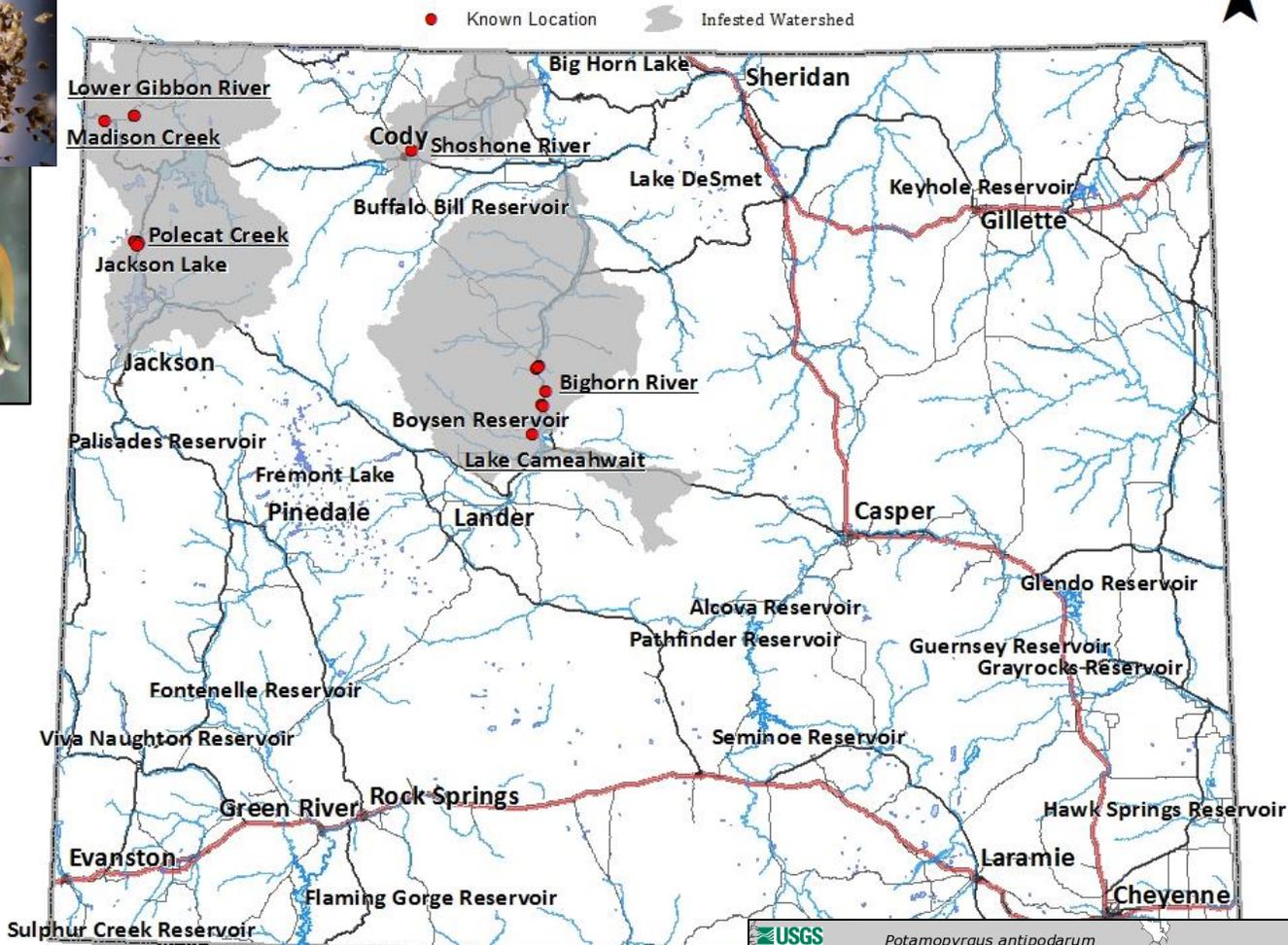
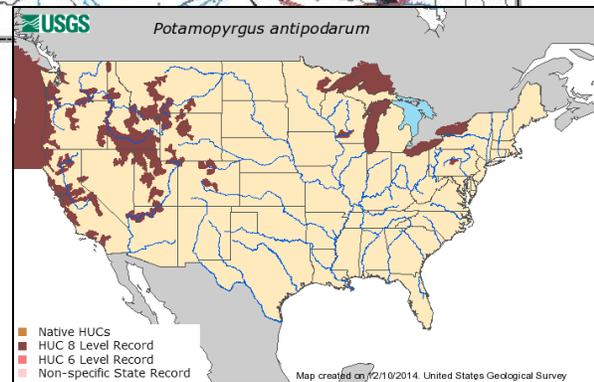


## New Zealand Mudsail Wyoming Distribution



The New Zealand mudsnail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*) is native to mainland New Zealand and adjacent small islands. It was probably introduced into the United States through transoceanic ships or transported with live game fish. The species was first discovered in the Snake River, Idaho in 1987 and has since spread to Oregon, Montana, California, Arizona, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, and Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Superior. The mudsnail is parthenogenic (female clones) and densities have been recorded over 300,000 per square meter. Impacts of introduction include outcompeting native species and altering water chemistry. Currently, populations in Wyoming occur in Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park and in the Bighorn, Shoshone, and Snake rivers. In 2014, a new population was discovered in Lake Cameahwait (Bass Lake).



New Zealand mudsnails are spread by fish and birds, natural downstream dispersal, upstream through rheotactic behavior, and by humans on fishing gear.

If you are using New Zealand mudsnail infested waters please remember to:

- ✓ **DRAIN** all water from your gear and equipment. This includes all types of watercraft, waders, boots, clothing, buckets – anything that comes into contact with the water.
- ✓ **CLEAN** all equipment and gear of plants, mud and debris. *Never move a plant or animal from one location to another.*
- ✓ **DRY** everything thoroughly. In Wyoming we recommend drying for 5 days in the summer, 18 days in the spring or fall, or 3 days at freezing temperatures.