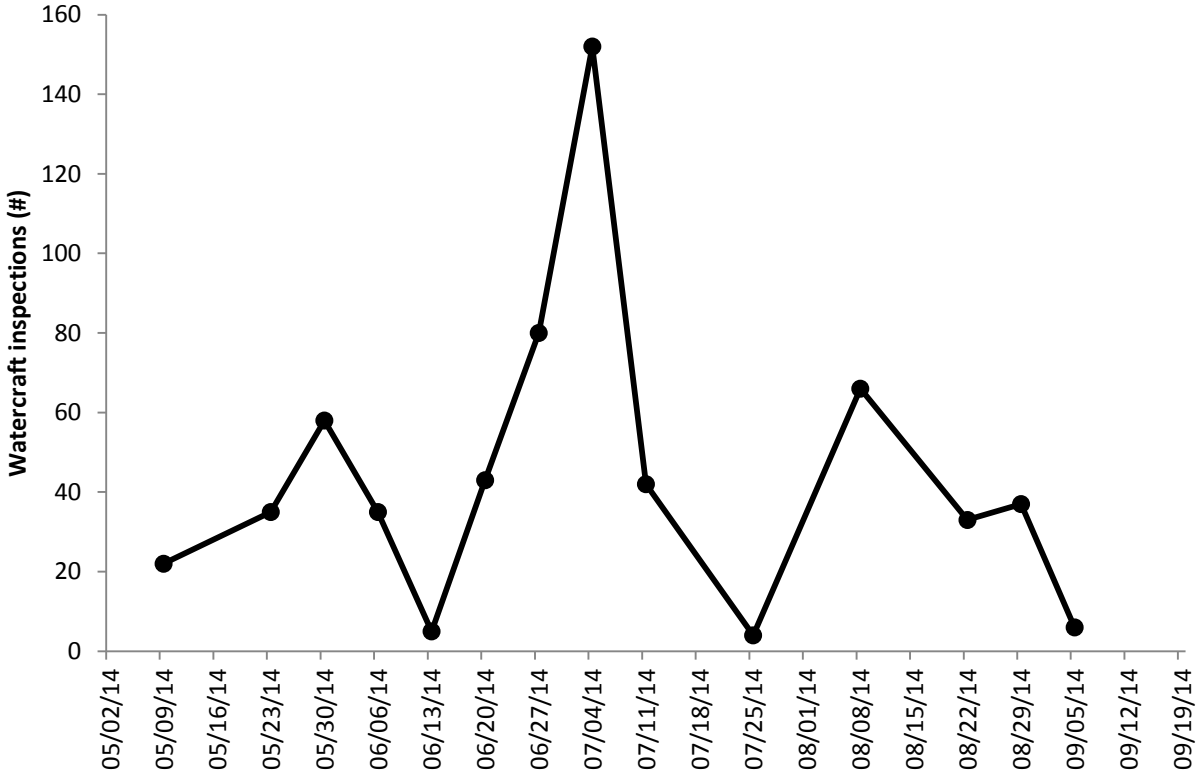


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Alcova Reservoir during 2014.

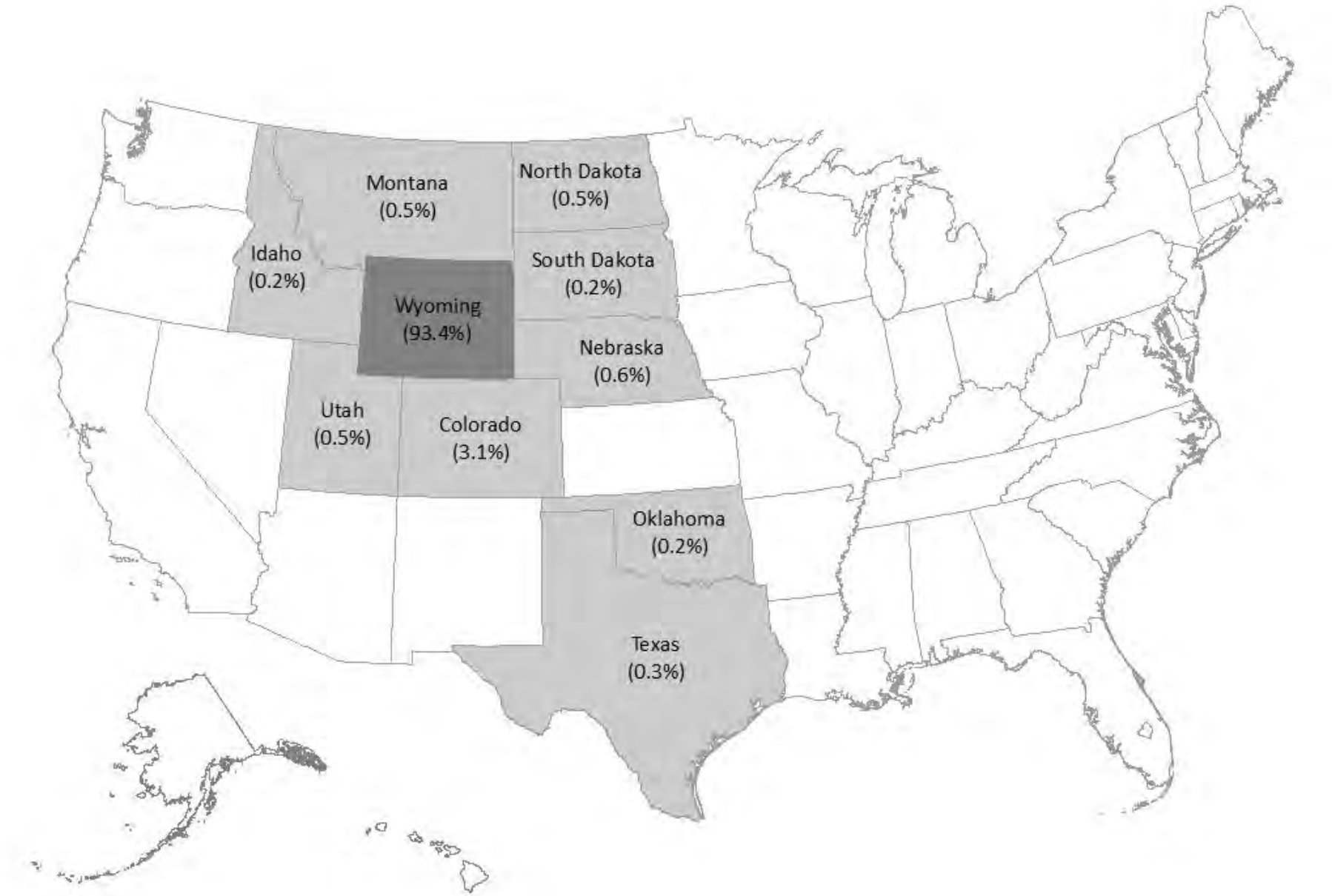


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Alcova Reservoir during 2014.

Glendo Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Glendo Reservoir from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 4208 watercraft inspections were conducted over 104 days. This included 4060 standard inspections and 148 exit inspections. A total of 2740 individual boaters were contacted at Glendo Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, 25 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 12 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (6) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Green Bay, WI; Lake independence, MN; Lake Powell, UT; Land Between the Lakes, TN; Missouri River, MO; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; and unknown water bodies in Michigan and Minnesota).

A total of 1598 watercraft (37.9% of the total) 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 572 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 Glendo Reservoir checkstation was 1888 hours, for an average of 2.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 8:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27th through July 4th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.4%), with lesser non-motorized use (3.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (56.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (24.5%), personal watercraft (10.4%), inboard (3.9%) and jet (1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (64.4%) than by nonresident boaters (35.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 70% were inspected one-time, while 30% 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 (61.8%) followed by Alcova Reservoir, WY (4.3%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (3.4%), Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (3.2%), Chatfield Reservoir, CO (2.6%), Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (2.2%), Boyd Lake, CO (2.0%) and Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (1.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 175 different waters in 24 states and Canada, of those states Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana and Nebraska received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, 17 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Pleasant, AZ; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Mead, NV; Lake Texoma, TX; Land Between the Lakes, TN; Green Bay, WI; and unknown waters in Arizona, California, Florida, Kentucky, and Minnesota. Over 45 inspections (1.1% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (53.3%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 74.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (99.8%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Glendo Reservoir. There was a smaller percentage (0.2%) that were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Glendo Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2014. 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.

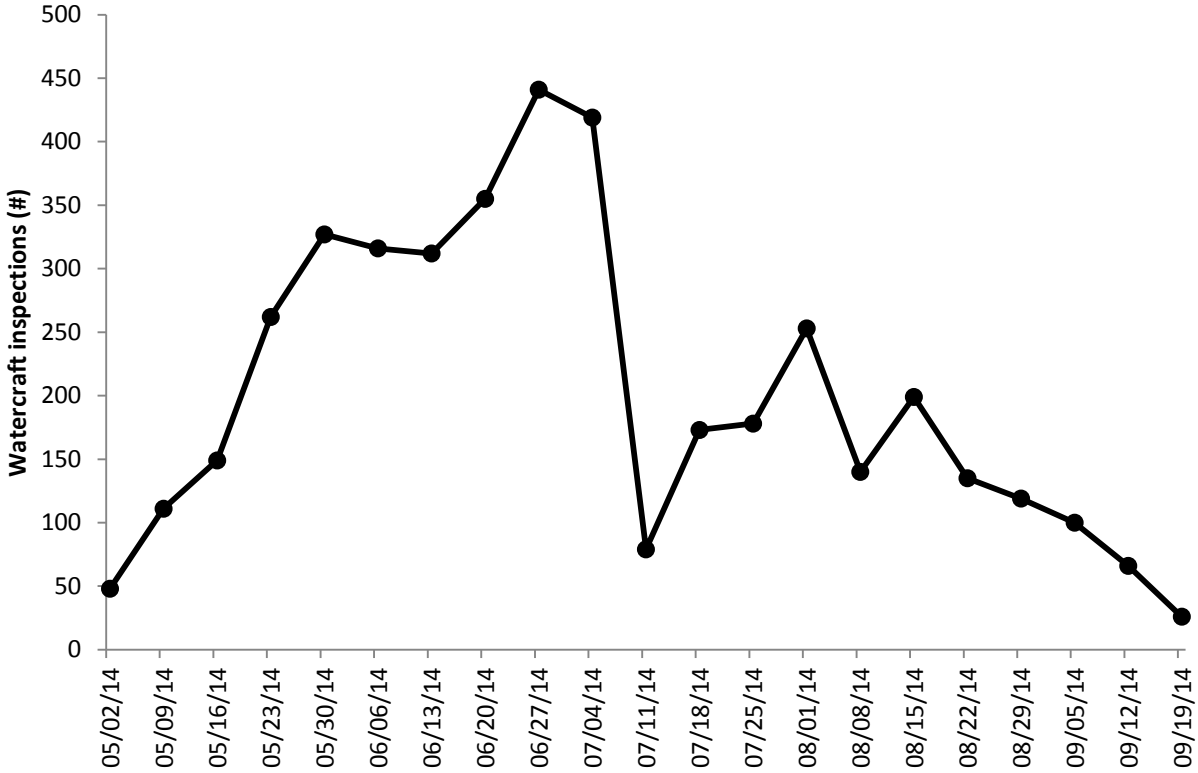


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Glendo Reservoir during 2014.

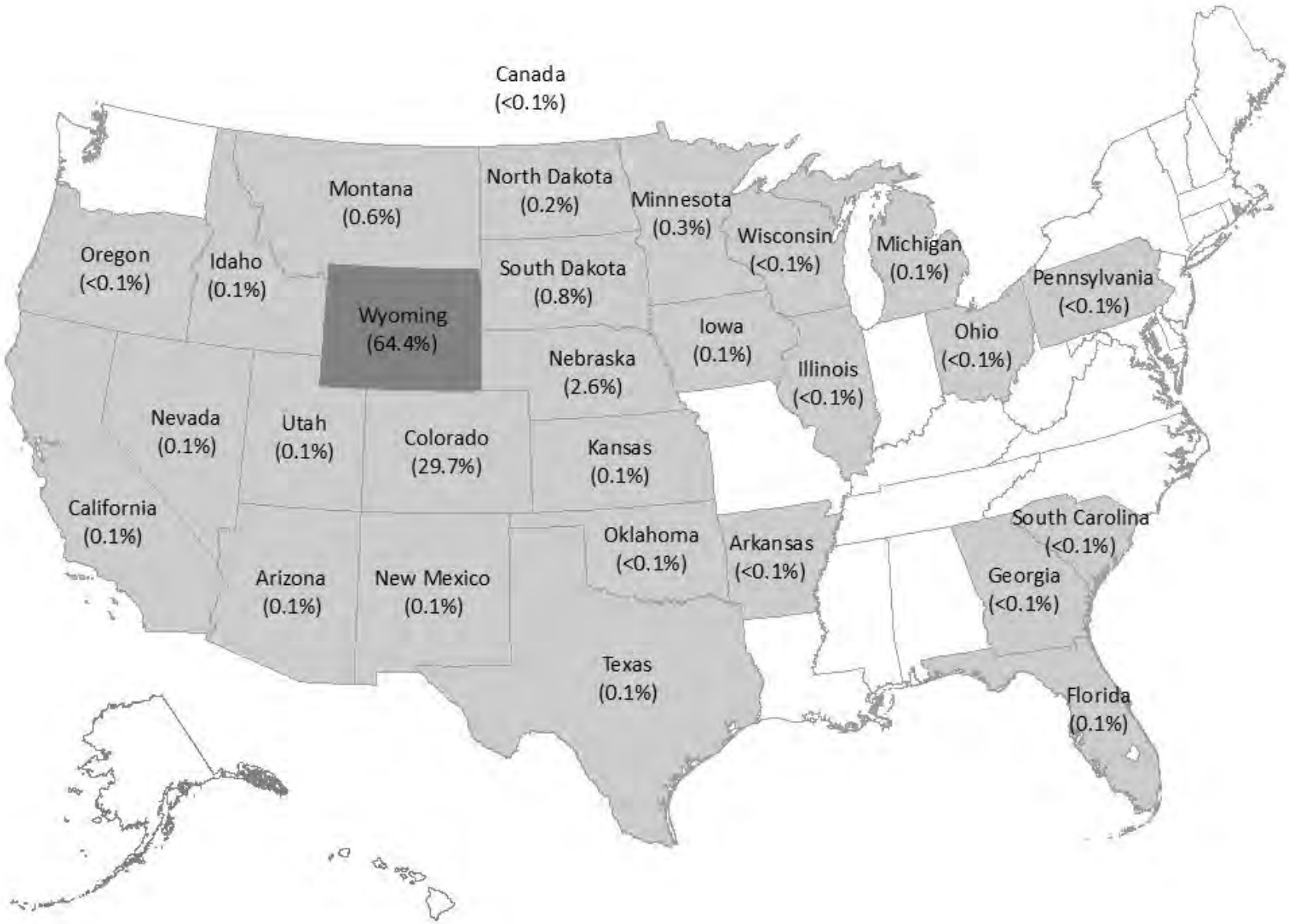


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Glendo Reservoir during 2014.

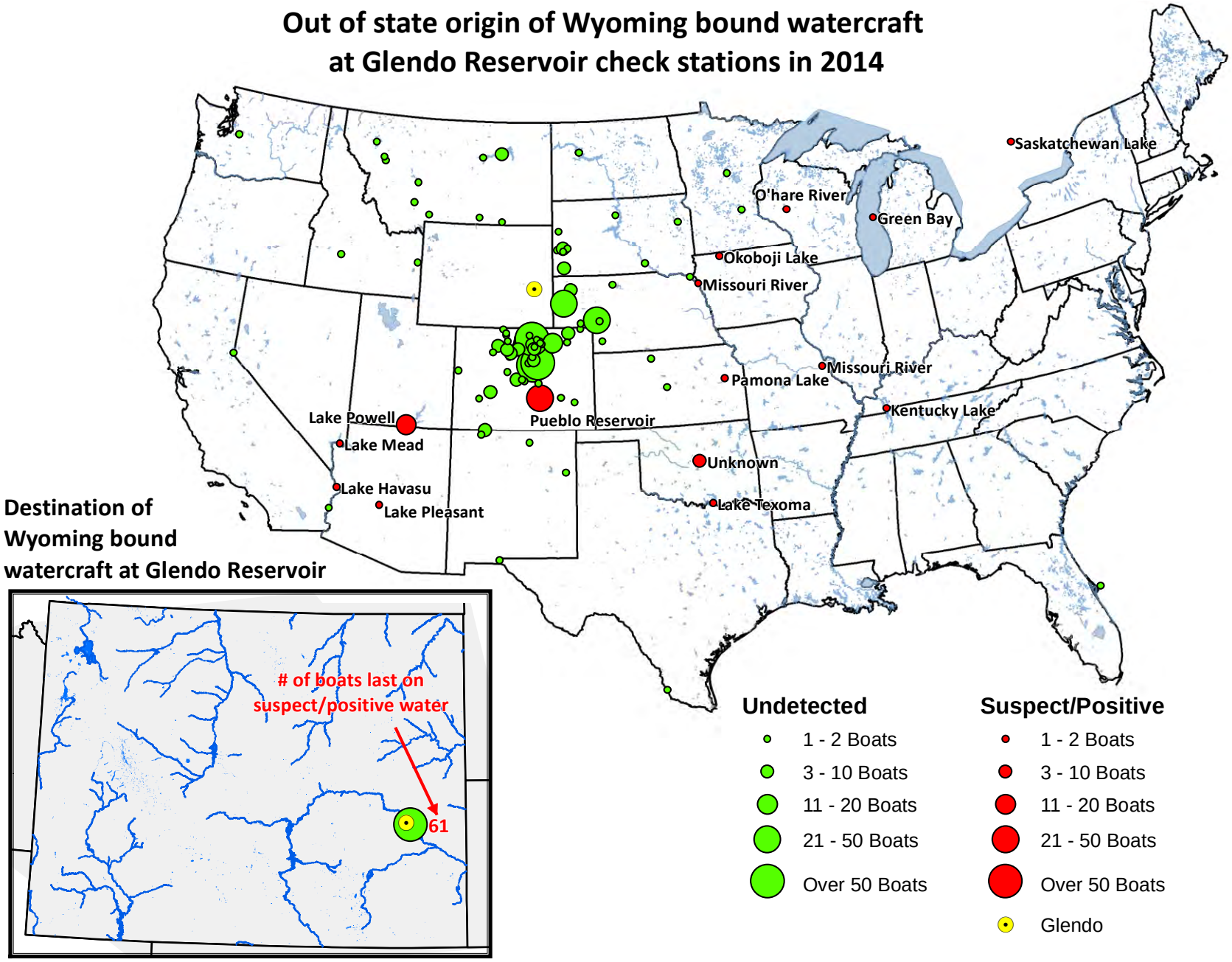


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Glendo Reservoir in 2014.

North Platte River Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at North Platte River from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 292 watercraft inspections were conducted over 19 days. This included 291 standard inspections and one exit inspection. A total of 215 individual boaters were contacted at North Platte River during 2014.

In 2014, zero high risk inspections were conducted, and therefore no decontaminations were performed. A total of 76 watercraft (26% of the total) 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 33 watercraft (11.3% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at North Platte River was 240 hours, for an average of 1.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 6th through June 12th and June 27th through July 3rd (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (99.3%) with lesser motorized use (0.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (0.3%) and jet (0.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (59.7%) than by nonresident boaters (40.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado, Montana and Texas (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 80% were inspected one-time, while 20% 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 North Platte River, WY (81.9%) followed by Big Horn River, MT (3.9%), Colorado River (2.1%), Horsetooth Reservoir, CO

(1.4%), Big Horn Lake, WY (1.1%), Big Horn River, WY (1.1%), and Green River, WY (1.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 28 different waters in six states, of those states Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Arkansas River, AR and Au Sable River, MI. Two inspections (0.8% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and none of those had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 13.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be all boaters (100%) indicated they were planning to boat next at North Platte River. No boaters were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next.

Monitoring

Substrate, vegetation, and shoreline surveys were conducted along the North Platte River by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2014. All samples from this water are negative and plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in the North Platte River.

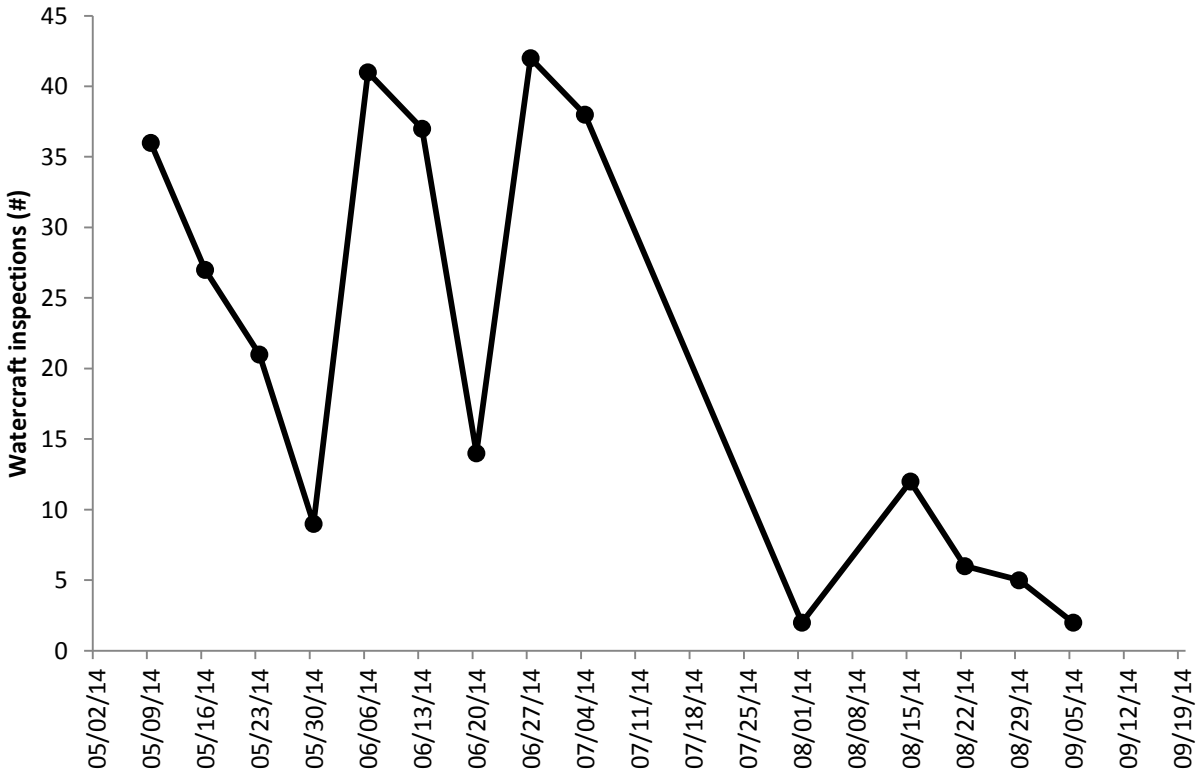


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at North Platte River during 2014.

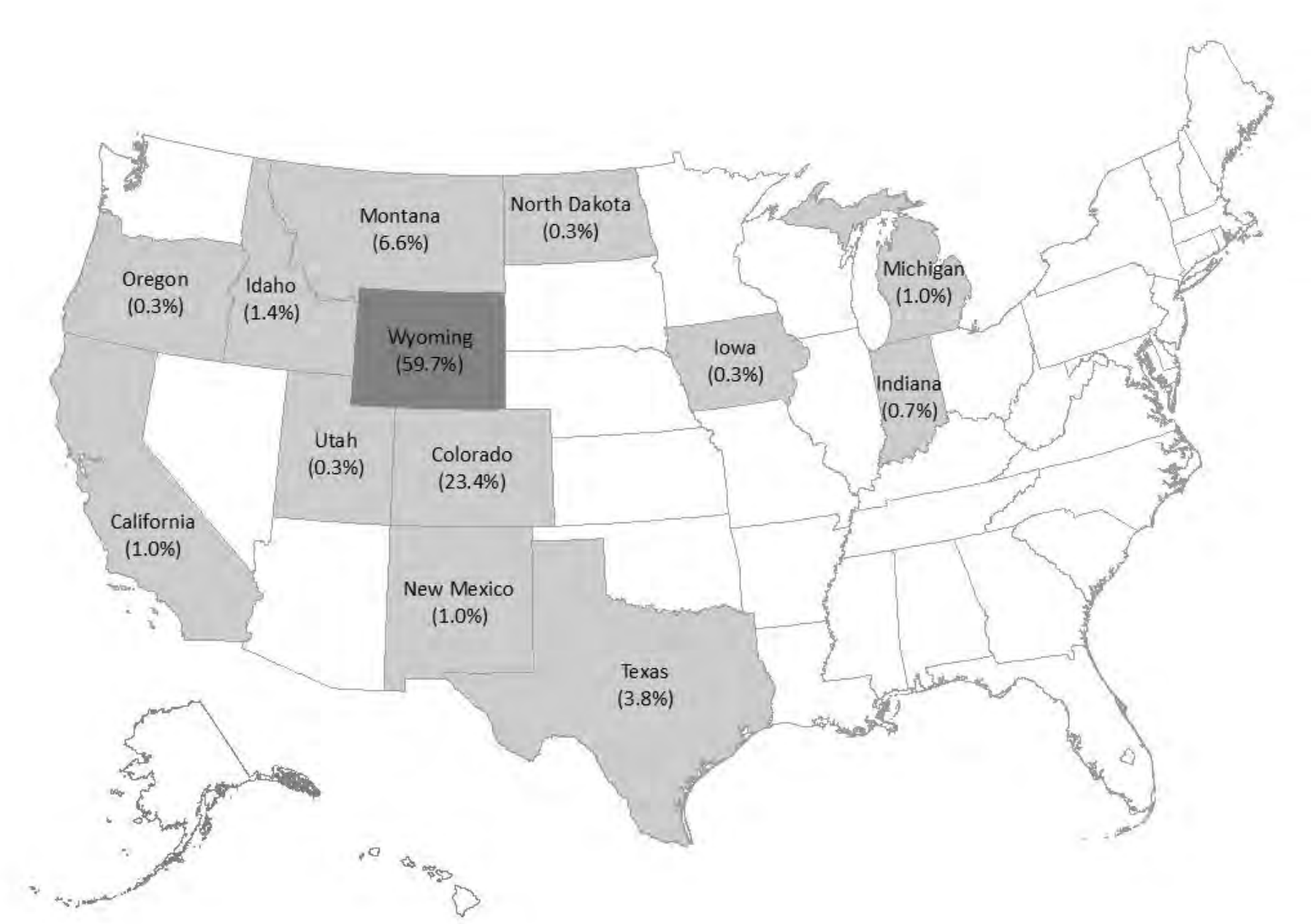


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at North Platte River during 2014.

Pathfinder Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Pathfinder Reservoir from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 388 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 15 days. A total of 323 individual boaters were contacted at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, one high risk inspection was conducted. No inspections resulted in decontamination. A total of 50 watercraft (12.9% of the total) 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 26 watercraft (6.7% 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 192 hours, for an average of 3.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 20th through June 26th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (91.2%), with lesser non-motorized use (8.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (56.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (26.0%), personal watercraft (5.4%), inboard (2.3%) and jet (1.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly greater (94.8%) than by nonresident boaters (5.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 87.5% were inspected one-time, while 12.5% 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 Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (58.6%) followed by Alcova Reservoir, WY (18.2%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (13.3%), Boysen Reservoir, WY (2.9%) and North Platte River, WY (1.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 24 different waters in six states, of those states Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Texoma, TX and an unknown water in Minnesota. Two inspections (0.6% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, none had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 2.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be 100% indicated they were planning to boat next at Pathfinder Reservoir. No boaters were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Pathfinder Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2014. 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.

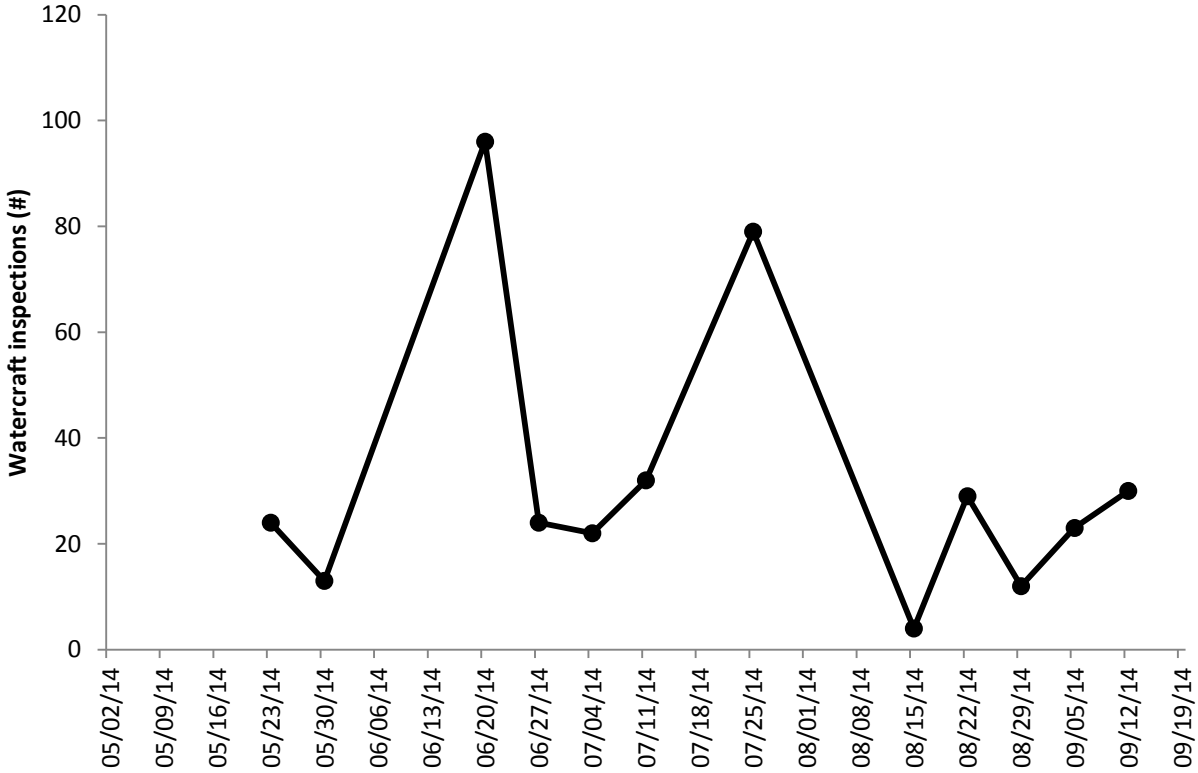


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2014.

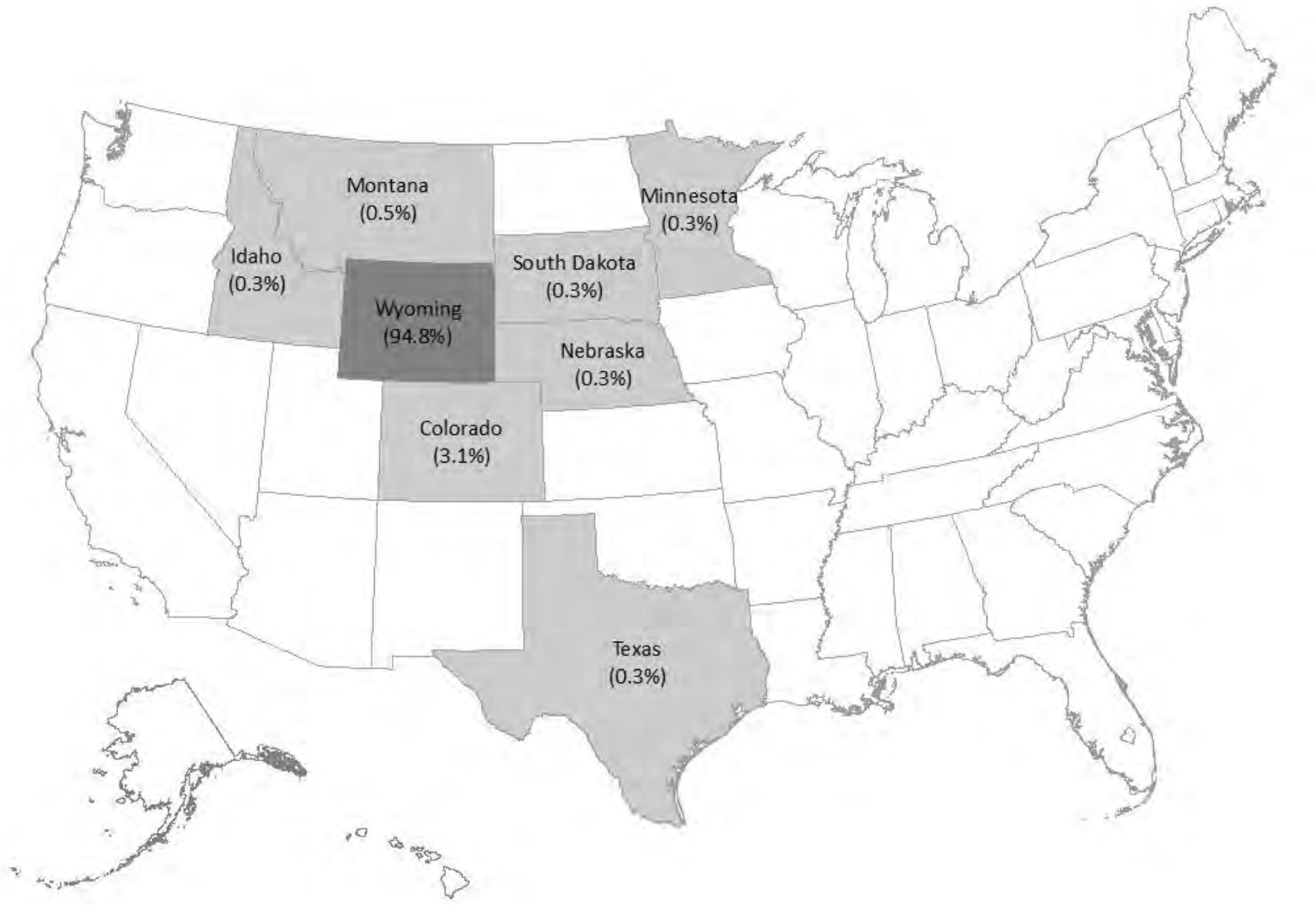


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2014.

Torrington Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Torrington Port of Entry (POE) from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 787 watercraft inspections were conducted over 142 days. This included 782 standard inspections and five exit inspections. A total of 449 individual boaters were contacted at the Torrington POE during 2014.

In 2014, 42 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, three inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (3) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (last state and water were unknown for two of the decontaminations, and Merritt Reservoir, NB for the other).

A total of 88 watercraft (11.2% of the total) 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 197 watercraft (25% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Torrington POE was 1739 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 8:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27 through July 3rd (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (7.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (63.0%), followed by inboard/outboard (15.1%), personal watercraft (9.1%), inboard (3.8%), and jet (1.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (51.5%) than by nonresident boaters (48.5%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Nebraska and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 42.2% were inspected one-time, while 57.8% 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 Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (24.8%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (15.0%), Lake Minatare, NB (12.3%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (11.3%), Guernsey Reservoir, WY (9.2%), and Lake McConaughy, NB (4.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 87 different waters in 24 states and Canada, of those states Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, and Arizona received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, 14 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Ocoee River, TN; Buffalo River, AR; Des Moines River, IA; Trout Lake, MI; Hoover Reservoir, OH; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; and Lake Powell, UT. Over 31 inspections (3.9% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (64.5%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 32.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (35.2%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Grayrocks Reservoir, WY. There was a small percentage (6.0%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A smaller percentage of boaters (0.2%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Triburches, MN and Lake Powell, UT.

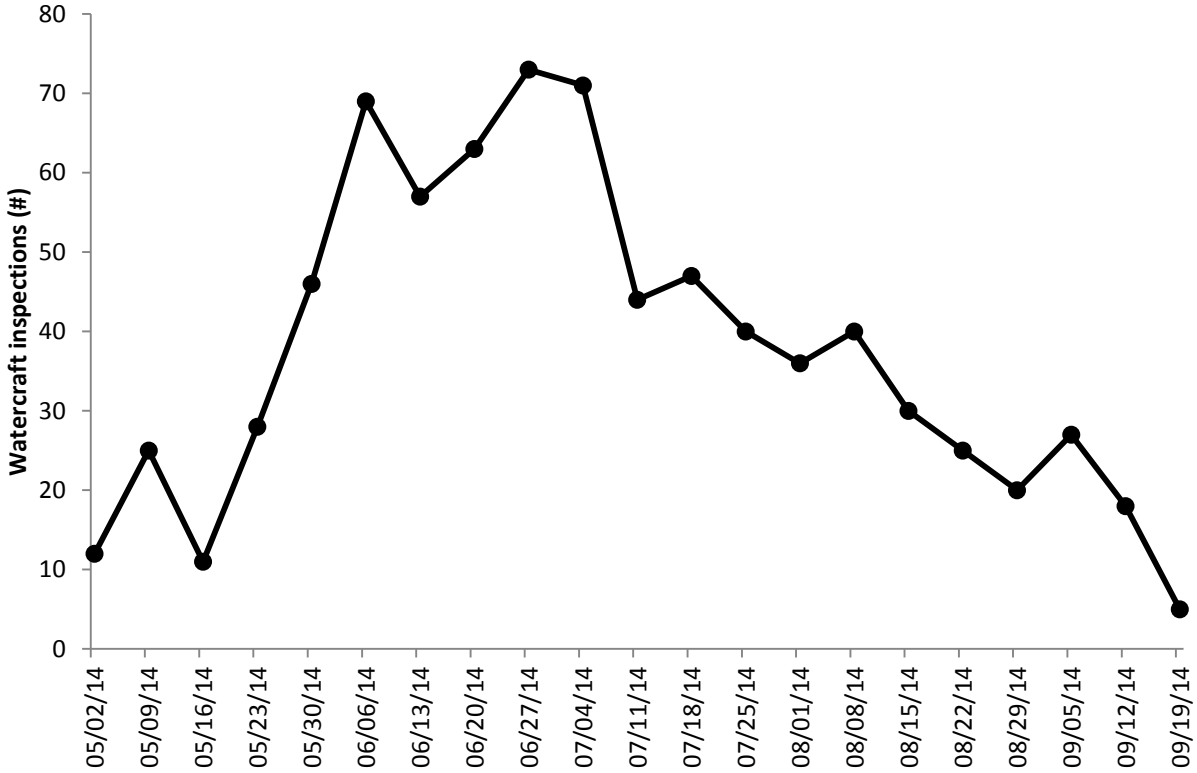


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Torrington POE during 2014.

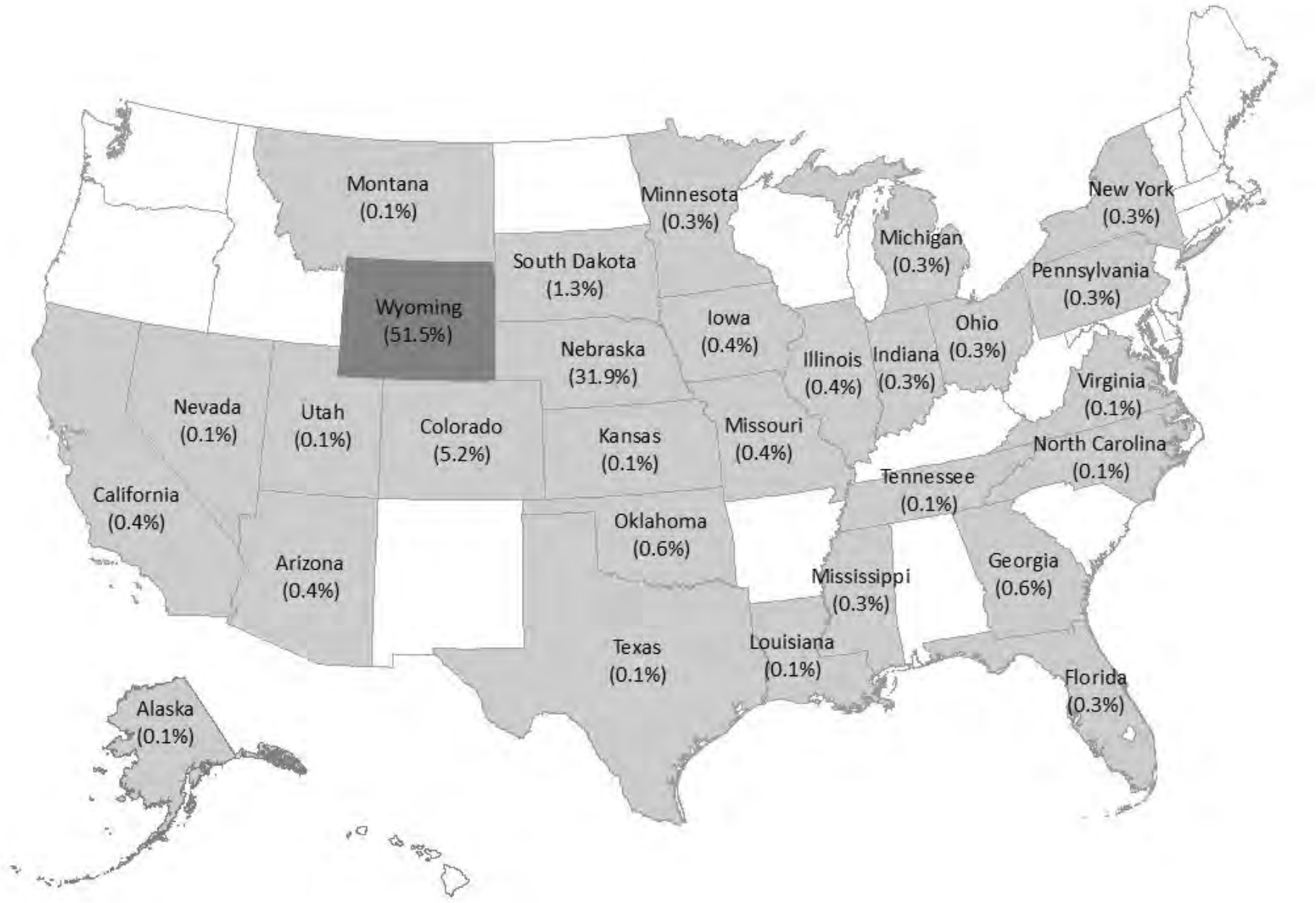


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Torrington POE during 2014.

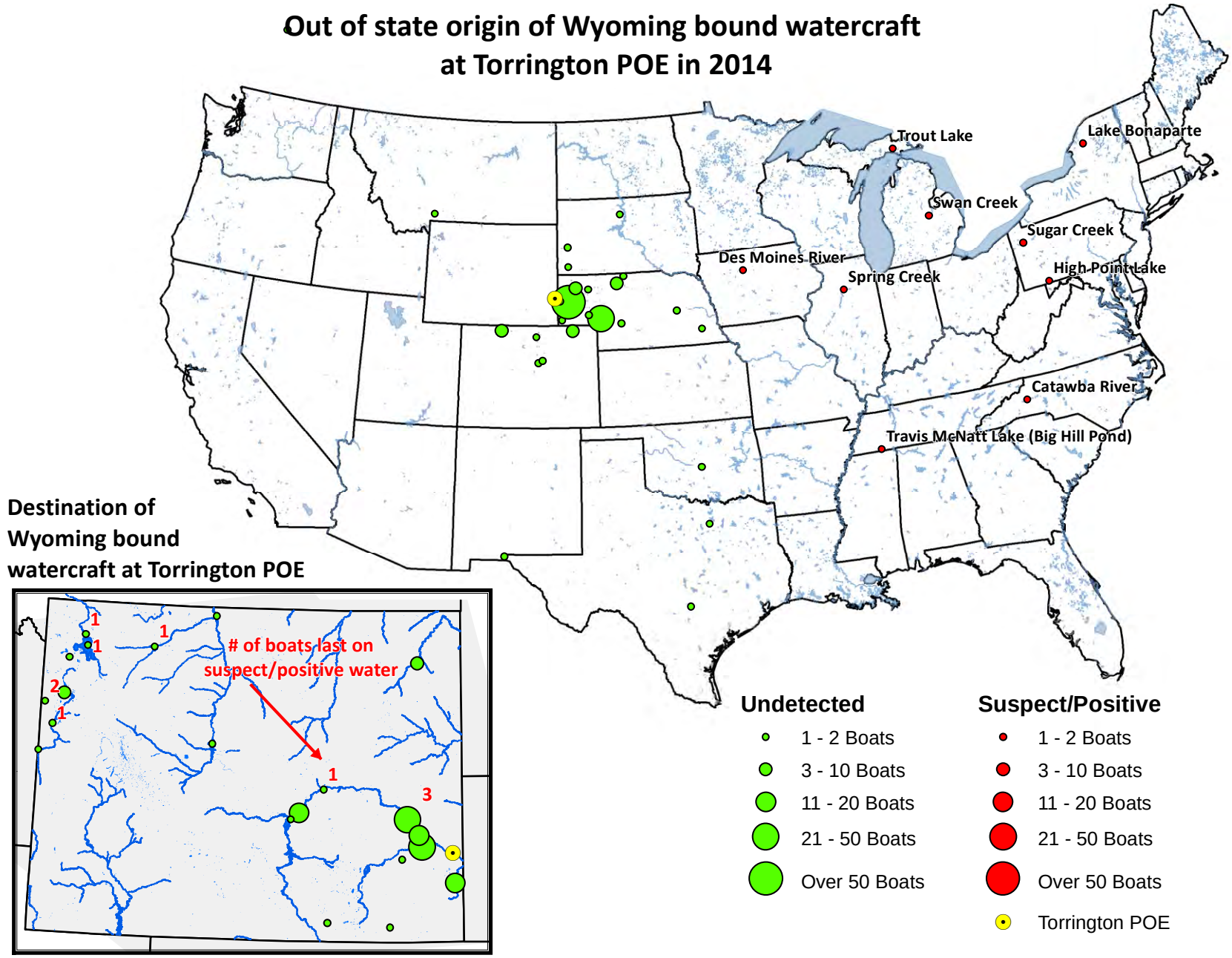


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Glendo Reservoir in 2014.

Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry (POE) from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 4,756 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 142 days. A total of 3,522 individual boaters were contacted at the Cheyenne I-25 POE during 2014.

In 2014, 316 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 103 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (97) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Lake Havasu, AZ; Beaver Lake, AR; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Oconee, GA; Lake Shelbyville, IL; El Dorado Reservoir, KS; Kentucky Lake, KY; Amite River, LA; Toledo Bend Lake, LA; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Lake Mead, NV; Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, OK; Belton Lake, TX; Clear Lake, TX; Lake Fork, TX; Lake Texoma, TX; Ray Roberts Reservoir, TX; Sam Rayburn Lake, TX; Lake Powell, UT). One watercraft from Lake Texoma, TX and headed to Seattle, WA came through the check station with intact Dreissenid mussels on the motor area, and required a full decontamination.

A total of 961 watercraft (20.2% of the total) 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 2,967 watercraft (62.4% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Cheyenne I-25 POE was 3,506 hours, for an average of 1.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred

from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27th through July 4th (Figure 1).

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 outboards (31.6%), followed by inboard/outboards (27.1%), personal watercraft (16.2%), inboards (7.8%), and jet boats (1.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much lower (8.3%) than of nonresident boaters (91.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 83.6% were inspected one time, while 16.4% 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 (12.6%) followed by Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (9.9%), Chatfield Reservoir, CO (8.6%), Boyd Lake, CO (8.0%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (5.9%), Cherry Creek Reservoir, CO (4.8%), Carter Lake, CO (3.3%), Pueblo Reservoir, CO (2.7%), and Guernsey Reservoir, WY (2.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 338 different waters in 37 states and Canada. Of those states, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah, Montana, and Texas received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, 73 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Texoma, TX; White River, AR; Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, OK; Lake Nottely, GA; Lake Pontchartrain, LA; Table Rock Lake, MO; and Lake Pleasant, AZ. Over 335 inspections (7.1% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and many of those (45.2%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 70.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (35.0%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Glendo Reservoir, WY. There was a smaller percentage (21.3%) that was planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (1.0%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Glen Lake, MI; Lake Superior, MI; Lake Ella, MN; Lake Vermilion, MN; Ottertail Lake, MN; Pelican Lake, MN; Rainey Lake, MN; White Bear Lake, MN; and Chippewa Lake, WI; and unspecified water bodies in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

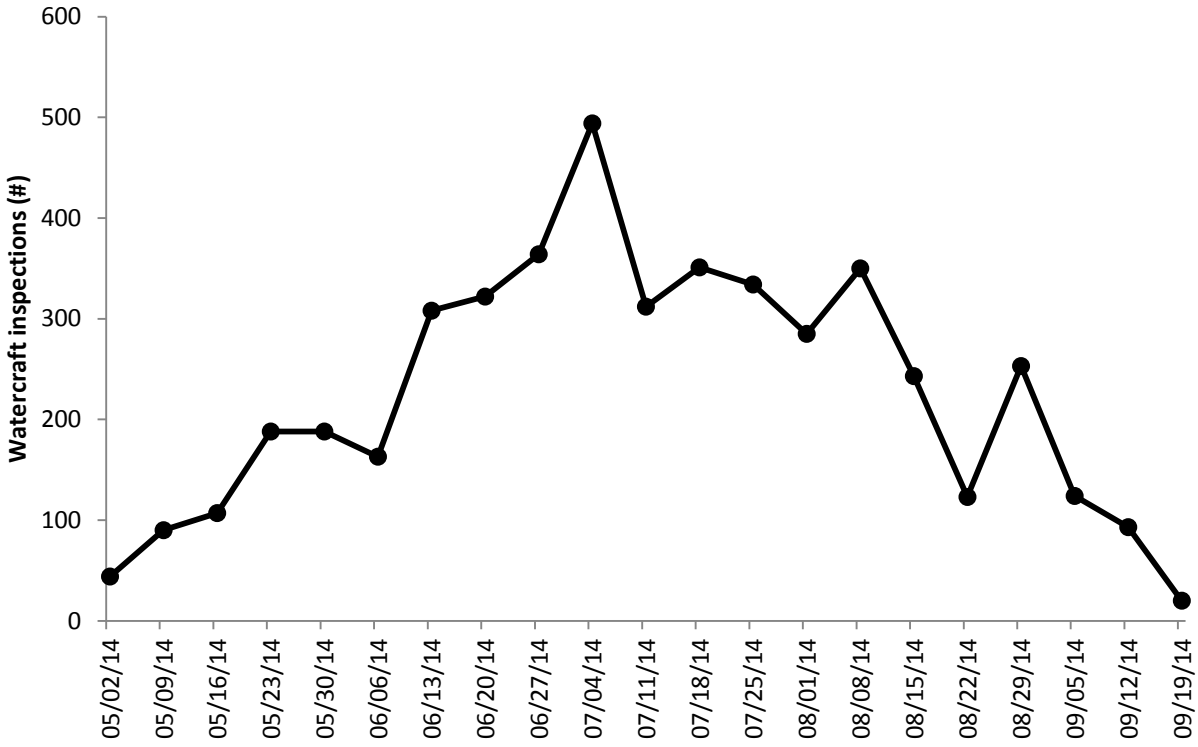


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Cheyenne I-25 Port of Entry during 2014.

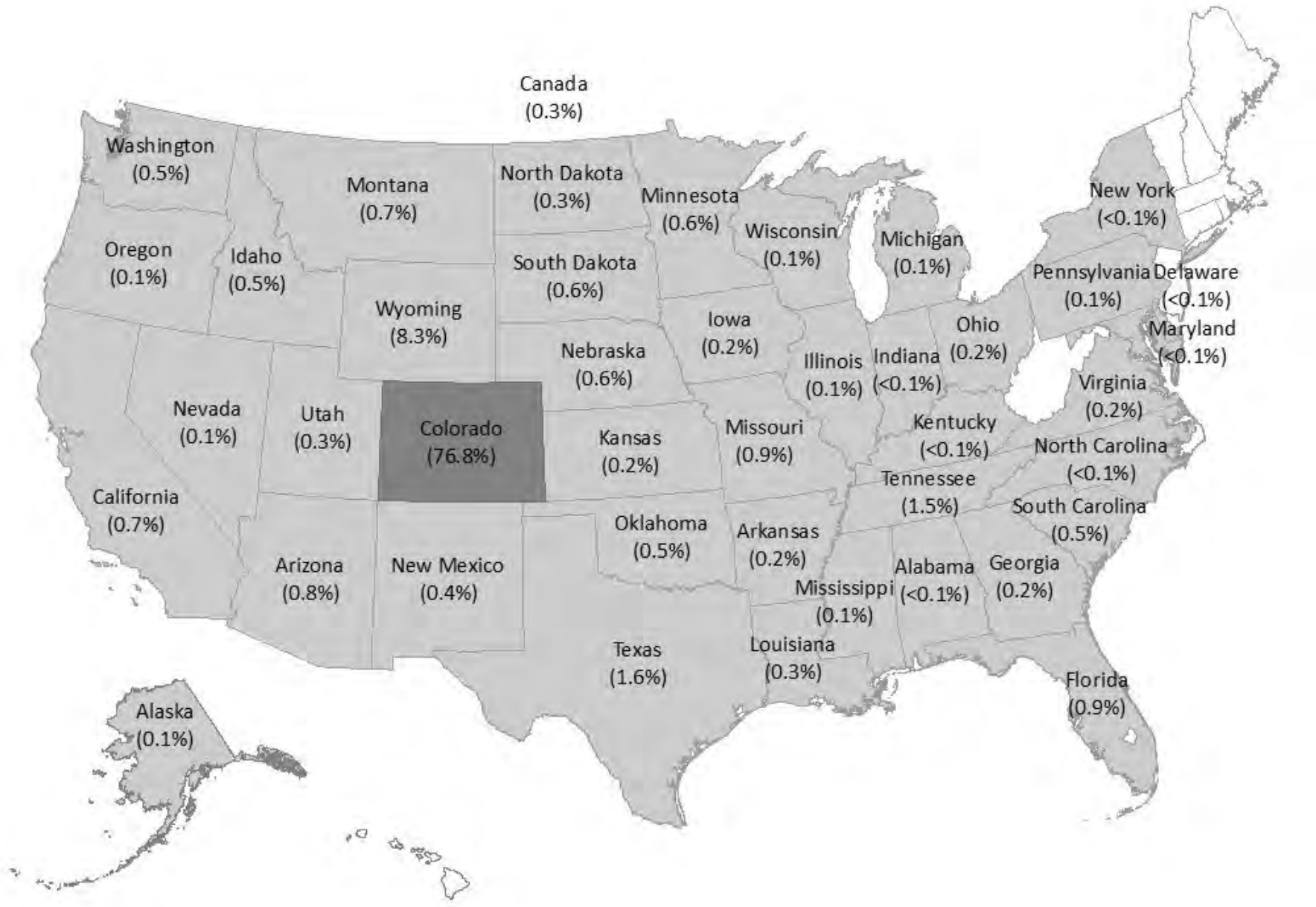


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Cheyenne I-25 POE during 2014.

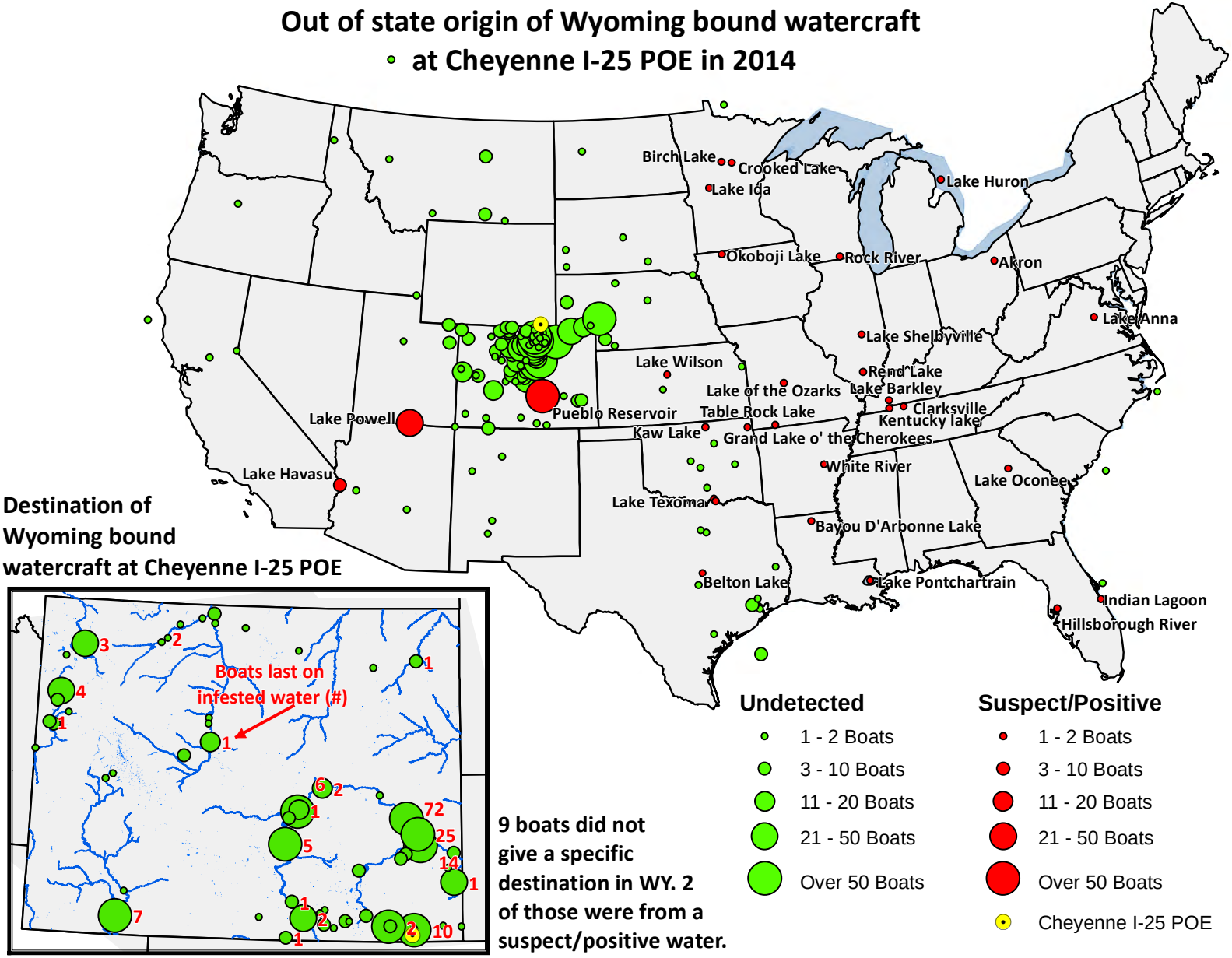


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Cheyenne I-25 POE in 2014.

Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Cheyenne I-80 port of entry (Cheyenne I-80 POE) from April 26th to September 14th. During that period, 1,998 watercraft inspections were conducted over 141 days. This included 1,198 standard inspections on private watercraft, and 800 inspections on new from the factory watercraft being commercially hauled. A total of 904 individual boaters were contacted at Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2014.

In 2014, 451 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 95 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (74), were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartments, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Tennessee River, AL; unspecified, AR; Lake Seminole, FL; unspecified, FL; Fox Lake, IL; Lake Lemon, IN; Lake Michigan, IN/MI/WI; Patoka, IN; Lake Coralville, IA; Little Wall Lake, IA; Mississippi River, IA; unspecified, IA; Milford Lake, KS; Kentucky Lake, KY; unspecified, KY; Alt Lake, MI; Lake St. Clair, MI; Portage Lake, MI; unspecified, MI; Big Lake, MN; Lake Minnesota, MN; Lake Minnetonka, MN; Lake of the Woods, MN; Many Points, MN; Nest Lake, MN; Turtle Lake, MN; Union Lake, MN; Grand Lake O' the Ozarks, MO; Pomme de Terre Lake, MO; Poplar Bluff raceway, MO; Table Rock Lake, MO; Truman Reservoir, MO; unspecified, MO; Lake Norman, NC; Skiatook Reservoir, OK; unspecified, ON/TN/TX; Normandy Reservoir, TN; Lake Champlain, VT; Smith Mountain Lake, VA; Lake Tainter, WI; unspecified, WI). Full decontaminations were performed on three vessels with confirmed dreissenid mussels attached. On May 18th, dead shells and fragments of dreissenid mussels were found around the gimble area on a vessel last on Lake Minnetonka, MN heading to Horsetooth Reservoir, CO. On July 6th, dead Zebra mussels were found on a large vessel which had been in dry dock for a year in Sturgeon Bay, WI. Many of the mussels were covered in a new layer of paint on the hull. The vessel was headed to San Francisco Bay, CA. On August 31st, approximately 50 dead Zebra mussels were found around the gimble area and trim tabs of a large Boston Whaler which had last been on the Mississippi River, IA two years ago. The vessel was headed to the Pacific Ocean along the Oregon coast.

A total of 35 watercraft (1.8% of the total) entered the check station with an intact seal. Of those, the greatest number were issued from Wyoming (18) and Colorado (10). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 790 watercraft (65.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection, however, many of these watercraft were not launching in Wyoming.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Cheyenne I-80 POE was 2270 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour (0.9 including commercial haulers with new from factory vessels). The busiest day of the week was Sunday. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM. The highest inspection activity occurred from August 15 to August 21 (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (71.9%), with lesser non-motorized use (28.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (43.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (13.9%), personal watercraft (6.8%), inboard (5.5%) and Jet-boat (2.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was less (34.3%) than by nonresident boaters (65.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (14.1%) and Nebraska (9.3%, Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.8% were inspected one-time, while 11.2% 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 Lake McConaughy, NE followed by Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY; Lake Minatare, NE; the Atlantic Ocean; Granite Reservoir, WY; Oliver Reservoir, NE; Grayrocks Reservoir, WY and Glendo Reservoir, WY. Boaters indicated they had been to 309 different waters in 40 states and Canada, of those states Nebraska, Wyoming, Iowa, Michigan and Colorado received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, 195 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, with the greatest use from unspecified waters in Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Tennessee, Wisconsin; Lake Michigan, MI/WI/IN; Nursery Lake, NJ and the Mississippi River, IA/IL. Over 399 inspections (33.3% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (51.9 %) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 74.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be, the majority (55.3%) indicated that were planning to launch next out of state. There was a smaller percentage (5.1%) that indicated they were planning to boat next at Granite Reservoir, WY. A small percentage of boaters (0.01%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Mead NV and Lake Powell, UT.

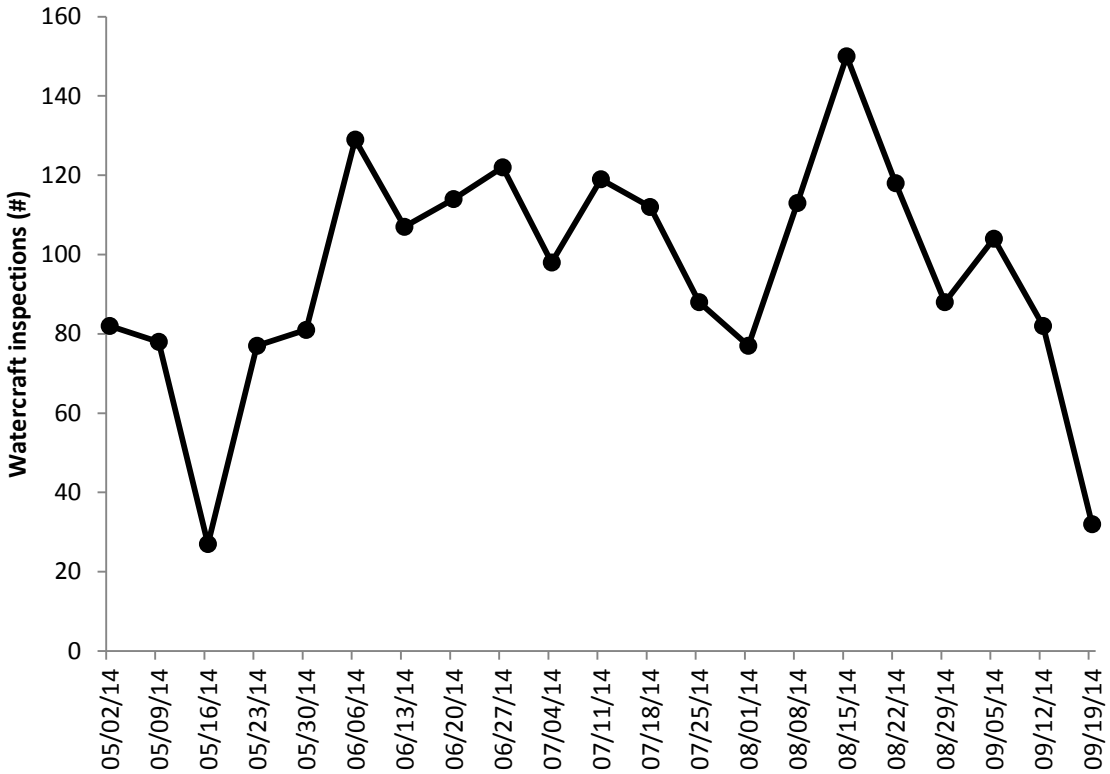


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2014.

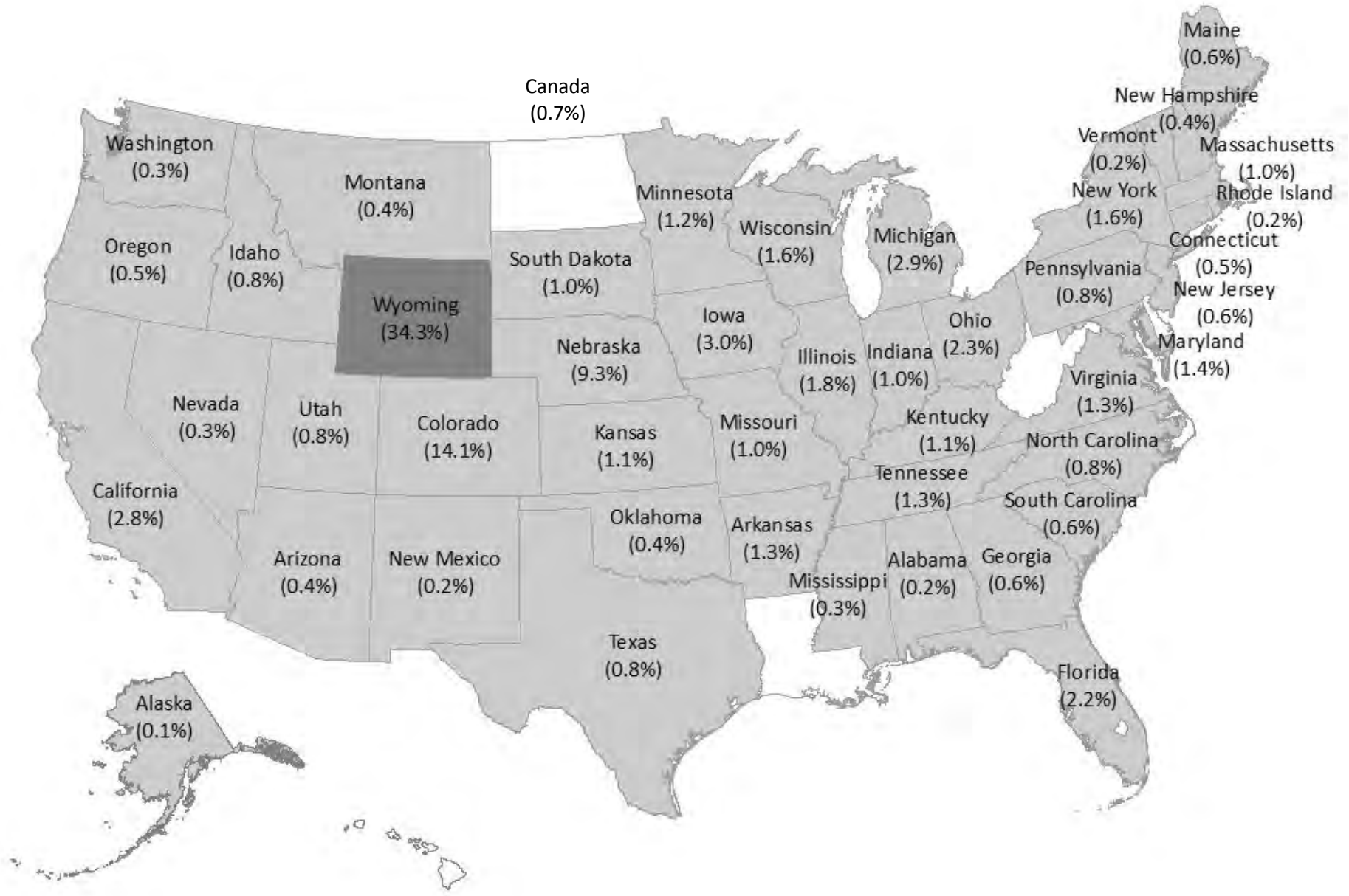


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2014.

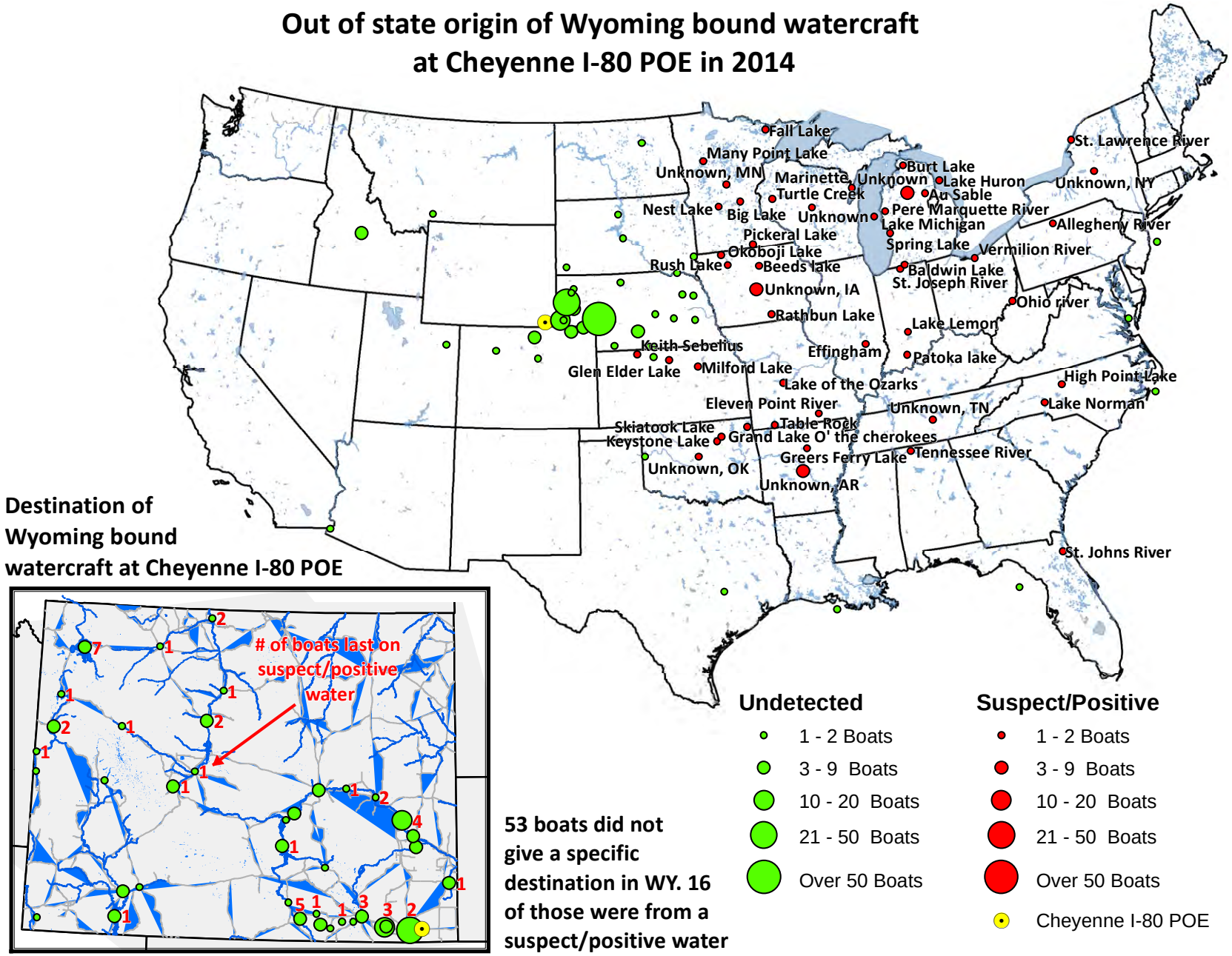


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Cheyenne I-80 POE in 2014.

Laramie Highway 287 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Laramie Highway 287 Port of Entry (POE) from April 26th through September 19th. During that period 1,607 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 141 days. A total of 1210 individual boaters were contacted at Laramie POE during 2014.

In 2014, 53 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 13 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (7) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels (Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah) or in an infested water (Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Keystone, OK; Real Foot Lake, TN; Lake Powell, UT).

A total of 222 watercraft (13.8% of the total) entered the check station with an intact seal. Of those, the greatest number were issued from Colorado (198) and Wyoming (16). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 1023 watercraft (63.7% 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 2,410 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00 am to 12:00 pm. The busiest day of the week was Friday. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 4th through July 10th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (50.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (49.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (33.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (10.1%), personal watercraft (3.9%), jet (1.7%), and inboard (1.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by non-resident boaters was greater (87.7%) than by resident boaters (12.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Texas (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 80.6% were inspected one-time, while 19.4% 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 North Platte River, WY (9.6%) followed by Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (8.9%); Boyd Lake, CO (4.3%); Carter Lake, CO (3.2%); Poudre River, CO (2.8%); Chatfield Reservoir, CO (2.6%); Glendo Reservoir, WY (2.4%); Seminoe Reservoir, WY (2.3%); and Lake John, CO (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 280 different waters in 28 states and Canada, of those states Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Nebraska and Idaho received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, 29 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Mohave, AZ; Lake Fort Smith, AR; White River, AR; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Heartwood, GA; Lake Lanier, GA; Sinclair Lake, GA; Clinton Reservoir, KA; Range Lee Lake, ME; Ausable Lake, MI; Curtis Lake, MI; Lake Victoria, MI; Lida Lake, MN; Niangua River, MO; Springfield Lake, MO; Boomer Lake, OK; Lake Keystone, OK; Shituga River, SC; Caramlyn River, TN; Real Foot Lake, TN; Lavon Lake, TX; Lake Powell, UT. Over 65 inspections (4.0% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (47.7 %) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 69.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be, the majority (15.6%) indicated they were planning to boat next on the North Platte River, WY. There was a larger percentage (40.1%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (<1%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell and unspecified waters in Florida and Minnesota.

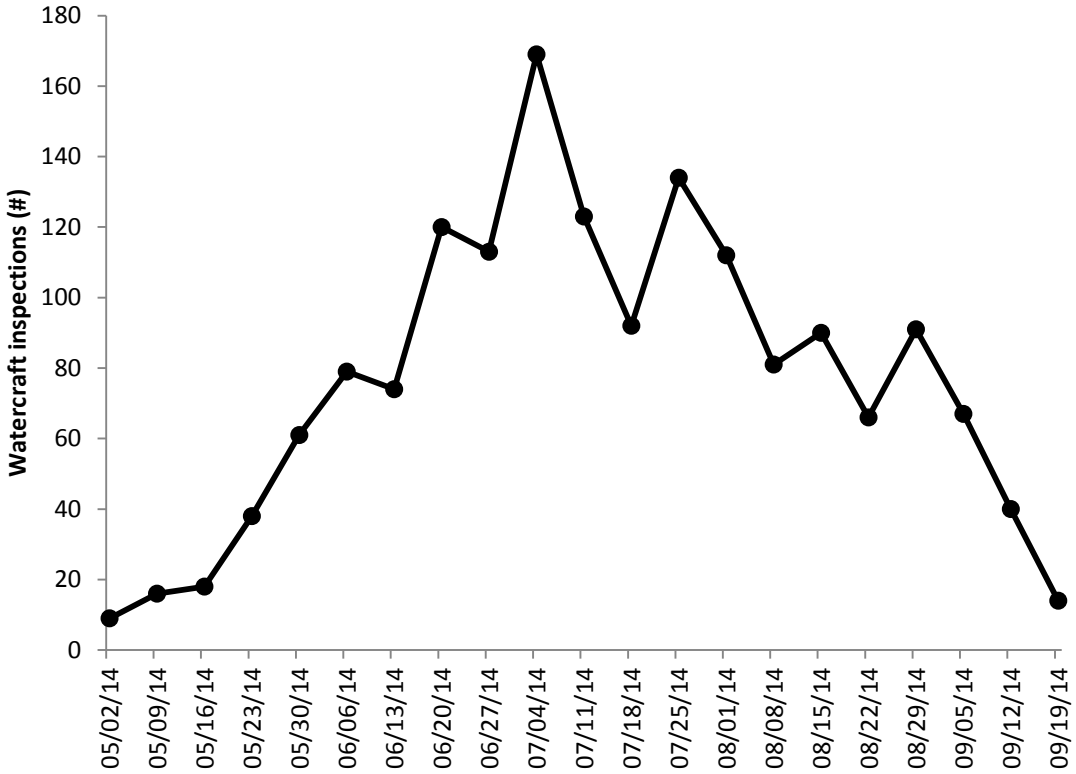


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Laramie Highway 287 POE during 2014.

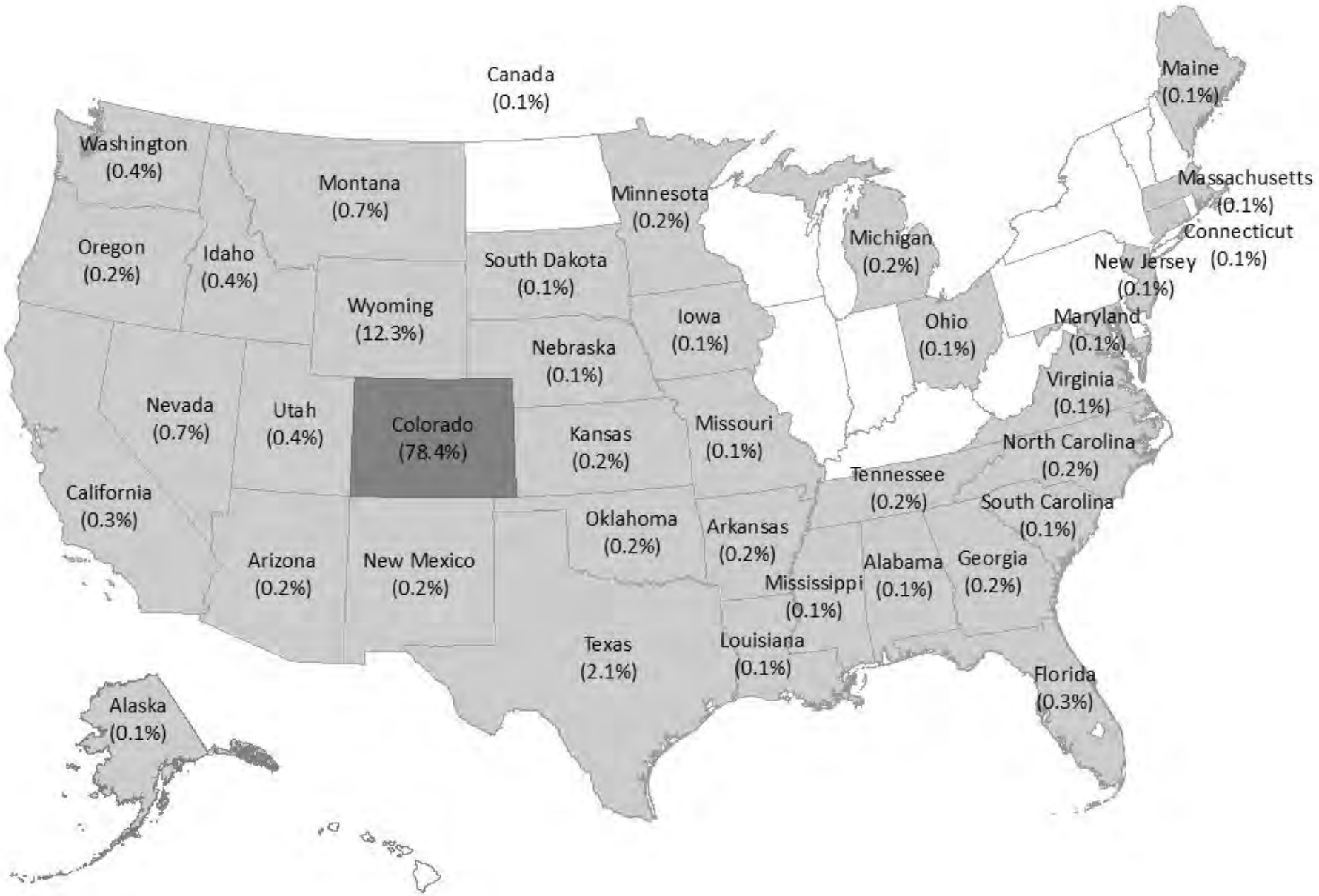


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Laramie Highway 287 POE during 2014.

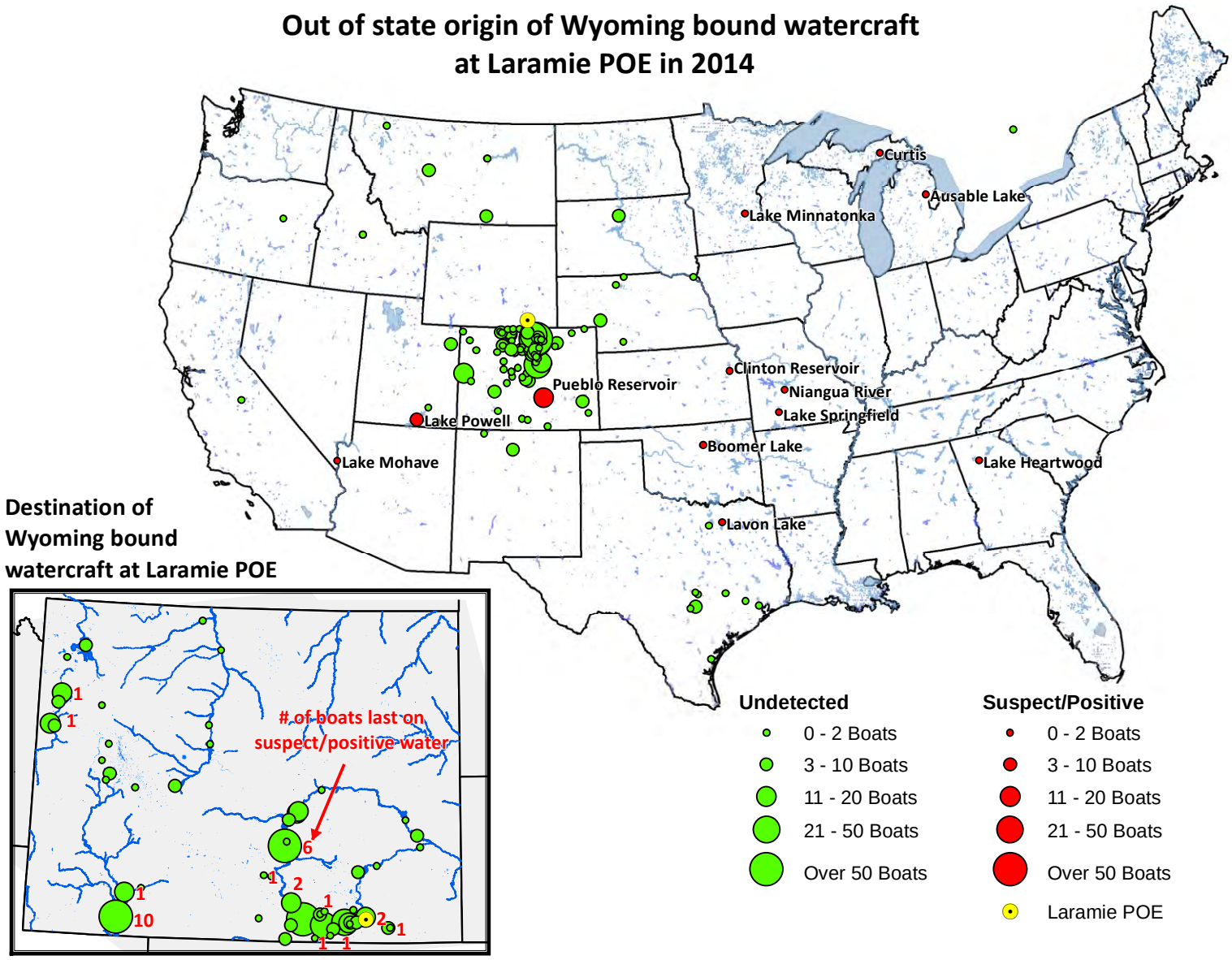


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Laramie Highway 287 POE in 2014.

Crystal Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Crystal Reservoir from June 20th through June 21st. During that period, nine watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. This included nine standard inspections and no high risk inspections. A total of nine individual boaters were contacted at Crystal Reservoir during 2014.

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. One watercraft (11.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Crystal Reservoir was 20 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm and 3:00pm.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (66.7%), with lesser motorized use (33.3%). Motorized watercraft were outboard motors (100.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly less (44.4%) than by nonresident boaters (55.6%). The nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado. Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 100% were inspected one time.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Baker Lake, CO (33.3%) followed by Crystal Reservoir, WY (22.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to five different waters in two states (Wyoming and Colorado). Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 55.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Crystal Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July of 2014. 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 Crystal Reservoir.

Granite Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Granite Reservoir from May 5th through September 13th. During that period, 469 watercraft inspections were conducted over 41 days. This included 422 standard inspections and 47 exit inspections. A total of 330 individual boaters were contacted at Granite Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, three high risk inspections were conducted on watercraft that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (including Hudson River, NY; and Wisconsin River, WI). No decontaminations were necessary.

A total of 58 watercraft (12.4% of the total) entered the check station with an intact seal or valid receipt. The majority of seals were from Wyoming (38) and Colorado (9). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 39 watercraft (8.3% 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 401 hours, for an average of 1.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 19th through July 25th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (7.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (44.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (22.3%), personal watercraft (22.3%), inboard (2.1%) and jet boat (0.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (83.0%) than by nonresident boaters (17.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 69.4% were inspected one-time, while 30.6% 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 Granite Reservoir, WY (56.7%) followed by Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (5.8%); Glendo Reservoir, WY (4.1%); Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (2.9%); Crystal Reservoir, WY (2.4%); and Guernsey Reservoir, WY (2.2%); Rob Roy Reservoir, WY (2.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 55 different waters in 12 states, of those states Colorado, Nebraska and Utah received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, seven are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Rock River, IL, Hudson River, NY; Wisconsin River, WI; and unspecified waters in Minnesota and Virginia. Seven inspections (1.7% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels. Three of those (37.45 %) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 12.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Grante Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and September of 2014. 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.

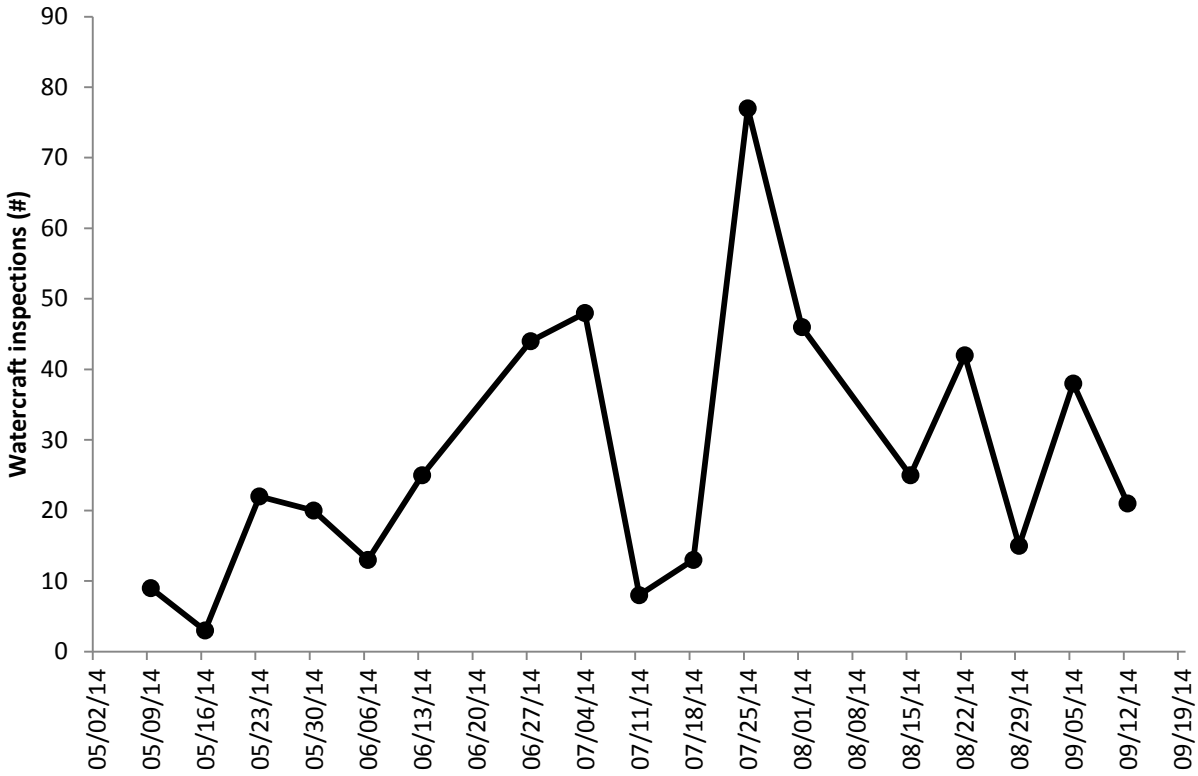


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Granite Reservoir during 2014.

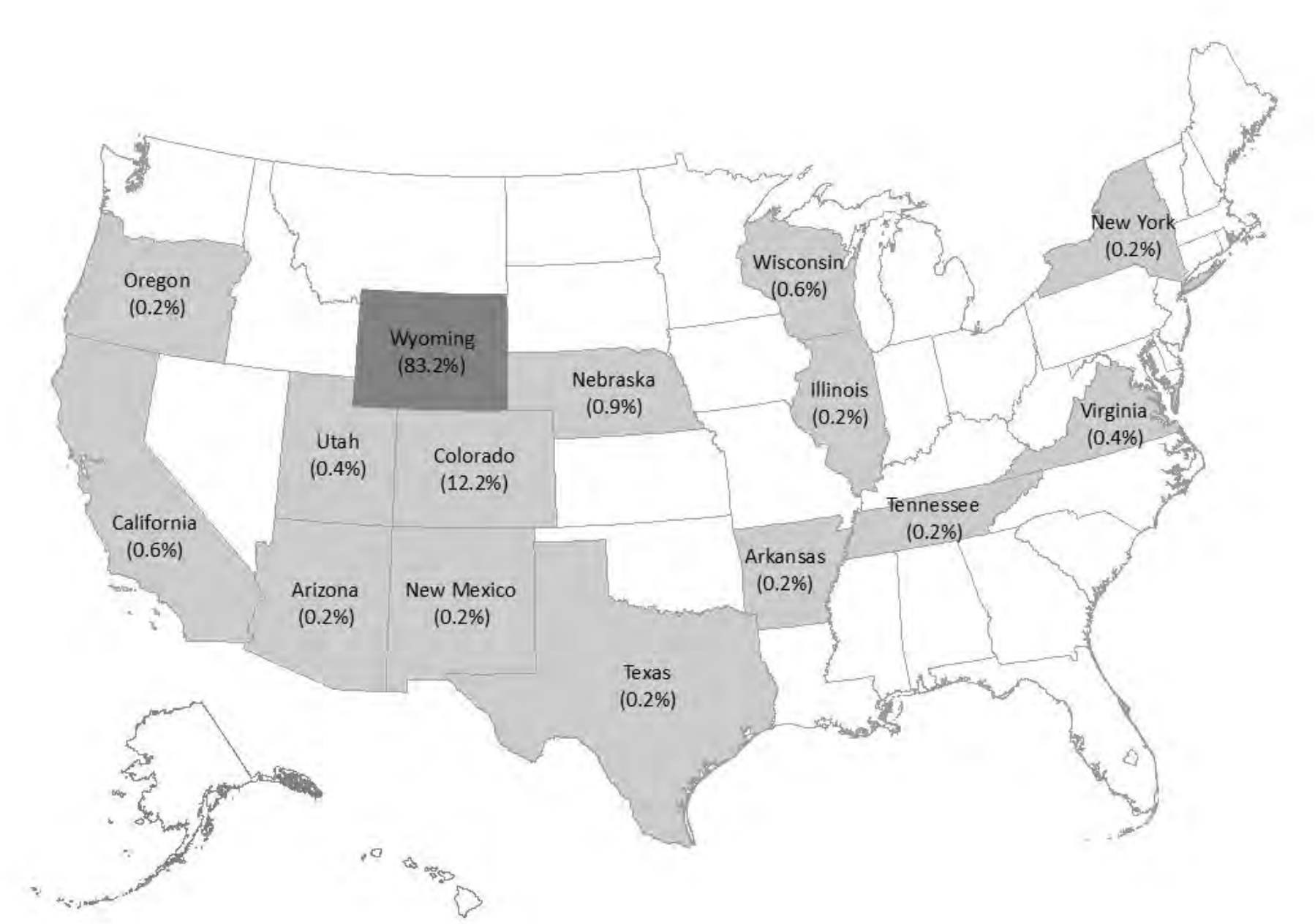


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Granite Reservoir during 2014.

Guernsey Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Guernsey Reservoir from May 23rd through August 15th. During that period, 50 watercraft inspections were conducted over five days. This included 47 standard inspections and three exit inspections. No high risk inspections were conducted. A total of 45 individual boaters were contacted at Guernsey Reservoir during 2014.

A total of 13 watercraft (26% of the total) entered the check station with an intact seal. Of those, the greatest number were issued from Wyoming (6) and Colorado (5). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of ten watercraft (20% 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 42 hours, for an average of 1.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 2:00pm to 4:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred during the week of June 21st through June 27th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.0%), with lesser non-motorized use (8.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (46.0%), followed by personal watercraft (32.0%), inboard (8.0%), and outboard (6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (68.1%) than by nonresident boaters (31.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 97.7% were inspected one time, while 2.3% 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 Guernsey Reservoir, WY (53.2%) followed by Boyd Lake, CO (6.4%) and Glendo Reservoir, WY (6.4%). Boaters indicated they had been to 15 different waters in three states, of those states Wyoming and Colorado received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, (Lake Powell, UT). One inspection (2.0%) was conducted on a watercraft that was last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and that watercraft had not been at that water within the last month, and was sealed upon entering the state. Overall, 17.0% of watercraft inspected 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 2014. 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.

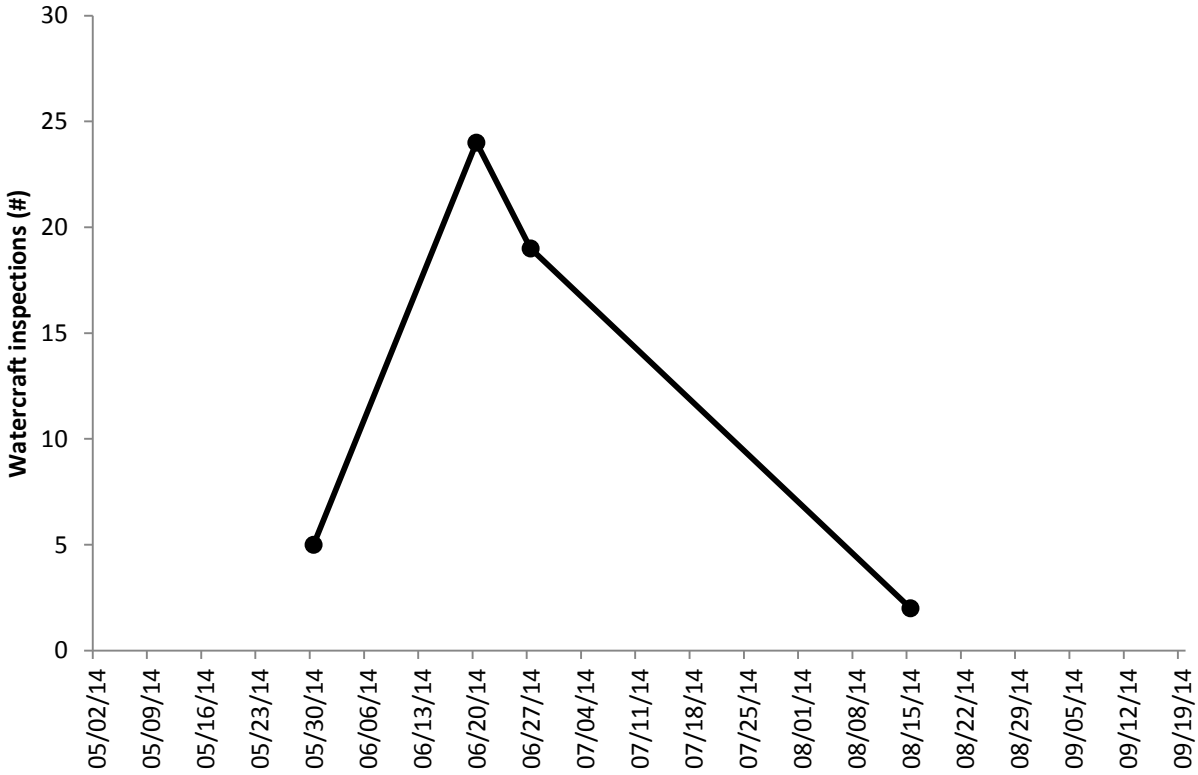


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Guernsey Reservoir during 2014.

Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Guernsey Reservoir during 2014.

Grayrocks Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Grayrocks Reservoir from May 2nd through August 24th. During that period, 584 watercraft inspections were conducted over 21 days. This included 572 standard inspections and 12 exit inspections. A total of 445 individual boaters were contacted at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, two high risk inspections were conducted, and neither inspection resulted in decontamination. High risk inspections were conducted on watercraft last used on Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, OK and Lake Powell, UT.

A total of 102 watercraft (17.5% of the total) 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 13 watercraft (2.2% 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 317 hours, for an average of 1.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 21st through June 27nd (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (99.0%), with lesser non-motorized use (1.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (74.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (16.1%), personal watercraft (5.1%), jet (2.4%), and inboard (1.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much higher (74.1%) than of nonresident boaters (25.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Nebraska (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 79.7% were inspected one-time, while 20.3% 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 Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (68.1%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (7.4%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (4.8%),

Granite Reservoir, WY (1.2%), Guernsey Reservoir, WY (1.2%), Seminoe Reservoir, WY (1.1%), and Wheatland Reservoir #1, WY (0.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 44 different waters in 11 states. Of those states Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, five are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Shelbyville, IL; Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, OK; Lake Powell, UT; and unidentified lakes in Iowa and Minnesota. Five inspections (0.9% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and none of those had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 10.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Grayrocks Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2014. 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.

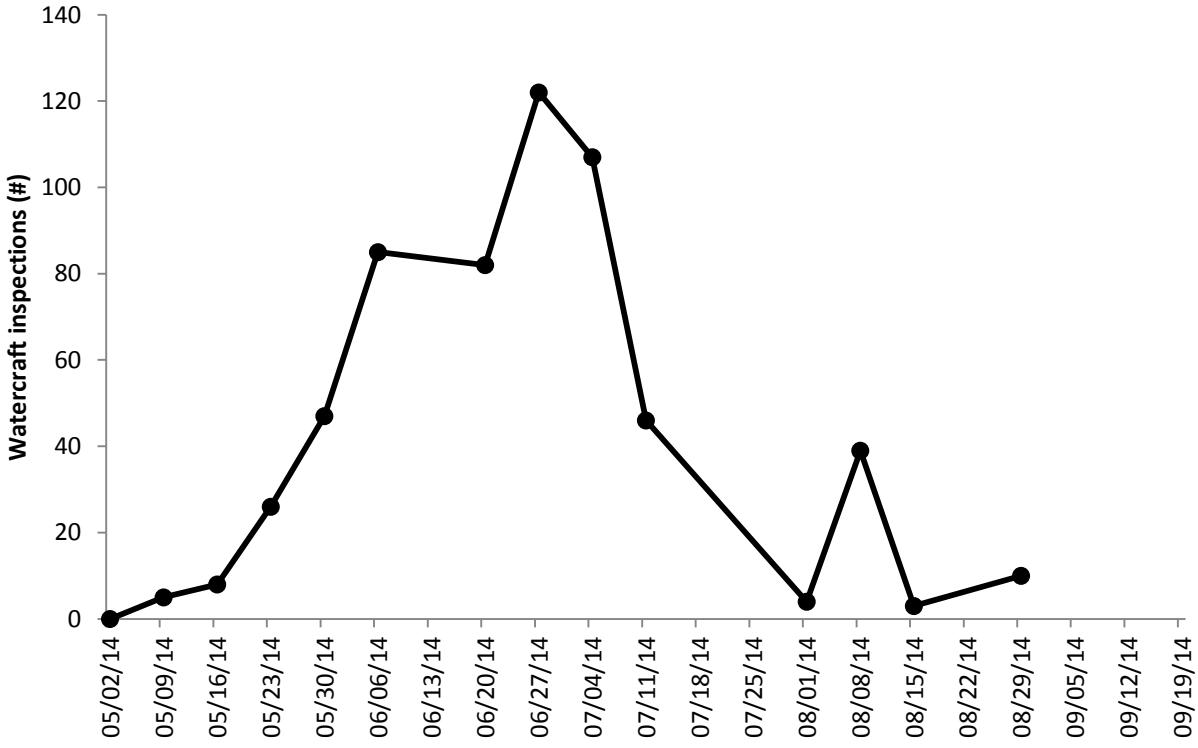


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2014.

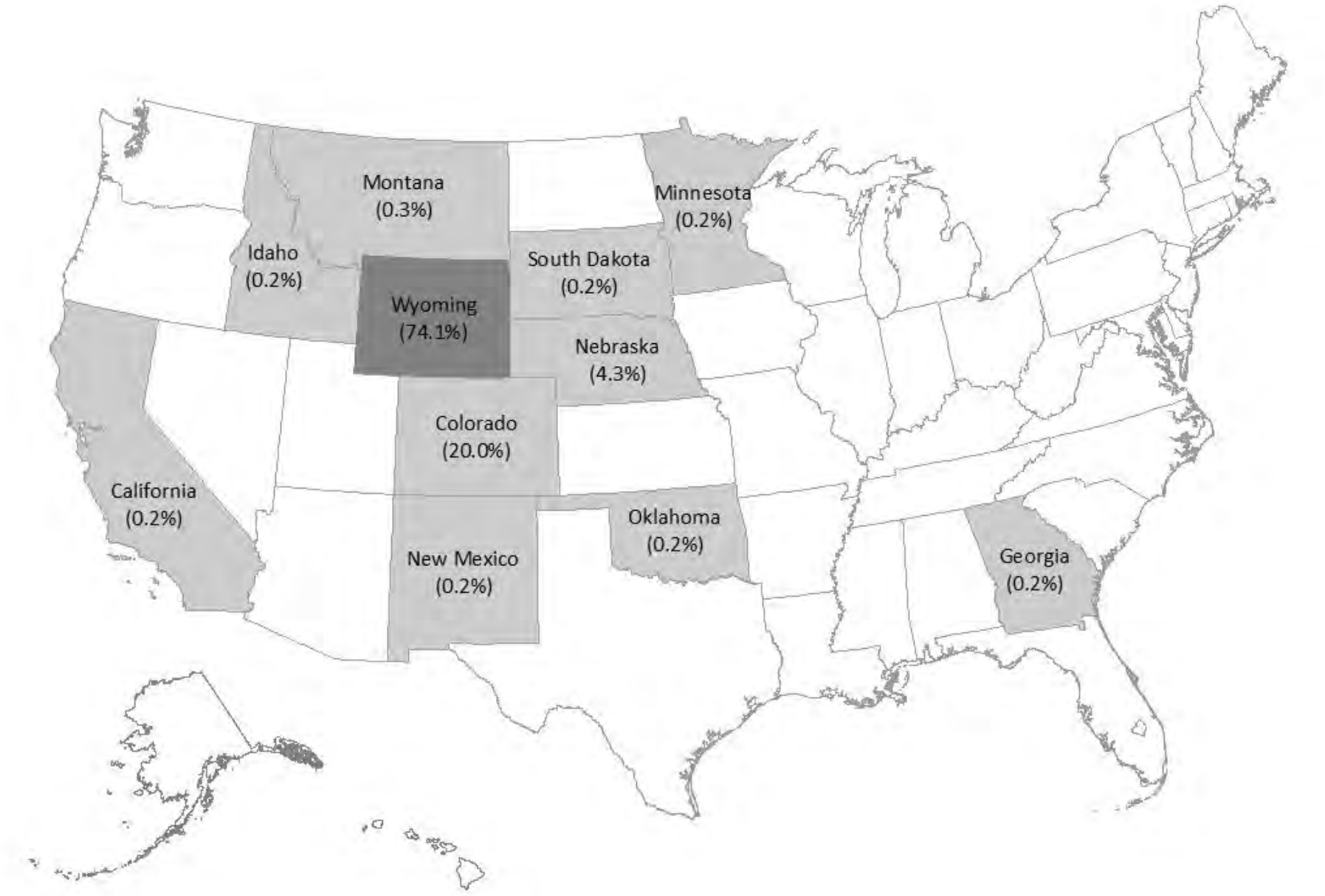


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2014.

Lake Hattie Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake Hattie from June 7th through August 10th. During that period, 22 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over six days, and none required a high risk inspection. A total of 21 individual boaters were contacted at Lake Hattie during 2014.

A total of two watercraft (9.1% of the total) entered the check station with an intact seal. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. Every watercraft had a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake Hattie was 39 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from August 9th through August 15th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (77.3%), with lesser non-motorized use (22.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboards (59.1%), followed by inboard/outboards (18.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much higher (86.4%) than of nonresident boaters (13.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

All registered watercraft through the inspection station were inspected one time only, and none were repeat boaters. When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Lake Hattie, WY (45.0%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (15.0%), Granite Reservoir, WY (10.0%), and Lake Estes, CO (10.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to eight different waters in Wyoming and Colorado.

None of the last waters visited are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 10.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake Hattie was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July of 2014. 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.

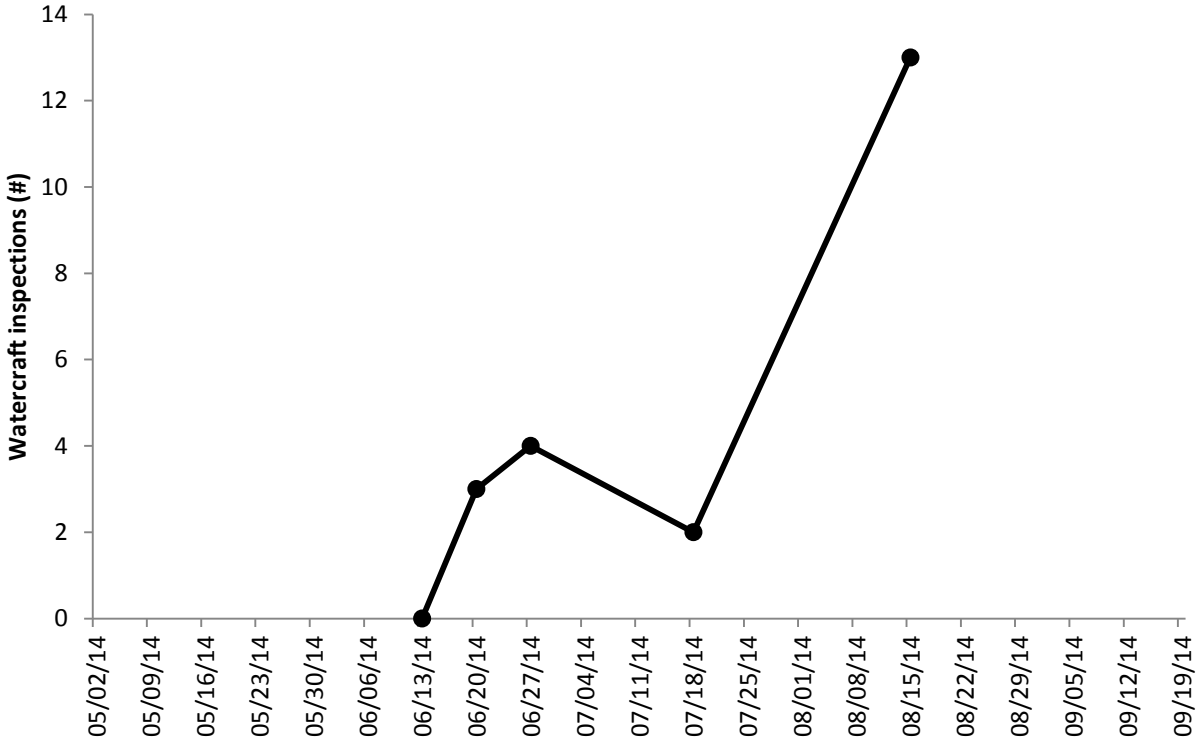


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Lake Hattie during 2014.

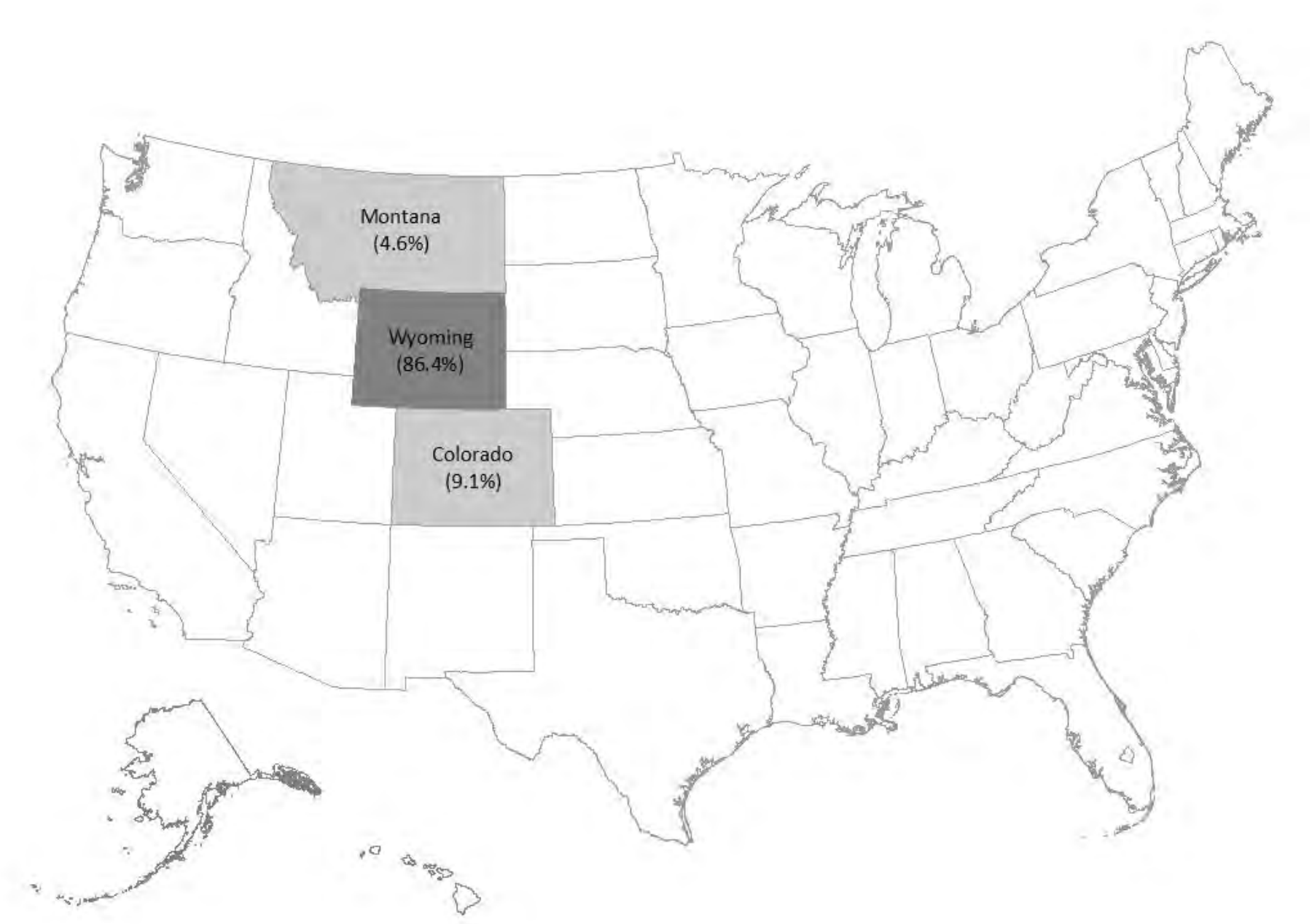


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Lake Hattie during 2014.

Hog Park Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Hog Park Reservoir from August 22nd through August 24th. During that period, four watercraft inspections were conducted over three days. This included three standard inspections and one exit inspection. A total of three individual boaters were contacted at Hog Park Reservoir during 2014.

No watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal. One watercraft (25.0%) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Hog Park Reservoir was 30 hours, for an average of 0.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm.

All watercraft at the inspection station were motorized with outboard motors. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was greater (75.0%) than resident boaters (25.0%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, two boats were inspected one time, while one was a repeat boater who had been through the inspection station more than one time.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, boaters had been to Steamboat Lake, Colorado; Saratoga Lake, WY; and Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY. Boaters indicated they had been to three different waters in two states (Colorado and Wyoming). Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 25.0% (1) of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Hog Park Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July of 2014. 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 Hog Park Reservoir.

Hawk Springs Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Hawk Springs Reservoir from May 1st through September 1st. During that period, 160 watercraft inspections were conducted over 16 days. This included 158 standard inspections and 2 exit inspections. A total of 131 individual boaters were contacted at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, one high risk inspection was conducted and did not result in decontamination. The high risk inspection was conducted on a watercraft last used on Pueblo Reservoir, CO.

A total of 20 watercraft (12.5% of the total) 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 eight 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 Hawk Springs Reservoir was 160 hours, for an average of 1.0 inspection per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 5th through July 11th (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 outboards (49.4%), followed by personal watercraft (25.0%), inboard/outboards (20.6%), and inboards (1.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much higher (92.5%) than of nonresident boaters (7.5%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.3% were inspected one-time, while 11.7% 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 Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (59.1%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (8.4%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (5.2%), Granite Reservoir, WY (4.5%), Crystal Reservoir, WY (3.9%), Guernsey Reservoir, WY (3.9%), and Seminoe Reservoir, WY (2.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 22 different waters in four states. Of those states Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels: Pueblo Reservoir, CO. One inspection (0.6% 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, 7.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

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 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Hawk Springs Reservoir.

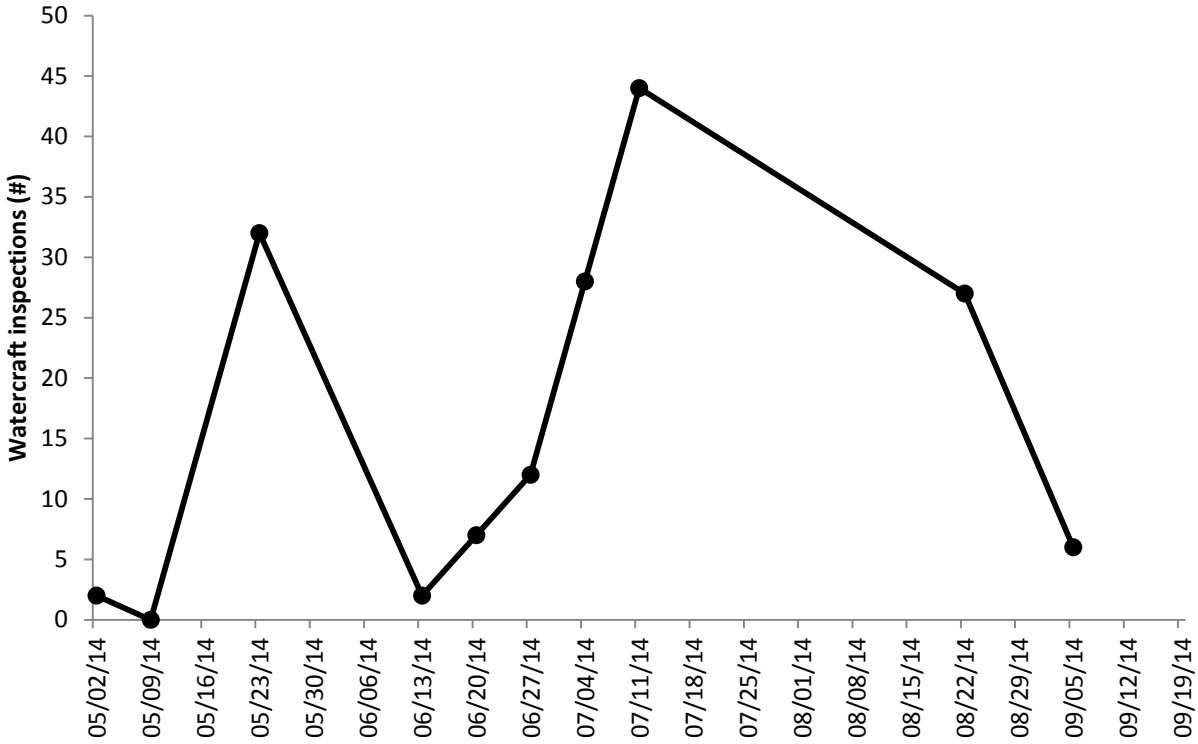


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2014.

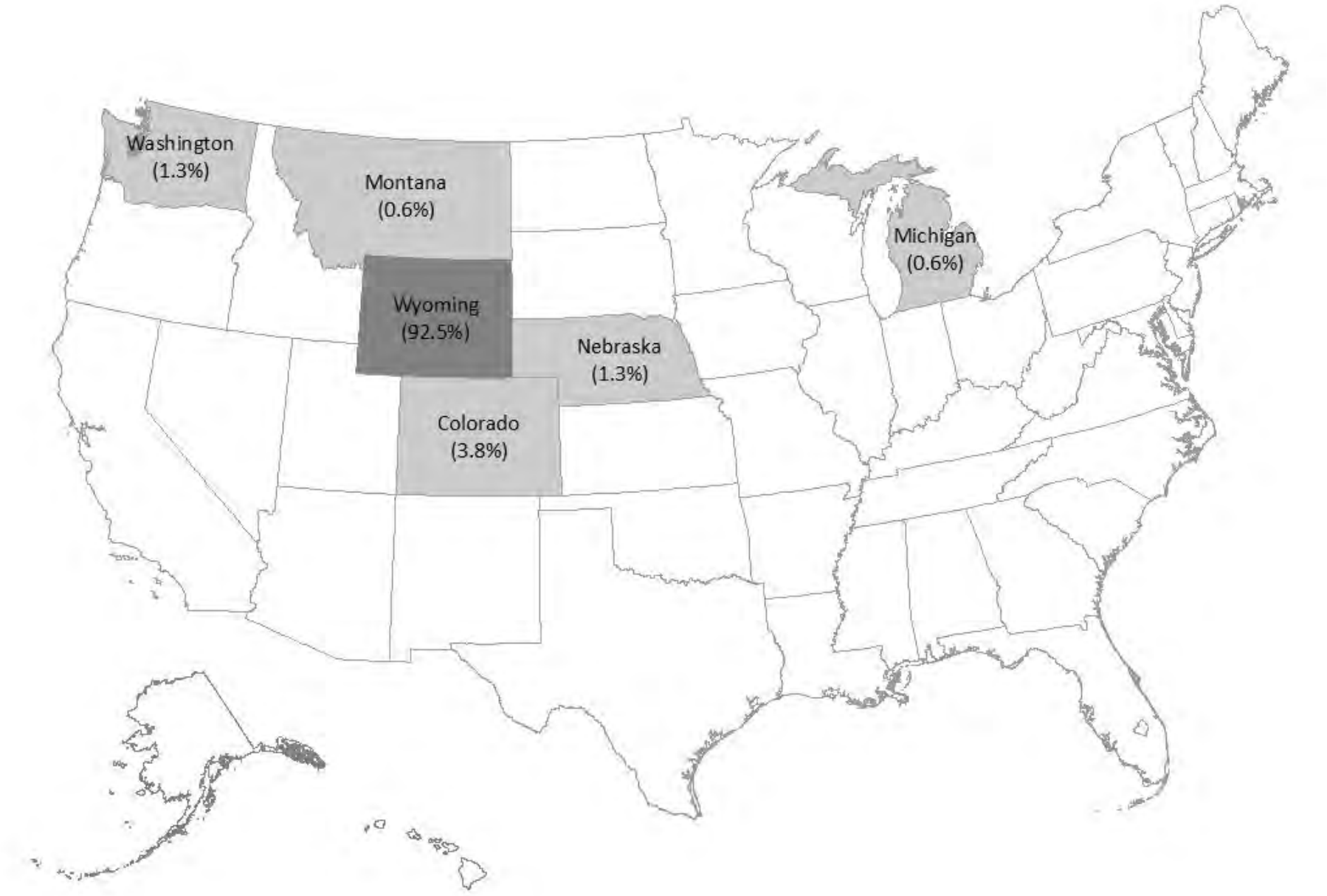
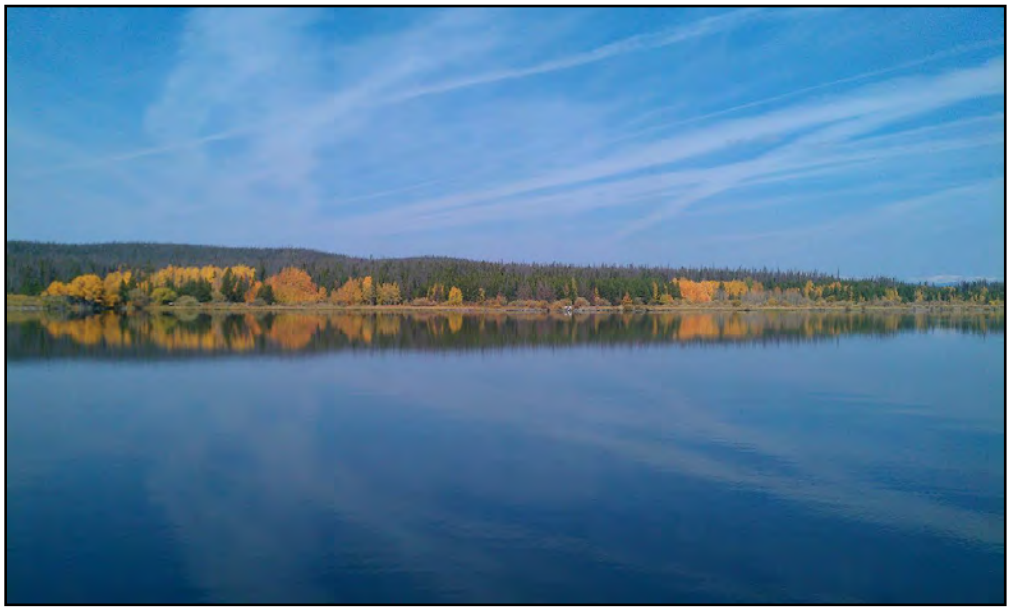


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Hawk Springs Reservoir during 2014.

Lake Owen Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake Owen on June 20th. During that period, one standard watercraft inspections was conducted, and it did not require a high risk inspection.

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 Lake Owen was 8 hours, for an average of 0.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 3:00pm to 4:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 20th.

The watercraft at the inspection station was an outboard and registered in Wyoming. It had last been used in Lake Owen, WY.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake Owen was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. 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.

Rob Roy Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Rob Roy Reservoir from June 20th through September 1st. During that period, 101 watercraft inspections were conducted over 18 days. This included 99 standard inspections and two exit inspections. A total of 85 individual boaters were contacted at Rob Roy Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, three high risk inspections were conducted and none resulted in decontamination. High risk inspections were conducted on watercraft last used on Lake Claiborne, LA and Lake Powell, UT.

A total of 12 watercraft (11.9% of the total) 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 18 watercraft (17.8% 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 170 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from August 2nd through August 8th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (77.2%), with lesser non-motorized use (22.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboards (63.4%), followed by inboard/outboards (9.9%), personal watercraft (2.0%), and jet (2.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was higher (68.0%) than of nonresident boaters (32.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 91.7% 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 Rob Roy Reservoir, WY (28.6%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (6.6%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (5.5%), Granite Reservoir, WY (5.5%), Lake Owen, WY (4.4%), Lake Powell, UT (3.3%), Crystal Reservoir, WY (3.3%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (3.3%), and Lake Hattie, WY (3.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 37 different waters in six states. Of those states Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Claiborne, LA and Lake Powell, UT. Four inspections (4.0% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and one of those had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 24.1% 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 July of 2014. 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.

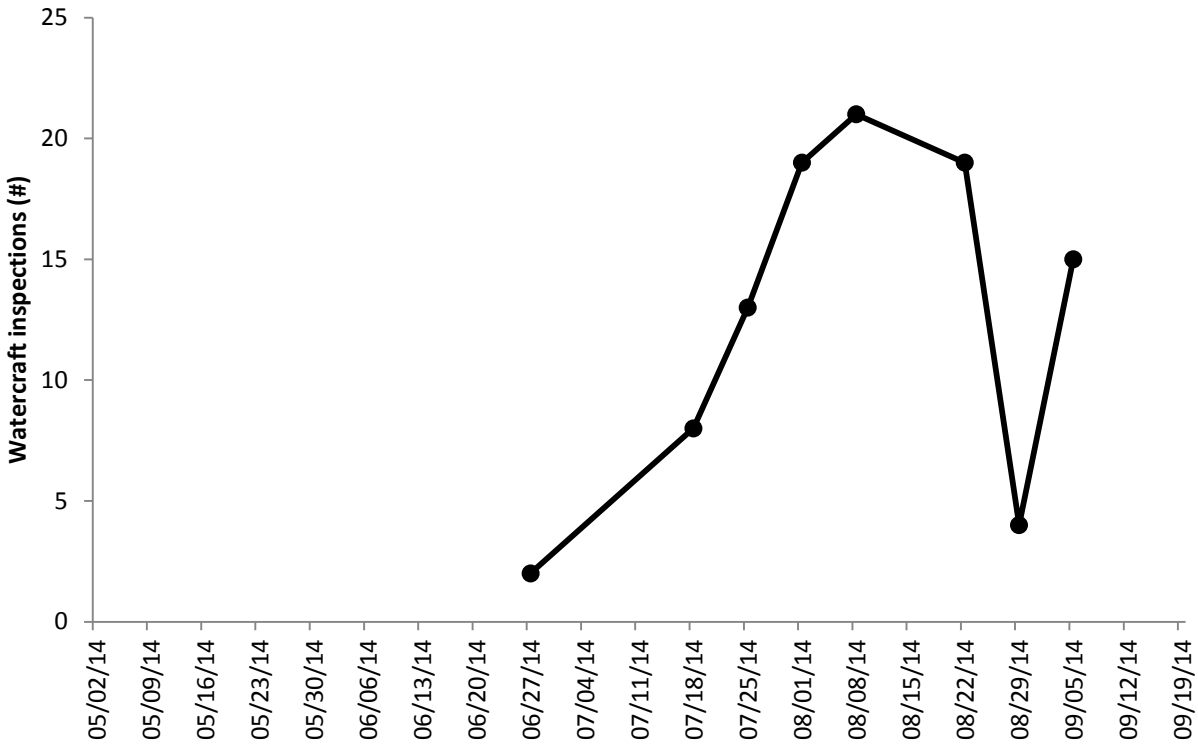


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Rob Roy Reservoir during 2014.

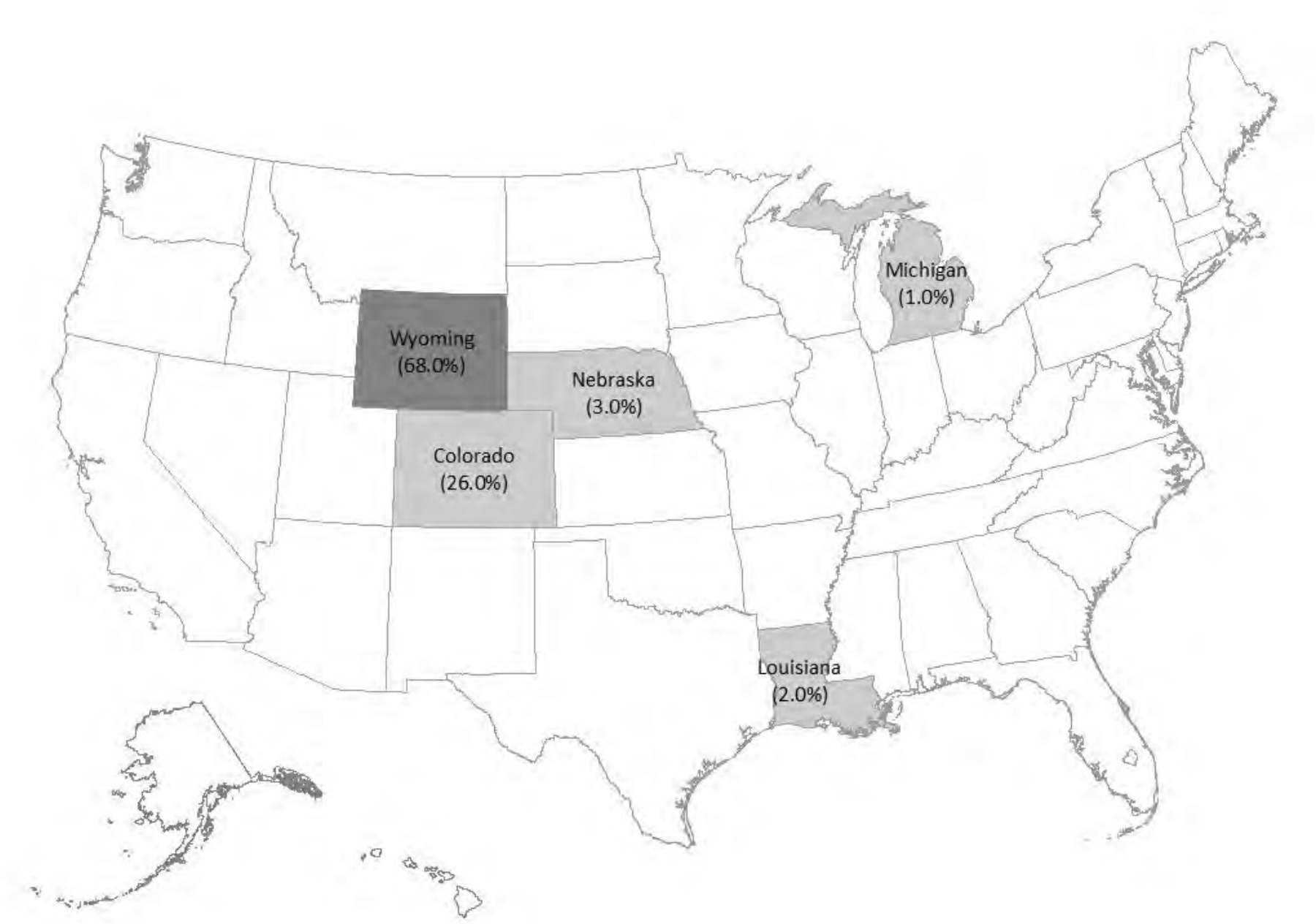


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Rob Roy Reservoir during 2014.

Seminoe Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Seminoe Reservoir from May 23rd through September 1st of 2014. During that period, 140 inspections were conducted over 14 days. This included 139 standard inspections and one exit inspections. No high risk inspections were conducted. A total of 125 individual boaters were contacted at Seminoe Reservoir during 2014.

A total of 23 watercraft (16.4% of the total) entered the check station with an intact seal. The majority of seals were from Wyoming (12) and Colorado (7). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 22 watercraft (15.7%) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Seminoe Reservoir was 152 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 inspection activity occurred from July 12th through July 18th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (7.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (47.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (33.6%), personal watercraft (6.4%), jet (2.9%) and inboard (2.1%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (77.1%) than by nonresident boaters (22.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 92.4% were inspected one-time, while 7.6% 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 Seminoe Reservoir, WY (64.4%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.7%); Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (3.0%); Chatfield reservoir, CO (2.2%), Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (2.2%) and Saratoga Lake, WY (2.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 31 different waters in 6 states, of those states Wyoming, Colorado and Utah received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO and Coralville Reservoir, IA. Two inspections (1.4% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and none of those had been at that water within the last month. Both of those watercraft had valid seals showing an inspection upon entering the state. Overall, 17.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Seminoe Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and September of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Seminoe Reservoir.

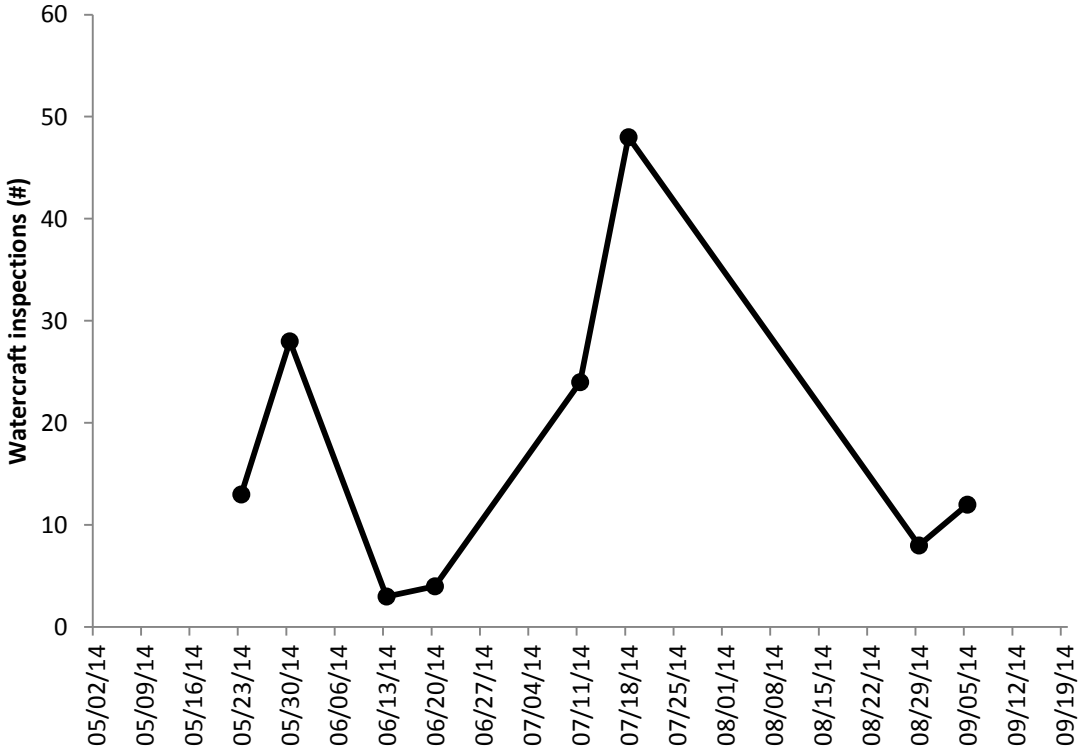


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Seminoe Reservoir during 2014.

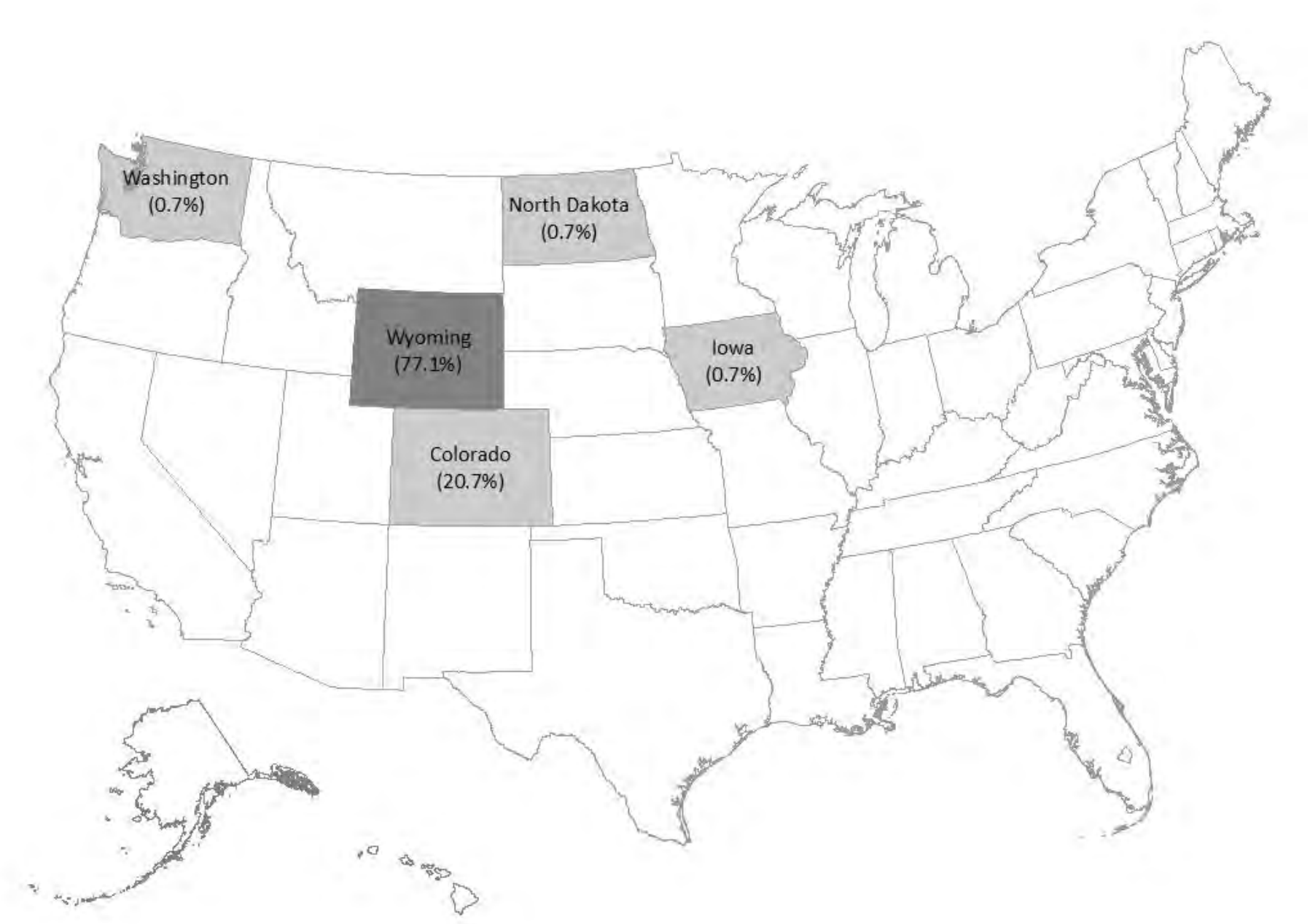


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Seminoe Reservoir during 2014.

Saratoga Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Saratoga Lake from June 20th through September 1st. During that period, nine standard watercraft inspections were conducted over five days, and none required a high risk inspection. A total of eight individual boaters were contacted at Saratoga Lake during 2014.

A total of three watercraft (33.3% of the total) 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 (22.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Saratoga Lake was 51 hours, for an average of 0.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from August 30th through September 5th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (77.8%), with lesser non-motorized use (22.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboards (55.6%), followed by personal watercraft (22.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was higher (66.7%) than of nonresident boaters (33.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

All registered watercraft through the inspection station were inspected one time only, and none were repeat boaters. When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Saratoga Lake, WY (33.3%) followed by Barr Lake, CO (16.7%), Eleven Mile Reservoir,

CO (16.7%), Hog Park Reservoir, WY (16.7%), and the North Platte River, WY (16.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to five different waters in Wyoming and Colorado.

None of the last waters visited are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 33.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Saratoga Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July of 2014. 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 Saratoga Lake.

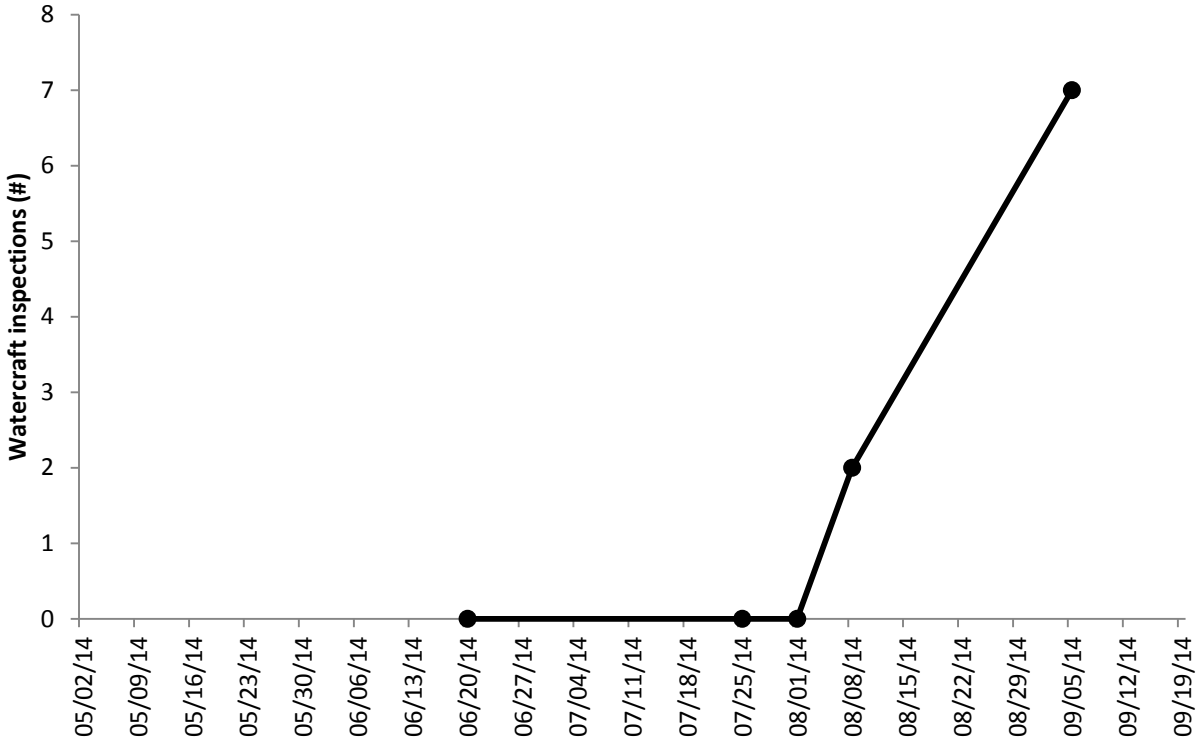


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Saratoga Lake during 2014.

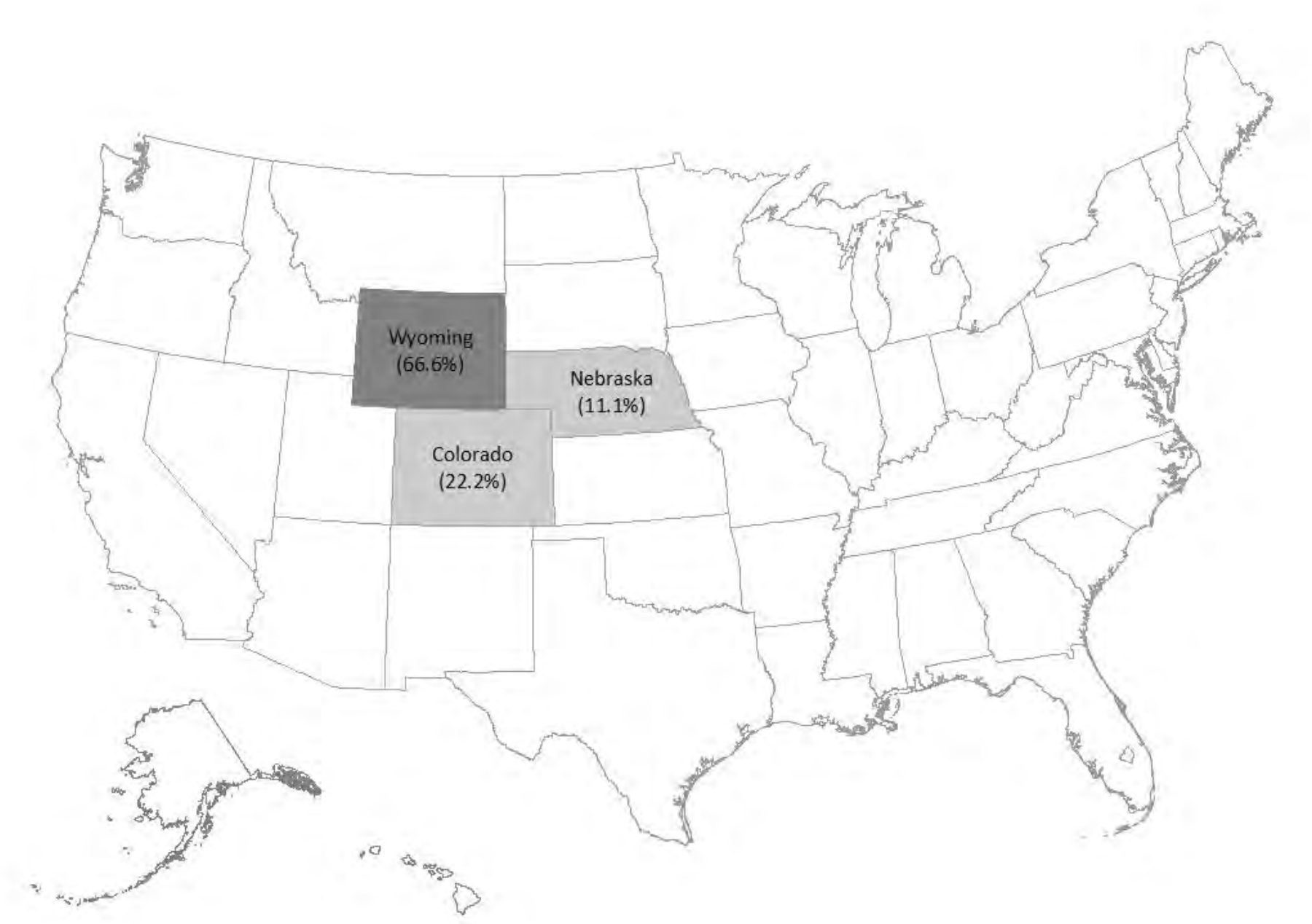


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Saratoga Lake during 2014.

Twin Buttes Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Twin Buttes Reservoir from June 20th through June 21st. During that period, eight watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. This included seven standard inspections and one exit inspection. A total of seven individual boaters were contacted at Twin Buttes Reservoir during 2014.

No watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal. All watercraft had a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Twin Buttes Reservoir was 15 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 6:00am to 8:00am.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (87.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (12.5%). All motorized watercraft were outboard motors. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was equal to nonresident use. Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 85.7% were inspected one time, while 14.3% 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 Twin Buttes Reservoir, WY (50%) followed by the Bighorn River, WY; Horsetooth Reservoir, CO; and an unspecified water in Oklahoma. Boaters indicated they had been to four different waters in three states (Colorado, Oklahoma, Wyoming).

Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels (unspecified water in Oklahoma). One inspection (12.5% of total) was conducted on a

watercraft that was last used on a suspect or positive water for which had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 25% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Twin Buttes Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. 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 Twin Buttes Reservoir.

Wheatland Reservoir #3 Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Wheatland Reservoir #3 from June 20th through June 21st. During that period, eight standard watercraft inspections were conducted over two days, and none required a high risk inspection. A total of eight individual boaters were contacted at Wheatland Reservoir #3 during 2014.

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. One watercraft (12.5% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Wheatland Reservoir #3 was 17 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 21st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (87.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (12.5%). All motorized watercraft were outboards. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much higher (86.0%) than of nonresident boaters (14.0%). All nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

All registered watercraft through the inspection station were inspected one time only, and none were repeat boaters.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Wheatland Reservoir #3, WY (25.0%) and Gelatt Lake, WY (25.0%), followed by Lake John, CO (12.5%), Nine Mile Reservoir, CO (12.5%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (12.5%), and Lake Hattie, WY (12.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to six different waters in Wyoming and Colorado.

None of the last waters visited are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 25.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Wheatland Reservoir #3 was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. 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 Wheatland Reservoir #3.

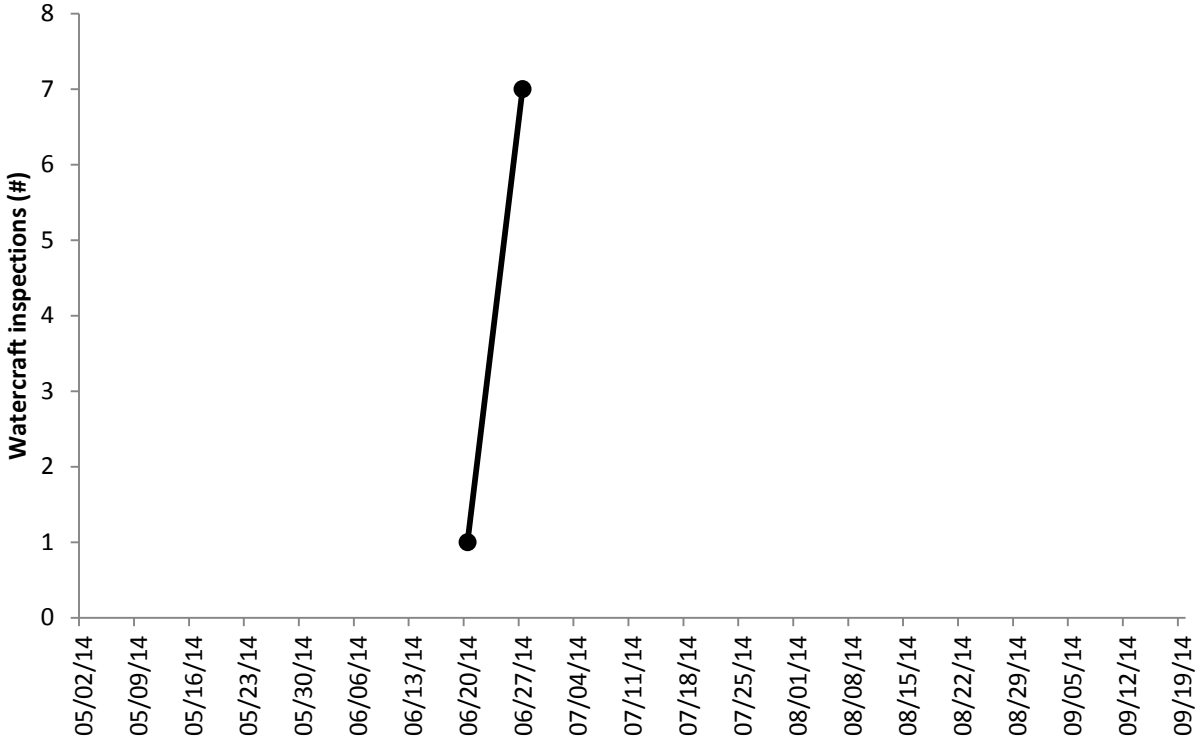


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Wheatland Reservoir #3 during 2014.

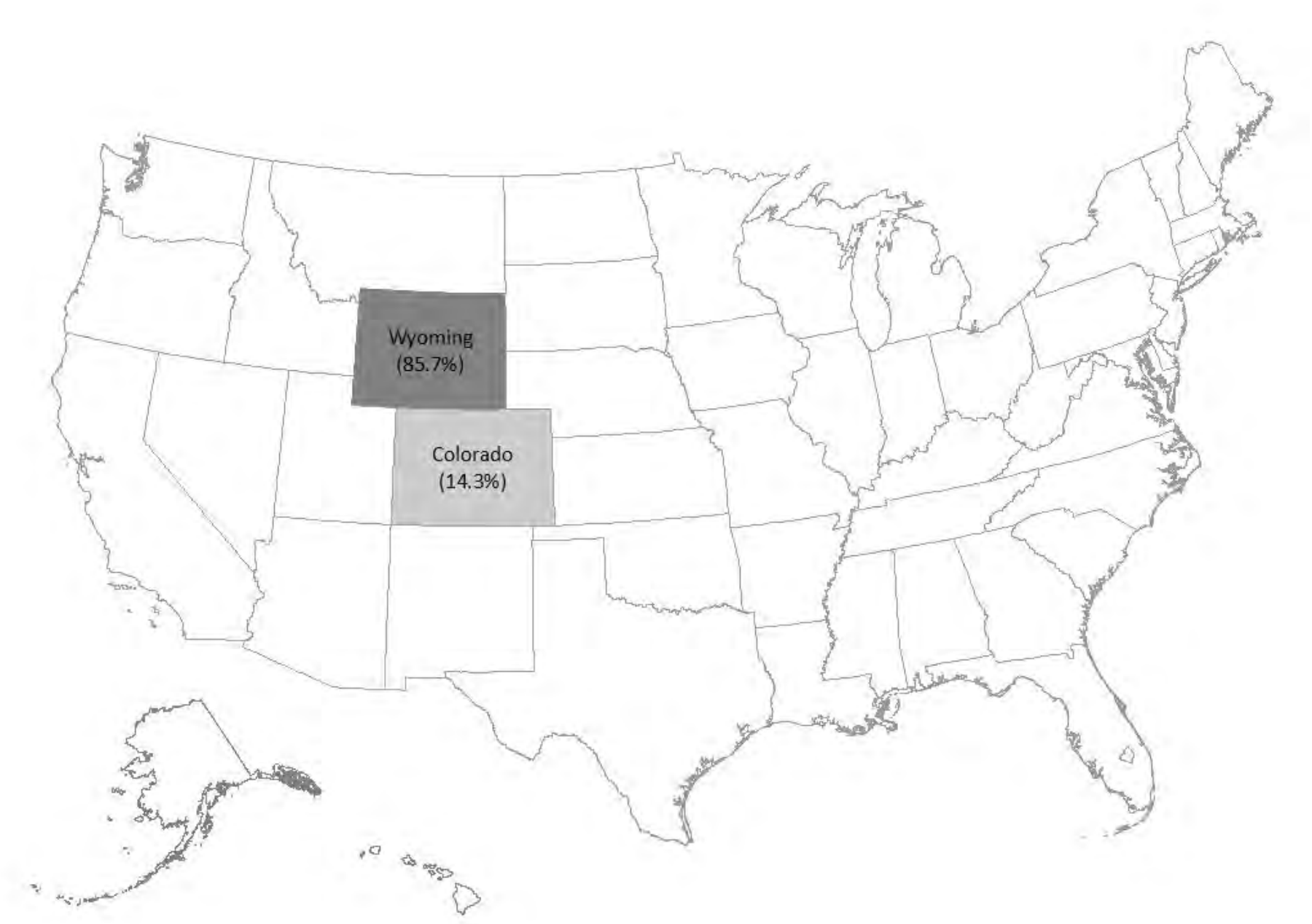


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Wheatland Reservoir #3 during 2014.

Big Horn Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Big Horn Lake Check Station from June 20th through September 27th. During that period, 441 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 45 days. A total of 325 individual boaters were contacted at the Big Horn Lake. State Park staff conducted 377 (85.5% of the total) inspections during the 2014 field season.

In 2014, No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. A total of 30 watercraft (6.8% of the total) 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 341 watercraft (77.3% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Big Horn Lake was 78 hours, for an average of 0.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred during the week of July 18th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (95.3%), with lesser non-motorized use (4.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (56.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (29.4%), personal watercraft (3.2%), jet (3.2%), and inboard (2.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much higher (70.4%) than of nonresident boaters (29.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 93.9% were inspected one time, while 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 (66.2%) followed by Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (9.9%), Boysen Reservoir, WY (3.2%), Cooney Reservoir, MT (2.7%), Fort Peck Reservoir, MT (1.5%), and Tongue River, MT (1.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 36 different waters in 11 states. Of those states, Wyoming, and Montana received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, three are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including waters Roush Lake, IN, Okoboji, IA and Muskegon River, MI. Overall, 15.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (98.4%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Big Horn Lake, WY. There was a smaller percentage (0.4%) that was planning to launch next out of state.

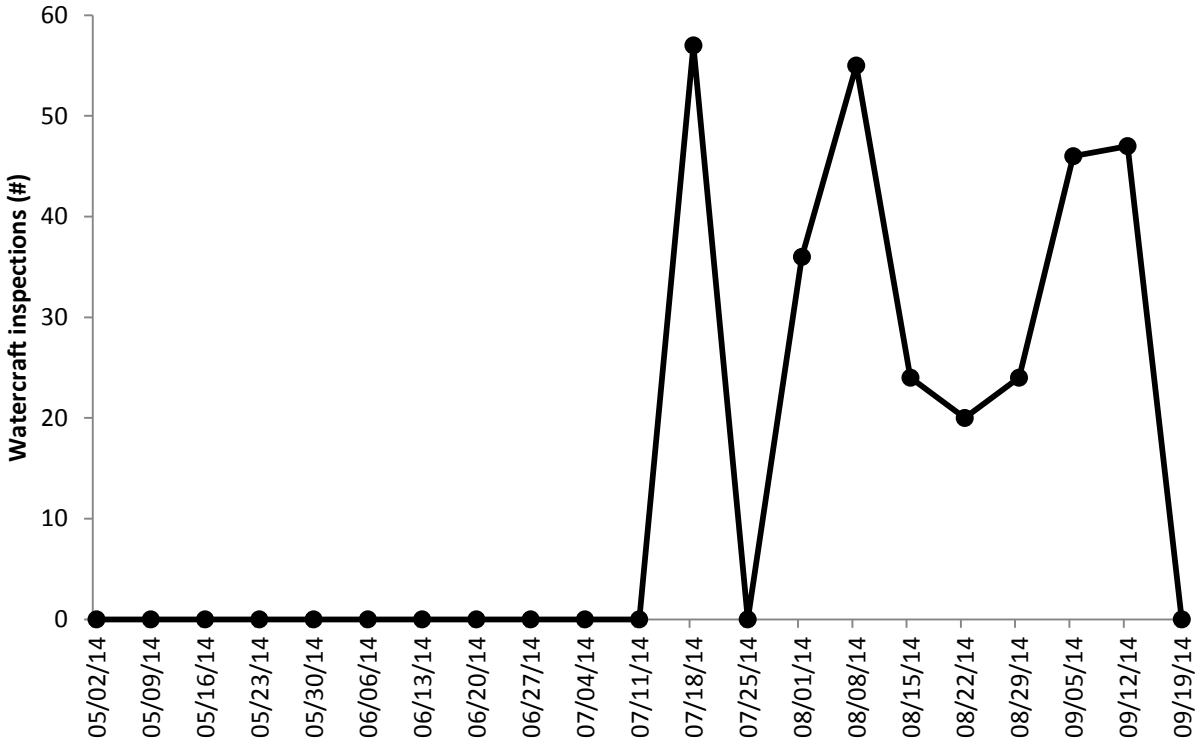


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Big Horn Lake Check Station during 2014.

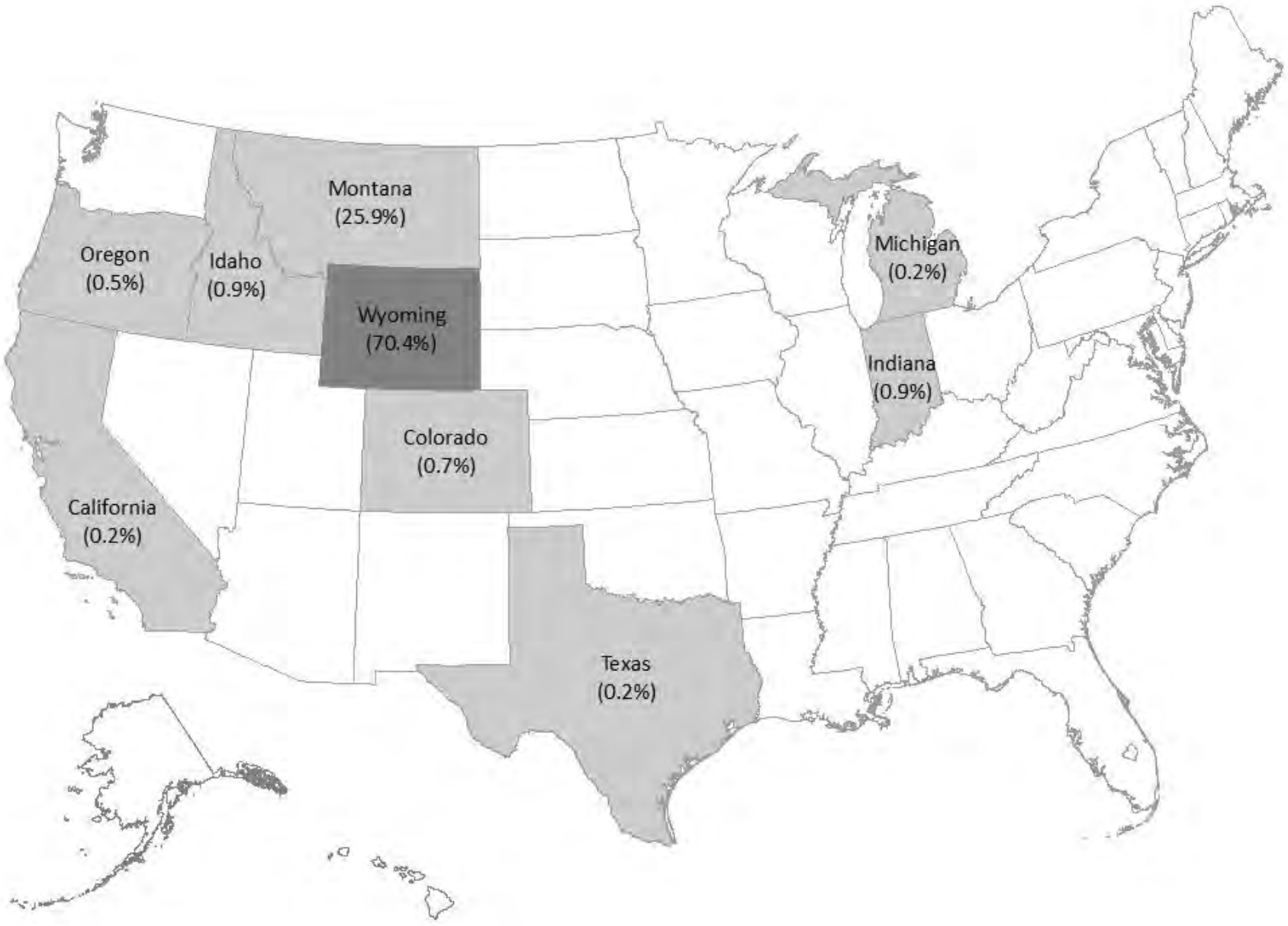


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Big Horn Lake Check Station during 2014.

Buffalo Bill Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Buffalo Bill Reservoir from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 122 standard and 40 exit watercraft inspections were conducted over 22 days. A total of 130 individual boaters were contacted at the Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections or decontaminations were required. A total of 19 watercraft (11.7% of the total) 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 nine watercraft (5.6% 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 Check Station was 195 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 May 23rd (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station was motorized (99.4%), with lesser non-motorized use (.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboards (56.8%), followed by inboard/outboards (28.4%), jet (12.3%), and personal watercraft (1.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspections on resident boats were much higher (92.6%) than on nonresident boats (7.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 82% were inspected one time, while 18% 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 (75.4%) followed by Big Horn Lake, WY (7.4%), Upper Sunshine Reservoir, WY (4.9%), and Boysen Reservoir, WY (4.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 13 different waters in five states.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (93.8%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY. There was a smaller percentage (0.6%) planning to launch next in Idaho.

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 2014. 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.

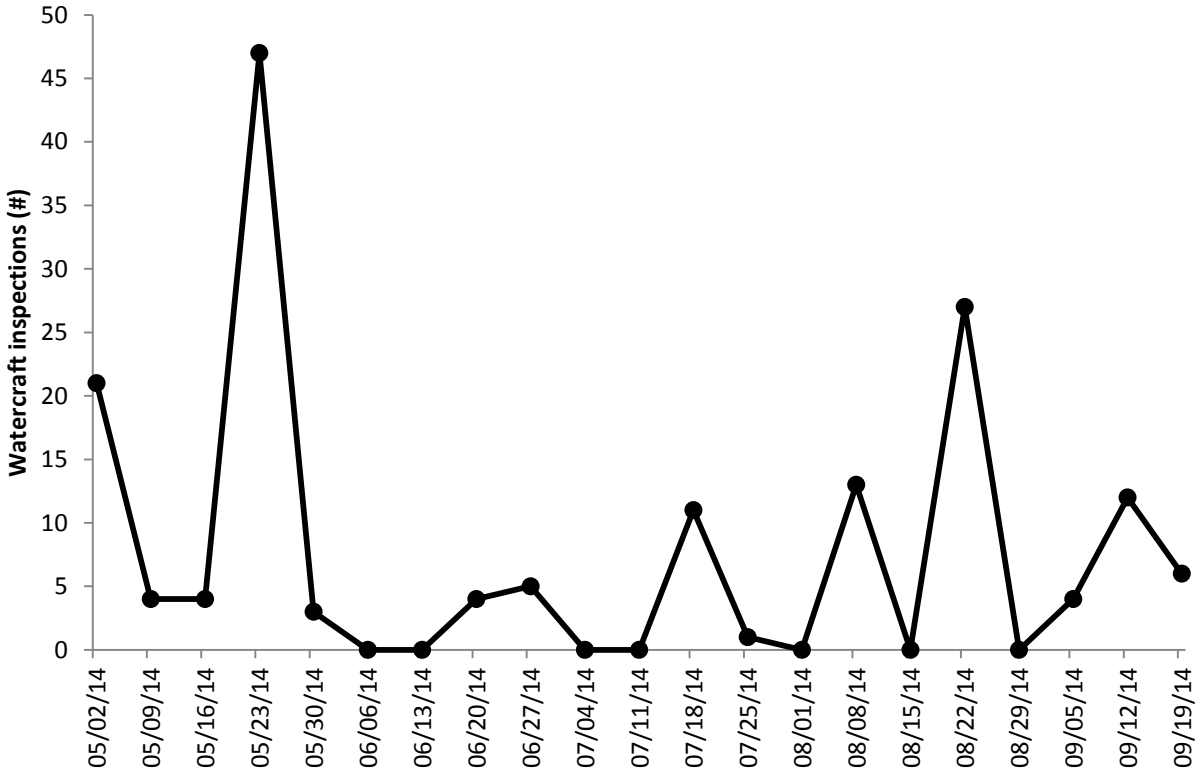


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2014.

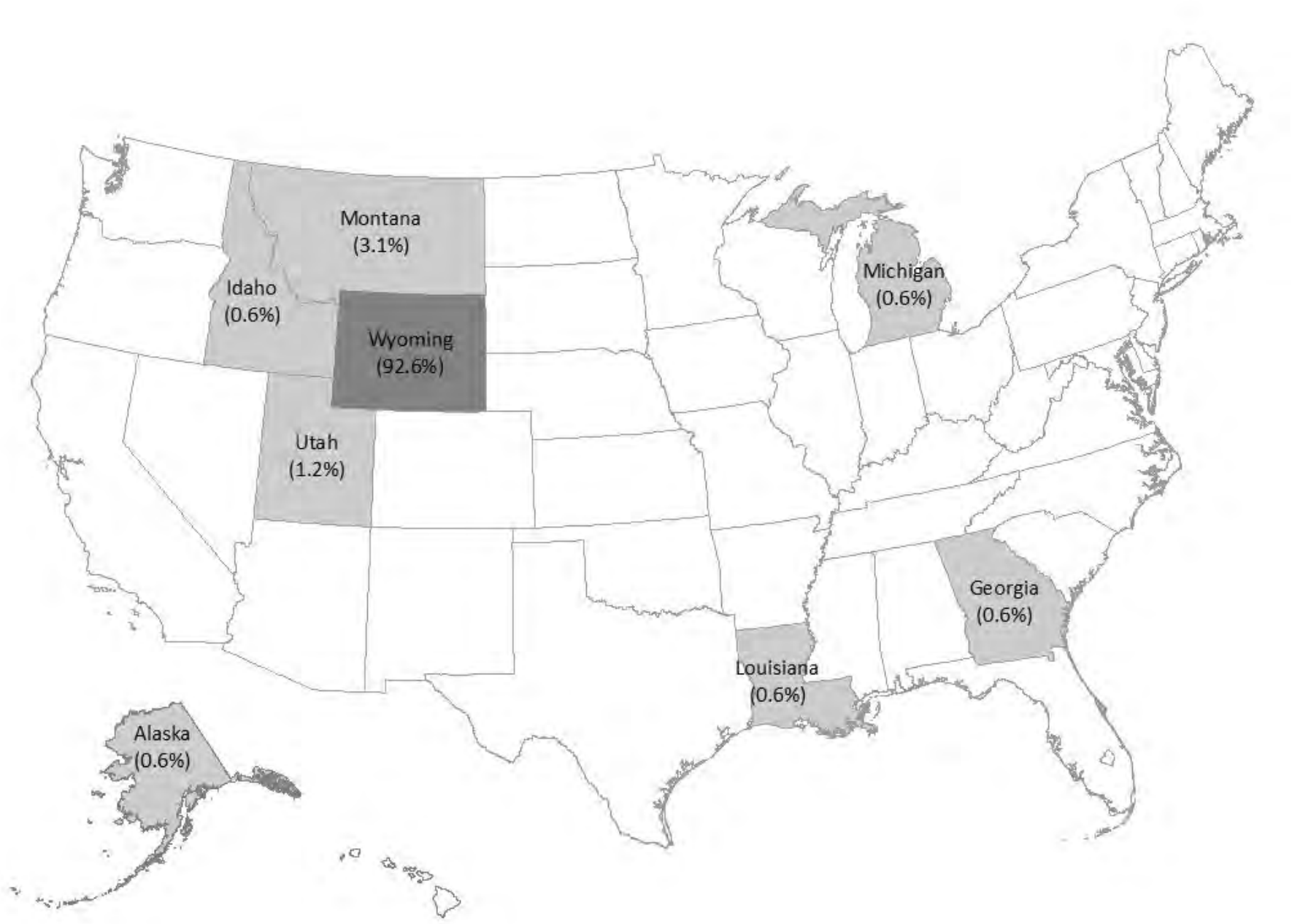


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2014.

Beartooth Lake and Island Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Beartooth Lake and Island Lake on August 15th and September 5th. During that period, six standard watercraft inspections were conducted. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were required in 2014.

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. Three (50% of the total) watercraft did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Beartooth and Island Lakes was 20 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 2:00pm to 3:00pm.

The watercraft at the inspection station included one jet boat and five non-motorized boats. Two boats registered in Wyoming, two in Montana, and two in California. They had last been used in Flathead Lake,MT; Little Bays Lake, MT; Merl Bay, CA and East Newton Lake, WY.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Beartooth and Island Lakes was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. 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 and Island Lakes.

Big Horn River Check Station Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Big Horn River Check Station from April 26th through September 2nd. During that period, 135 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 21 days. A total of 94 individual boaters were contacted at the Big Horn River Check Station during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections or decontaminations were required. A total of 24 watercraft (17.7% of the total) entered the check station with an intact seal or receipt. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of 27 watercraft (20% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Big Horn River Check Station was 80 hours, for an average of 1.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on May 30th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (97%), with lesser motorized use (3%). Motorized watercraft included outboard (1.5%), and jet (1.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boater was much lower (10.7%) than by resident boaters (89.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Bighorn River, WY (68.9%) followed by North Platte River, WY (6.8%), Wind River, WY (8.6%), Snake River, WY

(3%), and Boysen Reservoir, WY (2.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 19 different waters in four states, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota.

Seven inspections (5.3% of total) were conducted on watercrafts that were last used out of state. Overall, 65.2% of watercraft inspected were last used within 30 days.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (88.2%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Big Horn River, WY. No boaters planned to launch next out of state.

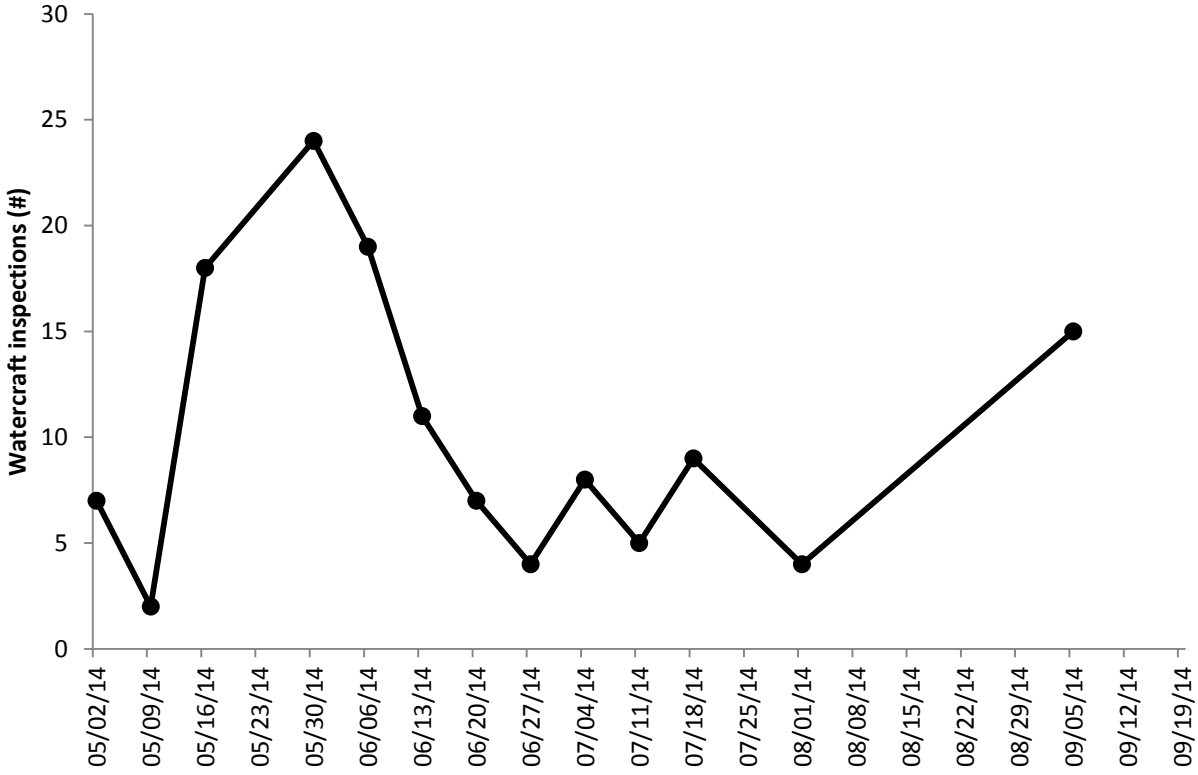


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Big Horn River Check Station during 2014.

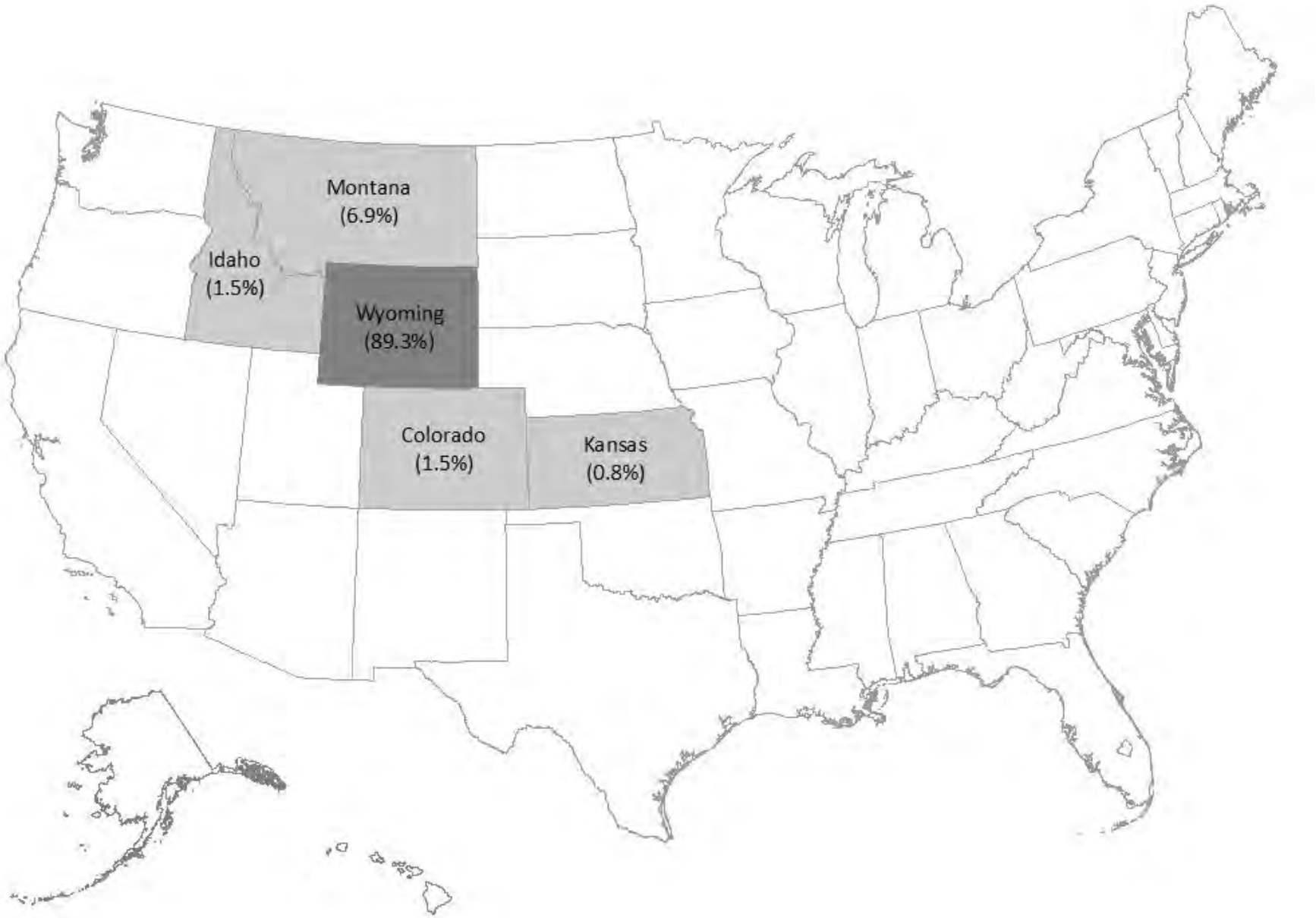


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Big horn River Check Station during 2014.

Frannie Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Frannie Port of Entry (POE) from May 5th through September 14th. During that period, 984 watercraft inspections were conducted over 141 days. This included 963 standard inspections and 21 exit inspections. A total of 569 individual boaters were contacted at the Frannie POE during 2014.

In 2014, seven high risk inspections were conducted. Of those inspections, none required decontamination. A total of 20 watercraft (2% of the total) 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 680 watercraft (69.1% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Frannie POE was 1,707 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 4th through August 8th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (91.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (8.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboards (36.4%), followed by inboard/outboards (31%), inboards (10.6%) personal watercraft (7.1%), and jet (6.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much lower (8.1%) than of nonresident boaters (91.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 69.9% were inspected one time, while 30.1% 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 Big Horn Lake, WY (35.2%) followed by Cooney Reservoir, MT (21.4%), Fort Peck Reservoir, MT (6.6%), Tongue River, MT (4.7%), Yellowstone River, MT (3.9%), Canyon Ferry, MT (3.1%), Tongue Reservoir, MT (1.9%), Deadmans Basin, MT (1.3%), and Holter Lake, MT (1.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 107 different waters in 17 states. Of those states, Wyoming, and Montana received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, 13 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including waters within the states of Minnesota, Florida, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Overall, 61.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (87.4%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Big Horn Lake, WY. There was a smaller percentage (3.3%) that was 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 unspecified waters in Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania.

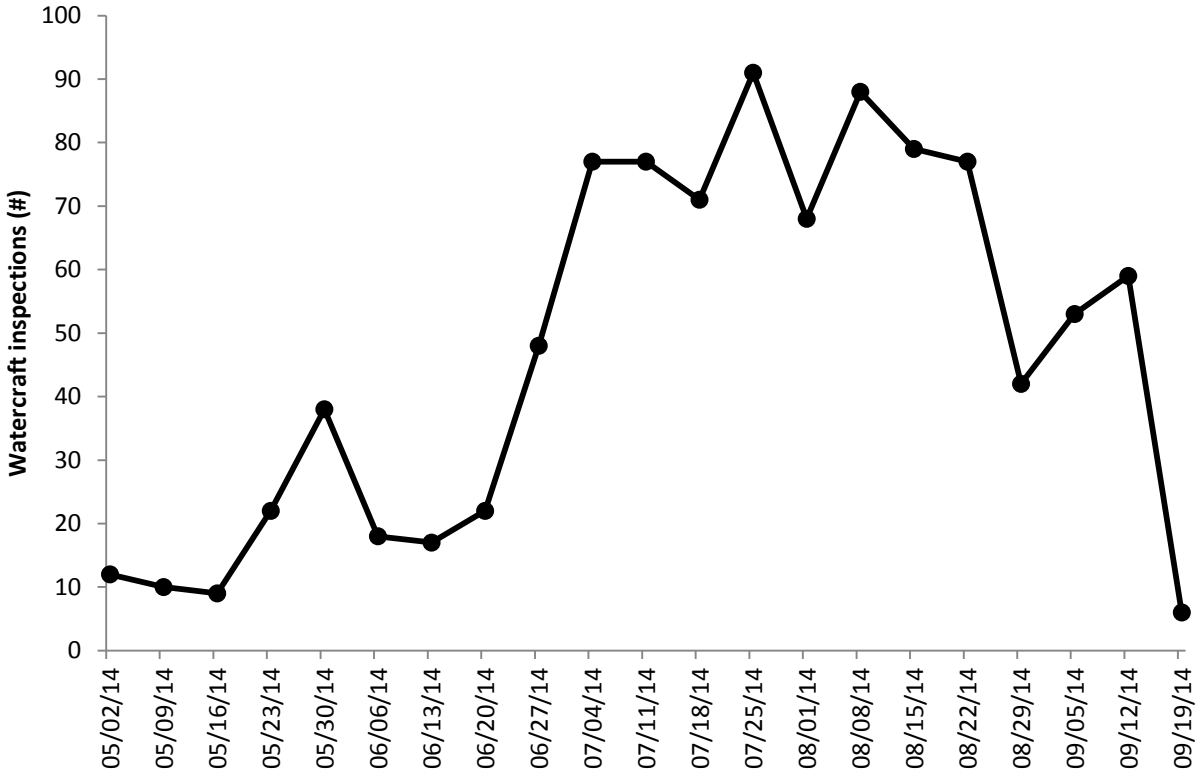


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Frannie POE during 2014.

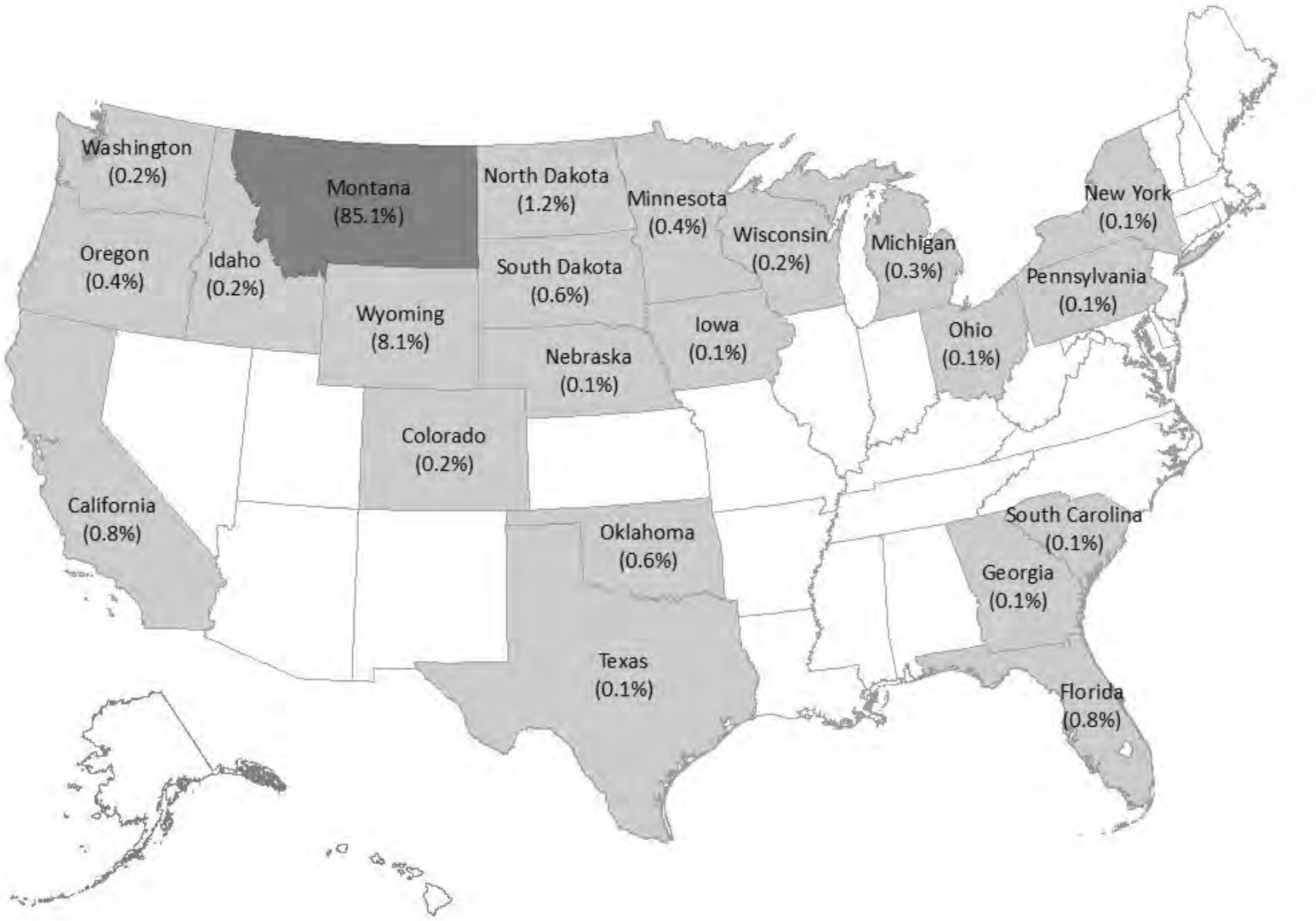


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Frannie POE during 2014.

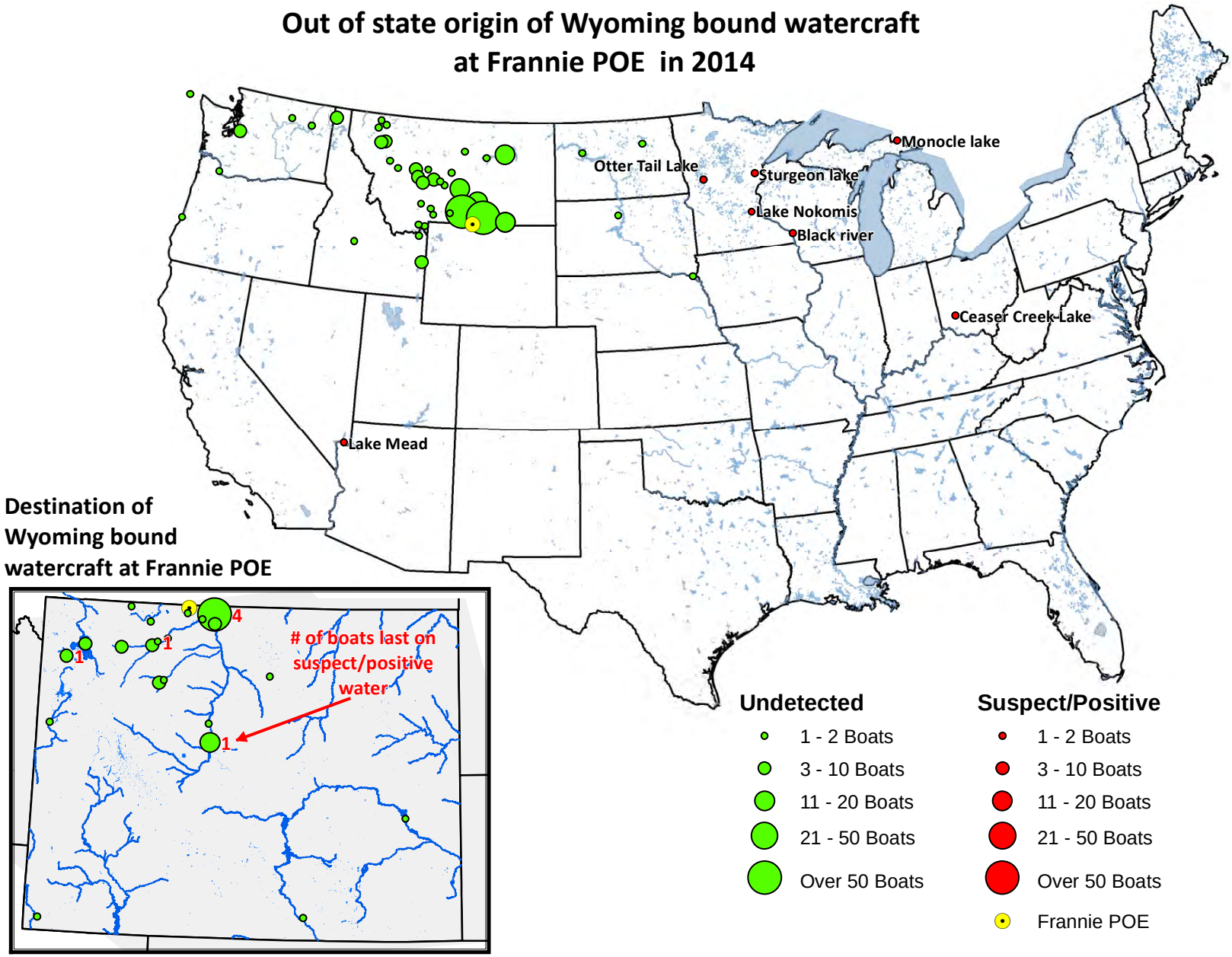


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Frannie POE in 2014.

Meadowlark Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Meadowlark Lake on June 20th and 21st during a statewide AIS assessment effort. During that period, six standard watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. A total of four individual boaters were contacted at Meadowlark Lake in 2014.

No high risk inspections or decontaminations were required. 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 Meadowlark Lake was 16 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 9:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 21st.

The watercraft at the inspection station included two outboard (33.3% of the total), and four non-motorized (66.7% of the total). All watercraft were registered in Wyoming and were last used on Wyoming waters including Tie hack Reservoir and the North Platte River.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Meadowlark Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. 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 Meadowlark Lake.

Meeteetse Check Station Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Meeteetse Check Station on June 20th through June 21st. During that period, 34 watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. This included 32 standard inspections and two exit inspections. A total of 32 individual boaters were contacted at the Meeteetse Check Station during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections or decontaminations were required. A total of three watercraft (9.4% of the total) 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 four watercraft (11.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Meeteetse Check Station was 29 hours, for an average of 1.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 21st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station was motorized (88.2%), with lesser non-motorized use (11.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (73.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (14.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspections of nonresident boaters were much lower (11.8%) than of resident boaters (88.2%). The nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado, Michigan and Montana. Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, one was a repeat boater who had been through the inspection station more than one time.

When asked what the last waters boaters had been at, most had been to Upper Sunshine Reservoir, WY (41.4%) followed by Lower Sunshine Reservoir, WY (10.3%), Buffalo Bill

Reservoir, WY (10.3%), Boysen Reservoir, WY (6.7%), and Big Horn Lake, WY (6.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 12 different waters in Wyoming.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (84.4%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Upper Sunshine Reservoir, WY.

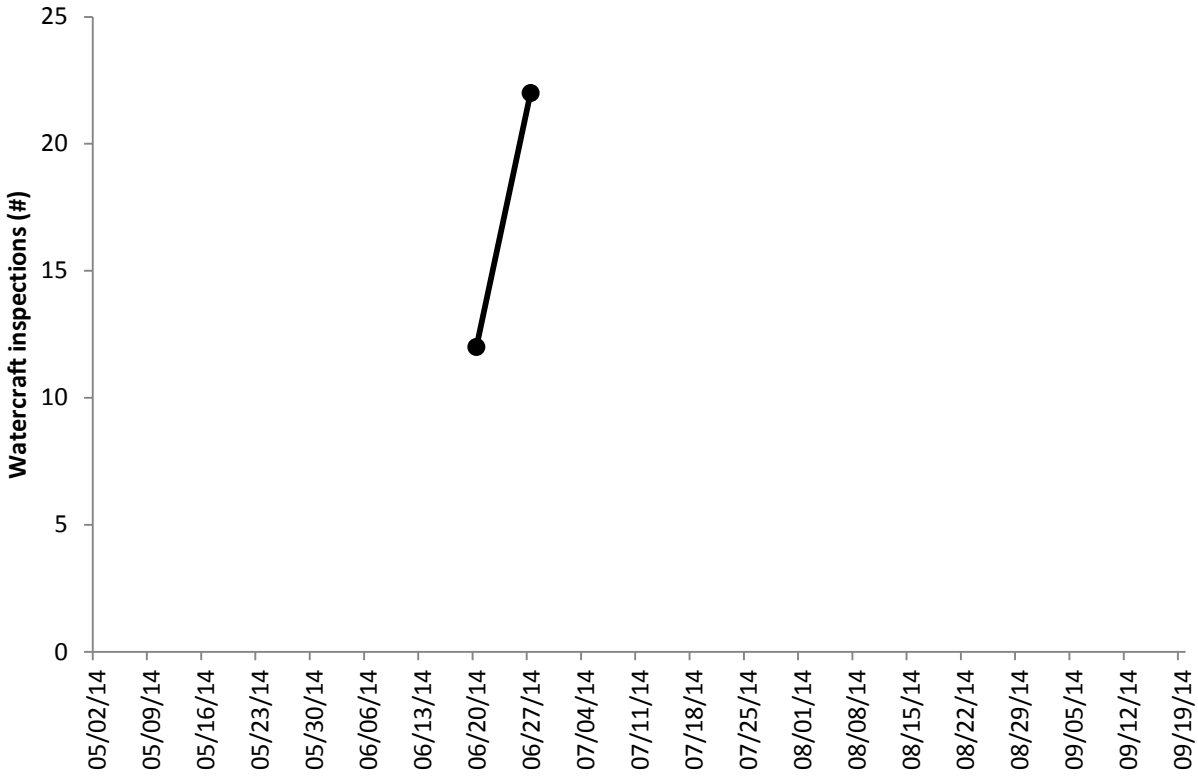


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Meeteetse Check Station during 2014.

Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Meeteetse Check Station during 2014.

Upper Sunshine Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Upper Sunshine Reservoir on May 31st, June 1st and July 20th. During that period, 11 standard watercraft inspections and 15 exit inspections were conducted. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were required in 2014.

One watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal (3.8% of the total). All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. One watercraft (3.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Upper Sunshine Reservoir was 20 hours, for an average of 1.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on July 20th.

The watercraft at the inspection station were 61.5% outboard, 21.1% jet, and 15.4% inboard/outboard. All but two watercraft were registered in Wyoming, those two were registered in Montana and Nevada. One boat was used on Lake Havasu, AZ over 30 days prior to launching at Upper Sunshine Reservoir.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Upper Sunshine Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Upper Sunshine Reservoir.

Wapiti Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Wapiti Check Station from May 1st through September 14th. During that period, 401 standard watercraft inspections and one exit inspection, were conducted over 86 days. A total of 115 individual boaters were contacted at the Wapiti Check Station during 2014.

In 2014, eight high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, two boats resulted in decontamination for suspect snails. A total of 86 watercraft (21.4% of the total) 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 115 watercraft (28.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Wapiti Check Station was 859 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27th through July 25th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non motorized (64.7%), with lesser motorized use (35.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (18.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (12.5%), jet (2.5%), personal watercraft (1%), and inboard (0.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspection of resident boats was much higher (71.6%) than of nonresident boaters (28.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.7% were inspected one time, while 11.3% 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 North fork of the Shoshone River, WY (29.7%) followed by Yellowstone, WY (15.7%), Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (7.5%), Jackson Lake, WY (4.5%), and Hebgen Lake, MT (2.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 93 different waters in 17 states. Of those states, California, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Pleasant, AZ, and waters in the states of Georgia, Minnesota, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Overall, 21.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (28.2%) indicated they were planning to boat next on the North fork of the Shoshone River, WY. There was a smaller percentage (14.5%) that was planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (2.7%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including unspecified waters in Virginia, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

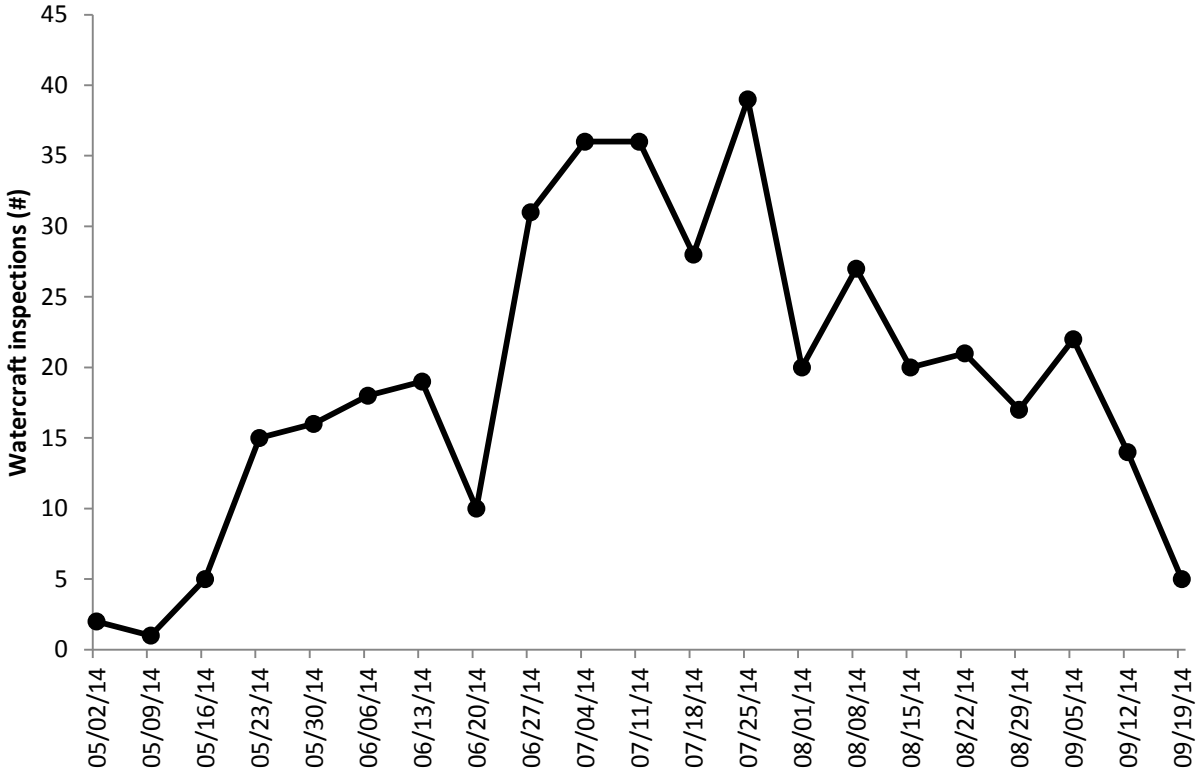


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Wapiti Check Station during 2014.

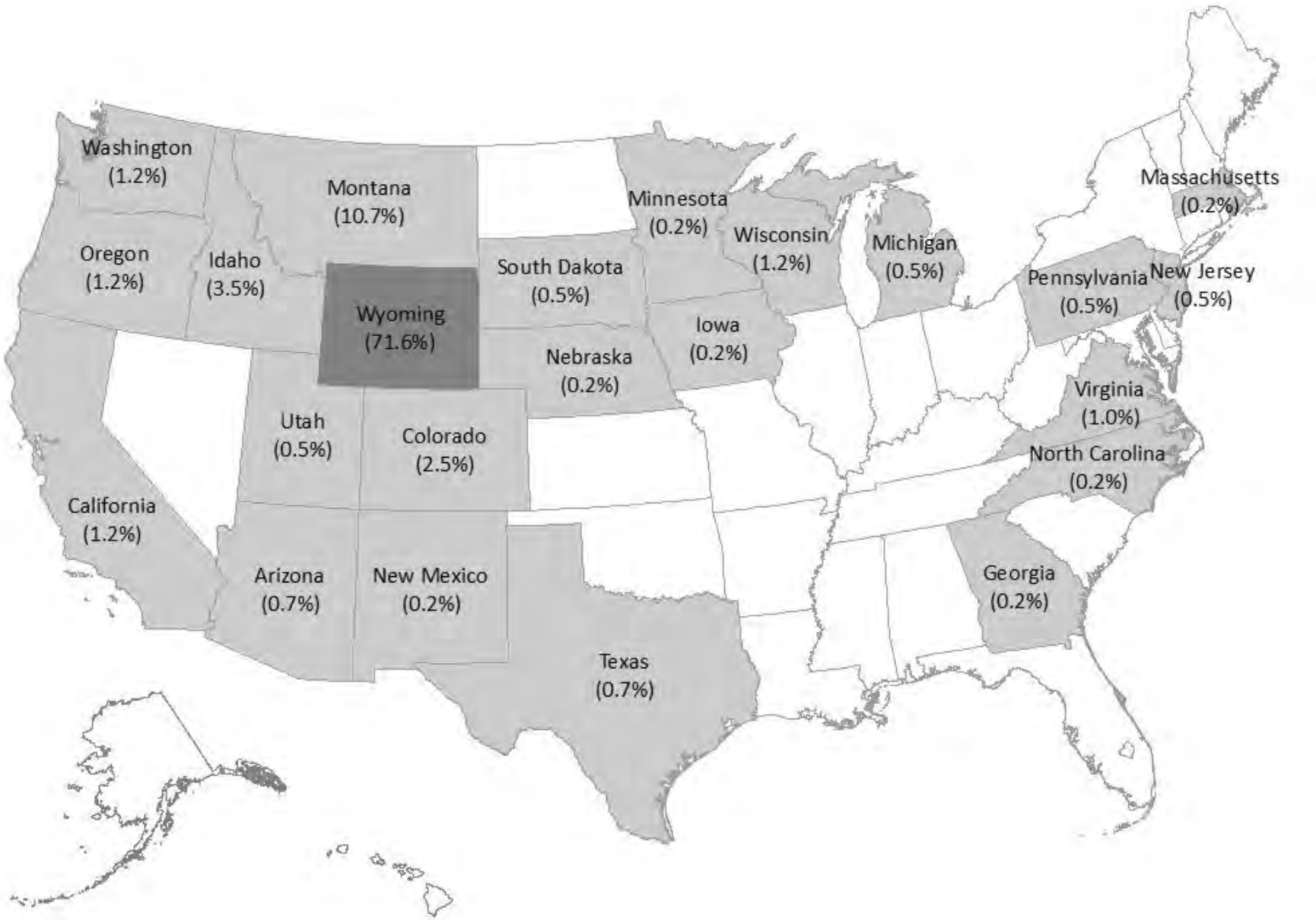


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Wapiti Check Station during 2014.

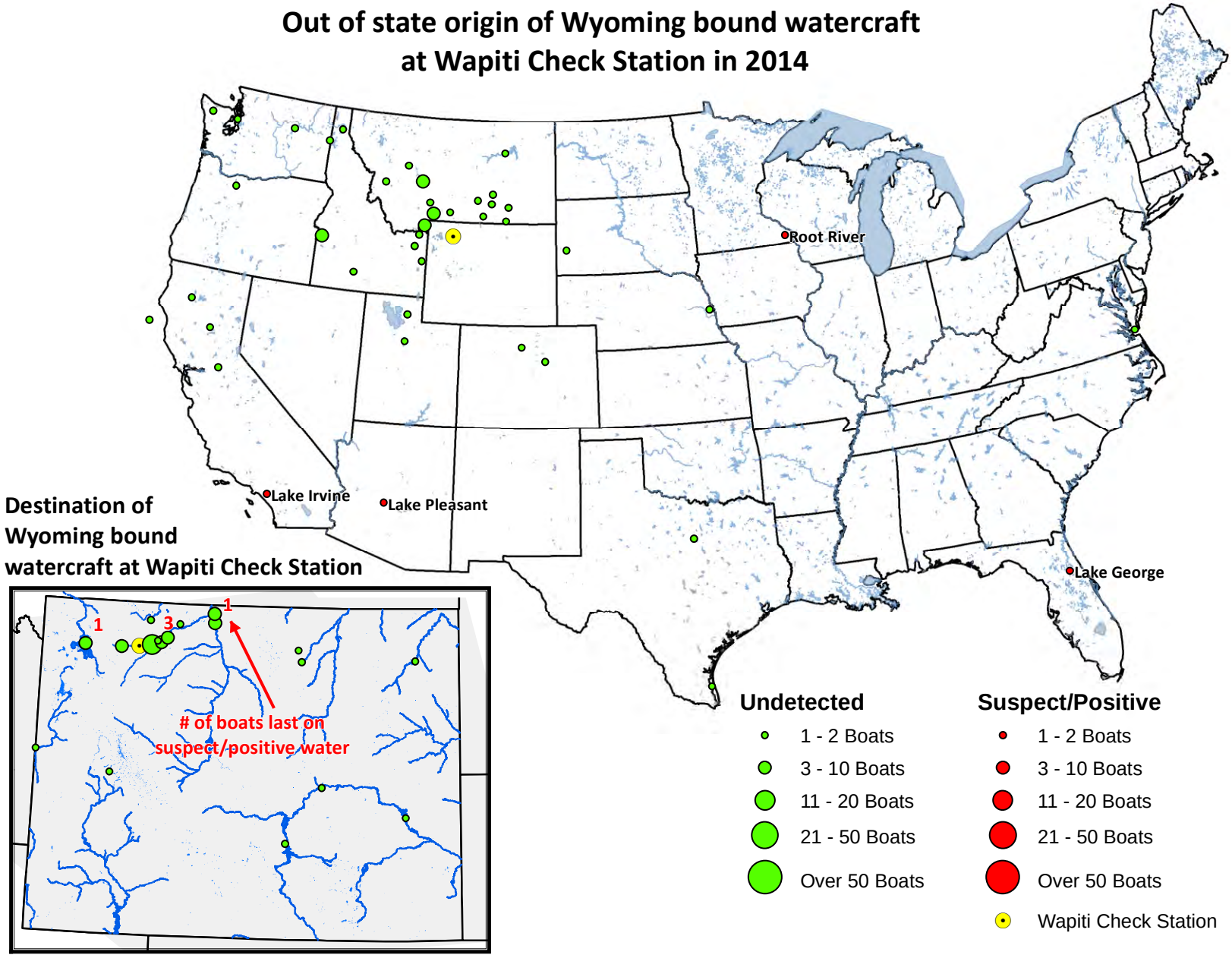


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Frannie POE in 2014.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 3919 watercraft inspections were conducted over 142 days. This included 3878 standard inspections and 41 exit inspections. A total of 1979 individual boaters were contacted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, 24 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 with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Lake Havasu, AZ; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Mead, NV; Lake Texoma, TX; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Wisconsin, WI).

A total of 363 watercraft (9.3% of the total) 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 162 watercraft (4.1% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Flaming Gorge Reservoir was 3479 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 27th through July 4th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (98.2%), with lesser non-motorized use (1.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (59.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (24.8%), personal watercraft (7.8%), inboard (3.6%), and jet (2.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (51.4%) than by nonresident boaters (48.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Colorado, California, and Idaho (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 66.2% were inspected one-time, while 33.8% 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 (92.5%) followed by Strawberry Reservoir, UT (0.6%), Bear Lake, UT/ID (0.5%), and Willard Bay, UT (0.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 85 different waters in 15 states and, of those states Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, UT; Lake Havasu, AZ; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Mead, NV; Lake Texoma, TX; Lake Wisconsin, WI. Over 20 inspections (0.5% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (55%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 5.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (99.4%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Flaming Gorge Reservoir. There was a small percentage (0.1%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A smaller percentage of boaters (<0.1%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Winnibigoshish, MN; and unspecified waters in Florida.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Flaming Gorge Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

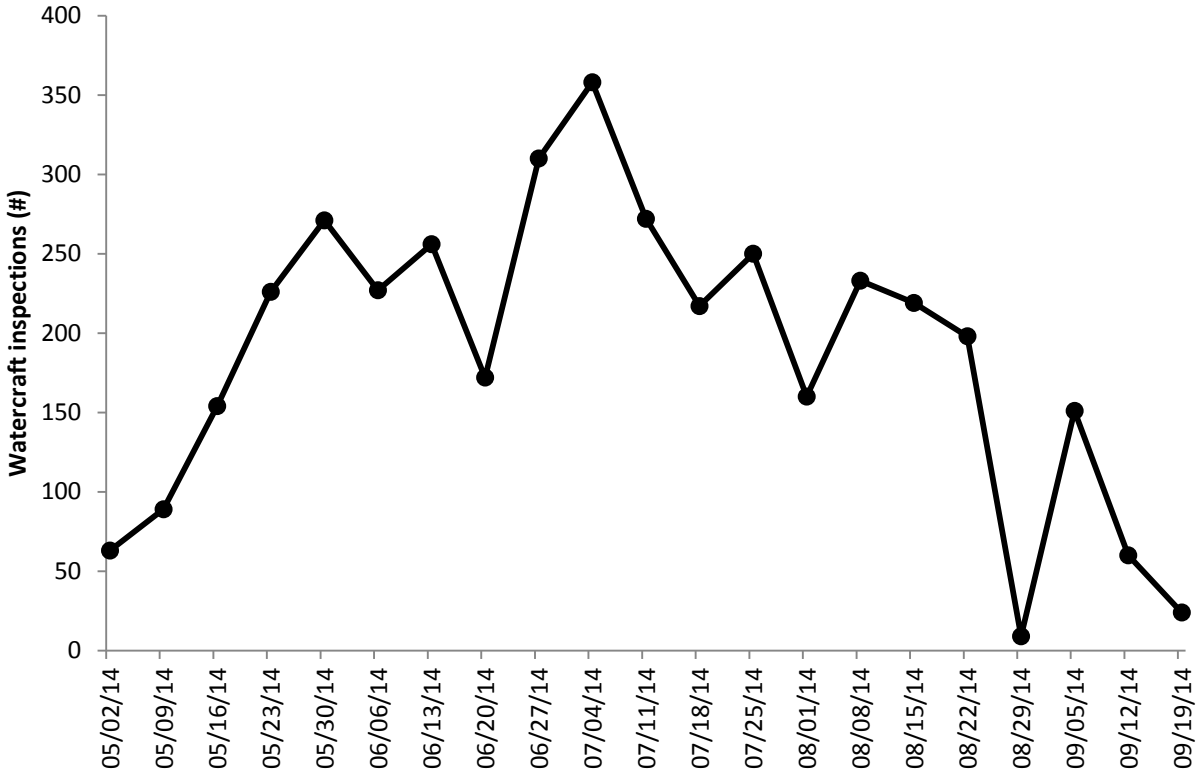


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2014.

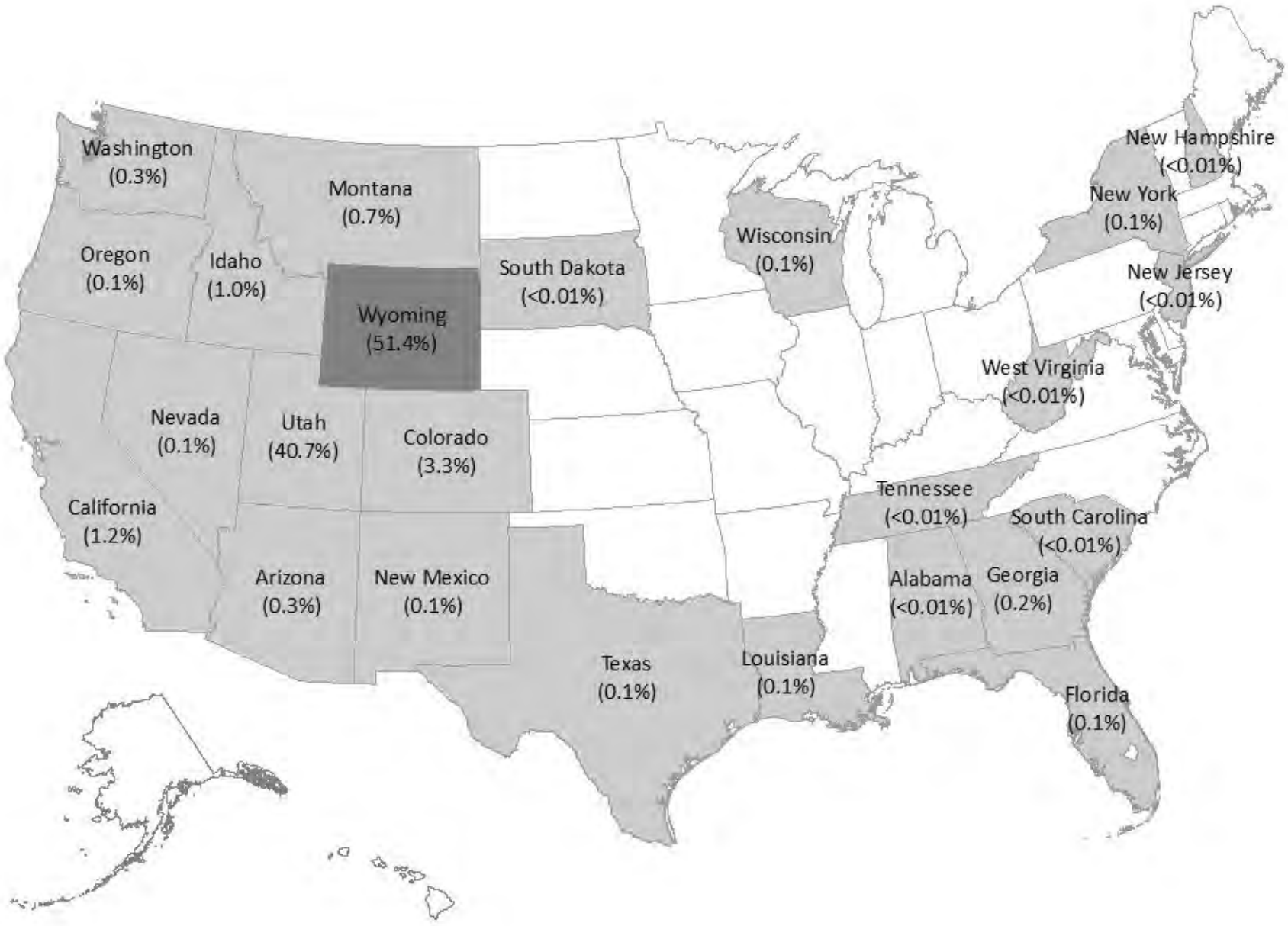


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2014.

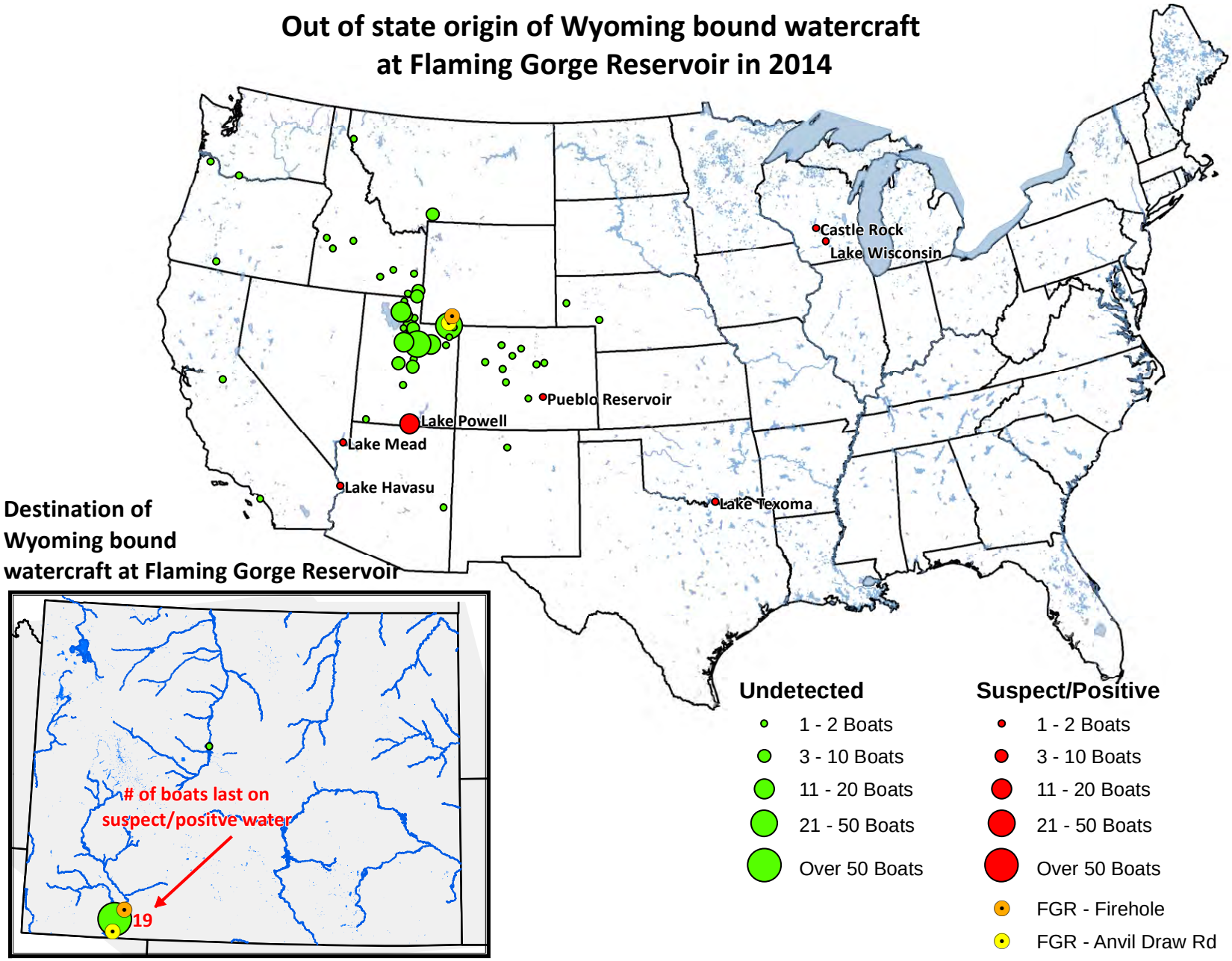
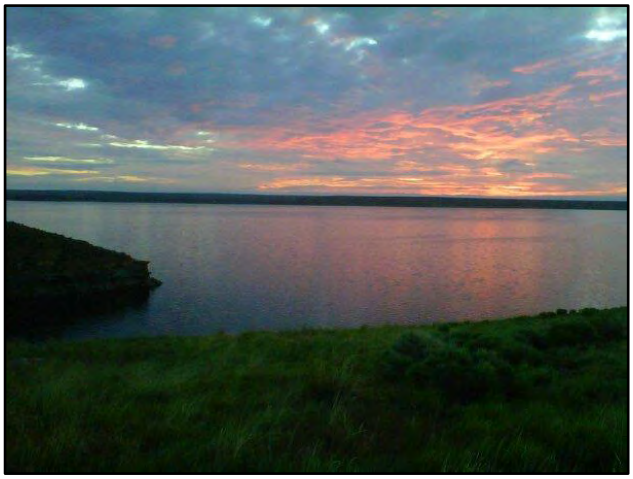


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Flaming Gorge Reservoir in 2014.

Fontenelle Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Fontenelle Reservoir from May 17th through Sept 7th. During that period, 217 watercraft inspections were conducted over 26 days. This included 186 standard inspections and 31 exit inspections. A total of 165 individual boaters were contacted at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, two high risk inspections were conducted. Of those inspections, none required decontamination. A total of 11 (5.1% of the total) 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 ten 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 Fontenelle Reservoir was 325 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 23rd through May 30th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (68.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (31.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (56.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (11.5%), and personal watercraft (0.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly greater (74%) than by nonresident boaters (26%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 76.4% were inspected one-time, while 23.6% 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 Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (50.5%) followed by Green River, UT/WY (26.4%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (9.9%), and Strawberry Reservoir, UT (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 16 different waters in five states, of those states Wyoming and Utah received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, Lake Mead, NV. Two inspections (0.9% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (50%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (63.6%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Fontenelle Reservoir. No boaters planned to launch out of state next.

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 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Fontenelle Reservoir.

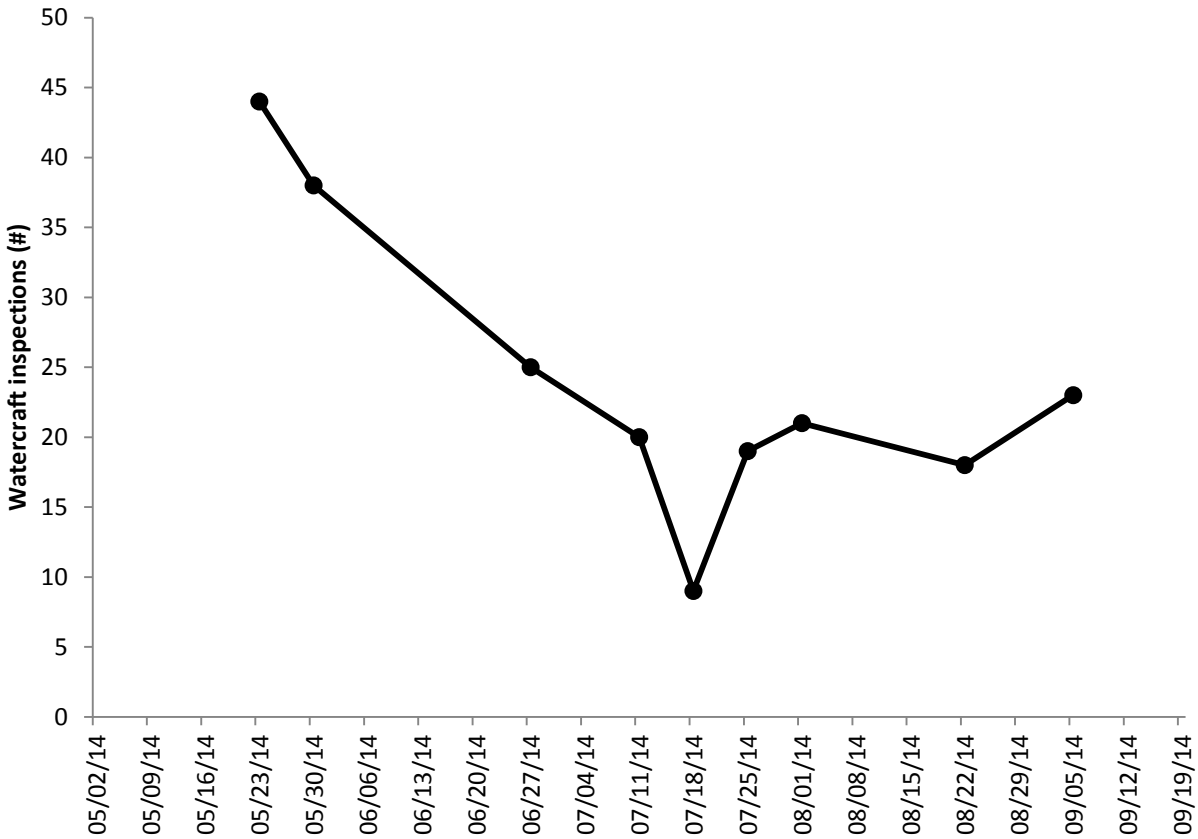


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2014.

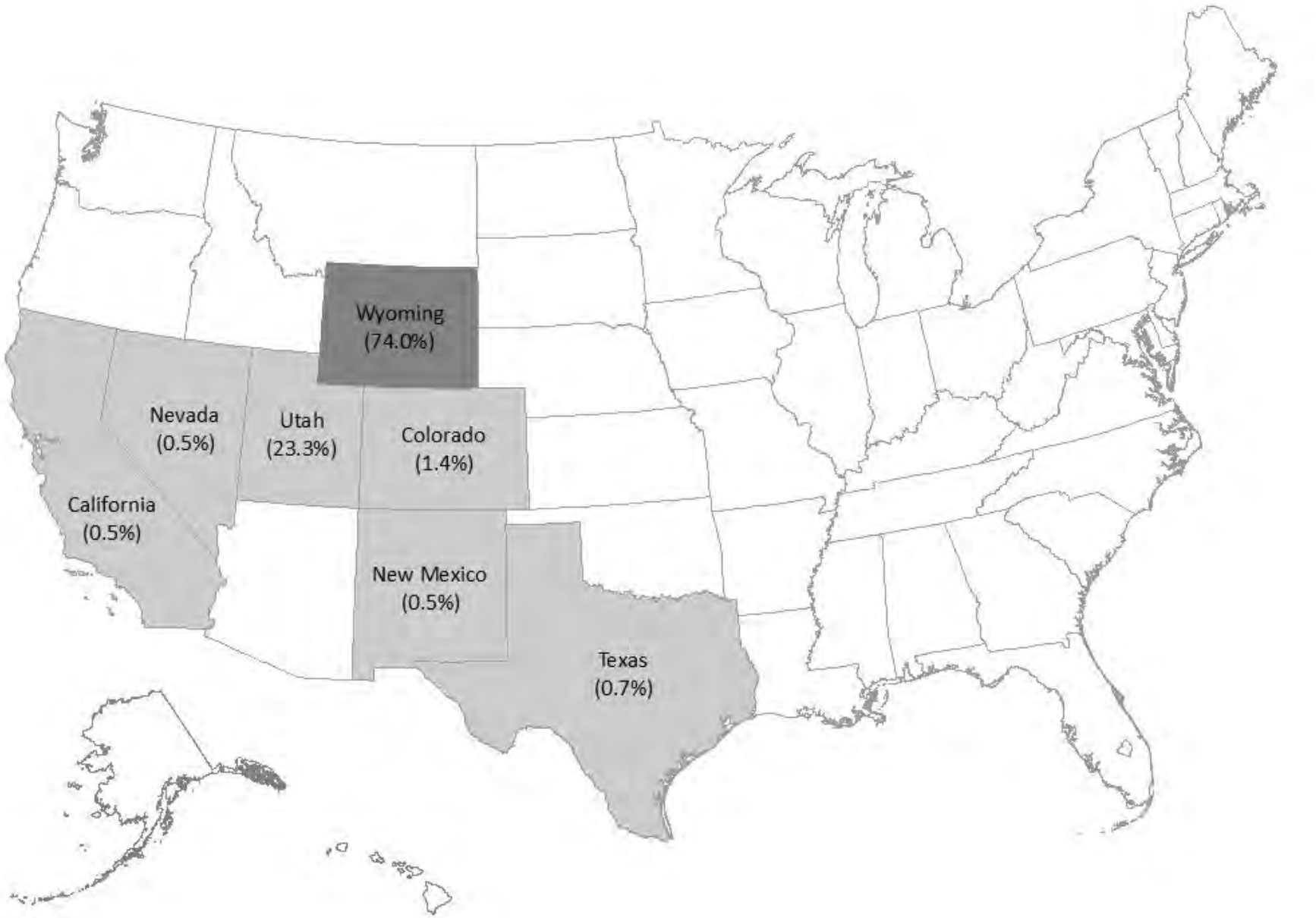


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2014.

Evanston I-80 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Evanston I-80 Port of Entry (POE) from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 7980 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 142 days. A total of 6305 individual boaters were contacted at Evanston I-80 POE during 2014.

In 2014, 819 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 554 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (534) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Colorado River, AZ; Lake Havasu, AZ/CA; Lake Powell, AZ/UT; Lake Pleasant, AZ; Lake Mohave, AZ; Lake Mead, NV; Lake of Ozarks, MO; Lake Winnipesaukee, NH; Tygart Lake, WV). Three watercraft came through the check station with dead Quagga mussels attached. Two were from Lake Pleasant, AZ headed to Boysen Reservoir, WY and to Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY respectively. The third was from Lake Havasu, AZ headed to an unknown location in North Dakota.

A total of 103 watercraft (1.3% of the total) 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 6695 watercraft (83.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Evanston I-80 POE was 3821 hours, for an average of 2.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27th through July 4th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (80.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (19.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (37.7%), followed by outboard (22.8%), personal watercraft (10.2%), inboard (8.1%), and jet (1.8%).

Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly less (5.5%) than by nonresident boaters (95.5%). 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, 87.2% were inspected one-time, while 12.8% 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 (17.8%) followed by Bear Lake, UT (7.9%), Utah Lake, UT (7.6%), Pineview Reservoir, UT (6.9%), Jordanelle Reservoir, UT (5.5%), Willard Bay, UT (5.4%), Strawberry Reservoir, UT (5.3%), Lake Powell, AZ/UT (4.9%), and Deer Creek Reservoir, UT (4.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 420 different waters in 19 states and Canada, of those states Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, California, and Nevada received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, nine are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, AZ/UT; Lake Havasu, AZ/CA; Lake Mead, NV; Colorado River, AZ; Lake Pleasant, AZ; Lake Mohave, AZ; Lake of Ozarks, MO; Lake Winnipesaukee, NH; Tygart Lake, WV. Over 433 inspections (5.4% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (58.9%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 92.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (52%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Flaming Gorge Reservoir UT/WY. There was a small percentage (28.7%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A smaller percentage of boaters (3%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Grand River, MI; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Vermilion MN; Pickwick Lake, AL; Lake Webster, IN; Broadway Lake, SC; Cove Lake, TN; Wisconsin River, WI; and unspecified waters in Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin.

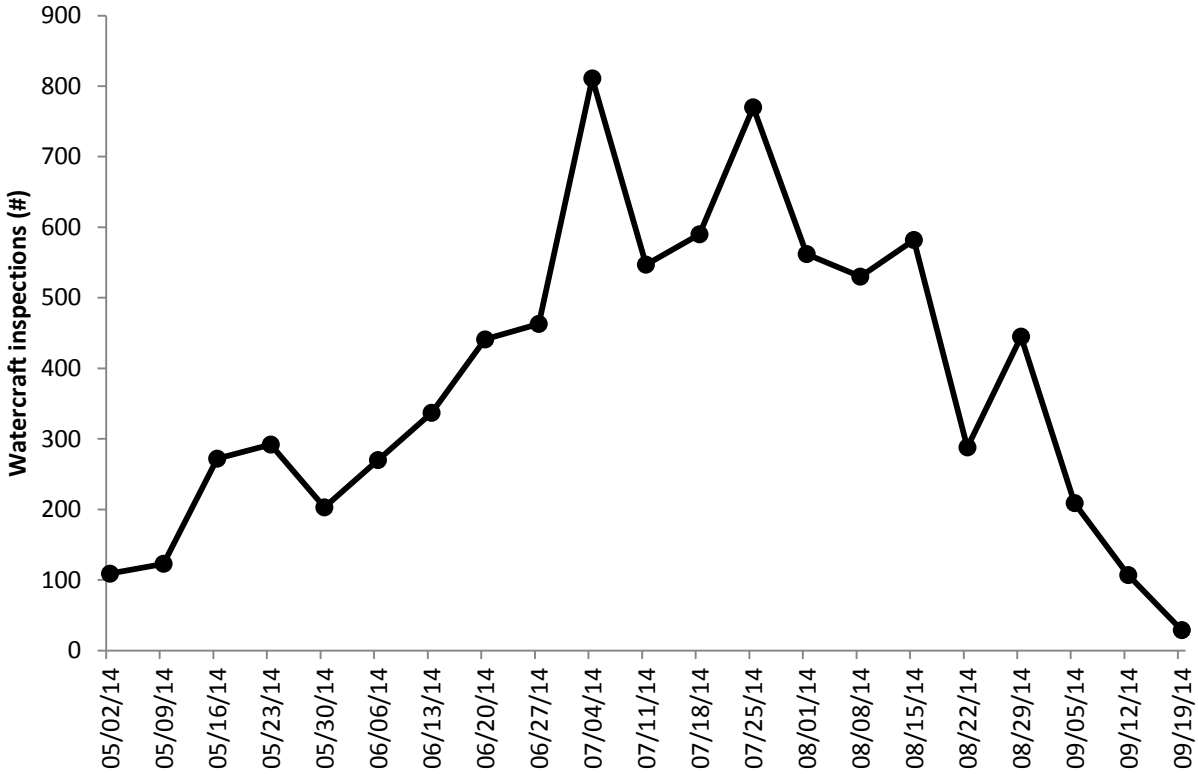


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Evanston I-80 POE during 2014.

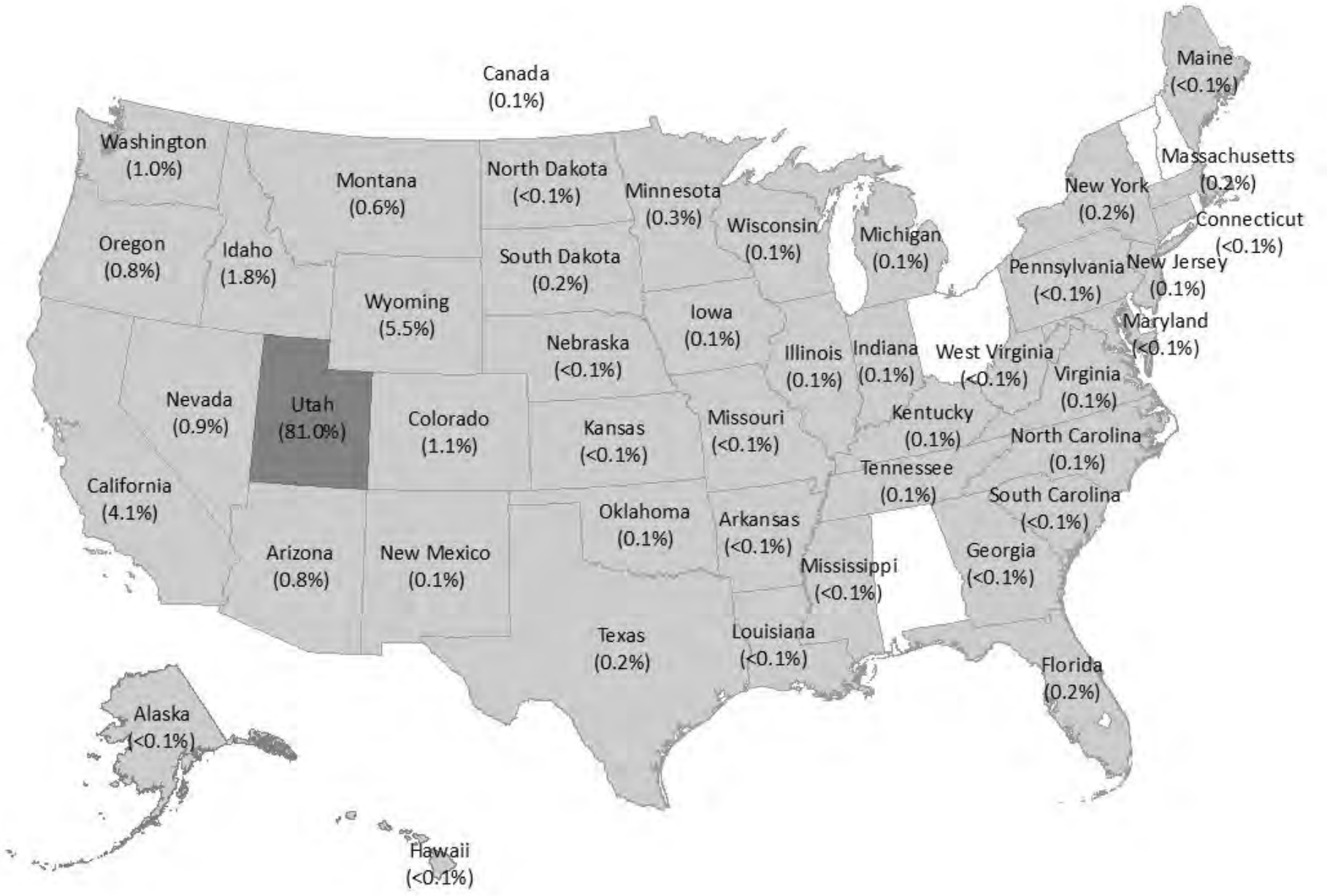


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Evanston I-80 POE during 2014.

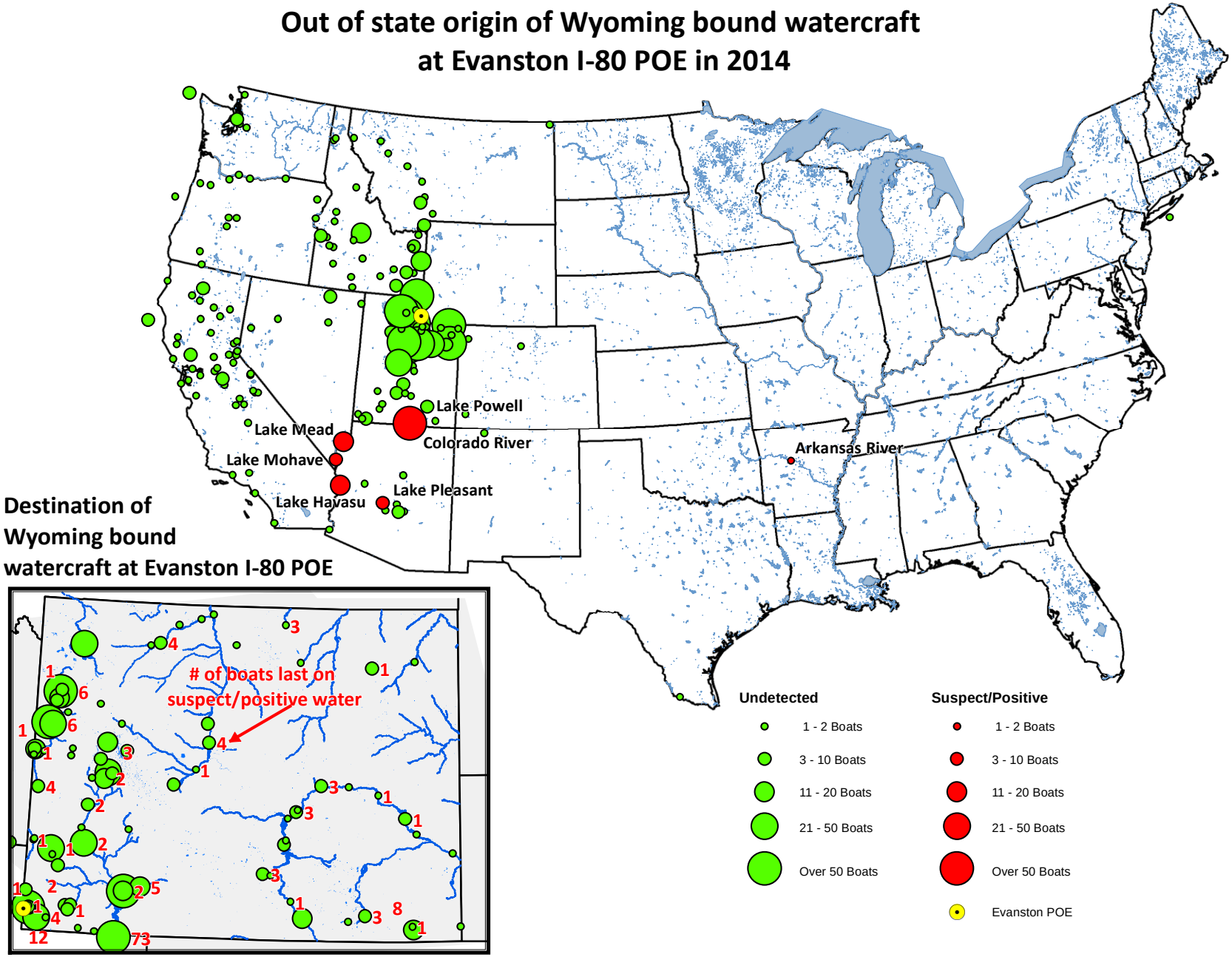


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Evanston I-80 POE in 2014.

Kemmerer Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Kemmerer Port of Entry (POE) from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 299 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 65 days. A total of 238 individual boaters were contacted at Kemmerer POE during 2014.

In 2014, 34 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 20 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 with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Bear Lake, UT within 10 days).

A total of 17 watercraft (5.7% of the total) 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 139 watercraft (46.5% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Kemmerer POE was 644 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 11th through July 18th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (61.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (38.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (30.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (21.7%), personal watercraft (4.3%), inboard (3%), and jet (2.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly less (40.5%) than by nonresident boaters (59.5%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 92.4% were inspected one-time, while 7.6% 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 Bear Lake, UT (32.7%) followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (10.5%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (7%), Viva Naughton Reservoir, WY (5.4%), Green River, WY (5.1%), Salmon River, ID (2.7%), and Snake River, ID (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 51 different waters in nine states, of those states Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana received the highest visitation. Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 65% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (19.2%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY. A percentage of boaters (22.4%) were planning to launch next out of state. A smaller percentage of boaters (1.4%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including unspecified waters in Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, and New York.

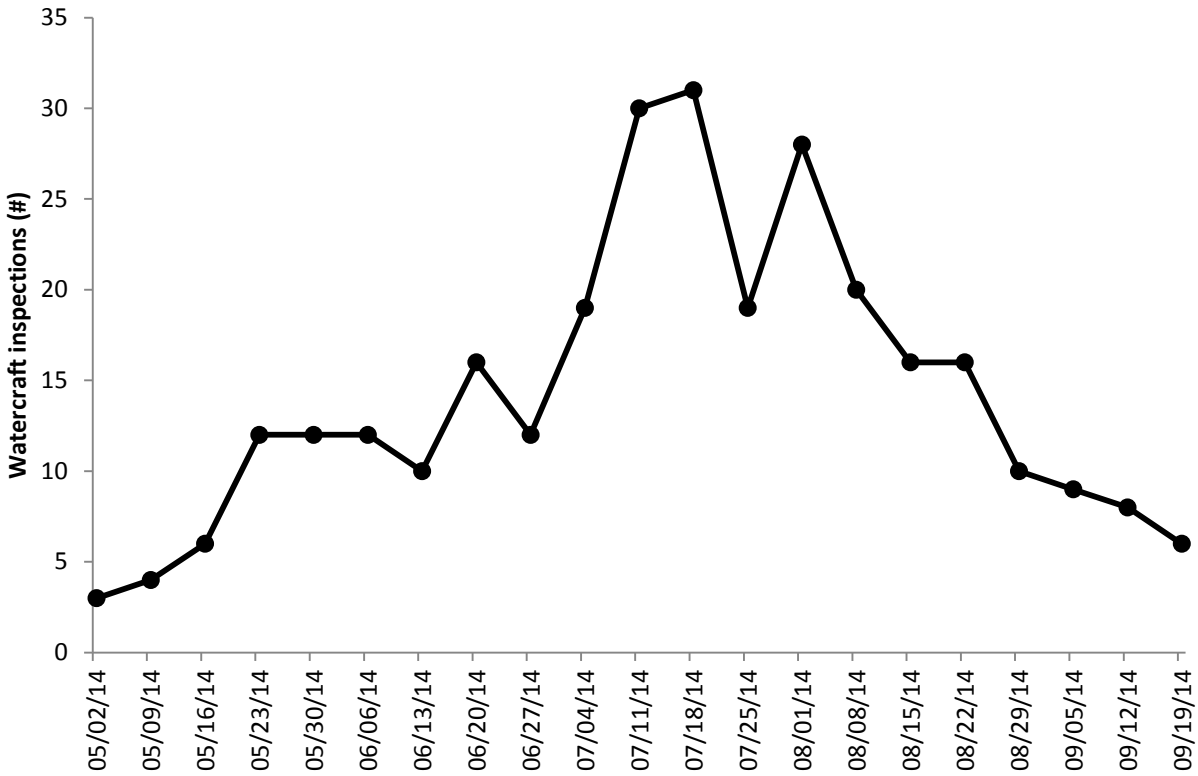


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Kemmerer POE during 2014.

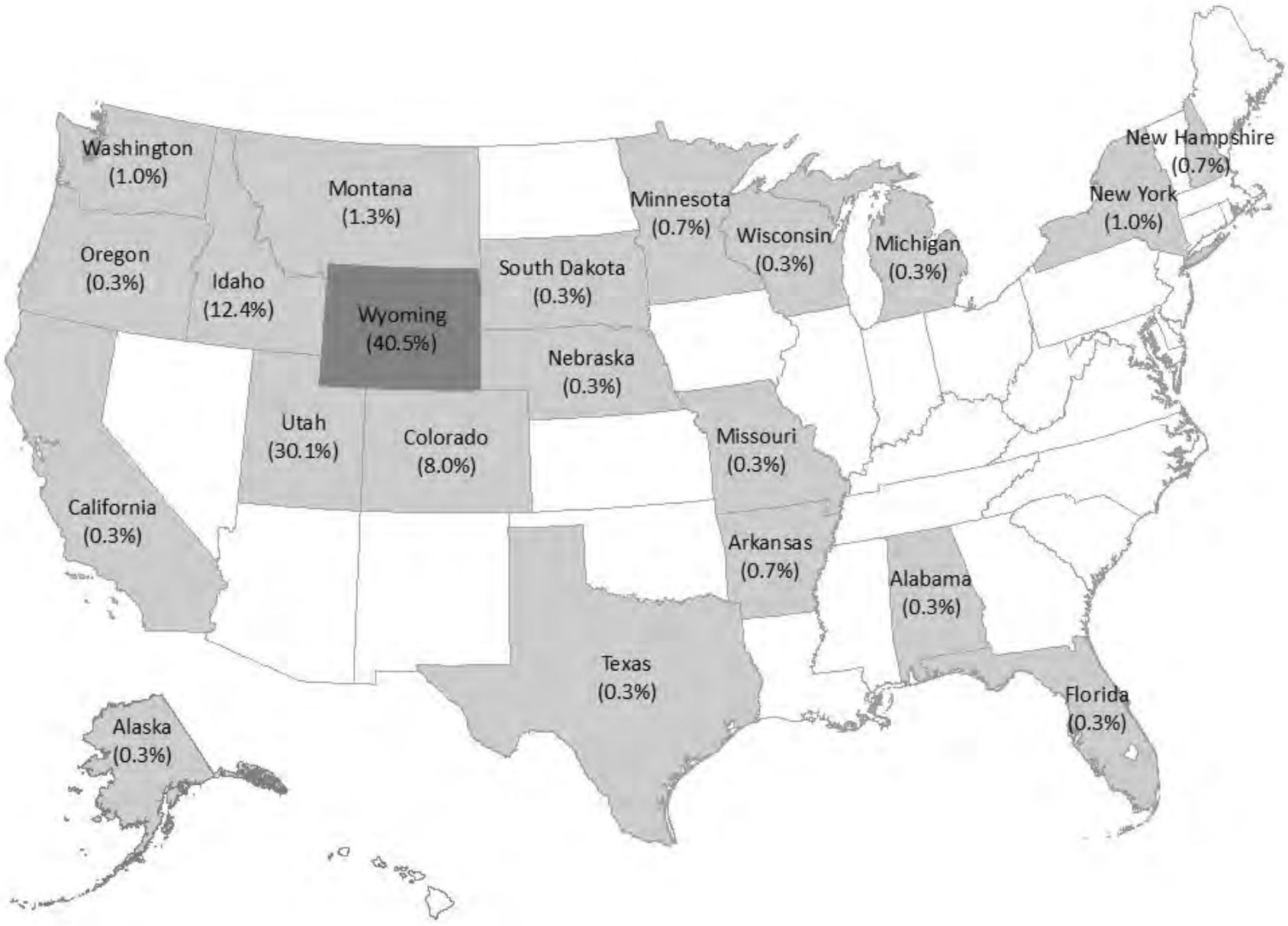


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Kemmerer POE during 2014.

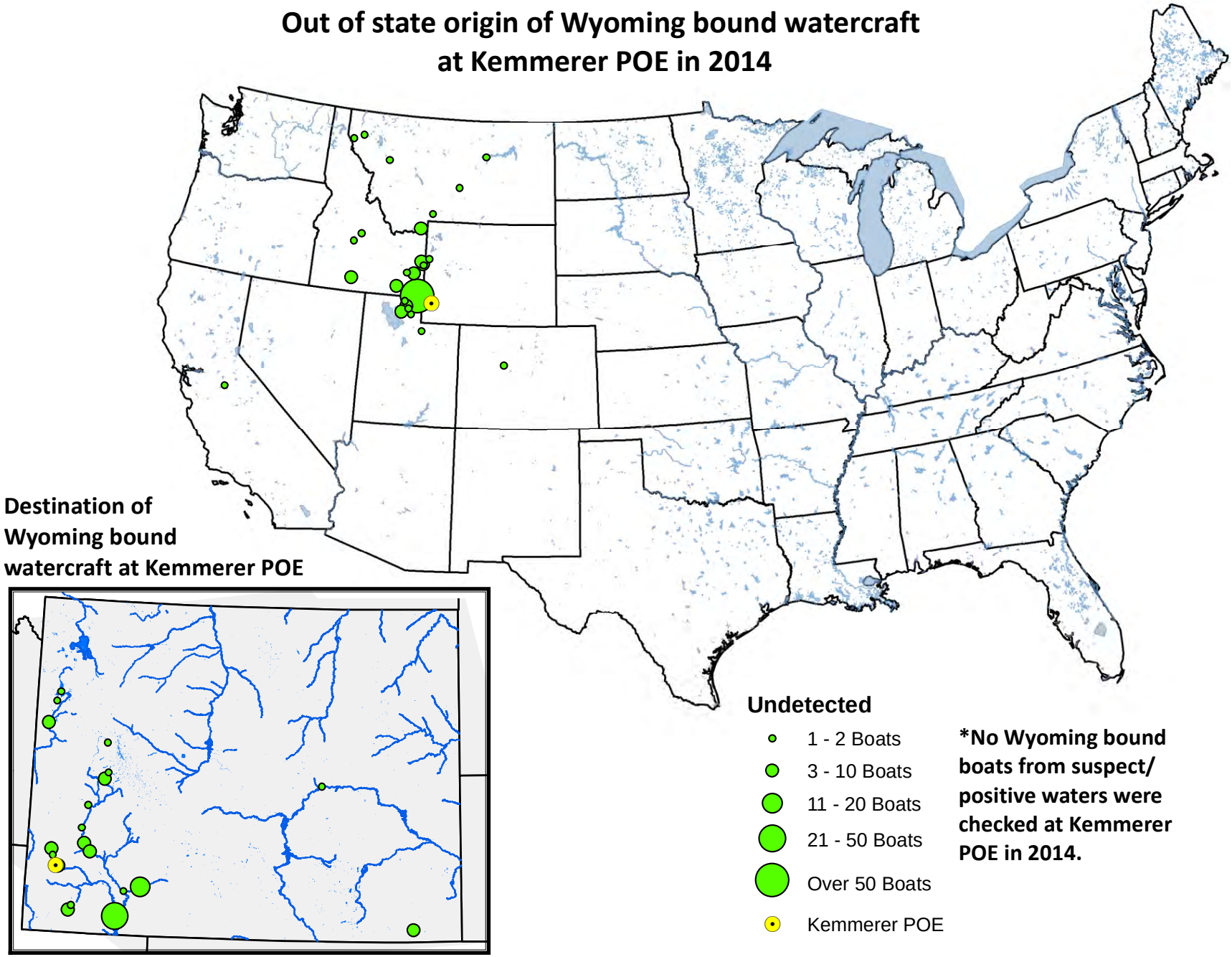


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Evanston I-80 POE in 2014.

Evanston HWY 89 Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Evanston HWY 89 from May 11th through July 6th. During that period, 136 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 12 days. A total of 130 individual boaters were contacted at Evanston HWY 89 during 2014.

In 2014, seven high risk inspections were conducted. Of those inspections, none required decontamination. A total of nine watercraft (6.6% of the total) 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 120 watercraft (88.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Evanston HWY 89 was 106 hours, for an average of 1.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 3:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 4th to July 11th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (80.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (19.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (25.7%), followed by personal watercraft (24.3%), inboard (17.6%), outboard (8.8%), and jet (3.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly less (15.4%) than by nonresident boaters (84.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah and Idaho (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 100% were inspected one-time; no boaters 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, UT/ID (78%), Flaming Gorge, UT/WY (3.9%), Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (3.1%), Snake River Jackson, WY (3.1%), and Sulphur Creek Reservoir, WY (2.4%). Boaters indicated they had been to 14 different waters in four states and, of those states Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels including, Lake Powell, UT. No inspections were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels within the last month. Overall, 90.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (10.9%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Bear Lake, UT. A percentage of boaters (7%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, UT.

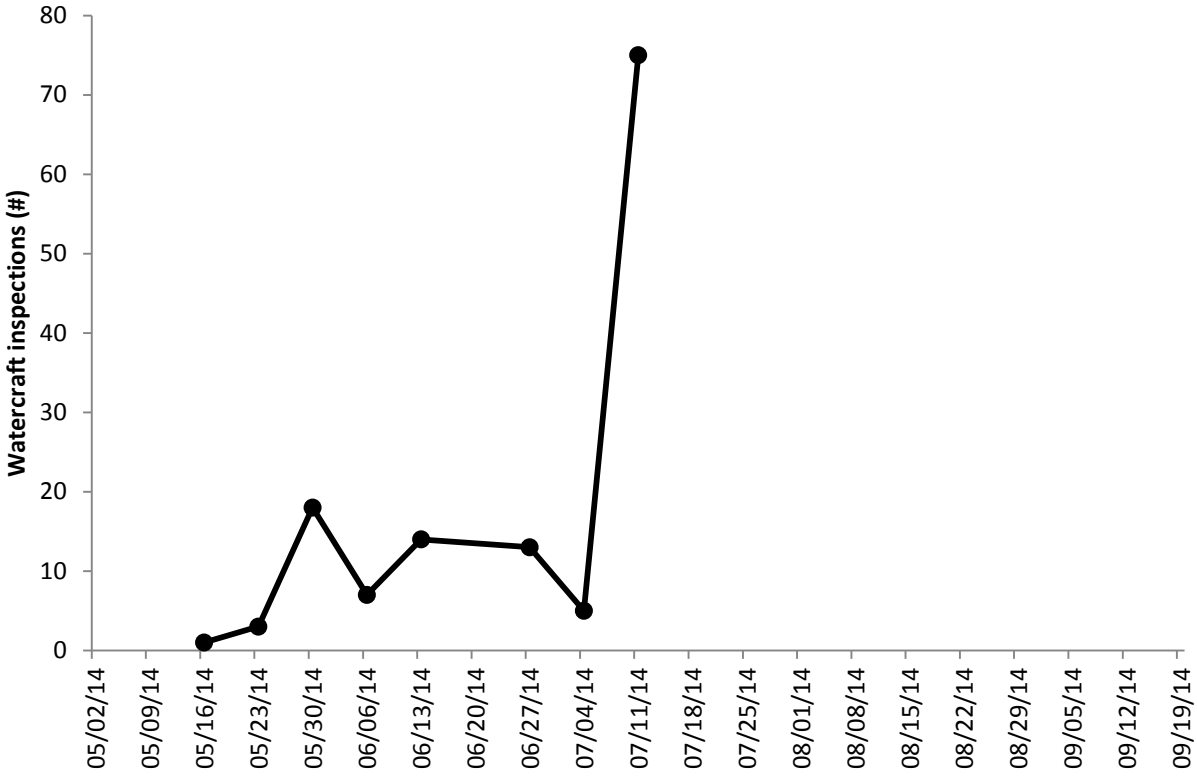


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Evanston HWY 89 during 2014.

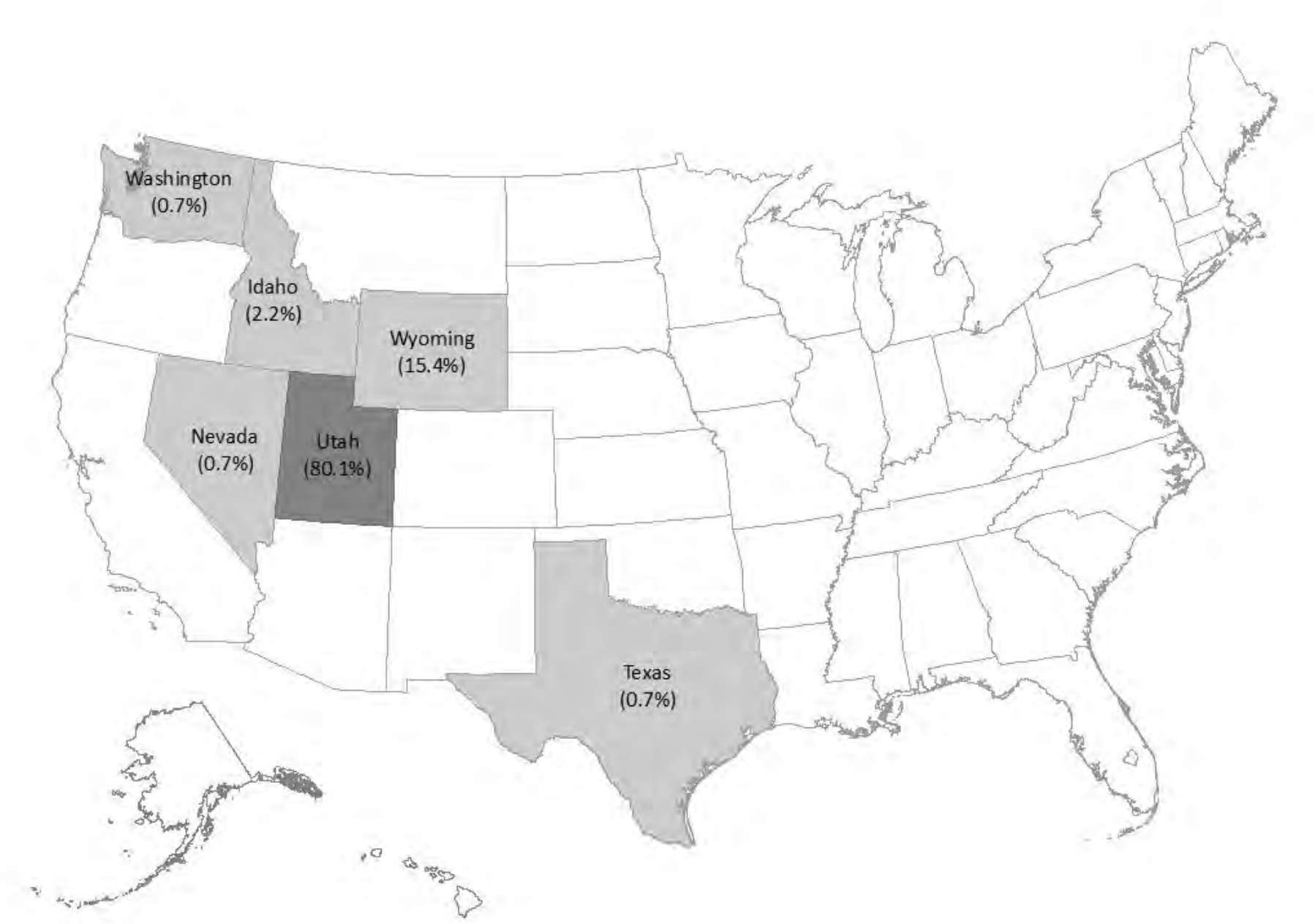


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Evanston HWY 89 during 2014.

Sulphur Creek Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir from May 10th through July 20th. During that period, 45 watercraft inspections were conducted over 11 days. This included 29 standard inspections and 16 exit inspections. A total of 34 individual boaters were contacted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections were conducted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir. A total of five watercraft (11.1% of the total) 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 (4.4% 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 65 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 16th through May 23rd (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (95.6%), with lesser non-motorized use (4.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (48.9%), followed by inboard/outboard (35.6%), personal watercraft (6.7%), and inboard (4.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly greater (95.6%) than by nonresident boaters (4.4%). All nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (Figure 2).

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 Sulphur Creek Reservoir, WY (55.6%) followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (11.1%), Echo Reservoir, UT

(11.1%), Evanston Ice Ponds, WY (7.4%), Bear Lake, UT (7.4%), Whitney Reservoir, UT (3.7%), and Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (3.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to seven different waters in two states (Wyoming and Utah). Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 22.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (63.4%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Sulphur Creek Reservoir. There was a smaller percentage (2.4%) that were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel waters next.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Sulphur Creek Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2014. 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.

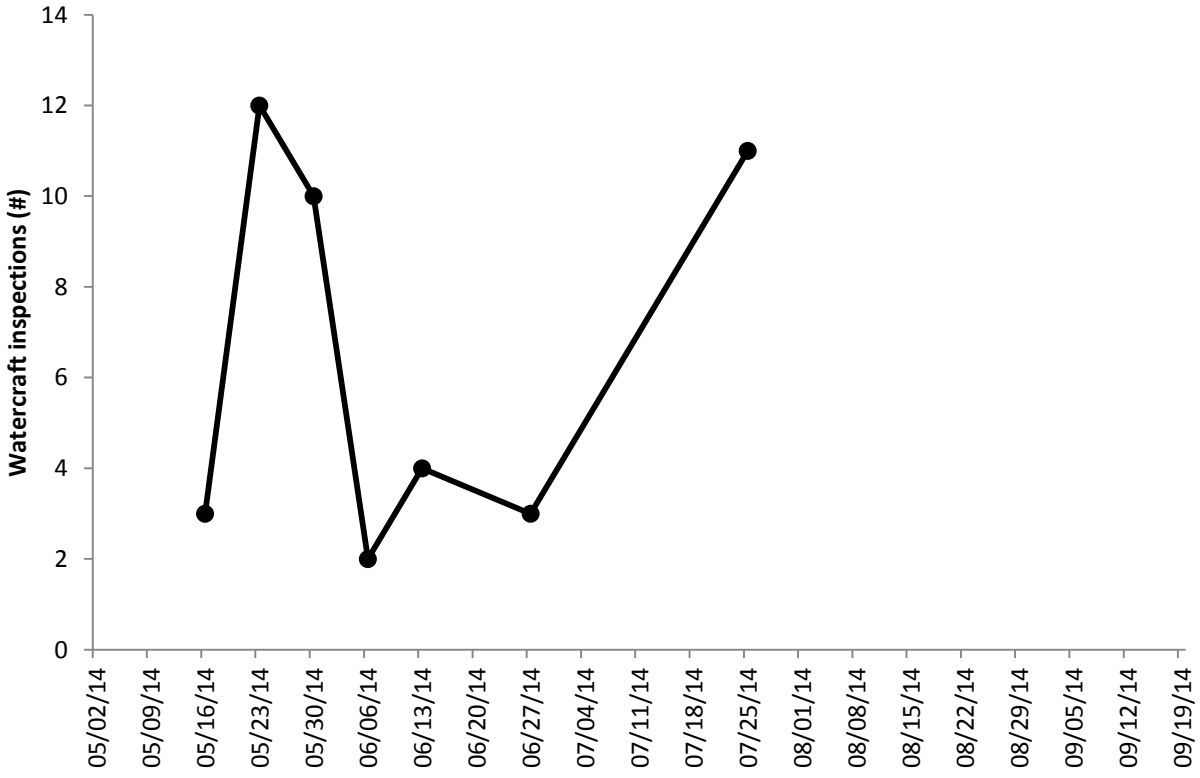


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2014.

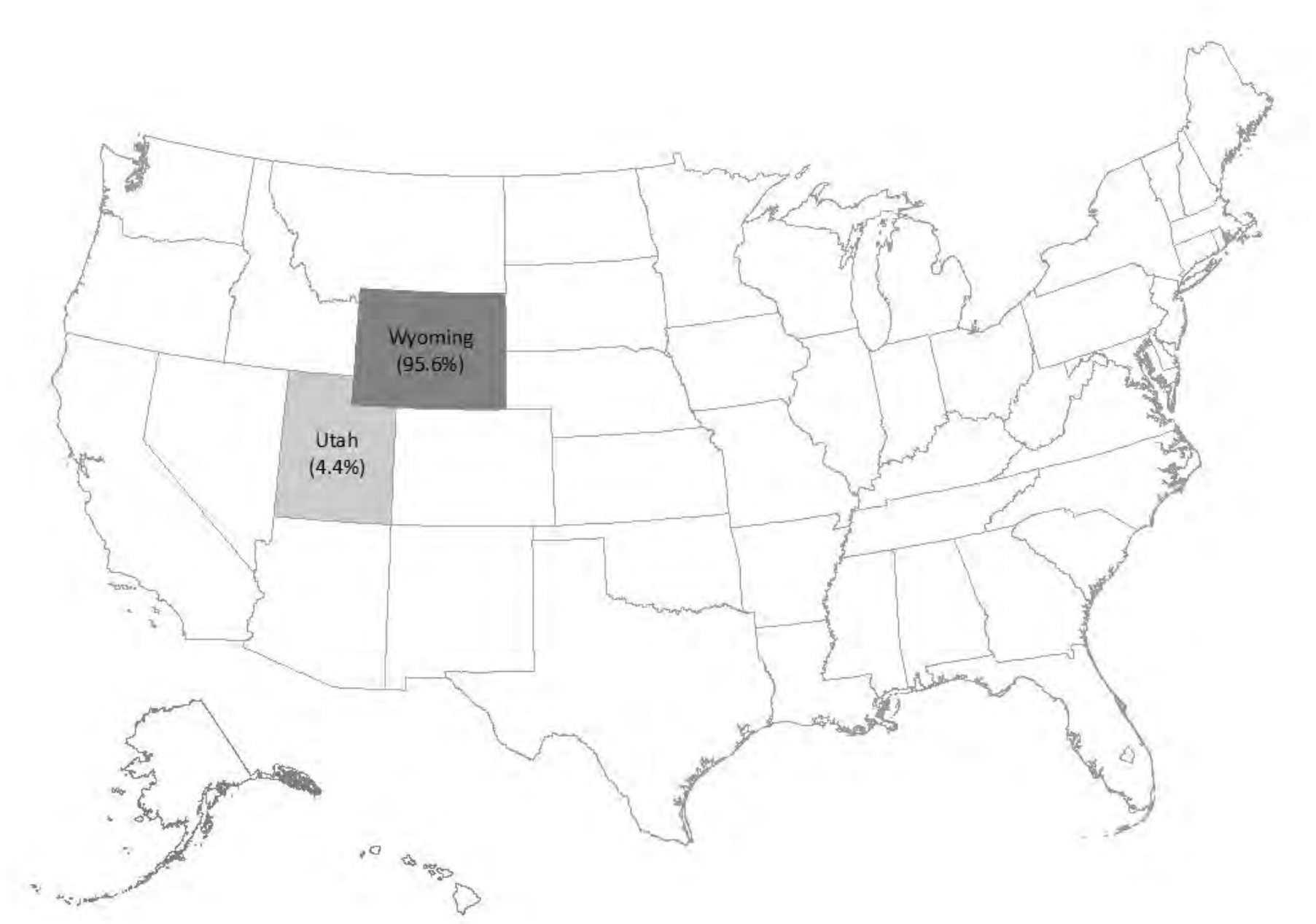


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2014.

Viva Naughton Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Viva Naughton from June 18th through September 1st. During that period, 82 watercraft inspections were conducted over 21 days. This included 71 standard inspections and 11 exit inspections. A total of 61 individual boaters were contacted at Viva Naughton during 2014.

In 2014, nine high risk inspections were conducted. Of those inspections, none required decontamination. Two watercraft were previously decontaminated at Evanston I-80 Port of Entry. A total of 22 (26.8% of the total) 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 one watercraft (1.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Viva Naughton was 194 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 9:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 13th through June 20th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (98.8%), with lesser non-motorized use (1.2%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (74.4%), followed by inboard/outboard (24.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (54.9%) than by nonresident boaters (45.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 75% were inspected one-time, while 25% 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, WY (56.9%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (9.2%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (7.7%), Sulphur Creek, WY (3.1%), and Lake Powell, UT (3.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 18 different waters in three states, of those states Wyoming and Utah received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, Lake Powell, UT. Two inspections (2.8% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and both of those (100%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 20% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (87.8%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Viva Naughton Reservoir. There was a smaller percentage (1.2%) that were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel waters next.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Viva Naughton was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Viva Naughton Reservoir.

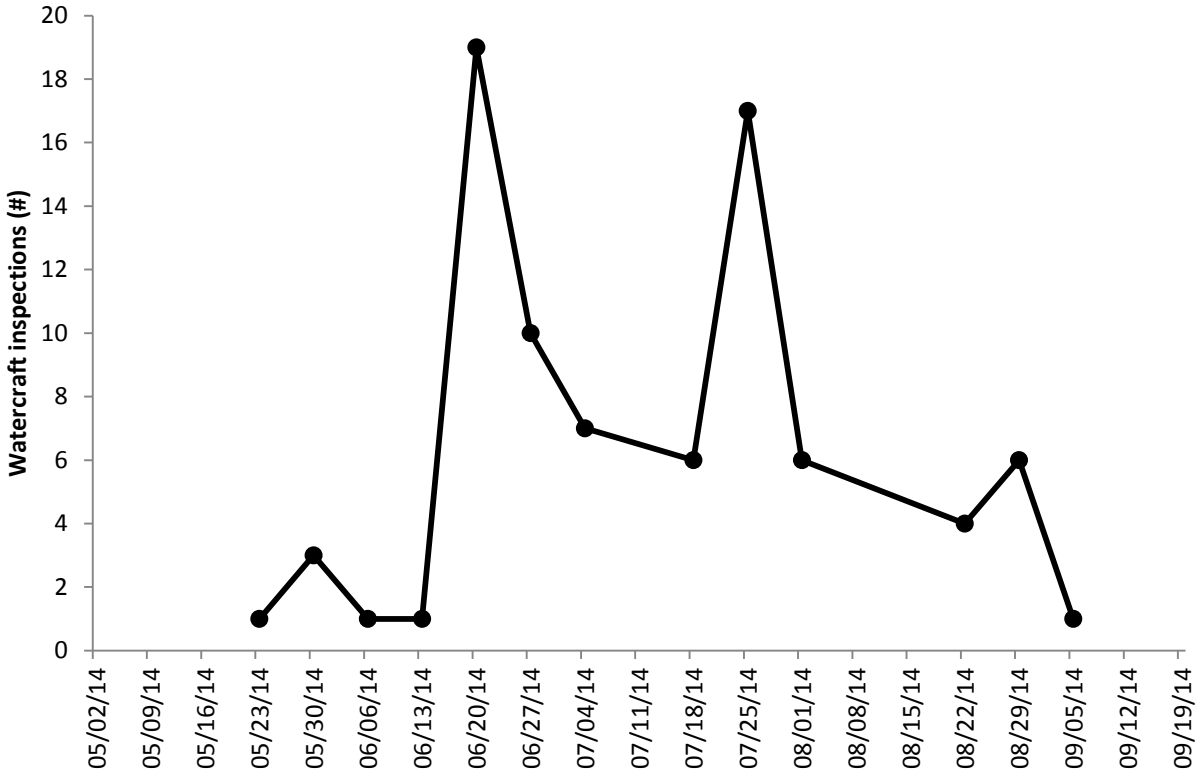


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Viva Naughton during 2014.

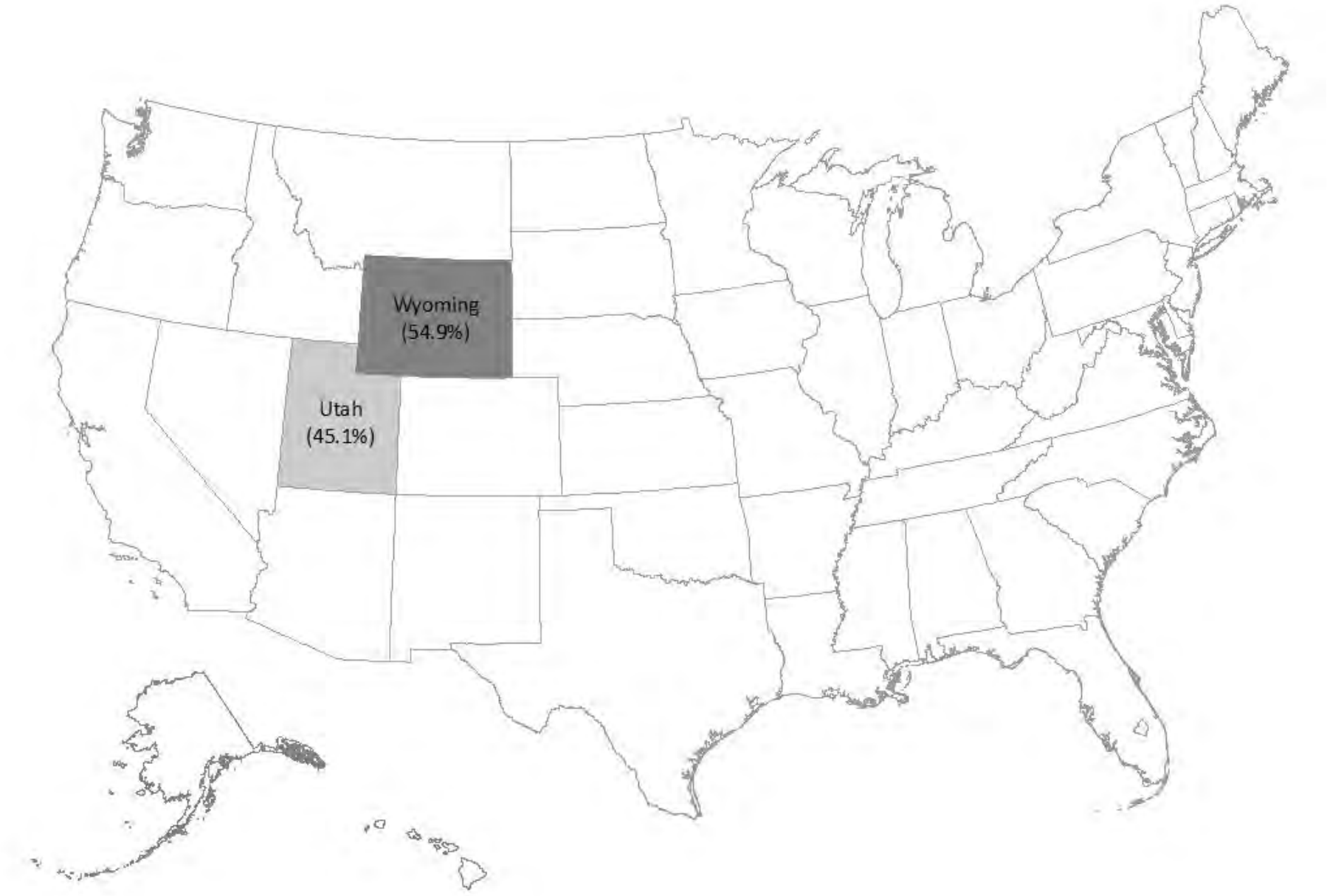


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Viva Naughton during 2014.

Alpine Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Alpine Port of Entry (POE) from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 2,637 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 141 days. A total of 1,366 individual boaters were contacted at Alpine POE during 2014.

In 2014, five high risk inspections were conducted. Of those inspections, none resulted in decontamination. A total of 70 watercraft (2.7% of the total) 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 1,209 watercraft (45.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Alpine POE was 1,677 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 the week of August 15th through August 22nd (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station non-motorized (61.5%), with lesser motorized use (38.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (17.2%) followed by outboard (12.2%), and inboard (5.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by non-resident boaters was greater (62.8%) than resident use (37.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 81.6% were inspected one time, while 18.4% 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 Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (33.8%) followed by Snake River, WY (18.7%), South Fork of the Snake River, ID (11.4%), Salmon River, ID (4.3%), Jackson Lake, WY (3.5%), and Ririe Reservoir, ID (3.4%). Boaters indicated they had been 172 different waters in 19 states and Canada, of those states Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Oregon received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, nine are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Mohave, AZ; St. Louis River, MN; Pikes Lake, MO; Lake Powell, UT; Burke Lake, VA; Watoga Lake, WV; Wisconsin Lake, WI and Wolf River, WI. Ten inspections (0.4% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (18.8%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 73.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was, the most popular response was the Snake River, WY (38.1%). A percentage (36.3%) of boaters were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next.

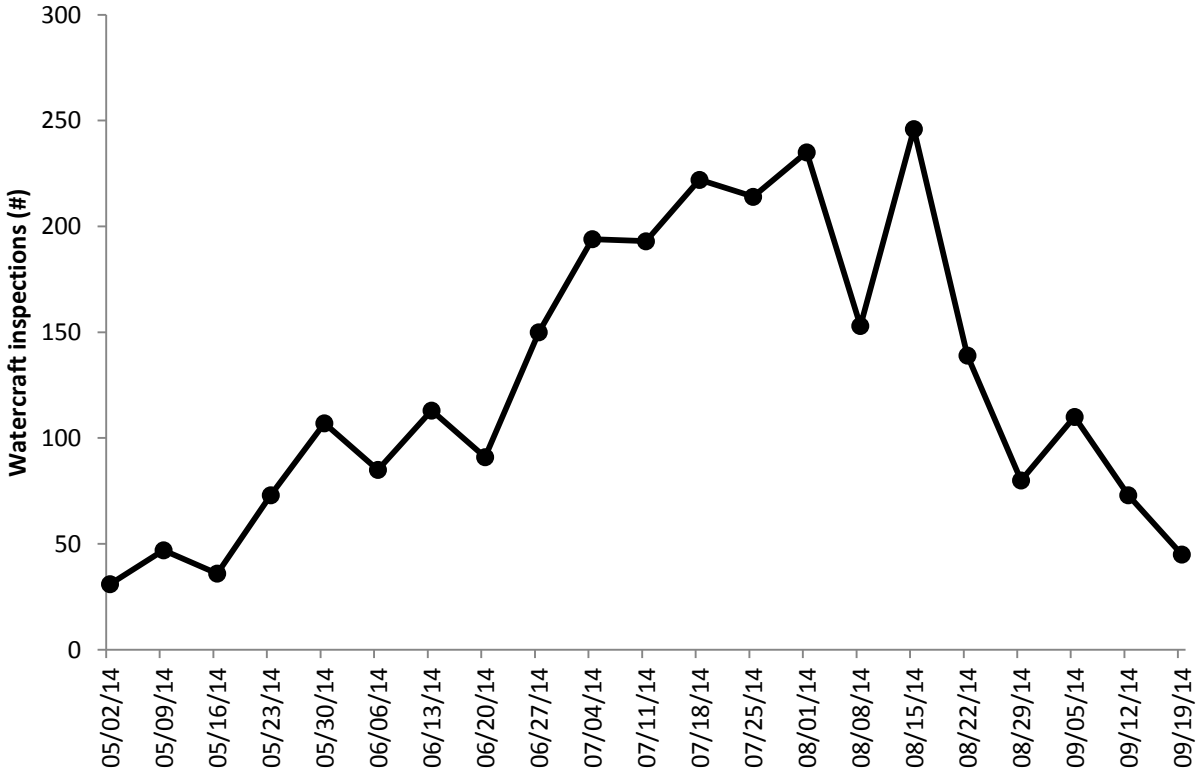


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Alpine POE during 2014.

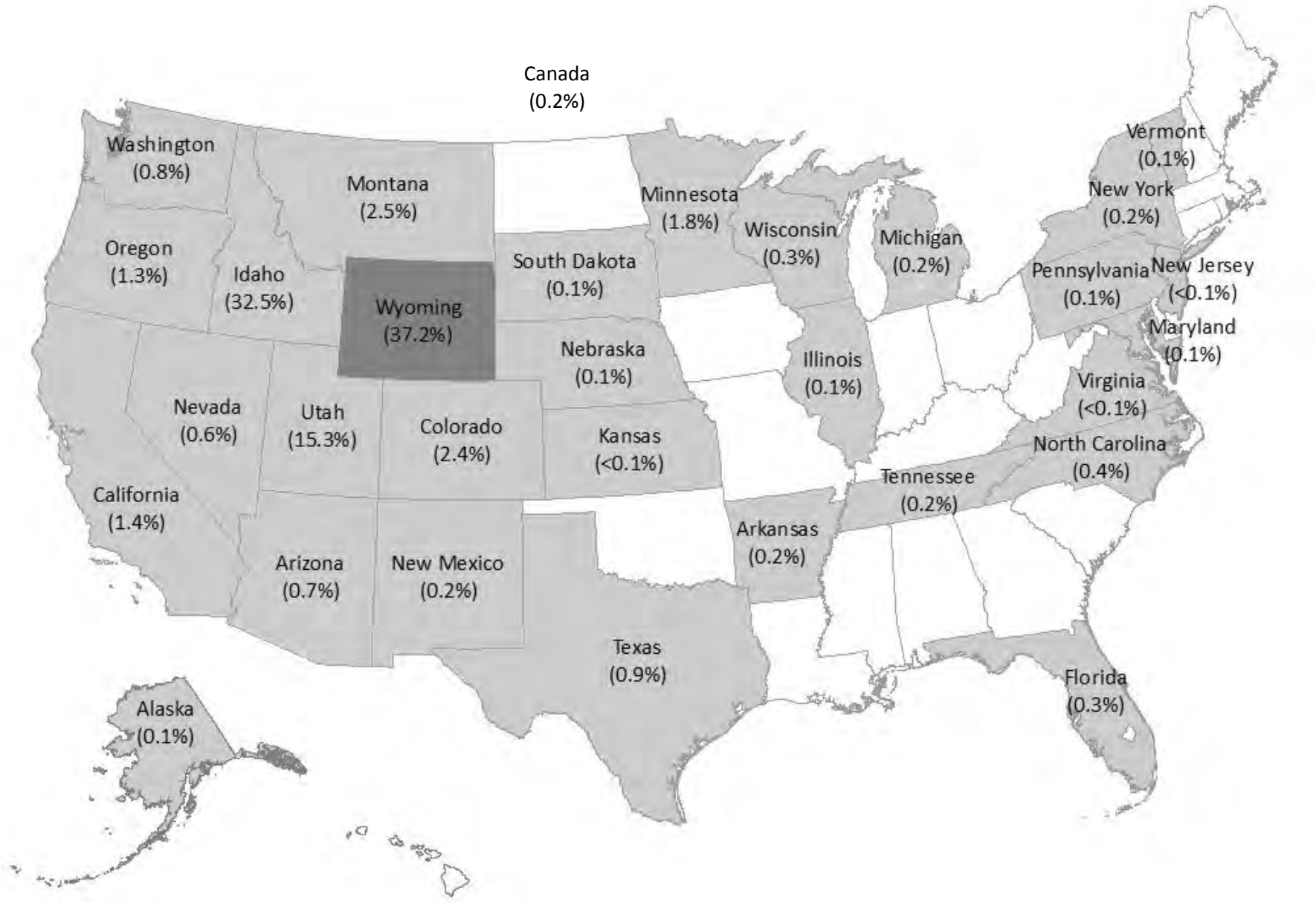


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Alpine POE during 2014.

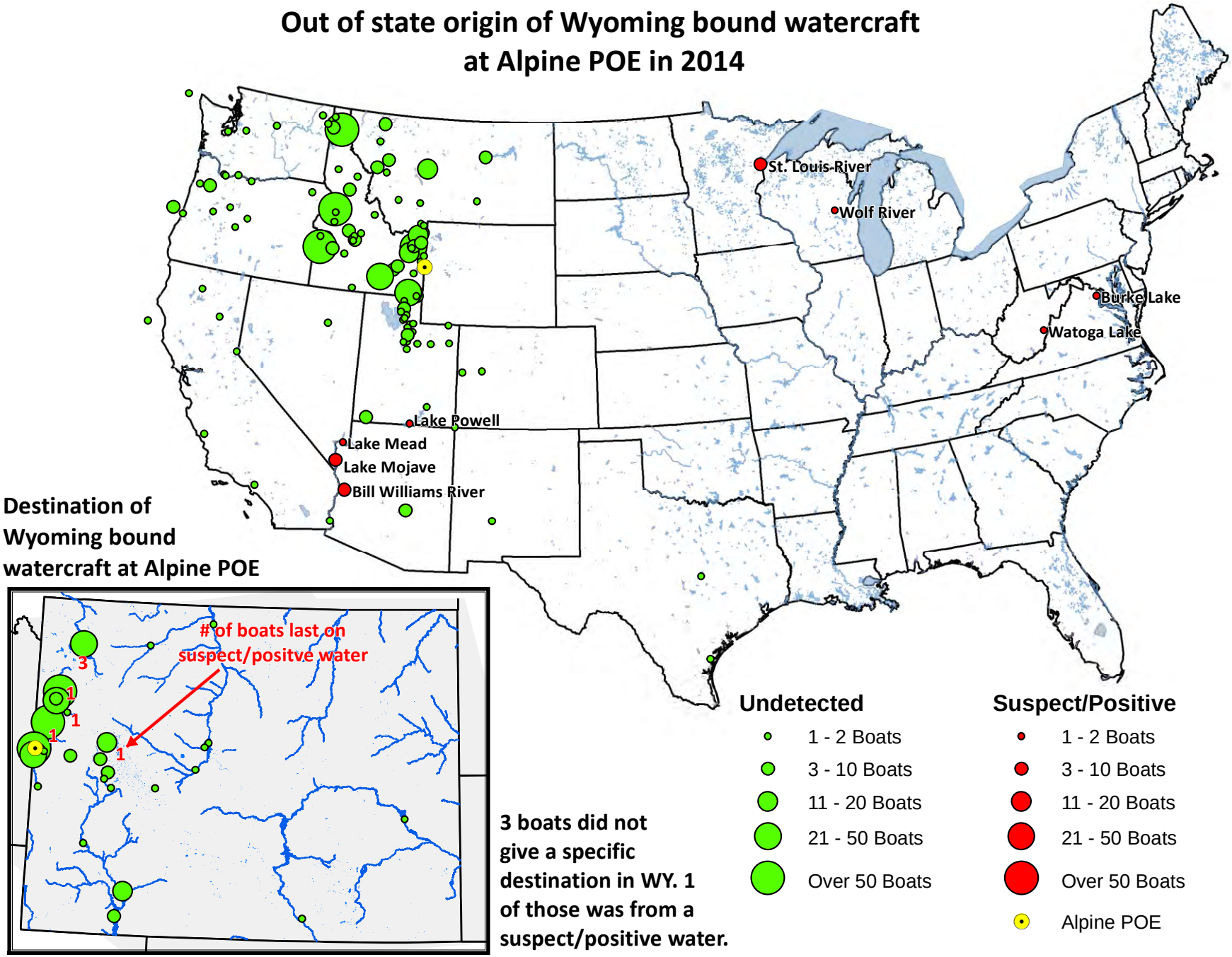


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Alpine POE in 2014.

Thayne US-89 Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Thayne Rest Area on US-89 from April 26th through September 14th. During that period 1,611 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 81 days. A total of 936 individual boaters were contacted at the Thayne US-89 Rest Area during 2014.

In 2014, 33 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 26 inspections resulted in decontamination. All 26 decontaminations were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Lake Powell AZ/UT, Bear Lake ID/UT, Lake Mead NV, Jordanelle Reservoir, UT).

A total of 272 watercraft (16.9% of the total) 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 556 watercraft (34.5% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Thayne was 841 hours, for an average of 1.9 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 10:00am and 1:00pm to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred the week of July 25th through August 1st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (62.6%), with lesser motorized use (37.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (14.9%), followed by inboard/outboard (14.2%), personal watercraft (3.2%), and inboard (1.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (57.9%) than by nonresident boaters (42.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (23.0%), Idaho (8.8%), and California (1.9%) (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 68.7% were inspected one time, while 31.3% 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 Salt River, WY (20.0%) followed by Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (18.7%), Snake River, WY (12.2%), Jackson Lake, WY (8.5%), and Bear Lake, ID/UT (4.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 116 different waters in 15 states, of those states Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Colorado received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, four are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, UT; Lake Mead, NV; Lake Havasu, AZ and Saratoga Lake, NY. 19 inspections (1.2% 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 at that water within the last month. Overall, 47.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was, the most popular response was Salt River, WY (28.4%) followed by Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (25.6%) and the Snake River, WY (12.3%). A percentage (36.3%) of boaters at the Thayne check station indicated that they were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of (0.4%) indicated they would be visiting suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, UT and the Great Lakes in Michigan.

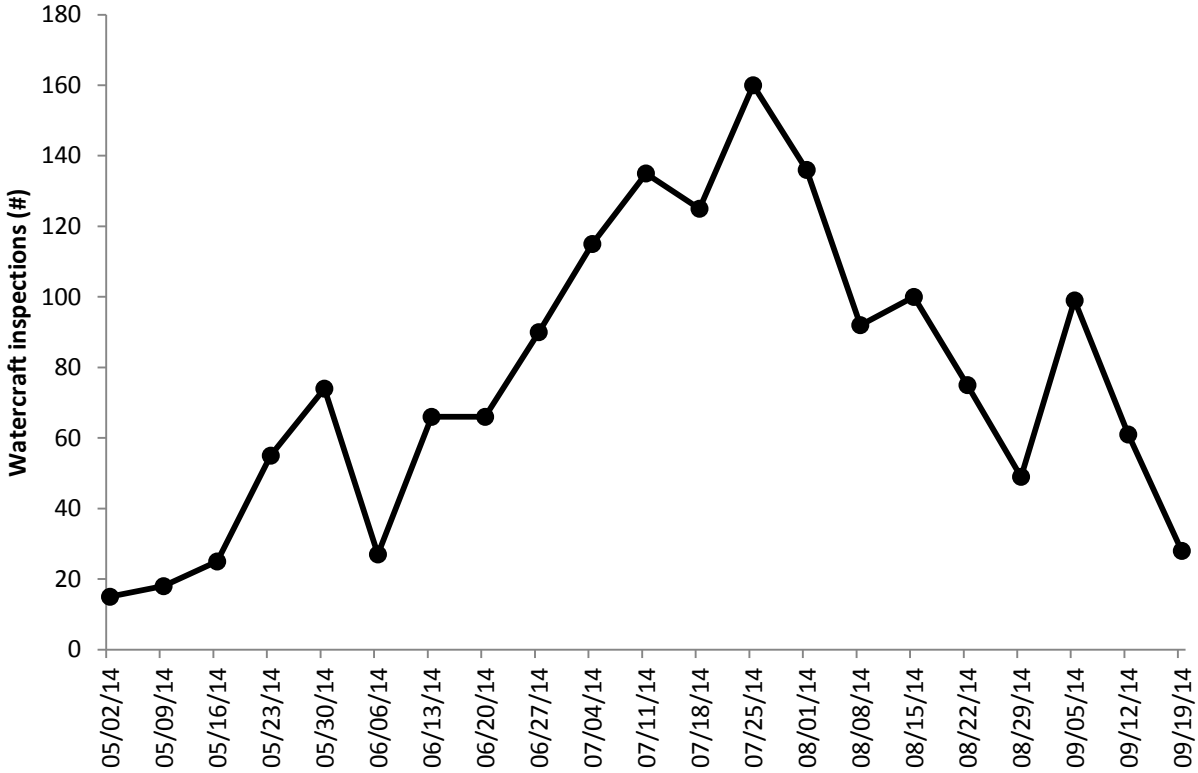


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Thayne US-89 Rest Area during 2014.

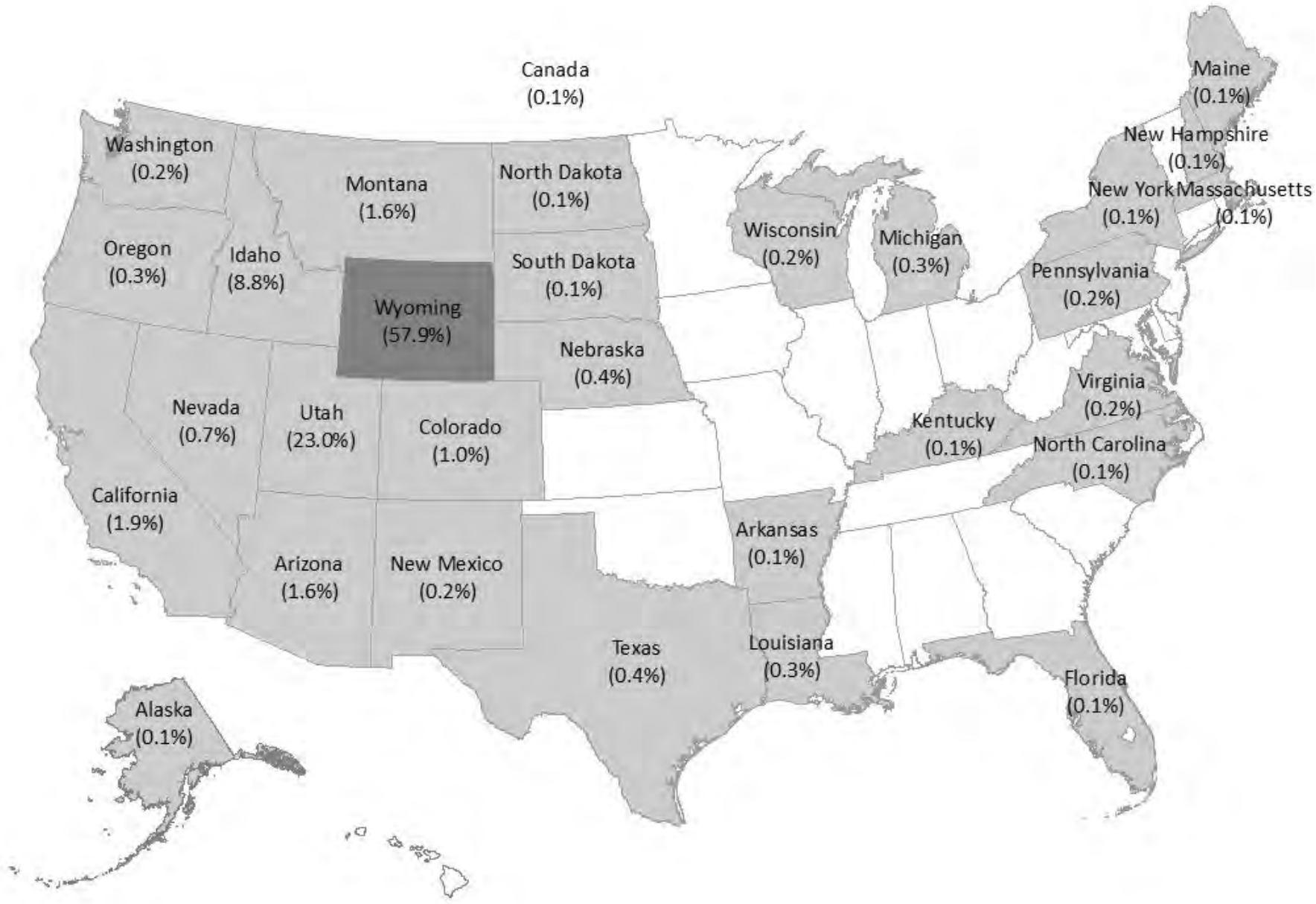


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Thayne US-89 Rest Area during 2014.

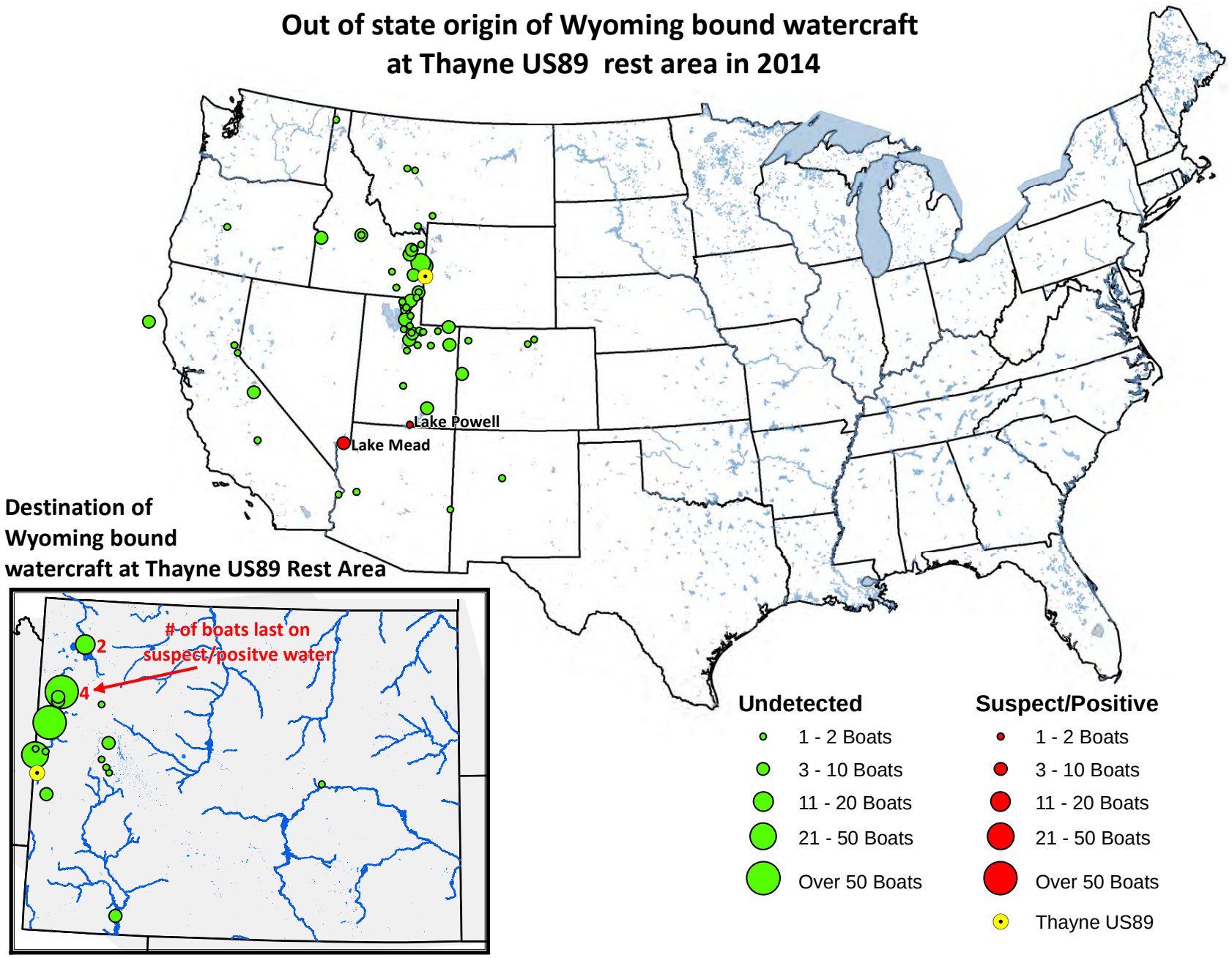


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Thayne US-89 Rest Area in 2014.

Jackson HWY 22 Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Jackson HWY 22 from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 13 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. A total of 12 individual boaters were contacted at Jackson HWY 22 during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections 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 1 watercraft (7.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at HWY-22 Jackson was 20 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. Inspections were only conducted at this location over Labor Day weekend on August 30th and 31st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (84.6%) with lesser motorized use (15.4%). All motorized boats inspected were inboard/outboards. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was greater (61.5%) than by resident boaters (38.5%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho and Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 100% were inspected one time; none 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, WY (53.8%) followed by Palisades Reservoir, ID (7.7%), Teton River, ID (7.7%), Missouri River, MT (7.7%), North Fork of the Flathead River, MT (7.7%), and Jackson Lake, WY (7.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to seven different waters in three states Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 30.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (69.2%) indicated they were planning to boat next on the Snake River, WY. No boaters were planning to launch next out of state.

Jackson Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Jackson Lake from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 1,411 watercraft inspections were conducted over 90 days. This included 1,391 standard inspections and 20 exit inspections. A total of 846 individual boaters were contacted at Jackson Lake. Grand Teton National Park employees conducted 733 inspections (51.9% of the total), Yellowstone National Park employees did 128 (9.1% of the total), and Teton County Weed and Pest employees did two (0.1% of the total) during the 2014 field season.

In 2014, seven high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, one inspection resulted in decontamination. The decontamination was performed on a motor boat that had come off Lake Powell and had standing water in the motor. The motor was flushed as was the rest of the bilge and compartment areas.

A total of 22 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 656 watercraft (46.4% 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 257 hours, for an average of 2.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11am to noon. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 25th to August 1st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (59.3%), with lesser motorized use (40.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (20.7%) followed by outboard (14.5%), and inboard (4.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (59.0%) than by non-resident boaters

(41.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and California (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station 85.2% were inspected one time, while 14.8% 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 Jackson Lake, WY (44.5%) followed by the Snake River, WY (4.4%), Yellowstone Lake, WY (3.7%), String Lake, WY (3.3%), and Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (2.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 209 different waters in 27 states and Canada, of those states Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana and Idaho received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, 22 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, AZ/UT; Lake Michigan, IN/MI; Lake Calhoun, MN; Cass Lake, MI; Sturgeon River, MI; Lake Ahquabi, IA; Percy Priest Lake, TN; Lewisville Lake, TX; Oconomowoc Lake, WI. 49 inspections (3.5% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (36.7 %) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 34.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Jackson Lake were conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2014. 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. Native plant specimens including northern water milfoil (*Myriophyllum sibiricum*) and water knotweed (*Polygonum amphibium*) were collected.

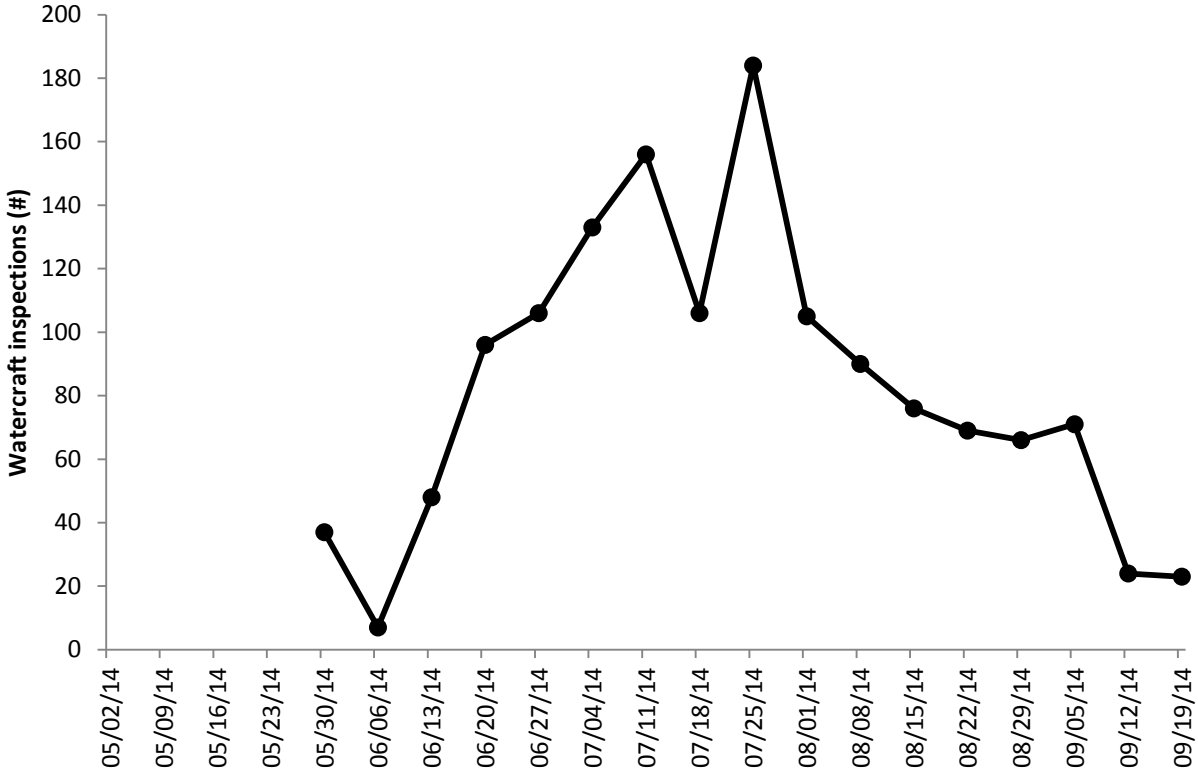


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Jackson Lake during 2014.

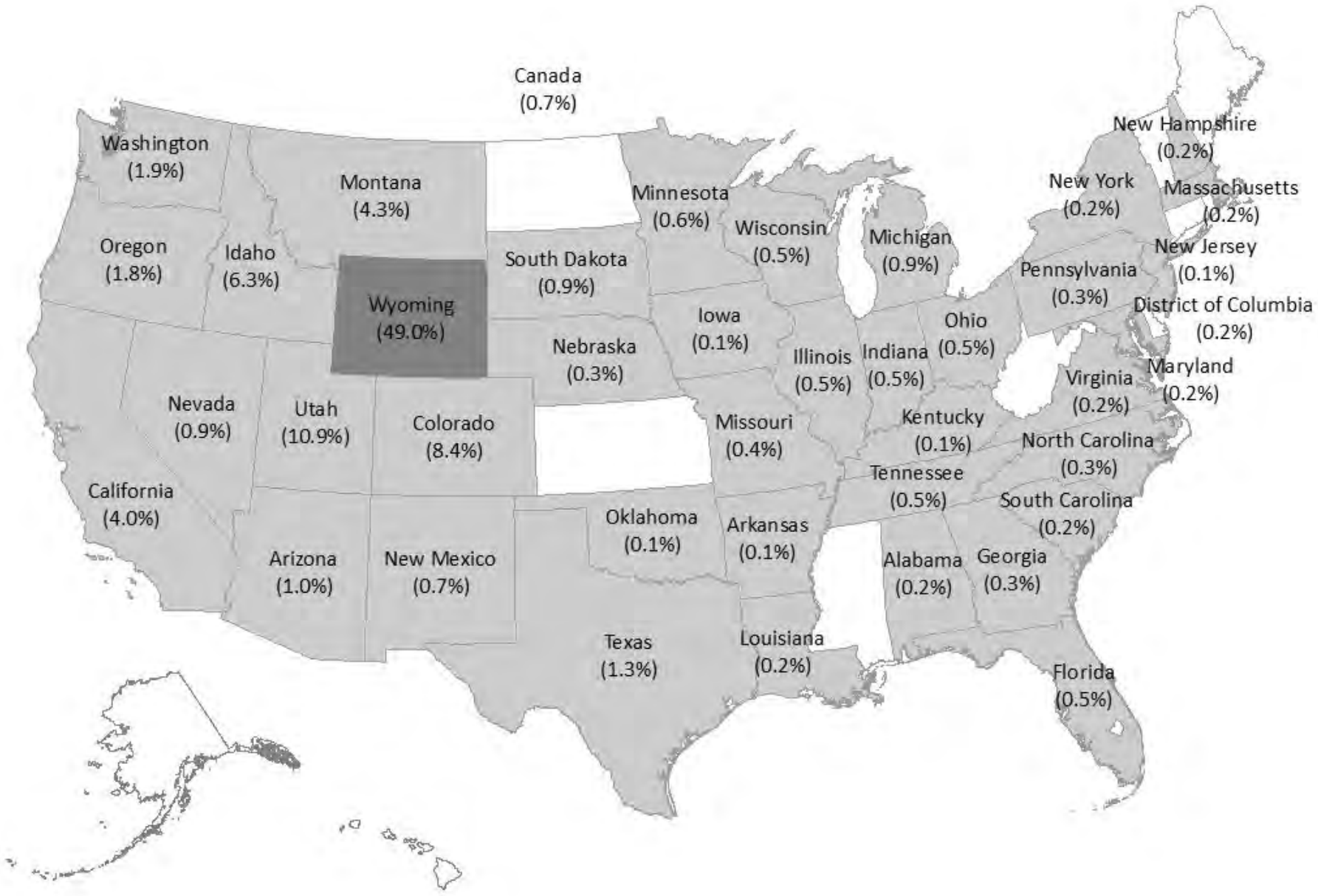


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Jackson Lake during 2014.

Jenny Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Jenny Lake from April 26th to September 14th. During that period, 17 watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. This included 14 standard inspections and three exit inspections. A total of 15 individual boaters were contacted at Jenny Lake during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections were conducted. A total of three (17.6% of the total) 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 through the check station in 2014 had a current 2014 AIS decal at time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Jenny Lake was 15 hours, for an average of 1.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. Inspections were conducted over the AIS assessment weekend on June 20th and 21st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (70.6%) with lesser motorized use (29.4%). All motorized watercraft were outboards. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (52.9%) versus nonresident use (47.1%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Utah and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 75% were inspected one time, while 25% 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 Jenny Lake, WY (41.7%) followed by Leigh Lake, WY (16.7%), Jackson Lake, WY (16.7%), Green River, WY (3.8%), Green River Lakes, WY (3.8%), and Snake River, WY (3.8%). Boaters indicated they had been to

six different waters, all in Wyoming. Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. No watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Jenny Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys and substrate sampling did not detect any other invasive species in Jenny Lake.

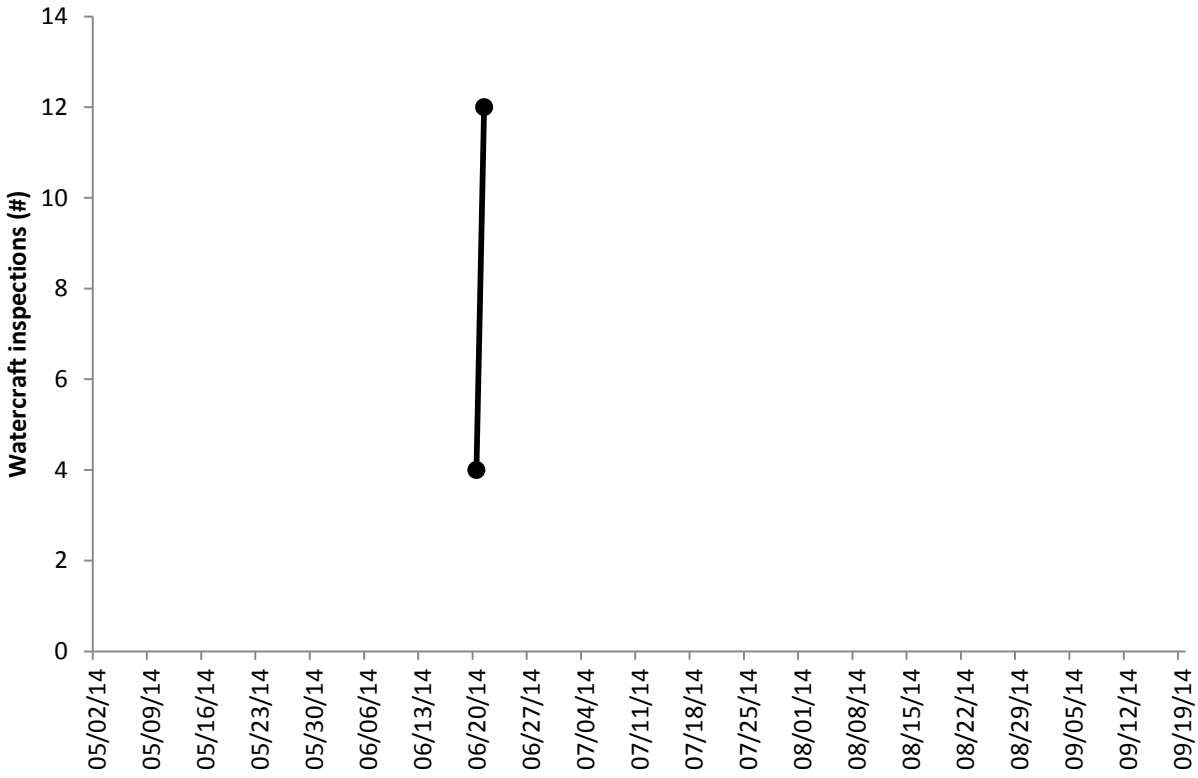


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Jenny Lake during 2014.

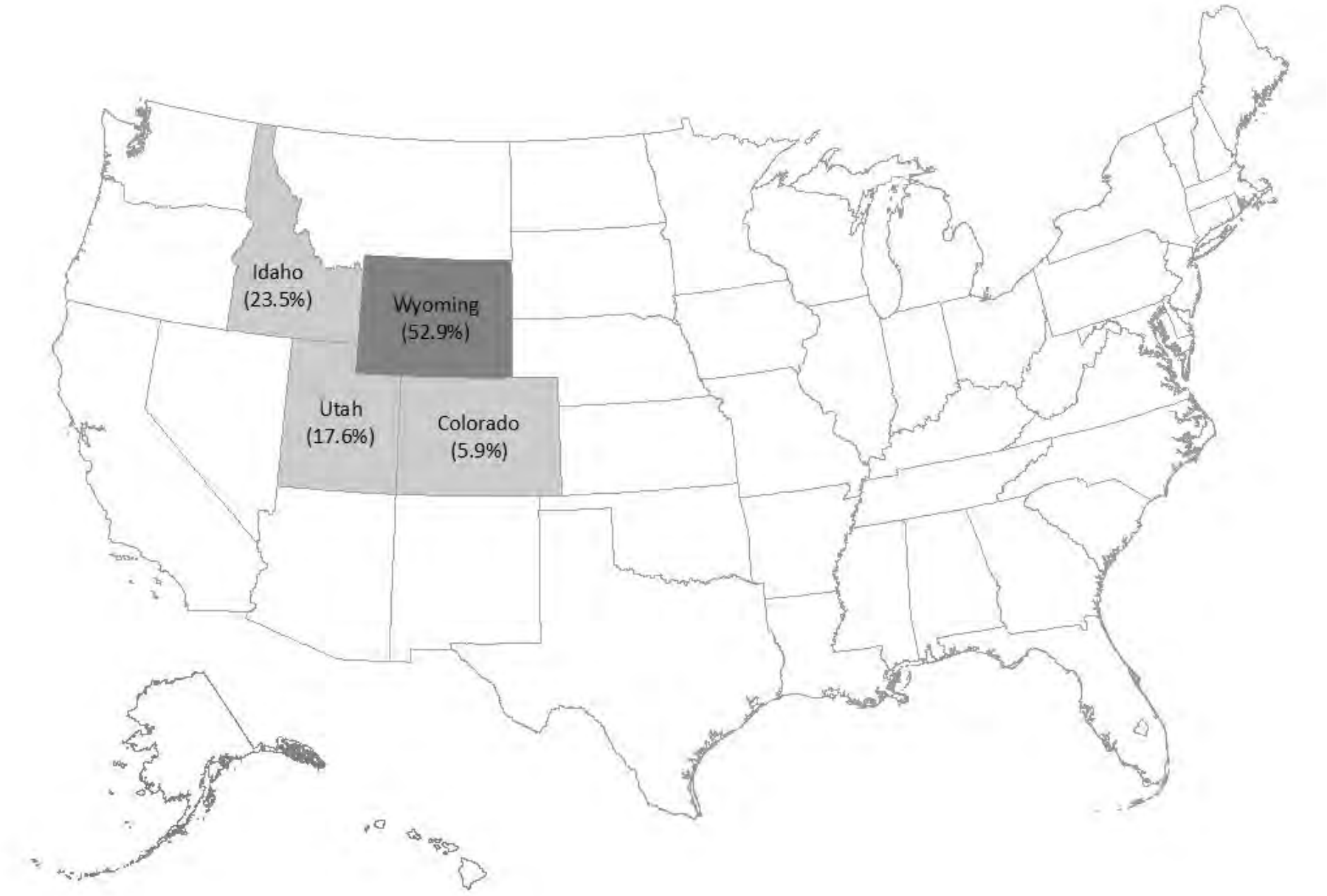


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Jenny Lake during 2014.

Lower Slide Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lower Slide Lake from April 26th to September 14th 2014. During that period, 39 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. A total of seven individual boaters were contacted at Lower Slide Lake during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections 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 18 watercraft (46.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lower Slide Lake was 20 hours, for an average of 2.0 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 10:00am. Inspections were conducted over the AIS assessment weekend on June 20th and 21st (Figure 1).

All of the watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by non-resident boaters was higher (74.4%) as opposed to resident boaters (25.6%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Oregon, Colorado and California (Figure 2).

All watercraft through the inspection station were inspected one time, none 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 Pend Oreille, ID (45.9%) followed by Highline Lake, CO (29.7%), Lower Slide Lake, WY (21.6%), and Halfmoon Lake, WY (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to four different waters in three states Wyoming, Idaho, and Colorado.

Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 75.7% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lower Slide Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Substrate sampling and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Lower Slide Lake. Native aquatic plants American waterweed (*Elodea Canadensis*) and Richardson's pondweed (*Potamogeton richardsonii*) were collected during plant sampling.

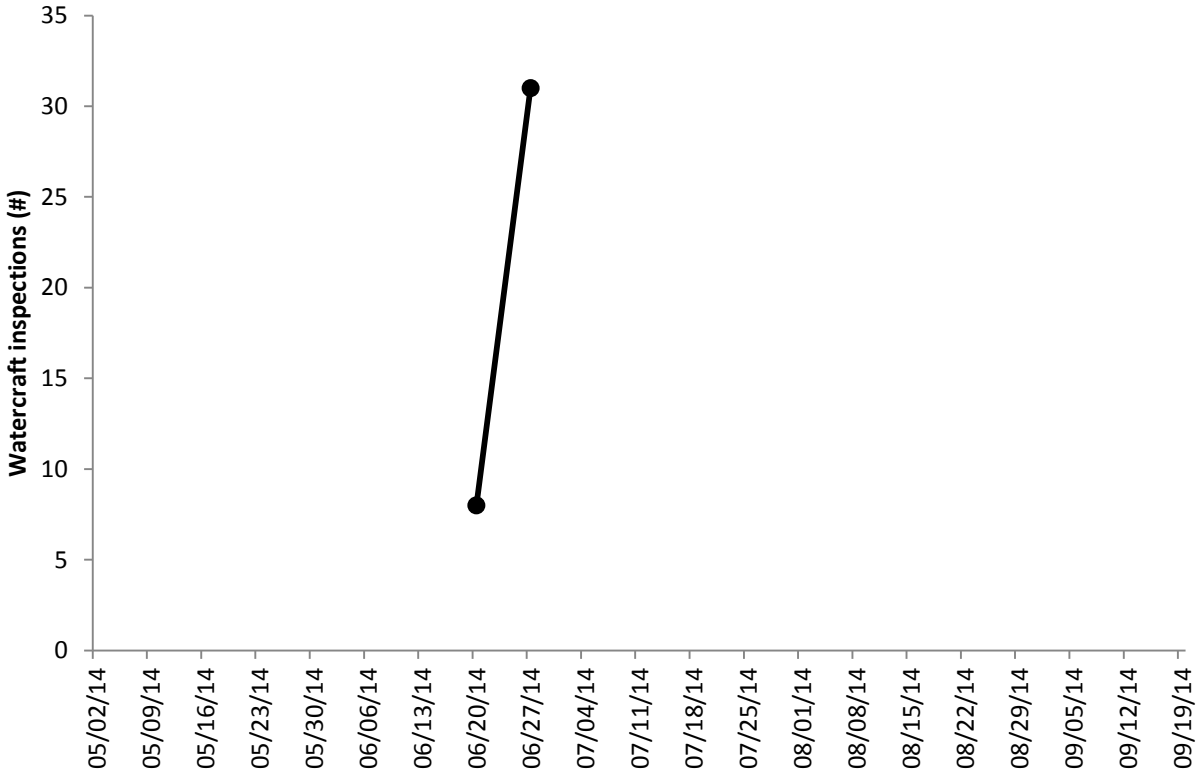


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Lower Slide Lake during 2014.

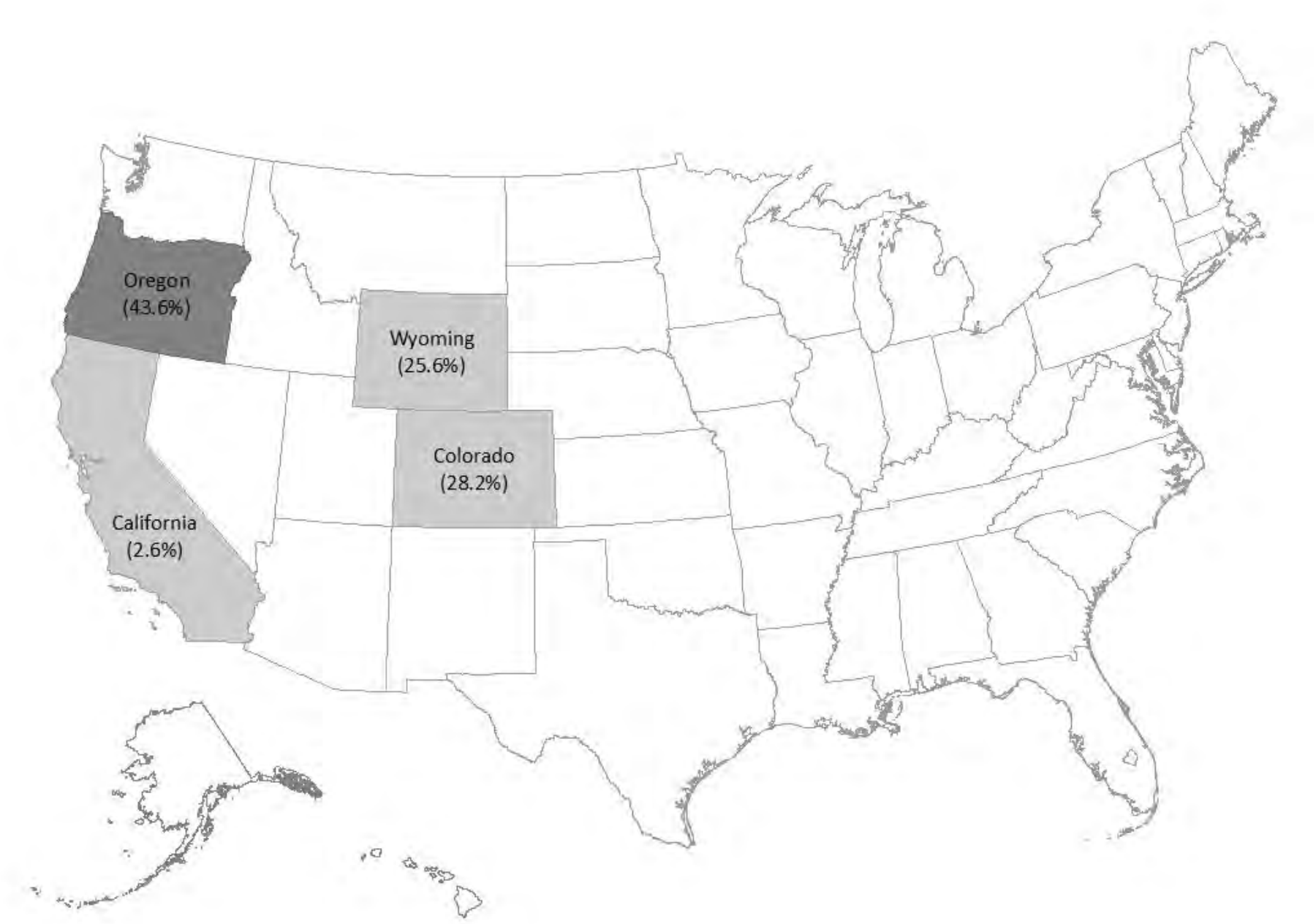


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Lower Slide Lake during 2014.

Snake River Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted on the Snake River from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 756 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 40 days. A total of 406 individual boaters were contacted at the Snake River. Snake River Fund staff preformed 665 (88% of the total) inspections in the 2014 field season.

In 2014, no high risk inspections were conducted. A total of nine watercraft (1.2% of the total) 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 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 the Snake River was 55 hours, for an average of 1.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from the week of July 18th to July 25th (Figure 1).

All watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized, as motorized use on the sections of the Snake River where inspections are conducted is prohibited. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters far greater (78.3%) than by nonresident boaters (21.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 72.5% were inspected one time, while 27.5% 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 the Snake River, WY (79.0%) followed by the South Fork of the Snake River, ID (7.9%), Green River, WY (5.4%), Salt River, WY (1.8%), and Henry's Fork of the Snake River, ID (1.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 24 different waters in eight states, of those states Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and Colorado received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, one (Nantahala River, NC) is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Overall, 12.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Substrate sampling and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in new sections the Snake River. New Zealand mudsnails were sampled at the Flagg Ranch boat launch site above Jackson Lake and have been collected there in the past. Native milfoils and coonstail were collected on sections of the Snake River below Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park and several more plant and snail samples are being processed and analyzed by the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks lab in Helena. None appeared to be invasives at time of collection.

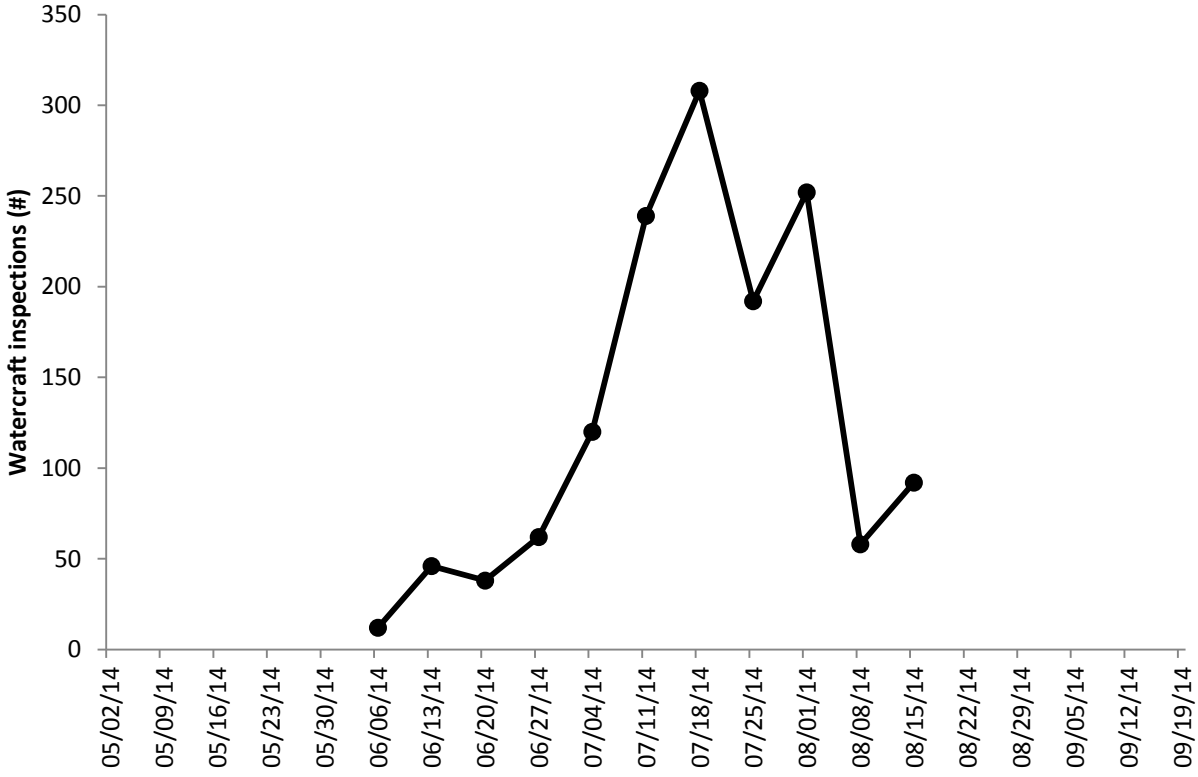


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Snake River during 2014.

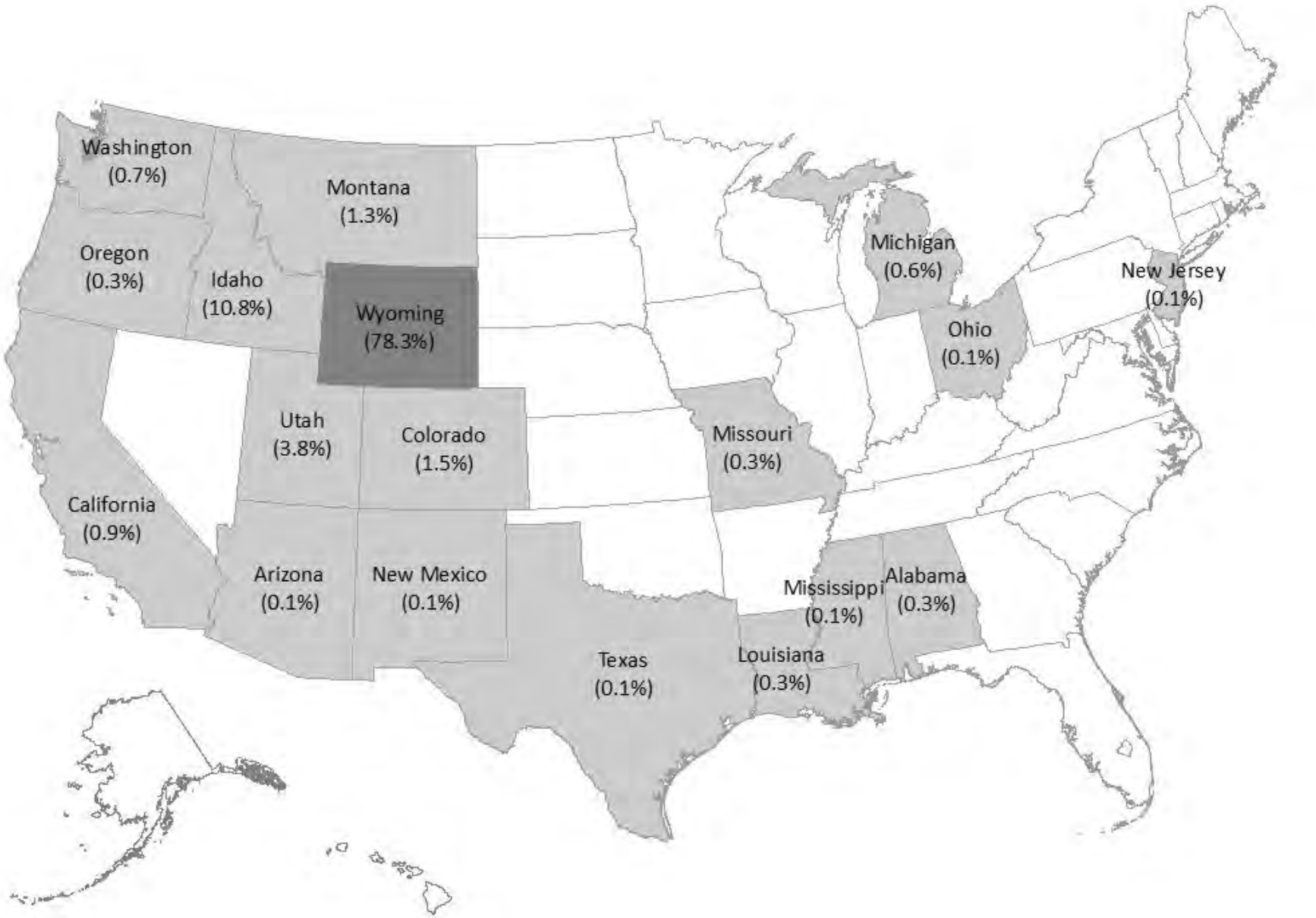


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Snake River during 2014.

Boysen Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Boysen Reservoir from May 2nd through August 31st. During that period, 662 standard and 21 exit watercraft inspections were conducted over 41 days. A total of 479 individual boaters were contacted at the Boysen Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, two high risk inspections were conducted, none of which required decontamination. One was a kayak last used on Iron Lake, MN, and the other was an inboard/outboard last used on Lake Powell, AZ, which was power washed and cleaned before entering the check station.

A total of 114 watercraft (16.7% of the total) 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 38 watercraft (5.6% 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 was 366 hours, for an average of 2.0 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 6:00am to 9:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 20th through July 18th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.6%), with lesser non-motorized use (3.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft was outboards (47.6%), followed by inboard/outboard (26.6%), personal watercraft (16.1%), inboard (5%), and jet (1.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, inspections on resident boats were much higher (94.6%) than on nonresident boats (5.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado and Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 76.1% 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 Boysen Reservoir, WY (77.2%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.2%), Alcova Reservoir, WY (2.9%), Big Horn Lake (2.0%), and Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (2.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 48 different waters in eight states. Of those states, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, AZ/UT and Iron Lake, MN. Two inspections (0.3% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and all of those had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 3.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (97.9%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Boysen Reservoir, WY.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Boysen Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. With plant surveys the Wyoming Game and Fish Department confirmed the presence of curly leaf pond weed. Shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Boysen Reservoir, but the Wyoming Game and Fish Department did confirm New Zealand Mudsnails in a body of water in close proximity. That is Lake Cameahwait (Bass Lake).

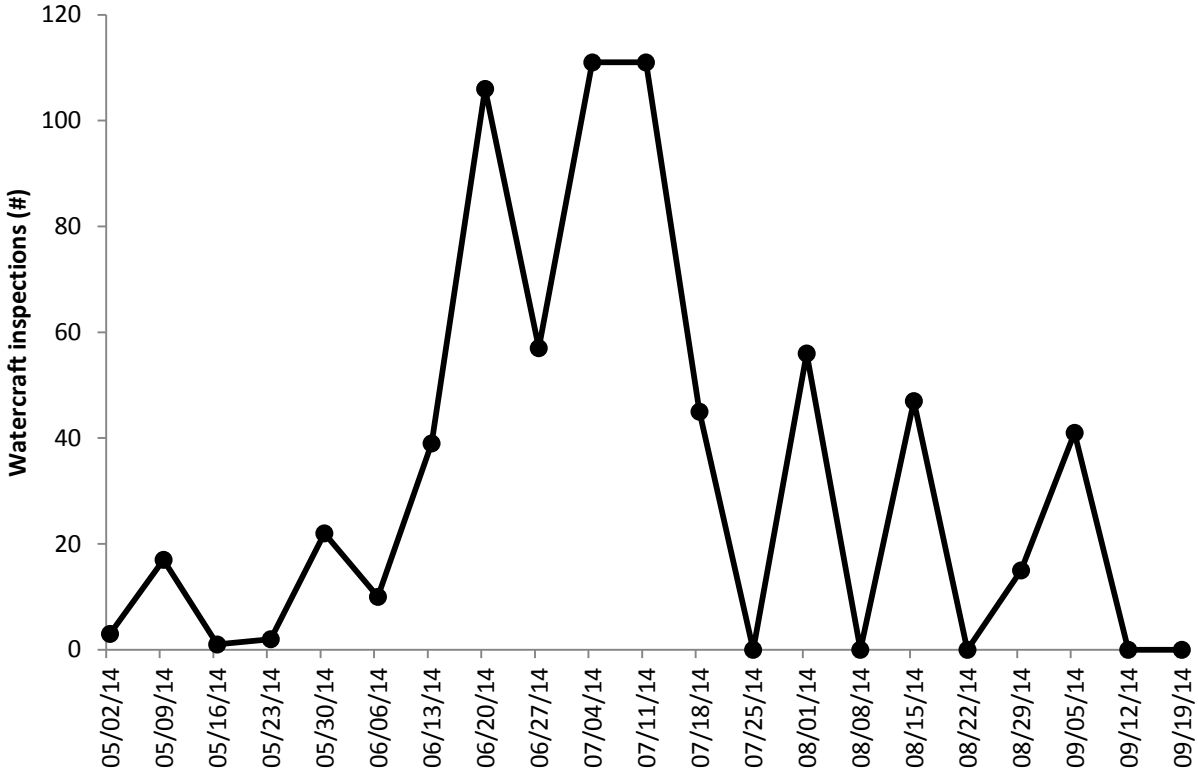


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Boysen Reservoir during 2014.

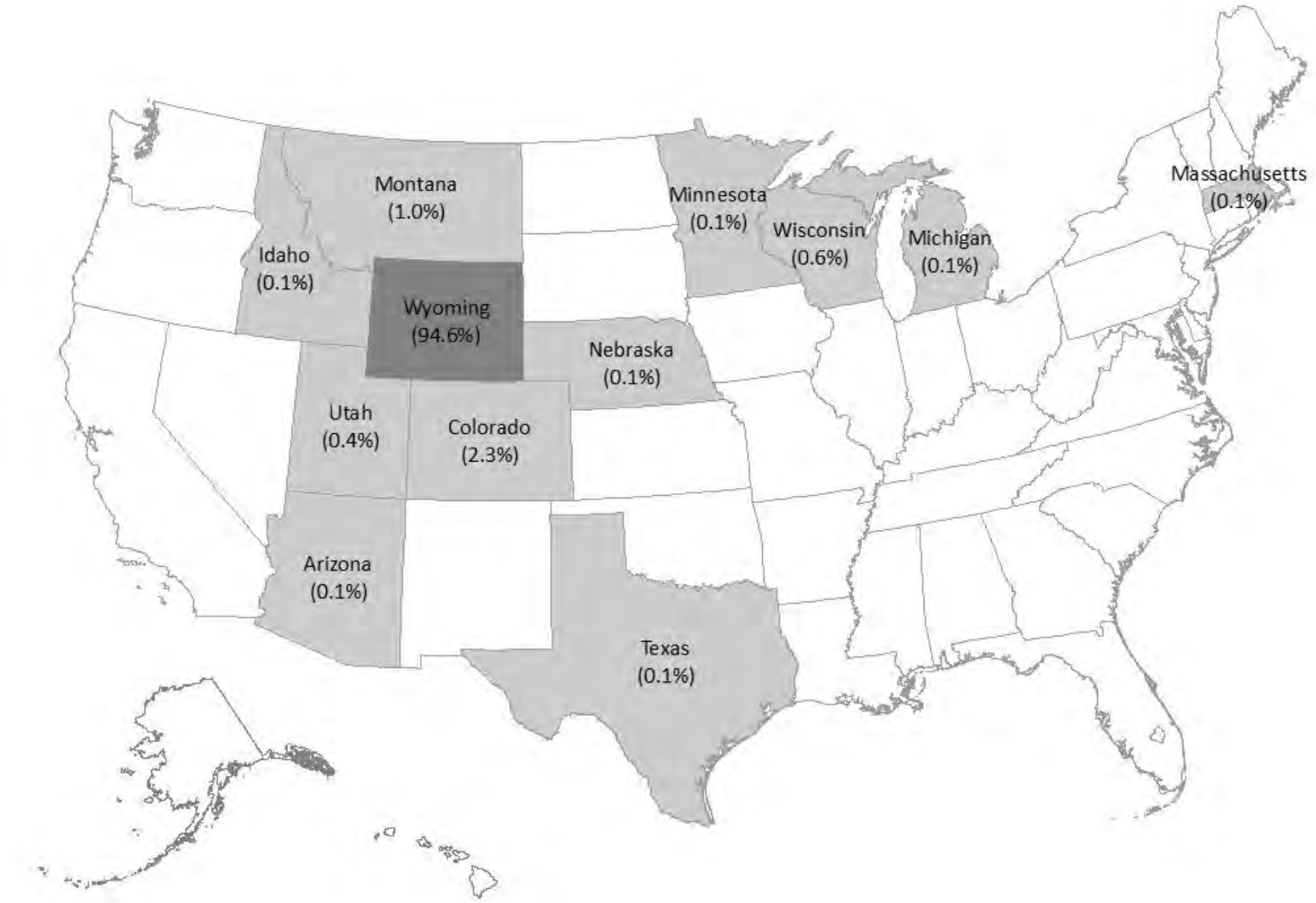


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the Boysen Reservoir during 2014.

Louis Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Louis Lake on June 21st. During that period, three standard watercraft inspections were conducted. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were required in 2014.

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. None of the watercraft had a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Louis Lake was 8 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:30pm.

The watercraft at the inspection station were, two outboards and one non-motorized raft that were registered in Wyoming. They had all last been used in small lakes around Lander, WY.

Monitoring

Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any invasive species in Louis Lake.

Ocean Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Ocean Lake on June 20th. During that period, 13 standard watercraft inspections were conducted. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were required in 2014.

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. Two watercraft (15.4% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Ocean Lake was 9 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm to 2:00pm.

All watercraft at the inspection station were motorized. The majority were outboard (61.5%), followed by personal watercraft (23.1%), and jet (15.4%). The watercraft inspected were registered in Wyoming (92.3%), and Arizona (7.7%). Last visited waters for these watercraft were Boysen Reservoir, WY (46.2%), Ocean Lake, WY (38.5%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (7.7%), and Trail Lake, WY (7.7%). No watercraft were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Ocean Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. 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 Ocean Lake.

Pilot Butte Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Pilot Butte Reservoir on June 20th and 21st during a statewide AIS assessment effort. During that period, four standard watercraft inspections were conducted. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were required in 2014.

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 Pilot Butte Reservoir was 16 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 9:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 21st.

The watercraft at the inspection station were all outboards and registered in Wyoming. They had last been used in Pilot Butte Reservoir, WY.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Pilot Butte Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. 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 Pilot Butte Reservoir.

Worthen Meadows Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Worthen Meadows on June 20th. During that period, two standard and one exit inspections were conducted. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were required in 2014.

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. None of the watercraft had a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake Owen was 9 hours, for an average of 0.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 2:00pm.

The watercrafts at the inspection station were outboards and registered in Wyoming. They had last been used in Worthen Meadows, WY.

Monitoring

Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Worthen Meadows.

Boulder Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Boulder Lake from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 15 watercraft inspections were conducted over three days. This included seven standard inspections and eight exit inspections. A total of 13 individual boaters were contacted at Boulder Lake during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections were conducted. One watercraft (6.7% of the total) 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 seven watercraft (46.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Boulder Lake was 22 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 10:00am and 5:00pm to 6:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the June 20th and 21st weekend (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (93.3%), with lesser non-motorized use (6.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (53.3%) followed by inboard/outboard (40.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was far greater (92.9%) than by nonresident boaters (7.1%). The only watercraft not registered in Wyoming inspected at Boulder Lake was from Idaho (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 92.3% were inspected one time, while 7.7% 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 Boulder Lake, WY (69.2%) followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (15.4%), Fremont Lake, WY (7.7%), and Ocean Lake, WY (7.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to a total number of four waters all in

Wyoming. Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. No watercraft were last used out of state.

The majority of boaters (73.3%) planned to next launch at Boulder Lake. A smaller number of boaters planned to boat elsewhere in the state including Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (6.7%), Fremont Lake, WY (6.7%), Halfmoon Lake, WY (6.7%), and Seminoe Reservoir, WY (6.7%).

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Boulder Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Shoreline surveys and substrate sampling did not detect the presence of invasive species. Plant samples are currently being processed and analyzed by the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks lab in Helena.

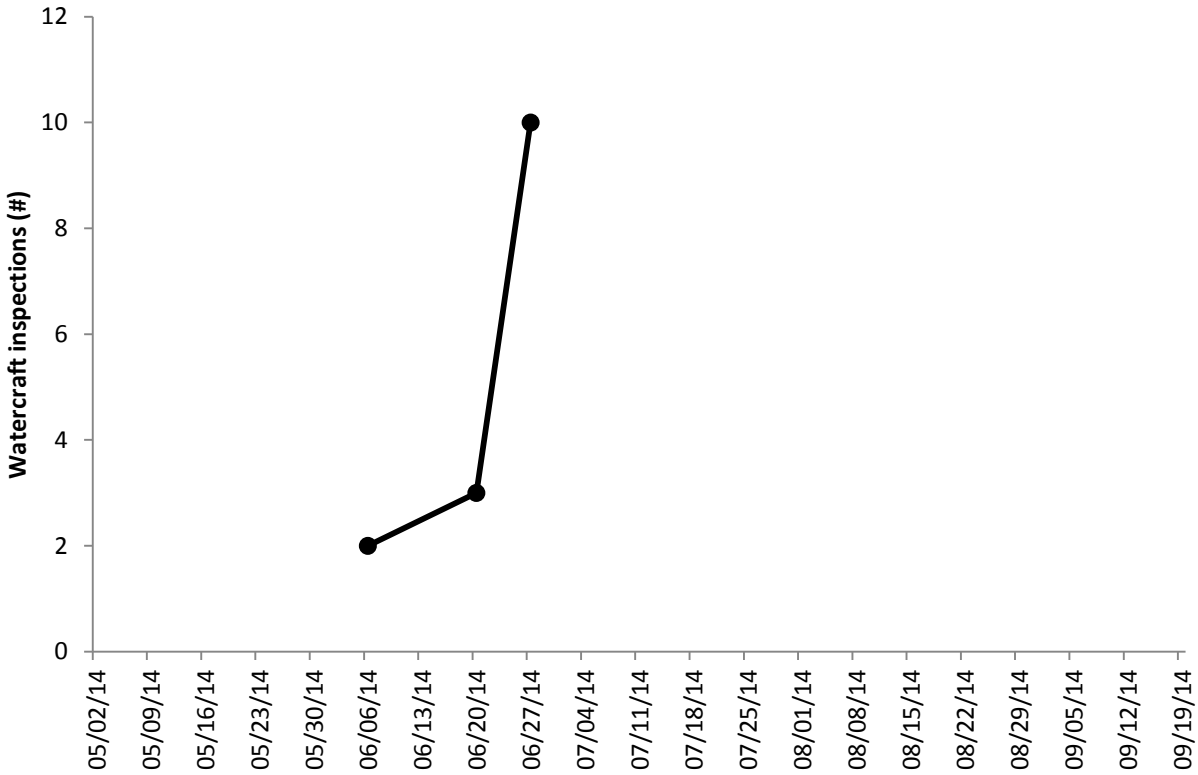


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Boulder Lake during 2014.

Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Boulder Lake during 2014.

Fremont Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Fremont Lake from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 304 watercraft inspections were conducted over 18 days. This included 292 standard inspections and 12 exit inspections. A total of 219 individual boaters were contacted at Fremont Lake during 2014.

In 2014, one high risk inspection was conducted which did not require a decontamination. A total of 15 watercraft (4.9% of the total) 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 45 watercraft (14.8% 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 190 hours, for an average of 1.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity over the 4th of July weekend (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (82.2%), with lesser non-motorized use (17.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (37.2%) followed by outboard (36.8%), personal watercraft (5.3%) and inboard (1.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was far greater (86.8%) than non-resident (13.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Idaho, Arizona and Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 81.4% were inspected one time, while 18.6% 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 Fremont Lake, WY (73.0%) followed by Halfmoon Lake, WY (4.9%), New Fork Lake, WY (4.6%), Burnt Lake, WY (2.3%), and Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (1.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 29 different waters in six states and Canada, of those states Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, Grindstone Lake, WI. The boat had not been on that lake in at least 30 days. Overall, 6.1% 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 July and October of 2014. 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.

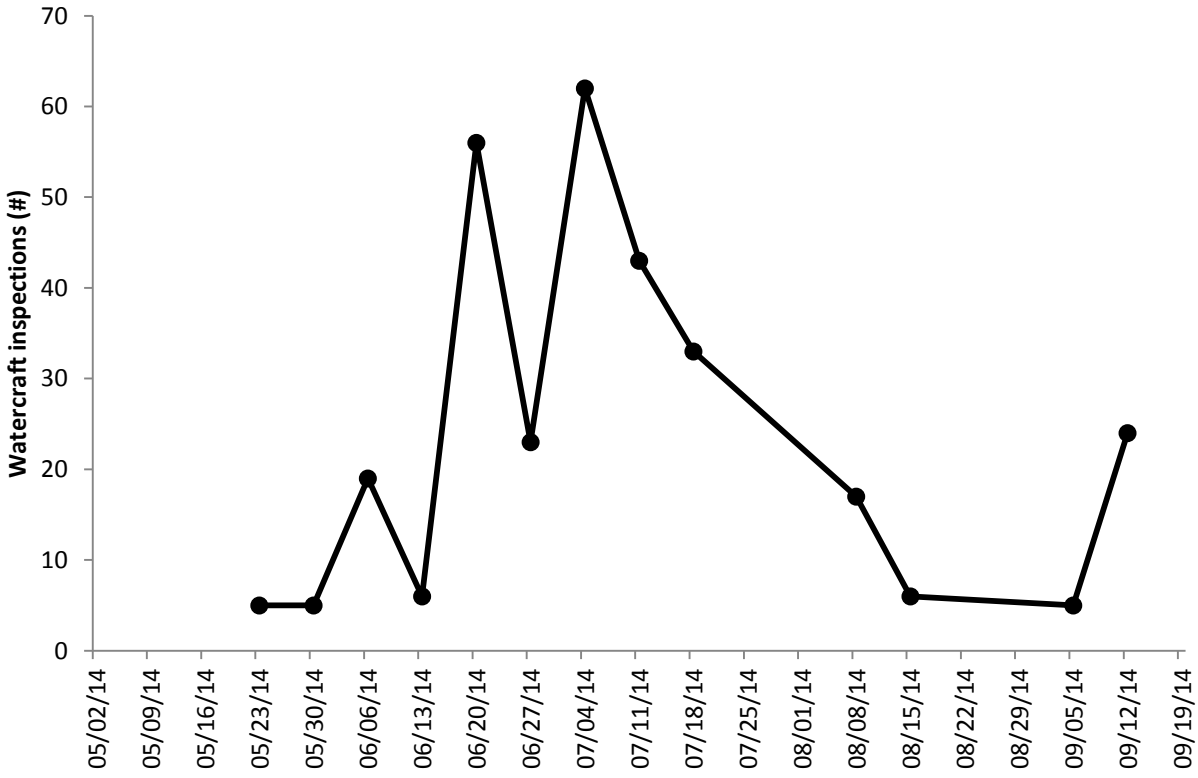


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Fremont Lake during 2014.

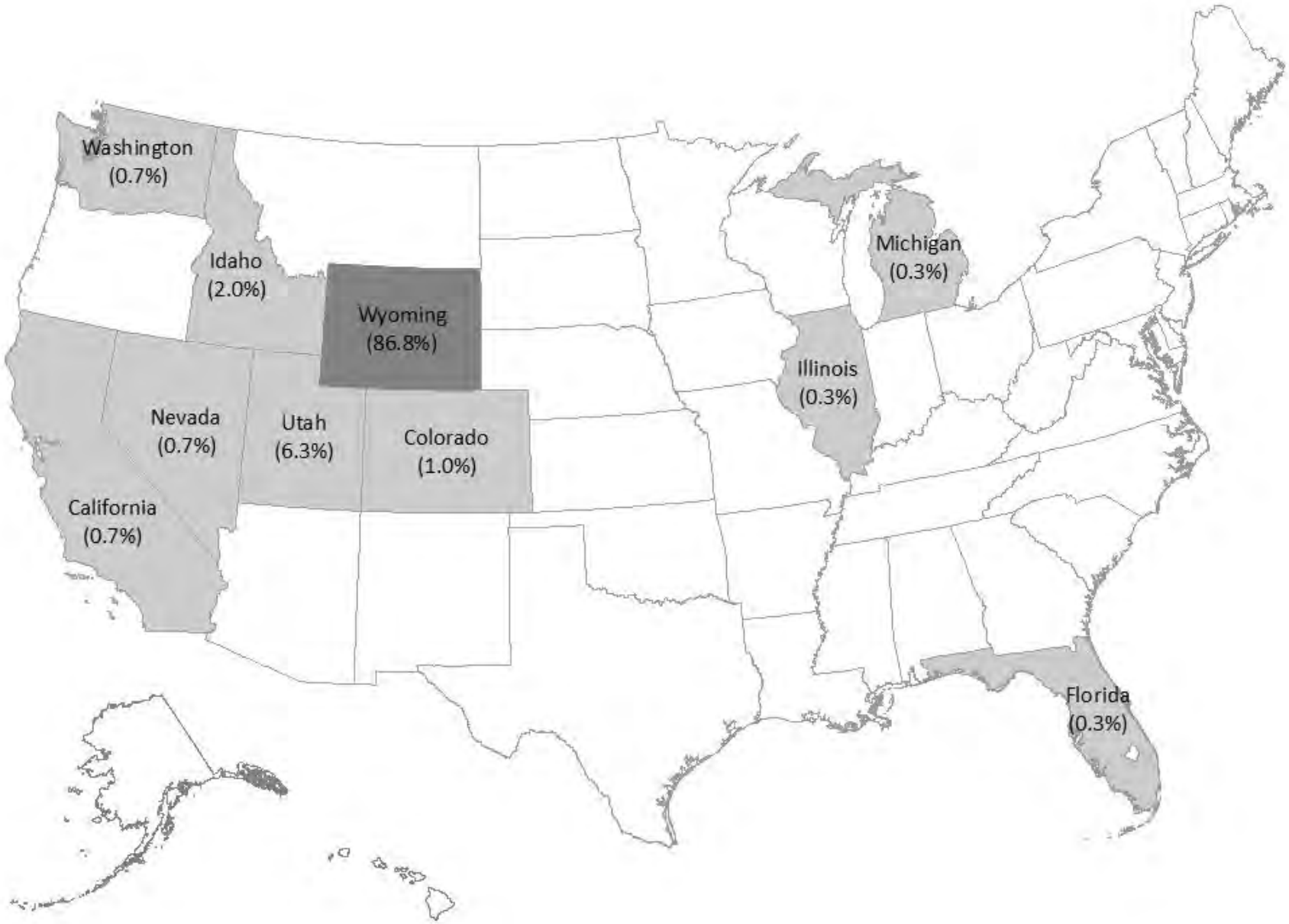


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Fremont Lake during 2014.

Halfmoon Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Halfmoon Lake from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, eight watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. This included seven standard inspections and one exit inspection. A total of seven individual boaters were contacted at Halfmoon Lake during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections were conducted. One watercraft (12.5% of the total) 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 decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Halfmoon Lake was eight hours, for an average of 1.0 inspection per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 10:00am. Inspections were conducted over AIS assessment weekend June 20th and 21st (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (62.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (37.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (50.0%) followed by inboard/outboard (12.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was far greater (75.0%) than by nonresident boaters (25.0%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho and Nevada (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, all were inspected one time. None 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 Green River, WY (25.0%) followed by Boulder Lake, WY (12.5%), Fremont Lake, WY (12.5%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (12.5%), Halfmoon Lake, WY (12.5%), Warm River, ID (12.5%), and South Fork

Reservoir, NV (12.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to seven different waters in three states. Idaho and Nevada were the only states besides Wyoming boaters had visited prior to being inspected.

Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. South Fork Reservoir in Nevada tested positive for quagga mussel DNA two months after the Halfmoon Lake inspections were conducted. No adult or veliger mussels have been discovered yet; currently the water is listed as, "inconclusive."

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Halfmoon Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Substrate sampling and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Halfmoon Lake. Common water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*) was collected during plant sampling and is a native species.

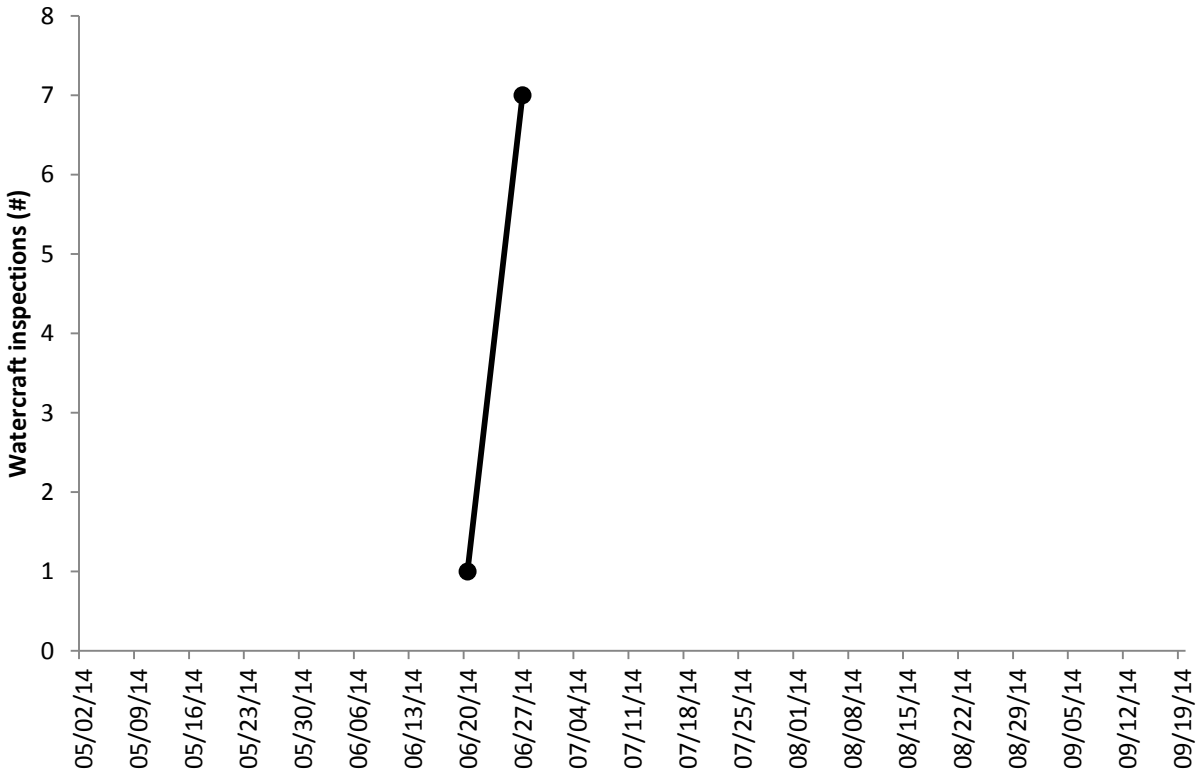


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Halfmoon Lake during 2014.

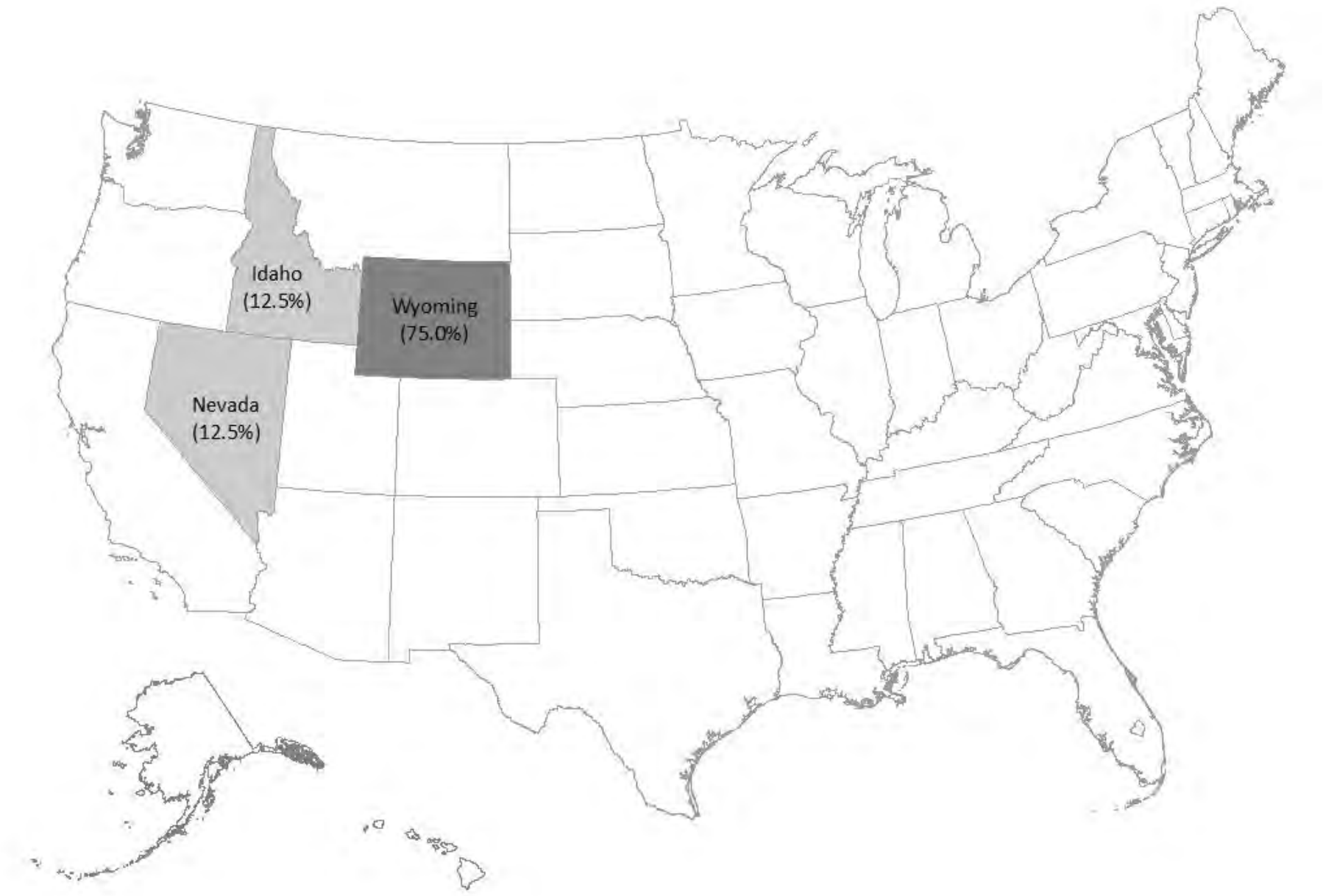


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Halfmoon Lake during 2014.

New Fork Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at New Fork Lake from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, 35 watercraft inspections were conducted over 5 days. This included 27 standard inspections and 8 exit inspections. A total of 26 individual boaters were contacted at New Fork Lake during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections 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 four watercraft (11.4% 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 44 hours, for an average of 0.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred over the June 20th to June 21st weekend (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (77.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (22.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (62.9%) followed by inboard/outboard (8.6%) and jet (5.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was far greater (97.1%) than non-resident (2.9%). The only nonresident use came from a watercraft registered in Arkansas (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 82.6% were inspected one time, while 17.4% 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 New Fork Lake, WY (46.2%) followed by Halfmoon Lake, WY (23.1%), Willow Lake, WY (7.7%), and Green River, WY (7.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to eight different waters in two states. The only other state visited besides Wyoming was Utah.

Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Only 3.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at New Fork Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Substrate sampling and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in New Fork Lake during 2014. Curly leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*) was detected in New Fork Lake during the 2012 boating season.

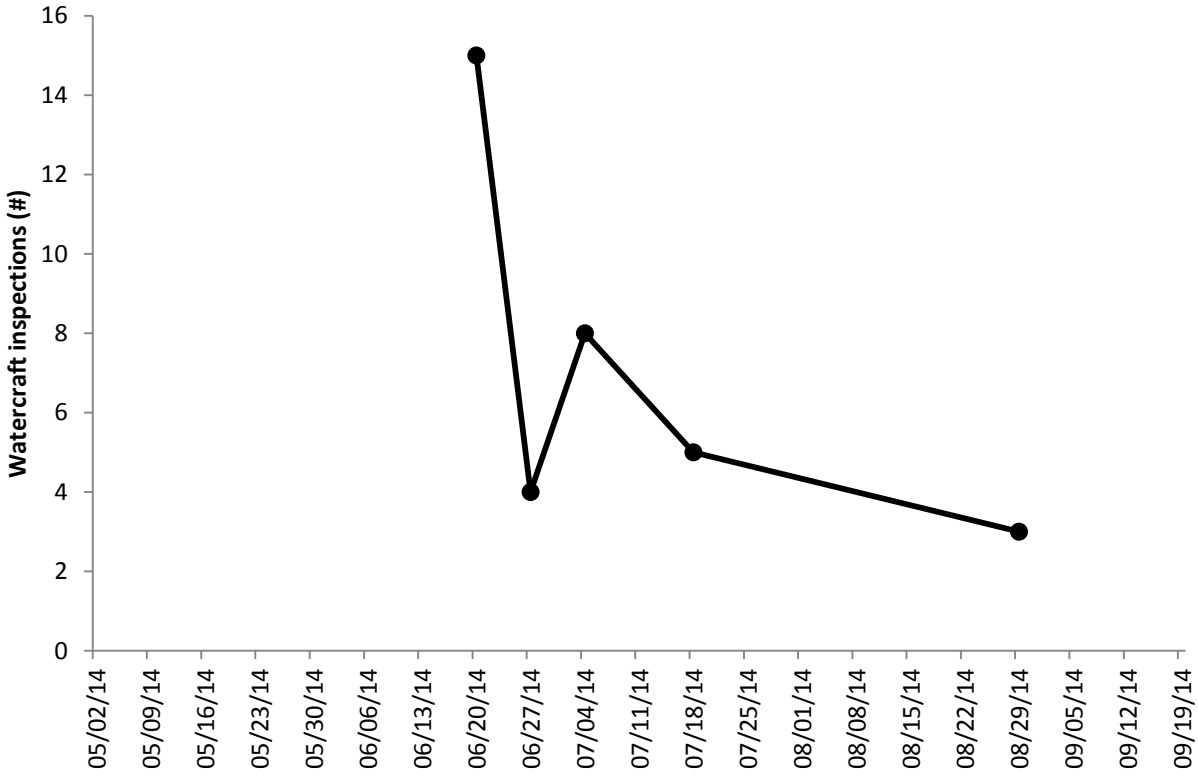


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at New Fork Lake during 2014.

Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at New Fork Lake during 2014.

Willow Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Willow Lake from April 26th through September 14th. During that period, four standard watercraft inspections were conducted over one day. A total of three individual boaters were contacted at Willow Lake during 2014.

In 2014, no high risk inspections 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. All four boats had a valid decal at the time of inspected.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Willow Lake was ten hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm to 2:00pm. All inspections were conducted on June 29th.

Half of the watercraft at the inspection station were outboard motorized boats (50%) and half were non-motorized kayaks (50%). All inspections were conducted on Wyoming boats (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, all were inspected one time. None 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 Jim Bridger Pond, WY (50.0%) followed by Willow Lake, WY (25.0%), and Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (25.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to three different waters, all in Wyoming.

Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. None, (0.0%), of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Willow Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2014. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Substrate sampling and shoreline surveys did not detect any invasive species in Willow Lake during 2014.

Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry (POE) from April 26th to September 15th. During that period, 1105 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 142 days. A total of 810 individual boaters were contacted at the Sheridan I-90 POE during 2014.

In 2014, 17 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 with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Lake Perris, CA; Minnetonka, MN; Lake Mead, NV.)

A total of six watercraft (0.5% of the total) 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 577 watercraft (52.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry was 2298 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 4th through July 11th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (69.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (30.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (46%), followed by inboard/outboard (12.9%), inboard (5%), and personal watercraft (3.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly less (49.3%) than by

nonresident boaters (50.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Montana, and Washington (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 Tongue River Reservoir, MT (30.0%) followed by Lake DeSmet, WY (8.0%), Big Horn Lake WY/MT (6.4%) and Big Horn River, MT (5.1). Boaters indicated they had been to 159 different waters in 26 states and Canada, of those states Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Wilson Lake, KA; Lake Mead, NV; Lake of the Woods, MN; Minnetonka, MN; North Long Lake, MN; Rural Retreat Lake, VA. Over 14 inspections (1.3% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (50%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 81.7 of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (31.8%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Tongue River Reservoir, MT. There was a larger percentage (62.1%) 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 Lake Powell, AZ; and Rainy Lake, MN.

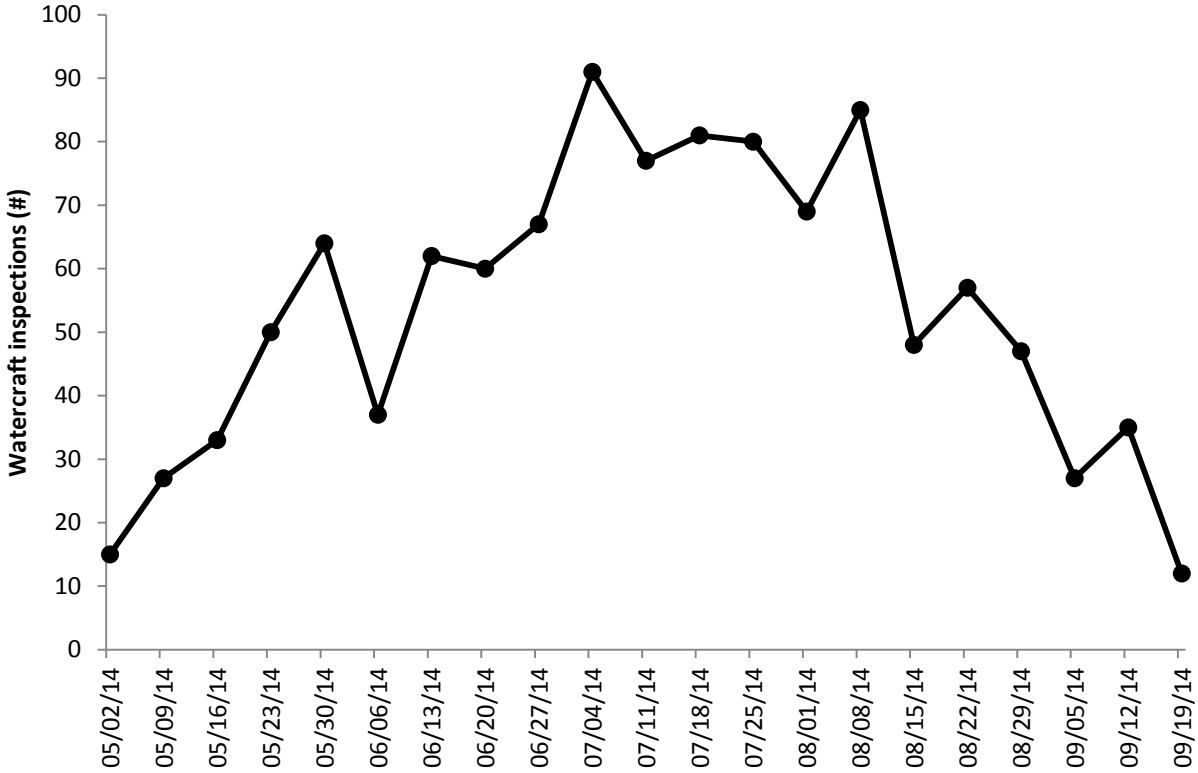


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Sheridan I-90 POE during 2014.

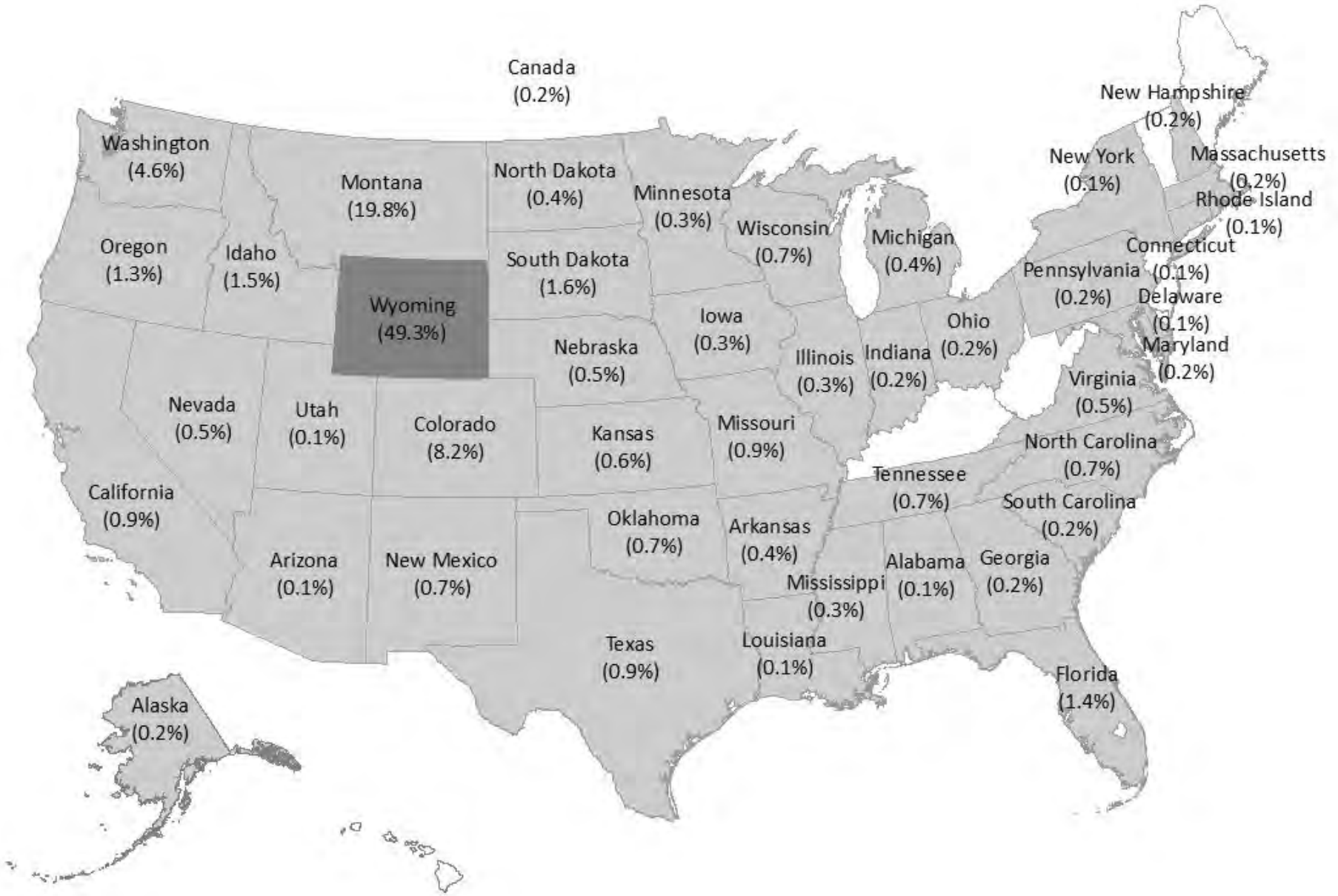


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Sheridan I-90 POE during 2014.

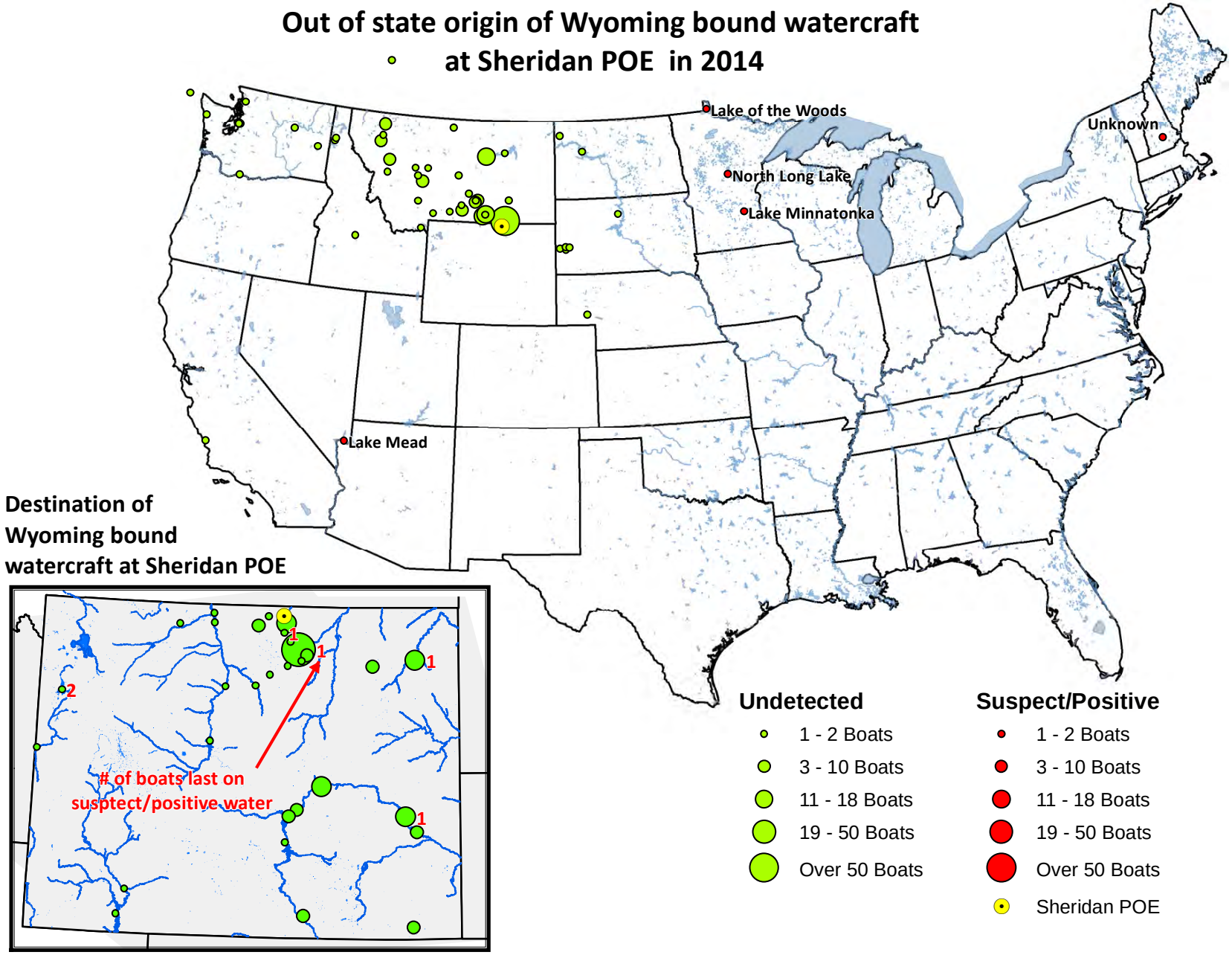


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Sheridan I-90 POE in 2014.

Sundance I-90 Rest Area Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Sundance I-90 Rest Area from April 26th to September 14th. During that period, 934 watercraft inspections were conducted over 142 days. This included 933 standard inspections and one exit inspection. A total of 720 individual boaters were contacted at the Sundance I-90 Rest Area during 2014.

In 2014, 146 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 23 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (20) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Lake Havasu, AZ; Greens Ferry, AR; Fox Lake, IL; Lake Clair, IA; Lake Michigan, MI; Bass Lake, MN; Lake of the Woods, MN; Minnetonka, MN; Table Rock Lake, MO; Missouri River, ND; Jordan Lake, SC; Island Lake, WI; Lake Michigan, WI; Lake Superior, WI; Rush Lake, WI). In 2014 the Sundance Rest Area intercepted and decontaminated three boats with mussels attached. Those watercraft came from Fox Lake, IL; Minnetonka, MN; unspecified water in IA.

A total of five watercraft (0.5% of the total) 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 665 watercrafts (71.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at The Sundance I-90 Rest Area was 2459 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 3:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 4th through July 11th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (71.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (28.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (45.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (14.6%), inboard (6.5%), and personal watercraft (3.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was greater (33.0%) than by resident boaters (67.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 92.8% were inspected one time, while 7.2% 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 Belle Fourche Reservoir, SD (9.2%) followed by Keyhole Reservoir, WY (9.2%), Lake Oahe, SD (6.2%), Missouri River, SD (4.2%), Pactola Lake, SD (4.0%), Sheridan Lake, SD (3.2%), and Angostura Reservoir, SD (3.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 126 different waters in 38 states and Canada, of those states South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, 47 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ/CA; Colorado River, AZ; Lake Michigan, MI/WI; Lake Superior MN; St. Croix River, MN; Lake of the Woods, MN; Fox Lake, IL; Table Rock Lake, MO; Okoboji, IA; North Fork Lake, AR. Over 110 inspections (9.4% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (50.9%) had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 87.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (27.9%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Keyhole Reservoir, WY. There was a smaller percentage (30.9%) 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 Pueblo Reservoir CO.

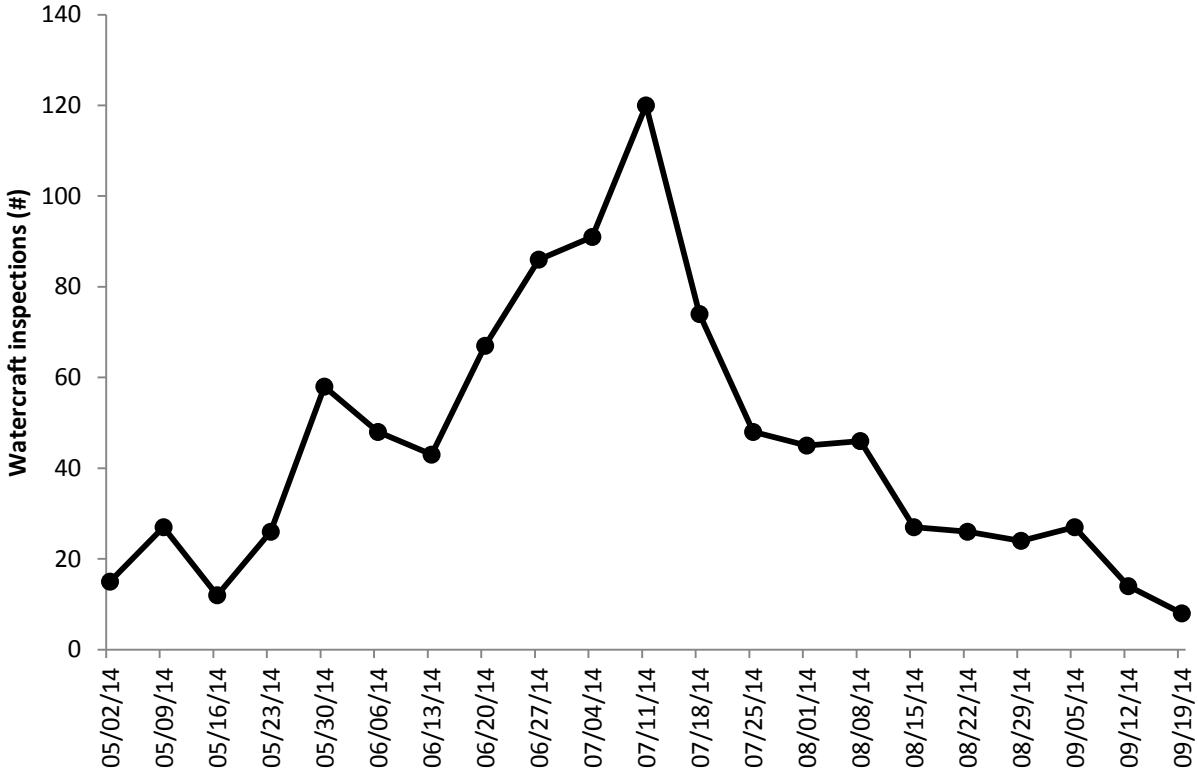


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Sundance I-90 Rest Area during 2014.

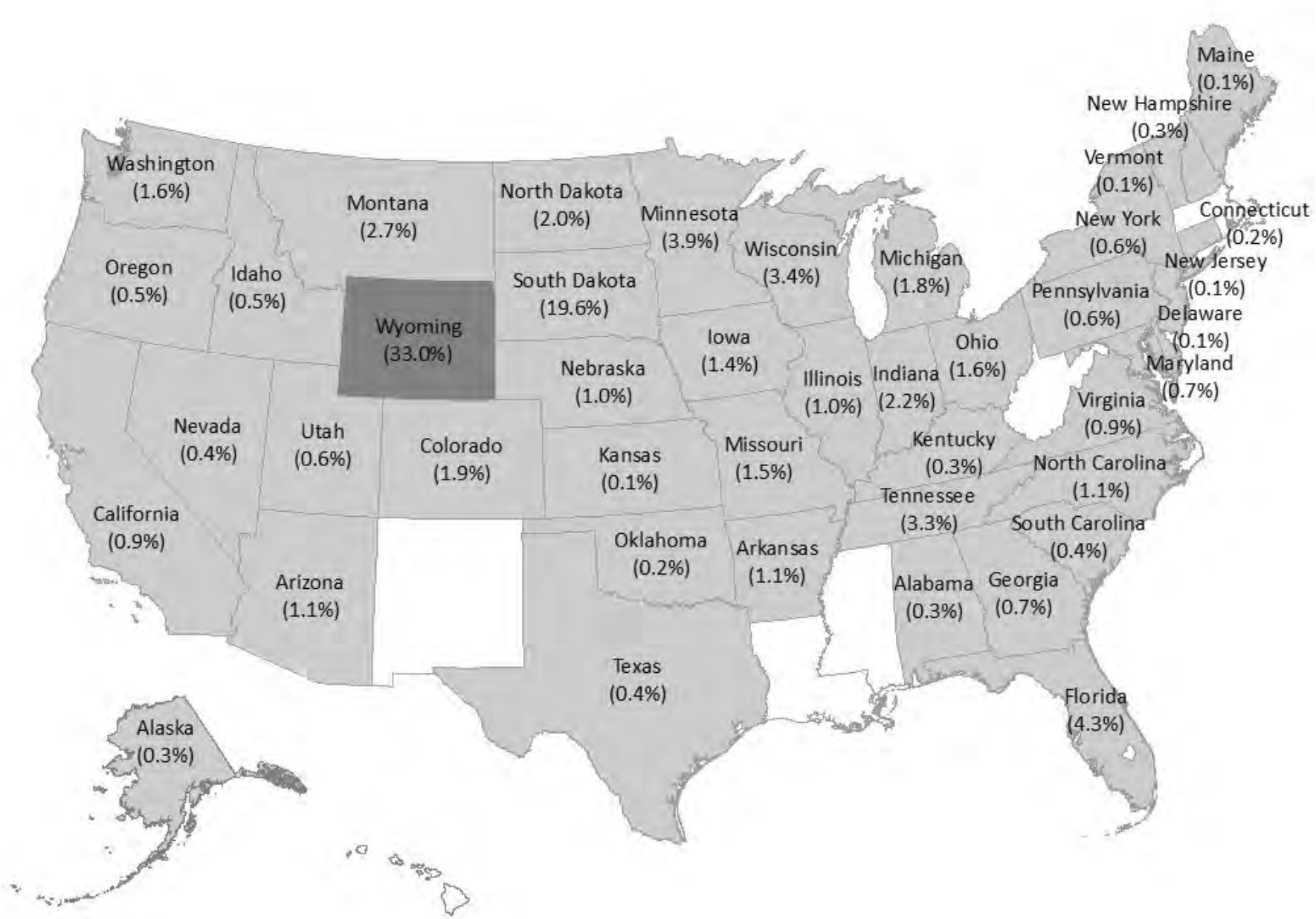


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Sundance I-90 Rest Area during 2014.

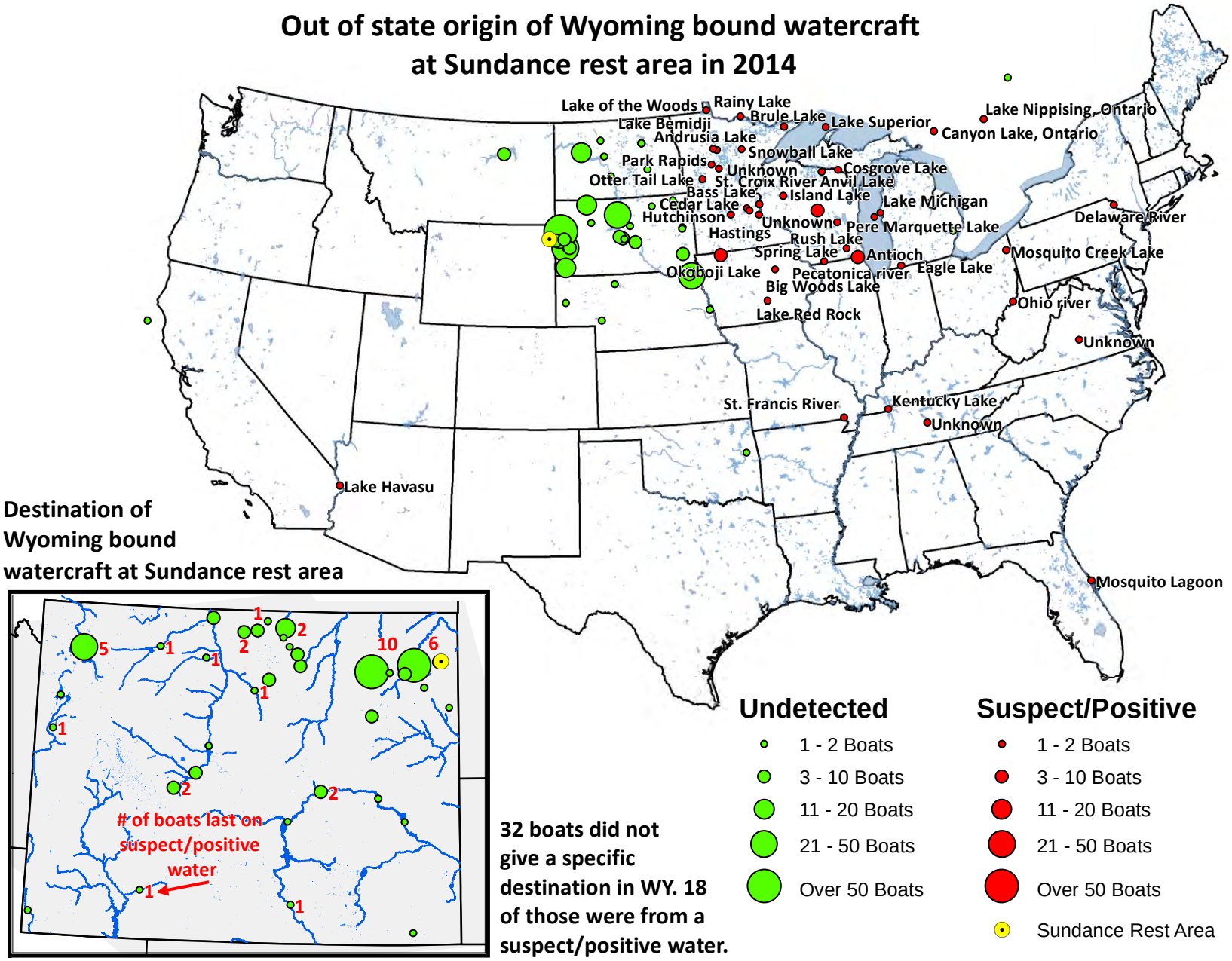


Figure 3. Map indicating the origin (main) and destination (insert) of watercraft bound for Wyoming that were last used out of state and inspected at Sundance I-90 Rest Area in 2014.

Healy Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Healy Reservoir on June 20th and 21st during a statewide AIS assessment effort. During that period, three standard watercraft inspections were conducted over two days.

In 2014, no high risk inspections or decontaminations were required. 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 Healy Reservoir was 6 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 20th with three inspections.

All watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized and registered in Wyoming. They had all last been used in Healy Reservoir, WY.

Keyhole Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Keyhole Reservoir from May 2nd through September 13th. During that period, 735 watercraft inspections were conducted over 42 days. This included 727 standard inspections and eight exit inspections. A total of 519 individual boaters were contacted at Keyhole Reservoir during 2014.

In 2014, three high risk inspections were conducted. Of those inspections, none required decontamination. A total of 36 (4.9% of the total) 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 45 watercrafts (6.1% 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 462 hours, for an average of 1.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 9th through May 11th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.6%), with lesser non-motorized use (3.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (66.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (22.7%), personal watercraft (3.4%), and inboard (3.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (95.0%) than by nonresident boaters (5.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in South Dakota, Colorado, and Montana (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 76.6% were inspected one time, while 23.4% 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 Keyhole Reservoir, WY (87.1%) followed by Lake DeSmet, WY (4.1%), and Pathfinder Reservoir (0.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 34 different waters in ten states, of those states Wyoming, South Dakota, Arizona, Nebraska received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, four are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Colorado River, AZ; Pearl Lake, MN; Bald Eagle Reservoir PN. Five inspections (0.7% of total) were conducted on watercraft last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, all of which had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

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 2014. 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.

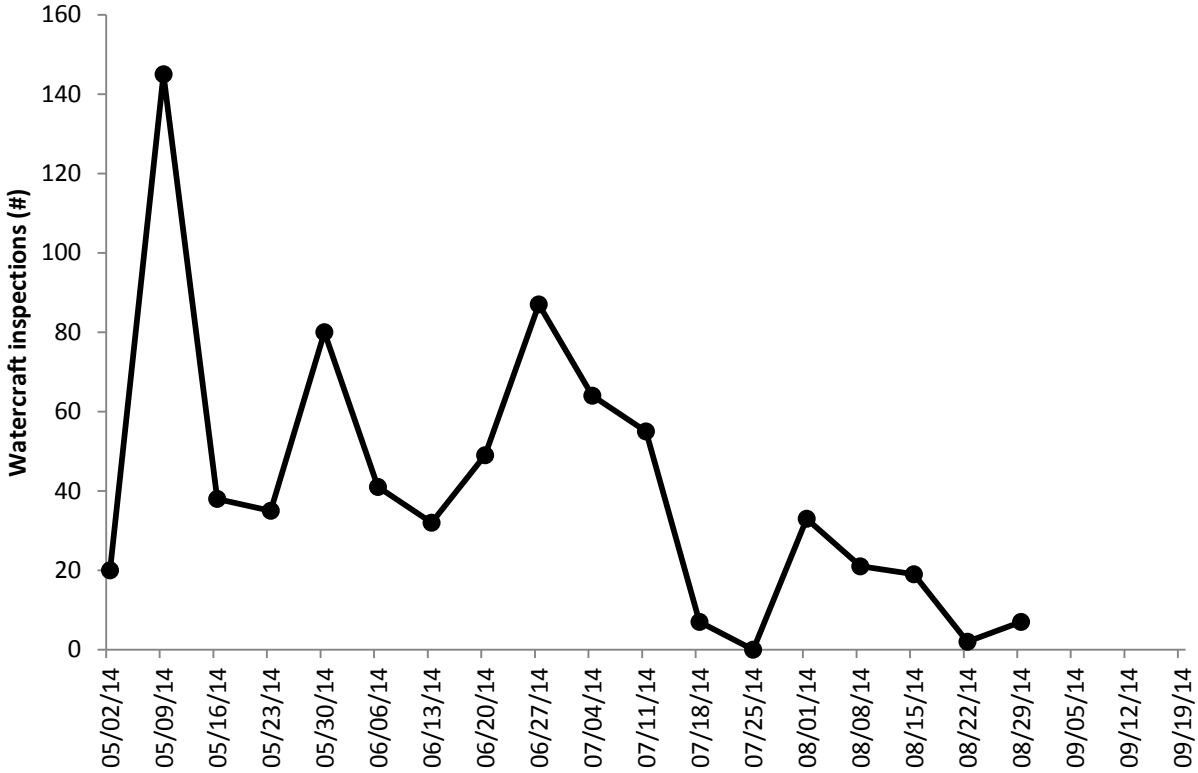


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Keyhole Reservoir during 2014.

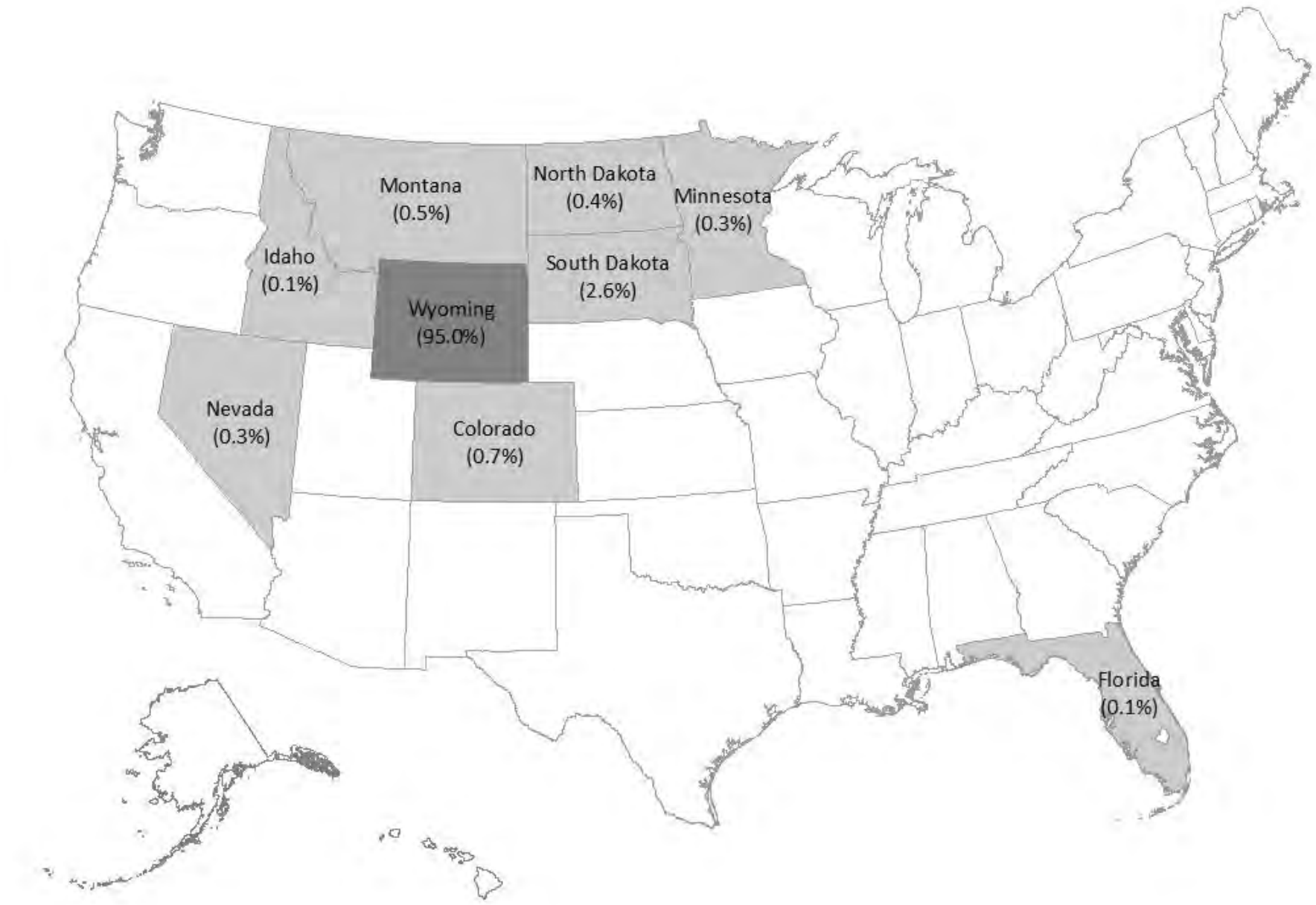


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Keyhole Reservoir during 2014.

LAK Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at LAK Reservoir on June 20th and 21st during a statewide AIS assessment effort. During that period, five standard watercraft inspections were conducted over two days.

In 2014, no high risk inspections or decontaminations were necessary. 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 LAK Reservoir was 12 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00pm to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 21th with three inspections.

The watercrafts at the inspection station were all motorized with outboard motors and registered in Wyoming. They had all last been used in Keyhole and LAK Reservoirs, WY.

Lake DeSmet Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2014

Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake DeSmet from May 15th through September 5th. During that period, 401 watercrafts inspections were conducted over 35 days. This included 382 standard inspections and 19 exit inspections. A total of 326 individual boaters were contacted at Lake DeSmet during 2014.

In 2014, four high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, one inspection resulted in decontamination. The decontamination was performed on a watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, last used in Nevada, a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels.

A total of 35 (8.7% of the total) 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 22 watercrafts (5.5% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake DeSmet was 416 hours, for an average of 1.0 inspection per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 4th through July 11th (Figure 1).

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (94.8%), with lesser non-motorized use (5.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (61.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (26.0%), personal watercraft (5.5%), and inboard (1.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (94.0%)

than by nonresident boaters (6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana, Colorado, and South Dakota (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 86.0% were inspected one time, while 14.0% 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 Keyhole Reservoir, WY (6.3%) followed by Tongue River Reservoir, MT (4.1%), and Alcova Reservoir, WY (1.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 20 different waters in six states, of those states Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Utah, and Nevada received the highest visitation.

Of the last waters visited, two were considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, Lake Mead, NV; Missouri River, ND. Two inspections were conducted on watercraft that had last been used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the minority (33.3%) of those had been at that water within the last month. Overall, 6.3% of watercraft inspected were last used 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 2014. 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.

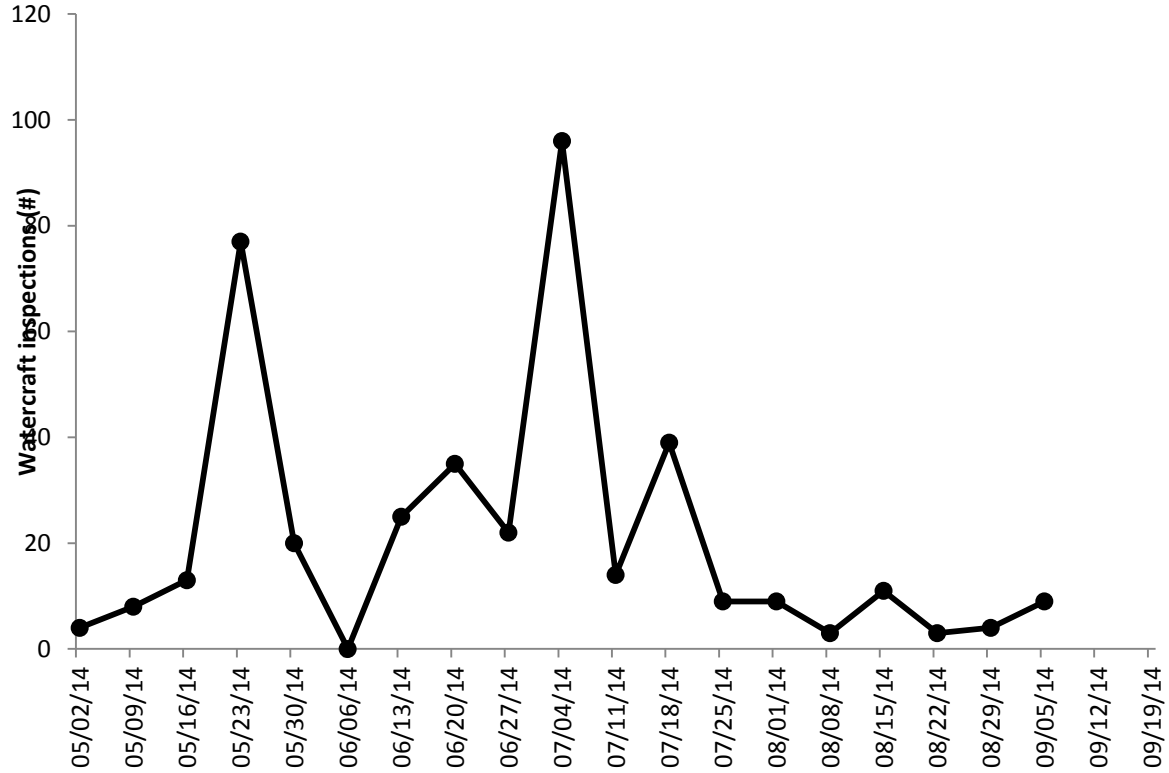


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Lake DeSmet during 2014.

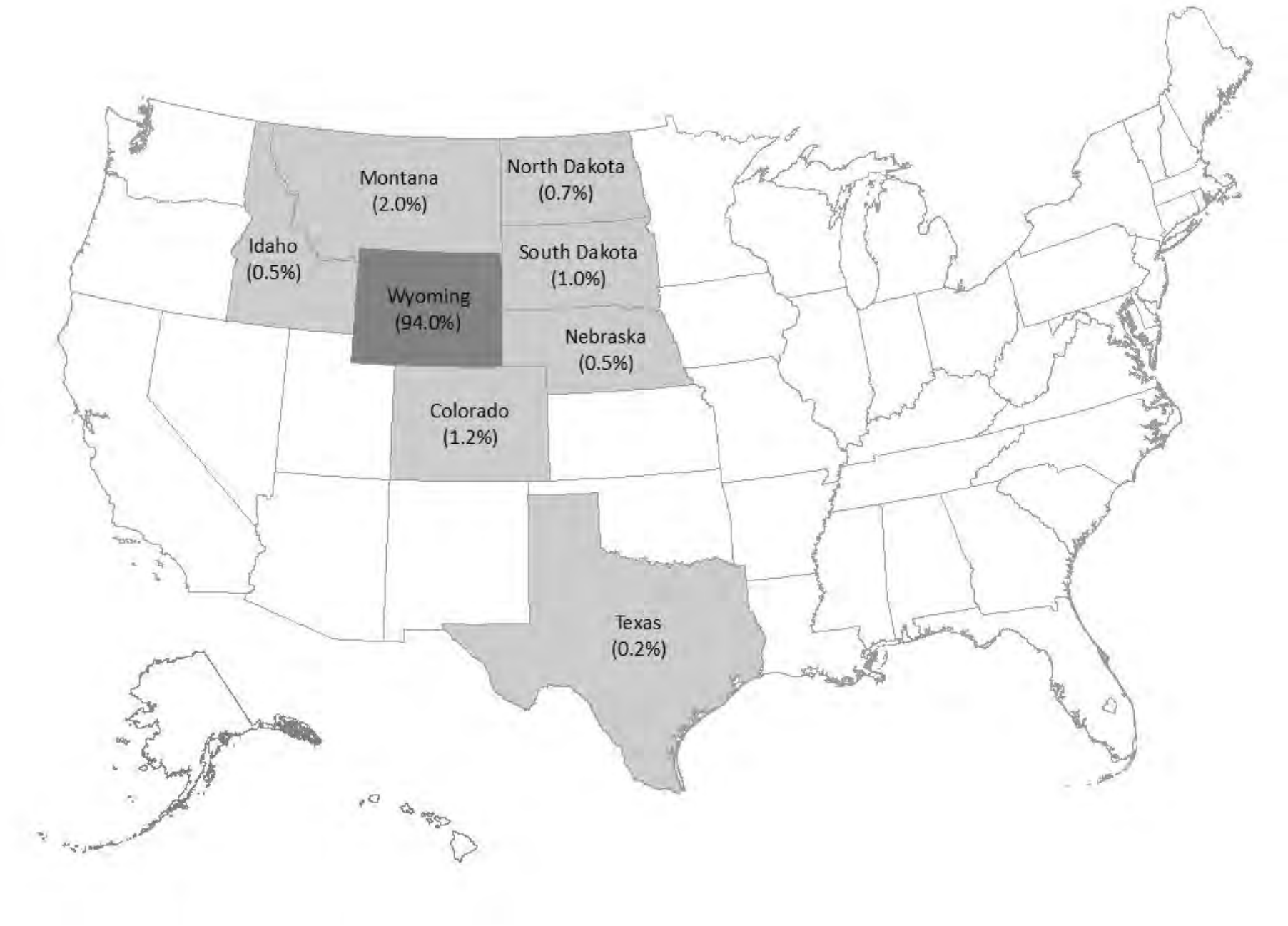


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Lake DeSmet during 2014.