2018

Wyoming Game and Fish Department

Sheridan Region Angler Newsletter

"From the Bighorns to the Black Hills"

Special points of interest:

- Invasive clam found in Keyhole Reservoir
- Bighorn Mountain reservoirs
- Bill Bradshaw retires after 30+ years as a WGFD fisheries biologist
- Creel surveys on the North Tongue River and Muddy Guard Reservoir #1.
- Upcoming Projects in 2018

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Middle Fork Powder River Update

Andrew Nikirk

A gem awaits in a remote canyon west of Kaycee, Wyoming; and it is the Middle Fork of the Powder River (MFP). Due to it's remoteness, rough two-track access, and steep trails; this river often gets overlooked by most anglers. Despite seeing the occasional prairie rattler as you descend to the canyon floor, the hike to the river is well worth it. Fish in the MFP continue to impress and populations have rebounded following the fire in 2006, and floods in 2007 and 2011.

Species	Number Collected	Ave. Length (Range)
Gordon Creek		
Brook	15	7.3 (6.0-10.3)
Brown	13	8.3 (6.2-13.3)
Rainbow	240	8.8 (6.1-12.5)
Outlaw Cave		
Brown	101	10.9 (6.7-21.0)
Rainbow	92	13.1 (6.5-17.5)

Species, number collected, and length of fish at our two sites on the MFP.

We sample two stations on the MFP. The uppermost station is where Gordon Creek joins the MFP and is dominated by rainbows. These fish generally aren't as big as fish in the lower reaches, but certainly worth fishing. Our other station is at Outlaw Cave. This lower reach is more productive, has warmer water temperatures, and grows some nice fish. Species composition here is pretty much an even split between browns and rainbows. Populations have rebounded nicely as evident by the number and pounds of fish/mile. If you are up for a hike, you'll be rewarded with some of the best trout fishing in Northeast Wyoming!

Species	No/mile > 6inches	Lbs/mile > 6inches
Gordon Creek		
Rainbow	5,340	1,436
Brook	334	49
Brown	296	77
Outlaw Cave		
Brown	2,392	1,360
Rainbow	2,483	1,978

Population and biomass estimates for fish > 6 inches at our two sites on the MFP.

Nice rainbow from Gordon Creek.

A beautiful brown from Outlaw Cave

Sand Creek Update

Andrew Nikirk

A really nice brown trout from the Ranch A station on Sand Creek.

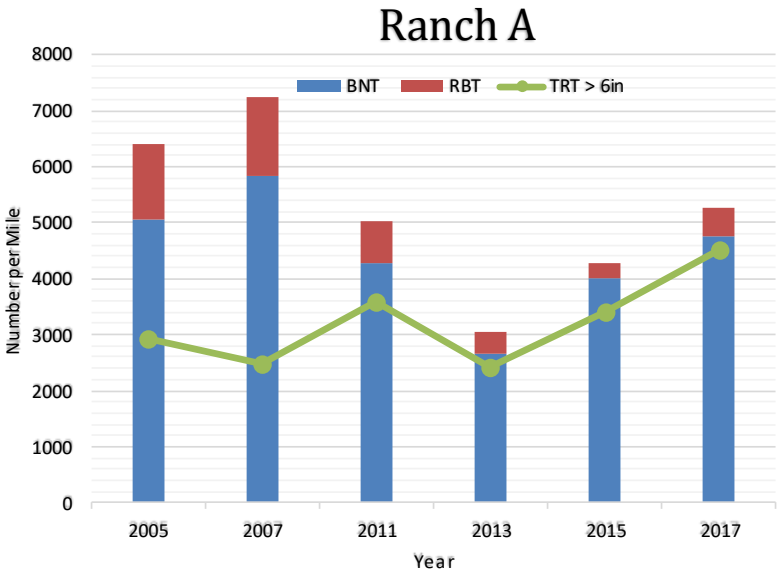
Sand Creek, a spring creek near Beulah in northeastern Wyoming, continues to support some amazing trout numbers. In 2017, we sampled our three traditional stations; the Reinecke (walk-in access), Country Club (private land), and Ranch A (public access). Population estimates ranged from 4,400 to 5,300 fish/mile and 1,000 to 1,400 pounds of fish/mile; truly some impressive estimates. Most of the browns and rainbows averaged 8 and 12 inches, but as the pictures below show, there are some lunkers from 18 to 24 inches.

Fishing can be tough at times. If there is ever a place that the old adage of "make that first cast count" proves true; it's Sand Creek. Crystal clear water, coupled with the majority of fish being wary, secretive, and cautious brown trout can make catching fish quite the task, even for the most experienced of anglers. If you're up for a challenge, give Sand Creek a try.

Although fairly rare, Sand Creek has the potential to grow some amazing fish; as evident by the photo above. A 6.5 pound brown trout!!!

A typical sized rainbow trout found in Sand Creek.

The figure to the right depicts population estimates since 2005 for the Ranch A station. The blue bar represents brown trout while the red bar represents rainbow trout. The green line represents all trout greater than 6 inches. In 2005 and 2007 a large component of the fishery was made up of smaller fish less than 6 inches in length. In 2017, over 5,000 fish/mile were greater than 6 inches, with brown trout strongly dominating the fishery.



How Many Largemouth Bass are there in Healy Reservoir? Bill Bradshaw

The Sheridan Region Fish Management Crew determined approximately how many largemouth bass are in Healy Reservoir using a standard mark- recapture population estimate technique. The population estimate was done by collecting largemouth bass with a boat electrofishing unit. Using a specialized boat, an electrical current is passed through the water temporarily stunning the fish so they can be netted and placed into a tank in the boat. The bass are then marked with a Floy tag, a small thin piece of plastic that has an identifying number printed on it. The tag is placed in the fish's back near the dorsal fin. During the fish collection events, tiger muskie were also captured and tagged to see if enough could be tagged and recaptured to calculate a population estimate on that species as well.

Boat electrofishing at dusk on Healy Reservoir. Electrofishing at dusk or after dark can increase the catch rates of largemouth bass and tiger muskie.

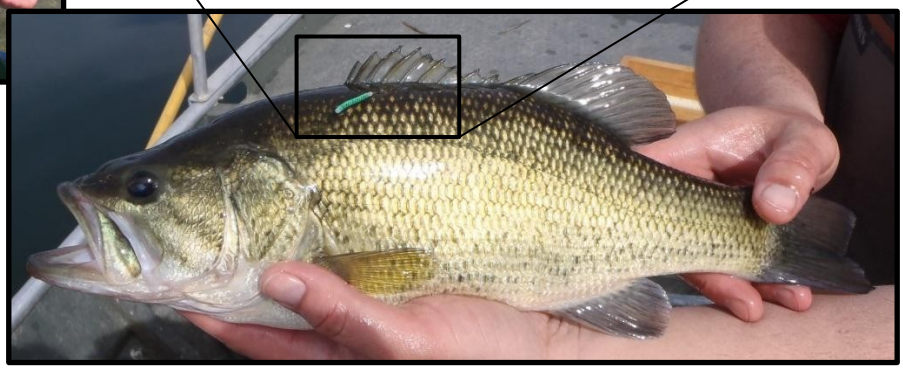
Eight separate sampling "runs" were used to capture enough fish to generate an estimate. The estimated total largemouth population > 9 inches is 1,354 fish. While bass live throughout all of the reservoir, we focused our sampling efforts on the shorelines that were shallow, heavily vegetated, lots of fallen trees and structure, and is the area of focus by bass and muskie anglers. Our bass estimate for 2017 reflects the population of larger, largemouth bass that are available to Healy anglers.

A handful of tiger muskie were captured and tagged; but too few fish were recaptured to generate a population estimate. The biggest tiger muskie captured was 39 inches and 11 lbs, while the biggest largemouth captured was 20 inches and just over 5 lbs. If you harvest a largemouth with a tag in 2018, please give us a call at 307-672-7418 with the tag number and approximate size so we can keep track of remaining tagged fish.

There are lots of nice fish in Healy right now! Remember that the minimum length for tiger muskie is now 36 inches before it can be harvested and the limit is one fish. Happy fishing!

Sheridan Region Fisheries Technician Seth Carrel with a hefty largemouth bass captured at Healy Reservoir in 2017.

Close-up of a Floy tag and its position on a largemouth bass.



Habitat Projects in the Sheridan Region

Travis Cundy

ATV mounted water (trash) pump and stinger attachment for planting cuttings.

Riparian Rehabilitation

Habitat personnel worked with landowners to plant plains cottonwood, streambank willow, and redozier dogwood cuttings at two riparian rehabilitation sites. The cuttings were collected at available sources and planted using a water jet stinger. About 300 streambank willow cuttings and 14 mixed willow and dogwood vertical bundles were planted to stabilize the toe of eroding banks at a site on Piney Creek in Sheridan County. An additional 50 cottonwood and 160 streambank willow cuttings were planted at a site on Beaver Creek in Weston County to provide seed stock to promote the expansion of these species along the riparian corridor.

Streambank willow canopy growth seen along the streambank (right of photo) upstream of a small beaver pond.

South Fork Hay Creek Beaver Transplant Monitoring

Three beaver, including a mated pair, were released on the South Fork of Hay Creek as per the landowners request in September 2016. The landowner wanted the beaver to raise the streamside water table and enhance the productivity of streamside plant communities. Despite very dry conditions, beaver activity was evident near the transplant site during August 2017. Streambank willow, which provides food and cover for beaver and other riparian dependant wildlife, responded to the raised water table associated with beaver activity with increased canopy development.

Black Hills National Forest Beaver Transplant

A mated pair of beaver was released at a relict beaver pond on Middle Redwater Creek during September. The purpose was to use beaver to build low profile dams and raise the water table along sections of the floodplain corridor. Slowing flows and increasing flow access on the floodplains will raise the water table. Improved flow retention in the water table will improve plant community development and ultimately reduce the channel down-cutting occurring in segments of the riparian corridor. The release site provided standing water to provide security cover for beaver. Woody riparian vegetation is abundant along about one mile of stream corridor above the release site. Observations in November indicated the pair had built-up the dam at the relict pond since their release.

Beaver released on Middle Redwater Creek.

View of the new sluiceway liftgate (upper left of photo) completed at the Hanover Diversion structure on the Tongue River.

Hanover Diversion Fish Passage

Numerous projects have occurred over the years, or are ongoing with the Sheridan County Conservation District to restore fish passage and stream corridor functions in the Tongue River watershed. In 2017, renovations were completed at the Hanover Diversion on the Tongue River to improve the function of the diversion structure to sustain fish passage. Completion included retrofitting the drop board sluiceway with a liftgate. Improved management of the sluiceway gate will allow bedload mobilizing flows to be focused over the center of the ramped vane division structure, which was completed in 2016, rather than through the sluiceway.

Bill Bradshaw Retires

Bud Stewart

Bill on lower Clear Creek with a large, native Sauger

Sheridan Region fish management biologist Bill Bradshaw announced his retirement from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department after more than 31 years of service. Bill's last day was March 15th, 2018.

Bill grew up in Walla Walla, Washington, and while in high school worked in the wheat fields of the area. After stops in a number of states and jobs across the country and 10 years of statewide work collecting habitat modeling data needed to secure in-stream flow water rights, he transferred to the Sheridan Region in 1996 as a regional fisheries management biologist. While many of his duties during the last 22 years were somewhat "routine", Bradshaw also took on some noteworthy projects. He was involved with graduate student research in the northern Bighorn Mountains, the Belle Fourche drainage, and Cloud Peak Wilderness lakes. He was instrumental in sampling and managing Cloud Peak Wilderness lakes on the east side of the Bighorn Mountains. He made trips to most of them and became the "go-to" person regarding questions or issues about wilderness lakes in the Sheridan Region.

Bill, at "home" in the Cloud Peak Wilderness

Bradshaw began a project to identify historic native Yellowstone cutthroat trout distribution on the east side of the Bighorn Mountains and surveyed hundreds of stream miles to determine if any native populations still existed. This led to ongoing efforts to keep the once common Yellowstone cutthroat on the Bighorn Mountain landscape, including reestablishing them to approximately 15 miles of the Little Tongue River.

As the principle investigator of LAK Reservoir near Newcastle, Bradshaw evaluated and implemented the conversion of this reservoir from a marginal trout fishery with overabundant green sunfish, to one managed for coolwater species such as tiger muskie and walleye. Angler use increased considerably as a result of his efforts.

Cooperating with private landowners who provided access to the Powder River, Bradshaw documented the distribution and relative abundance of shovelnose sturgeon and sturgeon chub. Bradshaw's efforts greatly expanded what is known about these two important native species.

Bradshaw, with just one of the many "trophies" he's held in his 30+ year career

Bradshaw was an active member in the American Fisheries Society and served as president of the Colorado/Wyoming chapter and the Western Division and served on the societies National Governing Board.

Reflecting upon his career, Bill noted simply, "It's been a good ride."

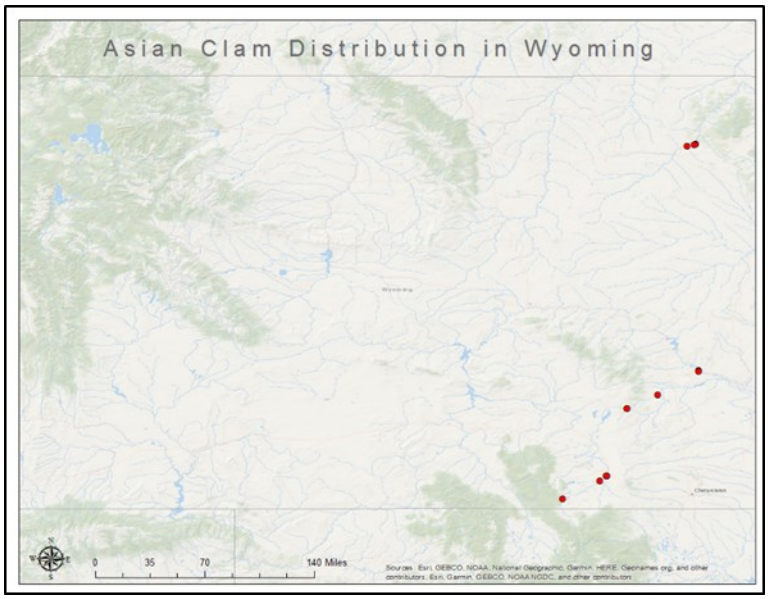
AIS Program Update

Mike Locatelli

In 2017, 5,587 watercraft inspections were conducted in the Sheridan region and 576 were considered high risk. High risk inspections include watercraft that had been last been launched on a zebra or quagga mussel-infested water or a watercraft that was transporting standing water from a state that has known mussel-infested waters. Of those high risk inspections, 73 required a decontamination to treat standing water and 4 vessels were transporting zebra or quagga mussels from Lake Powell, UT; Lake Winnebago, WI or Lake Michigan, WI. Thankfully, the mussels on all 4 vessels were dead from being out of the water for several months, and they were able to be removed at our inspection check-stations. The Wyoming Game & Fish Department is very thankful for all boaters who comply with our watercraft inspection requirements and we look forward to another season of working together with the public to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species in our valuable Wyoming waters.

Invasive Clam found in Keyhole Reservoir

In the summer of 2017, Asian clams were discovered in Keyhole Reservoir. Previously, Asian clams were only known to be in the North Platte River and Laramie River in Wyoming. The invasive species can cause biofouling of water systems, compete with native species and can contribute to algal blooms causing oxygen depletion in the water. It is unknown how Asian clams arrived at Keyhole Reservoir, but a likely vector could be the transport of standing water containing viable Asian clam larvae. Standing water can be easily moved in the livewells and motors of boats; so the Wyoming Game & Fish Department would like to remind boaters to "Clean, Drain & Dry" boats and all gear and to also follow the new regulation for 2018 to remove all boat plugs after exiting the water and to travel with all boat plugs out.



Map showing the current distribution of Asian clams in Wyoming.

A close-up view of the Asian clam

Invasive Fish Found in Goose Creek near Acme

During an investigation into the possible illegal taking of fish, Dayton Game Warden Dustin Shorma observed a brook stickleback in a bucket of fish that had been caught in Goose Creek near Acme, Wyoming. This is the first time this small invasive fish species has been documented in this area of Wyoming. Brook stickleback are not native to Wyoming, but have been illegally introduced, most likely through the use of illegal bait minnows, into drainages in the east central area of Wyoming. They are common in eastern South Dakota and Minnesota.

A close-up of a brook stickleback. Note the sharp dorsal spines.

Lake DeSmet Update

Paul Mavrakis

A large brown trout that was near the state record of 25lbs. The picture doesn't do the fish justice!

The Lake DeSmet fishery is struggling somewhat and we are exploring solutions. For many years we stocked 100,000 rainbows and 50,000 Yellowstone cutthroats. Initially the cutthroats were growing well and anglers were catching them. Recently, the cutthroats have performed so poorly that we can no longer justify stocking them.

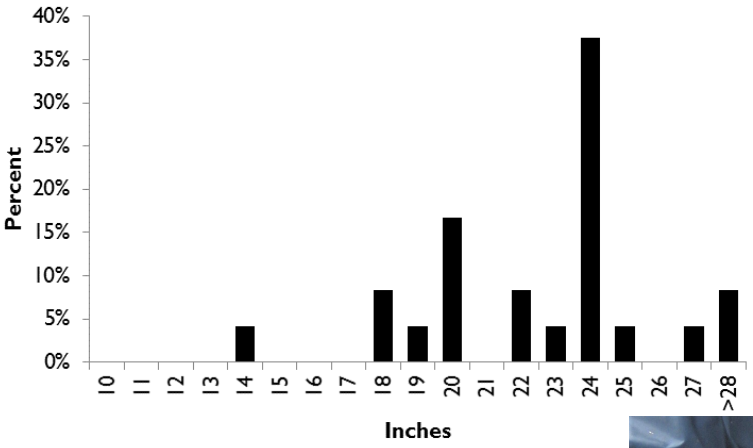
Many anglers told us they missed fishing for the Eagle Lake rainbows, especially in the spring when they would concentrate in areas like the South Dam. Starting in 2017, we are stocking Eagle Lakes again. In 2017, we were able to stock 40,000 in DeSmet. All of the Eagle Lakes have their adipose fin (small fin right in front of the tail on the top of the fish) removed so we can tell them apart from the other rainbows. Hopefully these fish will grow well and provide good fishing into the future.

Data from fall gill nets at Lake DeSmet, 2017.

Species	Number	Avg. Length	Range	Avg. Weight	Range
Brown Trout	4	17.9	12.3-27.7	2.56	0.66-6.90
Lake Trout	1	28.5		8.80	
Rainbow Trout	29	15.2	13.4-16.6	1.30	0.94-1.88
Rock Bass	63	5.7	3.7-11.4	0.24	0.04-1.38
Walleye	24	22.9	14.9-28.9	4.90	1.18-9.92
Yellow Perch	36	6.7	5.6-9.5	0.16	0.08-0.42

The walleye population continues to grow well in DeSmet although not many anglers have been consistently successful in catching them. There are some really nice walleye in DeSmet, you just need to figure out how to catch them.

A large walleye from Lake DeSmet



***Above**: A length frequency distribution (n=24) of walleye captured at Lake DeSmet in the fall of 2017. 95% of all walleye captured were 18 inches or greater.*

***Right:** A nice Eagle Lake rainbow trout from DeSmet. We're hoping that the reintroduction of ELR will provide additional angling opportunities, especially for the shore anglers.*

1.18 Million Walleye Stocked in Wyoming Waters in 2017

Bud Stewart

In late June, the Sheridan Fish Management Crew, with help from other fish management and fish culture personnel from across the state, as well as Fish Division administrators, sorted through two loads of walleye from in North Dakota. The sorting was done to ensure unwanted species were removed before the walleye were stocked in Wyoming waters. After the sorting was completed, the walleye fingerlings were transported to several waters across Wyoming east of the continental divide. Waters receiving walleye included Keyhole and LAK Reservoirs in northeast Wyoming; Grayrocks, Wheatland #1, Hawk Springs, Packers Lake and Rock Lake in southeast Wyoming; Ocean Lake in the central part of the state and Deaver, Harrington and Wardell Reservoirs in the Bighorn Basin.

Since Wyoming's hatcheries only raise trout, in order to stock coolwater or warmwater species (channel catfish, walleye, tiger muskie, and others), WGFD trades trout or trout eggs to other states to obtain those fish. Thanks to North Dakota's Garrison Federal Fish Hatchery for our walleye this year!

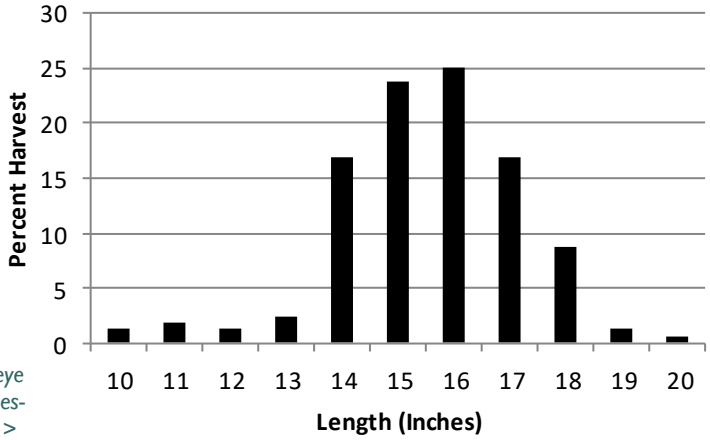
***Left**: WGFD personnel sorting walleye and a close–up of the small organisms that were removed from the load. The two organisms (clam shrimp, red arrows) are smaller than a pea, while the tadpole on the right is a little smaller than a dime. **Right**: a clean batch of walleye after sorting, ready to be stocked.*

Keyhole Reservoir Looking Good

Andrew Nikirk

Angling success at Keyhole Reservoir continues to be great. Currently, there are large populations of walleye, crappie, northern pike, and yellow perch. Channel catfish have been showing up in greater numbers in recent years as well. Most of the walleye sampled in our nets were between 12 and 19 inches, which are good eater sized fish. Perch and crappie looked really good in our samples with most being big enough for anglers to take home. This winter's ice-fishing was great, with many anglers able to stay on decent sized crappie and perch most of the day.

Angler interviews conducted this summer showed that most anglers caught a good number of fish. Anglers averaged a catch rate of 1.73 fish/hour and a harvest rate of 0.92 fish/hour. Anglers were able to bring home nice walleye this summer with 76% of the fish harvested being 15 inches or larger (see right).



Length frequency distribution of (n=160) walleye harvested during spot creel surveys, Keyhole Reservoir, 2017. 93% of harvested walleye were > 14 inches and 76% were > 15 inches.

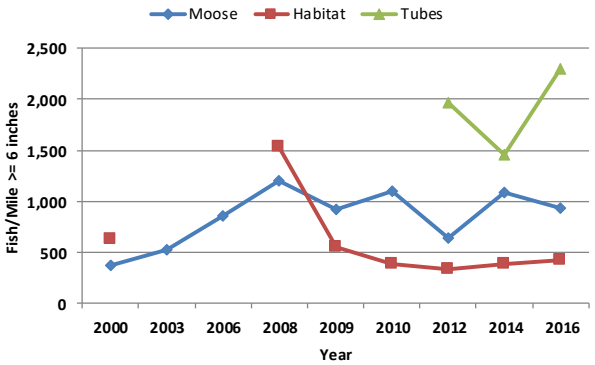
North Tongue River Update

Andrew Nikirk

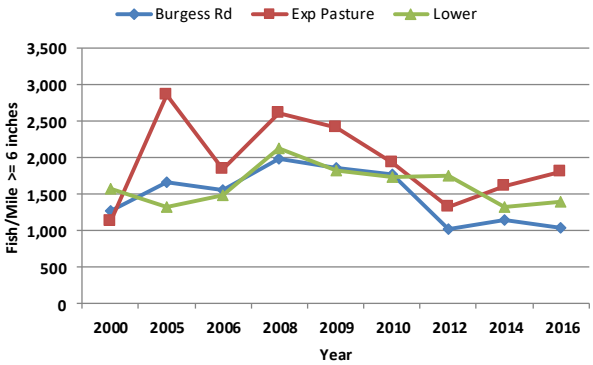
Certainly our most popular water in the northern Bighorns is the North Tongue River and it continues to impress. Despite cold water temperatures and a short growing season, the North Tongue produces many fish of decent sizes. Our management objective for the fishery is to maintain 30% of the trout population 12 inches or larger. Since 2010, the North Tongue has been at or above this objective. Since 2012, between 65% and 75% of the fish captured were 10 inches or larger. Overall population estimates throughout the river have dipped from a high in 2008, however, we currently have more bigger fish present and resulting higher biomass. Fewer fish in recent years, but bigger fish overall. The table below are the population and biomass estimates from 2016 (stations in Red are outside the Catch and Release section, stations in Blue are within the Catch and Release section). We will have updated data this summer.

Station	Est. No/Mile	Est. No/Mile > 6in	Est. Total Lbs/Mile
Burgess Road	1,405	1,042	292
Exp. Pasture	1,955	1,804	645
Lower	1,738	1,389	476
Tubes	2,422	2,305	1,215
Moose	1,013	929	550
Habitat	791	426	192
Average	1,700	1,412	471
Average	1,410	1,220	652

A nice Snake River cutthroat from the Moose station.



Population estimates since 2000 for fish > 6 inches within the Catch and Release section of the North Tongue.



Population estimates since 2000 for fish > 6 inches outside the Catch and Release section of the North Tongue.

North Tongue River Creel Survey

Creel surveys are our method for determining how many anglers are fishing a particular water, how many fish they are catching and harvesting, and their overall attitude towards their fishing experiences. It's also a good way for anglers to communicate with the WGFD on what they might like to see changed in the fishery. In 2018, we will be conducting a thorough creel survey on the North Tongue River from May through October. The last time we did one here was back in 1999. If you see a creel clerk make sure to speak with them and/or fill out one of our creel cards and drop in a provided creel box (located in the parking areas) or simply put in the mail (postage is paid).

A gorgeous Snake River cutthroat from the Tubes station.

Bighorn Mountain Reservoirs

Andrew Nikirk

Splake from Sawmill #1

Sawmill Reservoir: Tons of angling opportunities at Sawmill Reservoir, especially if you like to catch and harvest brook trout. Brook trout averaged 8.4 inches and ranged between 4 and 11.5 inches while the splake (hybrid between brook and lake trout stocked to hopefully eat small brook trout) averaged 12 inches and ranged between 7 and 14 inches. It's a short hike and we encourage anglers to harvest some of the brookies.

Sawmill Lakes #1 and #2: If you haven't fished these two lakes before, we certainly recommend it as both lakes grow nice Yellowstone cutthroat. Coming from Red Grade Road, these lakes are just before the reservoir (lake #2 is on the left, lake #1 is on the right). Cutthroat averaged 12 inches in both lakes and ranged between 9 and 17 inches! Splake were accidentally introduced back in 2008 and the few that are left are large averaging 20 inches and 3.2 lbs!

Large brown trout from Tie Hack

Weston Reservoir: The trail has been fixed and if you have an ATV, this reservoir is loaded with grayling and worth a trip. As a result of a high population we introduced tiger trout in 2014 to minimize grayling over populating. Grayling ranged from 6 to 10 inches and the tiger trout ranged from 6 to 12 inches in length. While it's too soon to notice a change in the grayling population, the tiger trout are surely aggressive, starting to put on some size, and are a blast to catch.

Tie Hack Reservoir: Tie Hack, west of Buffalo, continues to provide an excellent wild brown trout fishery. Most browns are between 10 and 15 inches but there is always potential for a trophy sized brown (photo left is a 26 inch brown). Rainbows are stocked annually and wild brook trout complete the list of possibilities.

Large lake trout from Twin Lakes

Twin Lakes Reservoir: Five species of trout are present at Twin, with brook, rainbow, Snake River cutthroat, Yellowstone cutthroat, and lake trout. Most species average 13 inches and range between 8 and 17 inches. There is always potential for giant lake trout with 20+ pounders sampled in recent years as well.

Sibley Reservoir: Five species of trout are present here including brook, brown, rainbow, Snake River and Yellowstone cutthroats. Most fish captured this year were brook trout but angler reports show that cutthroat are more willing to bite a hook. Most fish are between 10 and 13 inches with some rainbows and browns nearing the 20 inch mark!

Nice brown trout from Sibley

Big Horn Reservoir and Park Reservoir: Of all the trout reservoirs in the Bighorns, Park and Big Horn reservoirs are probably below average in most angler's opinions. Big Horn Reservoir is on a section of private ground surrounded by National Forest, but was recently signed up in the Walk-In fishing program. This reservoir is inundated with white suckers and they are currently outcompeting the wild brown and brook trout. Park Reservoir is in the same situation with white suckers outcompeting the stocked and wild trout. We've been trying for several years to get predators established into Park by stocking splake and lake trout. High elevation and cold water temperatures plus competition are slowing the progress here. Following examples from Idaho and Colorado we stocked tiger muskie into Big Horn Reservoir. It is our hope that the tiger muskie will put down some groceries and improve conditions for trout. While the muskie weren't actually stocked in Park Reservoir, the plumbing of the two reservoirs will probably allow some muskie to find their way to Park Reservoir. A reminder for anglers that all tiger muskie less than 36 inches in length must be released immediately and the limit is one fish per day. Stay tuned to future newsletters for updates on this tiger muskie experiment.

Tiger muskie stocked into Big Horn

Cloud Peak Wilderness

Andrew Nikirk

July and August are our favorite months of the summer. That's when we get to head for the high country , miss out on some of the heat, and sample 8 to 10 alpine lakes a year in the Cloud Peak Wilderness. This year was no exception as we sampled 11 lakes, 7 of which have fish. Below is a table of what we found in 2017.

Lake	Species	Mean Length (Max Length)	Lake	Species	Mean Length (Max Length)
Magdalene	Brook trout	10.3 (14.5)	**Firehole #2**	Brook trout	14.2 (16.4)
	Rainbow trout	10.9 (15.6)		Lake trout	30.3 (33.0)
	Yellowstone cut	11.0 (13.2)	**Sherd**	Yellowstone cut	9.7 (10.5)
Brown Bear	Rainbow trout	13.8 (17.8)	**Trigger**	Brown trout	14.6 (14.6)
	Yellowstone cut	9.0 (10.5)		Rainbow trout	8.4 (12.0)
Firehole #1	Brook trout	9.8 (14.1)	**Old Crow**	Brook trout	8.5 (10.0)
	Lake trout	13.6 (23.5)		Rainbow trout	9.3 (12.0)

Large brookie from Firehole #1

Some excellent angling opportunities are available in these lakes and many others within the wilderness. Stay tuned for updates in future newsletters. For questions about wilderness regulations please contact the Bighorn National Forest at 307-674-2600. For questions about specific lakes, stocking, regulations or management, please contact us here in the Sheridan Regional Office at 307-672-7418.

Huge lake trout (left) and brook trout (right) from Firehole #2!

View of Bighorn Peak from Old Crow Lake

Muddy Guard Reservoir #1 Update

Muddy Guard Reservoir #1 (MG#1) continues to flourish since the rotenone treatment in 2005 to rid the reservoir of white suckers. Sizes of rainbow, brown, Snake River cutthroat, and recently added tiger trout continue to be impressive! Managed as our only "trophy" reservoir in the Sheridan Region, MG#1 routinely produces fish over 20 inches and 3 pounds (much bigger in many cases too). So we think we've got this fishery figured out, at least in regards to stocking, regulations, and the like. But we also keep tabs on the human component too, i.e., angler use, angler compliance to regulations, and angler satisfaction every 5 years. This summer we will be conducting a creel survey using angler creel cards. A card box is currently located in the parking lot and we ask anglers to fill out a card once fishing is completed and return to the box or simply drop in the nearest mailbox (postage is paid). Thanks for your cooperation and happy fishing MG#1.

A nice Snake River cutthroat from MG#1

Tiger trout from MG#1

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http://wgfd.wyo.gov

Follow WGFD on Face Book and YouTube

Paul Mavrakis: Fisheries Management

Gordon Edwards: Fisheries Management

Mike Locatelli: AIS program

Wyoming Game and Fish Department— "Conserving Wildlife—Serving People"

Important Dates to Remember in 2018

- May 17—19, 2018. **Wyoming Outdoor Expo:** *The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has reinstated the Outdoor Expo in Casper. Tons of activities for all ages. Hours are 9am to 5pm on all days.*
- June 2, 2018— **Wyoming's Free Fishing Day** *June 2, 2018 is 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) without a fishing license or conservation stamp this first Saturday in June.*

Upcoming Work for 2018

Thanks for taking time to view our newsletter! Please feel free to stop by our office, give us a call, or catch us out in the field. We are always happy to answer questions about fishing and fishing opportunities in the Sheridan Region. Below is a list of projects upcoming for the 2018 field season. Stay tuned for updates on these waters in our next newsletter. Happy Fishing!

- Sampling on DeSmet, Keyhole, LAK, Muddy Guard #1, Healy, Park, and Willow Park reservoirs.
- Sampling on North Tongue and Middle Fork Powder rivers, Copper, Lake, and Lick creeks.
- Yellowstone cutthroat restoration work on the North and South Fork of West Pass creeks.
- Several Cloud Peak Wilderness lakes including Lame Deer, Willow, Romeo, Martin, Long, and Ringbone lakes.
- Creel survey on the North Tongue River to gauge angler use and attitudes.
- Creel survey on Muddy Guard Reservoir #1.

Travis Cundy:
Aquatic Habitat Program

Andrew Nikirk: Fisheries Management