3 EAST FORK RIVER to REMMICK









4 REMMICK to GAGING STATION



5 GAGING STATION to FERRY ISLAND





New Fork Fork River
Float NapImage: Conserving Wildlife
Conserving People



A Wyoming Game & Fish Department Publication

PINEDALE to THE GREEN RIVER

NOT FOR RESALE

REMEMBER

• Water over private land is public, but riverbanks and land under the river are private. If your boat is anchored while on private land, you are trespassing unless you have permission from the landowner.

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- Respect private landowners. Wyoming Watercraft Regulations states: "It is illegal to beach a boat and enter upon private land without permission from the landowner."
- Wyoming State Law requires personal flotation devices (PFDs) for each person in the boat.
- Camp in designated campsites when available and carry out all litter.
- Your cooperation in preserving the New Fork River will ensure you and others may enjoy this area for years to come.





FOR MORE INFORMATION

Wyoming Game & Fish Department Pinedale Regional Office 432 East Mill Street Pinedale, WY 82941 (307) 367-4353

U.S. Bureau of Land Management Pinedale Field Office 1625 West Pine Street Pinedale, WY 82941 (307) 367-5300

U.S. Forest Service Bridger-Teton National Forest 29 East Fremont Lake Road Pinedale, WY 82941 (307) 367-4326

RIVER INFORMATION

The New Fork River drainage begins at over 10,000 feet above sea level in the Wind River Mountain Range. After cascading down the mountains, it is captured in New Fork Lakes before flowing through a lower gradient area north of Pinedale, Wyoming. Much of this lower gradient section is privately owned, and the river is fairly small, so boaters have little interest in this section of river. However, public access and the amount of water increase below Pinedale, which marks the starting point for many float trips, and the upstream extent of this map. The river flows for almost 50 miles before meeting the Green River about six miles east of the town of Big Piney, Wyoming. Numerous boat ramps along this section of river give boaters many options for floats that can be completed in a single day. In addition, access easements on the New Fork River, Pine Creek, and the East Fork River allow anglers to fish from the shore on private land in a few locations.

Anglers on the New Fork River will find plenty of trout to pursue from Pinedale to the confluence with the Green River. Some sections of the river have more trout than others, due to differences in habitat quality. In general, the area upstream from the confluence with Pole Creek provides the best habitat and the highest densities of trout. This area contains many deep pools with abundant cover in the form of cottonwood logs and willows. In addition, riffles in this area provide ideal spawning habitat and produce plenty of aquatic insects for trout to feed on. Trout habitat declines further downstream, due to sediment input from eroding banks, tributary streams, and intermittent washes. However, even these areas hold enough trout to keep an angler's

Brown trout make up the vast majority of trout found in the New Fork River, and all of them are naturally produced. Anglers will also occasionally catch rainbow trout and cutthroat trout. In addition, areas with deep pools hold large numbers of mountain whitefish. All sections of the river produce at least 180 trout per mile, and the reaches with the best habitat can produce over 1,800 trout per mile. The number of trout per mile in the New Fork River compares very favorably with the numbers in the Green River above Fontenelle Reservoir, even though the Green is a larger river.

Wildlife along the New Fork River

The mosaic of vegetation that grows in wet soils along rivers and creeks (known as the riparian area) provides rich habitat for a diversity of wildlife species. Riparian habitat makes up less than three percent of the western landscape, yet 80 percent of wildlife in Wyoming depends upon these areas during some portion of the year.

While floating the New Fork River you are likely to see a variety of wildlife including moose, deer, and up to 30 species of birds. Look for moose bedded down in shady spots beneath cottonwoods or munching on willows not far from the river's edge. Both mule deer and white-tailed deer, can be seen along the New Fork River. Many animals raise their young along the river. Please take care to avoid disturbing nesting birds and any young animals you may encounter.

Keep your eyes open for bald eagles perched on cottonwood branches over-hanging the water, and listen for the rancous call of the belted kingfisher. These birds will be hunting for unsuspecting fish near the water's surface. A number of waterfowl species also use the river, including fish eaters such as the common merganser, and the largest of all waterfowl, the trumpeter swan, which eats aquatic plants. If you are lucky, you may see and hear common nighthawks, swooping for insects over the river, especially in the early evening hours. The distinct white wedge marks on their pointed wings make this an easy species to identify.

Fishing the New Fork River

A Wyoming fishing license is required for anyone 14 years old or older to fish in Wyoming. Special regulations apply on specific river reaches, so make sure you know the fishing regulation for the sections of river you will be fishing. Refer to the fish ole through any license selling agent, Wyomir Game and Fish Department offices, or the department's website: https://wgfd. wyo.gov/







f you plan to catch and release fish, the following guidelines are recommended to give fish the greatest chance of survival:

• Use pliers to flatten barbs on hooks. Fish caught with flattened barbs have a higher survival rate than fish caught on hooks with functional barbs. Use strong line to bring your catch in quickly.

• Land fish carefully and quickly without letting the fish flop on the ground or in the bottom of the boat. Be sure to wet your hands if you need to handle the fish. Dry hands and gloves remove protective mucous from fish that helps prevent disease. • NEVER handle a fish by the gills. Handling

causes damage to the gills and prevents the fish from breathing, leading to death. • NEVER squeeze a fish.

Remove hooks gently by using long-nose pliers or hemostats to remove the hook. If the hook cannot be seen, cut the line. If the fish is bleeding from the gills, it is likely to die, and you should keep it as part of your bag limit.

• Revive an exhausted fish by gently grasping tail with one hand and supporting the midsection with the other hand. Hold the fish in an upright position. Face the fish upstream in fairly calm water and allow water to pass through its gills. Release the fish in gentle current once its gills are working properly and it maintains its balance.

Floating the New Fork River

Taking a float trip can be a fun and exciting adventure, but only if you are prepared for any situation or emergency. Conditions on the river can change rapidly, especially after periods of rain or snowmelt. Be sure you know the flow conditions before you launch.

High flow conditions with fast currents can push a boater into hazards, such as submerged rocks or debris, and overhanging snags.

- Please consider these important steps before your trip:
- check weather and flow conditions
- take maps of your planned route and know the boat launches and access points along the way
- tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return
- take clothing to suit the water and weather conditions
- carry plenty of drinking water and food for your trip, and don't forget polarized sunglasses and sunscreen
- bring a garbage bag for your trash leave no trace so others can enjoy the pristine environment
- take a first aid kit, a cell phone in a waterproof bag, basic repair tools and spare parts, and an extra paddle

🗯 🛓 PROTECT YOUR WATERS 🔌

You can stop the spread of invasive species. Before you boat or fish, follow these simple steps



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. Leave wet compartments open to dry.

VCLEAN

Clean all plants, mud, and debris from gear and equipment. Never move a plant or animal from one location to another.



Dry everything thoroughly. Dry for 5 days in the summer, 18 days in spring or fall, or 3 days of freezing.





River Distances Between Points on the New Fork River

	Mesa Bridge	Airport	Boulder Bridge	New Fork - East Fork River Confluence	Remmick	Sate Hwy 351	Gaging Station	Ferry Island (On Green River)
Mesa Bridge	-	7.1	17.7	25.6	34.9	38.8	45.8	57.9
Airport	7.1	9	10.6	18.5	27.8	31.7	38.7	50.8
Boulder Bridge	17.7	10.6	æ	7.9	17.2	21.1	28.1	40.2
New Fork - East Fork River Confluence	25.6	18.5	7.9	-	9.3	13.2	20.2	32.3
Remmick	34.9	27.8	17.2	9.3	-	3.9	10.9	23.0
State Hwy 351	38.8	31.7	21.1	13.2	3.9	-	7.0	19.1
Gaging Station	45.8	38.7	28.1	20.2	10.9	7.0	-	12.1
Ferry Island (On Green River)	57.9	50.8	40.2	32.3	23.0	19.1	12.1	-

1 MESA BRIDGE to EKLUND

VICINITY MAP

Red Numerals Indicate River Mileage Between Points Marked With "Diamond" Symbols

> Area Covered by Detailed Map

Floating times vary considerably due to weather conditions, water conditions, and type of craft. As a general rule, flatbottom boats and rafts travel at a rate of about 2.5 to 3.5 mph during high water (late May to late June) and from one to two mph during low water (early July thru August). Canoes kayaks, and boats with motors travel faster.







2 EKLUND to EAST FORK RIVER



