



Wyoming Game and Fish Department



Green River Region

Angler Newsletter

2017 Volume 12

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Fish Management in the Green River Region

Welcome to the twelfth issue of the Green River Region Angler Newsletter. This years edition features news regarding new fishing regulations, update on the 2017 AIS program, Flaming Gorge Reservoir lake trout data and shore fishing tips, updates on Viva Naughton Reservoir and the Green River, habitat projects, and some tips for Kokanee fishing on Fontenelle Reservoir.

The Green River Fisheries Region spans from Fontenelle Reservoir in the north to Flaming Gorge in the south, from the Bear River in the west to the Little Snake in the east, and includes all the lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and streams in between. Ours is the largest fisheries region in the state, and one of the most diverse! From trophy Lake Trout to native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout, Smallmouth Bass, Kokanee salmon, Tiger Trout and more, Green River has a little something for everyone.

We manage aquatic resources for *you*, the people of Wyoming, so your input is very important and we appreciate your comments. Please feel free to contact us at 307-875-3223, or using the information provided on the last page of the newsletter. Happy fishing!

Regulation Reminder

As you begin making plans to fish your favorite water, we remind anglers to review the current 2017 Wyoming Fishing Regulations. The following are a few regulations of local interest that went into effect January 1, 2017.

- Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Sweetwater County– All Smallmouth Bass shall be returned to the water immediately
- Soda Lake in Sublette County– Closed to fishing from November 15 through April 30
- Soda Lake in Sublette County– Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited from May 1 through May 31
- Statewide– A trout bead fixed on a line or leader two (2) inches or less from the eye of a bare hook is considered an artificial lure. Fishing with a trout bead more than two (2) inches from the eye of a bare hook or artificial fly is considered snagging and is prohibited. To view the definition of a trout bead, please refer to page 7 in the 2017 Wyoming Fishing Regulations booklet.



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Don't move a mussel – the fight against an invasion

Zebra and Quagga mussels are an aquatic invasive species (AIS) of concern in Wyoming. Detection of invasive mussels in Wyoming lakes and reservoirs could result in temporary closures of waters like Flaming Gorge Reservoir, until containment infrastructure is in place. It is important for boaters to stay vigilant and to insure your watercraft and equipment is clean, drained, and dry before enjoying any Wyoming waters.

With the 2017 boating season currently underway here in the Green River Region, it is important for boaters to be aware of the economical, ecological, and recreation impacts of AIS.

Wyoming law requires any conveyance entering the state by land between March 1st and November 30th to undergo a mandatory inspection before launching on Wyoming waterways, year round if the conveyance was last used on a known infested water within 30 days. Resident boaters, who have not left the state, are not required to have their boats inspected unless they encounter an open check station in route to their destination. In 2016, veligers (larval mussels) were detected in Tiber Reservoir, Canyon Ferry Reservoir, and the Missouri River upstream of Canyon Ferry in Montana. New waters were also detected in California and Texas. If you boat on any of these waters, or any other known infested water, you must have your boat inspected before launching in Wyoming regardless of the time of year. A list of known infested waters

can be found on the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) website.

During the 2016 boating season, AIS technicians in the Green River Region performed over 12,600 watercraft inspections. Of those, 1,130 were considered high risk and 380 required decontamination. The majority of decontaminations

were performed on boats with standing water in the motor.

Wyoming watercraft check stations will continue to operate at port of entries and on a rotating basis at major waters during the peak boating season from April 29th through mid-September in 2017. A list of inspection locations can be found on the WGFD website.



Sampling and monitoring for Zebra and Quagga mussels and other AIS of concern is a major component of the Wyoming AIS Program. Plankton tow nets were used to sample for veligers at Big Sandy, Flaming Gorge, Fontenelle, High Savery, Meeks Cabin, Sulphur Creek, Viva Naughton, and Woodruff Narrows reservoirs in July and October of 2016. All collected samples were sent to laboratories for analysis and results for all came back negative, indicating no presence of mussels.

Additionally, zebra and quagga mussels are not the only AIS of concern in the state; new populations of Curly pondweed (Shoshone River) and New Zealand Mudsnails (Lake Cameahwait) were detected in

Wyoming in 2014. Remember, you, the watercraft users, are the first line of defense against an invasion. Even if we had every Game and Fish employee out inspecting boats every day, we cannot inspect them all. Simply clean, drain, and dry your watercraft and equipment after every use and have your boat inspected when required to do so. We really do appreciate your time and vigilance. If you see any suspicious plants or animals on your equipment, or while you are out enjoying Wyoming waters, please let us know!

How to report AIS
Phone: 1-877-WGFD AIS
Email: ReportAIS@wyo.gov



Zebra mussel



Quagga mussel

List of known suspect or positive waters available at:

https://wgfd.wyo.gov/WGFD/media/content/PDF/Fishing/AIS_INFESTED_WATER.pdf

List of inspection locations available at:

<https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Fishing-and-Boating/Aquatic-Invasive-Species-Prevention/AIS-Inspection-Locations>

Big Fish, Small Fish, Four Fish, Eight Fish

Numerous species of trout have called Flaming Gorge Reservoir home since it was filled in 1962: Rainbow Trout, Brown Trout, Colorado River Cutthroat Trout, Bear River Cutthroat Trout, Kokanee, and Lake Trout. While not all of these species occur in high densities today, Lake Trout do.

Since 1983, standard netting has occurred on Flaming Gorge Reservoir to assess the abundance and condition of fish populations. Annual netting operations between the mid 1980's and 2000's typically caught less than 60 Lake Trout a year (Figure 1). During the last 12 years, the same annual netting operations caught more than 60 Lake Trout per year; in some cases many more. Since the mid 2000's the Lake Trout population has increased and in 2016, over 100 Lake Trout were caught during sampling.

An increase in any fish population's density can lead to a reduction in growth. In 2016, otoliths (small ear bones in the head of fish) were collected from 125 Lake Trout from Flaming Gorge Reservoir to gain insight on their growth. The otoliths were aged using a technique similar to that of ageing trees; by counting rings.

The current growth of Lake Trout is

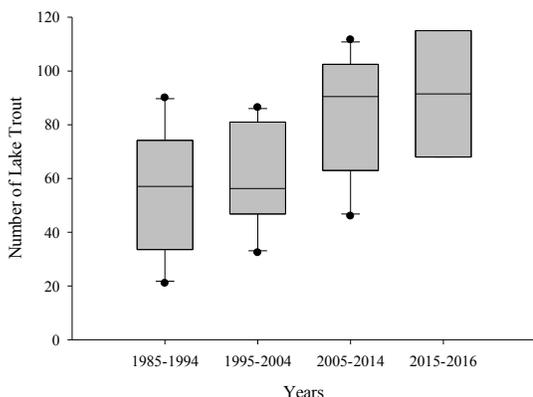


Figure 1. Lake Trout sampled from experimental netting in Flaming Gorge Reservoir 1985-2016.

slower than it was two and half decades ago (Figure 2). A Lake Trout that was 18 inches in 1992 was four years old, but the data suggests that a Lake



Photo 1: Limit of small Lake Trout ice fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir 2017.

Trout of the same size now is six years old. Overall, the data suggests Lake Trout are growing at a slower rate. If Lake Trout numbers build too high, it will not only negatively impact their population, but also the trout and Kokanee fishery in the reservoir. Previous research has shown that trout and Kokanee are major food sources for Lake Trout; especially trophy sized Lake Trout. A reduction in the number of small Lake Trout (<28 inches), locally known as "pups", would directly benefit the trout and Kokanee populations. A reduction in numbers of small

Lake Trout will also benefit the Lake Trout population. The remaining fish would have more food with which to achieve faster growth and better condition.

In 2006, the WGFD made two changes to the Flaming Gorge Reservoir Lake Trout regulations. First, Lake Trout were pulled out of the aggregate with other

trout. This meant harvesting a Lake Trout would not impact an angler's opportunity to harvest a limit of other trout and Kokanee. Second, the limit on Lake Trout was increased to eight fish per day and in possession. The liberalized Lake Trout regulations are an effort to encourage anglers to harvest more small Lake Trout. Angler harvest of small Lake Trout will help improve trout and Kokanee fishing in the short term and will help sustain the trophy Lake Trout population in the long term.

Trophy Lake Trout are an important fishery in the reservoir, but if small Lake Trout densities don't begin to decline, the increased competition for food resources will result in fewer Lake Trout being able to reach trophy size. Lake Trout are an extremely long lived fish. The current trophy Lake Trout population anglers often seek are individuals from a time when there were fewer mouths, 1980s-1990s. Anglers can help reduce the number of mouths as small Lake Trout are very tasty in the winter months through June. Around July, individuals caught further north can start to taste a bit 'musty' until ice comes on. Ultimately, a reduction in small Lake Trout will ensure healthy populations of trout, Kokanee, and trophy Lake Trout in the future.

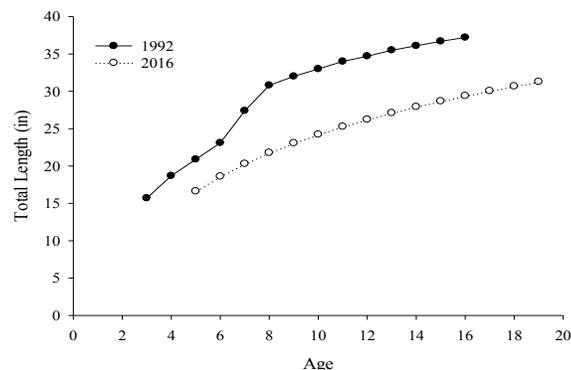


Figure 2. Mean length-at-age for Lake Trout collected in Flaming Gorge Reservoir 2016 and from Yule 1992.

Tight Lines from Shore

Following a long cold winter and productive ice fishing season, winter has retreated and the ice has melted from Flaming Gorge Reservoir. That means it's time to grab a fishing rod and head out for a great day of shore fishing. Fish are typically aggressive as soon as the ice comes off and continue to be aggressive well into spring. Fish also move to shallower water after ice out; which makes them more susceptible to shore angling.

This year Flaming Gorge anglers are reporting good action from shore. Shore fishing should continue to be excellent through the middle and possibly the end of June. Shore anglers typically catch Rainbow Trout and Bear River

Cutthroat Trout, but they can also have success for Kokanee Salmon and Lake Trout. Most of the lowland snow has melted and the water has runoff the land and into the reservoir. Runoff brings with it a surge of nutrients into the bays, which boosts productivity and attracts fish.

Most fishing techniques are successful from shore this time of year. No matter if you like to dunk a worm, chuck a lure or cast a fly you are likely to have a great day and catch fish. Bait presented on the bottom or under a bobber should work just fine. As will casting any of a variety of lures, perhaps the most common is a casting spoon. Vary your retrieve – try

slow and fast, also try steady and erratic, until you find what entices the fish to hit. There is plenty of shoreline to head out and fish from, so there's no need to crowd your fellow angler.

Catching multiple species of fish in one outing can also make following regulations more challenging. Anglers need to read up on the current regulations before heading out to fish. A recent change that went into effect January 1, 2017 is that Smallmouth Bass shall be released to the

water immediately. Anglers are still allowed to keep four trout; with no more than three to be Kokanee Salmon and Lake Trout have their own regulation in which anglers can harvest eight with one greater than 28 inches in length. Don't be shy about harvesting small Lake Trout (< 28 inches) as they are plentiful. You will be doing the fishery a favor and they taste great this time of year.

Anglers can acquire a copy of the 2017 Wyoming Fishing Regulations at any Game and Fish regional office, most license selling vendors, or at our website: wgfd.wyo.gov.



Photo 1: Successful angler proudly holds up his morning catch from the bank of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.



Photo 2: Angler enjoying a day of fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Viva Naughton Reservoir Update

Viva Naughton Reservoir, north of Kemmerer, is monitored on a biennial basis to assess the trout fishery and evaluate the stocking program. Gill nets were set in early June of 2016 and results suggest the fishery is doing very well. Catch rates of Rainbow Trout in gill nets (Photo 1) were the highest that have ever been recorded; nets averaged 1.4 Rainbow Trout per hour compared to 0.6 in 2014. Lengths of Rainbow Trout ranged from 9.6-22.9 inches with an average weight of 1.3 pounds. The majority of Rainbow Trout exhibited above average body condition and anglers can expect to catch numerous healthy fish in 2017.

The future also looks bright for another game species in Viva Naughton. The fish assemblage in the reservoir is dominated by Utah Chub, a non-game species that has proliferated due to the absence of a predator. To put in into perspective, catch rates in sink-



Photo 1. Floating gill net set in Viva Naughton Reservoir June 2016.



Photo 2. Image of large numbers of Utah Chub sampled in gill nets from Viva Naughton Reservoir June 2016. Photo by Lucy Wold.

ing gill nets were 16.3 Utah Chub per hour (Photo 2)! In response to this overabundant population of Utah Chub and to add diversity to the fishery, Tiger Trout have been stocked in relatively low numbers annually since 2014.

A sterile hybrid of Brown Trout and Brook Trout, Tiger Trout grow rapidly and are aggressive predators. They are commonly used to manage populations of undesirable fish species due to their high degree of piscivory (fish consumption) and the ability to regulate their numbers. Although few Tiger Trout were sampled in 2016, those that did exhibited good growth since initial stocking and were in good body condition. Anglers should have a good opportunity to catch a large Tiger Trout in the near future as they attain lengths that allow them to consume a seemingly endless supply of Utah Chub.

Maintenance of Instream Habitat Structures Improves Fishing Opportunities on the lower Big Sandy River

WGFD Aquatic Habitat, Habitat and Access, and USFW Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge (SNWR) collaborated during 2015 to maintain 19 in-stream rock sill structures located on state lands along the lower Big Sandy River near Farson. This group worked together again during 2016 to perform maintenance for an additional 18 in-stream rock sill structures located further down the Big Sandy River on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) lands. The original purpose of each structure was to enhance river aquatic and riparian habitats, and thereby improve the fisheries potential. These sills needed maintenance for them to function properly, remain hydrologically sound, and continue to provide habitat. Additional angular rock was added and used to reconfigure each structure to encourage sediment transport, maintain trench pools, provide interstitial niches between rocks, and scour clean gravel substrates to improve fish habitat (Figure 1). Over the years, these 37 structures have provided habitat to support a recreational sport fishing opportunity for the public in nearly 10 miles of stream that virtually did not exist prior to the structures. The sills have also encouraged the river channel to narrow, deepen, and stabilize through each stream reach they were installed, and have improved riparian vegetation species composition and vigor. Rock materials do-

noted by BOR from existing stockpiles near the location and leftover rock from the previous year were used to complete the structure improvements. The Habitat and Access

crew hauled and sized the rock materials, and Seedskadee NWR provided the heavy equipment and operators to complete maintenance improvements.



Figure 1. Before and after improvements to sill #11 on the lower Big Sandy River.

Improving Spadefoot Monitoring in Wyoming

By Zack Lange and Wendy Estes-Zumpf, WGFD Herpetologists

The plains, basins, and sand dunes of Wyoming are home to two species of spadefoot toads: the Great Basin Spadefoot (*Spea intermontana*) and the Plains Spadefoot (*S. bombifrons*). For most of the year, these unique toads reside underground, where they can retain body moisture and avoid harsh weather conditions (i.e., excessive cold and excessive heat). Spadefoots only come to the surface to breed and forage on nights when conditions are optimal. Spadefoots typically breed in ephemeral wetlands that result from heavy rains or flooding. Male spadefoots emerge from underground and arrive at wetlands first. If there is sufficient water at wetlands, the males will produce a loud call, similar to a person snoring, to lure in females to the breeding site.

Although the unique life history of spadefoots makes them particularly well-suited to Wyoming's arid environment, it also makes them difficult to detect and study. In 2015, WGFD began a study to better understand what environmental conditions trigger spadefoots to emerge and breed. Herpetologists set out automated recording systems (frog-loggers) and weather stations at five known spadefoot breeding sites across Wyoming in April of 2015 and 2016 (Figure 1). Frog-loggers allow researchers to detect and record calling amphibians without a person having to be present. We examined weather and spadefoot call data from each of the 5 stations to identify patterns in spadefoot calling activity.

Spadefoots emerged and began calling at breeding sites from early April through mid-May in both 2015 and 2016. Interestingly, the spadefoot monitoring station in the Killpecker sand dunes was the highest elevation monitoring site but the first site to have toads emerge and start calling each year. We did not find strong evidence that spadefoots emerge following heavy rainfall in the spring. Although emergence followed significant rain events at some sites, the pattern was not consistent across all sites. After emergence, however, spadefoots tended to call more on warm nights rather than cool nights. Peak calling across all monitoring sites occurred from May through mid-June in 2015 and 2016.

Results of this study will help herpetologists plan when to conduct spadefoot surveys by maximizing chances of detecting spadefoots at a breeding site on any given night. Although our five sites were spread across Wyoming, spadefoots consistently emerged in early spring (April to mid-May) and regularly called on warm nights until mid-June. Thus, the optimal time to survey for calling spadefoots in an average year is on warm nights in May and early June. WGFD herpetologists are already using this information to organize spadefoot surveys in order to map the distribution of spadefoot species across Wyoming.

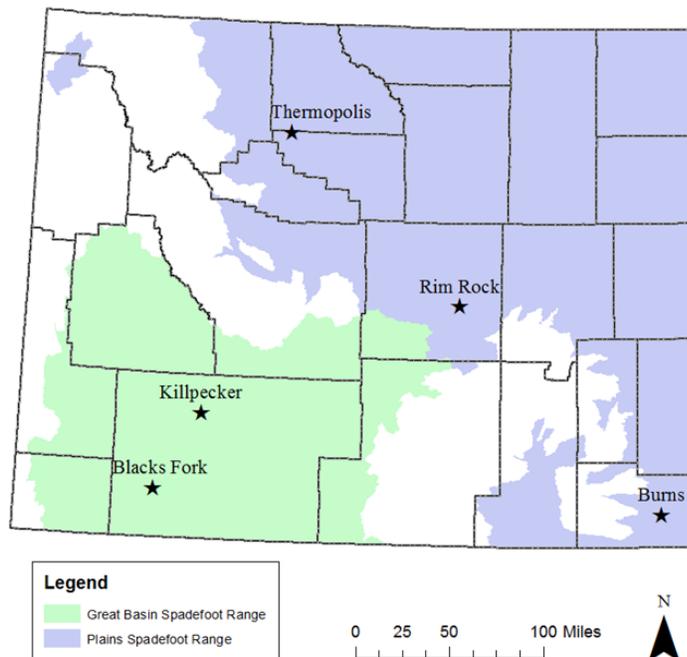


Figure 1. Map showing locations of spadefoot monitoring stations in Wyoming 2015-2016.



Photo 1. Adult spadefoot (photo by Zack Lange)

Green River Update

Spring is here and many folks are eager to get out and wet a line. With the impressive snowpack we received this winter, local reservoirs will be carefully managed to accommodate intense and prolonged runoff. For the Green River below Fontenelle Reservoir, this means that anglers will have to change tactics if they want to catch fish from the river swollen with snow melt. Flow in the Green River this year will be higher than normal from May through July and possibly even a bit into August. The trout will be pushed to the banks as they seek areas of low velocity. Anglers that take note of this will have success.

Although fishing is good right now it will be even better this fall once flows recede. The high flows in the Green River will benefit trout of all sizes by cleaning spawning gravels, connecting lateral and side channel habitats, and improving riparian function. The high water this year will also mean better survival for the juvenile trout the Wyoming Game and Fish De-



Photo of a Green River Brown Trout sampled in spring 2016.

partment stocks. The Department annually stocks 35,000 Rainbow Trout, 25,000 Snake River Cutthroat Trout and 15,000 Bear River Cutthroat Trout that range from 6 to 9 inches in length. These fish are stocked to supplement the spring spawning trout that experience poor natural reproduction and recruitment.

The fall spawning Brown Trout below Fontenelle Reservoir successfully reproduce and are managed as a wild population. The Brown trout above the confluence of Big Sandy River have maintained

their population for decades with no supplementation from Department hatcheries. The Brown Trout population below the confluence of Big Sandy River was last stocked in 2000. Natural reproduction and recruitment has maintained this population ever since. Fishing should be excellent in the Green River. Spring electrofishing surveys in 2016 yielded some encouraging results. A population estimate was completed in a 4.5 mile section of the river below Fontenelle Dam. The

survey resulted in an estimate of 630 trout per mile and was the highest ever documented in that reach! Rainbow Trout dominated the catch, followed by Brown Trout, Snake River Cutthroat Trout, and Bear River Cutthroat Trout. Average lengths of all four species ranged from 16-18 inches and averaged 1.5-2.5 pounds. Of the Brown Trout sampled in 2016, 12% were 7 inches or less, supporting the assertion that successful natural recruitment is occurring. All the fish handled were healthy and had great body condition.

Spring Fishing in Wyoming: Nick Walrath, Green River Project Manager, Trout Unlimited

Spring is in full swing in Wyoming. This means snow, sun, rain, wind and everything in-between. It also means that it has been warming up just enough to start fly fishing the rivers and streams. With the unpredictable weather and higher waters that come with, it is important to try and get as much information about conditions before you make the trip. Check out the USGS gauges for the stream you are planning on fishing, or make some calls to locals. Don't be scared of some off color water, tea color with 2-3 feet of visibility can fish really well. Chocolate milk is a different story. This time of year there are a lot of things happening in streams. Things are warming up and spring spawners are

moving into position. More aquatic insects are starting to hatch and snow and rain are bringing in things off of the banks. Keep a close eye on your surroundings as clues to better fishing could be all around you.

Streamers can be productive in the spring as the water temp warms and the fish become more active and more willing to chase. I like to use mid to fast sink tip line with a heavy streamer pattern, so I can quickly get to the fish in the deep pools and runs. Nymphing will also normally produce fish. A weighted San Juan worm, trailed with a midge, baetis, or stonefly pattern is my favorite. Keep your eyes peeled for a fish nose or two and be ready

to switch your rig because a good dry fly session could come along at any time. In my experience the more inconspicuous the rise, the larger the fish. The big dogs know the game and are good at it. I like to keep my blue wing and midge box close; it has been a long winter and a long time since dry flies were an option.

At higher water look for flooded grassy banks and fish the drop-offs next to them. I like to look for water that is flowing at a walking pace or slower, look for these areas on inside bends. Fish find the best and most efficient areas to feed; those areas can change with higher water.

Fontenelle Kokanee—Tips and Tactics

Kokanee fishing is addictive. Not only are they fun and exciting to catch, they are always outstanding table fair. When people think about Kokanee fishing in southwest Wyoming, they think of Flaming Gorge Reservoir. Many people don't realize the WGFD also stocks Kokanee in Fontenelle Reservoir. Fontenelle is a little out of the way but the Kokanee fishing rivals the Gorge - big fish and at times amazing catch rates. Fontenelle also has a liberal six trout daily limit - all of which can be Kokanee. There is one catch, Fontenelle Kokanee don't behave like Gorge Kokanee. You will catch a few Kokanee at depths you would expect to catch Gorge Kokanee but you will miss out on some spectacular action.

Simply put: Fontenelle Kokanee are shallow – very shallow – up near the surface. As with Gorge Kokanee, Fontenelle Kokanee typically school over the river channel. Sometimes they school over the big flats in 30 to 50 foot of water. This typically happens when a good midge hatch is occurring. Irrespective, whether they are over the river channel or over a big flat, most Fontenelle Kokanee schools are near the surface. If you want to catch them you need to keep your lure near the surface. On occasion you will catch a Kokanee deeper than 14 feet, but you will see much more action if you keep your lures within two to 10 feet of the surface.

Because the Kokanee in Fontenelle are located shallow, it is paramount to long line your lure 100 feet or more behind the boat. Long lining for shallow Kokanee is made easier with downriggers and planer boards. Downriggers work great for dialing in how shallow the Kokanee are. Vary the depth of the downrigger ball starting 2 foot below the surface until you find the most action. Side planers excel at getting your lure away from the boat and in front of shallow Kokanee. Use a weighted dodger or put a bullet weight in front of your favorite dodger or cow bells. The addition of a little weight will keep the lure from rising to the

surface. Vary the size of weight until you find the right depth.

All Kokanee are particular about the color they will hit on any given day. Start the day fishing as many different colors as rods you can legally use. Once a pattern emerges switch to that color. Green wedding rings with a silver blade and red wedding rings with a brass blade are proven producers on Fontenelle. Varying the blade size at times

mark the location. Kokanee are rarely alone. Once you have located a school, circle back through it and catch more fish. The schools on Fontenelle tend to stay in the same area through the season and most set up in similar areas year after year. Keep a log of where you catch fish. It will come in handy in the future.

There is one more peculiarity you need to keep in mind when fishing Fontenelle Ko-



can help. Larger blades seem to work better when the water is off color. Green wedding rings with Chartreuse blades also work well when the water is off color.

One of the biggest challenges about fishing Fontenelle Kokanee is finding them. They live so near the surface it makes them impossible to detect with sonar. It is best to start fishing the river channel and then check the flats. Once you hook a Kokanee,

the bite typically tapers off when sun rays penetrate the water directly. On calm days it is best to hit the water before sunrise. The bite typically tapers off shortly after 8 am as the sun gets higher in the sky. On sunny days the bite will resume if clouds cover the sun, even temporarily. Cloudy days are almost always good fishing. Whether sunny or cloudy a little wind and resulting chop always improves the bite.

Dates to Remember

Free Fishing Day June 3, 2017— The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has declared June 3, 2017 Free Fishing Day to coincide with the beginning of the National Fishing and Boating week. Residents and nonresidents may fish Wyoming waters (excluding Wind River Indian Reservation and Yellowstone National Park, which are not regulated by the State of Wyoming) without a fishing license or conservation stamp.

Kemmerer Kids Fishing Derby June 10 — Located at the Kemmerer Community Pond by the overpass. Fishing from 8 am to 12 pm. Lunch will be provide to families that participate. Sponsored by the City of Kemmerer.

Evanston Kids Fishing Day June 10 — Located at the UP Ice Ponds, Registration starts at 7:45, Fishing from 8 am to 1 pm. Sponsored by Upper Bear River TU Chapter.

Rock Springs Kids Fishing Day June 17 — Located at the Rock Springs Pond - south side of the road leading into the Rock Springs Golf Course. Fishing from 9 am to 3 pm. Sponsored by Seedskaatee TU Chapter.

Game and Fish Camp Wild is in Green River July 25-27 — The WGFD is hosting a new wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation summer day camp. The Camp is for students entering 5th and 6th grade. Space is limited, so register now before it's too late. The fee to attend is \$60 per child for the 3-day camp experience. To register, visit wgfd.wyo.gov/store/store/conservation-camps. For more information, e-mail Ashley.andersen@wyo.gov.



Photo by Lucy Wold.

Green River Angler Newsletter

Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Conserving Wildlife - Serving People

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Fish Division Mission Statement:

“As stewards of Wyoming’s aquatic resources, we are committed to conservation and enhancement of all aquatic wildlife and their habitats for future generations through scientific resource management and informed public participation. We will use an integrated program of protection, regulation, propagation, restoration and control to provide diverse, quality fisheries resources and angling opportunities. Our efforts will balance the productive capability of habitats with public desires.”

We’re on the web!
HTTP://WGFD.WYO.GOV

