



# Wyoming Game and Fish Department

## Green River Region Angler Newsletter

**2015**  
**Volume 10**

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### *Fish Management in the Green River Region*

Welcome to the tenth issue of the Green River Region Angler Newsletter. This years edition features news regarding Legislative updates, new AIS regulations, ongoing burbot research and derby recaps, updates on native reptiles, a run down of regional stocking, habitat projects, and some tips for fly fishing the Green River.

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, 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!

### *Adopt-a-Trout Program*

Wyoming Game and Fish Department is teaming up with Trout Unlimited for their Adopt-a-Trout Program that is coming to Green River this fall. The program provides students the opportunity to participate in a field day, work with actual radio telemetry data, and brings fish biology/ecology into the classes. Twenty Brown Trout and 18 Burbot have already been tagged in the Green River this spring. In the fall, an additional 12 Burbot will be tagged

that travel up river from Flaming Gorge Reservoir. The program will allow us to see how Burbot use the river corridor throughout the year and expand our knowledge of Brown Trout ecology in hopes of improving their recruitment in the river.



**Robb Keith**  
Fisheries Supervisor



**Kevin Spence**  
Aquatic Habitat Biologist



**John Walrath**  
Fisheries Biologist



**Joe Skorupski**  
Fisheries Biologist



**Wes Gordon**  
Green River AIS Specialist



**Katie Eaton**  
AIS Specialist

## Kokanee run deep in Flaming Gorge

Thanks to a little detective work and perseverance, fisheries biologists are learning new information about the kokanee population in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Fisheries biologists with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) completed mid-water netting on the Gorge. The Gorge is surveyed annually by UDWR with hydroacoustics to estimate the population (or total number) of kokanee, on the night of the new moon in August. Hydroacoustics is the use of sound to count fish and can be thought of as a scientific-grade fish-finder; a more precise version of what many anglers have on their fishing boats.

In the past, biologists have focused their netting efforts in the lake's thermocline. The thermocline is the layer of water separating an upper, warmer layer of water from a lower, cooler layer of water. There is more oxygen in the upper, warmer layer of water than the lower, cooler layer of water. It has long been assumed that kokanee are found exclusively in the Gorge's thermocline during this time of year. However, work done by Travis Neebling, WGFD Reservoir Research Biologist based out of Casper, on other Wyoming

waters has indicated that this is not the case.

Neebling, along with Green River Fisheries Biologist Joe Skorupski and UDWR Dutch John Fisheries Biologist Ryan Mosely, completed mid-water netting on

surface or bottom.

“Our netting results showed that kokanee are occupying waters from the surface all the way down to 100 feet. Rainbow trout were sampled in smaller numbers and found from the surface down to 40 ft.

Lake trout were sampled at depths greater than 40 feet down to 100 feet. The results of this sampling may impact how the results of Utah's hydroacoustic estimates are analyzed.” The kokanee population estimate is used to predict the number of spawning fish and the number of fish available to anglers in future years. This technique along with established sampling methods allow fisheries managers to manage the Flaming Gorge kokanee fishery to benefit the anglers that use it.

In addition to looking at the proportion of different species at different water depths, this netting study allowed biologists to get their hands on 195 fish in just three nights. Length and weight were measured for all fish sampled; this allows biologists

to look at the size structure of the population and its overall health. “All the fish that were sampled were found to be healthy and appeared to be well fed. Additionally, there are a lot of large, mature kokanee available to anglers in Flaming Gorge right now (see picture)”. Further research will be conducted in the summer and fall of 2015.



Various year classes of kokanee collected in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

*When were kokanee first introduced to Flaming Gorge?*

*A. Mid 1940s B. Mid 1950s C. Mid 1960s D. Mid 1970s*

*\*Answers on page 11*



Kokanee sampled with a gill net in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

the Gorge using 20 feet-tall gill nets. Fish species composition of the Gorge was analyzed in three distinct regions, the inflow, rolling hills, and the canyon. Five nets were set each night at sunset and pulled before sunrise. Nets sampled fish populations from the surface down to 100 feet. Neebling said this differs from standardized sampling which uses floating and sinking gill nets to sample fish close to the

## Fontenelle Reservoir – the other burbot fishing destination

Since burbot were first discovered in the Green River drainage Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) biologist have worked diligently to provide anglers with the tools and knowledge they need to help reduce burbot numbers in the Green River drainage through harvest. Several regulations have been put in place to encourage anglers to pursue and harvest burbot. By all indications angler harvest is helping reduce burbot numbers in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Fall trammel netting in 2014 resulted in the lowest catch rates observed since trammel netting for burbot started in 2006. Reservoir wide the burbot catch rate in 2014 was 0.58 burbot per hour. This is a 56 percent decline from the highest catch rate of 1.04 burbot per hour observed in 2012. The observed reservoir wide decline in catch rates was primarily driven by a big decline in the Inflow Region catch rates (Big Bend north). The 2014 Inflow catch rate was 0.78 burbot/hour down from the peak of 2.58 burbot/hour observed in 2012.

All of this is good news for the Flaming Gorge fisheries and the anglers that enjoy them. That being said, burbot anglers need to stay vigilant and keep pur-

of destinations to pursue and harvest burbot. The trammel netting operation conducted on Fontenelle Reservoir in 2014 resulted in an all time high burbot catch rate of 1.08 burbot/hour; which is well above recent catch rates observed on Flaming Gorge Reservoir. Furthermore, on average, the burbot caught during the netting operations were larger than those caught during netting on Flaming Gorge Reservoir. The 2014 netting on Fontenelle Reservoir resulted in burbot that ranged in length from 12 to 37 inches and averaged 24 inches in length. Compare this to burbot caught during the 2014 Flaming Gorge operation ranging in length from 12 to 34 inches and averaging 18 inches. Included with this article is a picture of the large burbot caught during the 2010 Fontenelle Reservoir trammel netting operation.



Big burbot caught during netting operations on Fontenelle Reservoir.



Juvenile burbot sampled with hoop nets.

suing and harvesting burbot in Flaming Gorge Reservoir so we can push burbot numbers even lower.

What few anglers realize is that Fontenelle Reservoir should also be on their list

Fontenelle Reservoir also has a long ice fishing season often providing fishable ice by mid December that last through at least mid March. Locating promising burbot fishing locations on Fontenelle Reservoir is easy. Anglers need just look for areas were rocky habitats like the cliffs and the rip-rap of the dam meet the water. Anglers fishing near rocky habitat should have good luck catching burbot.

*What is the weight of the world record Burbot?*

*A. 10lbs 1oz B. 15lbs 8oz C. 20lbs 5oz D. 25lbs 2oz*

Please remember to do your part this coming winter and spend some time harvesting burbot. When you start making your plans, add Fontenelle Reservoir to your list of destinations.

*\*Answers on last page*



## *Northern Pike in the Little Snake River - still a concern*

Northern pike continue to be a concern in the Little Snake River south of Rawlins. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) has been sampling the Wyoming portion of the Little Snake River for northern pike since 2012. Seven pike were captured in 2012, six were captured in 2013, and eight were captured in 2014. The WGFD has been sampling for pike for numerous reasons. For example, we are trying to answer questions such as: What habitats are pike using? How widely are they distributed? What is their relative abundance – are they present in high numbers or low numbers? Are pike reproducing in the Little Snake River in Wyoming? Additionally, we are sampling to remove all the pike captured there by reducing pike predation on native and sport fish and reducing the risk they will spawn and build a more permanent population.

During May, 2014 the WGFD set nets in backwater, slough, and side-channel habitats of the Little Snake River. We assumed that adult pike would be moving during this period, seeking out slower-moving waters for refuge or spawning. The nets in one particular side-channel downstream of Baggs produced eight northern pike. Of the eight NOP, five were males. All but one male and one female had already spawned. The pike ranged from 15 to 28 inches and 1 to 7 pounds. The 15 inch fish was the first juvenile fish captured to date; this fish was likely a two year old fish. All previous pike caught by biologist have been adults.

One captured pike was marked with a floy tag. The fish was tagged following its original capture in the Yampa River, Colorado. Colorado Parks and Wildlife personnel tagged this pike on May 8, 2012, from the Yampa River 19 miles above the Little Snake River confluence. The tagging location is approximately 126 river miles from its capture location. The pike was 14.5 inches when tagged and 27.8 inches long when captured on May 21, 2014. The pike had grown 13.3 inches in the two years since it was tagged.

The 2014 pike were captured from a side-channel that was modified to receive river water during spring runoff, but become isolated during lower flows. Water is pumped on demand from the side channel to irrigate surrounding hay fields. The side-channel has good pike habitat that consists of cattails, aquatic vegetation, and flooded willows and grasses during runoff, in addition to an abundant fish to eat.

Pike sampling in 2015 will be a little different than previous years. The WGFD is working with Trout Unlimited, the Raw-

lins BLM and the Baggs and Savery school districts to learn more about pike by releasing them instead of killing them. The cooperators are tagging up to 6 northern pike with radio tags so the fish can be followed. Biologist will track the pike and collect data on their movements and the habitat they occupy. Biologist will then share the data with the teachers and students at the local school districts so the students learn how the pike are using the river and its habitats. The work is being done as part of the Adopt-A-Trout Program developed by Trout Unlimited to bring fish biology and ecology into the class room. As of April 29 two pike had been captured and surgically fitted with radio transmitters during a field trip with the local students and teachers.

As a result of regulations approved in 2013, northern pike in the Little Snake River drainage are designated as a non-game fish species. Similar to the regulation applied to burbot in the Green River drainage, there is no creel limit on northern pike in the Little Snake River drainage and anglers must harvest all the pike they capture. Anglers should target pike in backwater, slough, side-channel habitats and deep pool habitats downstream of structures in the Little Snake River. Anglers need to remember much of the Little Snake River is private property and they must have permission from the landowner in order to fish on private land.



Radio tagged Northern Pike near Baggs, WY.

## Green River fights on the riparian habitat front



Crews use a jet boat for access during the Phase II Lower Green River riparian corridor control effort.

### Tamarisk and Russian Olive Control

The Department collaborated with the Sweetwater County Weed and Pest District to obtain \$95,256 in grant funding to initiate the Phase II Russian olive and tamarisk control treatments along the lower Green River. The Phase II effort was a result of a Teton Science School inventory completed in 2012 of the Green River riparian corridor between the southern boundary of Seedskaadee National Wildlife Refuge and Interstate 80, and the portion of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area between Scott's Bottom and Davis Bottom. In January, Sweetwater County Weed and Pest District hired Field Services and Weed Control LLC to complete the initial stump-cut and basal bark chemical treatments to control Russian olive and tamarisk along 28 river miles and within about 9,000 acres of riparian habitat where landowners were willing participants.

Phase II efforts to control Russian olive and tamarisk along the lower Green River corridor continued again in early August. Department biologists took advantage of the unusually high late season river flows and the Department jet boat to shuttle contracted crews and equipment to treat Russian olive/tamarisk on river islands, hard to reach river bank locations below cliff bands, and areas that were covered with ice sheets when control treatments began in January. This round of control treatments involved stump cut/herbicide spraying and foliar herbicide applications. Treatments focused on the Green River reaches between Pioneer Trails Picnic Grounds and the I-80 crossing, and Scott's Bottom to Davis Bottoms near the Flaming Gorge Reservoir inflow area. A total of 19 islands and 16 hard to reach locations were treated.

Preventing the gradual invasion of Russian olive/tamarisk from becoming a vegetative monoculture along this reach of the lower Green River system will be extremely important for future populations of fish and wildlife. Without the cumulative positive efforts of projects such as this one, Russian olive and tamarisk invasion threatens to disrupt riparian ecosystem processes, including degradation or possibly elimination of essential life stage habitat needs for many terrestrial and aquatic wildlife species.

### Students Monitor Vegetation along Greenbelt

The City of Green River Parks and Recreation Department used grant funding from numerous sources to complete mechanical removal of Russian olive and tamarisk on 586 acres of riparian habitat along 5 miles of river between Expedition Island and the Scott's Bottom area.

As expected, a large number of young invasive Russian olive and salt cedar re-sprouts were observed by the end of the growing season in 2012 following the mechanical control treatment. The City of Green River Parks and Recreation Department hired a contractor to assist them with the initial follow-up treatments of re-sprouts during the fall of 2013 within the original 586 acres of riparian habitat treated mechanically during 2012. Additional sites with Russian olive and tamarisk growth were detected during 2014 along the 5 mile reach of river associated with town. The department was granted \$15,000 in 2014 for follow-up control treatments and native tree plantings. Chemical control treatments were planned for Late fall, however early winter weather conditions prevented treatments from being implemented and the work was postponed until 2015.

Technical assistance was provided to the Green River High School



Green River High School students survey woody riparian vegetation along the river greenbelt.

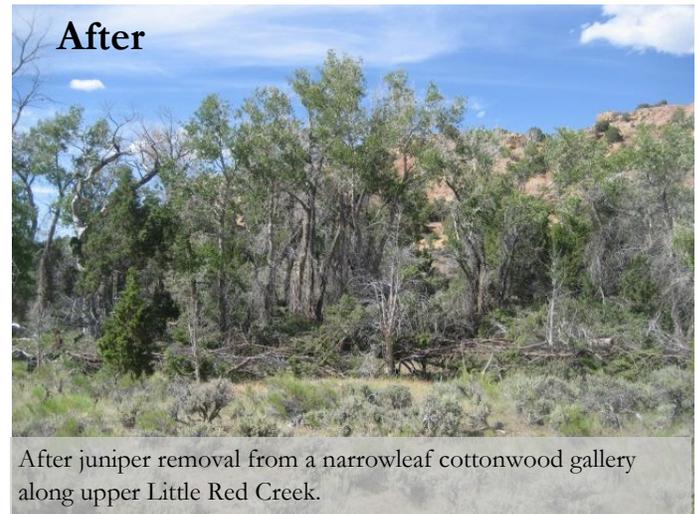
college prep biology class with monitoring woody riparian vegetation along the river greenbelt area during September. The City of Green River in cooperation with other partners have been conducting Russian olive and tamarisk control efforts along the greenbelt area since 2012. Monitoring plots were established for GRHS biology students to survey and evaluate the results and effectiveness of the invasive vegetation control efforts, and provide the Green River Parks and Recreation Department with data regarding the possible need for follow-up control of Russian olive and tamarisk re-sprouts. The monitoring activity provided students with an opportunity to apply vegetation survey and evaluation skills while learning about native riparian vegetation communities and the threats of invasive plant species.

*How many gallons can a mature tamarisk uptake in one day?*

A. 10    B. 100    C. 200    D. 400

*\*Answers on last page*

## Habitat Improves in the Red Creek Watershed



During July, a crew of regional WGFD and BLM workers cut several encroaching mature juniper trees from the understory of a 3-4 acre cottonwood gallery located on private lands along upper Little Red Creek. The goal of the project was to promote and maintain healthy cottonwood habitat along the stream for the benefit of several wildlife species. Removal of the junipers is expected to reduce competition and promote more riparian ground water availability for young cottonwood tree survival.

The cut juniper tree biomass was used to fashion woody debris barriers around cottonwood regeneration to discourage over-browsing by big game and allow the young trees to grow vertically and mature.

Past attempts by BLM fire crews to successfully implement prescribed burn treatments in a large conifer encroached aspen stand located near the tri-state location in upper Little Red Creek have fallen short of goals for restoring healthy aspen habitat and improving watershed function. One reason treatment attempts have not met project goals was the inherent difficulty in conducting a prescribed burn that was both intense enough to be effective yet controlled enough to keep it from crossing the jurisdictional boundary of the Wyoming-Utah State line. Collaborative efforts with Utah DWR, BLM Rock Springs and Vernal Field Offices, and Wyoming State Forestry Division occurred during 2014 to expand the original project across the Utah state line and include treatment for the entire conifer encroached aspen stand. The effort has now increased from 1,000 acres to 1,262 acres and includes multiple phases of mechanical cutting and prescribed burning to meet aspen restoration goals. Mechanical treatment phases are expected to begin during 2015.

## 2015 River Festival

The 2nd annual River Walk will be held during the 14<sup>th</sup> annual Green River, River Festival August 15<sup>th</sup> at 9am. The river festival is an annual event produced by the Green River Chamber of Commerce held at Expedition Island, and includes fun games and entertainment for the community. After a very successful event last year Trout Unlimited and the department are working with event organizers to promote public awareness about the ecological aspects of the Green River during the festival with the River Walk component again this year. The River Walk allows participants to visit stations along the greenbelt to learn about fisheries, stream & riparian habitats, and terrestrial wildlife resources associated with the Green River. The department regional habitat, fisheries biologists, and education specialist participated in river walk stations with Green River Parks and Recreation, Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resources Trust, Sweetwater County Conservation District, BLM, Seedskaadee Wildlife Refuge, Green River Volunteer Fire department, Muley Fanatics Foundation and Seedskaadee TU representatives last year each running their own stations. This year's event is shaping up to be bigger and better than last year, so bring you family down, enjoy and learn about the river.

*What is the fastest growing native tree in North America?*

- A. Juniper                      B. Salt Cedar  
C. Cottonwood                D. Aspen

*\*Answers on last page*

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

The mild winter this year has resulted in the boating season starting earlier than normal here in the Green River region. With the 2015 boating season already upon us, biologists with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department are asking people to be vigilant when it comes to preventing the spread of the invasive mussels to Wyoming.

In 2013, Wyoming instituted a mandatory inspection law requiring any watercraft entering Wyoming to get an inspection before launching on Wyoming waters from March through November. 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. Recently, veligers (larval mussels) were detected in Deer Creek Reservoir, Utah and Angostura Reservoir, South Dakota. If you boat on either 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 WGFD website.

During the 2014 boating season, WGFD AIS technicians performed over 43,000 inspections statewide on watercraft originating from all 50

states and Canada. Of those, 2,087 were considered high risk and 880 required decontamination. The majority of decontaminations were performed on boats with standing water in the motor. Statewide, ten watercraft had confirmed zebra or quagga mussels attached and were com-



pletely decontaminated. Thankfully, all mussels were determined to be dead on all ten vessels.

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 25th through mid-September in 2015. 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 larval mussels (veligers) at Big Sandy, Flaming Gorge, Fontenelle, High Savery, Meeks Cabin, Sulphur Creek, Viva Naughton, and Woodruff Narrows reser-

voirs in July and October of 2014. All collected samples were sent to laboratories for analysis and results for all came back negative, indicating no presence of mussels.

The closest infested/suspect waters are Deer Creek Reservoir and Lake Powell, located in Utah and Angostura Reservoir, located in South Dakota.

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 can not inspect them all. Simply drain, clean, 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! You can report a sighting at 1-877-WGFD AIS or ReportAIS@wyo.gov.

Photo: Wes Gordon, Green River AIS Specialist inspects a boat for mussels.



Zebra mussel



Quagga mussel

### List of known infested waters available at:

[https://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/imgs/QRDocs/AIS\\_INFESTED\\_WATER.pdf](https://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/imgs/QRDocs/AIS_INFESTED_WATER.pdf)

### List of inspection locations available at:

<https://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/fishing-1001292.aspx>

## Fish Stocking

Considerable effort, time, and money, go into growing sport fish to be stocked into waters for anglers to catch and enjoy. Stocking takes place primarily in standing waters (lakes and reservoirs), but some with flowing water such as the Green River are also stocked. Waters throughout the region are stocked based on availability of food for fish (i.e., productivity), sustainability of wild fisheries, public use, management strategy, and other factors. A few of the region’s more popular fisheries and their stocking requests for this year are provided below. K=1,000s

Water name	Cutthroat Trout	Rainbow Trout	Brown Trout	Kokanee	Tiger Trout
Big Sandy Reservoir		22.5 K	22.5 K		
Flaming Gorge Reservoir		750 K		970 K	
Fontenelle Reservoir	15.8 K	49.5 K		75 K	
Green River	40 K	35 K			
High Savery Reservoir	10 K			10 K	10 K
Jim Bridger Pond	.7 K	4 K			
Naughton Power Plant					3 K
Sulphur Creek Reservoir	20 K	35 K			
Viva Naughton Reservoir		65 K			5 K
Woodruff Narrows Reservoir					10 K

## Recipe — Burbot Hash

**Ingredients:**

- 3 cups burbot, simmered in lemon stock
- 6 small cooked potatoes
- 3 small cooked carrots
- 1 ½ onions
- 4-6 tbs. oil
- 1 ½ tsp. dehydrated parsley flakes
- Salt and pepper

**Directions:**

- Put the fish, from which all bones have been removed, potatoes, carrots, and onion through a food chopper. Add the parsley; mix well, and season to taste.
- Put fat in a frying pan, add the hash, and cook slowly, until browned. Serves 6-8
- Serve and enjoy!
- (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)



Photo: Burbot sampled in the Henrys Fork below People’s Canal.

## Spadefoot Toad Surveys in the Green River Region

It's that time of year when life once again springs from the seemingly barren desert floor. Given just the right conditions—plenty of moisture and warm nighttime temperatures—you may hear a raucous evening chorus of what sounds like a massive flock of waterfowl. These nocturnal crooners are Great Basin Spadefoots (*Spea intermontana*).

The Great Basin Spadefoot is a type of toad that lives in the central and southwestern portions of the state. Wyoming is also home to another species of spadefoot, the Plains Spadefoot (*Spea bombifrons*) that occurs in the eastern part of the state, and overlaps with Great Basin Spadefoots around the Lander region. Though they may be plentiful in certain areas, they spend most of their lives underground and are rarely seen.

and along rivers. Male spadefoots call for hours, trying to attract females. Their call has been described



Great Basin Spadefoot toad

as similar to a snore or a duck quack and may be heard up to a mile away. If you are lucky enough to see a

spades to burrow underground, where they stay buried until the weather is just right. Though Great Basin Spadefoots are a

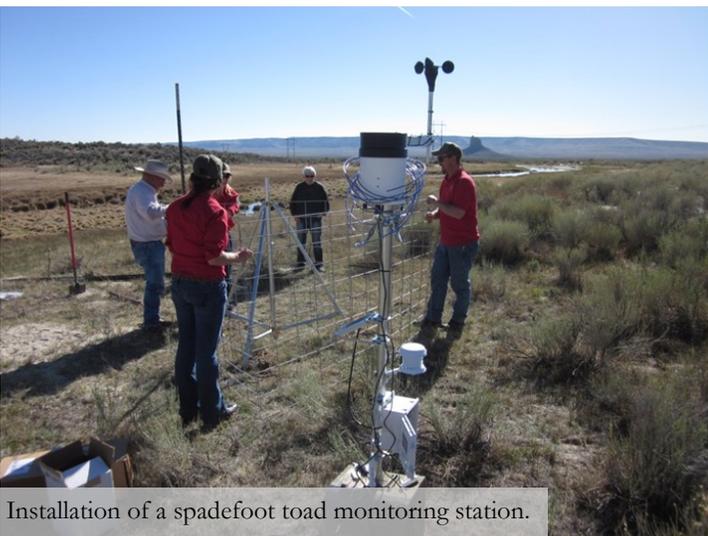
type of toad, they are different from most toads in that their skin is more smooth and moist. Spadefoots lack warts that are typical of most toads, but they have small raised bumps that may have orange spots.

Because these elusive little critters emerge for such short periods, and sometimes breed as infrequently as once every five years, they are challenging to study. Typical survey methods boil down to chasing storms in suitable habitat. While this method has yielded a substantial number of observations in past years, our predictive powers are less than perfect. That's why this year we've designed a study that will allow us to cue in on exactly what is triggering their breeding activities. To this end, we have deployed five spadefoot toad monitoring stations throughout the state, including one south of Green

River and another north of Rock Springs.

Each monitoring site is equipped with a weather station and an acoustic logger. The logger makes automated recordings at night that can later be analyzed alongside weather data, such as temperature and rainfall, to determine the spadefoot's favorite conditions for breeding. Pinning down ideal weather conditions more precisely will enable us to improve our survey and monitoring protocols over the years to come.

This project is part of a larger effort to identify spadefoot locations statewide. Despite concerted efforts to map new spadefoot locations, the status of these two species within the state is still unknown. If you hear or see spadefoots in your area, please notify either of our state herpetologists, Victoria Zero or Charlotte Snoberger.



Installation of a spadefoot toad monitoring station.

However, after heavy rainfall, Great Basin Spadefoots may come out in large aggregations to breed for a few nights. They congregate in water puddles, marshes, stock ponds, playas,

spadefoot, note the vertical pupils, similar to a cat's eyes. Spadefoots get their name from the black keratinized 'spades' on the bottom of their hind feet; they use these

*How many amphibians are Native to Wyoming?*

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 16

*\*Answers on last page*

## *Meet Your new Green River Fisheries Biologist: John Walrath*

John grew up in our neighboring state Nebraska, where he earned his undergraduate degree in fisheries sciences. During summers, he worked for Idaho Department of Fish and Game. He also assisted Biomark, Inc. and accepted a position with Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission before starting his Masters degree in fisheries sciences in 2011 at the University of Idaho. In 2013, he completed his masters and accepted a temporary position with Trout Unlimited prior to moving to Green River with his fiancée Martha. John enjoys everything outdoors from fishing and hunting to trail running and mountain biking. He also assists with the family's boer goat show stock operation in Idaho, Big Red Boers.



## Dates to Remember

**Free Fishing Day June 6--** The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has declared June 6, 2015 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 Day June 6** – Located at the Kemmerer Community Pond by the overpass. Sponsored by the City of Kemmerer.

**Rock Springs Kids Fishing Day June 20** – Located at the Rock Springs Pond - south side of the road leading into the Rock Springs Golf Course. Event 9 am to 3 pm. Sponsored by Seedskaadee TU Chapter.

**Evanston Kids Fishing Day June 27** – 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.



### Wyoming Game and Fish Department Conserving Wildlife - Serving People

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#### Answers to fun facts

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. C
5. B

We're on the web!  
[HTTP://WGFD.WYO.GOV](http://WGFD.WYO.GOV)

