

WYOMING
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND WATER MONITORING
SUMMARY
2015



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CASPER REGION
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Alcova Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Alcova Reservoir from April 24th through September 20th. During that period, 776 watercraft inspections were conducted over 27 days. This included 773 standard inspections and three exit inspections. A total of 650 individual boaters were contacted at the Alcova Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, 13 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, five inspections resulted in decontamination. The decontaminations were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor or other compartment, that were last used on either Pueblo Reservoir in Colorado or Lake Powell in Utah which are both waters positive for invasive mussels. Other high risk inspections were due to boats being last used on Pueblo Reservoir, CO; an unknown lake in MN; Mississippi River, MS; Lake Mohave, NV and Lake Powell, UT.

Total inspections at Alcova Reservoir have increased over the last three years (Figure 1). Similarly, high risk inspection and decontaminations have also increased.

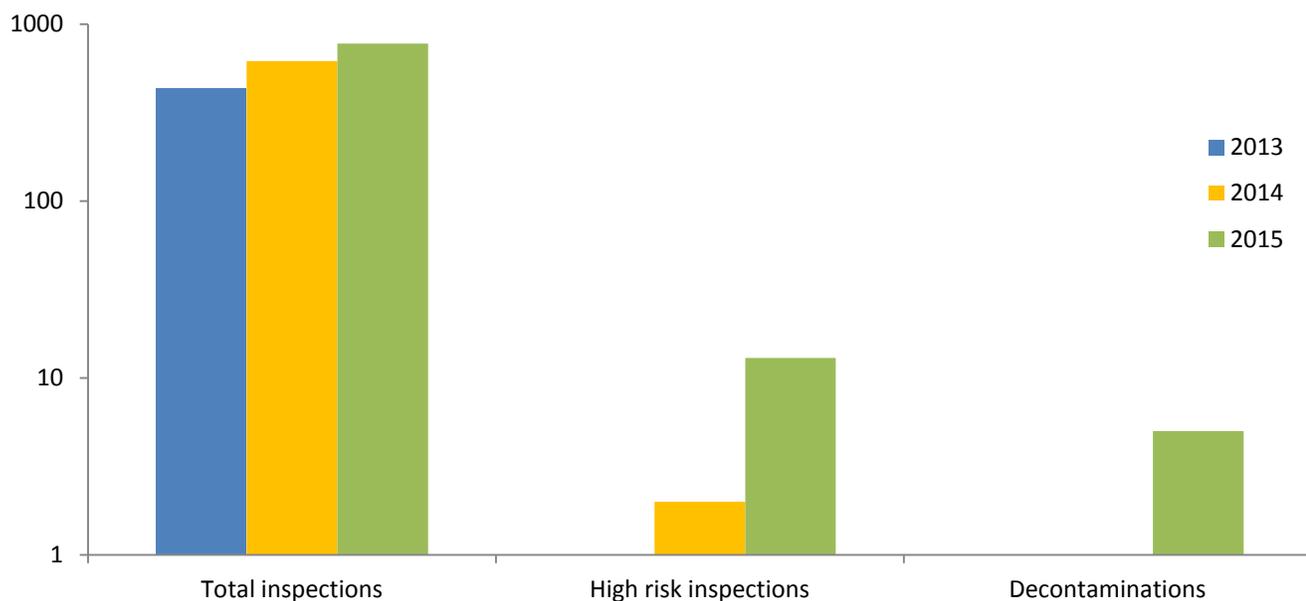


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Alcova Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of seven watercrafts 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 69 watercrafts (8.9% 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 215 hours, for an average of 3.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred between 10:00am and 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on the weekend of June 13th (Figure 2).

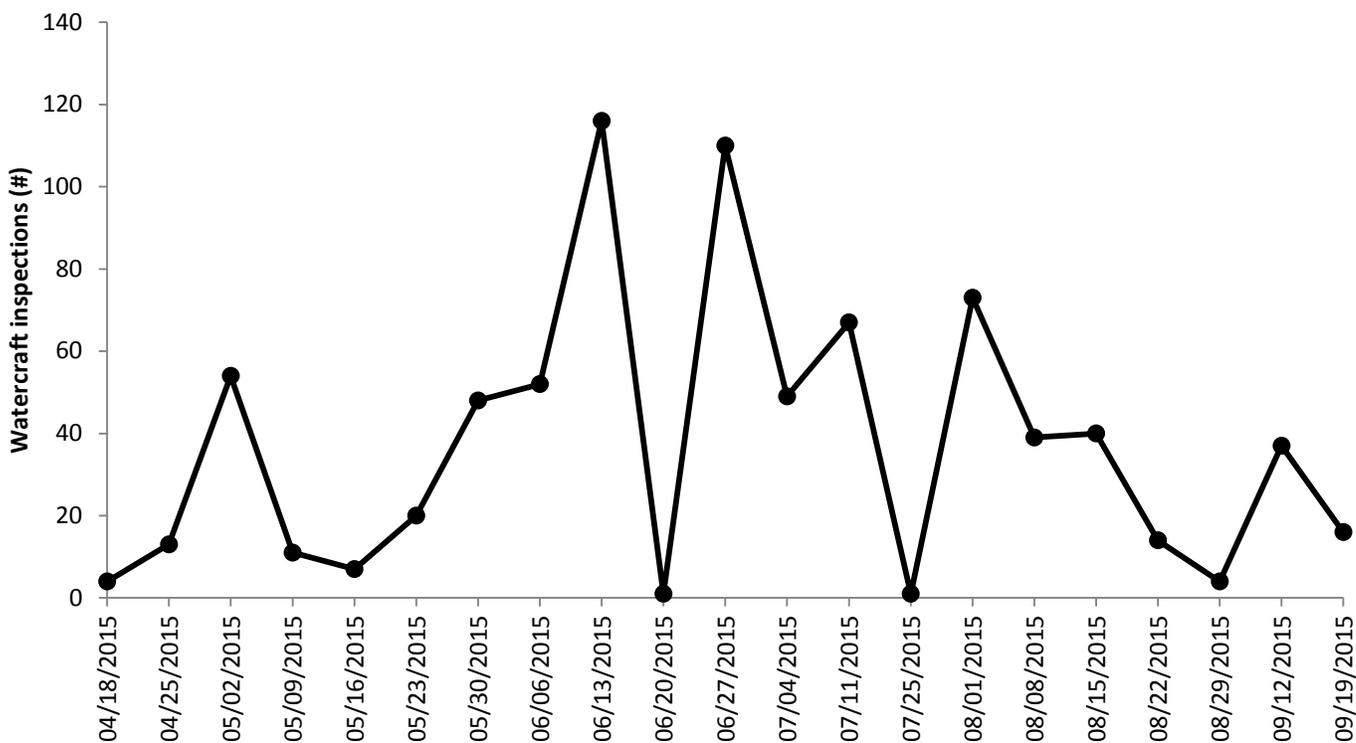


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Alcova Reservoir during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (91.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (8.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (32.3%), followed by outboard (28.7%), personal watercraft (23.3%), and non-motorized (8.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was vastly greater (96.3%) than by nonresident boaters (3.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (1.4%) (Figure 3).

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.

The top four waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Alcova Reservoir, WY (77.3%), followed by Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (8.9%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.2%) and the North Platte River, WY (2.8%). Boaters indicated they had been to 31 different waters in ten states. Of those states, Colorado, Montana and Utah received the highest visitation. Overall 3.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

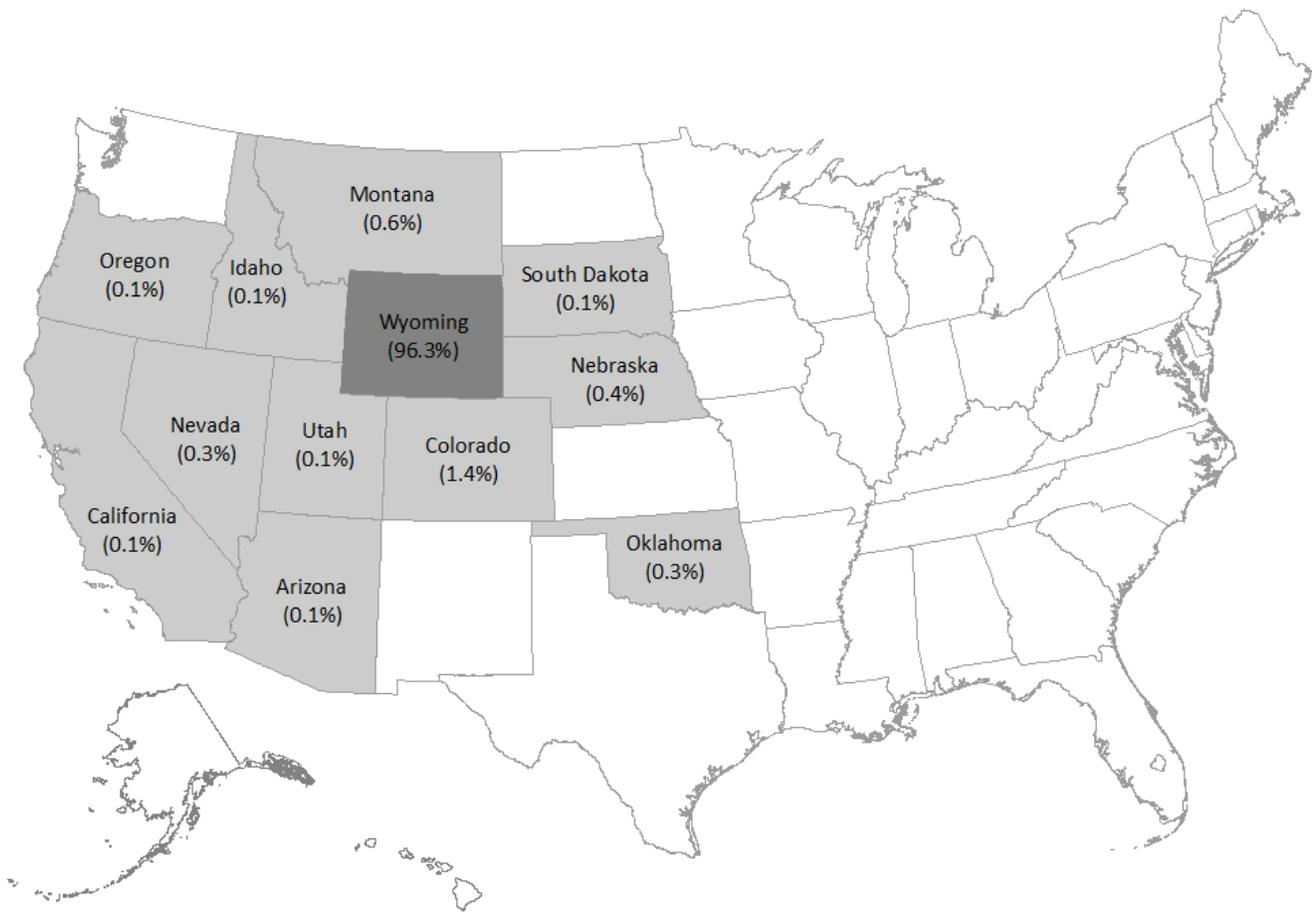


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Alcova Reservoir during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, five are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; an unknown lake in MN; Mississippi River, MS; Lake Mohave, NV and Lake Powell, UT. Ten inspections (1.4% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and half of those (0.7%) had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Alcova Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2015. 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.

Glendo Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Glendo Reservoir from April 25th to September 20th, 2015. During that period, 5,245 watercraft inspections were conducted over 110 days. This included 5,007 standard inspections and 238 exit inspections. A total of 3,285 individual boaters were contacted at Glendo Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, 108 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 27 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (16) 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; Lake Powell, AZ/UT; Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Brookville Lake, IN; Kirwin Reservoir, KS; Milford Reservoir, KS; Wood Creek Lake, KY; Lake Michigan, MI; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Lake McConaughy, NE; Lake Lakengren, OH; Angostura Reservoir, SD.

Total inspections at Glendo Reservoir have increased over the last three years (Figure 1). Similarly, high risk inspection and decontaminations have also increased.

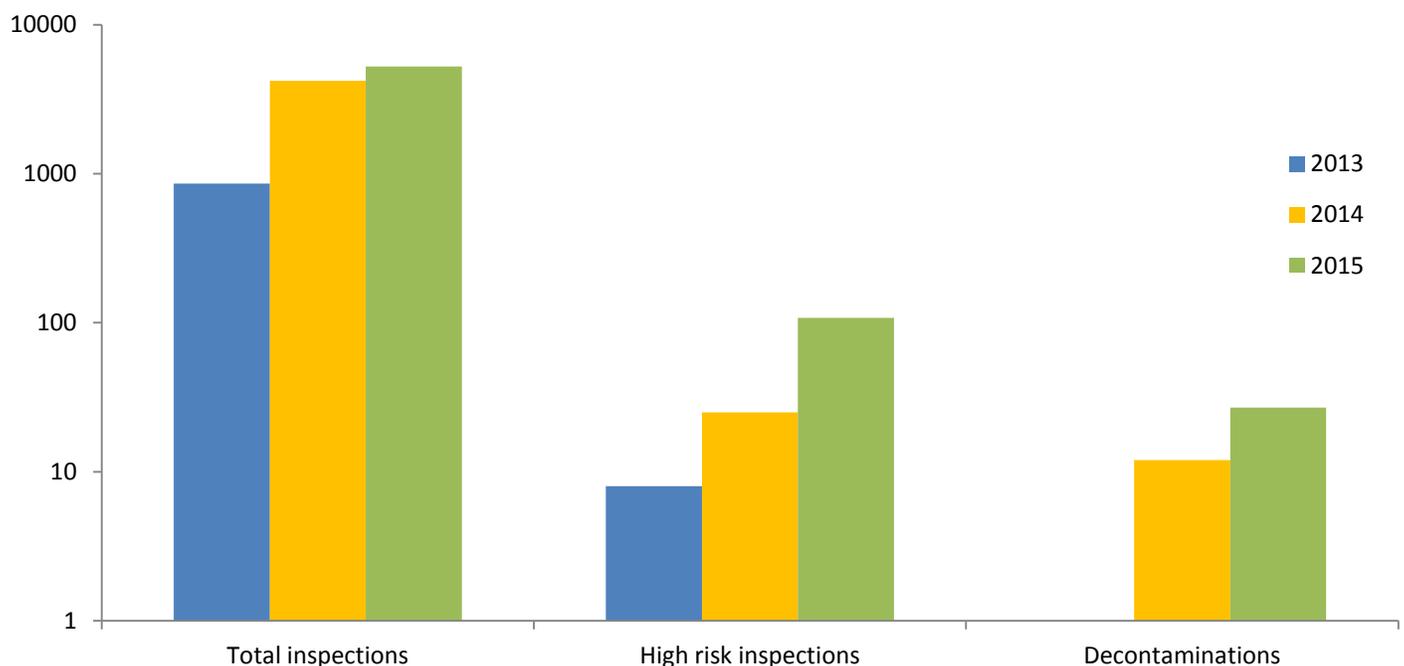


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Glendo Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 1,289 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 three watercraft (0.4% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Glendo Reservoir was 1,603 hours, for an average of 3.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11am to 12pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 13th to June 20th, 2015 (Figure 2).

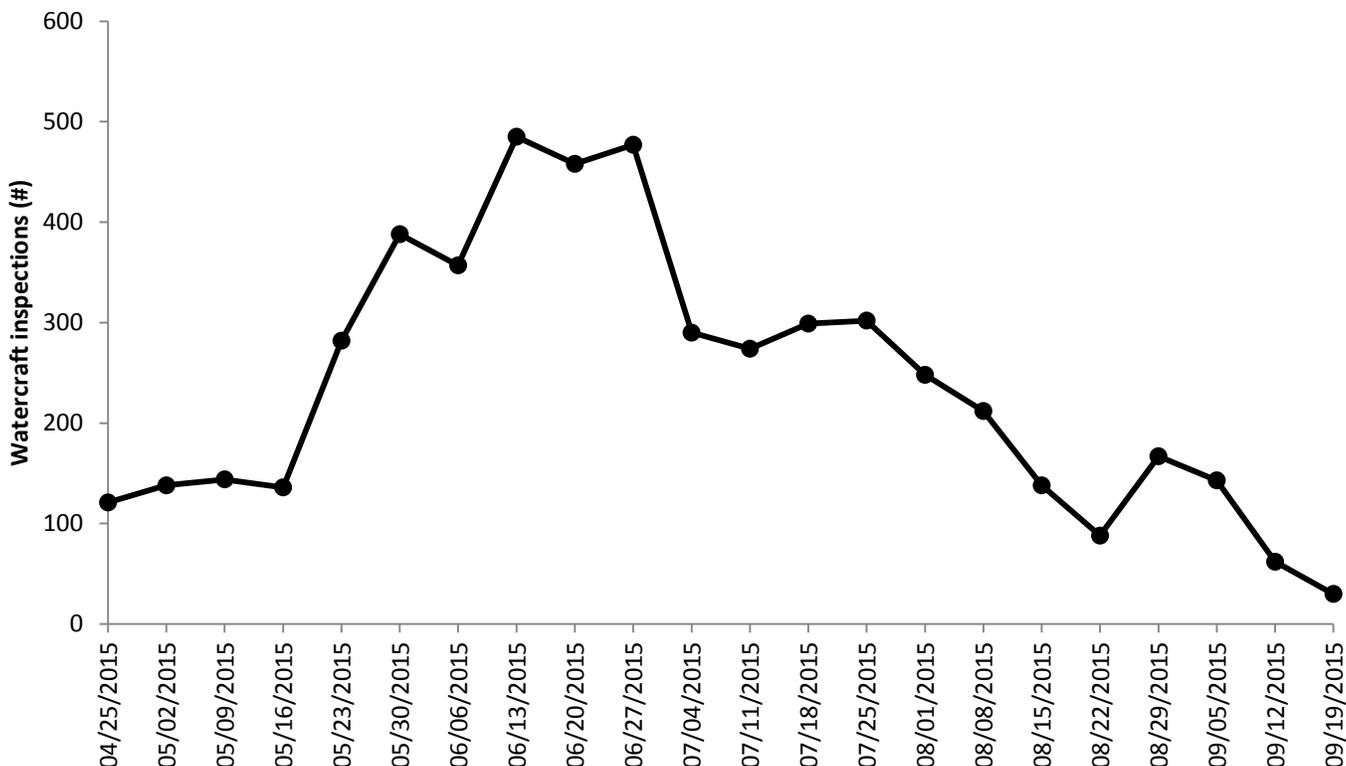


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Glendo Reservoir during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (98.6%), with lesser non-motorized use (1.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (50.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (24.2%), personal watercraft (11.2%), inboard (7.2%), and jet (1.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (62.2%) than by nonresident boaters (37.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and Idaho (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 70.9% were inspected one time, while 29.1% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Glendo Reservoir, WY (59.3%) followed by Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (4.7%); Alcova Reservoir, WY (4.1%); Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (3.5%); Horsetooth

Reservoir, CO (2.6%); Chatfield Reservoir, CO (2.1%); Keyhole Reservoir, WY (2.0%); Boyd Lake, CO (1.8%); Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (1.5%) and Granite Reservoir, WY (1.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 152 different waters in 25 states and Canada. Of those states, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana received the highest visitation. Overall, 16.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

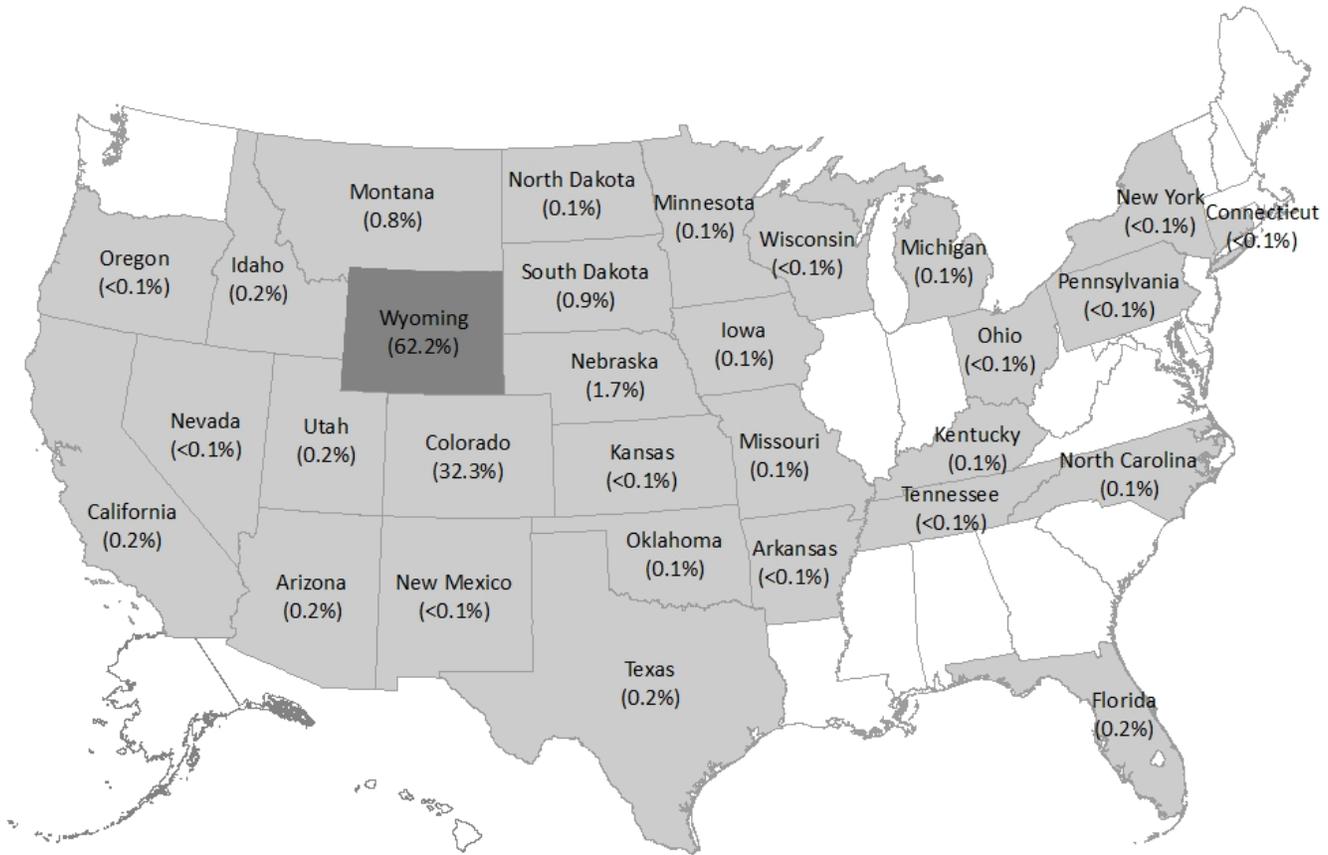


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Glendo Reservoir during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, 24 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Powell, AZ/UT; Lake Havasu, AZ; Angostura Reservoir, SD; Kirwin Reservoir, KS; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Kentucky Lake, KY; Lake James, NC; Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, OK; and Lake Ouachata, AR among others. Over 120 inspections (2.4% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (60.0%) had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Glendo Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and September of 2015. 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.

North Platte River Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the North Platte River from April 25th to September 20th. During that period, 268 watercraft inspections were conducted over 27 days. A total of 178 individual boaters were contacted at the North Platte River during 2015.

In 2015, twelve high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, zero inspections required decontamination. A total of eight 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 34 watercraft (12.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at the North Platte River was 206 hours, for an average of 1.3 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 9:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 18th to 25th (Figure 1).

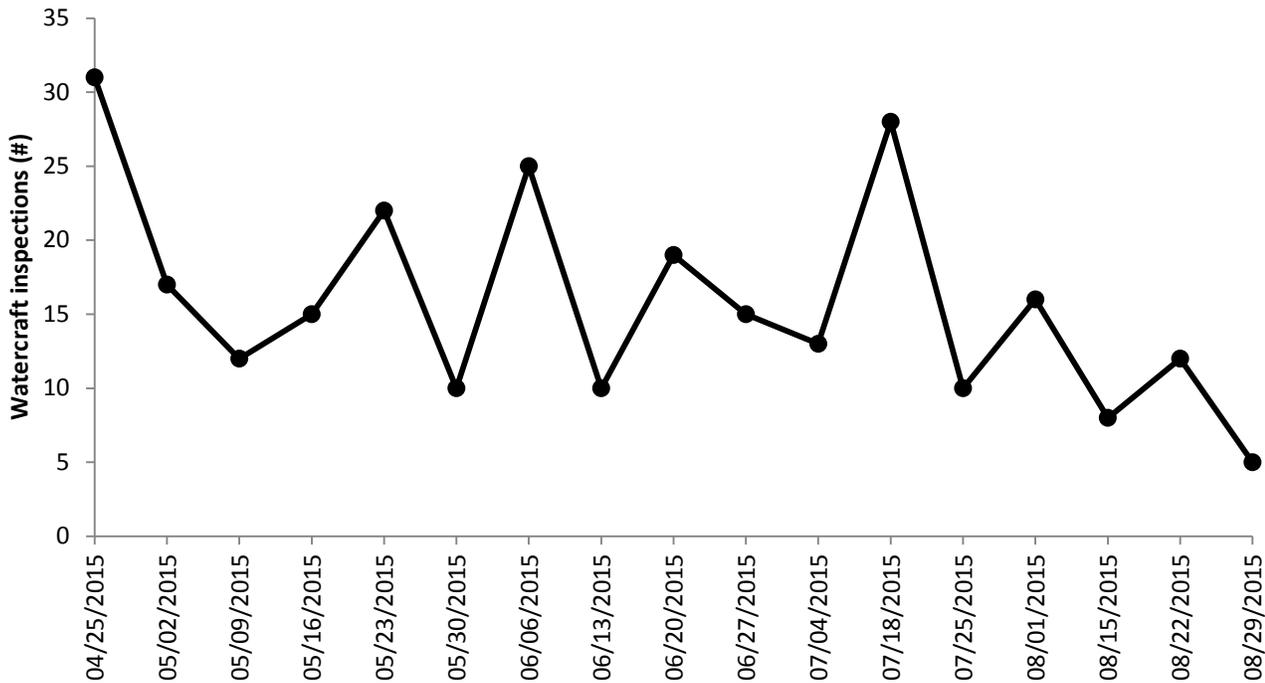


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the North Platte River during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (97.0%), with lesser motorized use (3.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (2.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (0.4%) and personal watercraft (0.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (61.9%) than by nonresident boaters (38.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Texas (Figure 2).

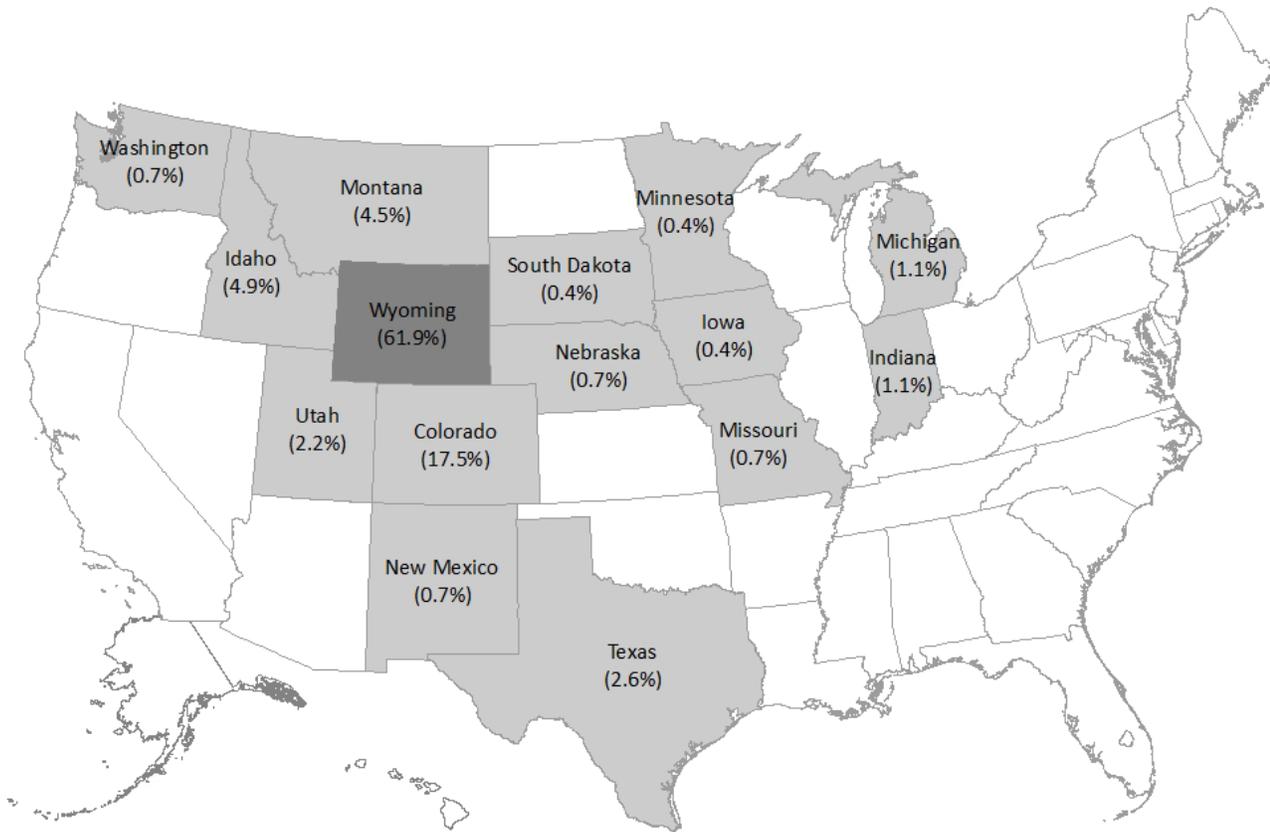


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at the North Platte River during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, the Arkansas River, AR and Caney Fork River, TN. Two inspections (0.8% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels. None of those had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plant and shoreline surveys turned up no new populations of aquatic invasive species. The historic population of curly leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*) was re-sampled on the Miracle Mile stretch of the North Platte River between Seminole and Pathfinder Reservoirs. Additional plant sample results include horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*), Water knotweed (*Polygonum amphibium*), and water crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*). Shoreline sampling was conducted with populations of bladder snails (*Physa* sp.) present.

Pathfinder Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Pathfinder Reservoir from May 3rd through September 17th. During that period, 661 watercraft inspections were conducted over 28 days. This included 657 standard inspections and four exit inspections. A total of 553 individual boaters were contacted at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, five high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, one inspection resulted in decontamination for standing water in the motor or other compartment that was last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in infested water (Angostura Reservoir, SD).

A total of eight 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 37 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 Pathfinder Reservoir was 207 hours, for an average of 3.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 13th through June 20th (Figure 1).

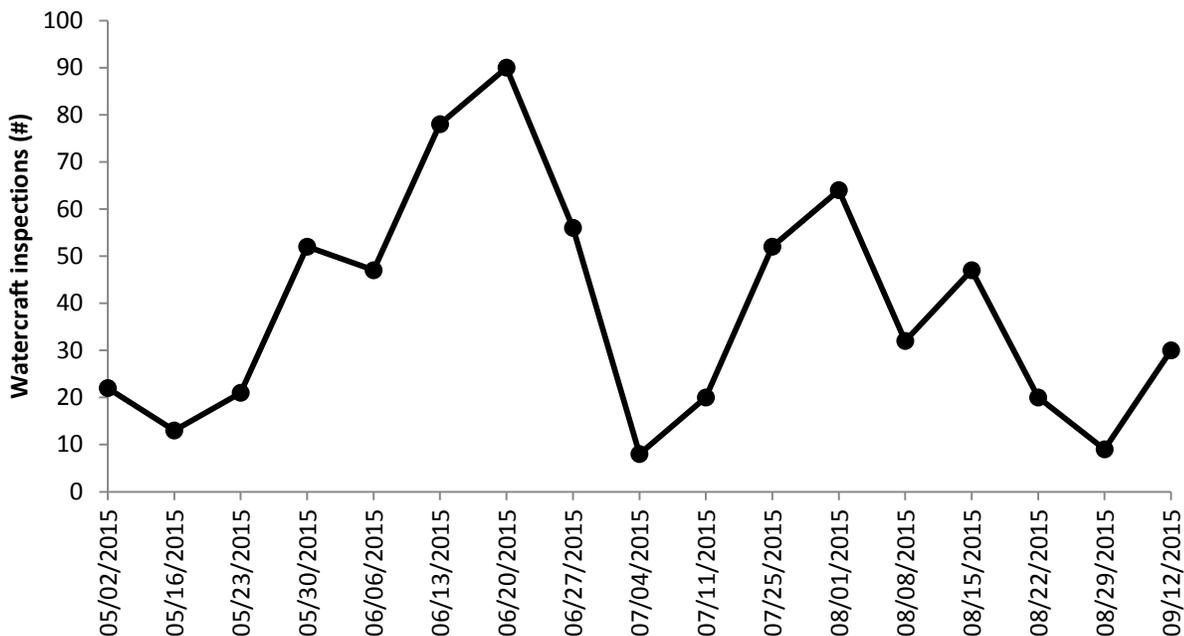


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2015.

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 outboard (57.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (24.2%), personal watercraft (7.1%), jet (2.0%) and inboard (1.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly greater (96.1%) than by nonresident boaters (3.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

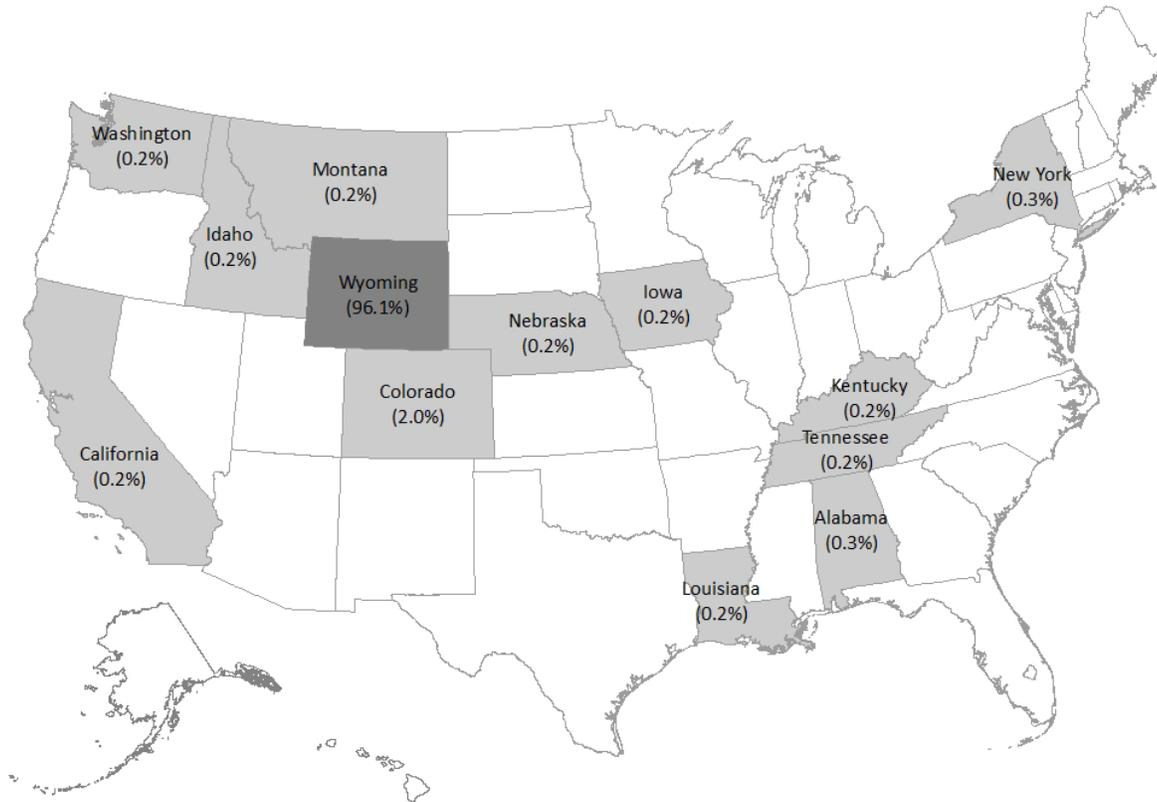


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Pathfinder Reservoir during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 84.6% were inspected one time, while 15.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (56.8%) followed by Alcova Reservoir, WY (19.6%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (12.2%), North Platte River, WY (3.1%), and Boysen Reservoir, WY (1.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 25 different waters in seven states. Of those states, Wyoming and Colorado received the highest visitation. Overall, 1.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, Lake Mead, NV, and Angostura, SD. Five inspections (0.8% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and just under half of those (40.0%) had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Pathfinder Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and August of 2015. 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.

Torrington Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at the Torrington Port of Entry from April 25th through September 20th, 2015. During that period, 996 watercraft inspections were conducted over 142 days. A total of 537 individual boaters were contacted at Torrington during 2015.

In 2015, 109 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 37 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (30) 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 Tholocco, AL; Arkansas River, AR; Lake Phantom, CN; Big Creek, IA; Litter River Lake, IA; Wakarusa River, KS; Kabetogama Lake, MN; Lake Superior, MN; Saint James Lake, MN; Bull Shoals Lake, MO; Mississippi River, MO; French Board River, NC; Canton Lake, OK; Angostura Reservoir, SD; Lake Powell, UT; Maataponi River, VA; and undisclosed waters in CA, KS, MI, MO, NC, TX and WI).

Total inspections at the Torrington POE have increased over the last three years (Figure 1). Similarly, high risk inspection and decontaminations have also increased.

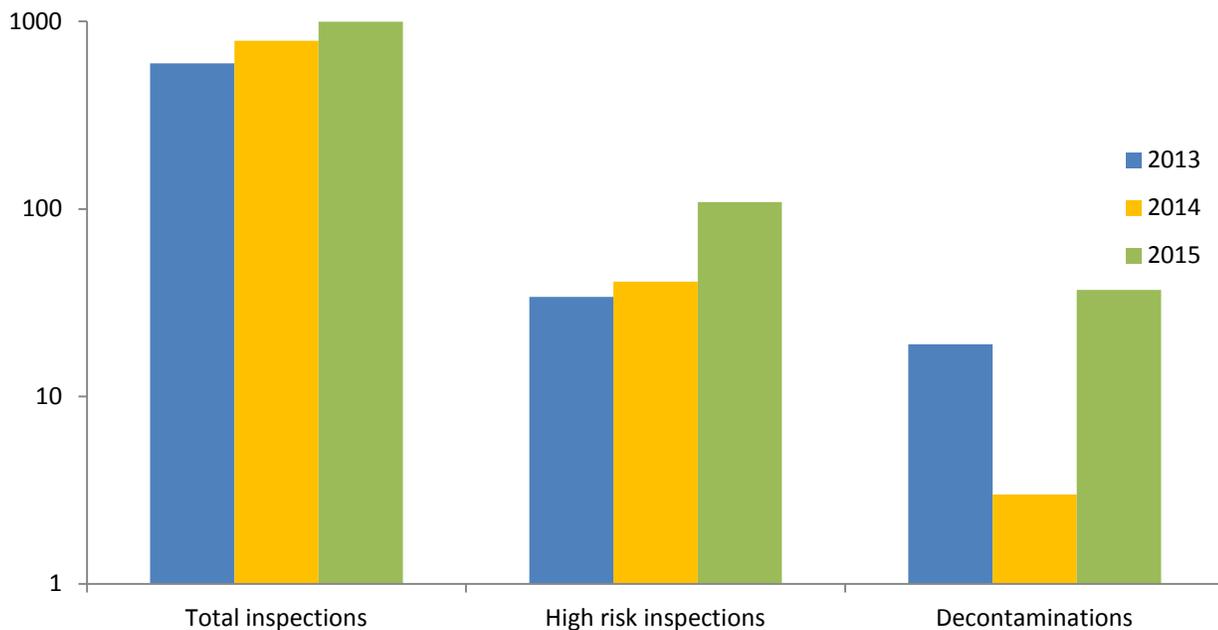


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Torrington POE in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 130 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 188 watercraft (18.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Torrington was 1574 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 6:00am to 8:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 13th through June 19th (Figure 2).

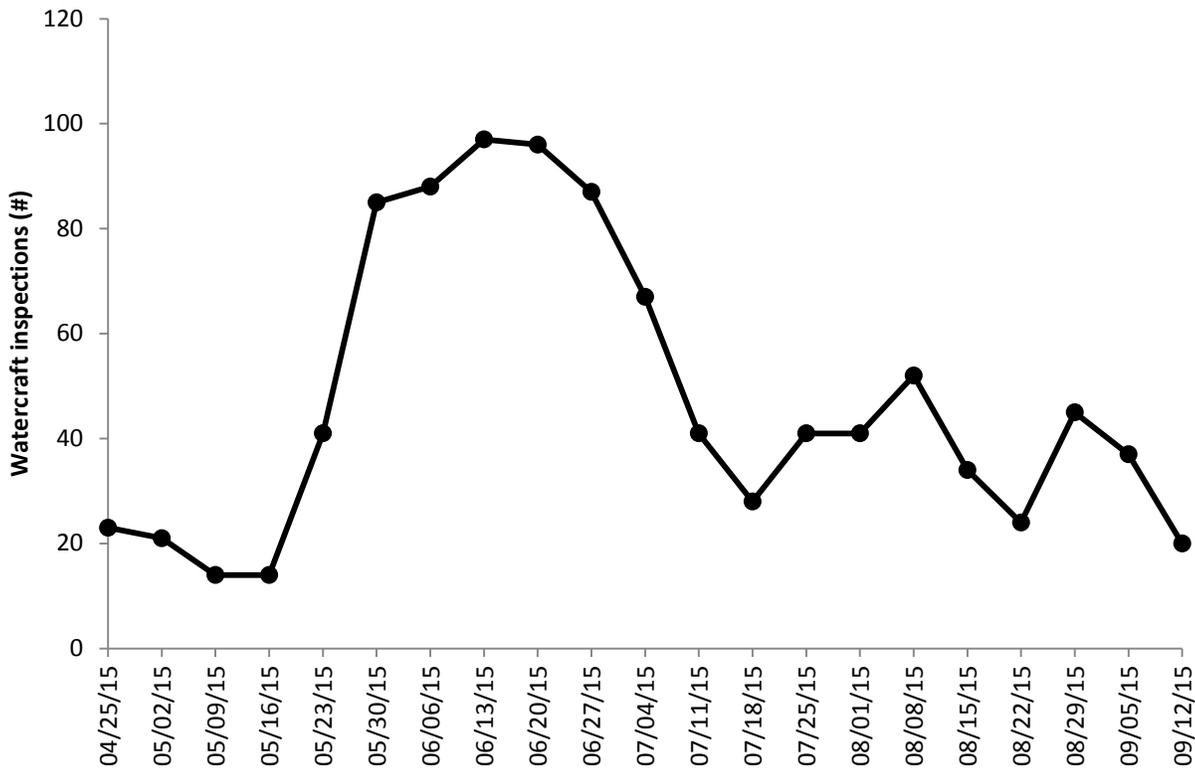


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Torrington POE during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (90.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (9.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (57.7%), followed by inboard/outboard (18.4%), personal watercraft (8.4%), inboard (4.9%) and jet boat (1.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (57.6%) than by nonresident boaters (42.4%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Nebraska and Colorado (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 69.6% were inspected one time, while 30.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top six waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (25.2%) followed by Guernsey Reservoir, WY (14.6%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (12.8%), Lake Minitare, NE (11.9%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (8.8%) and Lake McConaughy, NE (3.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 101 different waters in 21 states and Canada. Of those states, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri and South Dakota received the highest visitation. Overall, 30.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

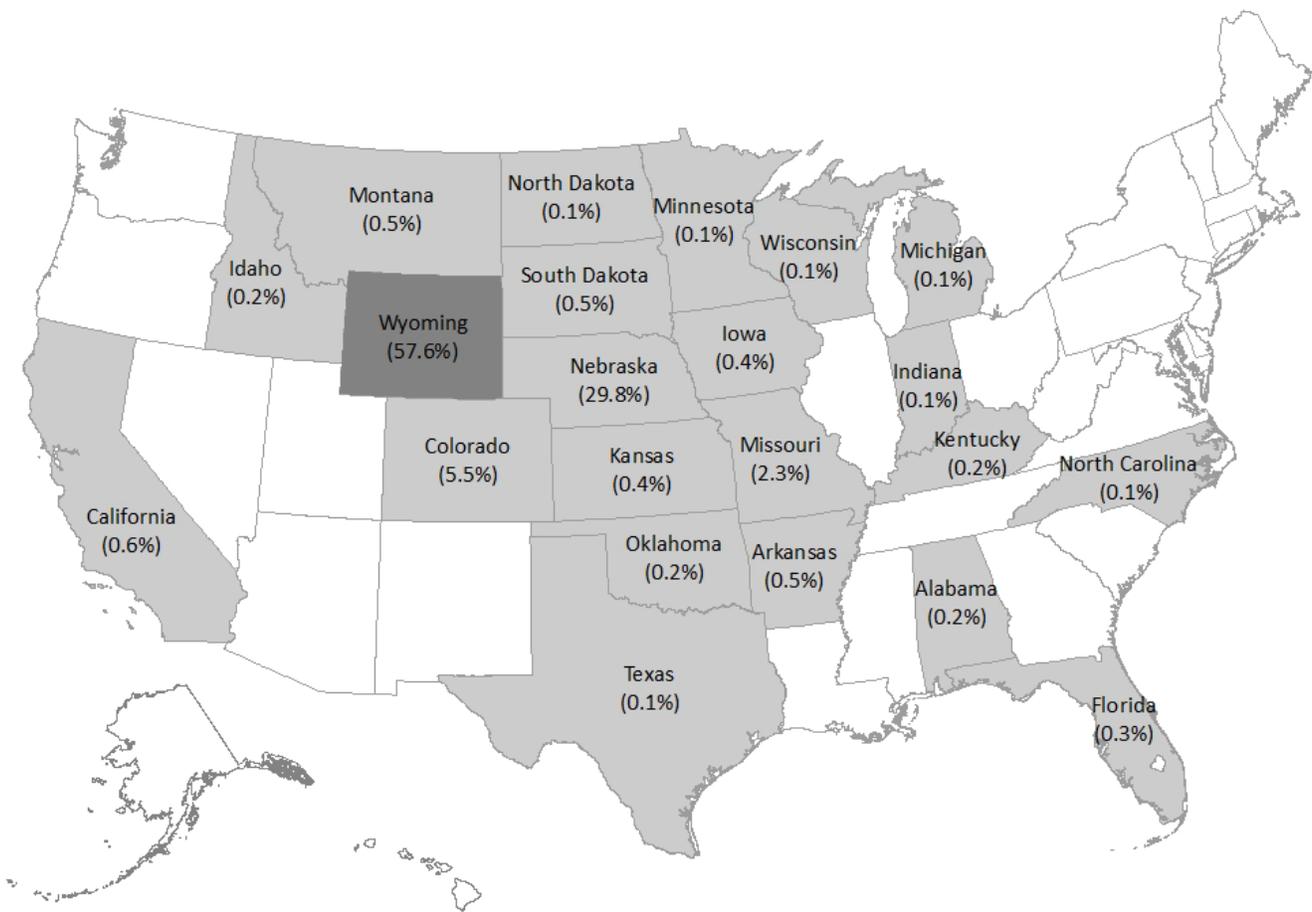


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Torrington POE during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, 24 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Tholocco, AL; Arkansas River, AR; Lake Phantom, CN; Big Creek, IA; Litter River Lake, IA; Wakarusa River, KS; Kabetogama Lake, MN; Lake Superior, MN; Saint James Lake, MN; Bull Shoals Lake, MO; Mississippi River, MO; French Board River; NC; Canton Lake, OK; Angostura Reservoir, SD; Lake Powell, UT; Maataponi River, VA; and undisclosed waters in CA, KS, MI, MO, NC, TX and WI. Over 62 inspections (6.3% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, and the minority of those (38.7%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority 33.5% indicated they were planning to boat next at Grayrocks Reservoir, WY. There was a smaller percentage (7.7%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (1.0%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including the Boundary Waters, MN; Angostura Reservoir, SD; Lake Powell, UT; Mendota River, WI; and undetermined waters in California, Minnesota and Missouri.

LARAMIE REGION
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Cheyenne I-25 Check Station Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Cheyenne I-25 Check Station from April 25th through September 20th. During that period, 5,187 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 148 days. A total of 3,647 individual boaters were contacted at Cheyenne I-25 Check Station during 2015.

In 2015, 401 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 150 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (94) 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; Coralville Lake, IA; Cold Water Lake, KS; Cedar Bluffs Lake, KS; Milford Reservoir, KS; Kirwin Lake, KS; Kentucky Lake, KY; unknown, MD; Lake Plantagenet, MN; Stockton Reservoir, MO; Table Rock Lake, MO; Blue Springs Lake, MO; Lake Of The Ozarks, MO; Missouri River, MO; Lake Riley, NC; Roberts Kerr lake, OK; Fort Cobb Lake, OK; Grand Lake, OK; Lake Keowee, SC Angostura Reservoir, SD; Lewis and Clark Lake, SD; Lake Texoma, TX; Grand Bury Lake, TX; Lake Powell, UT. The watercraft traveling from the unknown lake in Maryland had mussels attached. A full decontamination of the watercraft was performed and it was later determined at the lab that these mussels were not quagga mussels but Conrad's false mussels.

Total inspections at Cheyenne I-25 have increased over the last three years (Figure 1). Similarly, high risk inspection and decontaminations have also increased.

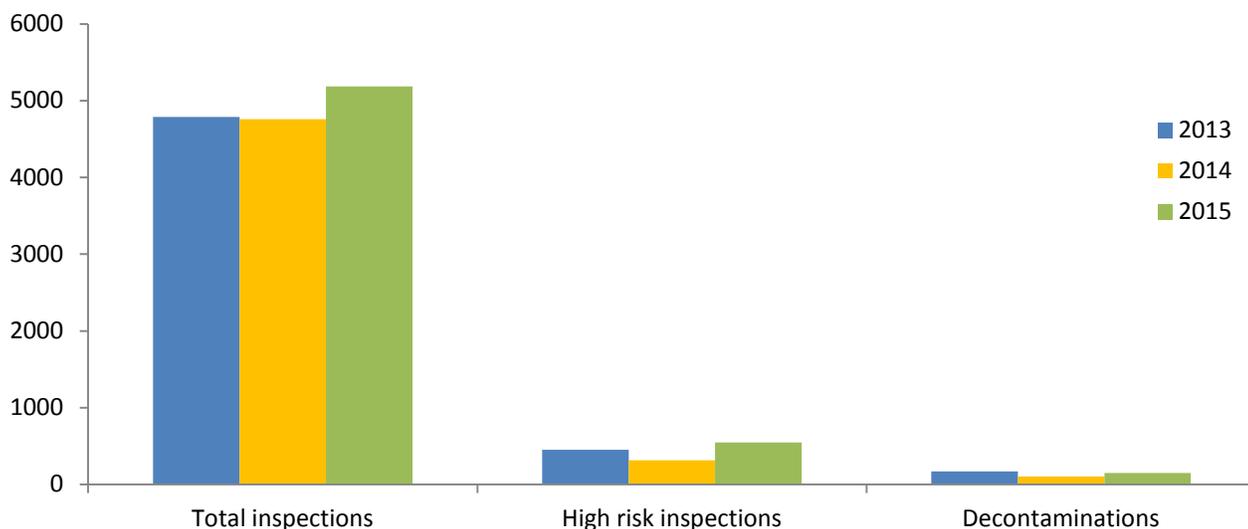


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Cheyenne I-25 in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 1,389 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 3,032 watercraft (58.5% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Cheyenne I-25 was 3,342 hours, for an average of 1.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9am-11am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 28th to July 4th (Figure 2).

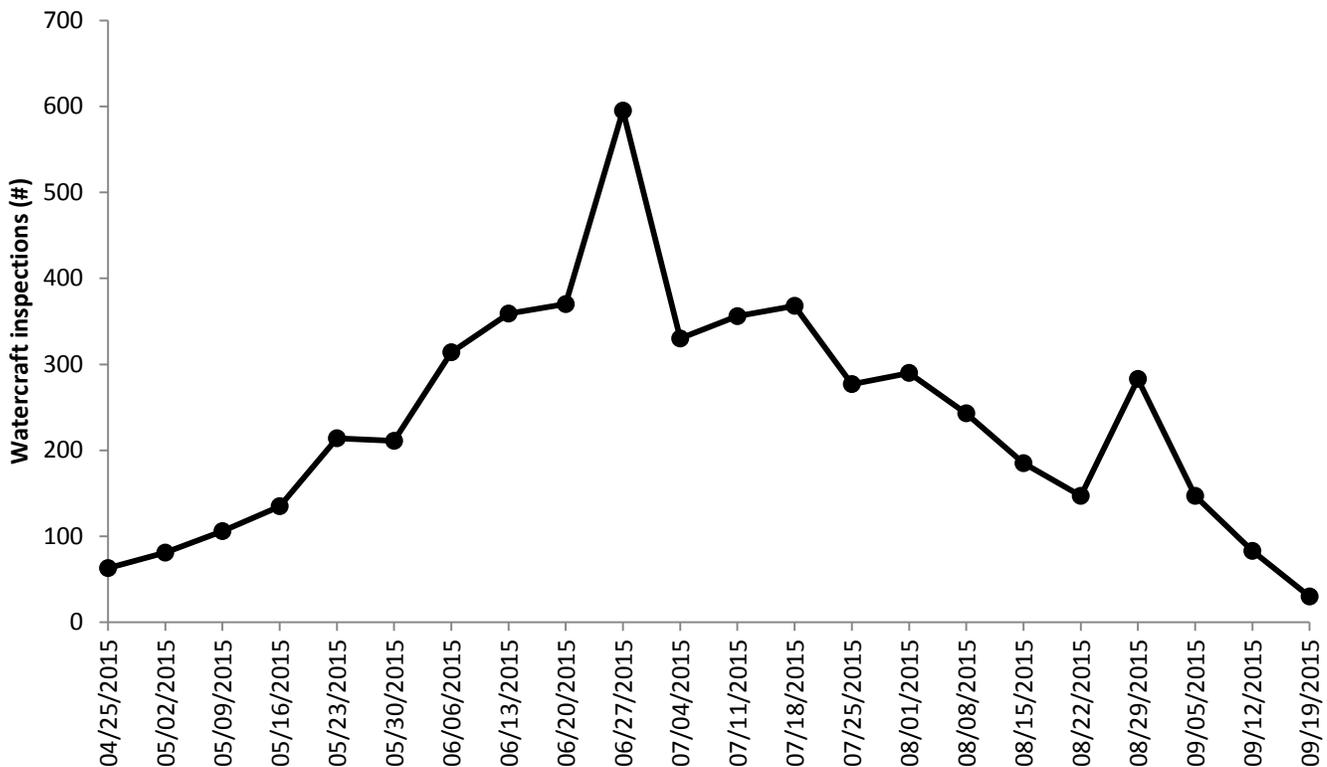


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Cheyenne I-25 during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station was motorized (82.0%), with lesser non-motorized use (18.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (28.6%) followed by inboard/outboard (26.4%), personal watercraft (15.8%), and inboard (9.2%), and jet boats (1.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much lower (8.2%) than nonresident boaters (91.8%) The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 83.7% were inspected one time, while 16.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Glendo Reservoir, WY (12.0%), Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (11.1%), Boyd Lake, CO (7.8%), Chatfield Reservoir, CO (6.7%), Gray Rocks Reservoir, WY (5.5%), Cherry Creek Reservoir, CO (4.4%), Carter Lake, CO (4.2%), Guernsey Reservoir, WY (3.0%), Pueblo Reservoir, CO (2.8%), and Jackson Reservoir, CO (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 467 different

waters in 41 states and Canada. Of those states, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah, and Texas received the highest visitation. Overall, 70.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

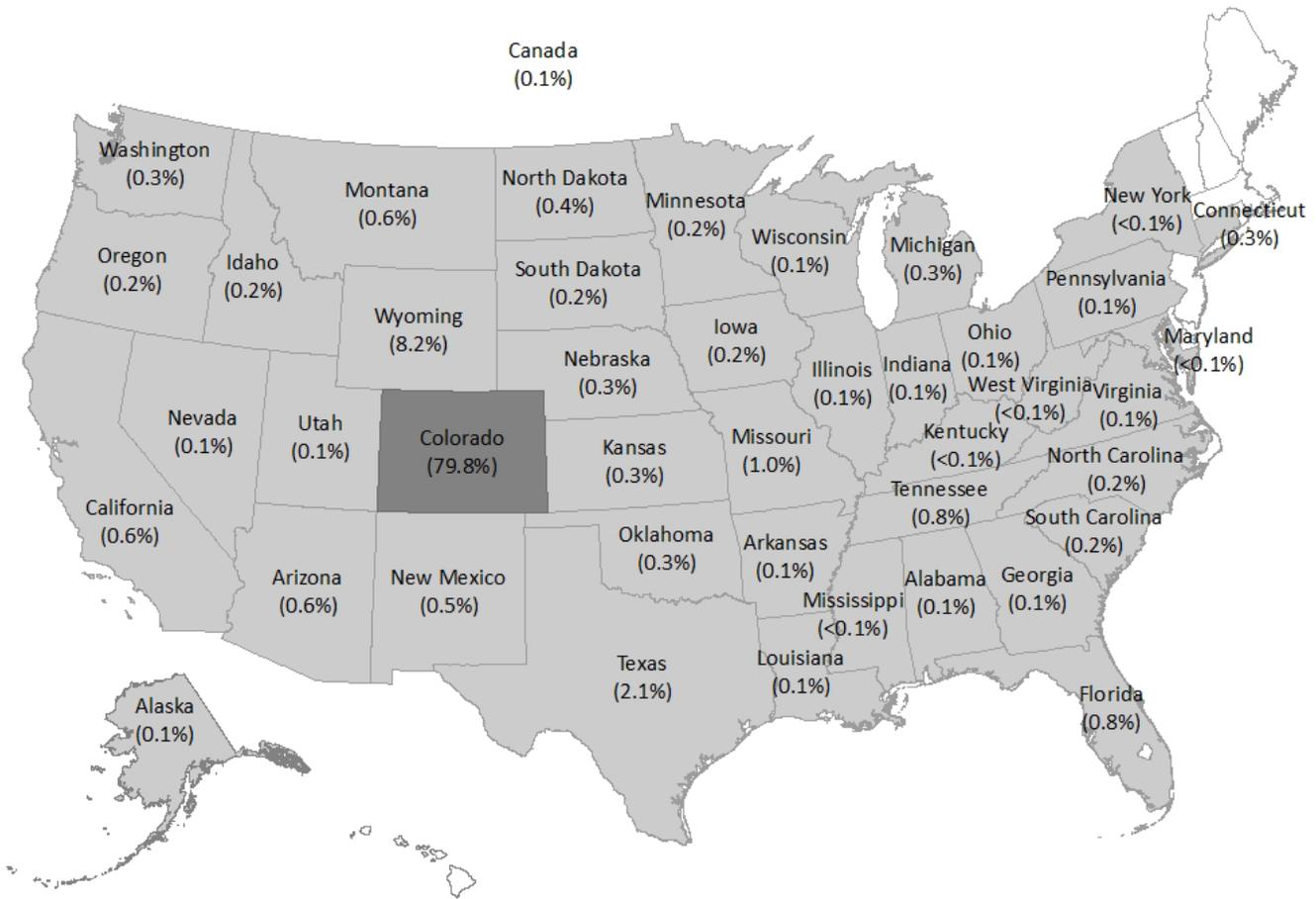


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Cheyenne I-25 during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, 95 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Lake Powell, UT; Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake of the Ozarks MO; and Angostura Reservoir, SD. Over 350 inspections (6.8% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and a little over half of those (54.0%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (36.7%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Glendo Reservoir, WY. There was a smaller percentage (20.2%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (<1.0%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Okoboji, IA; Missouri River, MO; Bradford Lake, MI; Bud Lake, MI; Lake Huron, MI and may others as well as unspecified water bodies in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry from April 25th through September 20th, 2015. During that period, 2,425 watercraft inspections were conducted over 149 days. This included 1,563 standard inspections on private watercraft, and 862 inspections on new from the factory watercraft being commercially hauled (the rest of the numbers in this report will exclude the “new from factory” watercraft). A total of 1,099 individual boaters were contacted at Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2015.

In 2015, 915 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 131 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (127) 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 Pleasant, AZ; unspecified, CA; Lewis and Clark Lake, NE; Missouri River, NE; Lake Powell, UT; unspecified, UT; unspecified, SD; and various waters in 34 other states). No boats were found with confirmed mussels in 2015 at Cheyenne I-80. This might be attributed to rising awareness among boaters and commercial haulers. Technicians encountered commercial haulers who told them they are no longer allowed to haul a dirty boat.

Total inspections at Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry have increased over the last three years (Figure 1). Similarly, high risk inspection and decontaminations have also increased.

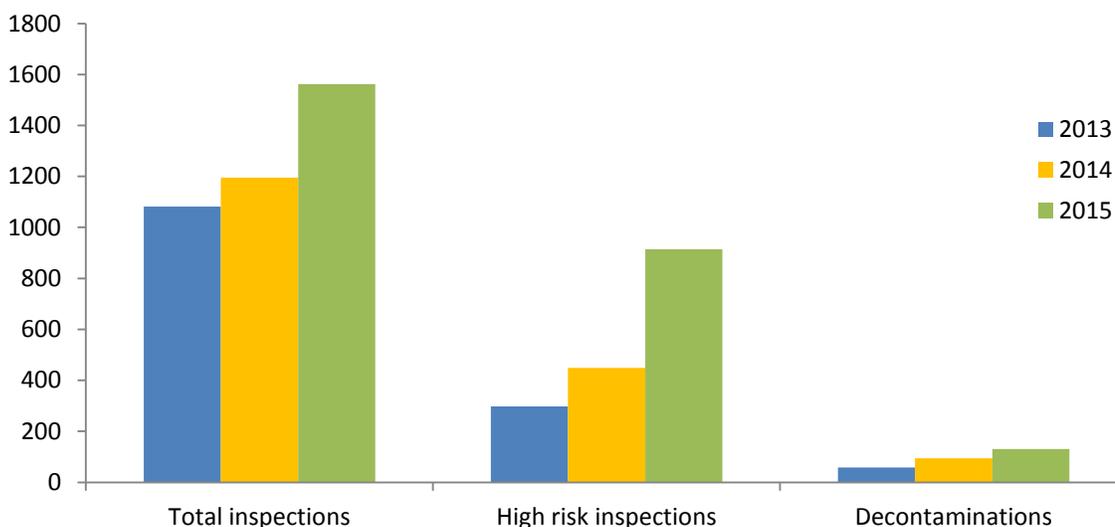


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 23 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 1,057 watercraft (67.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. However, 54.1% of the watercraft going through the Cheyenne I-80 Port of Entry were passing through the state and were not required to have a decal.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Cheyenne I-80 was 2,307 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 4:00 to 6:00 PM. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 5th through July 11th (Figure 2).

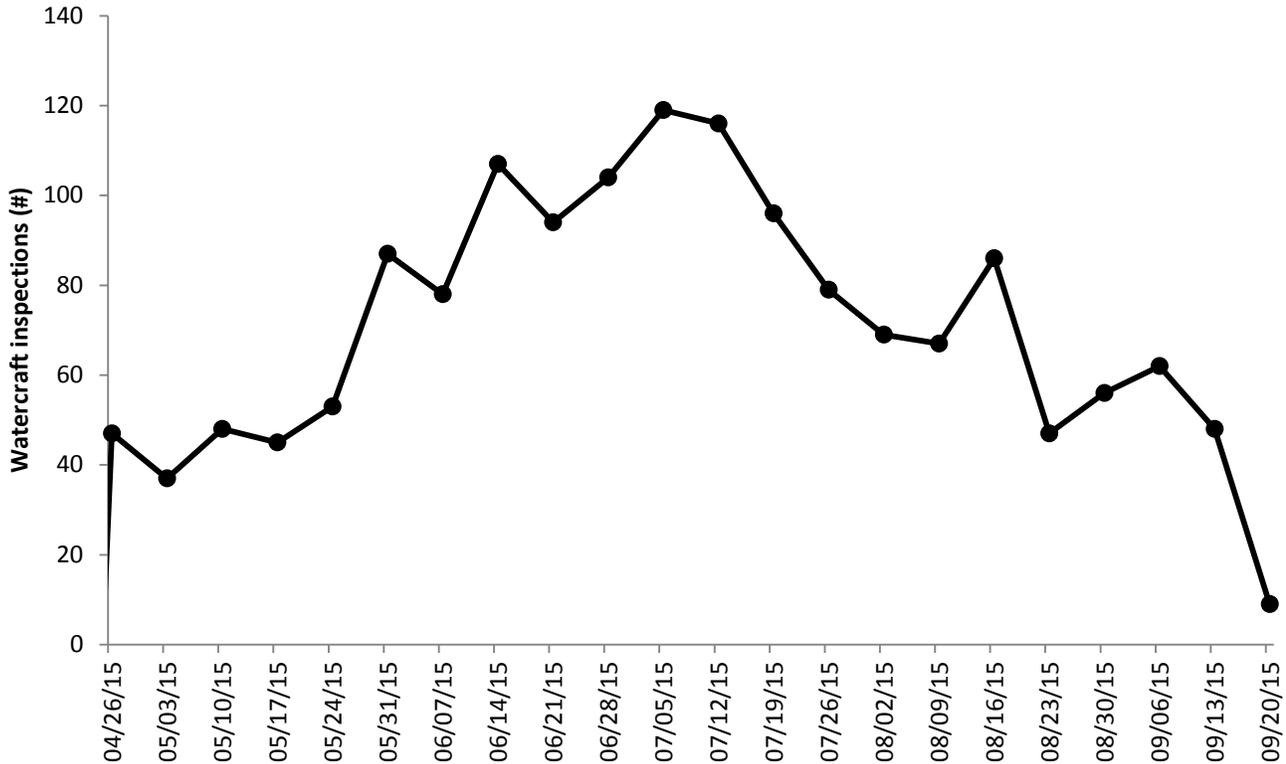


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (70.9%), with lesser non-motorized use (29.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (39.0%), followed by inboard/outboard (13.7%), personal watercraft (7.9%), and inboard (7.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by non-resident boaters was greater (68.1%) than by resident boaters (31.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (10.9%), Nebraska (8.4%), Michigan (3.5%), Missouri (3.3%), California (3.1%) and Florida (3.1%) (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.0% were inspected one time, while 12.0% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top seven waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Lake McConaughy, NE (11.8%), followed by Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (7.8%), Granite Reservoir, WY (3.7%), Lake Minitare, NE (3.5%), the Atlantic Ocean (3.0%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (2.4%) and Oliver Reservoir, NE (2.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 384 different waters in 47 states and Canada. Of those states, Nebraska, Wyoming, Michigan Colorado and Florida received the highest visitation. Overall, 77.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

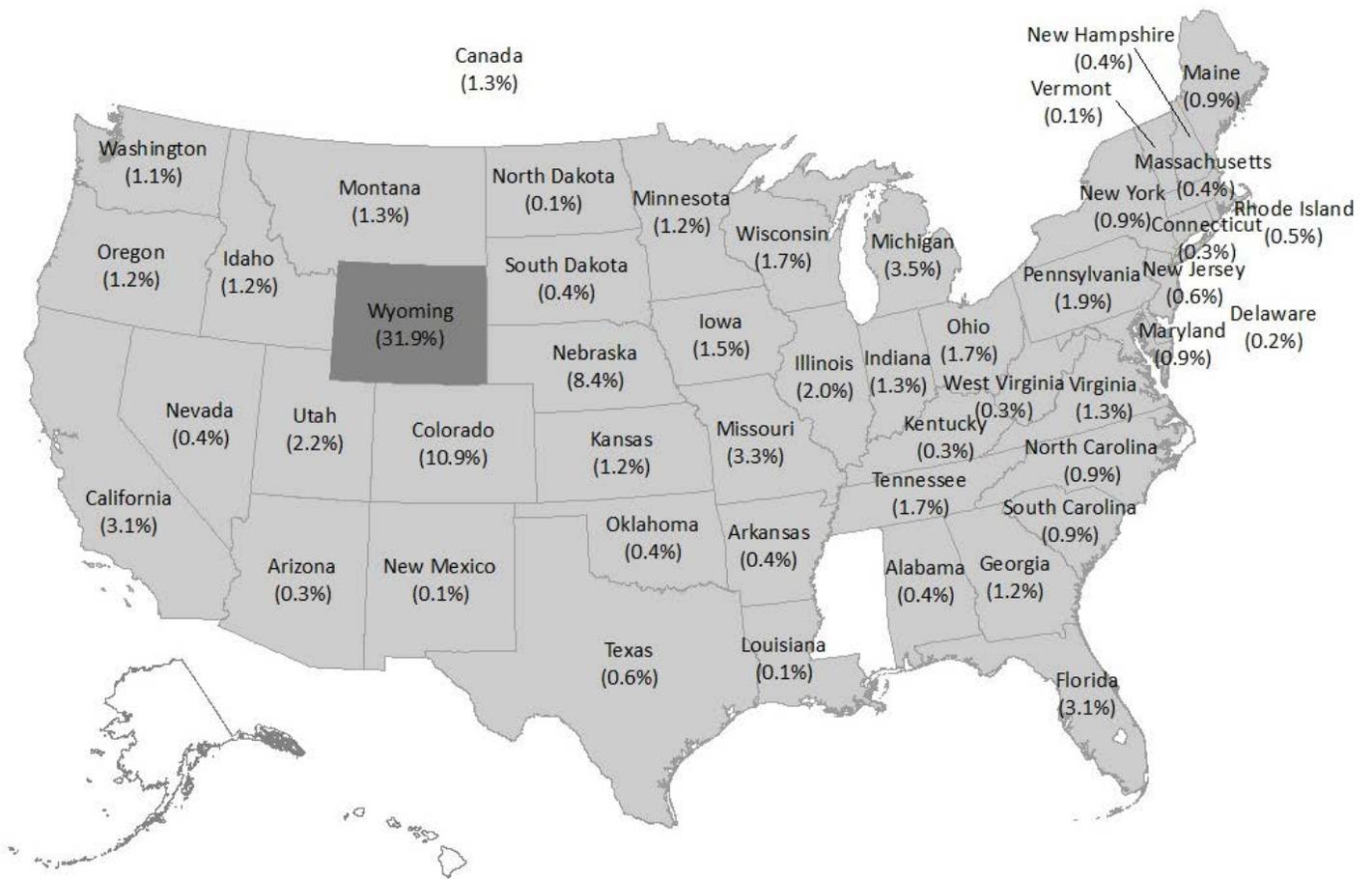


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Cheyenne I-80 POE during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, 246 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Michigan, IL/MI/WI, and various unspecified waters in New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Florida, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Over 641 inspections (40.1% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (54.1%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (54.1%) indicated they were planning to boat next out of state. There was a smaller percentage (45.9%) that were planning to launch next in state. A small percentage of boaters (0.9%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Deer Creek Reservoir, UT, Lake Powell, UT and Colorado River, AZ.

Laramie HWY 287 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Laramie Highway 287 port of entry from April 25th through September 20th, 2015. During that period, 1,804 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over 148 days. A total of 1297 individual boaters were contacted at Laramie 287 POE during 2015.

In 2015, 127 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 21 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (19) 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; private lake, GA; Milford Lake, KS; Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, OK; Okima Lake, Ok; Rocky Lake; OK, Angostura Reservoir, SD and Lake Powell, UT).

Total inspections at Laramie POE have increased over the last three years (Figure 1). High risk inspection and decontaminations have also increased compared to 2013, after a small decrease in 2014.

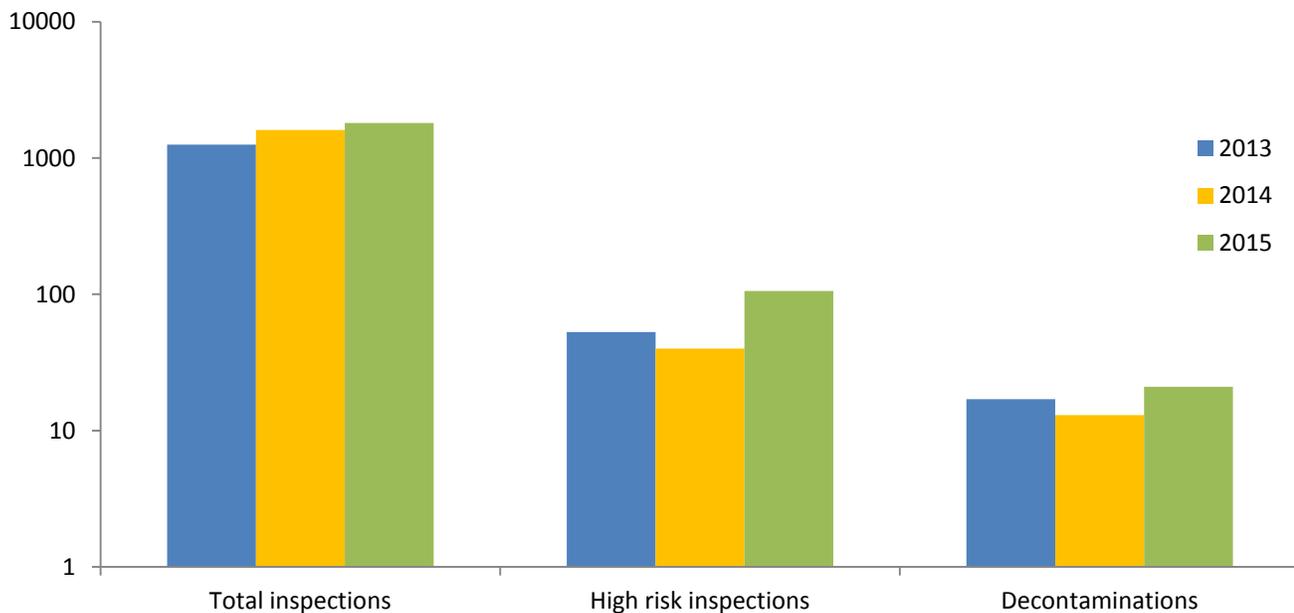


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Laramie 287 POE in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 239 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 1,110 watercraft (61.5%) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Laramie 287 POE was 2,392, for an average of 0.75 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 8:00 to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 19th through July 26th (Figure 2).

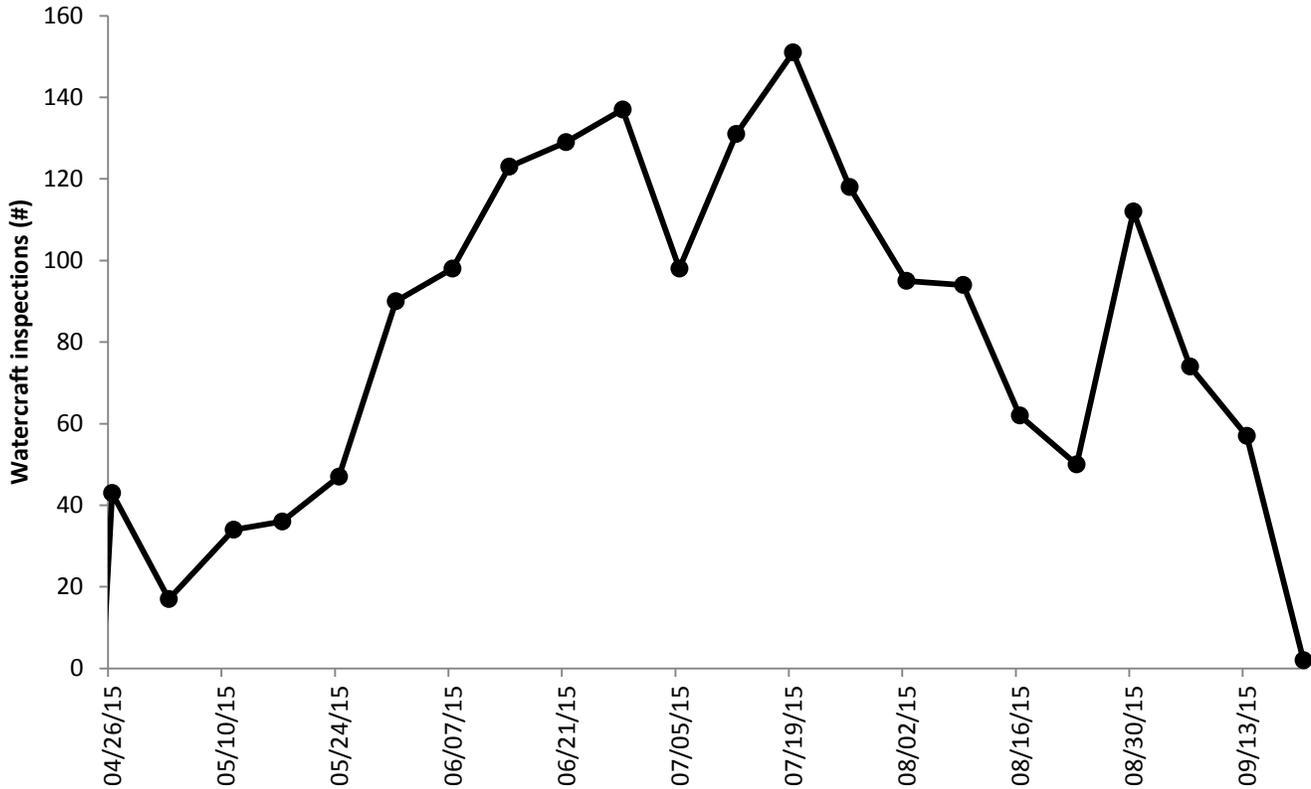


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Laramie 287 POE during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (54.7%), with lesser on-motorized use (45.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (34.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (11.1%), personal watercraft (4.0%), inboard (3.0%), and jet (1.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by non-resident boaters was much greater (88.9) than by resident boaters (11.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (77.8%), (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 83.4% were inspected one time, while 16.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (7.3%) followed by North Platte River, WY (6.7%), Boyd Lake, CO (4.5%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.1%), Seminoe Reservoir, WY (2.9%), Poudre River, CO (2.8%), Carter Lake, CO (2.4%), Twin Buttes Reservoir, WY (2.3%), Lake John, CO (2.1%) and Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 294 different waters in 35 states. Of those states, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska and Montana received the highest visitation. Overall, 66.7% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

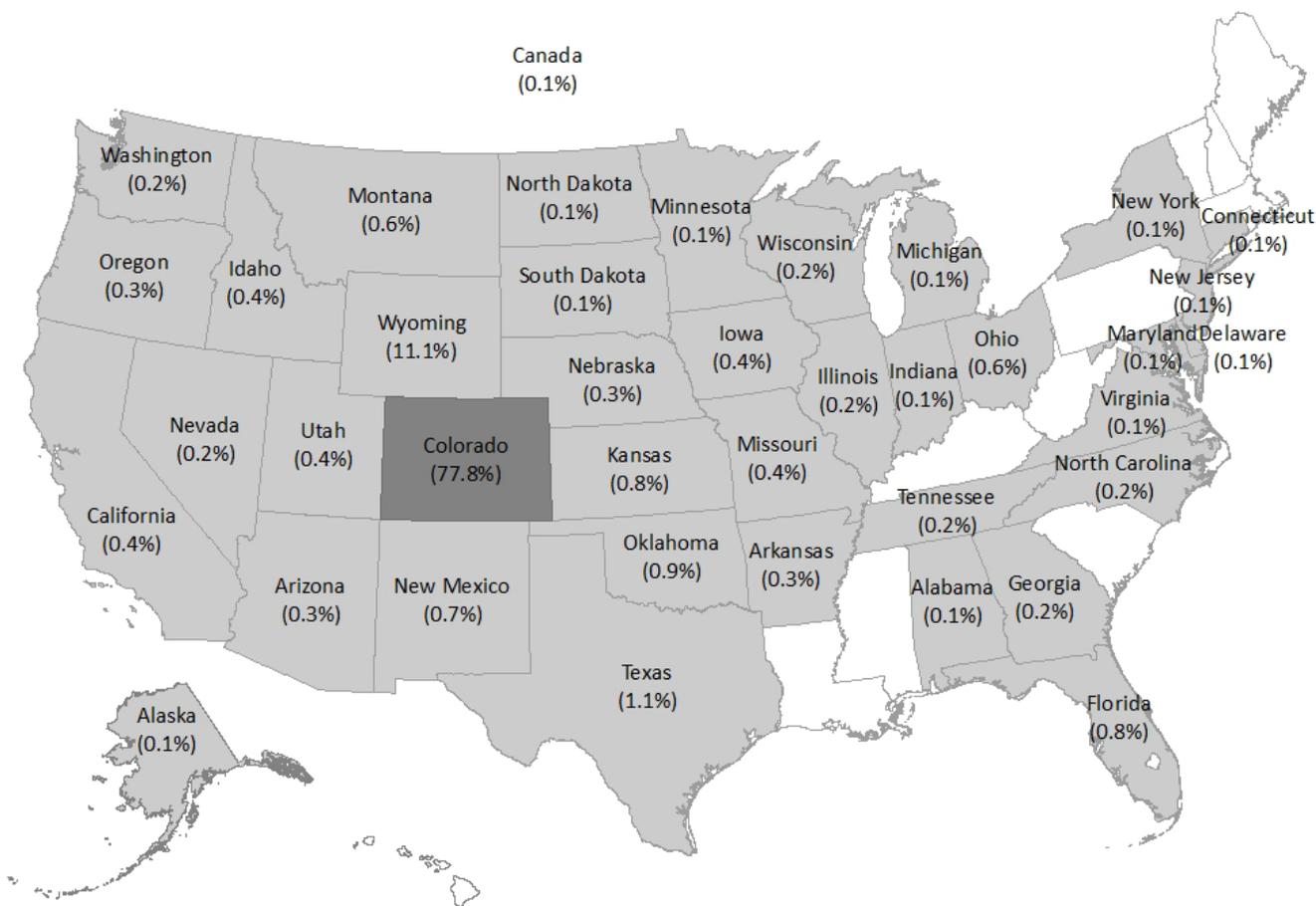


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Laramie 287 POE during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, 54 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Elk River, AL; Lake Havasu, AZ; Colorado River, AZ, various Arkansas waters, Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Wacissa River, FL; private lake, GA; Fox River, IL; various Kansas waters; Juniata River, MD; Lake Michigan, MI; Mississippi River, MO; Sacandaga Lake, NY; Haw River, NC; Stillwater River, OH; Sharon Woods Lake, OH; various Oklahoma waters; Angostura Reservoir, SD; Stone River, TN; Tennessee River, TN; Lake Powell, UT; James River, VA and Upper Nashotah Lake, WI. Over 120 inspections (6.7% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and 45.0% of those had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be, the majority (10.5%) indicated they were planning to boat next the North Platte River, WY. There was a smaller percentage (29.9%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (1.4%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Deer Creek Reservoir, UT; Lake Powell, UT and unspecified waters in California, Iowa, Minnesota and Tennessee.

Granite Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Granite Reservoir from May 2nd through September 18th. During that period, 246 watercraft inspections were conducted over 22 days. This included 242 standard inspections and four exit inspections. A total of 191 individual boaters were contacted at Granite Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, 11 high risk inspections were conducted, with no resulting decontaminations.

Total inspections at Granite Reservoir were fewer than in 2014, but greater than in 2013 (Figure 1). High risk inspections increased over the last three years.

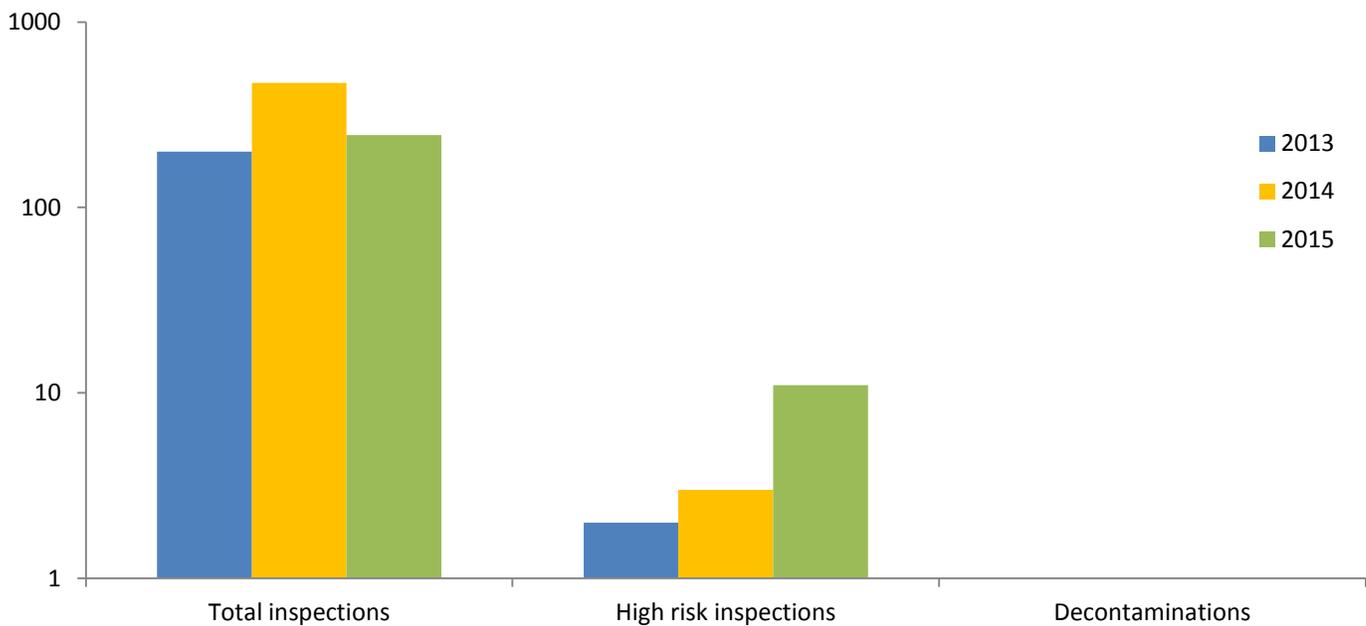


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Granite Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 14 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 32 watercraft (13.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Granite Reservoir was 223 hours, for an average of 1.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 1:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred during the weeks of June 27th through July 3rd, and September 5th through September 11th (Figure 2).

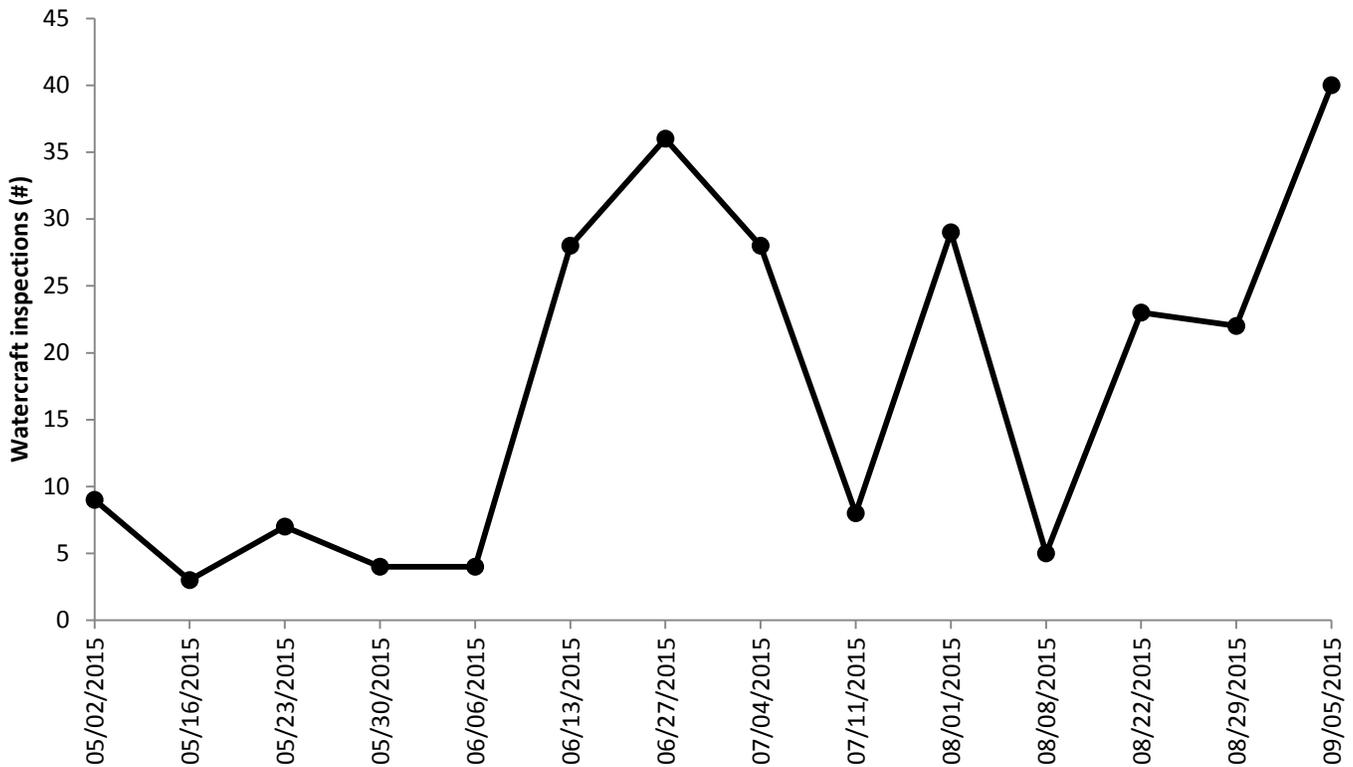


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Granite Reservoir during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (78.9%), with lesser non-motorized use (21.1%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (39.0%), followed by inboard/outboard (18.3%), personal watercraft (15.9%), jet boat (4.1%) and inboard (1.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters (88.2%) was significantly higher than by nonresident boaters (11.8%) The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.6% were inspected one time, while 11.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top six waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Granite Reservoir, WY (52.5%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (5.9%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (3.8%), Guernsey Reservoir, WY (3.8%); Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (2.5%) and Lake Hattie, WY (2.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 38 different waters in 15 states. Of those states, Wyoming and Colorado received the highest visitation. Overall, 20.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

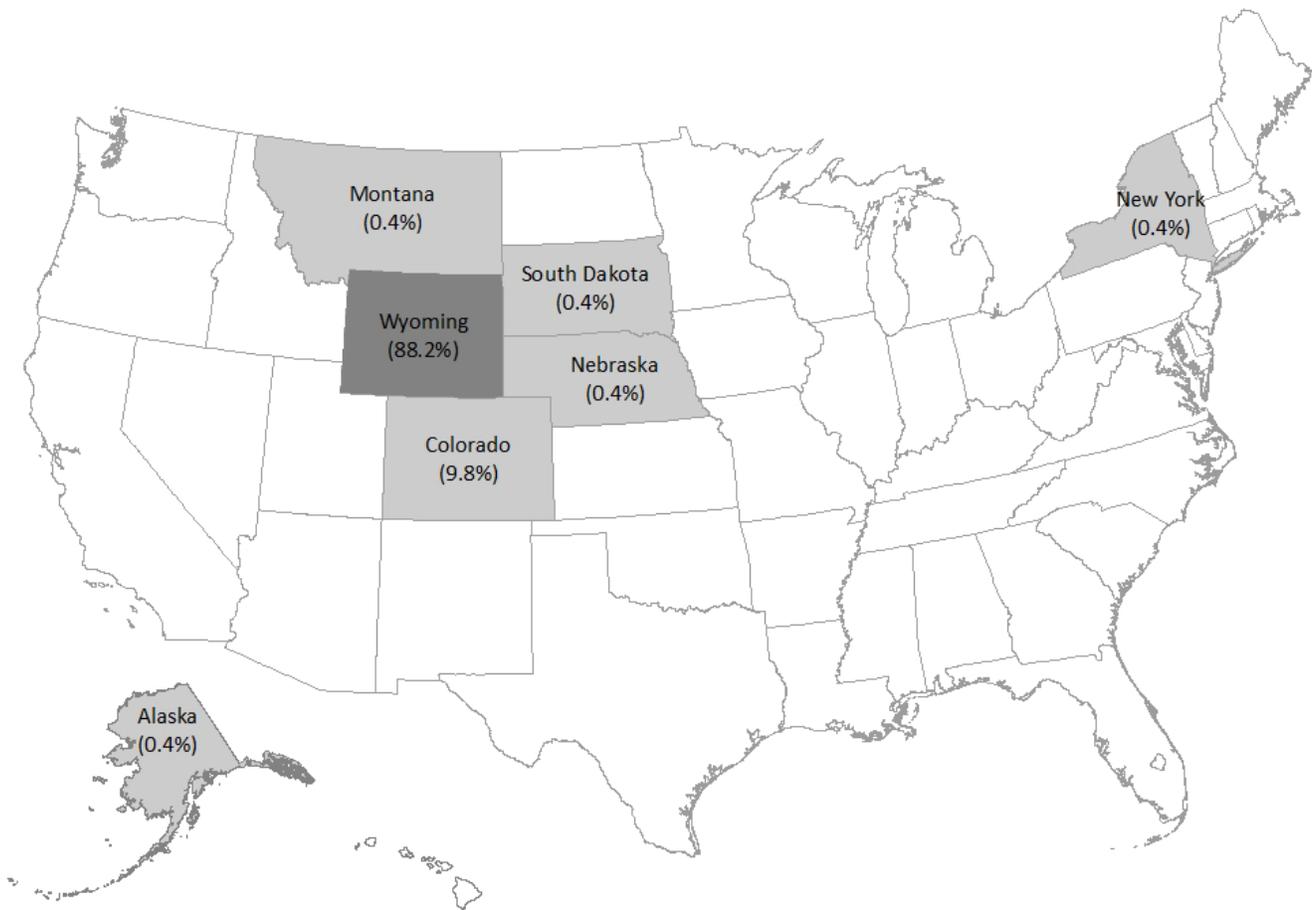


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Granite Reservoir during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, five are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO; Gilbert Run, MD; an unknown water in Minnesota; Mississippi River, MS and Table Rock Lake, MO. Six inspections (2.3% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, half of those (50.0%) had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Granite Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2015. 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.

Grayrocks Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Grayrocks Reservoir from May 21st through September 7th, 2015. During that period, 535 watercraft inspections were conducted over 28 days. This included 513 standard inspections and 22 exit inspections. A total of 441 individual boaters were contacted at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, one high risk inspection was conducted on a boat that had been on Pueblo Reservoir, CO in 2014. This boat did not require decontamination. Total inspections at Gray Rocks Reservoir have decreased over the last three years (Figure 1). Similarly, high risk inspections have also decreased.

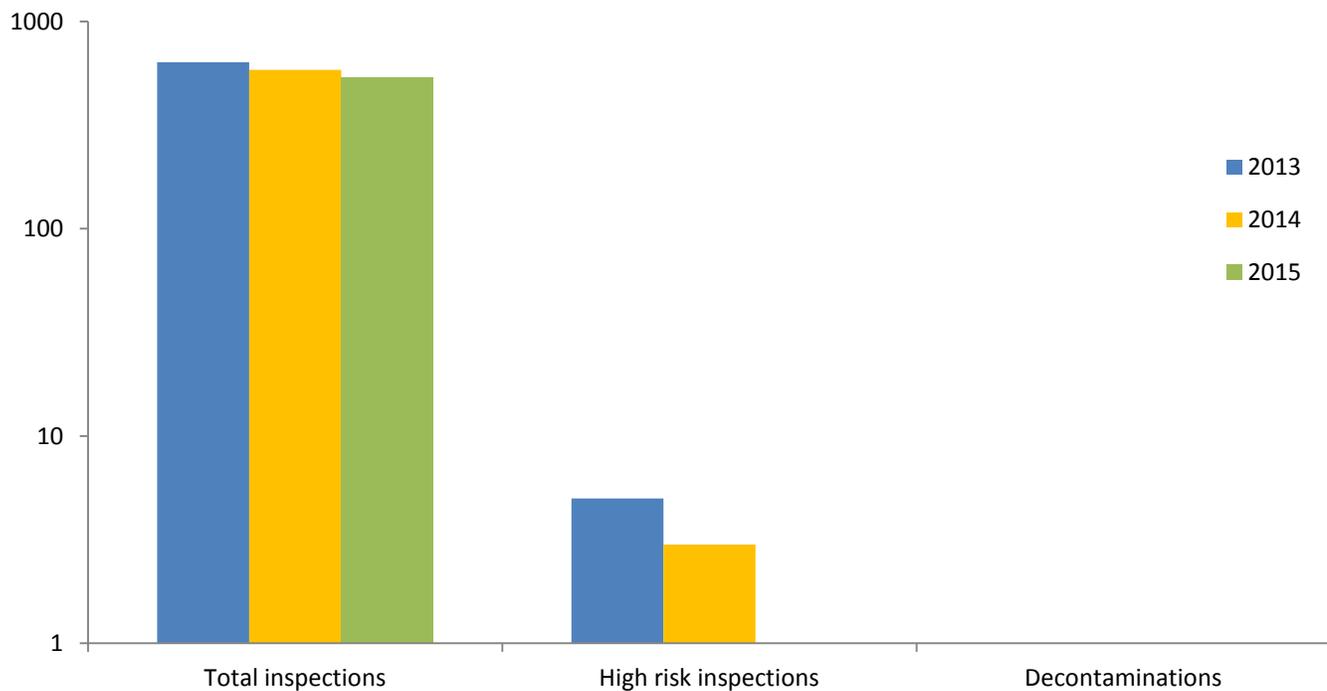


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Grayrocks Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 82 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 30 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 Grayrocks Reservoir was 302 hours, for an average of 1.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am-10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred week of June 13th through June 19th (Figure 2).

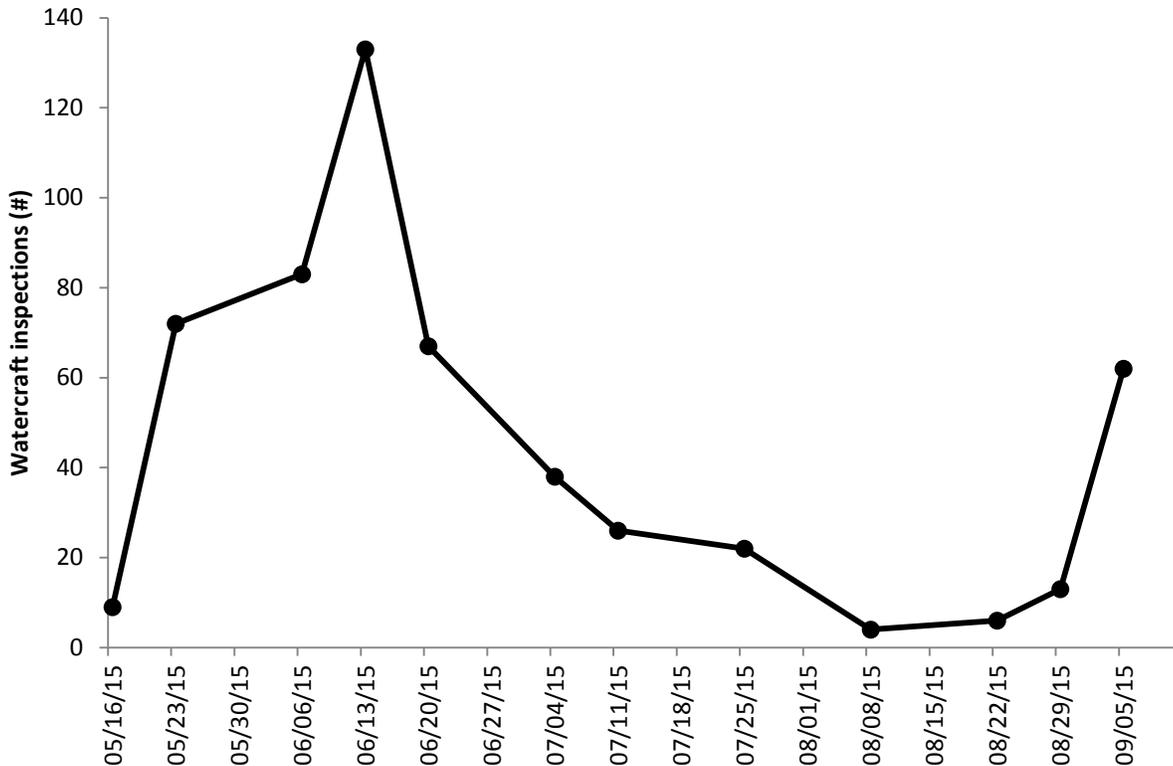


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Grayrocks Reservoir during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (98.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (1.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (69.3%) followed by inboard/outboard (18.3%), personal watercraft (6.5%), inboard (2.4%) and jet boat (1.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters (74.2%) was much greater than by nonresident boaters (25.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 84.3% were inspected one time, while 15.7% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (54.6%); Glendo Reservoir, WY (12.1%); Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (3.7%); Granite Reservoir, WY (2.9%) and Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 49 different waters in four states. Of those states, Colorado and Nebraska received the highest visitation. Overall, 13.1% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

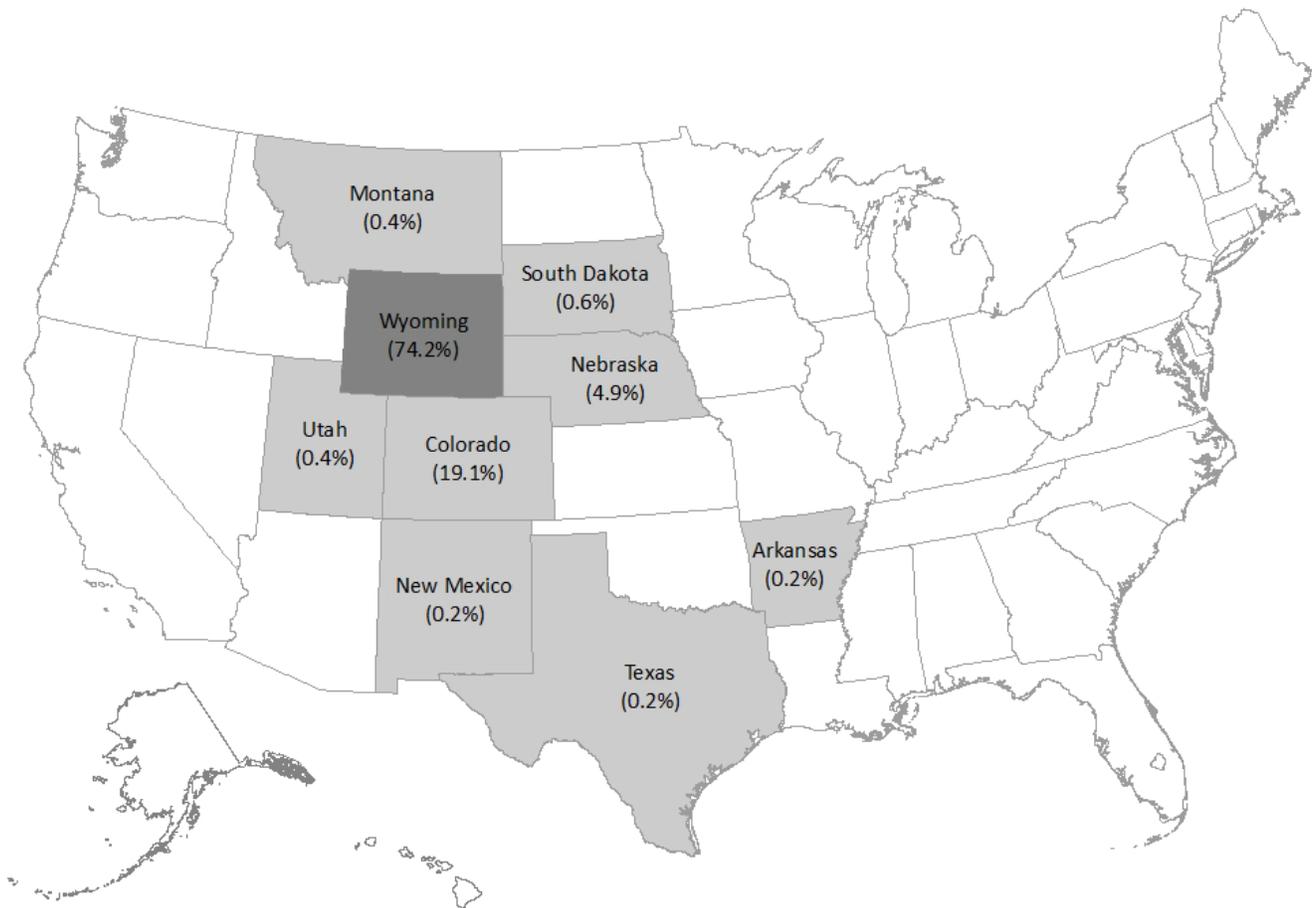


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Gray Rocks Reservoir during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Pueblo Reservoir, CO and Angostura Reservoir, SD. Two inspections (0.4% 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.

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 2015. 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.

Guernsey Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Guernsey Reservoir check station from June 25th through August 9th, 2015. During that period, 144 watercraft inspections were conducted over eight days. This included 134 standard inspections and ten exit inspections. A total of 123 individual boaters were contacted at Guernsey Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, five high risk inspections were conducted. No decontaminations were necessary. Total inspections and high risk inspections at Guernsey Reservoir have increased over the last three years (Figure 1). This is mainly due to repairs on the dam which caused the water level to be too low for boating in 2013.

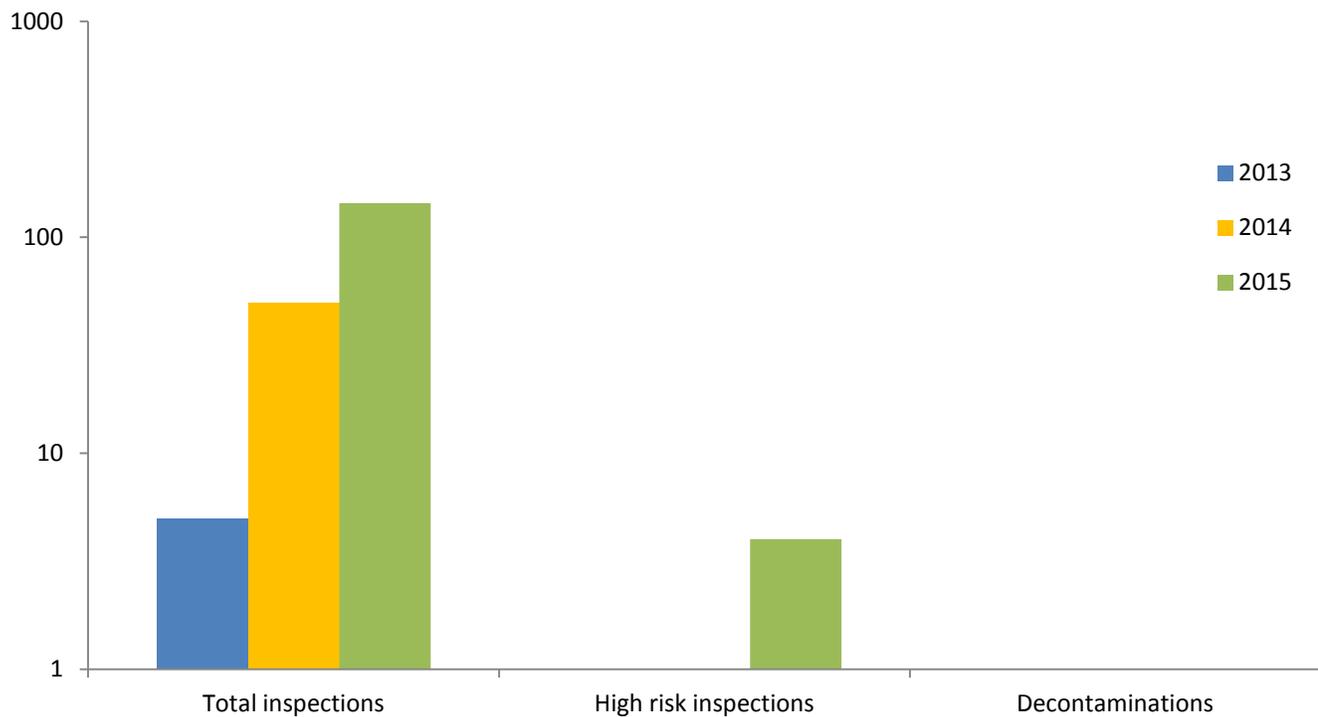


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Guernsey Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 21 watercraft entered the check station with an intact seal from Wyoming or Colorado. All watercraft must display an aquatic invasive species decal prior to launch in Wyoming waters. A total of four watercraft (2.8% 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 86 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 the weekend of August 6th through the 9th.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (93.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (6.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (31.9%), followed by personal watercraft (26.4%), inboard (18.8%), outboard (12.5%) and jet boat (3.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (70.1%) than by nonresident boaters (29.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered Colorado (Figure 2).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.9% were inspected one time, while 11.1% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Guernsey Reservoir, WY (55.7%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (9.2%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (3.8%), Horsetooth Reservoir, CO (2.3%) and Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (2.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to more than 21 different waters in six states. Of those states, Colorado and Nebraska received the highest visitation. Overall, 17.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

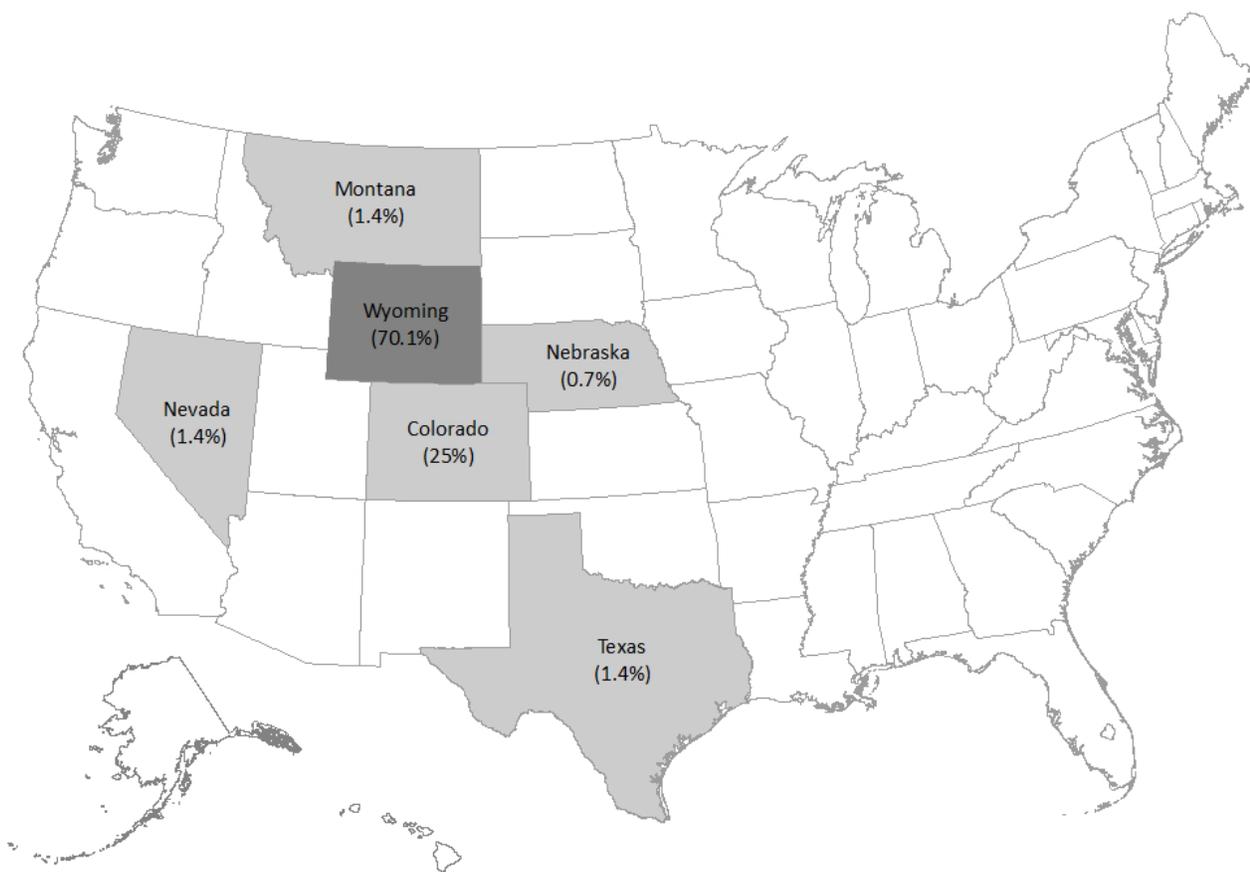


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Guernsey Reservoir during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, four are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Mohave, NV and unspecified waters in Florida. Four inspections (2.8% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels. None of those watercraft had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Guernsey Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August and September of 2015. 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.

Lake Hattie Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake Hattie from May 16th through September 10th, 2015. During that period, ten standard watercraft inspections were conducted over five days. No high risk inspections were conducted. A total of ten individual boaters were contacted at Lake Hattie during 2015.

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 entering the check station had a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Lake Hattie was 46 hours, for an average of 0.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00 to 8:00am. The highest inspection activity was on May 25th.

All watercraft at the inspection station were motorized. The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (80.0%), followed by inboard/outboard (20.0%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (80.0%) than by nonresident boaters (20.0%). All nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado. All registered watercraft encountered at the check station were inspected only one time at the Lake Hattie.

The waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Lake Hattie, WY (40.0%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (20.0%), Seminoe Reservoir, WY (10.0%), Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (10.0%), Gelatt Lake, WY (10.0%) and an unnamed water in Wyoming (10.0%). No boats inspected at Lake Hattie in 2015 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 August of 2015. 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.

Hawk Springs Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Hawk Springs Reservoir Check Station from June 4th to August 7th, 2015. During that period, 79 watercraft inspections were conducted over eight days. This included 78 standard inspections and one exit inspection. No high risk inspections were conducted. A total of 70 individual boaters were contacted at Hawk Springs during 2015.

A total of two watercraft (2.5% of 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 one watercraft (1.3% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Hawk Springs was 100 hours, for an average of 0.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 26 and 27.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (97.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (2.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (50.6%), followed by personal watercraft (21.5%), inboard/outboard (19.0%), inboard (5.1%) and jet boat (1.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (92.4%) than by nonresident boaters (7.5%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (3.8%) and Nebraska (3.8%).

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

The top four waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Hawk Springs Reservoir, WY (58.4%) followed by Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (11.7%), Glendo Reservoir, WY (7.8%) and Lake Minutere, NE (3.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 14 different waters in three states. Overall, 3.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Hawk Springs Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2015. 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.

North Platte River – Treasure Island Access Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at North Platte River – Treasure Island access on July 19th and September 13th, 2015. During that period, 13 standard watercraft inspections were conducted over two days. No high risk inspections were conducted. A total of 11 individual boaters were contacted at Treasure Island access during 2015.

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 one 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 North Platte River – Treasure Island was 16 hours, for an average of 0.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00 to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred July 19th.

All watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was 100%. 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.

The waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include North Platte River, WY (53.8%), followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY, (15.4%), Saratoga Lake, WY (7.7%), San Juan River, UT (7.7%), Rob Roy Reservoir, WY (7.7%) and Green River, WY (7.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to six different waters in two states. Overall, 15.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels.

Rob Roy Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Rob Roy Reservoir from July 17th through September 7th, 2015. During that period, 61 watercraft inspections were conducted over five days. This included 59 standard inspections and two exit inspections. A total of 52 individual boaters were contacted at Rob Roy during 2015.

In 2015, two high risk inspections were conducted on two kayaks last used in Missouri. No inspections resulted in decontamination.

Total inspections at Rob Roy in 2015 were about the average of the previous two years (Figure 1). High risk inspection numbers were similar to previous years.

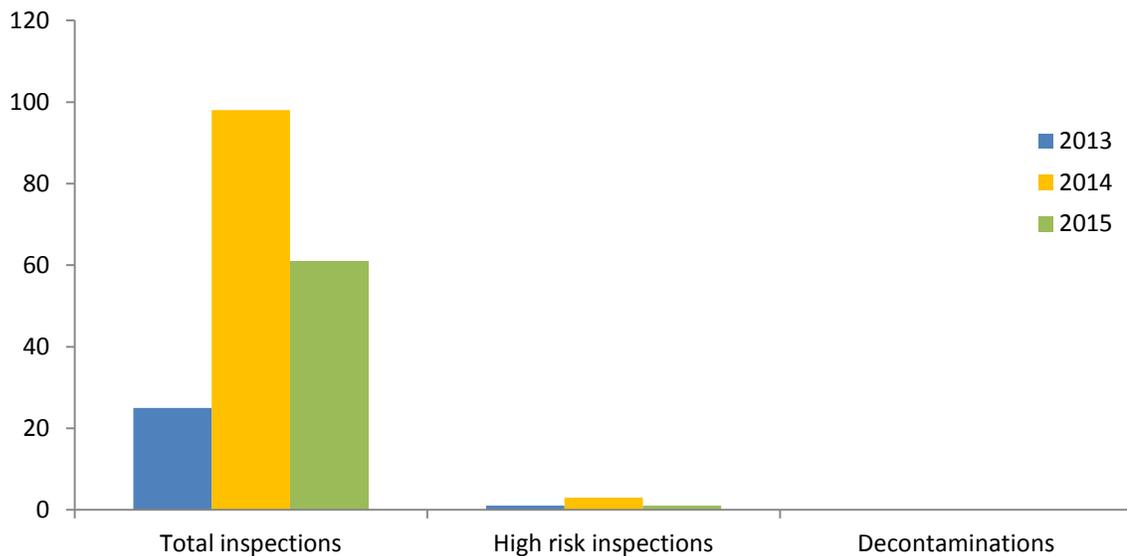


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Rob Roy Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of eight 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 eight watercraft (13.1% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection. Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Rob Roy was 64 hours, for an average of about 1.0 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on the August 1st weekend

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (75.4%), with lesser non-motorized use (24.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (65.6%), followed by inboard/outboard (9.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (76.3%) than by nonresident boaters (23.7%)>. The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 3).

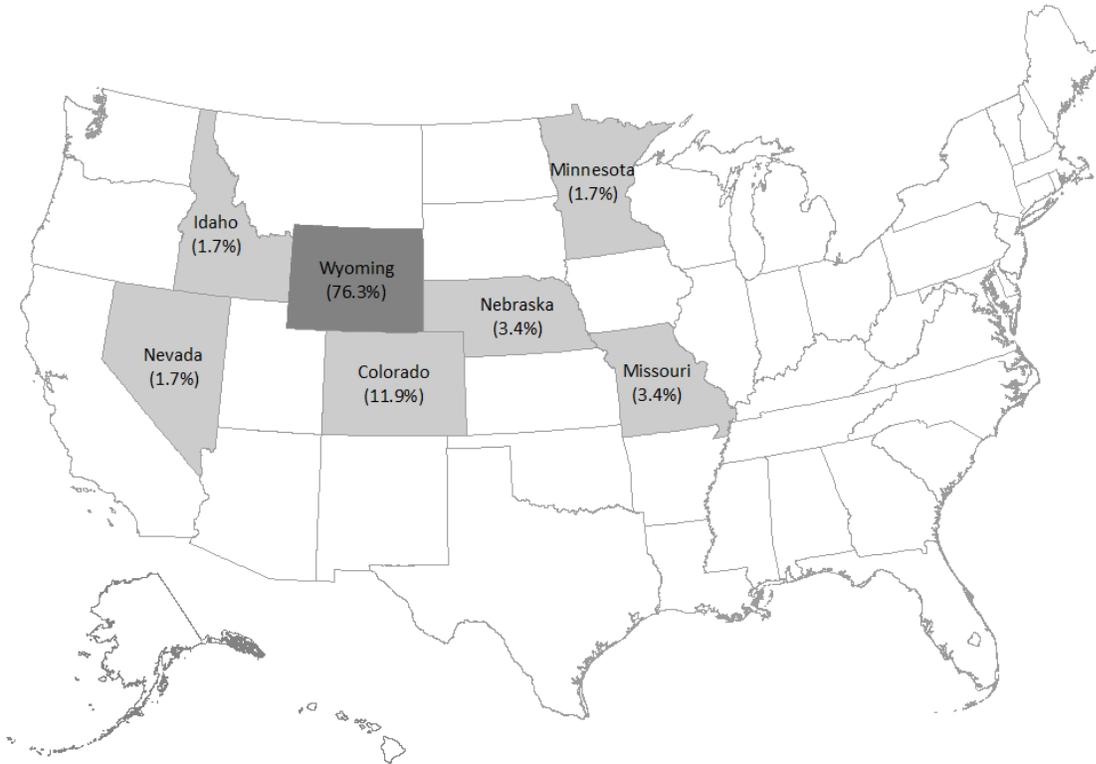


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Rob Roy Reservoir during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 95.5% were inspected one time, while 4.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top four waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Roby Roy Reservoir, WY (39.0%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (10.2%), Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (5.1%) and Hog Park Reservoir, WY (5.1%). Boaters indicated they had been to 23 different waters in five states. Of those states, Colorado received the highest visitation. Overall, 16.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, one (Farm Lake, MO) is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels. Two inspections (3.4% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and both of those had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Rob Roy Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August of 2015. 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.

Saratoga Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Saratoga Lake from June 14th through August 13th. During that period, seven standard watercraft inspections were conducted over three days. No high risk inspections were conducted. A total of 11 individual boaters were contacted at Saratoga during 2015.

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

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Saratoga Lake 26 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity on September 13th.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (66.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (33.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (50.0%), followed by inboard/outboard (8.3%) and personal watercraft (8.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (58.3%) than by nonresident boaters (41.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (33.4%) and Ohio (8.3%). Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, all were inspected only one time at Saratoga Lake.

The waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Saratoga Lake (58.3%) followed by Windsor Lake, CO (8.3%), Seminoe Reservoir, WY (8.3%), North Platte River, WY (8.3%), and unspecified waters in Colorado (8.3%), and Wyoming (8.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to six different waters in two states. Overall, 30% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. Of those last waters, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Saratoga Lake was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in October of 2015. 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.

Seminole Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Seminole Reservoir from May 25th to September 12th, 2015. During that period, 80 watercraft inspections were conducted over 11 days. No high risk inspections were conducted. This included 78 standard inspections and two exit inspections. A total of 75 individual boaters were contacted at Seminole Reservoir during 2015.

Total inspections at Seminole Reservoir in 2015 were about the average of the previous years (Figure 1).

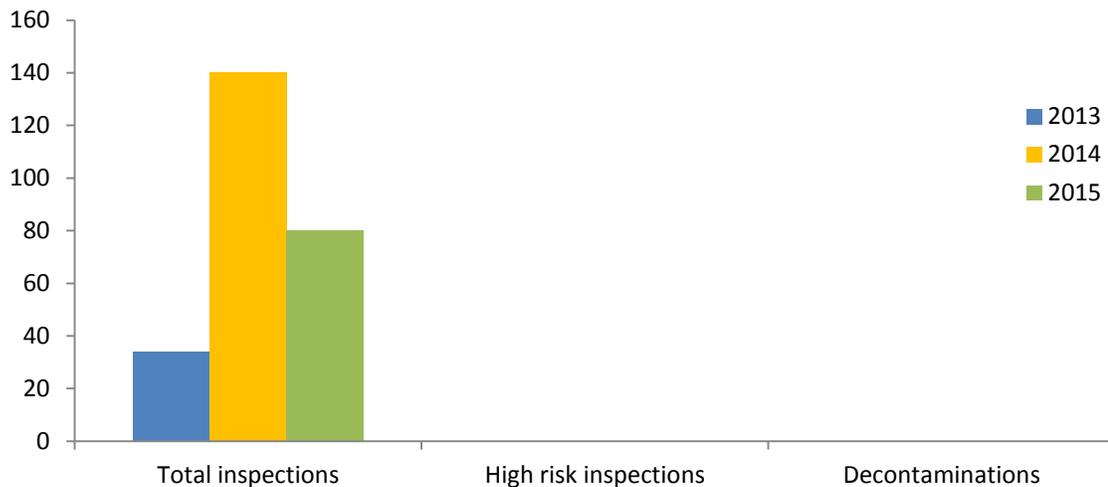


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Seminole Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of two 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 three 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 Seminole Reservoir was 104 hours, for an average of 0.75 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00 to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 2nd to July 5th weekend .

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (90.0%), with lesser non-motorized use (10.0%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (51.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (18.8%), personal watercraft (16.3%), inboard (2.5%) and Jet (1.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (92.5%) than by nonresident boaters (7.5%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Colorado (Figure 2).

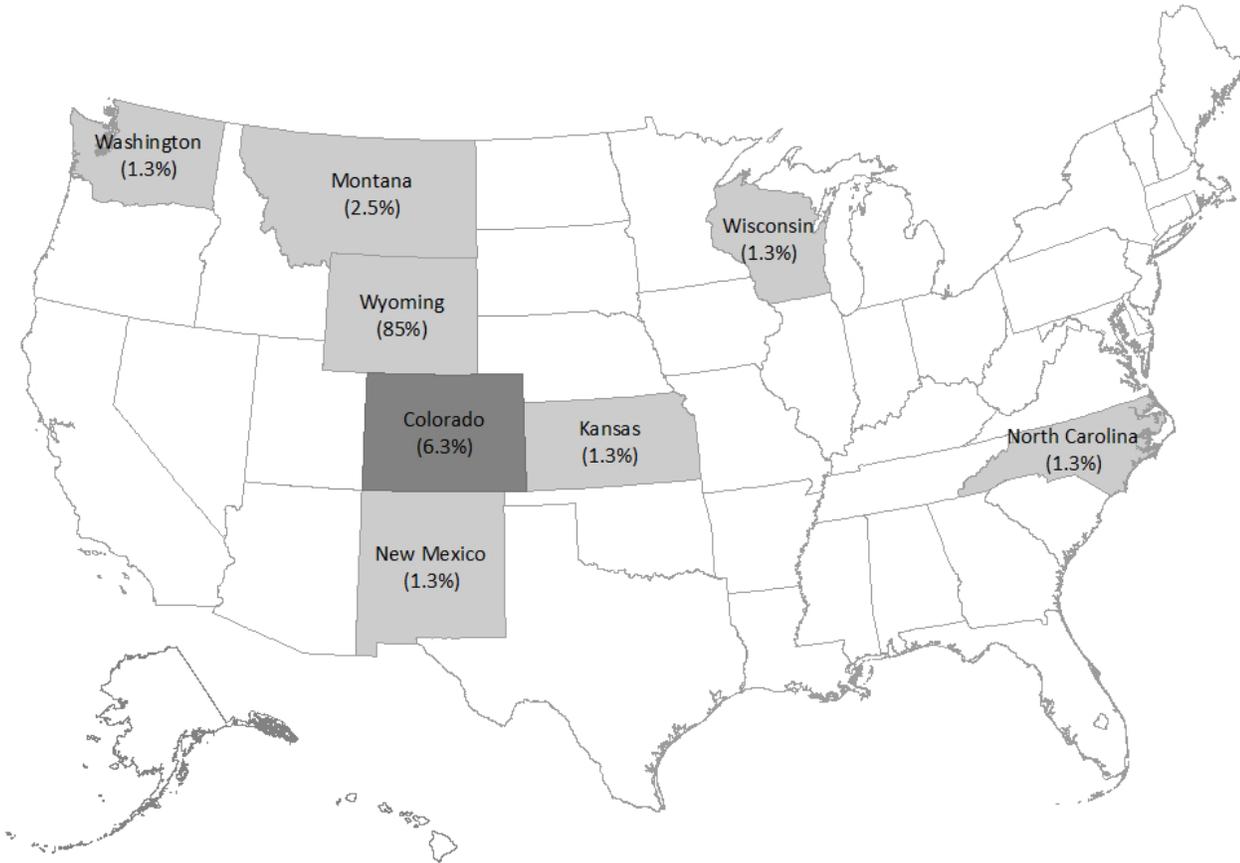


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Seminole Reservoir during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 97.1% were inspected one time, while 2.9% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Seminole Reservoir, WY (71.1%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (3.9%), North Platte River, WY (3.9%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (2.6%), and Grayrocks Reservoir, WY (2.6). Boaters indicated they had been to at least 13 different waters in four states. Of those states, Colorado and Idaho received the highest visitation. Overall, 6.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Seminole Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2015. 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 Seminole Reservoir.

CODY REGION
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND WATER MONITORING
SUMMARY
2015



Buffalo Bill Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Buffalo Bill Reservoir from April 25th through September 11th. During that period, 78 watercraft inspections were conducted over 11 days. This included 74 standard inspections and four exit inspections. A total of 64 individual boaters were contacted at Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, one high risk inspections was conducted, which did not result in a decontamination. Total inspections at Buffalo Bill Reservoir have decreased over the last three years (Figure 1).

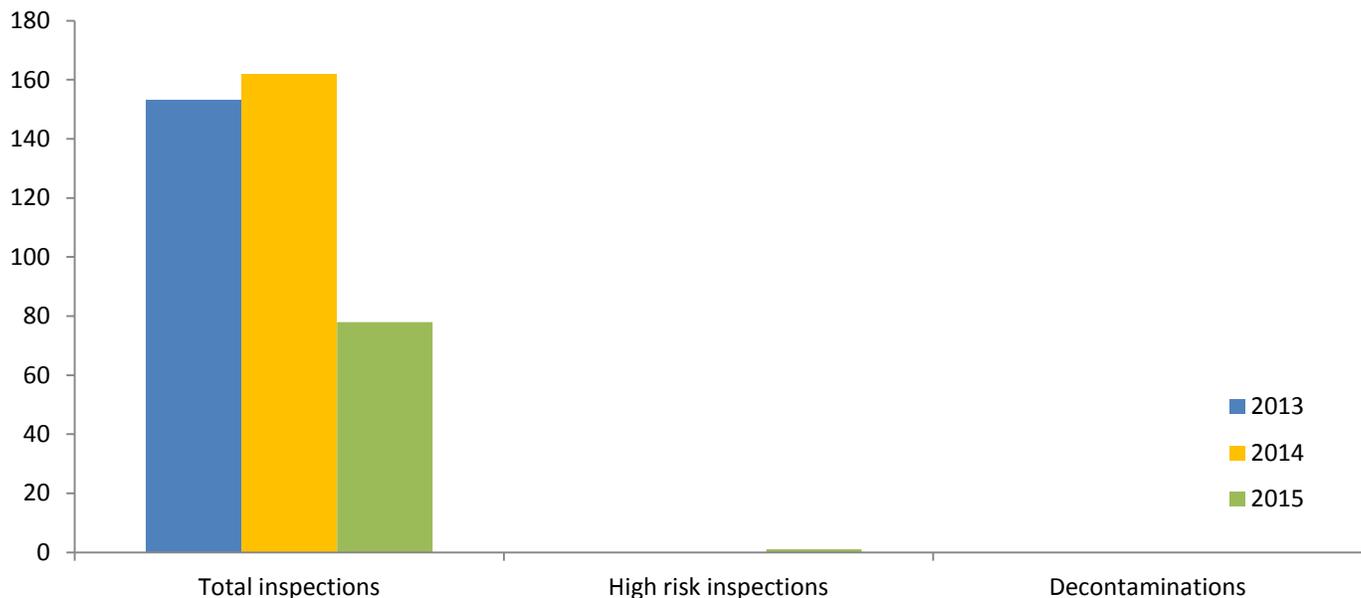


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Buffalo Bill Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of two 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 three 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 Buffalo Bill Reservoir was 108 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 2nd through May 8th (Figure 2).

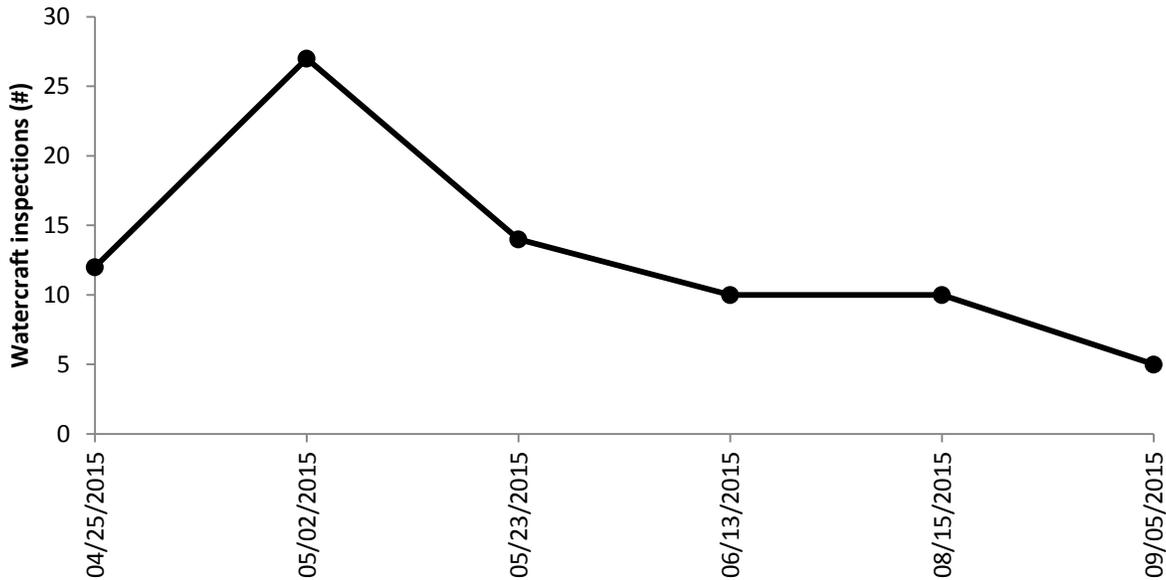


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Buffalo Bill Reservoir during 2015.

All of the watercraft at the inspection station were motorized. The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (78.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (15.4%) and jet (6.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (92.3%) than by nonresident boaters (7.7%). Nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (6.4%) and South Dakota (1.3%).

The top four waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY, (72.9%) followed by Big Horn Lake, WY, (10%), Upper Sunshine reservoir, WY, (4.3%), and Boysen Reservoir, WY, (2.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 11 different waters in three states. Of those states, Montana and South Dakota received the highest visitation. Overall, 2.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. Of the last waters visited, none are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Buffalo Bill Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and October of 2015. 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.

Bighorn River Wedding Waters Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Bighorn River Wedding Waters from April 25th until September 4th. During that period, 55 watercraft inspections were conducted over 15 days. This included 53 standard inspections and two exit inspections. A total of 54 individual boaters were contacted at Big Horn River Wedding Waters during 2015.

In 2015, two high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, one inspection resulted in decontamination. A total of two 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 six watercraft (10.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Bighorn River Wedding Waters was 84 hours, for an average of 0.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am through 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from May 16th through May 22nd (Figure 1).

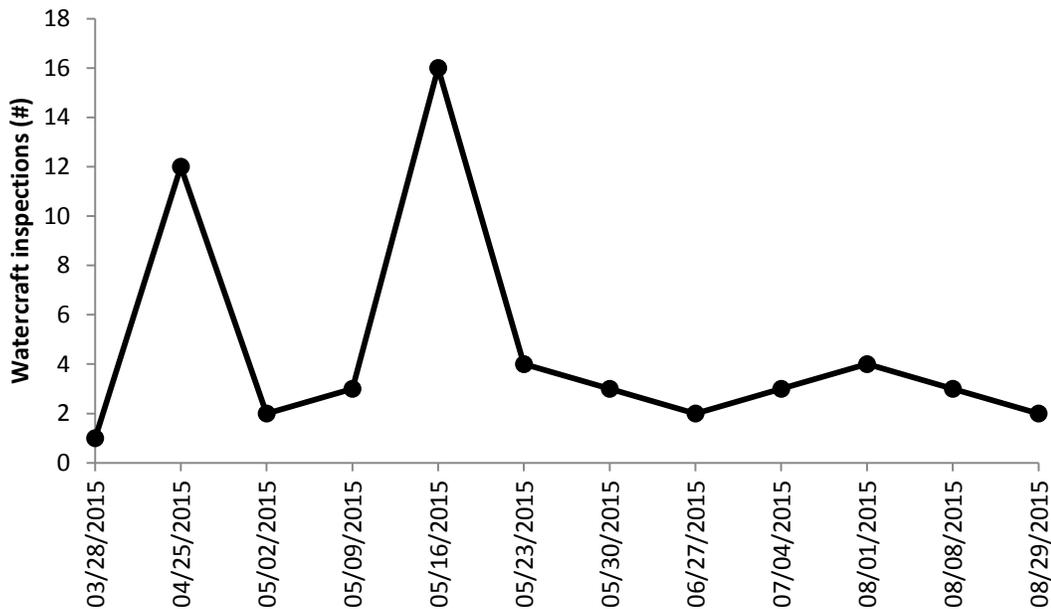


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Bighorn River Wedding Waters during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (96.4 %) with lesser motorized use (3.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (65.5%) than by nonresident boaters (34.5%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana and Colorado (Figure 2).

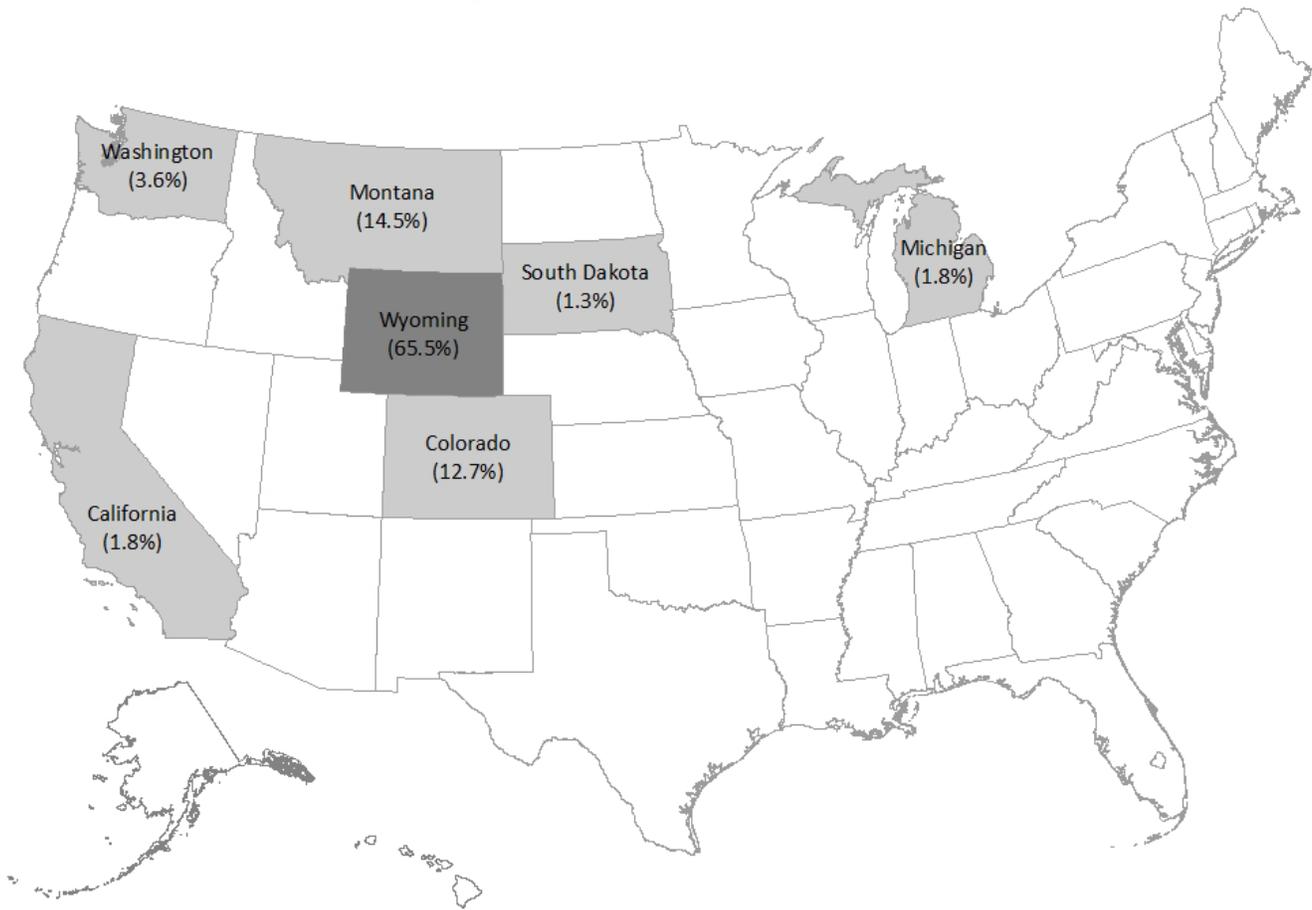


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Bighorn River Wedding Waters during 2015.

The top waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Bighorn River, WY (53.3%) followed by Snake River, WY (15.6%) and North Platte River, WY (13.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 11 different waters in seven states. Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Michigan, MI and Grand River, MI.

Monitoring

Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any new invasive species in Bighorn River Wedding Waters.

Frannie Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Frannie Port of Entry (POE) from April 26th through September 20th. During that period, 940 watercraft inspections were conducted over 145 days. A total of 639 individual boaters were contacted at Frannie POE during 2015.

In 2015, 17 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, four inspections resulted in decontamination of the motor. Total inspections at Frannie POE have decreased over the last three years (Figure 1). High risk inspection and decontaminations have increased.

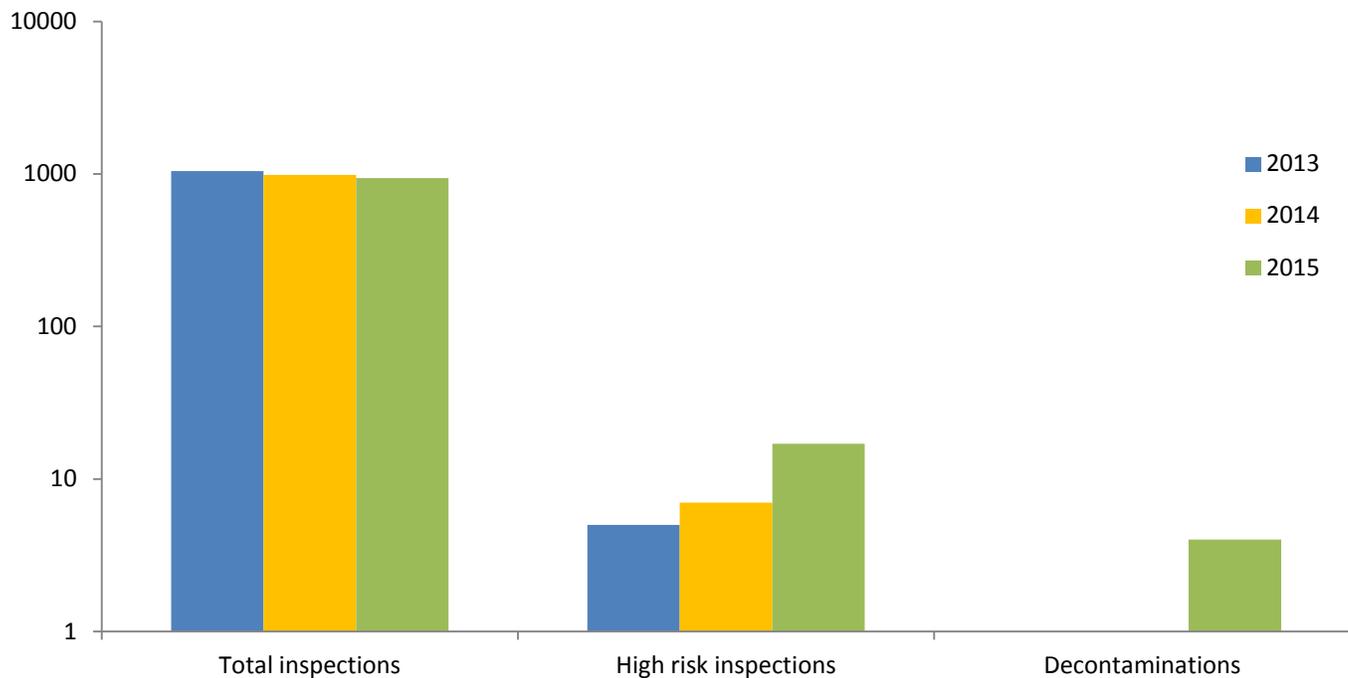


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Frannie POE in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of ten 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 302 watercraft (32.1% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Frannie POE was 1,707 hours, for an average of 0.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 11:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27th through July 3rd (Figure 2).

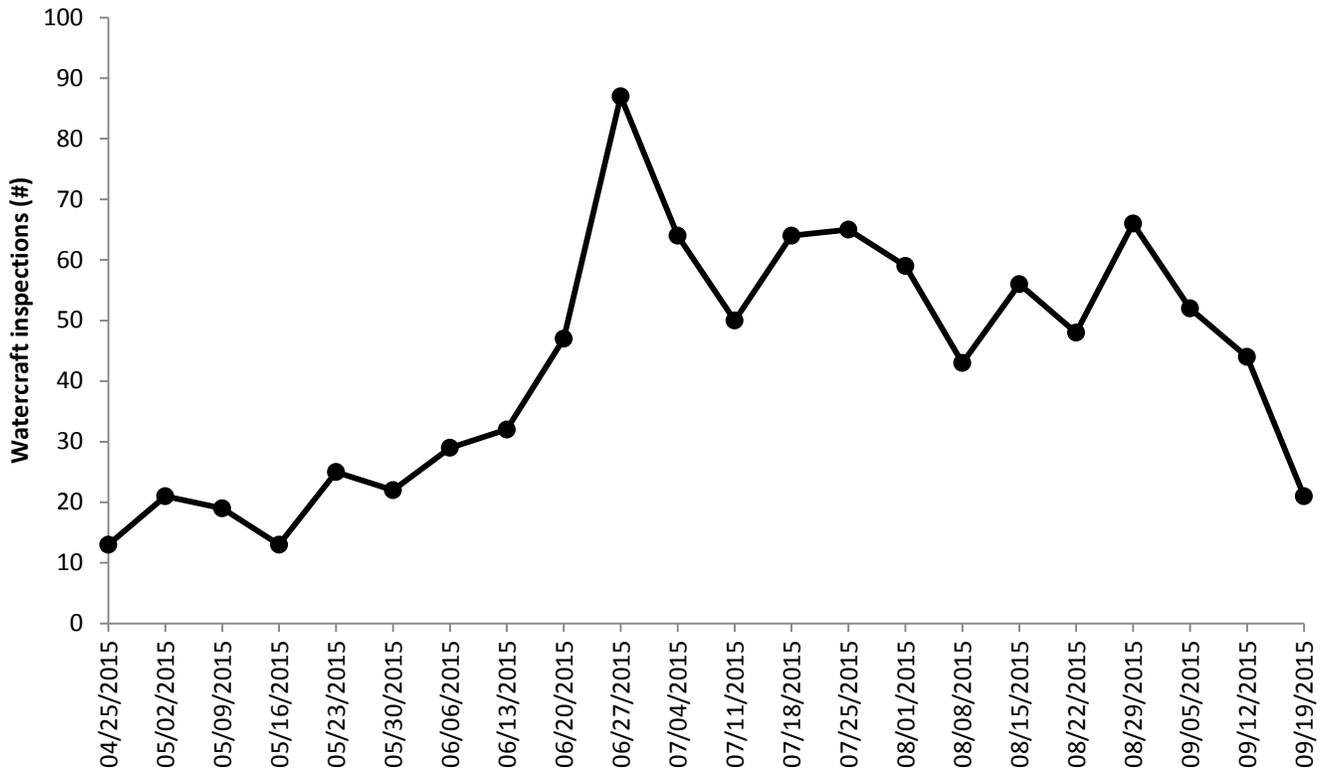


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Frannie POE during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (91.3%) with lesser non-motorized use (8.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (36.9%), followed by inboard/outboard (32.9%), inboard (11.2%) and jet (8.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by nonresident boaters was greater (90.7%) than by resident boaters (9.3%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 74.4% were inspected one time, while 25.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Bighorn Lake, WY (42.9%) followed by Cooney Reservoir, MT (19.2%), Fort Peck Reservoir, MT (6.6%), Tongue River Reservoir, MT (6.3%), Canyon Ferry Reservoir, MT (2.8%), and Yellowstone River, MT (2.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 89 different waters in 13 states and Canada. Of those states, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Minnesota received the highest visitation. Overall, 52.1 % of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

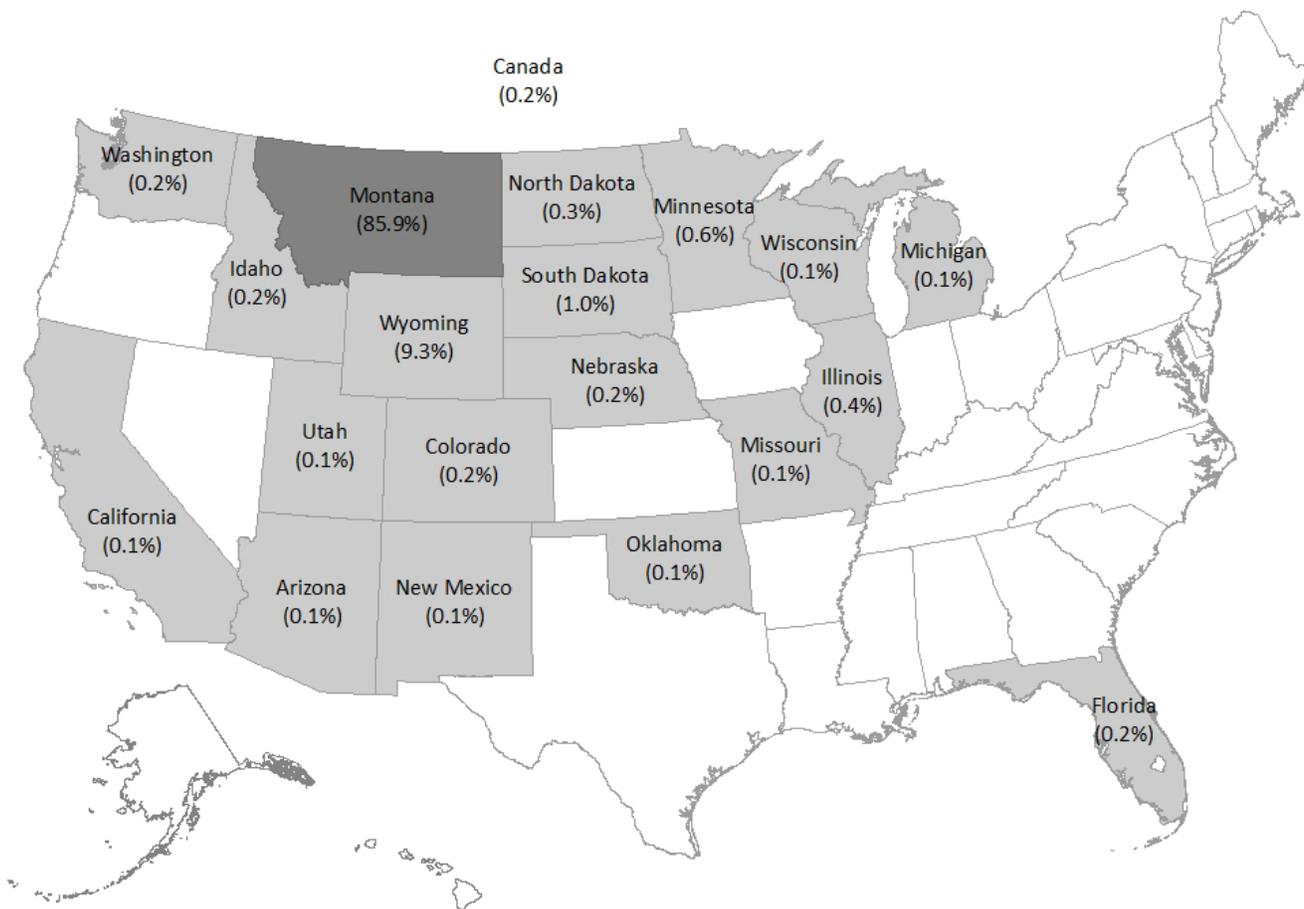


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Frannie POE during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, 11 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Superior, WI, Lake Powell, UT, Leech Lake, MN, Boundary Waters, MN, and Lake Havasu, AZ. Over 14 inspections (1.6% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (58.8%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (88.3%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Bighorn Lake, WY. There was a smaller percentage (2.0%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.6%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, AZ.

Meeteetse Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Meeteetse from May 16th through September 12th. During that period, 89 watercraft inspections were conducted over five days. This included 79 standard inspections, ten exit inspections and one high risk inspection. A total of 76 individual boaters were contacted at Meeteetse during 2015. Total inspections at Meeteetse have increased over the last year

A total of five 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 seven watercraft (7.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Meeteetse was 58 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred on June 20th through June 21st weekend (Figure 1).

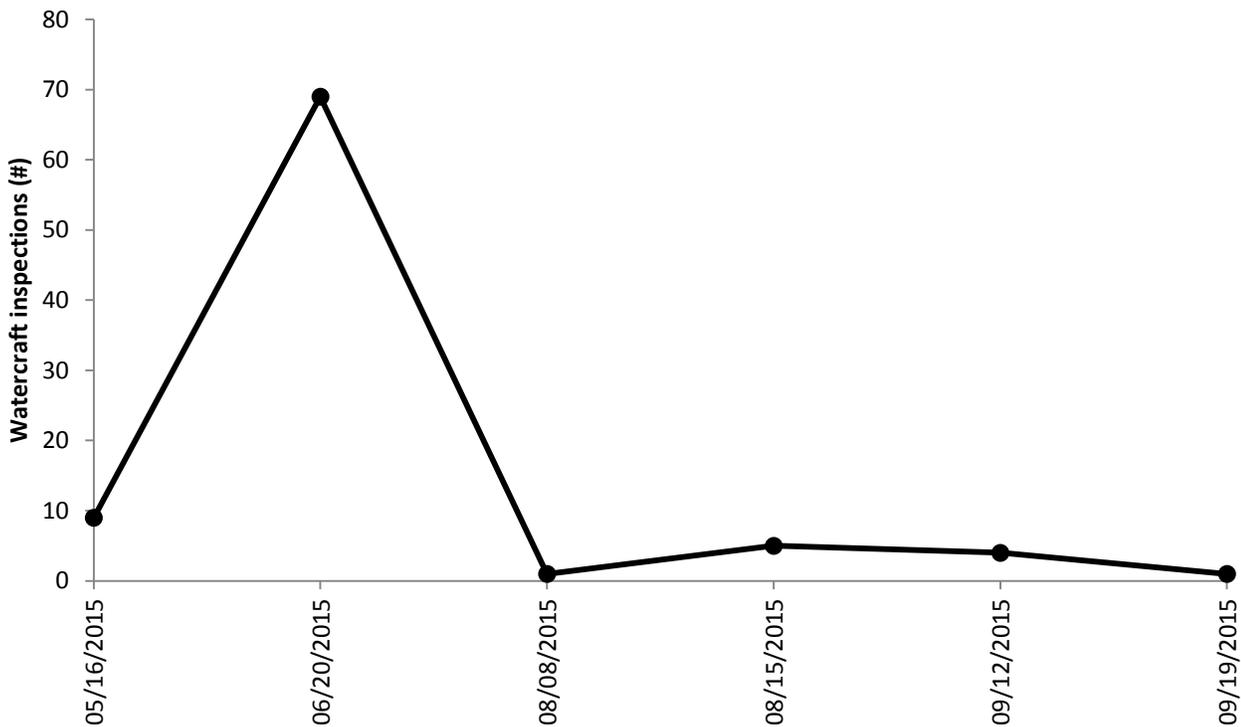


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Meeteetse during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (83.1%), with lesser non-motorized use (16.9%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (66.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (14.6%), and jet (2.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (92.1%) than by nonresident boaters (7.9%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

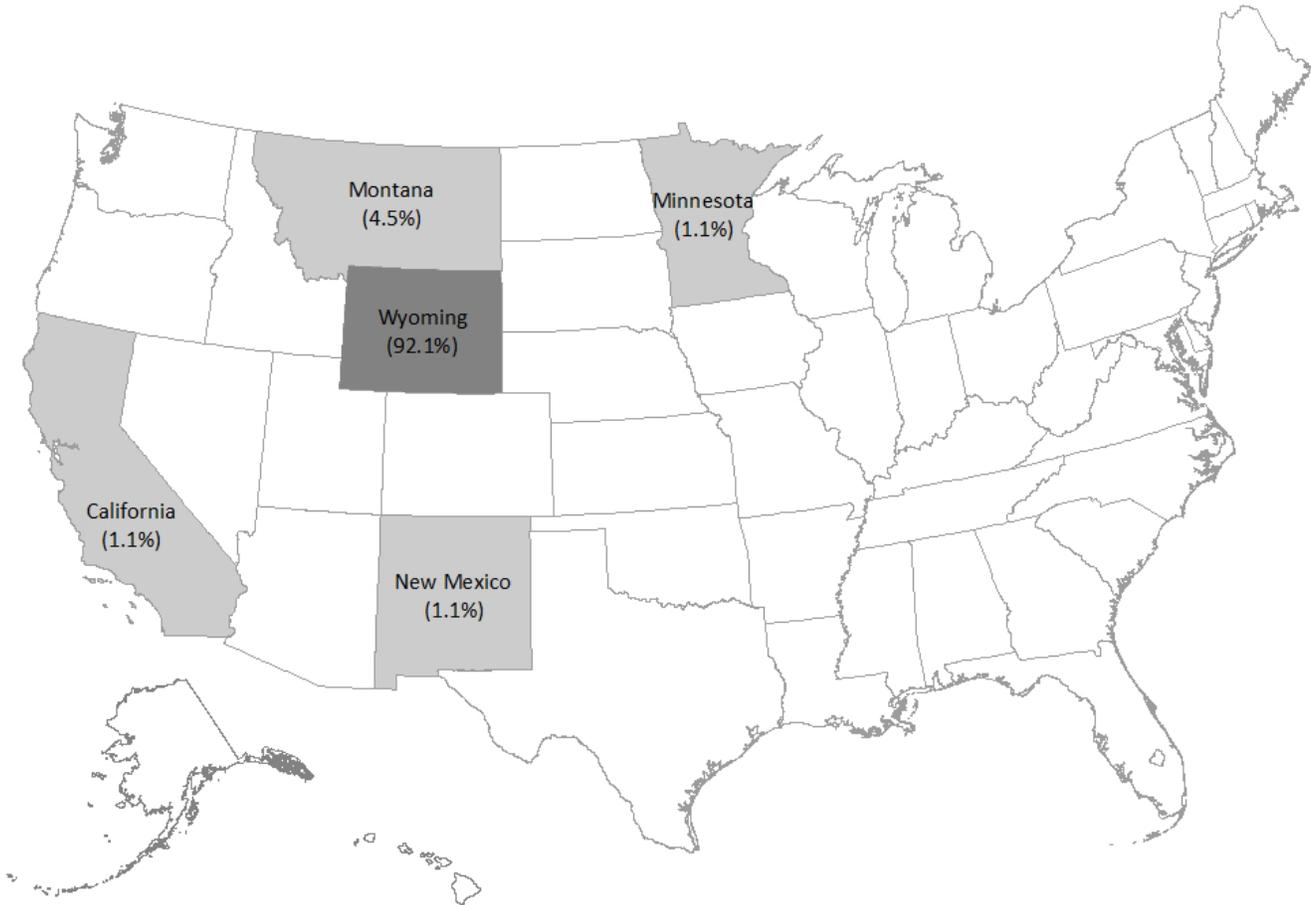


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Meeteetse during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, (80.8%) were inspected one time, while (8.2%) were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Upper Sunshine Reservoir, WY (28.9%) followed by Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (18.4%), Boysen Reservoir, WY (11.8%), Big Horn Lake, WY (5.3%), and Lower Sunshine Reservoir, WY (5.3%). Boaters indicated they had been to 21 different waters in three states (Wyoming, Minnesota and Montana). Overall, (4.0%) of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, two are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Osakis, MN, and Sturgeon Lake, MN. When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (84.7%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Upper Sunshine Reservoir, WY.

North Cody Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at North Cody check station from June 4th through September 19th. During that period, 461 watercraft inspections were conducted over 52 days. A total of 299 individual boaters were contacted at North Cody check station during 2015.

In 2015, 15 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, one inspection resulted in decontamination. The decontamination was a motor flush, on a boat last used on Lake Michigan.

Total inspections at North Cody check station decreased since inspections were last conducted in 2013 (Figure 1). Conversely, high risk inspections have increased.

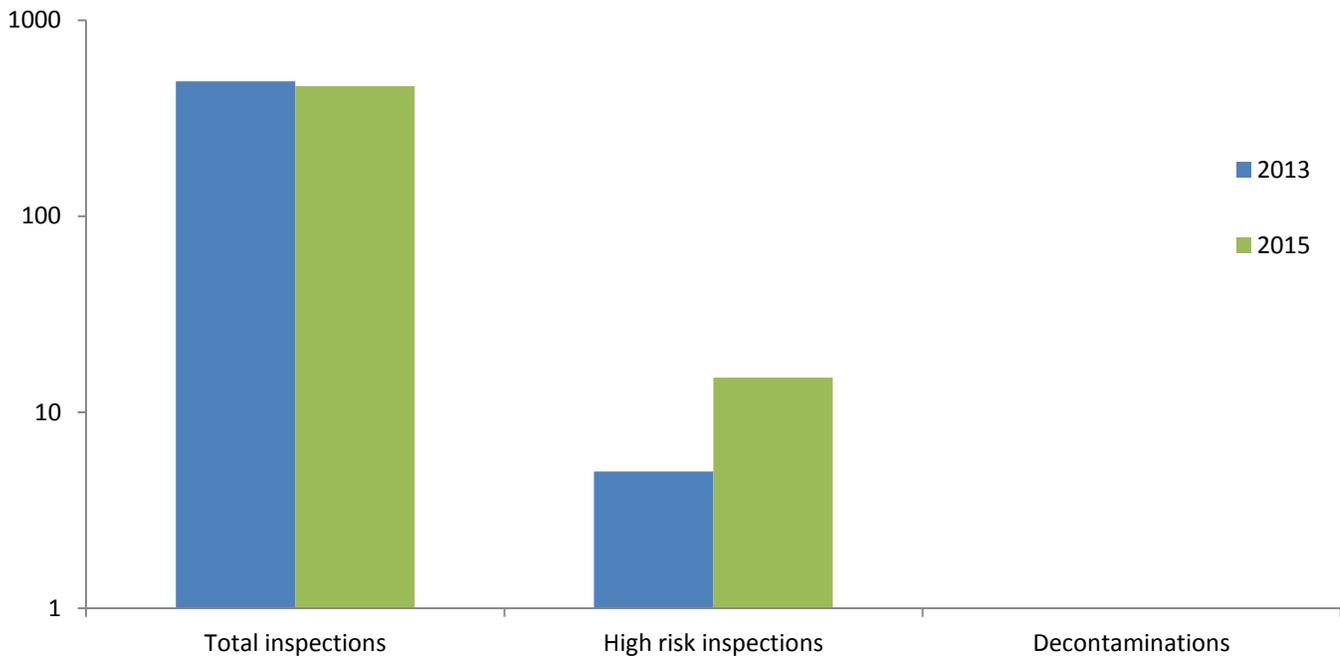


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at North Cody check station in 2013 (blue), and 2015 (green).

A total of nine watercrafts 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 198 watercraft (43.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at North Cody check station was 520 hours, for an average of 0.9 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred between 1:00pm and 3:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 11th through July 17th (Figure 2).

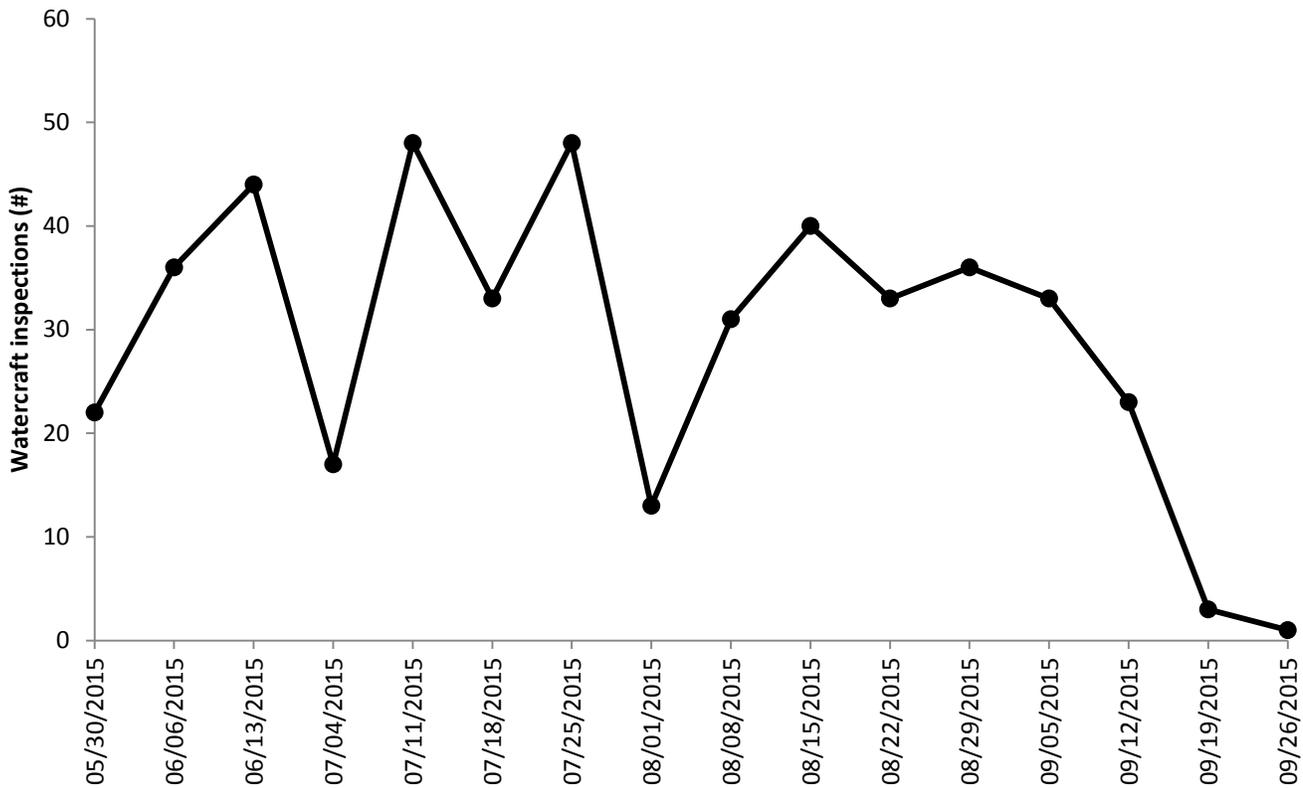


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at North Cody check station during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (76.6%) with lesser motorized use (23.4%). The majority of motorized watercraft were non-motorized (76.6%), followed by outboard (14.8%), inboard/outboard (5.4%), and jet (1.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (62.3%) than by nonresident boaters (37.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 3).

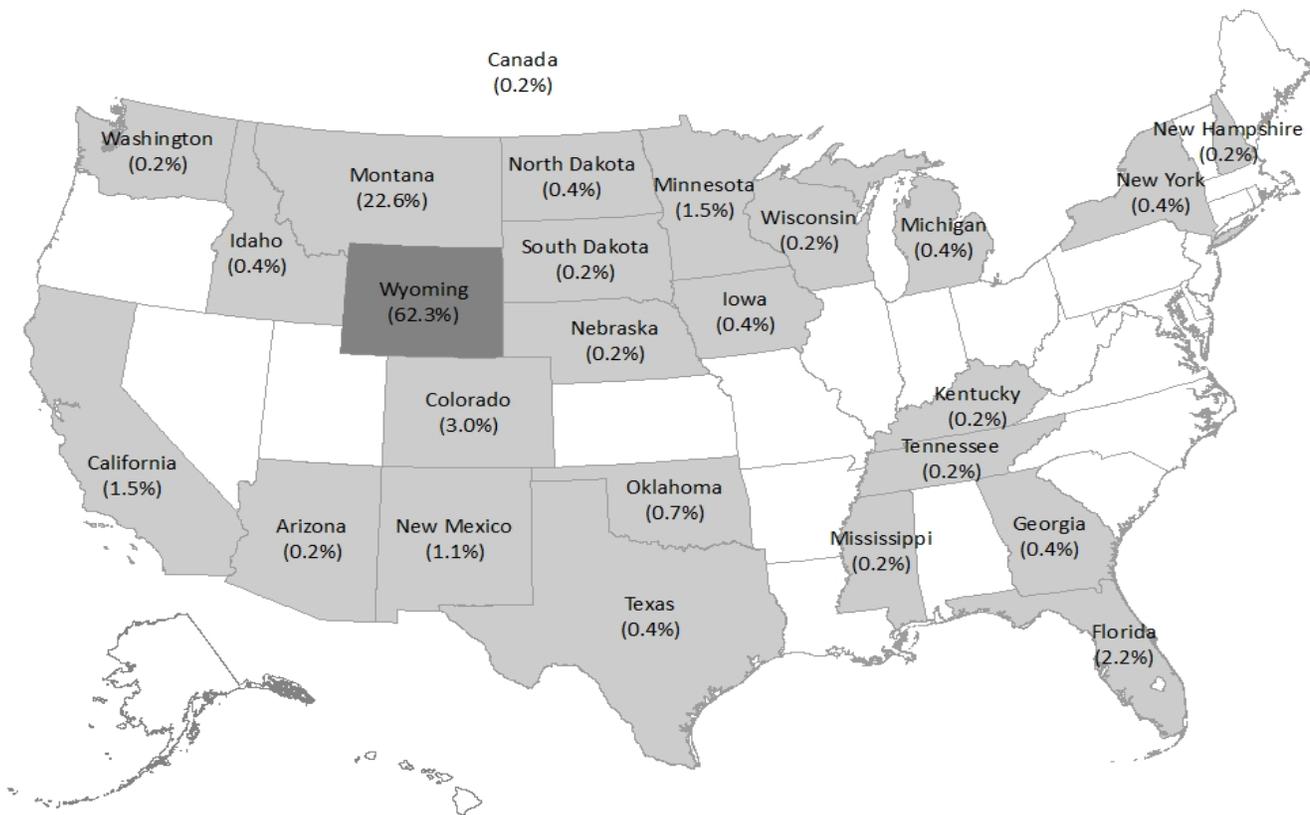


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at North Cody check station during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.6% were inspected one time, while 11.4% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include East Newton Lake, WY (17.0%) followed by West Newton Lake, WY (10.1%), Beartooth Lake, WY (6.0%), Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (4.8%), Hogan Lake, WY (3.9%), Beck Lake, WY (3.0%), Lilly Lake, WY (93%). Boaters indicated they had been to 84 different waters in 28 states and Canada. Of those states, Montana and Idaho received the highest visitation. Overall, 26.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, five are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Michigan, MI, Little Turtle Lake, MN, Carolina Inlet, NC, Lake Sebago, ME, and Tones Pond, CT. Over five inspections (1.1% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and some of those (40%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (18.0%) indicated they were planning to boat next at East Newton Lake. There was a smaller percentage (3.9%) that were planning to launch next out of state.

Wapiti Check Station Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Wapiti Check Station from April 30th through July 5th 2015. During that period, 167 watercraft inspections were conducted over 40 days. This included 154 standard inspections and 13 exit inspections. A total of 88 individual boaters were contacted at Wapiti Check Station during 2015.

In 2015, five high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, zero inspections resulted in decontamination. A total of four 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 124 watercraft (74.3% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Wapiti Check Station was 400 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred between 1:00pm and 3:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 20th through June 27th (Figure 1).

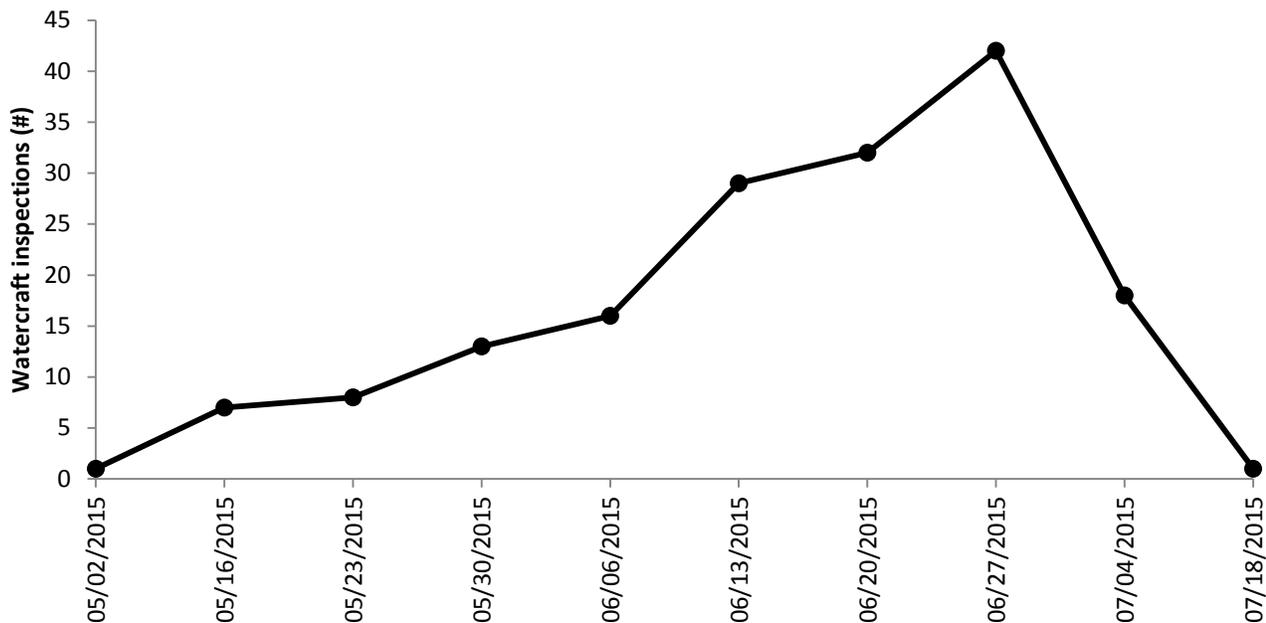


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Wapiti Check Station during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (80.0%) with lesser motorized use (19.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were non-motorized (80.2%), followed by outboard (15.6%), inboard/outboard (3.0%), and personal watercraft (0.6%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (72.5%) than by nonresident boaters (27.5%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (6.0%), California (4.2%), Florida (3.0%), and South Carolina (2.4%), (Figure 2).

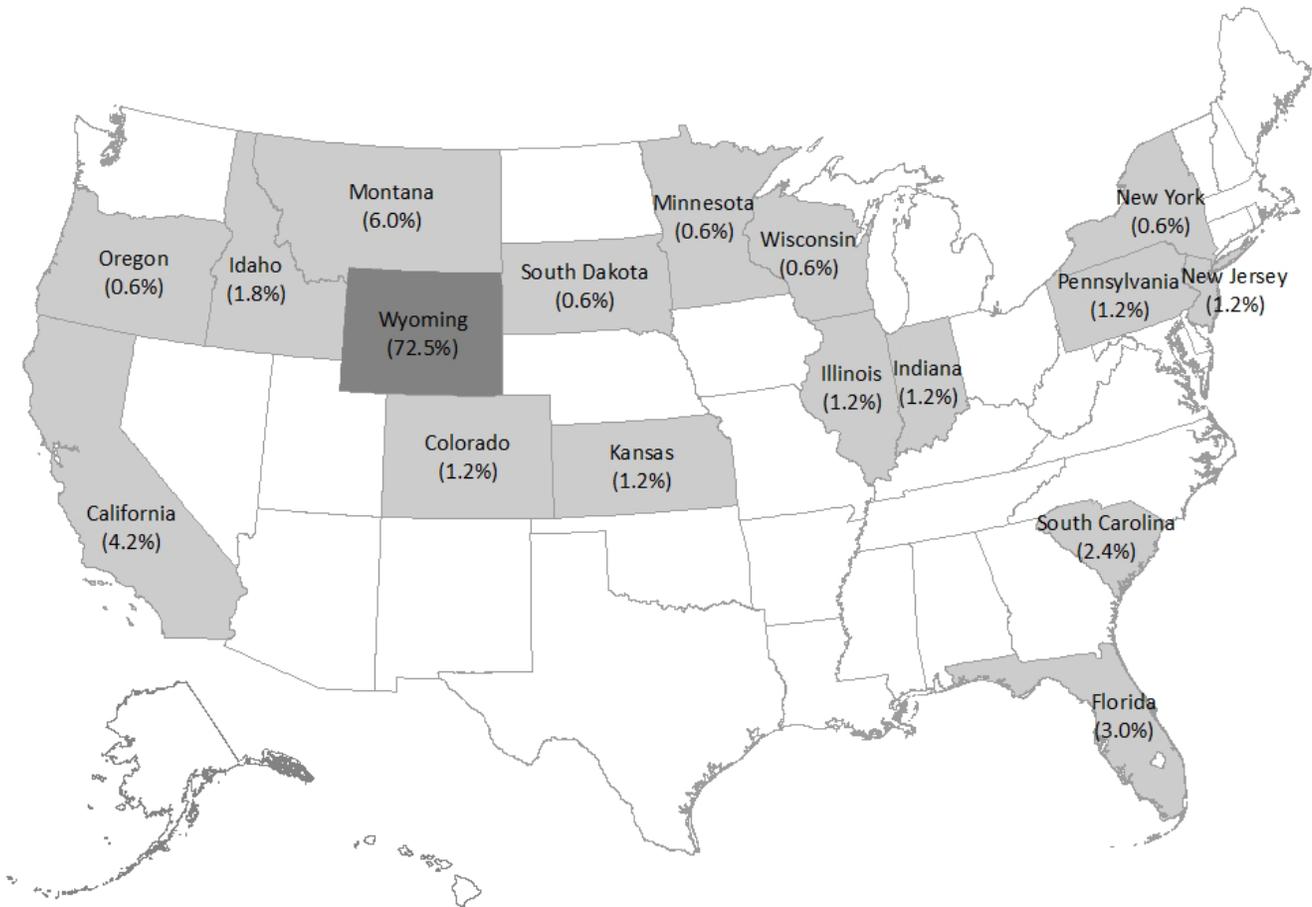


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Wapiti Check Station during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 88.9% were inspected one time, while 11.1% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include North Fork of the Shoshone, WY (35.7%), Yellowstone Lake, WY (11.4%), Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY (7.9%), String Lake, WY (5.0%), and Jackson Lake, WY (3.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 32 different waters in seven states. Of those states, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Florida received the highest visitation. Overall, 18.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters or states visited, four are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Silver River, FL, Pensacola Beach, FL, Bull Shoals Lake, AR, and Barnegat Bay, NJ. Over eight inspections (5.6% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels, half of those (50.0%) had been at that water within the last month.

GREEN RIVER REGION
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
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SUMMARY
2015



Anvil Draw Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Anvil Draw from April 25th through September 20th. During that period, 2,836 watercraft inspections were conducted over 149 days. This included 2,675 standard inspections and 161 exit inspections. A total of 1,515 individual boaters were contacted at Anvil Draw during 2015.

In 2015, 37 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 13 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 (Deer Creek Reservoir, UT and Lake Powell, UT).

Total inspections at Anvil Draw have decreased over the last three years (Figure 1). Conversely, decontaminations have increased.

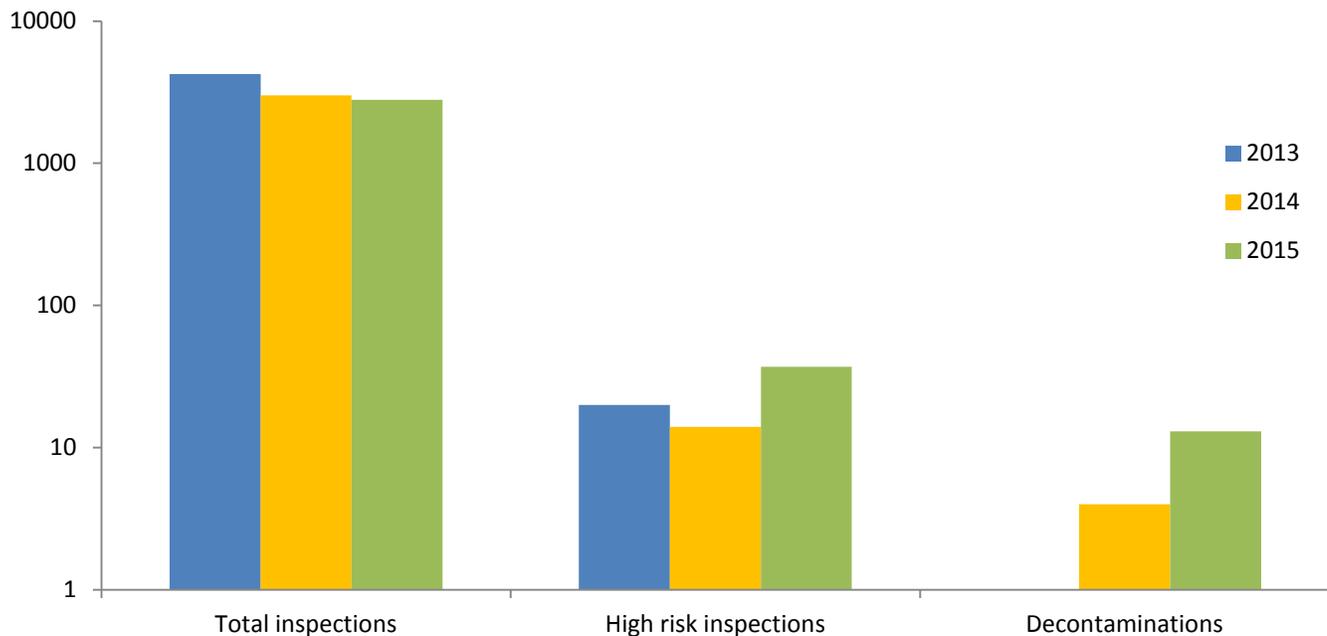


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Anvil Draw in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 225 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 163 watercraft (5.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Anvil Draw was 2,477 hours, for an average of 1.1 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 6:00am to 7:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27th through July 4th (Figure 2).

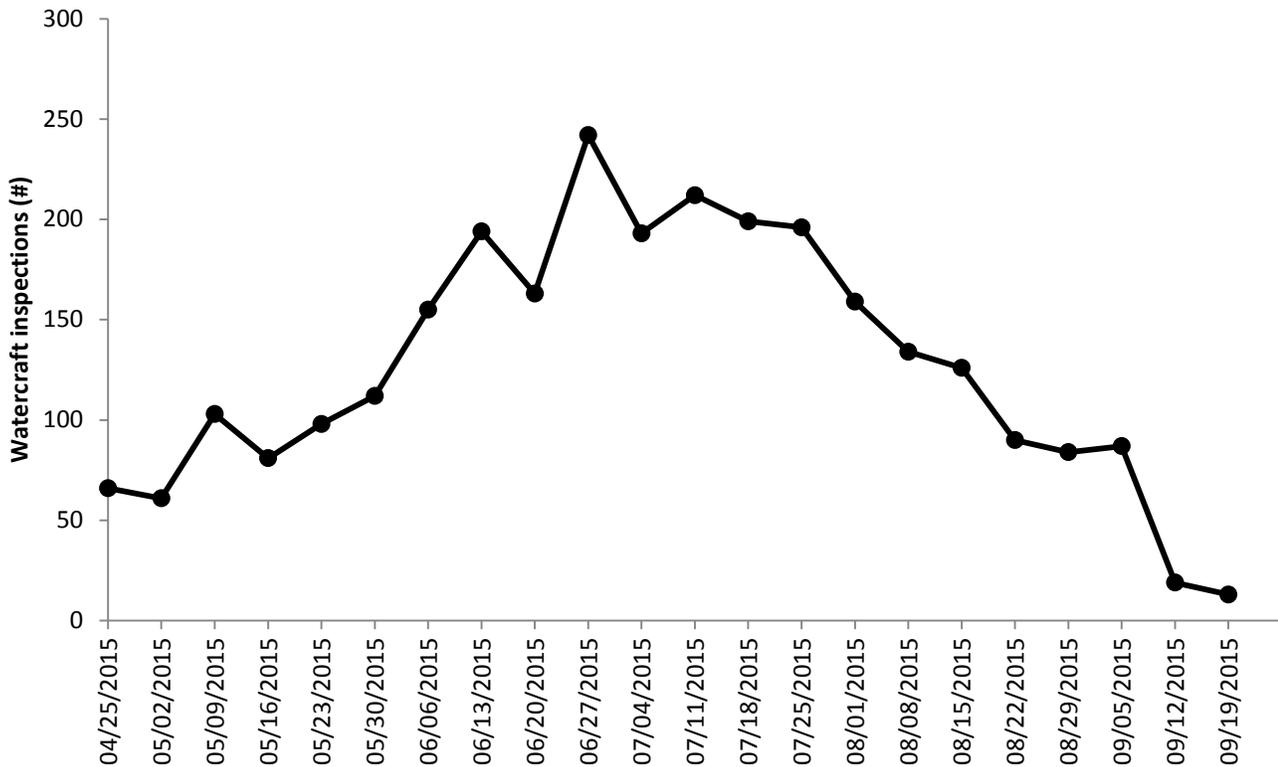


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Anvil Draw during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (96.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (3.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (62.8%), followed by inboard/outboard (25.1%), personal watercraft (4.1%), jet (2.4%), and inboard (2.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly less (41%) than by nonresident boaters (59%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Colorado, California, and Idaho (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 67.1% were inspected one time, while 32.9% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

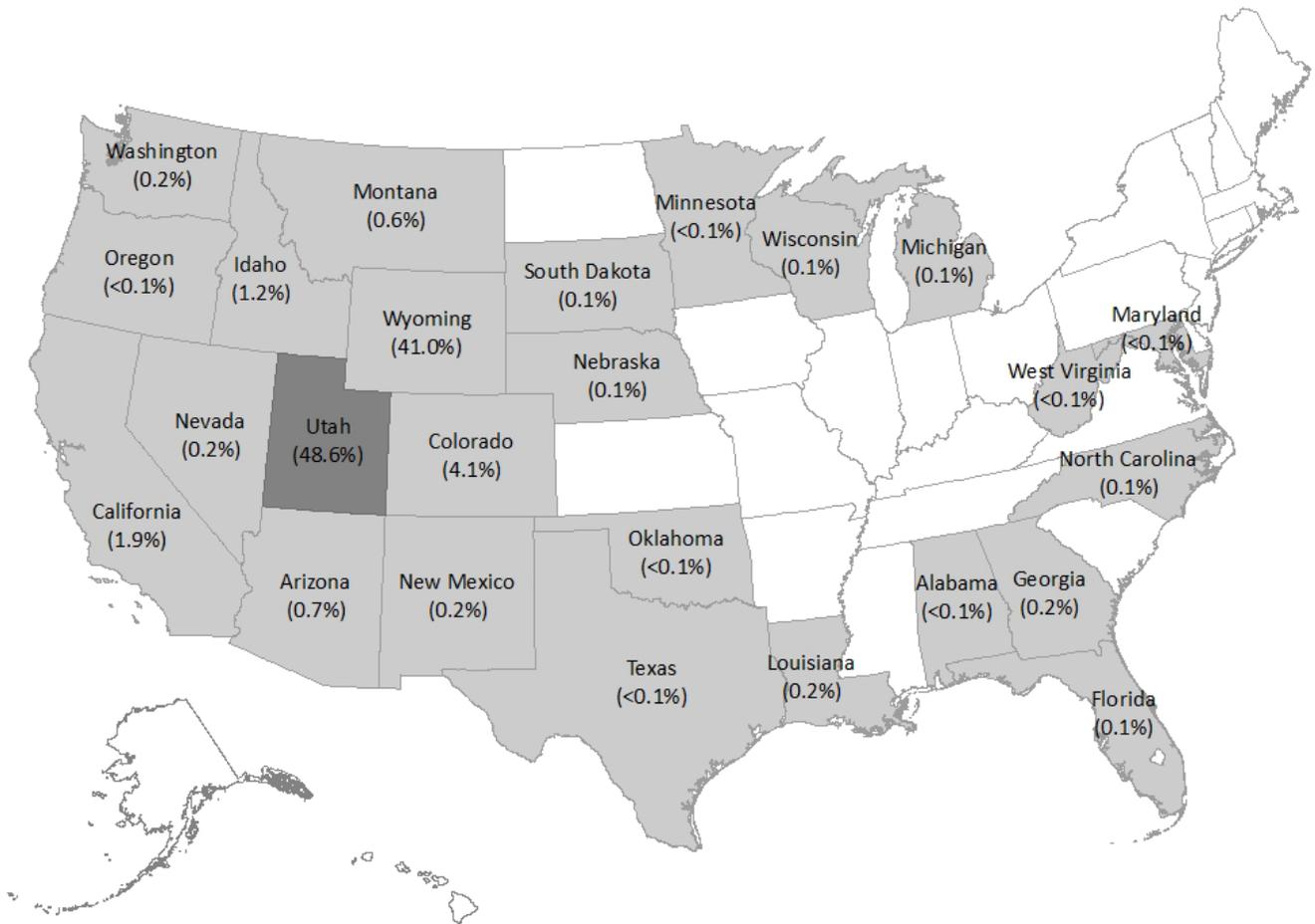


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Anvil Draw during 2015.

The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (87.8%) followed by Strawberry Reservoir, UT (1.4%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (0.7%), Bear Lake, UT/ID (0.7%), and Willard Bay, UT (0.6%). Boaters indicated they had been to 94 different waters in nine states and Canada. Of those states, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona received the highest visitation. Overall, 8.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Colorado River, AZ; Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Mead, NV; Tennessee River, TN; Deer Creek Reservoir, UT; Lake Powell, UT. Over 20 inspections (0.8% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (57.1%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (95.8%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Flaming Gorge reservoir, UT/WY. There was a smaller percentage (1.3%) that were planning to launch next out of state.

Evanston I-80 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Evanston I-80 Port of Entry (POE) from April 1st through September 20th. During that period, 8,793 watercraft inspections were conducted over 155 days. A total of 6,719 individual boaters were contacted at Evanston I-80 POE during 2015.

In 2015, 1,216 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 751 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (748) 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 Pleasant, AZ; Mittry Lake, AZ; Lake Havasu, AZ/CA; Colorado River, AZ/CA/NV; Lake Mead, AZ, NV; Lake Powell, AZ/UT; Indian River, FL; Lake Kerr, FL; Chattahoochee River, GA; Lake Acworth GA; Boundry Waters, MN; Meramec River, MO; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Truman Reservoir, MO; Lake Belton, TX; Deer Creek Reservoir, UT; York River, VA; Stone Lake, WI; Wolf River, WN).

Total inspections at Evanston I-80 POE have increased over the last three years (Figure 1). Similarly, high risk inspections and decontaminations have also increased.

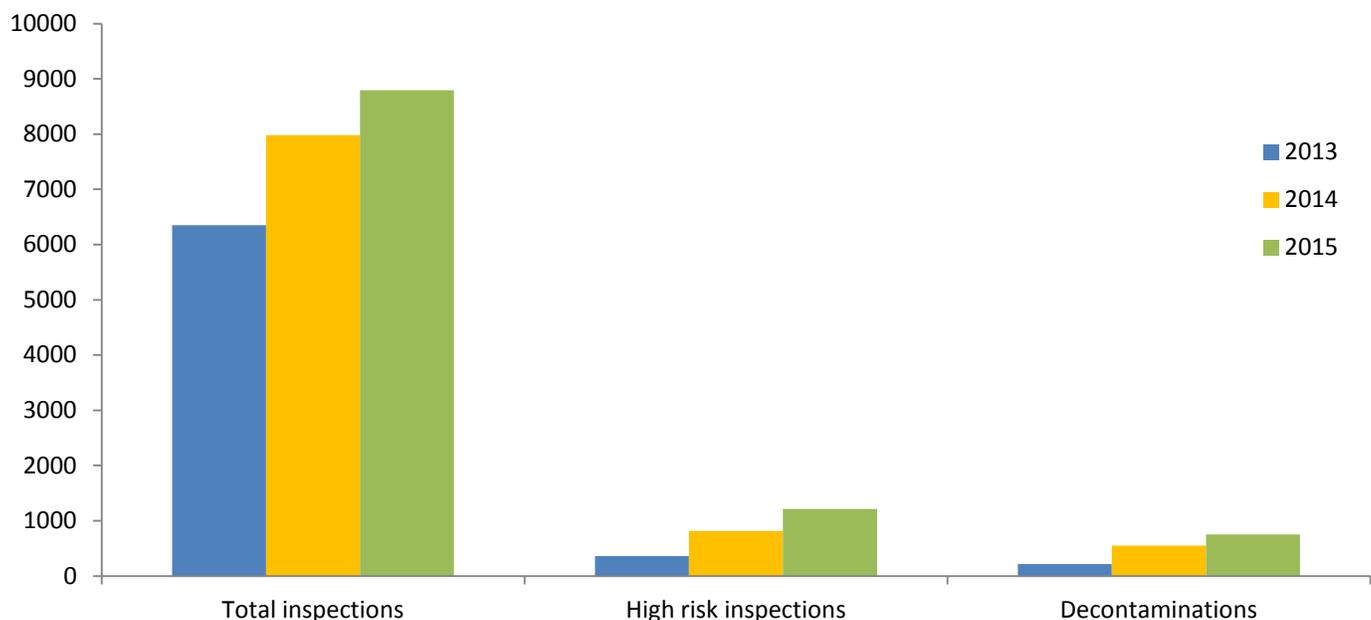


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Evanston I-80 POE in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 115 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 6,997 watercraft (79.6% 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 4,672 hours, for an average of 1.9 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 2).

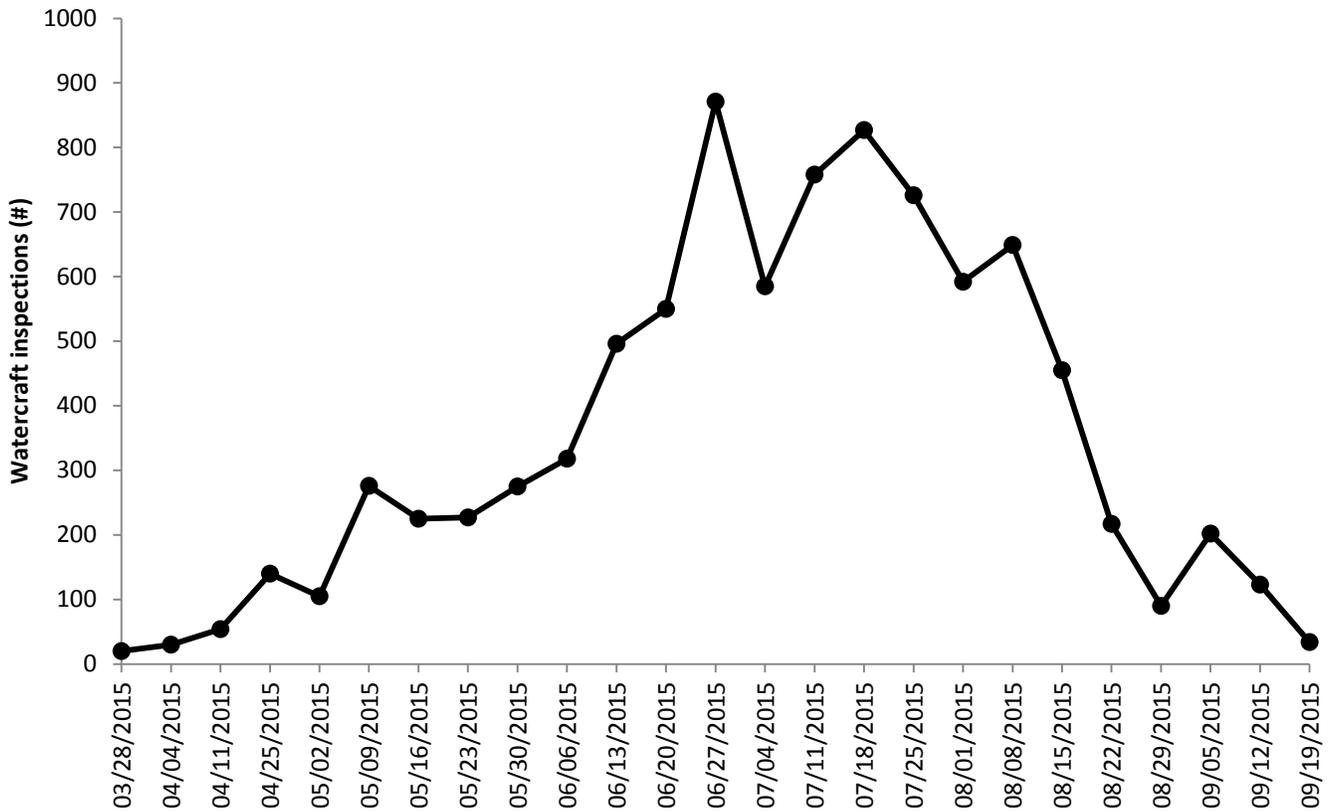


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Evanston I-80 POE during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (75.5%), with lesser non-motorized use (24.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (32.5%), followed by outboard (23.5%), personal watercraft (8.8%), inboard (8.8%), and jet (1.9%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly less (5.4%) than by nonresident boaters (94.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, California, Idaho, Colorado, and Washington respectively (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 86.8% were inspected one time, while 13.2% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

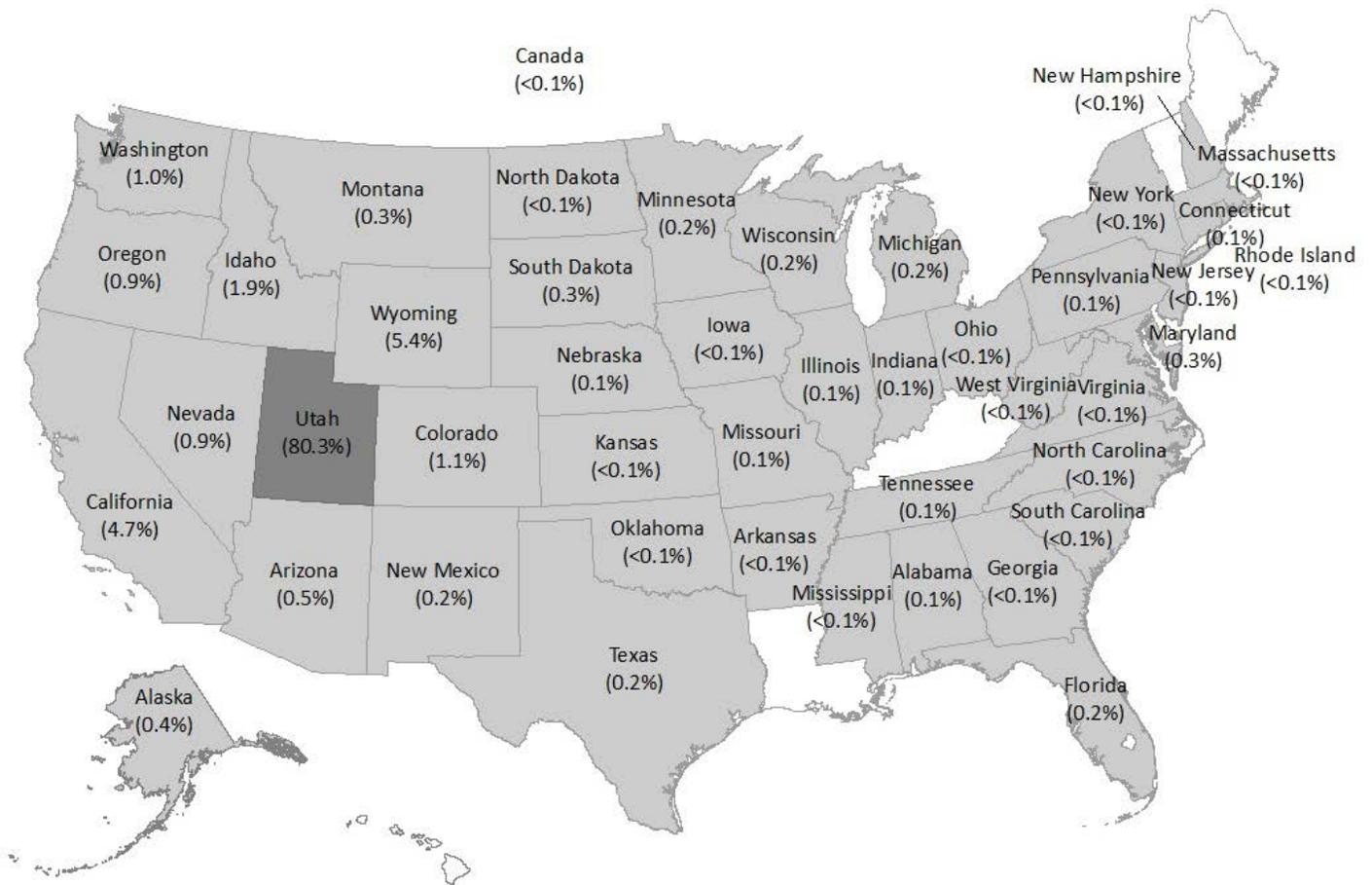


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Evanston I-80 POE during 2015.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (17.2%) followed by Bear Lake, UT/ID (8.4%), Pineview Reservoir, WY (6.9%), Jordanelle Reservoir, UT (6%), Strawberry Reservoir, UT (5.9%), Utah Lake, UT (4.7%), Willard Bay, UT (4.5%), Lake Powell, UT/AZ (4.3%), Deer Creek Reservoir, UT (3.8%), and the Green River, UT (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 435 different waters in 22 states and Canada. Of those states, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, California, and Washington received the highest visitation. Overall, 76.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, 18 are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Pleasant, AZ; Mittry Lake, AZ; Lake Havasu, AZ/CA; Colorado River, AZ/CA/NV; Lake Mead, AZ/NV; Lake Powell, AZ/UT; Indian River, FL; Lake Kerr, FL; Chattahoochee River, GA; Lake Acworth, GA; Boundray Waters, MN; Meramec River, MO; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Truman Reservoir, MO; Lake Belton, TX; Deer Creek Reservoir, UT; York River, VA; Stone Lake, WI; Wolf River, WI. Over 850 inspections (9.7% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (62%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (52.4%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY. There was a smaller percentage (30.4%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.9%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Hamilton, AR; McClure Lake, AR; East Lyme River, CT; Michigan Lake, IL; Lake Okoboji, IA; Milford Reservoir, KS; Red River, KY; Cold

Stream Pond, ME; Huron River, MI; Indian Lake, MI; Lake Superior, MI; Lake Minnetonka, MN; Ham Lake, MN; Lake Amellia, MN; Lake Mina, MN; Lake Ozark, MN; Mille Lacs Lake, MN; Twin Lakes Reservoir, MN; Winnie Lake, MN; Table Rock Lake, MO; Table Rock River, MO; Bull Shoals Lake, MO; Lake of the Ozarks, MO; Little Piney River, MO; Smithville Lake, MO; Stockton Lake, MO; Truman Reservoir, MO; Keuka Lake, NY; St. Lawrence River, NY; Lake Ontario, NY; Lake Norman, NC; Neuse River, NC; CJ Brown Reservoir, OH; Lake Erie, OH; Lake Milton, OH; Lake Carl Blackwell, OK; Neosho River, OK; Lake Murray, SC; Angostura Reservoir, SD; Lewis and Clark Lake, SD; Percy Priest Lake, TN; Kentucky Lake, TN; Tennessee River, TN; Lake Lavon, TX; Lake Powell, UT; Deer Creek Reservoir, UT; Lake Anna, VA; Potomac River, VA; Lake Saint Croix, WI; Stone Lake, WI.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir from April 3rd through September 20th. During that period, 3,678 watercraft inspections were conducted over 155 days. This included 3,508 standard inspections and 170 exit inspections. Inspections were conducted on Flaming Gorge Reservoir at Anvil Draw (individual report available), Brinegars Ferry Crossing, Buckboard, and Firehole. A total 2,065 individual boaters were contacted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, 53 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 13 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 (Deer Creek Reservoir, UT and Lake Powell, UT).

Total inspections at Flaming Gorge Reservoir have decreased over the last three years (Figure 1). Conversely, decontaminations have increased.

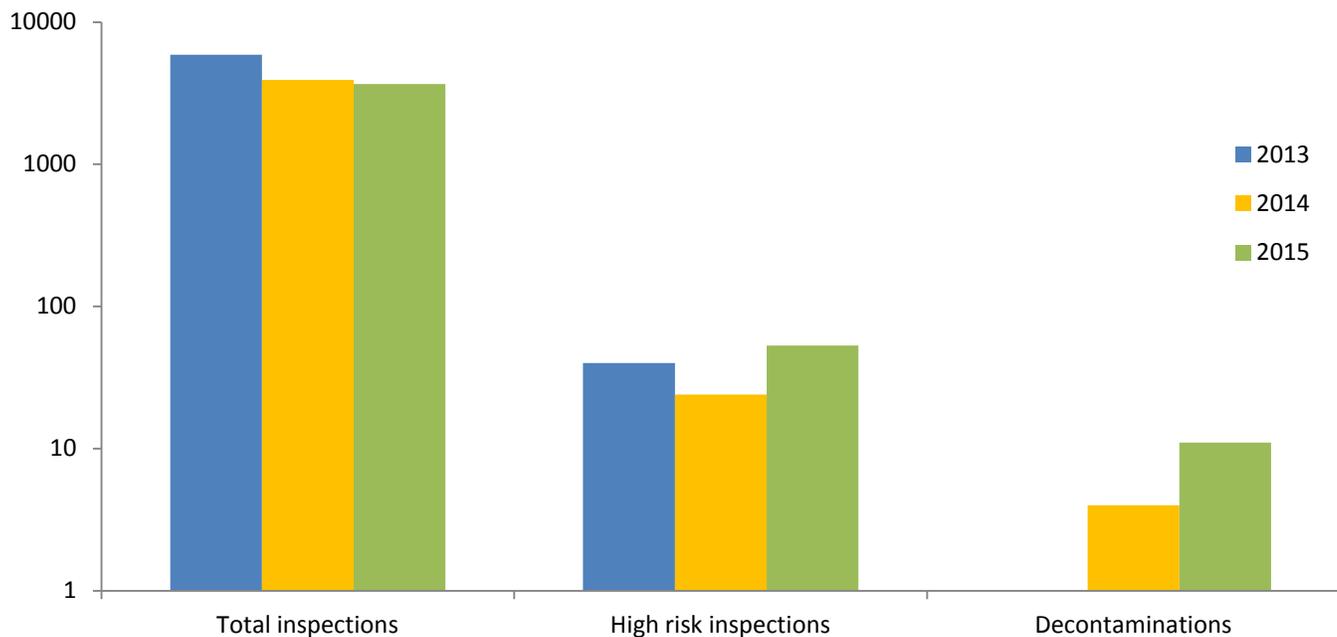


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Flaming Gorge Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 242 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 192 watercraft (5.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Flaming Gorge Reservoir was 3,533 hours, for an average of 1.0 inspection per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 6:00am to 8:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27th through July 4th (Figure 2).

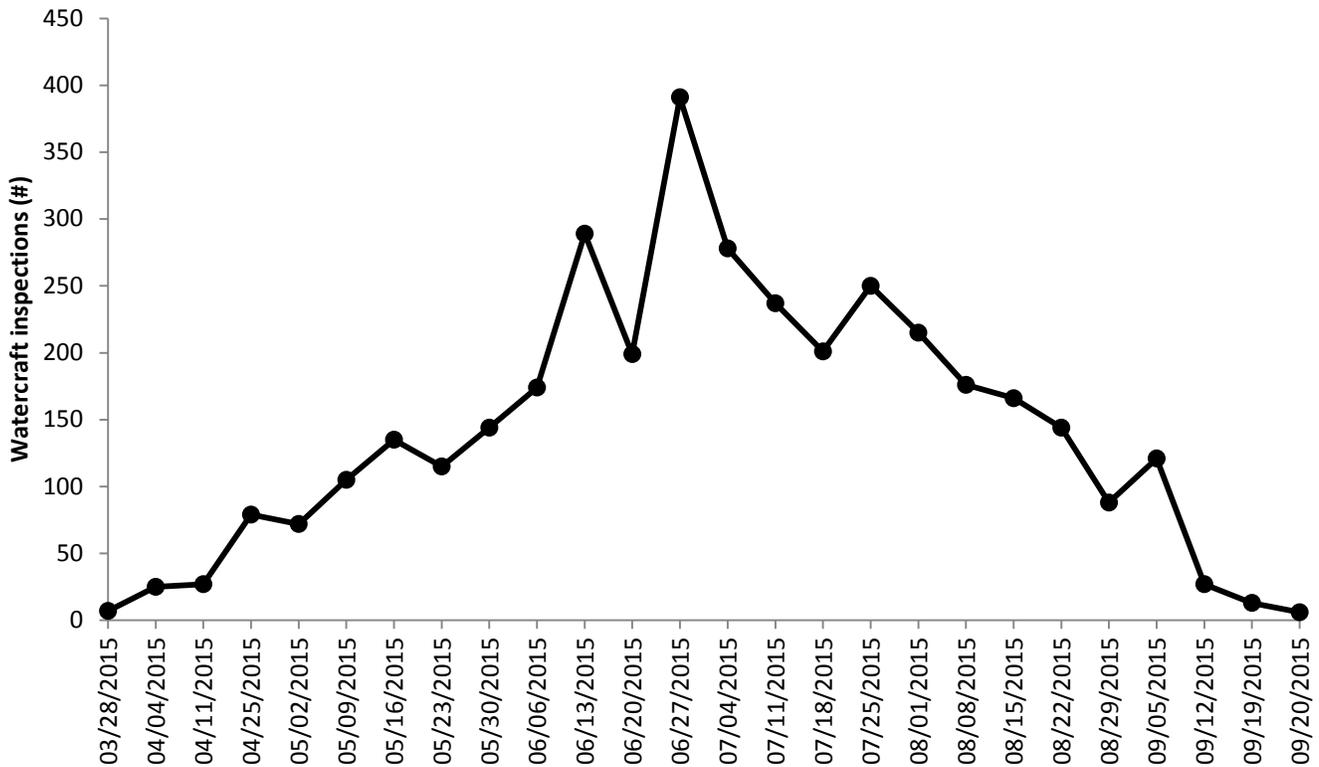


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2015.

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 (56.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (28.1%), personal watercraft (6.3%), inboard (3.6%), and jet (2.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (51.9%) than by nonresident boaters (48.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Colorado, California, and Idaho respectively (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 68% were inspected one time, while 32% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

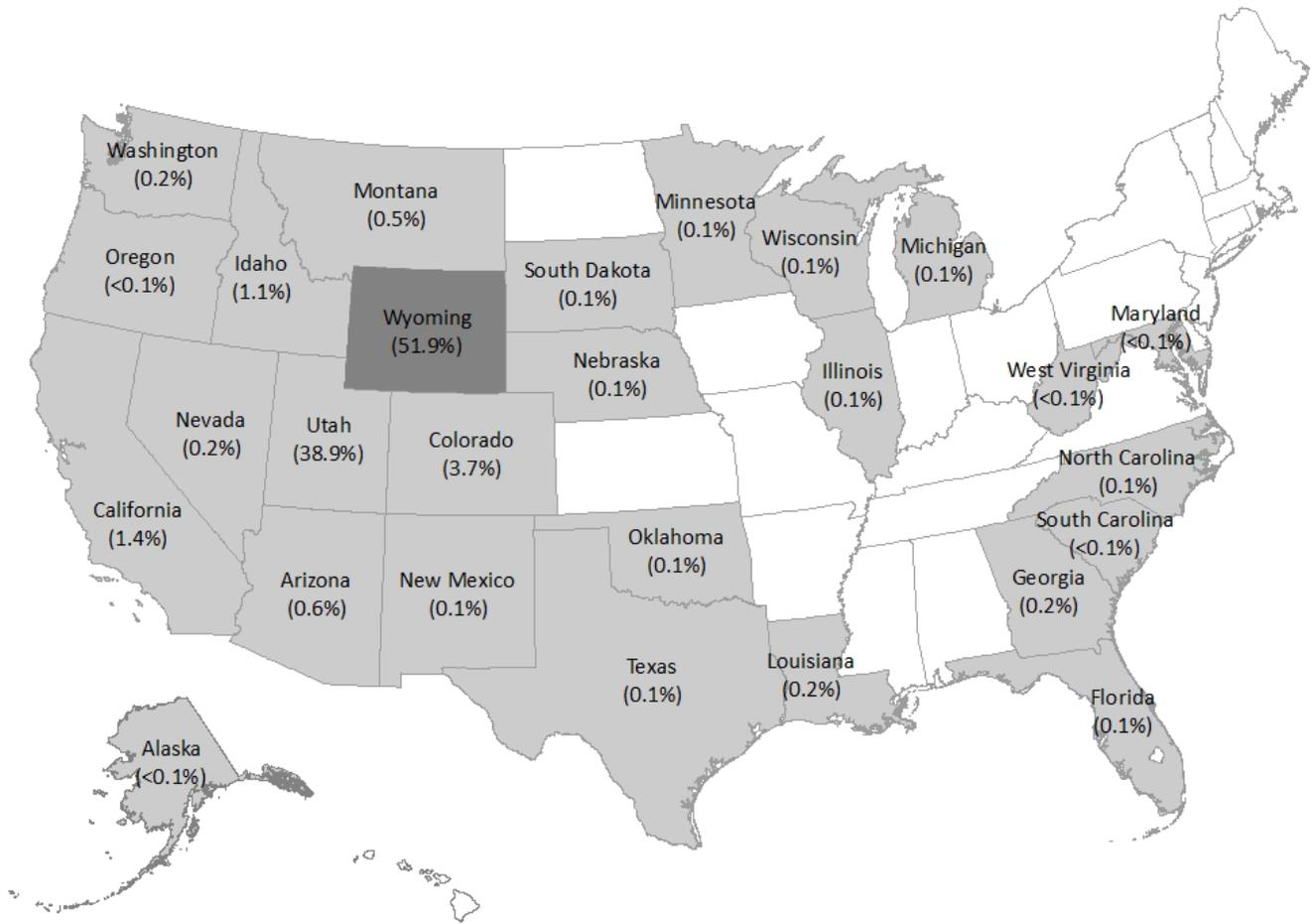


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Flaming Gorge Reservoir during 2015.

The top four waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (88.7%) followed by Strawberry Reservoir, UT (1.1%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (0.8%), and Bear Lake, UT/ID (0.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 105 different waters in 12 states. Of those states, Wyoming, Utah Colorado, California, and Idaho received the highest visitation. Overall, 7.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Colorado River, AZ; Lake Havasu, AZ; Lake Mead, NV; Tennessee River, TN; Deer Creek Reservoir, UT; Lake Powell, UT. Over 28 inspections (0.8% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (53.6%) had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Flaming Gorge Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July, August, September, and October of 2015. 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

Fontenelle Reservoir Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Fontenelle Reservoir from April 25th through September 20th. During that period, 375 watercraft inspections were conducted over 47 days. This included 354 standard inspections and 21 exit inspections, nine of 375 inspections were high risk inspections. No high risk inspections resulted in decontamination. A total of 257 individual boaters were contacted at Fontenelle Reservoir in 2015.

A total of ten 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 59 watercraft (15.7% 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 420 hours, for an average of 0.9 inspections per hour (Figure 1). The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from April 25th through May 2nd (Figure 1).

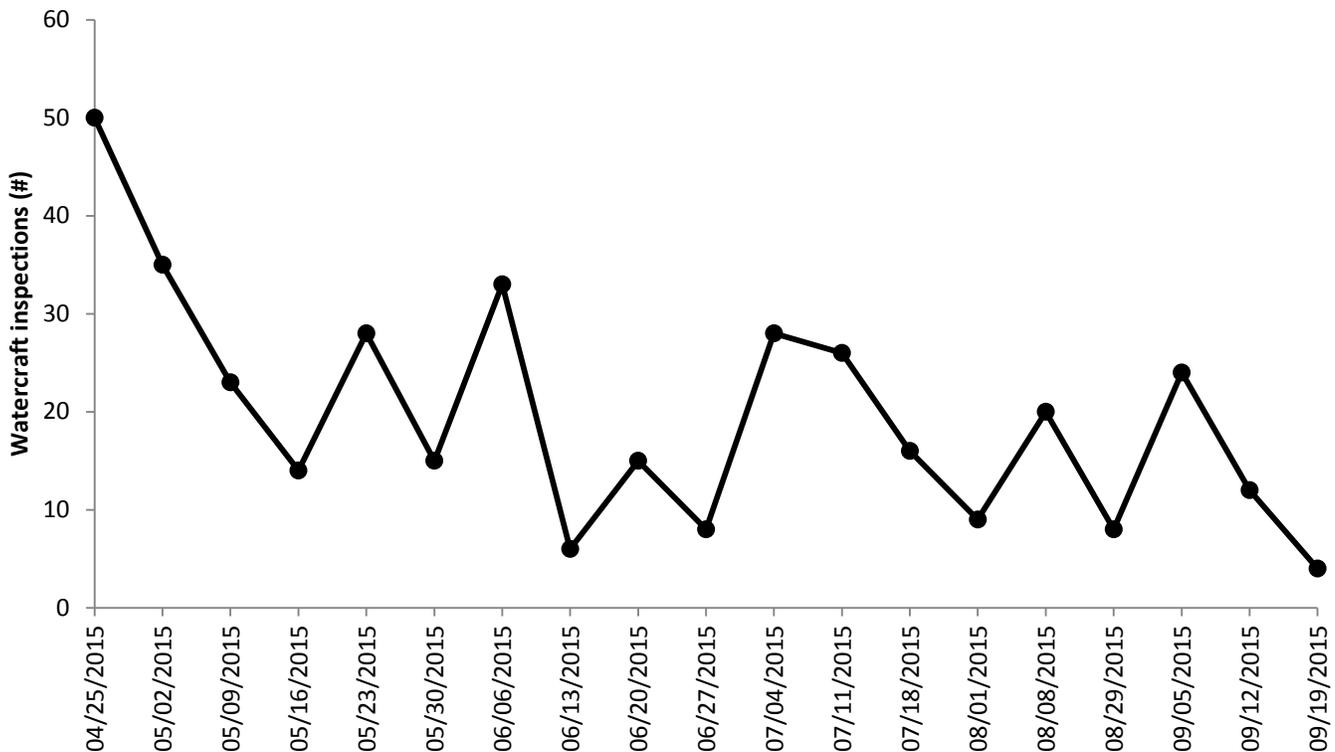


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2015.

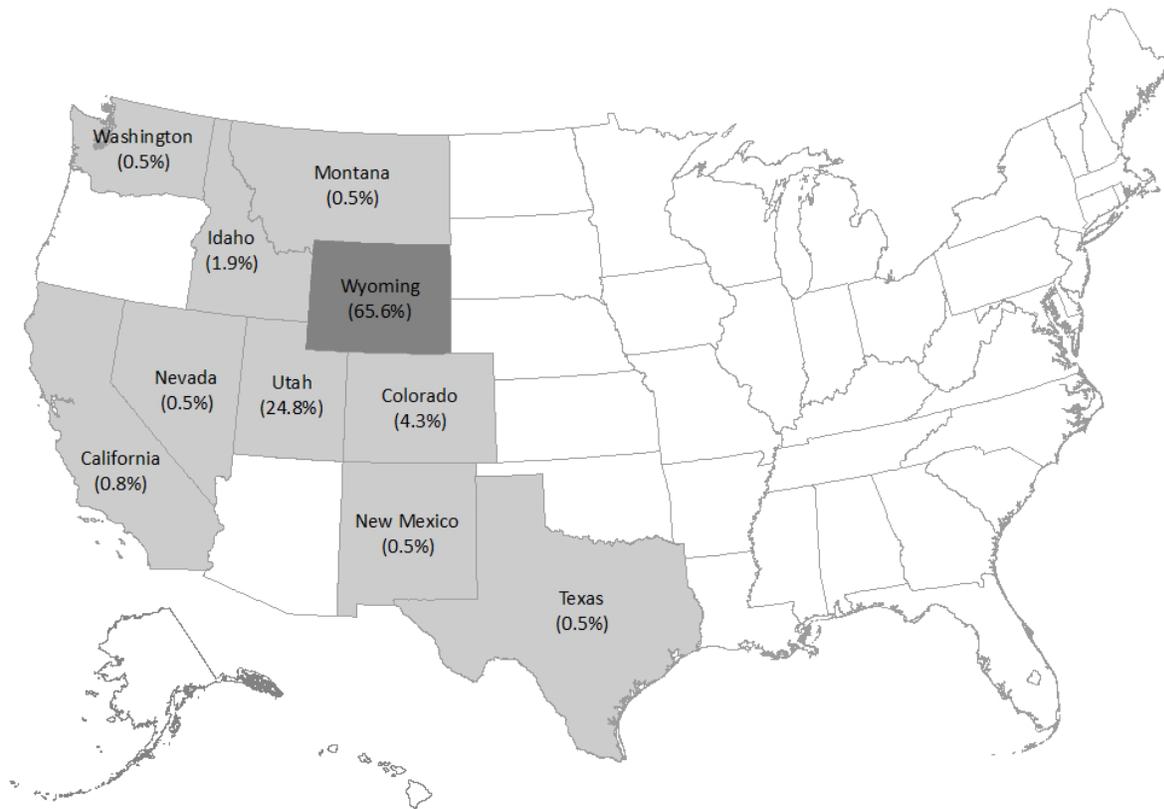


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Fontenelle Reservoir during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 77.4% were inspected one time, while 22.6% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (38.2%) followed by Green River, WY (33.6%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (6.9%), Fremont Lake, WY (2.6%), Green River, UT (1.4%), Viva Naughton Reservoir, WY (1.4%), Bear Lake, UT (0.9%), Boulder Lake, WY (0.9%), Snake River, ID (0.9%), North Platte River, WY (0.9%). Boaters indicated they had been to 41 different waters in nine states. Of those states, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana received the highest visitation. Overall, 10.5% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, UT. Two 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 (50%) had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Fontenelle Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and Oct of 2015. 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.

Kemmerer Ranger Station Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Kemmerer Ranger Station from July 23rd through September 20th. During that period, 371 watercraft inspections were conducted over 24 days. This included 362 standard inspections and nine exit inspections. A total of 245 individual boaters were contacted at Kemmerer Ranger Station during 2015.

In 2015, 22 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, three 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 (Provo River, UT).

A total of 43 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 83 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 Kemmerer Ranger Station was 217 hours, for an average of 1.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 7:00am to 9:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 25th through August 8th (Figure 1).

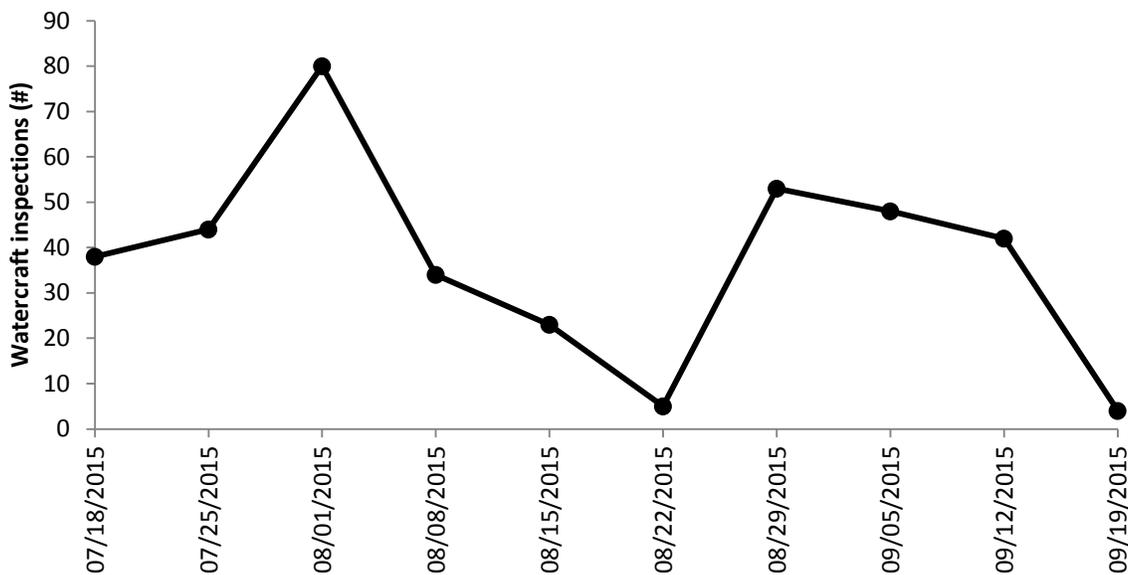


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Kemmerer Ranger Station during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 78.7% were inspected one time, while 21.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Green River, WY (25.2%) followed by Viva Naughton Reservoir, WY (19.1%), Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (9%), Kemmerer City Reservoir, WY (6.4%), Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (3.2%), Strawberry Reservoir, UT (3.2%), Jordanelle Reservoir, UT (2.9%), Snake River, WY (2.6%), Bear Lake, UT (1.7%), and Halfmoon Reservoir, WY (1.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 62 different waters in ten states and Canada. Of those states, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana received the highest visitation. Overall, 26.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (64.4%), with lesser motorized use (35.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (27.5%), followed by inboard/outboard (5.1%), jet (1.9%), inboard (0.8%), and personal watercraft (0.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly less (46%) than by nonresident boaters (54%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Idaho, and New Mexico respectively (Figure 2).

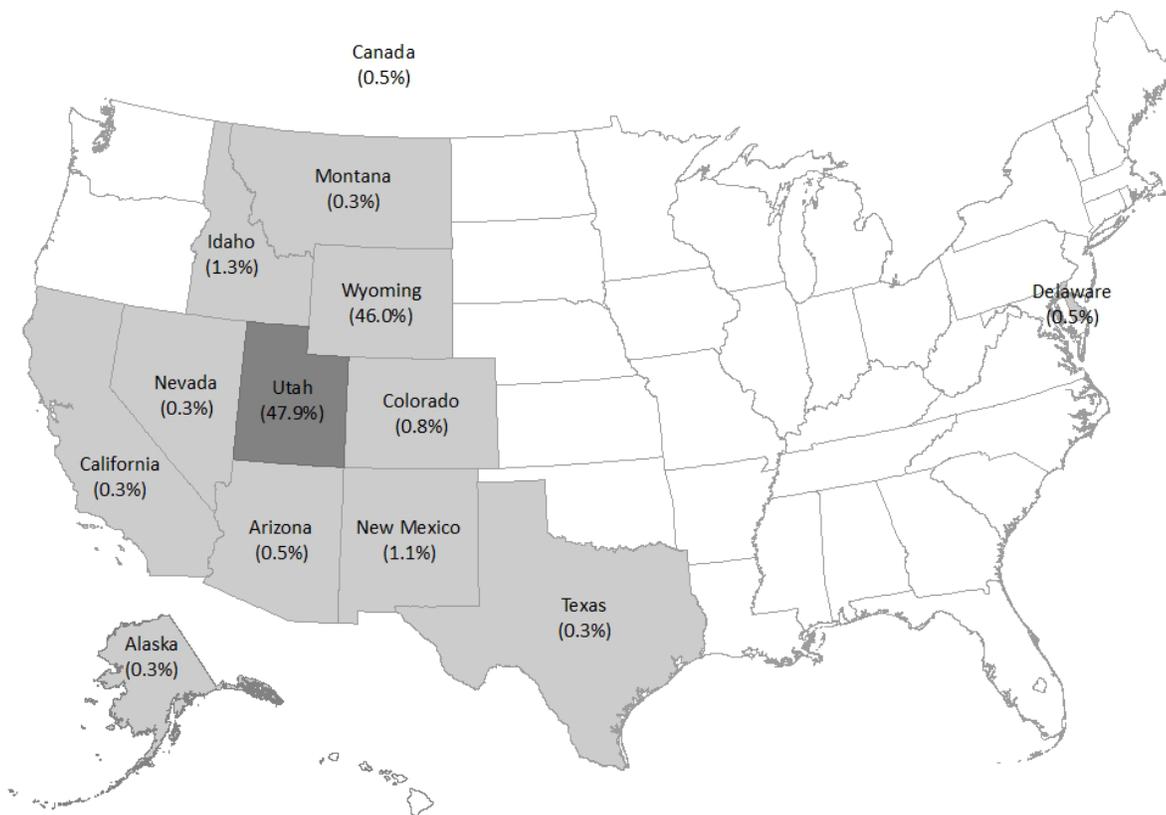


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Kemmerer Ranger Station during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, three are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Delaware Fish Pond, DE; Deer Creek reservoir, UT; Provo River, UT. Over ten inspections (2.7% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (80%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (39%) indicated they were planning to boat next on the Green River, WY. There was a smaller percentage (0.3%) that were planning to launch next out of state.

Sulphur Creek Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir from May 3rd through August 29th. During that period, 108 watercraft inspections were conducted over 13 days. This included 90 standard inspections and 18 exit inspections. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were required. A total of 86 individual boaters were contacted at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2015.

A total of four 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 nine 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 Sulphur Creek Reservoir was 128 hours, for an average of 0.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 10:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 18th through July 25th (Figure 1).

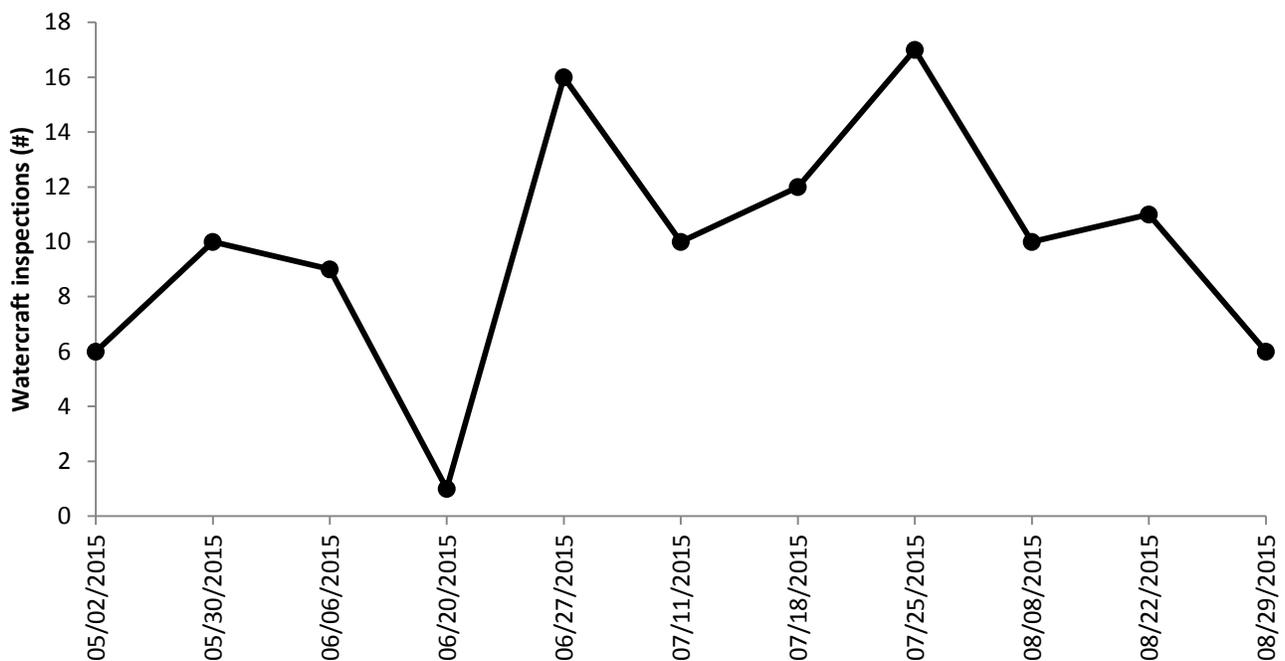


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (95.4%), with lesser non-motorized use (4.6%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (48.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (31.5%), personal watercraft (8.3%), inboard (4.6%), and jet (2.8%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (88.9%) than by nonresident boaters (11.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, California, Nevada, and North Dakota (Figure 2).

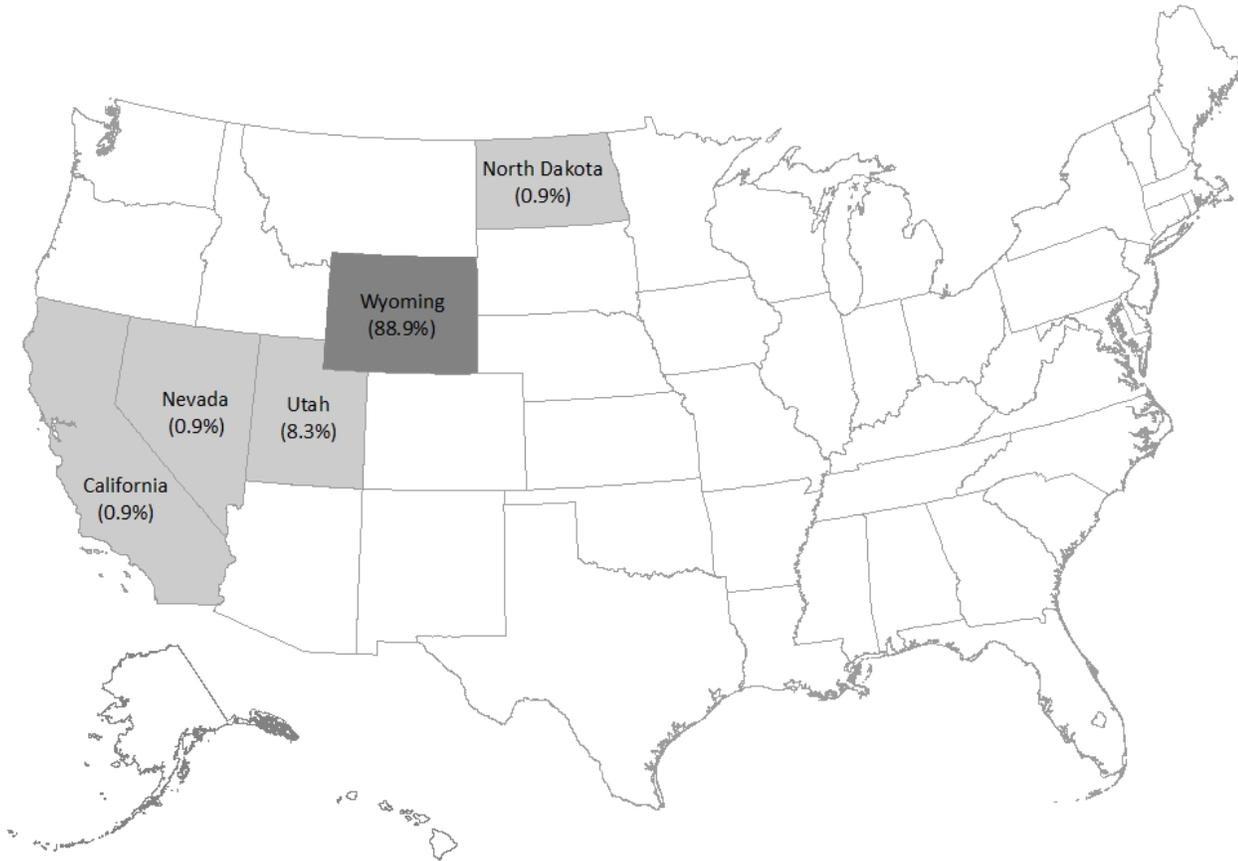


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Sulphur Creek Reservoir during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 81.7% were inspected one time, while 18.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Sulphur Creek Reservoir, WY (63.1%) followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (14.3%), Bear Lake, UT (7.1%), Echo Reservoir, UT (3.6%), and Columbia River, OR (2.4%). Boaters indicated they had been to 13 different waters in four states (Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, and Texas). Overall, 17.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

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 2015. 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.

Viva Naughton Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Viva Naughton Reservoir from May 30th through September 6th. During that period, 71 watercraft inspections were conducted over 16 days. This included 57 standard inspections and 14 exit inspections, two of the 71 inspections were considered high risk inspections that did not require decontamination. A total of 51 individual boaters were contacted at Viva Naughton Reservoir during 2015.

A total of 14 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 three watercraft (4.2% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Viva Naughton Reservoir was 160 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour (Figure1). The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am to 10:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 20th through June 27th (Figure 1).

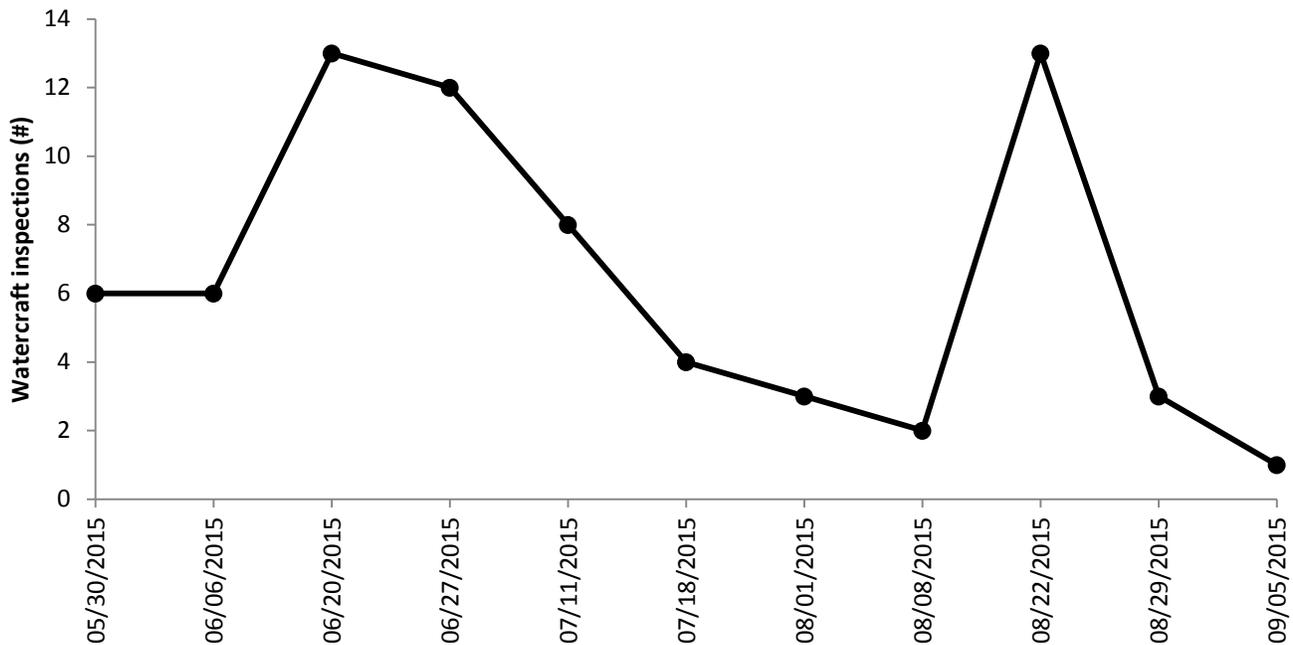


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Viva Naughton Reservoir during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (93%), with lesser non-motorized use (7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (73.2%), followed by inboard/outboard (18.3%), and jet (1.4%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (73.2%) than by nonresident boaters (26.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Idaho, and Arizona respectively (Figure 3).

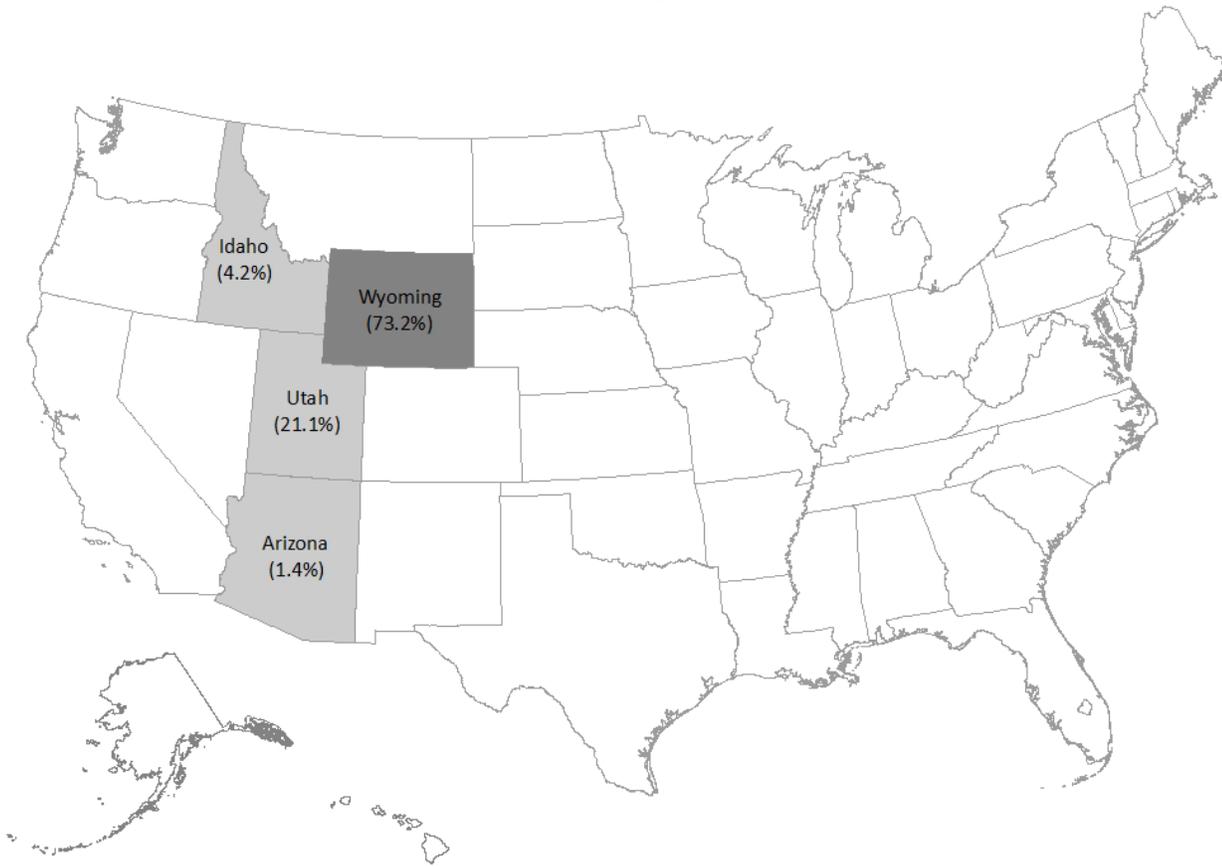


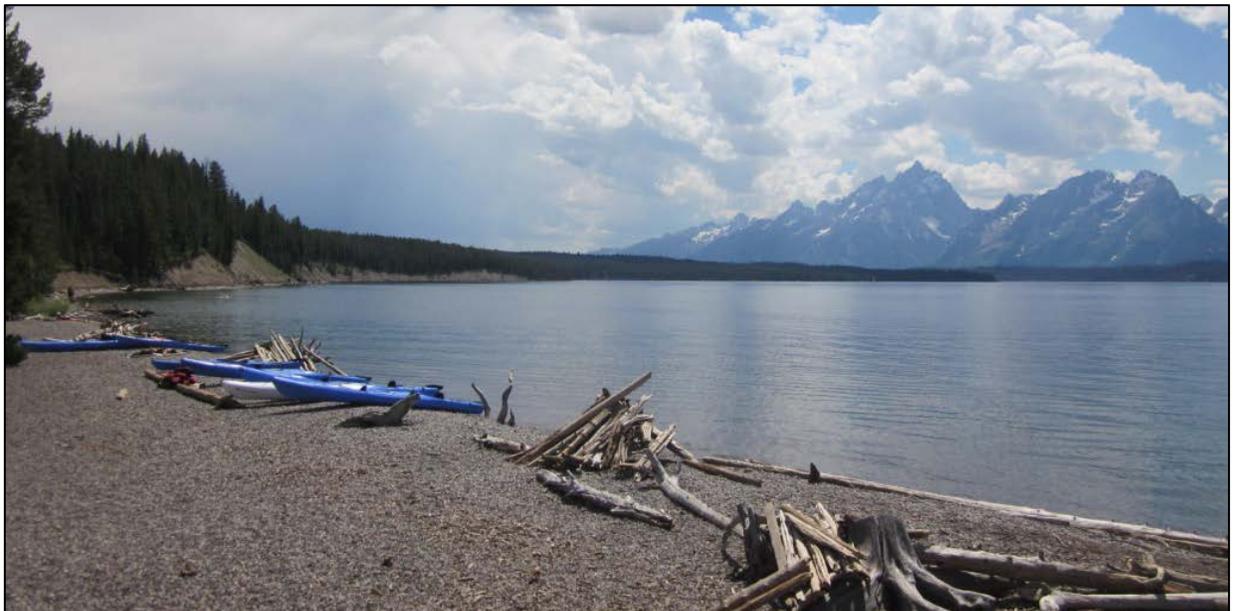
Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Viva Naughton Reservoir during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 79.2% were inspected one time, while 20.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season. The top three waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Viva Naughton Reservoir, WY (72.2%) followed by Fontenelle Reservoir, WY (11.1%), and Bear Lake, UT (3.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to ten different waters in three states (Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho). Overall, 9.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels (Deer Creek Reservoir, UT).

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Viva Naughton Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and September of 2015. 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.

JACKSON REGION
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND WATER MONITORING
SUMMARY
2015



Alpine Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Alpine Port of Entry (POE) from April 25th through September 20th, 2015. During that period, 2,877 watercraft inspections were conducted over 148 days. A total of 1,748 individual boaters were contacted at Alpine POE during 2015.

In 2015, 15 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, four inspections resulted in decontamination. Half of the decontaminations (2) 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 Mead, NV and Lake Powell, UT).

Total inspections at Alpine POE have decreased over the last three years (Figure 1). This is due to a revision to the check station's operating procedure. In 2013, under agreement with the state of Idaho, Wyoming Game and Fish personnel inspected watercraft traveling east and westbound on US-26. As of 2014 the department only inspects watercraft entering Wyoming on US-26. Given this change in operation there was an increase in standard and high risk inspections as well as decontaminations at Alpine POE between 2014 and 2015.

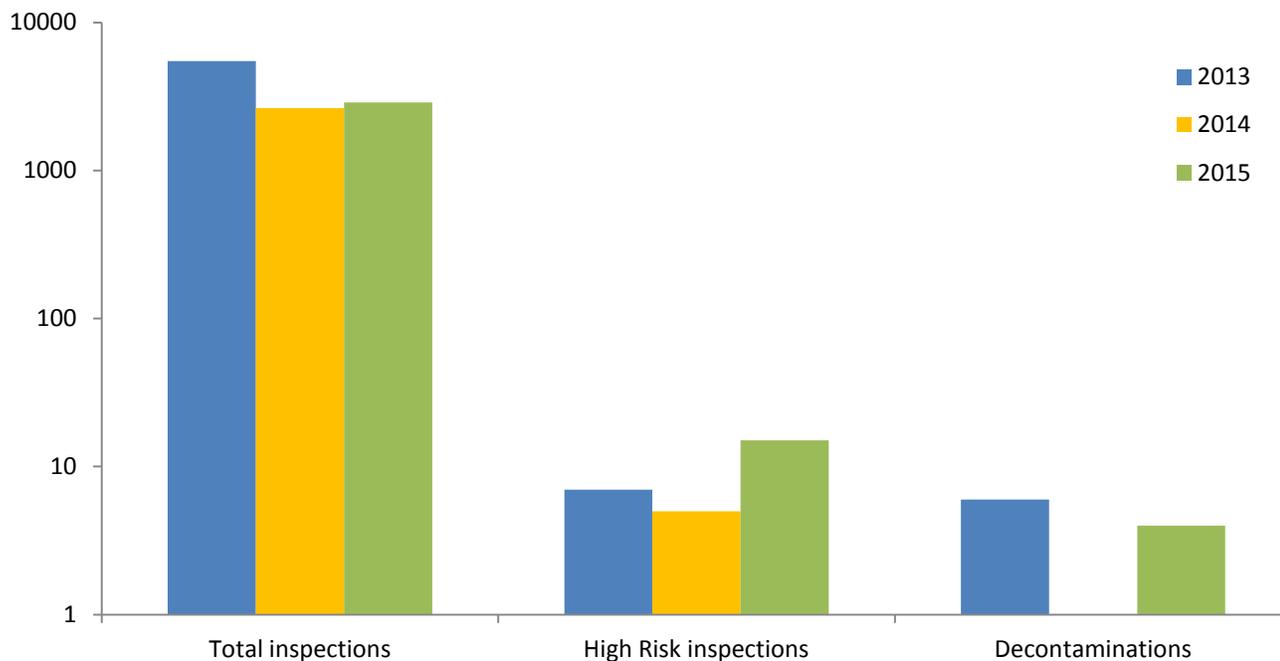


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Alpine POE in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of 15 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 1,255 watercraft (43.6% 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 1,672 hours, for an average of 1.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred the week of June 27th to July 3rd (Figure 2).

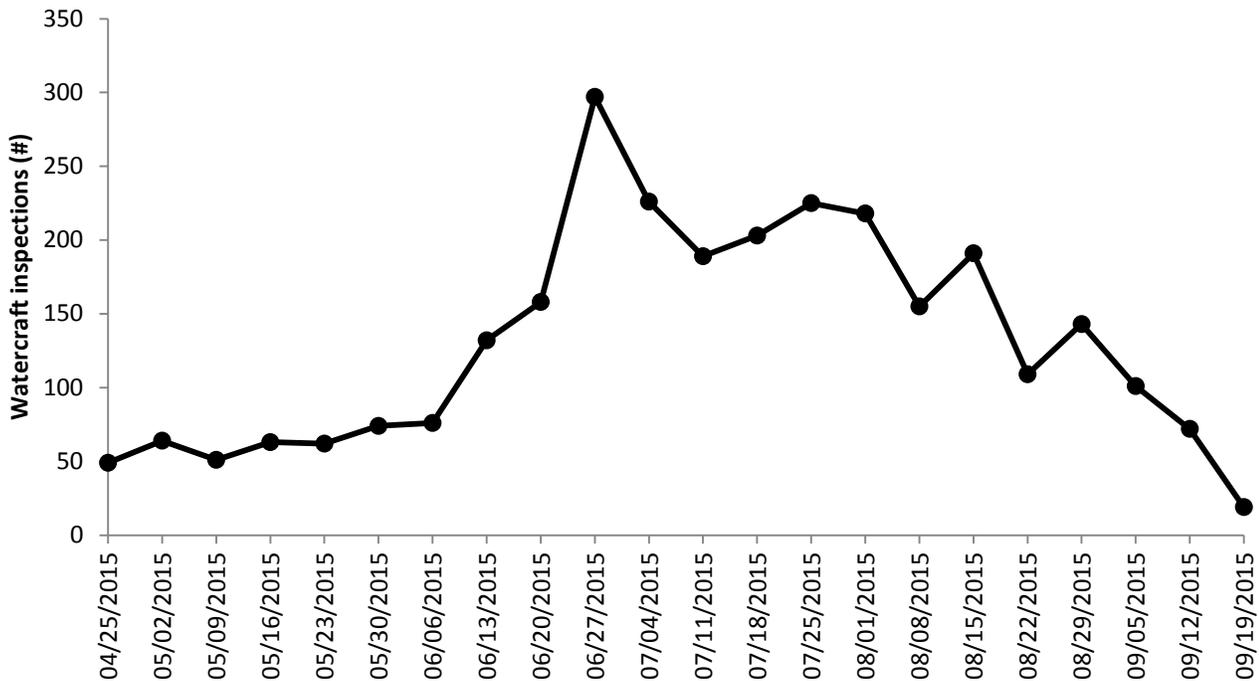


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Alpine POE during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (59.5%), with lesser motorized use (40.5%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (15.8%) followed by outboard (13.4%), inboard (5.7%), personal watercraft (2.8%) and jet (2.7%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was less (35.3%) than by non-residents boaters (64.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho (37.4%), Utah (13.9%), California (2.4%), Colorado (2.1%) and Montana (1.7%), (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 77.7% were inspected one time, while 22.3% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (32.6%) followed by the Snake River, WY (16.8%); South Fork Snake River, ID (14.5%); Salmon River, ID (4.2%); Jackson Lake, WY (3.4%); Ririe Reservoir, ID (3.0%); Henry’s Fork River, ID (1.9%); Teton River, ID (1.2%); American Falls Reservoir, ID (0.7%) and the Salt River, WY (0.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 180 different waters in 16 states and Canada. Of those states, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and California received the highest visitation. Overall, 75.3% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

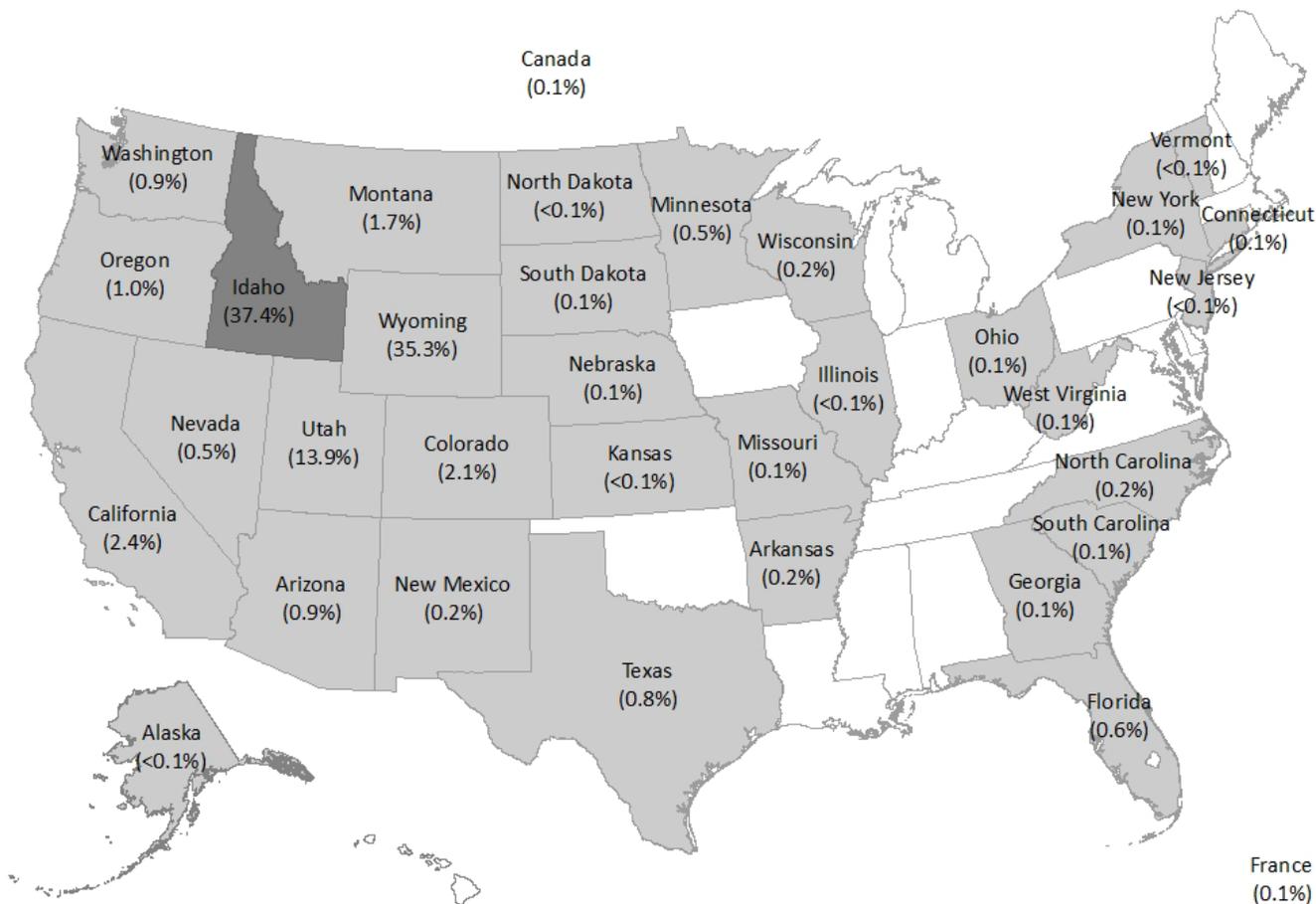


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Alpine POE during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, five are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, UT (0.5%); Alton Lake, MN (0.2%); Lake Mead, NV (0.2%); Colorado River, AZ (0.1%) and the St. Louis River, MN (0.1%). Over 40 inspections were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and 25.0% of those had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (32.6%) indicated they were planning to boat next at the Snake River, WY. The majority of boaters (62.4%) indicated a Wyoming water as their next destination while only a smaller amount (37.6%) planned to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.2%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, UT and Chain O' Lakes, WI.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Palisades Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in July and October of 2015. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Palisades Reservoir. Bladder snails (*Physa gyrina*) were sampled at the Alpine boat ramp.

Grand Teton National Park - Moose Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Grand Teton National Park (GTNP) – Moose entrance from April 25th to September 20th, 2015. During that period, 900 watercraft inspections were conducted over 14 days. A total of 536 individual boaters were contacted at GTNP-Moose during 2015.

In 2015, 48 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, two inspections resulted in decontamination. Both decontaminations were performed on dirty watercraft, that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water (Parksville Reservoir, TN and Rifle Gap Reservoir, CO).

A total of one 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 331 watercraft (36.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at GTNP-Moose was 130 hours, for an average of 6.9 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11am to 12pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from July 25th to July 31st, 2015 (Figure 1).

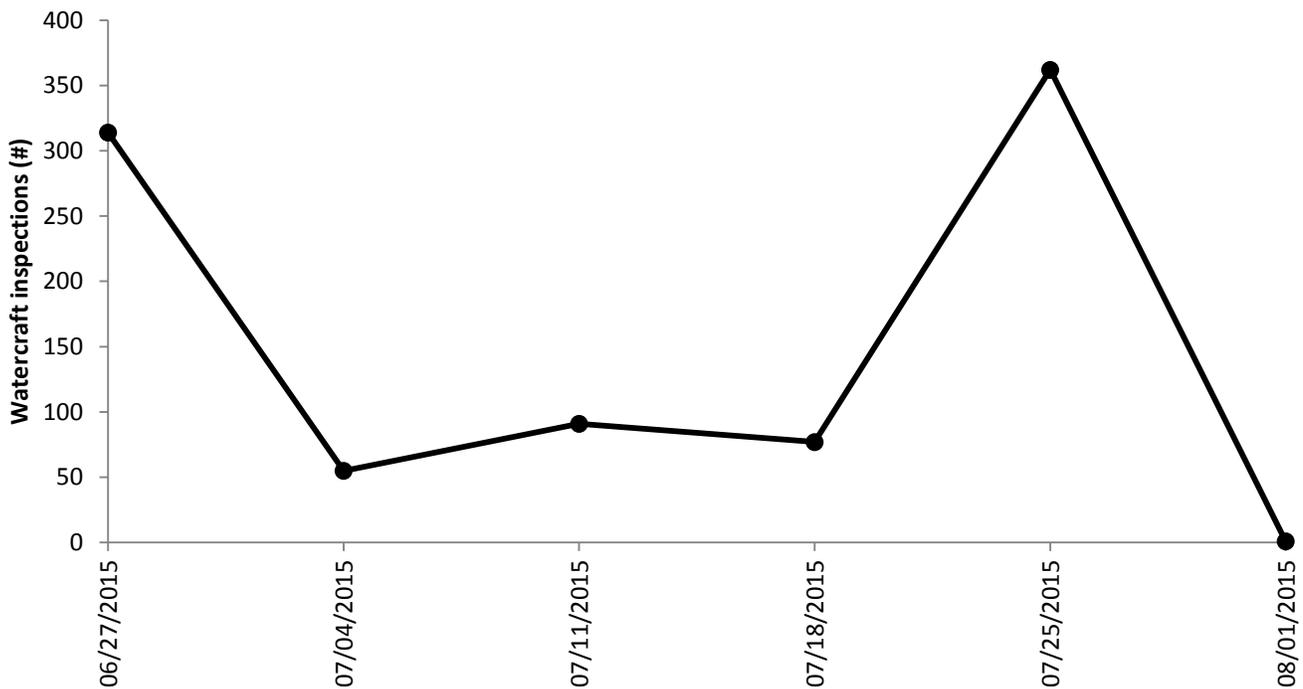


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at GTNP-Moose during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (88.7%), with lesser motorized use (11.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were inboard/outboard (6.7%), followed by outboard (2.7%), inboard (1.8%) and jet (0.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (53.2%) than by nonresident boaters (46.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana and Texas (Figure 2).

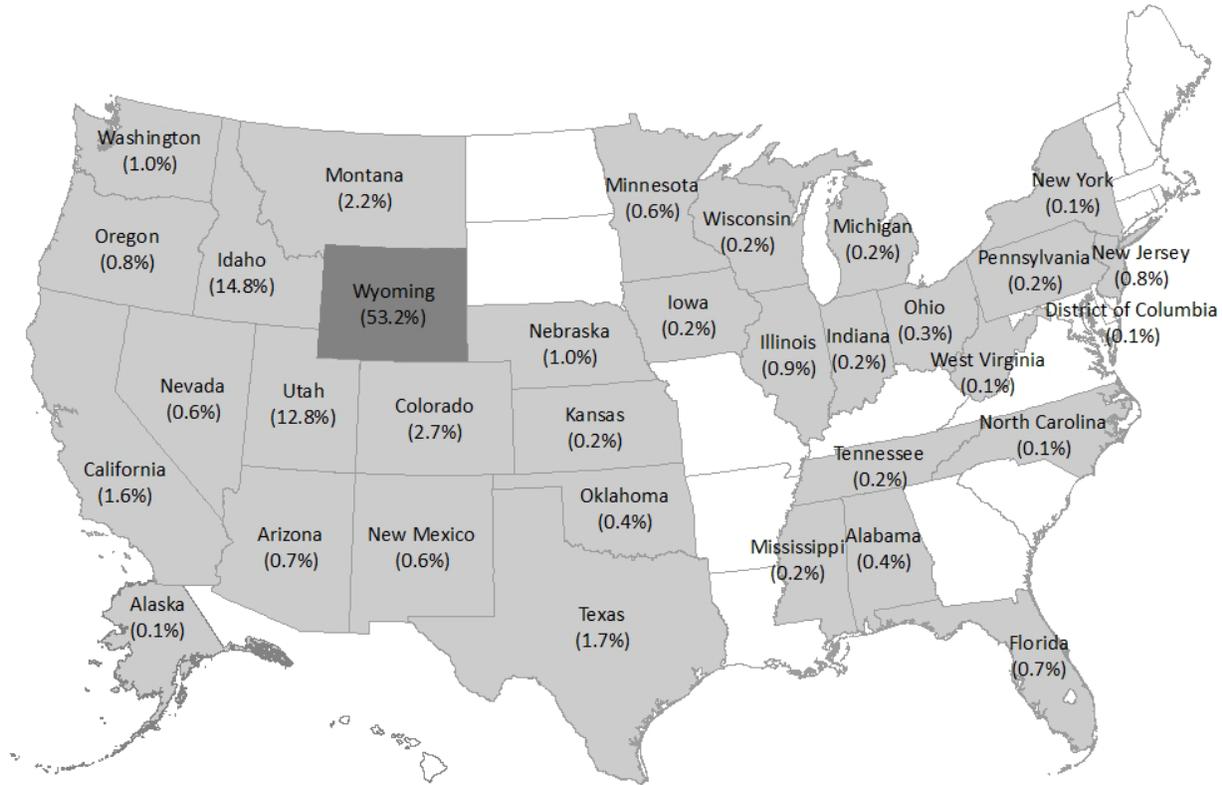


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at GTNP-Moose during 2015.

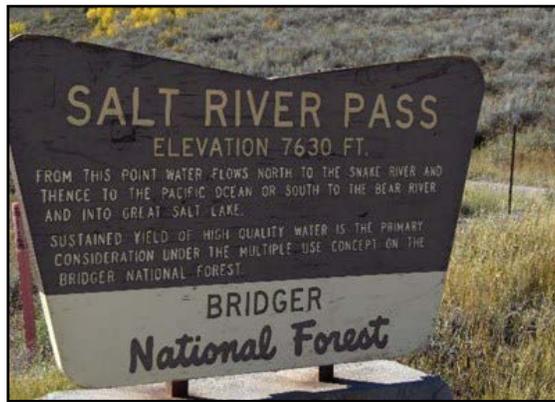
Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 91.3% were inspected one time, while 8.7% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include String Lake, WY (29.0%) followed by Jackson Lake, WY (19.6%); Snake River, WY (9.0%), Jenny Lake, WY (6.7%); South Fork Snake River, ID (4.7%); Leigh Lake, WY (3.6%); Palisades Reservoir, ID (2.6%); Lower Slide Lake, WY (2.4%); Ririe Reservoir, ID (1.3%) and the Teton River, ID (1.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 83 different waters in 14 states and Canada and Costa Rica. Of those states, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Colorado received the highest visitation. Overall, 24.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, six are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Huron River, MI; Ocheda Lake, MN; Angostura Reservoir, SD; Parksville Reservoir, TN; Gauley River, WV and Devil’s Lake, WI. Over 55 inspections (6.1% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and of those (10.9%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be, the majority (54.0%) indicated they were planning to boat next at String Lake, WY. There was a very small percentage (0.1%) that were planning to launch next out of state.

Salt River Pass US-89 Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Salt River Pass from July 23rd to September 20th, 2015. During that period, 314 watercraft inspections were conducted over 31 days. A total of 225 individual boaters were contacted at Salt River Pass during 2015.

In 2015, 13 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, nine 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 (Bear Lake, ID/UT; Hyrum Reservoir, UT and Jordanelle Reservoir, UT).

2015 was the first year that inspections were conducted at the Salt River Pass check station. A total of 100 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 182 watercraft (58.0% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Salt River Pass was 355 hours, for an average of 0.9 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 1:00pm to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred on the weeks of July 17th and August 1st, 2015 (Figure 1).

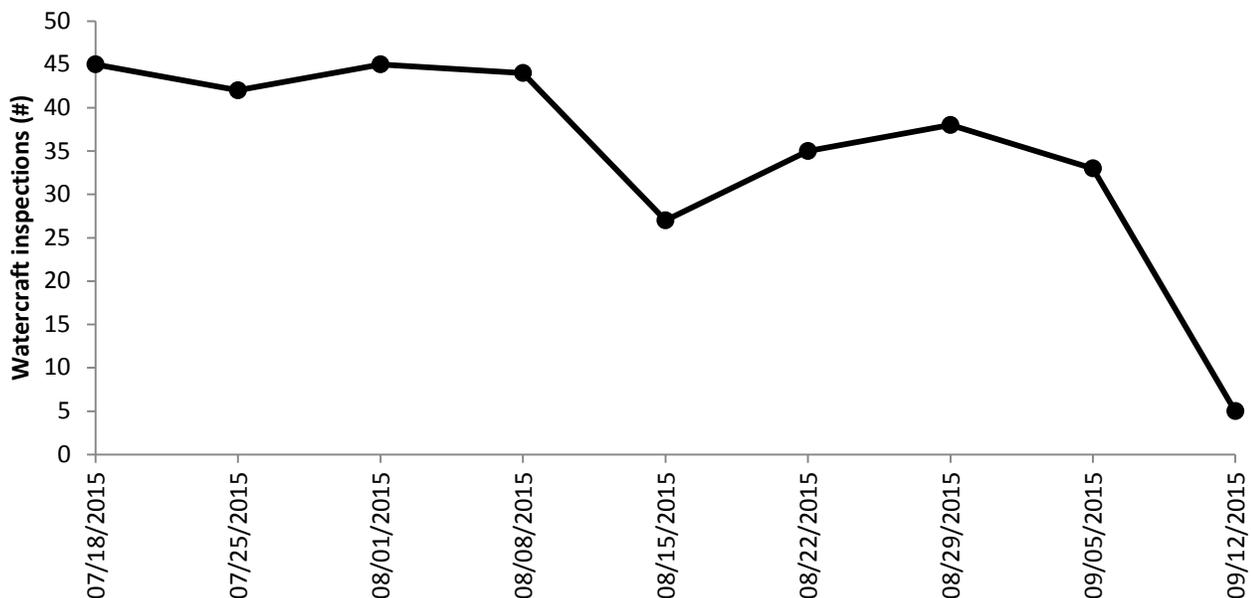


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Salt River Pass during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were non-motorized (67.2%), with lesser motorized use (32.8%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (14.0%) followed by inboard/outboard (10.8%), personal watercraft (2.9%) and inboard (2.9%) and jet (2.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was much lower (22.0%) than by nonresident boaters (78.0%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, California and Nevada (Figure 2). Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 75 were inspected one time, while 8.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

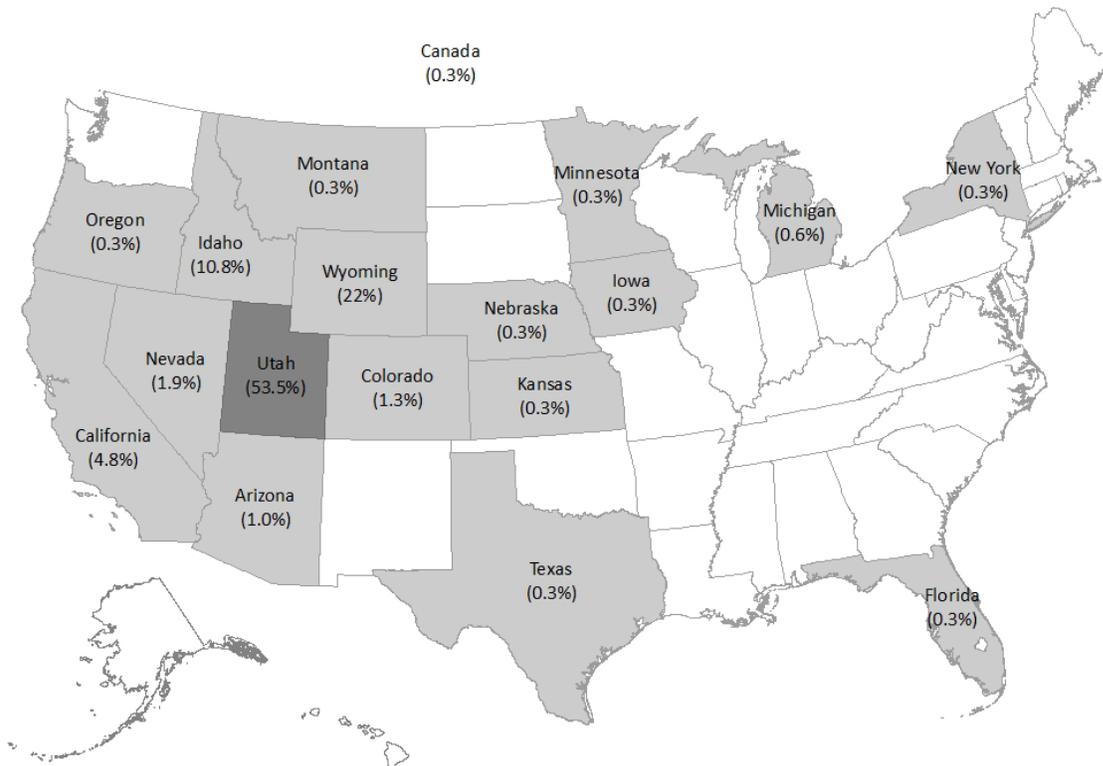


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Salt River Pass during 2015.

The top ten waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Bear Lake, ID/UT (20.1%) followed by the Snake River, WY (11.4%); Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (7.4%); Green River, UT (4.4%); Jackson Lake, WY (4.0%); Causey Reservoir, UT (3.0%); South Fork Snake River, ID (2.7%); Jordanelle Reservoir, UT (2.3%); Weber River, UT (2.3%) and the San Juan River, NM (2.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to 70 different waters in 11 states and Canada. Of those states, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, California and New Mexico received the highest visitation. Overall, 68.8% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, three are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Colorado River, AZ; Deer Creek Reservoir, UT and Lake Powell, UT. Six inspections (1.9% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and 33.3% of those had been on that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination was going to be the majority (71.9%) indicated they were planning to boat in state with 25.7% of those indicating the Snake River, WY as their next destination. There was a smaller percentage (28.1%) that were planning to launch next out of state. No boaters planned to launch next on an infested water.

Snake River Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted on the Snake River from April 25th to September 20th, 2015. During that period, 1,308 watercraft inspections were conducted over 53 days. This included 1,302 standard inspections and 6 exit inspections. A total of 816 individual boaters were contacted at the Snake River during 2015.

In 2015, nine high risk inspections were conducted with none of those inspections requiring decontamination. A total of 52 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 250 watercraft (19.1% 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 236 hours, for an average of 3.4 inspections per hour. Inspections were also conducted by partners and hours were not recorded. Inspection rate was computed for the number of inspections conducted by Wyoming Game and Fish Department inspectors. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9am to 10am. The highest inspection activity occurred over the 4th of July holiday weekend (Figure 1).

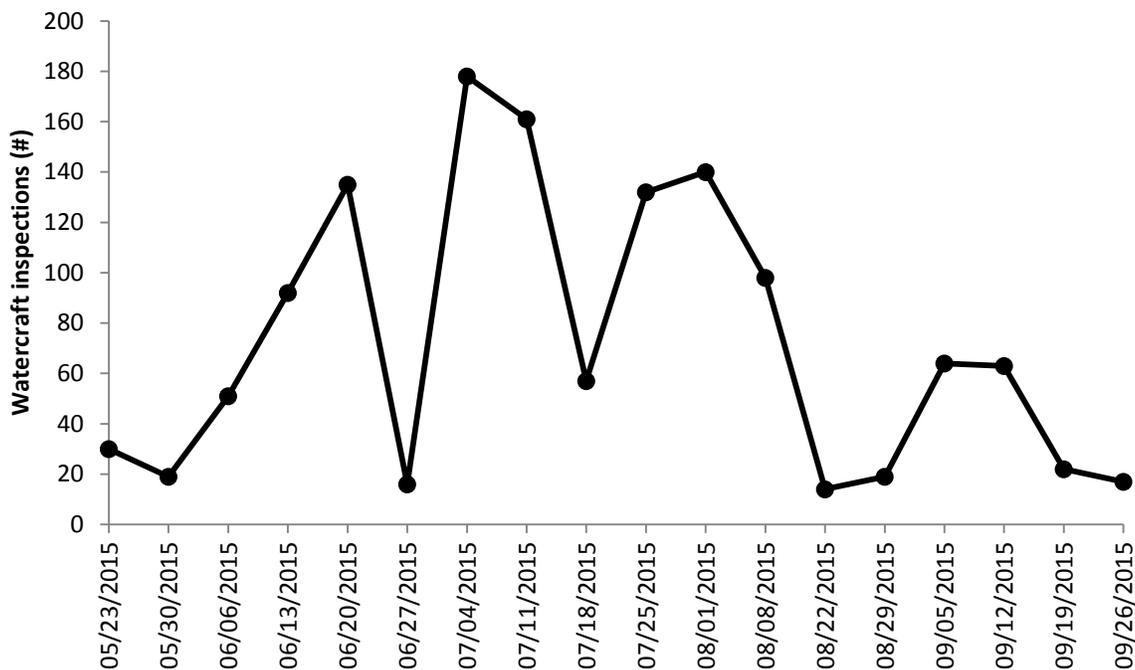


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at the Snake River during 2015.

Due to motorized watercraft restrictions on the sections of river inspections are conducted at, all boats inspected were non-motorized. Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (52.2%) than by nonresident boaters (47.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah (27.5%), Idaho (13.8%), Montana (1.8%) and Colorado (1.5%) (Figure 2).

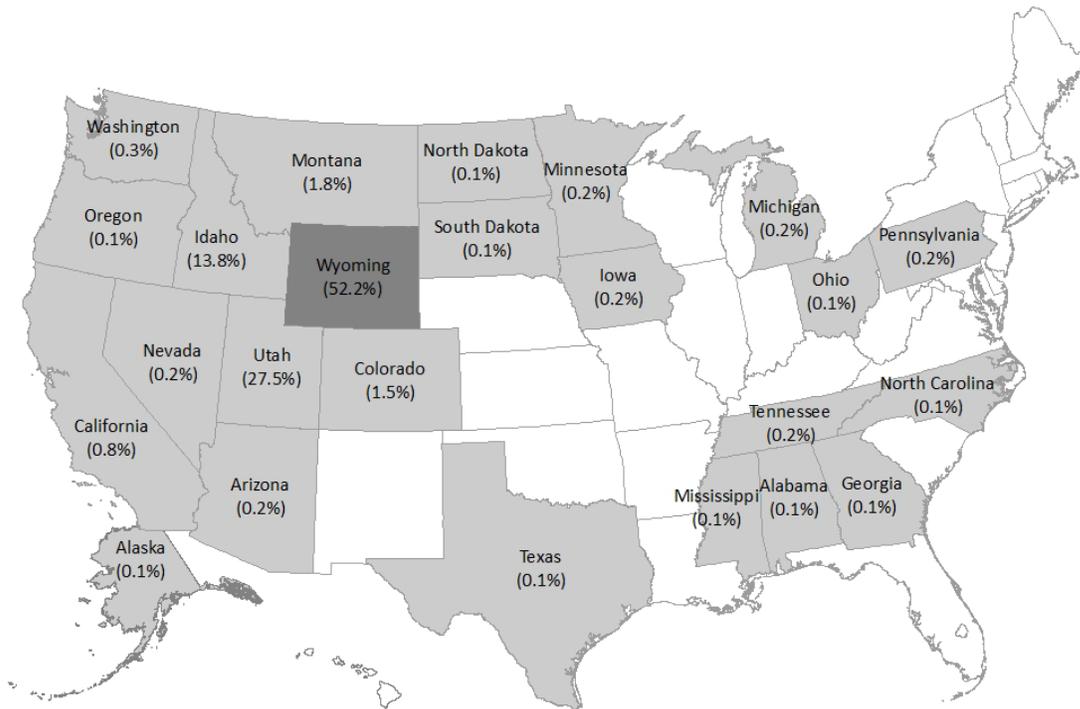


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Snake River during 2015.

The top eight waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include the Snake River, WY (79.5%) followed by South Fork Snake River, ID (7.2%); Green River, WY (2.9%); Salmon River, ID (1.6%); Teton River, ID (1.6%); Salt River, WY (0.9%); Hoback River, WY (0.7%) and the Madison River, MT (0.5%). Boaters indicated they had been to 39 different waters in eight states. Of those states, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Colorado received the highest visitation. Overall, 15.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, three are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including the Colorado River, AZ; French Broad River, NC and Deer Creek Reservoir, UT. Over seven 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 (71.4%) had been at that water within the last month. Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 69.5% were inspected one time, while 30.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

Monitoring

No new populations of aquatic invasive species were sampled on the Snake River during the 2015 season. The historic population of New Zealand mudsnails (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*) was re-sampled on the upper Snake River above Jackson Lake at the Flagg Ranch boat ramp. Additional sampling on the Snake included bladder snails (*Physa* sp.), dusky snails (*Amnicola* sp.), pebble snails (*Flumnicola* sp.), aquatic snails (*Lymnaea caperata*) and prairie snails (*Fossaria bulimoides*). The only plant sample was native water milfoil (*Myriophyllum sibiricum*).

Thayne US-89 Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Thayne US-89 Rest Area from April 25th to September 20th, 2015. During that period, 763 watercraft inspections were conducted over 51 days. A total of 507 individual boaters were contacted at Thayne US-89 during 2015.

In 2015, 16 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, seven inspections resulted in decontamination. All seven 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, UT; Bear Lake, ID/UT; Hyrum Reservoir, UT; Strawberry Reservoir, UT).

Total inspections at Thayne US-89 have decreased slightly over the last three years (Figure 1). However, high risk inspections and decontaminations have stayed fairly constant.

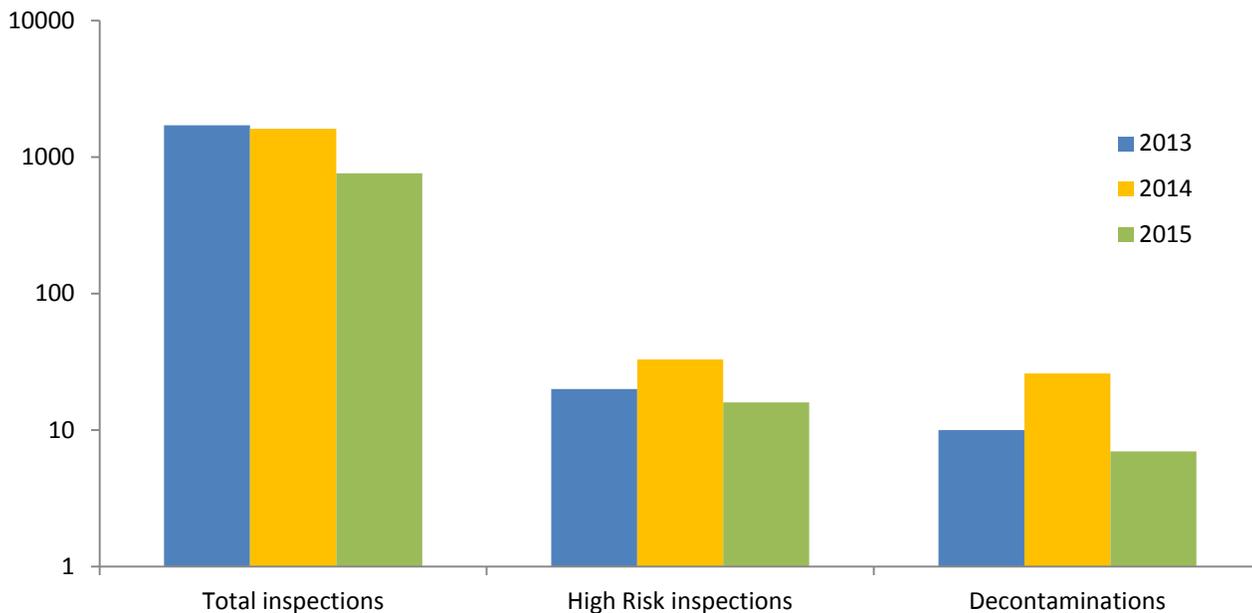


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Thayne US-89 in 2013 (blue), 2014 (red), and 2015 (green).

A total of 90 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 279 watercraft (36.6% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Thayne US-89 Rest Area was 518 hours, for an average of 1.5 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 2pm to 3pm. The highest inspection activity occurred the week of July 11th to July 18th, 2015 (Figure 2).

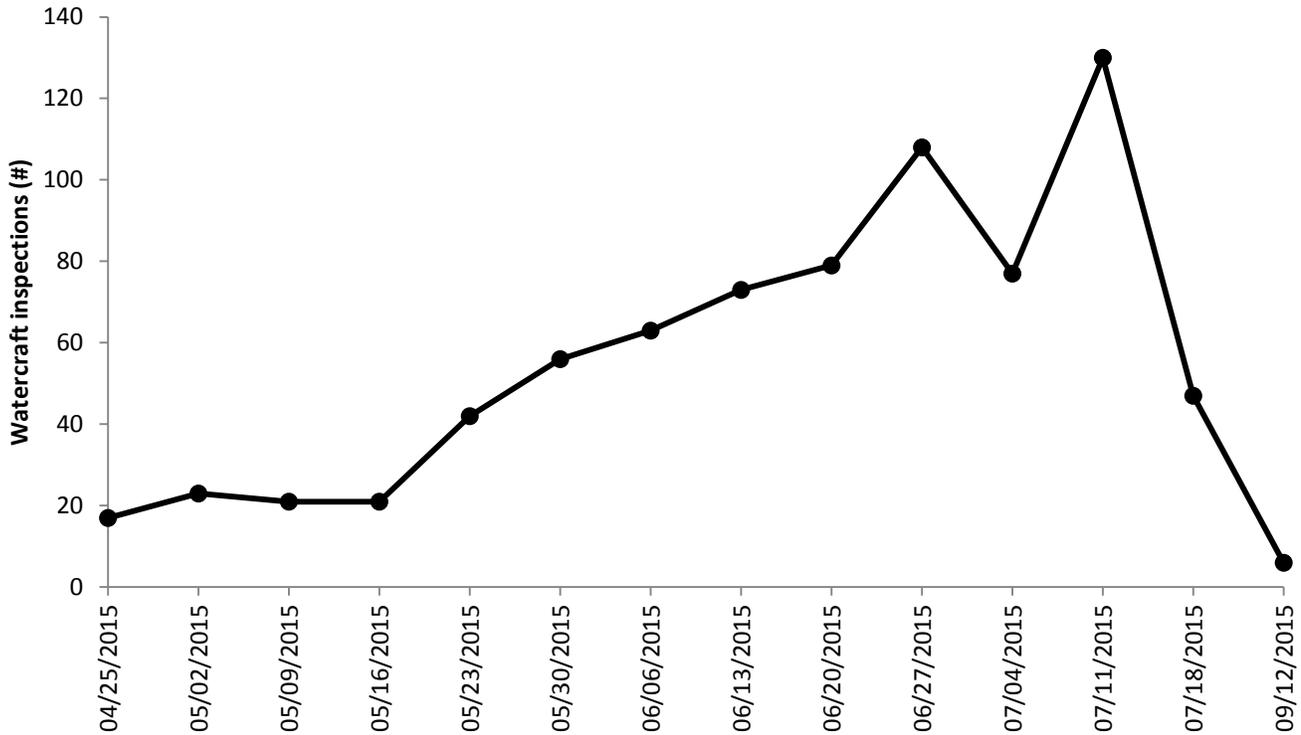


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Thayne US-89 during 2015.

Watercraft type was split fairly evenly between motorized (48.2%) and non-motorized (51.8%) The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (22.7%) followed by inboard/outboard (14.4%), personal watercraft (6.0%), jet (3.9%) and inboard (1.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly greater (58.4%) than by nonresidents (41.6%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Utah, Idaho, California, Nevada and Nebraska (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 68.8% were inspected one time, while 31.1% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY (21.7%) followed by the Salt River, WY (14.3%), Jackson Lake, WY (12.0%), Snake River, WY (8.5%), Blackfoot Reservoir, ID (4.3%), Bear Lake, ID/UT (3.1%), and Flaming Gorge Reservoir, UT/WY (2.4%). Boaters indicated they had been to 98 different waters in 12 states. Of those states, Utah, Idaho, California, Colorado and Arizona received the highest visitation. Overall, 50.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

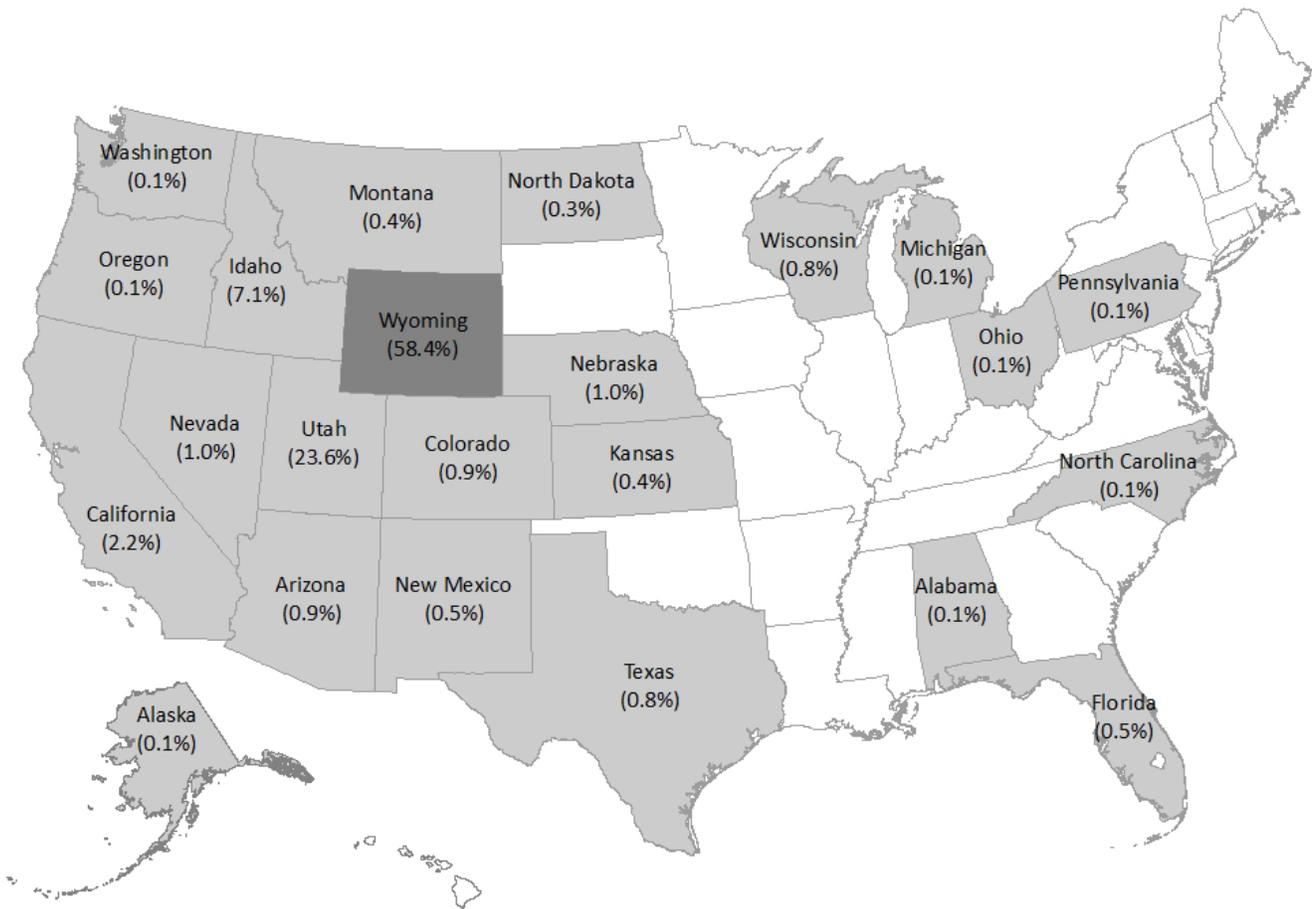


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Thayne US-89 during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, eight are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, UT; Santa Fe Lake, KS; Lake Mead, NV; Deer Creek Reservoir, UT; Minnesota Lake, MN; Lake Skinner, CA; Lake Havasu, AZ and the Colorado River, AZ. 16 inspections (2.1% 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.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (28.6%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Palisades Reservoir, ID/WY. 37.8% of boaters were planning to launch next out of state. A small percentage of boaters (0.3%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, the only one being Lake Powell, UT.

LANDER REGION
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND WATER MONITORING
SUMMARY
2015



Boysen Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Boysen Reservoir from May 8th through September 7th. During that period, 402 watercraft inspections were conducted over 27 days. This included 397 standard inspections and four exit inspections. A total of 310 individual boaters were contacted at Boysen Reservoir during 2015.

In 2015, five high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, one inspection resulted in decontamination. The decontamination was performed on a watercraft with standing water in a compartment, that was last used on Lake Mohave, AZ.

Total inspections at Boysen Reservoir have varied over the last three years (Figure 1). High risk inspections and decontaminations have increased.

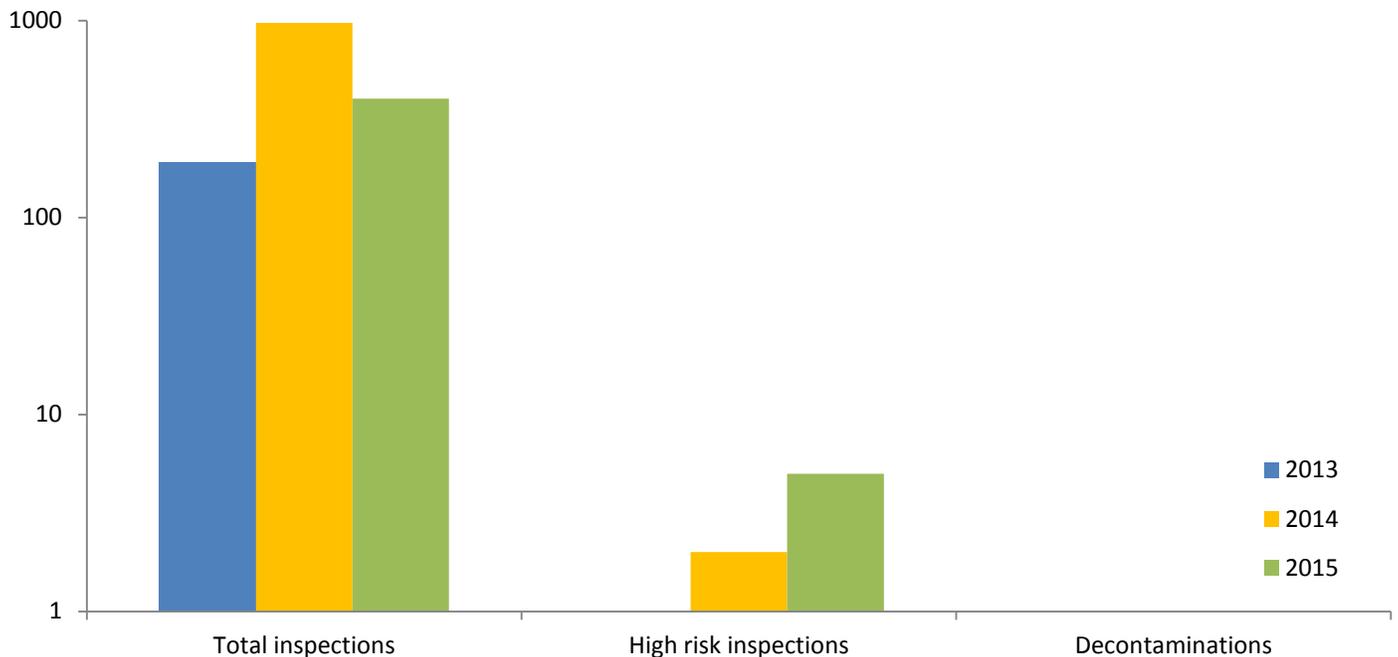


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Boysen Reservoir in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of seven 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 26 watercraft (6.5% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Boysen Reservoir was 242 hours, for an average of 0.6 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 9:00am until 11:00am. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 27th through July 3rd (Figure 2).

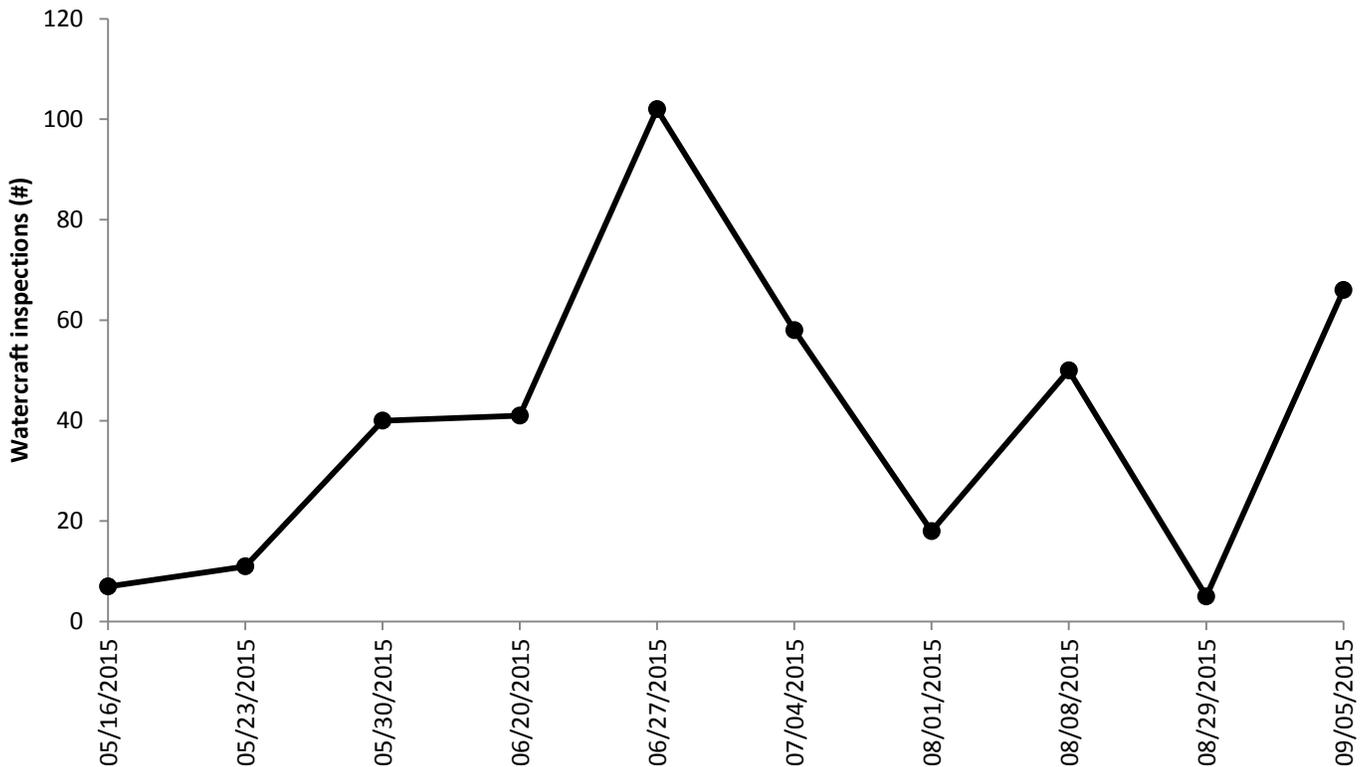


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Boysen Reservoir during 2015.

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 (46.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (26.2%), personal watercraft (15.1%), and inboard (6.5%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was greater (92.8%) than by nonresident boaters (7.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana and Colorado (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 81.9% were inspected one time, while 18.1% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Boysen Reservoir, WY followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY, Buffalo Bill Reservoir, WY, Big Horn Lake, WY, and Ocean Lake, WY. Boaters indicated they had been to 29 different waters in five states and. Of those states, Montana and Colorado received the highest visitation. Overall, 1.6% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

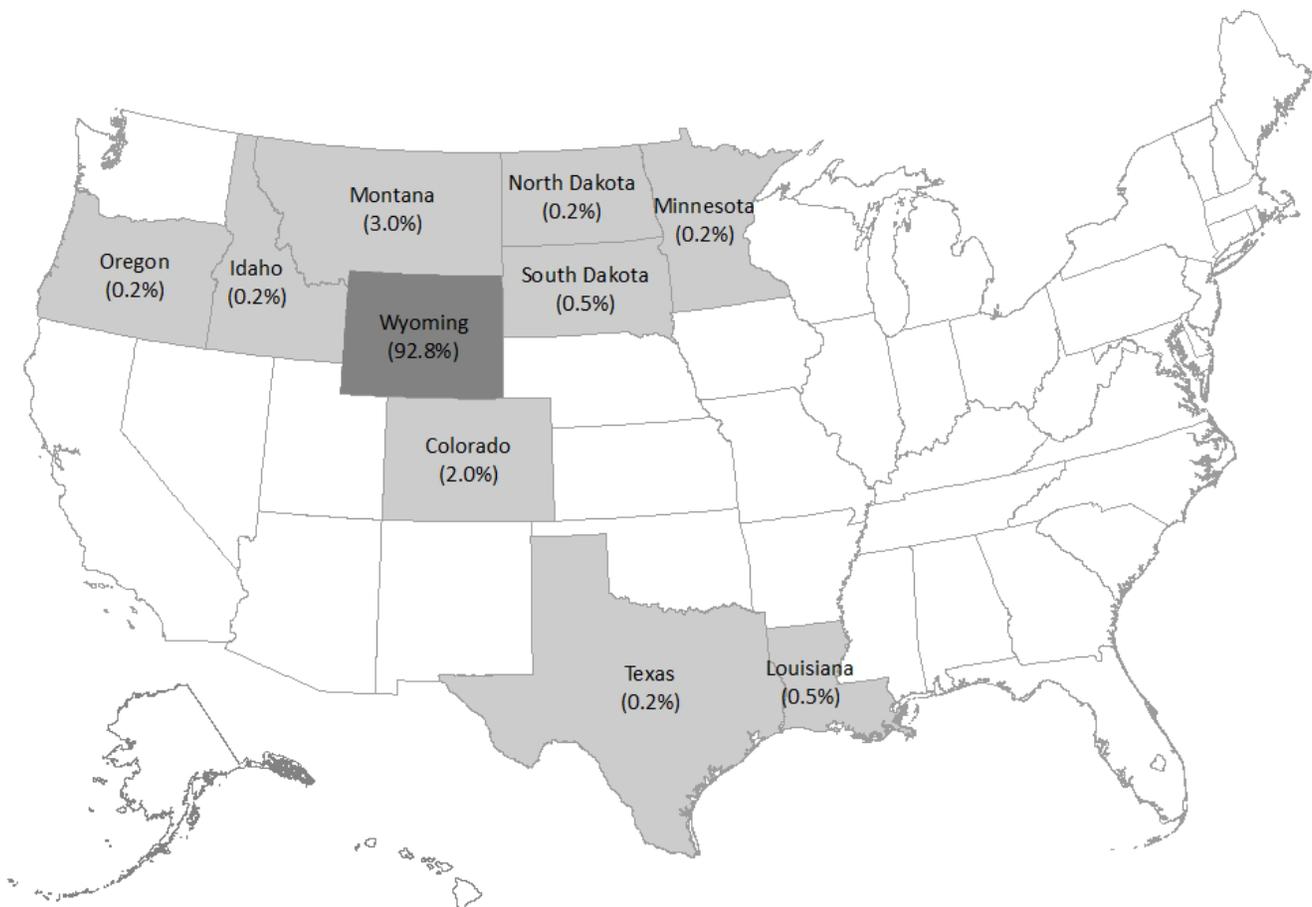


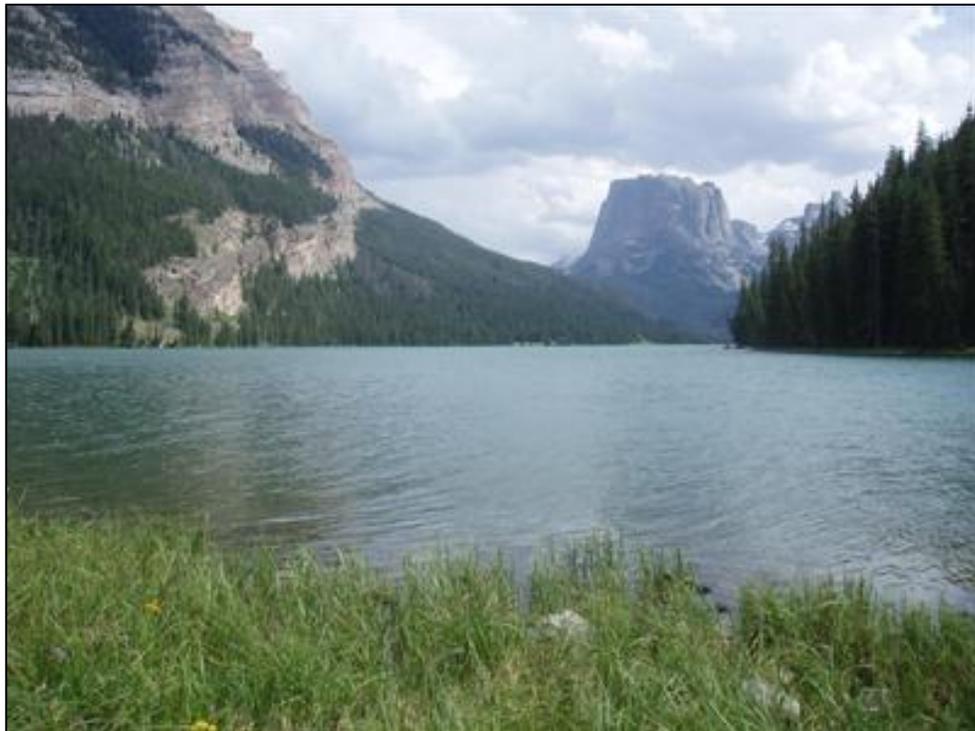
Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Boysen Reservoir during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, one is considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Mohave, AZ. One inspection (0.3% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and was used in the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Boysen Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in June and October of 2015. 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 new invasive species in Boysen Reservoir.

PINEDALE REGION
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND WATER MONITORING
SUMMARY
2015



Fremont Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Fremont Lake from April 25th to September 20th, 2015. During that period, 186 watercraft inspections were conducted over 13 days. This included 183 standard inspections and three exit inspections. A total of 163 individual boaters were contacted at Fremont Lake during 2015.

In 2015, six high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, two inspections resulted in decontamination. Both decontaminations were performed on kayaks that had last been on Lake Powell, UT within two weeks of arriving at Fremont Lake.

One 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 watercraft (11.8% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total time spent conducting watercraft inspections at Fremont Lake was 159 hours, for an average of 1.2 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 13th through June 20th (Figure 1).

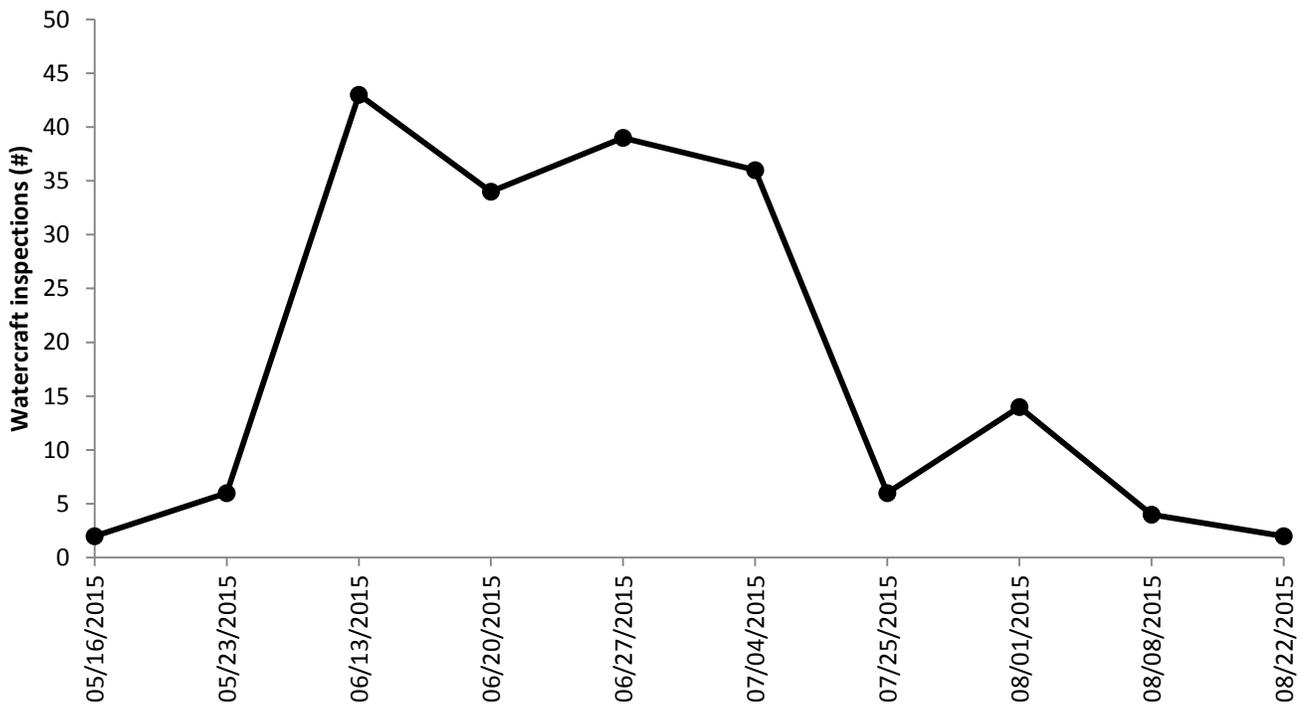


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Fremont Lake during 2015.

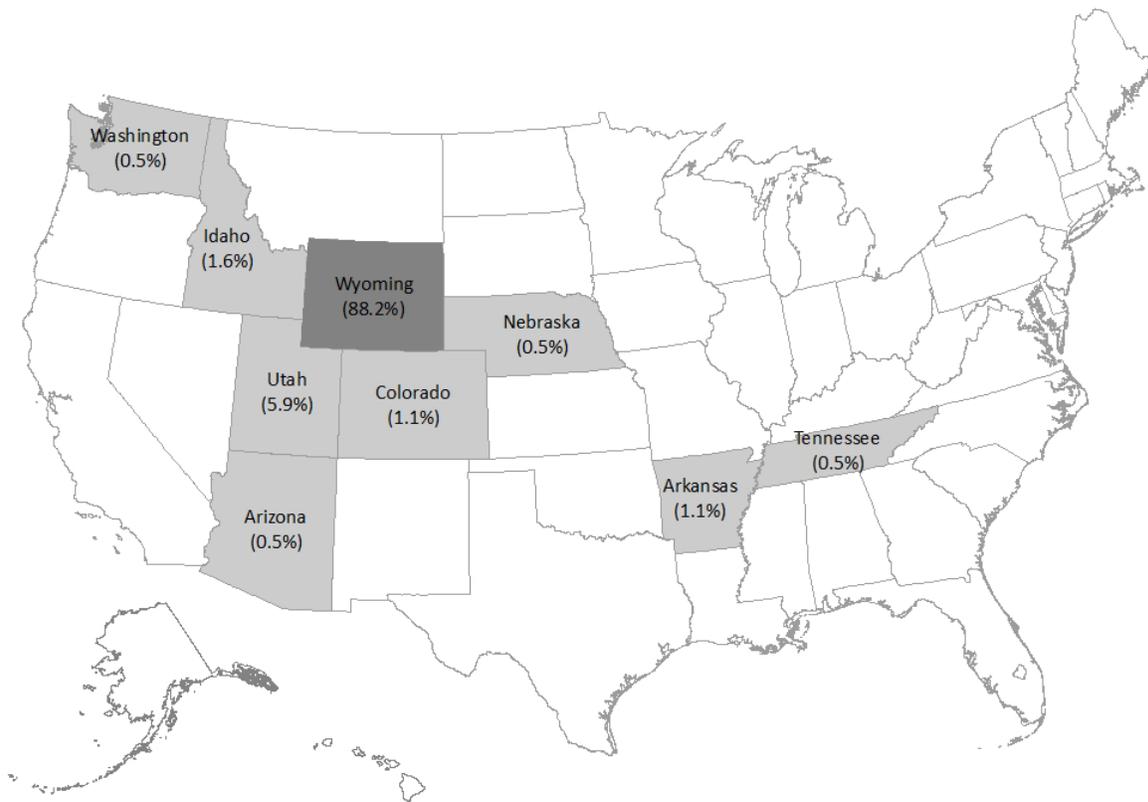


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Fremont Lake during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 93.8% were inspected one time, while 6.2% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Fremont Lake, WY (69.1%) followed by Flaming Gorge Reservoir, WY (6.7%); Halfmoon Lake, WY (5.5%); Boulder Lake, WY (4.2%); Jackson Lake, WY (3.0%); Willow Lake, WY (3.0%) and New Fork Lake (2.4%). Boaters indicated they had been to 16 different waters in six states (Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota and Nevada). Overall, 4.2% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, three are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Powell, UT; Colorado River, NV and an unknown Minnesota water. Four inspections were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels. Half (50.0%) had been at that water within the last month.

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 2015. 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. Water crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*) and chubs were sampled during shoreline surveys.

SHERIDAN REGION
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
WATERCRAFT INSPECTION AND WATER MONITORING
SUMMARY
2015



Beulah Visitor Center Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Beulah Visitor Center from April 26th through September 20th. During that period, 883 watercraft inspections were conducted over 128 days. A total of 736 individual boaters were contacted at the Beulah Visitor Center during 2015.

In 2015, 350 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, 56 inspections resulted in decontamination. The majority of decontaminations (46) were performed on watercraft with standing water in the motor that were last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water. Angostura Reservoir, SD (2.8%) and states where all waters are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels made up the majority of the boats needing decontamination.

Total inspections at the Beulah Visitor Center have decreased over the last three years (Figure 1). Conversely, high risk inspection and decontaminations have increased.

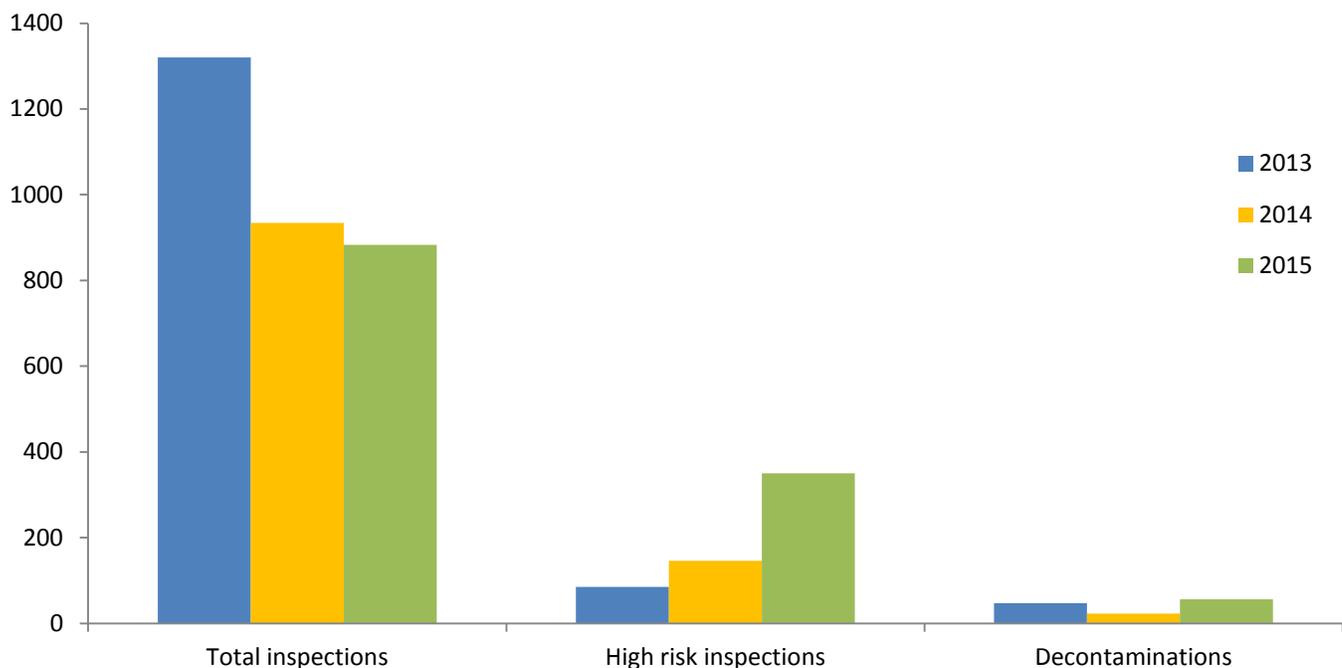


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Beulah Visitor Center and Sundance POE (2013/2014) in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

A total of two 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 565 watercraft (63.9% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Beulah Visitor Center was 2072 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 from July 4th through July 11th (Figure 2).

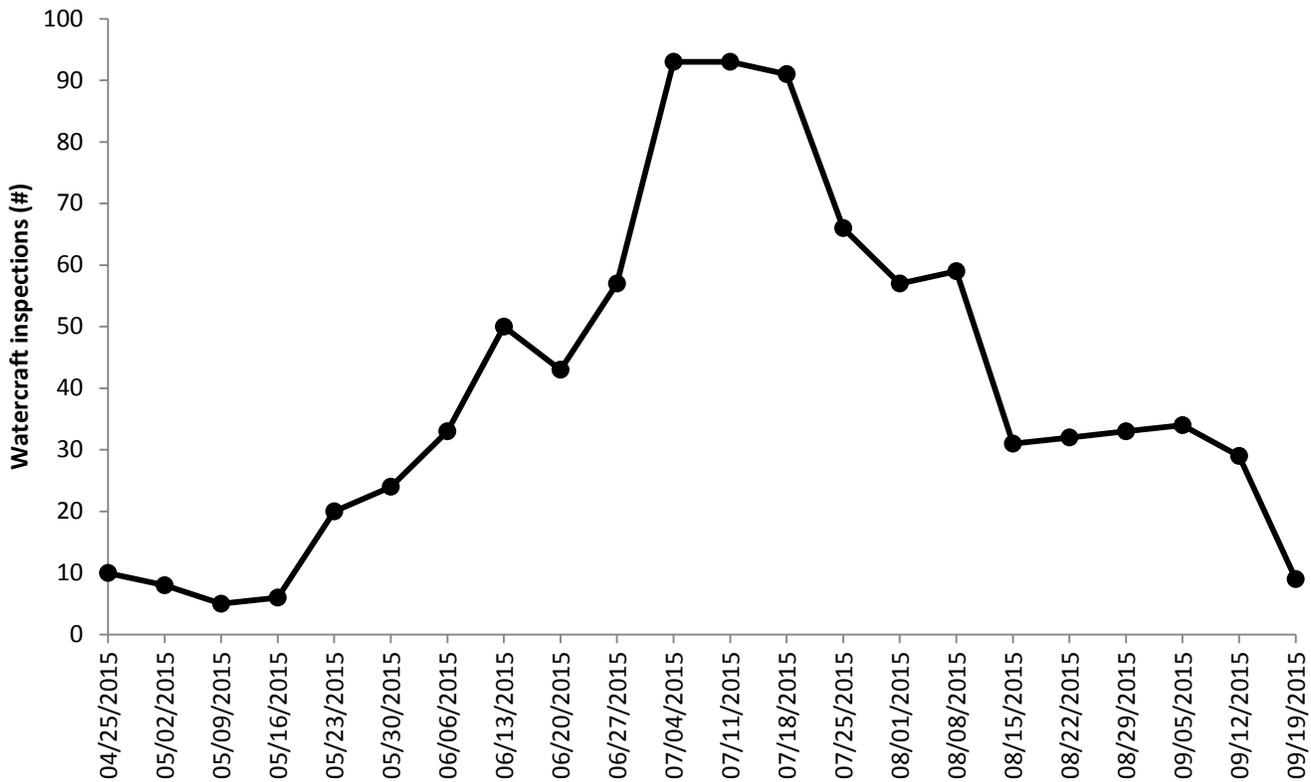


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Beulah Visitor Center during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (71.3%), with lesser non-motorized use (28.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (45.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (13.7%), inboard (7.1%) and personal watercraft (3.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters (33.2%) was less than nonresident boaters (66.8%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in South Dakota (Figure 3).

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 92.9% were inspected one time, while 7.1% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Keyhole Reservoir, WY (12.6%) followed by Belle Fourche Reservoir, SD (11.0%), Lake Oahe, SD (4.4%), Angostura Reservoir, SD (2.8%) and Sheridan Lake, SD (2.7%). Boaters indicated they had been to 285 different waters in 45 states, Canada and Mexico. Of those states, South Dakota, Minnesota Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa received the highest visitation. Overall, 81.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Lake DeSmet Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Lake DeSmet from April 25th through September 9th. During that period, 232 watercraft inspections were conducted over 28 days. This included 207 standard inspections and 25 exit inspections. No high risk inspections or decontaminations were conducted. A total of 215 individual boaters were contacted at Lake DeSmet during 2015.

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 48 watercraft (20.7% 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 128 hours, for an average of 1.8 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 12:00am to 2:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 13th through June 20th (Figure 1).

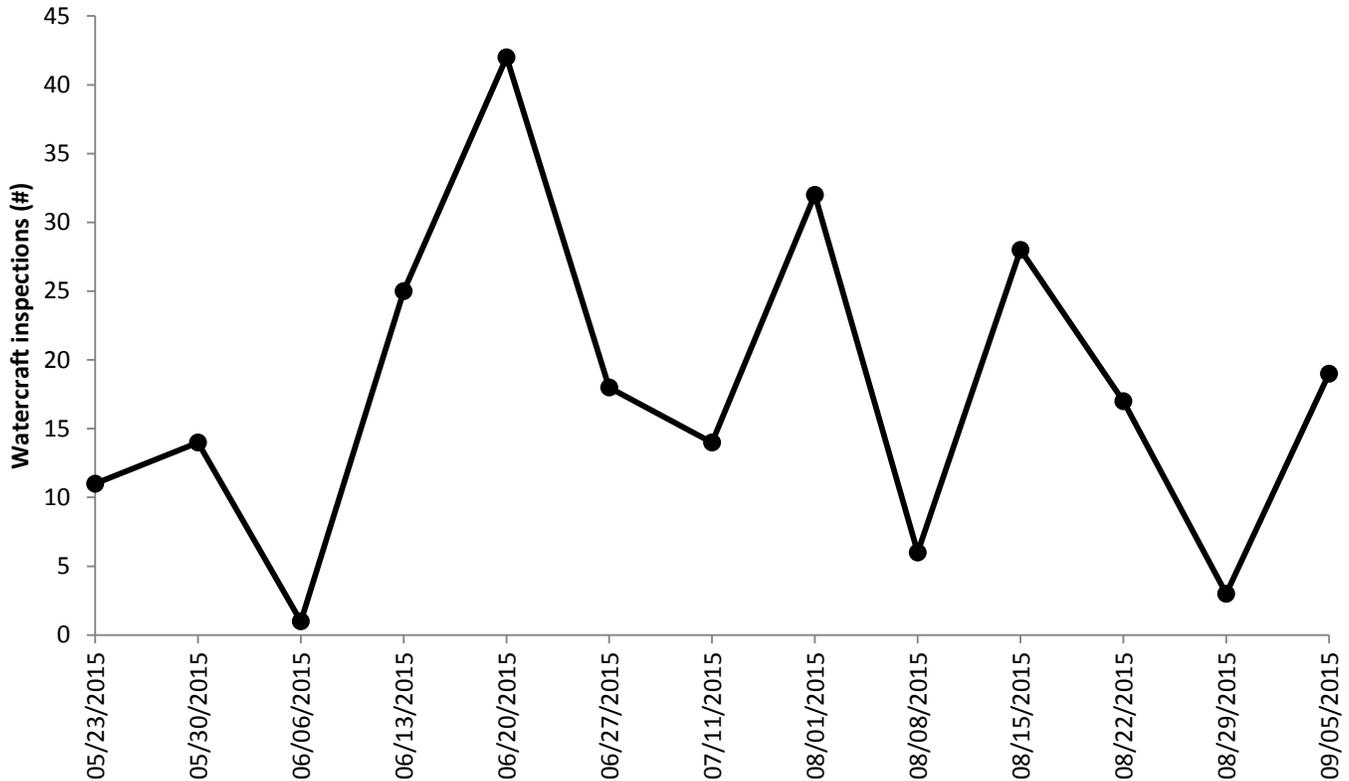


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Lake DeSmet during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (92.7%), with lesser non-motorized use (7.3%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (80.2%), followed by personal watercraft (5.6%), inboard (4.7%), and inboard/outboard (2.2%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was significantly greater (89.9%) than by nonresident boaters (10.1%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana (Figure 2).

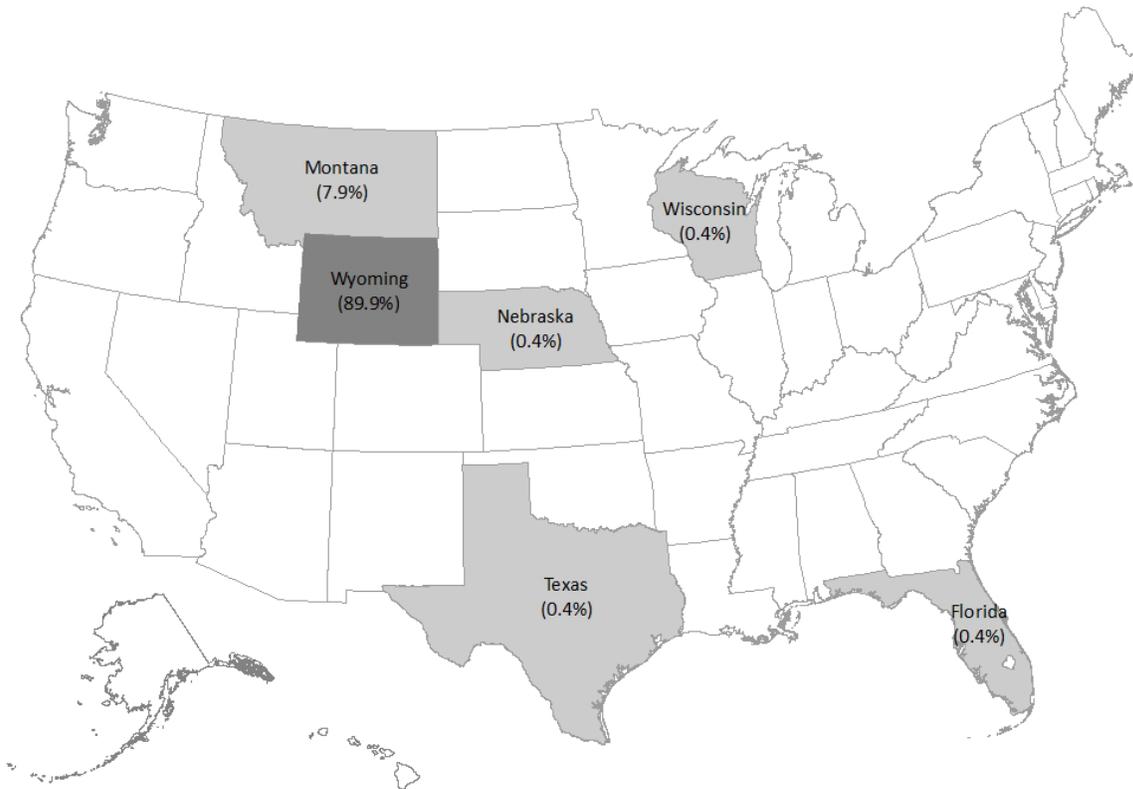


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Lake DeSmet during 2015.

Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 95.5% were inspected one time, while 4.5% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

The top four waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Lake Desmet, WY (89.6%) followed by Tongue River Reservoir, MT (4.5%), Boysen Reservoir, WY (1.0%), and Keyhole Reservoir, WY (1.0%). Boaters indicated they had been to ten different waters in two states (Wyoming and Montana). Overall, 5.9% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state. No boaters indicated boating last on a water considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Lake DeSmet was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in August and October of 2015. 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 present of curly pondweed in Lake DeSmet.

Keyhole Reservoir Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Keyhole Reservoir from April 25th to September 20th, 2015. During that period, 2,658 watercraft inspections were conducted over 121 days. This included 2,648 standard inspections and ten exit inspections. A total of 1,352 individual boaters were contacted at Keyhole Reservoir during 2015. In 2015, 74 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, two inspections resulted in decontamination. One on a boat from Angostura Reservoir, SD with fish scales in the bait well and one on a boat with standing water in the motor that had just come from Sheridan Lake, SD.

A total of five 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 106 watercraft (4.0% 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 1,571 hours, for an average of 1.7 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 12:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred the week leading up to the 4th of July holiday weekend (Figure 1).

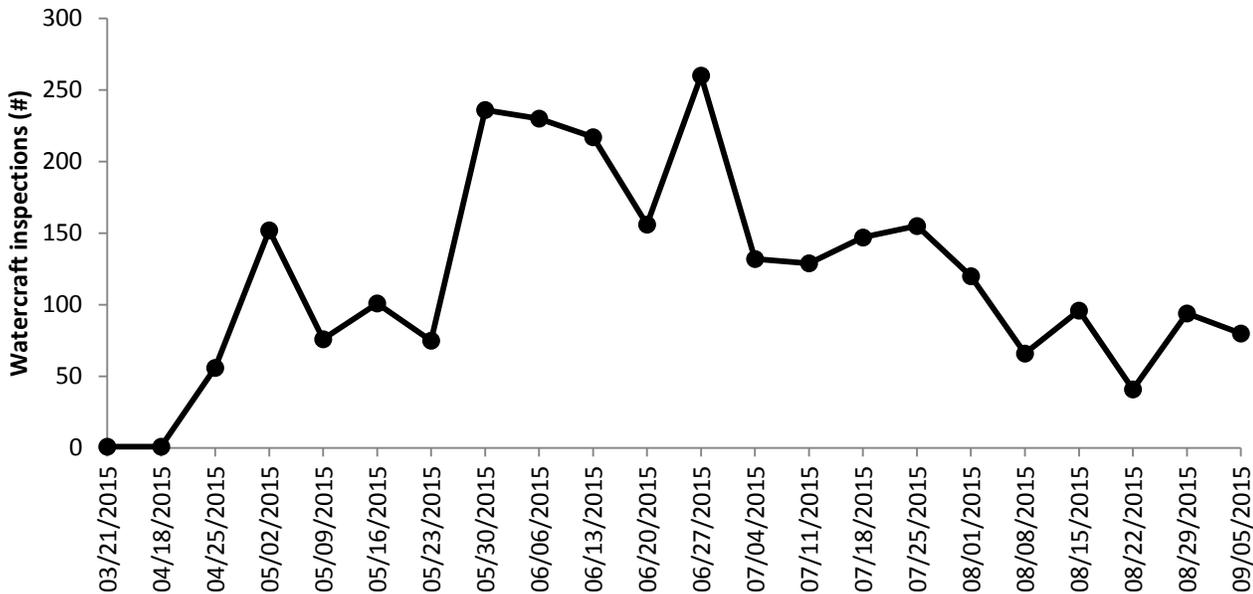


Figure 1. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Keyhole Reservoir during 2015.

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 (59.3%), followed by inboard/outboard (23.9%), personal watercraft (5.3%), inboard (4.8%) and jet (2.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft

or trailer, use by resident boaters was much greater (92.3%) than by nonresident boaters (7.7%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado and North Dakota (Figure 2). Of all registered watercraft through the inspection station, 61.2% were inspected one time, while 38.8% were repeat boaters who had been through the inspection station more than one time during the season.

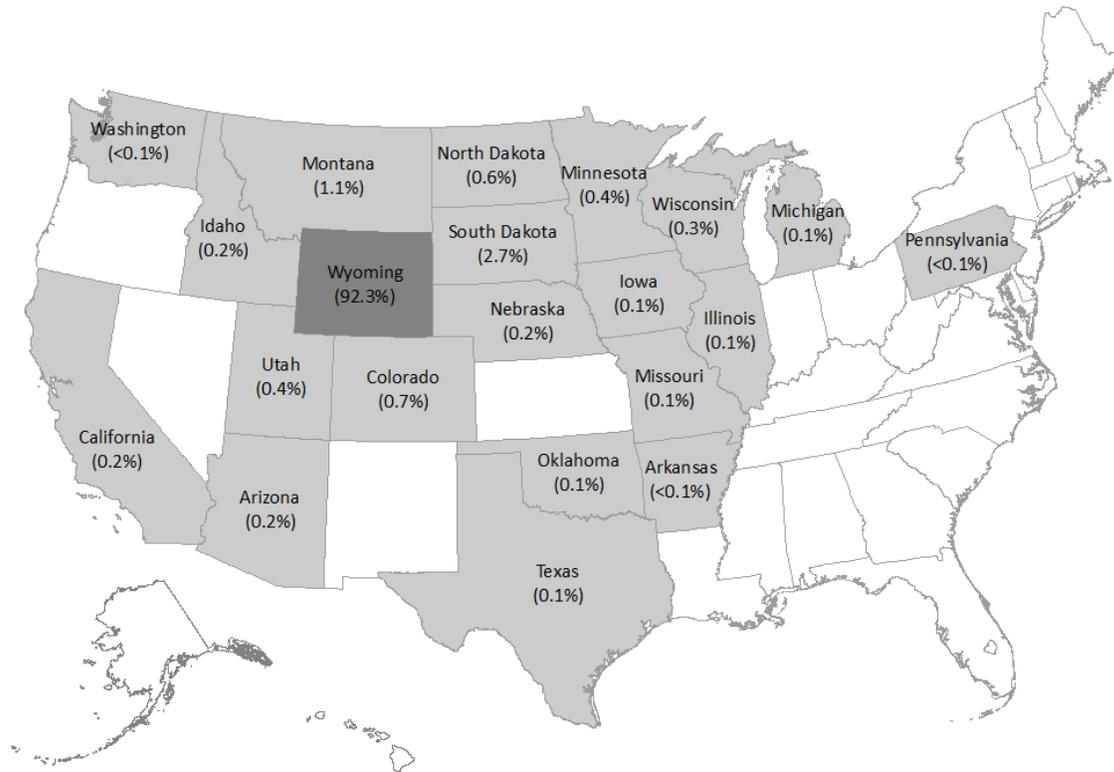


Figure 2. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Keyhole Reservoir during 2015.

The top waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Keyhole Reservoir, WY (91.7%) followed by Glendo Reservoir, WY (2.0%); Lake DeSmet, WY (1.8%); Belle Fourche Reservoir, SD (0.5%); Alcova Reservoir, WY (0.4%); Pathfinder Reservoir, WY (0.4%); Tongue River Reservoir, MT (0.4%) and Boysen Reservoir, WY (0.4%). Boaters indicated they had been to 55 different waters in 11 states. Of those states, South Dakota, Montana and Colorado received the highest visitation. Overall, 2.4% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

Of the last waters visited, nine are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Angostura Reservoir, SD; Okoboji Lake, IA; Rathbun Lake, IA; Missouri River, MN; Mississippi River, MI/WI; Grand Lake o’ the Cherokees, OK; Lake Michigan, WI and Lake Wisconsin, WI. Over 24 inspections (0.5% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and of those (45.8%) had been at that water within the last month.

Monitoring

Plankton tow sampling for larval mussels (veligers) at Keyhole Reservoir was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in September and October of 2015. All samples from this water are negative indicating no presence of mussels was found during microscopy examination of plankton samples. Plant and shoreline surveys did not detect any other invasive species in Keyhole Reservoir.

Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry Aquatic Invasive Species Summary 2015



Watercraft Inspections

Watercraft inspections were conducted at Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry from April 26th through September 20th. During that period, 631 watercraft inspections were conducted over 86 days. A total of 544 individual boaters were contacted at Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry during 2015.

In 2015, 29 high risk inspections were conducted. Of those, one inspection resulted in decontamination for standing water in the motor or other compartment, that was last used in a state with waters suspect or positive for invasive mussels or in an infested water

Total inspections at Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry have decreased over the last three years (Figure 1). Conversely, high risk inspection and decontaminations have increased.

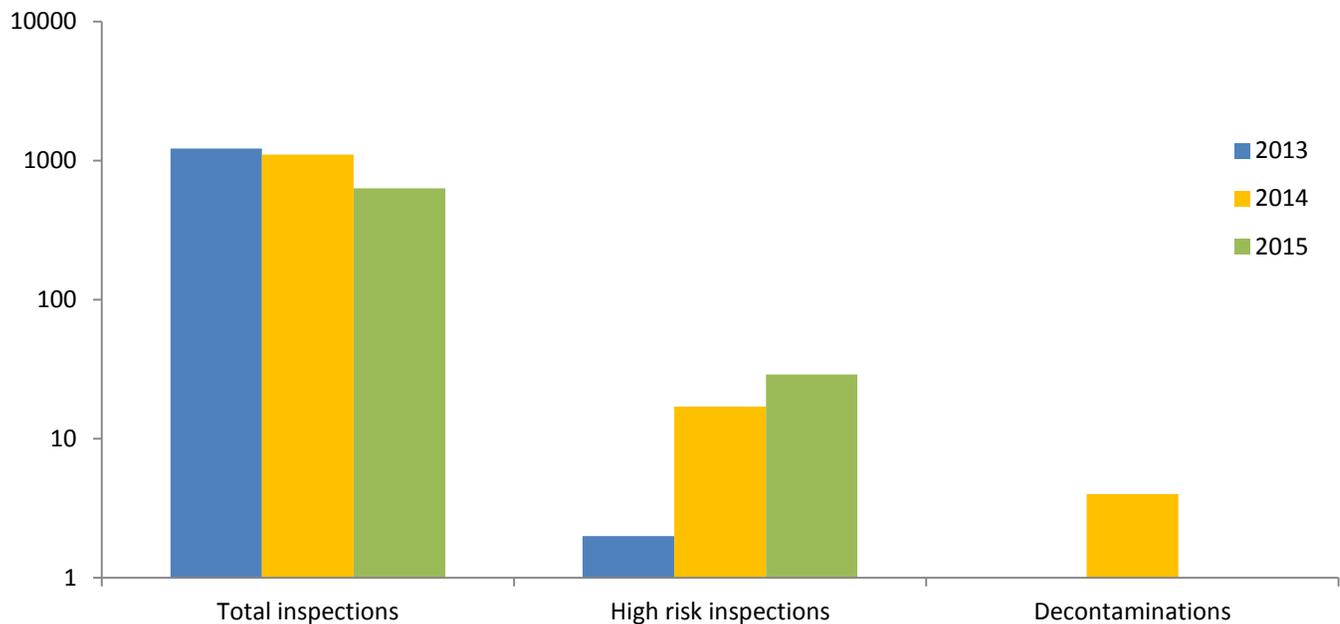


Figure 1. Total inspections, high risk inspections, and decontaminations conducted at Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry in 2013 (blue), 2014 (yellow), and 2015 (green).

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 383 watercraft (60.7% of the total) did not have a valid AIS decal at the time of inspection.

Total hours spent conducting watercraft inspections at Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry was 1610 hours, for an average of 0.4 inspections per hour. The highest inspection activity per hour occurred from 11:00am to 3:00pm. The highest inspection activity occurred from June 6th through June 13th (Figure 2).

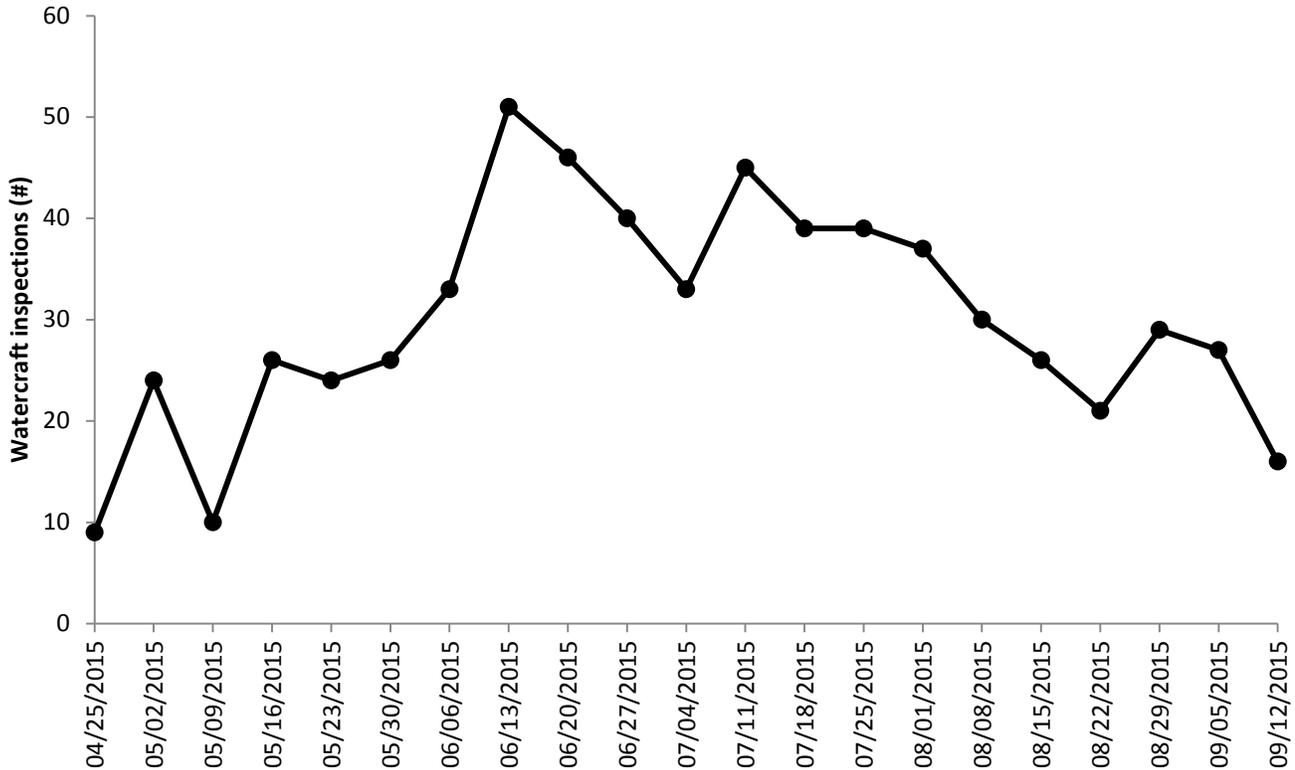


Figure 2. Weekly watercraft inspection totals at Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry during 2015.

The majority of watercraft at the inspection station were motorized (74.3%), with lesser non-motorized use (25.7%). The majority of motorized watercraft were outboard (49.1%), followed by inboard/outboard (14.7%), personal watercraft (6.8%), and inboard (3.3%). Based on registration state of inspected watercraft or trailer, use by resident boaters was slightly less (41.8%) than by nonresident boaters (58.2%). The majority of nonresident use came from watercraft registered in Montana, Colorado, and Washington (Figure 3).

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

The top five waters boaters had last been at prior to inspection include Tounge River Reservoir, MT (49.2%) followed by Big Horn Lake, WY (9.6%), Lake DeSmet, WY (5.8%), Fort Peck Reservoir, MT (5.2%), and Yellowstone River, MT (4.2%). Boaters indicated they had been to 59 different waters in 11 states and Canada. Of those states, Montana and Wyoming received the highest visitation. Overall, 80.0% of watercraft inspected were last used out of state.

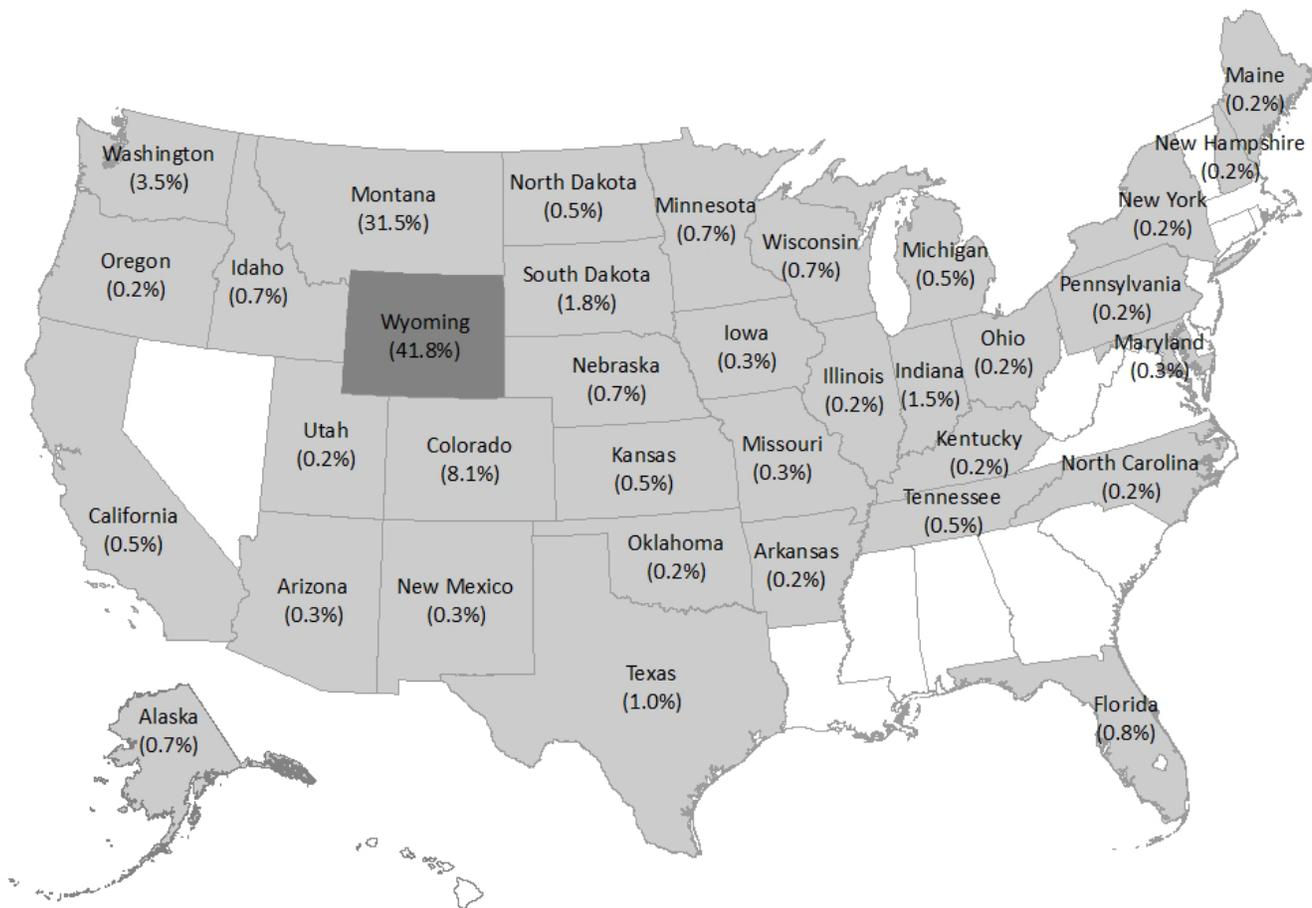


Figure 3. Map indicating registration of watercraft or trailer (state and percent of total) inspected at Sheridan I-90 Port of Entry during 2015.

Of the last waters visited, three are considered suspect or confirmed positive for invasive mussels, including Lake Fort Wayne, IN, and unspecified waters in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Over 14 inspections (2.2% of total) were conducted on watercraft that were last used on a suspect or positive water for mussels and the majority of those (64.3%) had been at that water within the last month.

When boaters were asked where their destination (next water) was going to be the majority (11.3%) indicated they were planning to boat next at Lake DeSmet, WY. There was a larger percentage (72.5%) that were planning to launch next out of state. A percentage of boaters (15.2%) indicated they would be visiting a suspect or confirmed mussel water next, including Lake Powell, UT; and unspecified waters in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.