2016

Wyoming Game and Fish Department – Cody Region

Bighorn Basin

Angler News

Inside this issue:

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Looking Forward to Another Great Year - *Sam Hochhalter*

Since it's inception in 1921, the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has been committed to conserving wildlife and serving people.

Over the years the Game and Fish fish management program has evolved and diversified. During the early days much of our management efforts focused on stocking fish and maximizing yield or harvest of fish. Managing for trophy potential, diverse angling opportunities, and native species was not as common as it is today.

Over the years fishery management has become more complex and the need for multifaceted approaches to managing fish populations more pronounced.

While a lot has changed one thing remains the same, our commitment to conserving wildlife and serving people. As fish biologists for Wyoming, we strive to provide quality angling opportunities and to conserve the native aquatic wildlife of the region. Balancing these two objectives can be a challenge at times.

The surveys and projects highlighted in this newsletter are a testament to our commitment to provide quality angling opportunities and to conserve the native aquatic wildlife of the Cody Region. From monitoring fish populations, evaluating restored populations of native species, implementing habitat restoration projects, and renovating bass ponds, a lot was accomplished in 2015 and more is planned for 2016.

As steward's of your fishery resources, we value your input and hearing about your fishing experiences. For those of you that have taken time out of your schedule to come into the Game and Fish office to chat, give us a phone call, or show up at one of our public meetings I sincerely thank you and look forward to chatting again. For those of you we have not heard from, please know our doors are always open. We would like to hear from you.

Beck Lake Recreation Area Offers a Mixed Bag for Anglers of All Ages - *Jason Burckhardt*

"Beck Lake Recreation Area offers a variety of angling opportunities for all ages of anglers."

Beck Lake Recreation offers angling opportunities right within the City of Cody. The three lakes within the Beck Lake Recreation area are Beck Lake, and Markham and New Cody Reservoirs. Beck Lake can be accessed from Beck Lake Park, just south of the lake or from highway 14-16-20. A primitive boat ramp is available on the northern end of Beck Lake, adjacent to the Veterans Memorial Park, but the use of internal combustion engines is prohibited. Markham and New Cody reservoirs are just south of Beck Lake within Beck Lake Park and have pedestrian access around their perimeters and also have a handicapped accessible covered fishing station.

Markham and New Cody reservoirs are annually stocked with catchable sized trout (8-12 inch) and also have populations of Yellow Perch. Beck Lake is stocked with catchable and "brood cull" trout as well as with Channel Catfish. There are Largemouth Bass, Black and White Crappie, and Yellow Perch available in Beck Lake.

All three of these lakes were sampled in 2015 to determine the status of the fisheries.

Small Yellow Perch were the most commonly caught fish in both Markham and New Cody reservoirs. The Yellow Perch captured were generally small, averaging around six inches long. Recently stocked catchable trout were also commonly captured in both Markham and New Cody reservoirs.

Catchable sized trout were also common in Beck Lake averaging ten inches. Brood cull Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout were also common and averaged 17.9 inches. Similar to Markham and New Cody reservoirs, the Yellow Perch in Beck Lake were abundant, but small, averaging around 6 inches long. The stocked Channel Catfish were doing well, averaging 17 inches and nearly two pounds. The most abundant fish captured in Beck lake in 2015 were the crappie (both White Crappie and Black Crappie), however the average length of these fish was only 6.3 inches long , with few crappie over 7 inches being captured. The abundant year class of crappie should provide for some great fishing, and eating, in 2016.

Beck Lake promises to offer similar angling opportunities in 2016, with lots of fish including the occasional large one.

Channel Catfish are stocked into Beck Lake to provide greater diversity.

The Beck Lake Recreation Area waters provide anglers of all ages a diverse angling experience.

Walleye Tagging Project in Buffalo Bill Reservoir - *Jason Burckhardt*

We are asking anglers who catch walleye in Buffalo Bill Reservoir to participate in a new study by returning information on tagged fish they catch. A monetary reward is offered on some tags for reporting the information.

The fish management crew has already tagged nearly 500 walleye this spring with plans to tag up to 700 walleye in the reservoir. Reward tags valued at $10 or $100 have been deployed and anglers encouraged to report any tagged walleye captured.

Tags are yellow, orange or white and are attached to the side of the fish below the dorsal fin. Several fish will have multiple tags, though each fish will have only one reward tag. If you catch a tagged walleye please give us a call at 307-527-7125 or the phone number provided on the tag. To receive the monetary reward, anglers must submit the reward tags to the Cody Game and Fish office. Anglers are also reminded that all walleye caught out of Buffalo Bill must be killed.

Up to 700 walleye will be tagged in Buffalo Bill Reservoir, including several hundred with $10 or $100 reward tags. Please report the capture of tagged walleye by giving us a call (307) 527-7125

Shovelnose Sturgeon in the Bighorn River — Update - *Joe Skorupski*

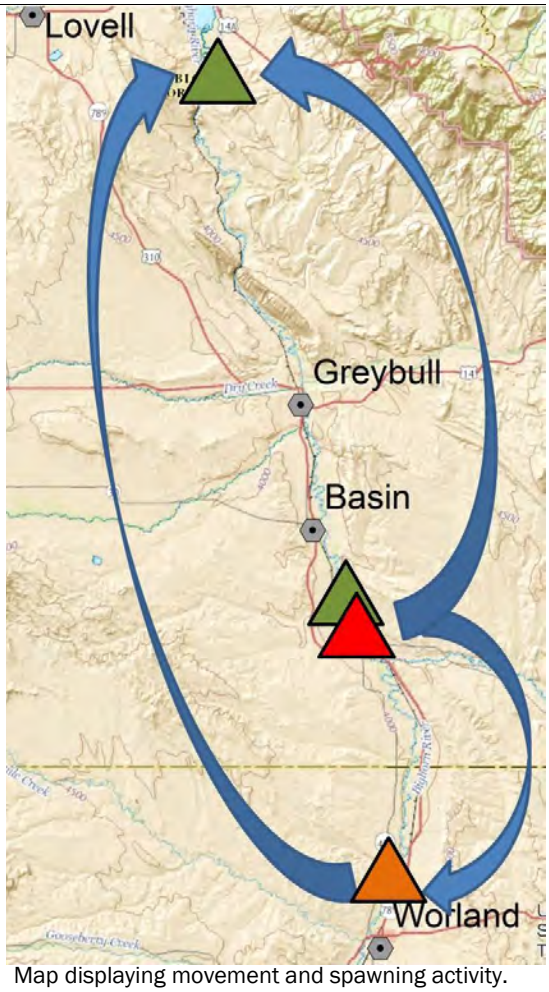
Starting in 2015, a project was initiated to determine if shovelnose sturgeon should continue to be stocked in the Bighorn River. Larval and juvenile sturgeon have been stocked in the Bighorn and Nowood rivers over the past 20 years. Angler reports and Cody fish management sampling efforts confirm that sturgeon are surviving to adulthood; however, the potential for this population to sustain itself without supplemental stocking remains unknown.

The goal of this project is to determine whether natural reproduction is occurring in the Bighorn and Nowood rivers. The first objective is to identify potential spawning sites and seasonal habitat use of adult sturgeon. Prior to initiating this study, we expected sturgeon to move from Bighorn Reservoir during spring, spawn in the river during late June and migrate back to the reservoir by fall for the winter months. Last spring we initiated a multi-year telemetry project where we began tagging fish and tracking them using a radio signal. Fish were tagged in the spring and tracked through the fall, identifying two definitive spawning sites and one potential spawning site. Success! Well, sort of. Although spawning is occurring, it doesn't mean the spawning is successful. The success or failure of spawning sturgeon is very dependent on several key environmental variables. After spawning, eggs hatch in just a couple of days and the embryos begin drifting downstream. How far embryos drift depends on water temperature and velocity. If they do not develop into larvae before they reach the reservoir the embryos will perish. The confirmed spawning sites may not be far enough upstream to prevent this from happening.

Some unexpected movement patterns or lack of movement were observed. While some fish displayed the expected seasonal movement pattern, a large proportion never left the lower Bighorn in the spring and summer, and many remained higher in the river through the winter months. The figure on the right displays these patterns showing where fish over-wintered.

So what does it all mean? It is much too early in the project to draw any definitive conclusions, but we have determined a few things. Shovelnose are spawning in the river and some fish are utilizing the riverine habitat throughout the entire year, not just for spawning purposes.

Future field work will focus on tagging and tracking additional fish, conducting more intensive larval drift sampling at several locations, and collecting data to model drift dynamics of embryonic sturgeon across a range of discharges. Also, all shovelnose will be fitted with an orange Floy tag for long-term monitoring. If an angler captures a tagged fish, call the phone number and report the tag number, capture location, length and weight. This information will be very beneficial in helping us understand and manage this species.



Map displaying movement and spawning activity. Red triangle is spawning site, orange is a potential spawning site and green are over-wintering areas. Arrows indicate movement from spring to fall.

Shovelnose sturgeon recently inserted with an orange Floy tag for long-term monitoring. If captured, anglers are encouraged to call the 800 phone number that is on the tag and reportithe four digit tag number (e.g., WGFD 8016), capture location, length and weight.

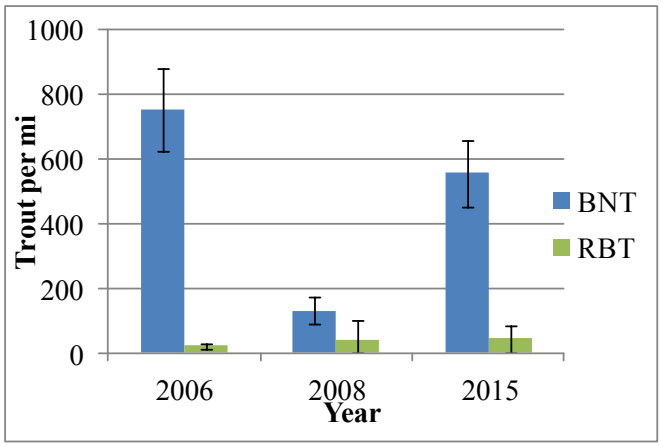
The South Fork Shoshone Rebounds from Debris Flow of 2007 - *Jason Burckhardt*

"The South Fork Shoshone has rebounded from the debris flow of 2007 and now has more pounds of trout per mile than has been recorded on this water."

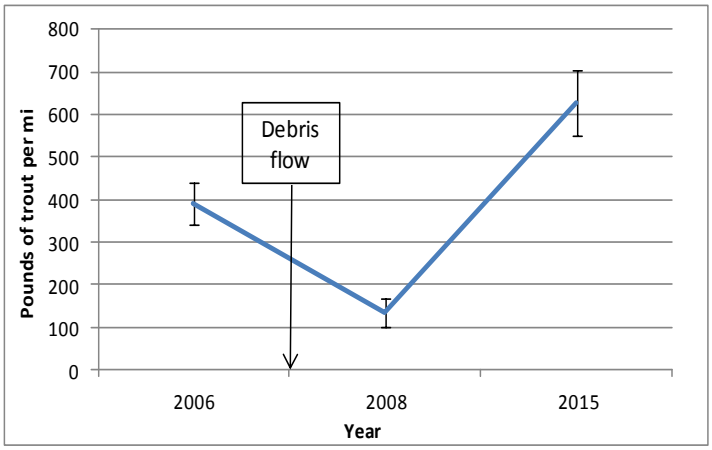
The South Fork Shoshone is an often overlooked fishery due in large part to the private land through which it flows. There are, however, a few access sites that are available to wade anglers or those with small watercraft willing to float between access sites.

The South Fork Shoshone is managed as a wild sport fishery with Brown Trout and Mountain Whitefish being the two primary sport fish. A few Rainbow Trout and Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout are also present.

A large mud slide/debris flow occurred in 2007 that reduced the trout population from 772 trout per mile (measured in 2006) to 169 trout per mile (measured in 2008). We sampled the population in 2015 and found the trout population is rebounding with an estimated 599 trout per mile. While there are still fewer trout present in the South Fork than 2006, the trout that are present are much larger and the pounds of trout per mile is the highest that has been recorded on the South Fork.



Number of Brown Trout (BNT) and Rainbow Trout (RBT) per mile with 95% confidence intervals measured on the lower South Fork Shoshone River in 2006, 2008 and 2015.



Pounds of trout per mile with 95% confidence intervals measured on the lower South Fork Shoshone River in 2006, 2008 and 2015.

Yellowstone Cutthroats Doing Well in Dead Indian Creek - *Jason Burckhardt*

In 2009 and 2010 WGFD used the chemical rotenone to remove the population of rainbow-cutthroat hybrids in a nine mile reach of Dead Indian Creek. The creek was restocked with genetically pure Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout in 2011 through 2013. All trout stocked were marked to distinguish them from fish spawned in the stream. Sampling in 2015 found that the population of Yellowstone Cutthroat is growing in Dead Indian Creek. Approximately half of the sampled fish were "wild" which likely drifted downstream from the upstream population, in the vicinity of Dead Indian Meadows. The cutthroat sampled averaged 9.5 inches, though a few fish over 13 inches were captured. Dead Indian Creek now provides anglers an opportunity to catch our native Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout.

Dead Indian Creek now provides anglers an opportunity to catch some of our native Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout.

Cody's New Aquatic Habitat Biologist – *Laura Burckhardt*

The Cody Region has a new Aquatic Habitat Biologist. Prior to Laura Burckhardt starting in May of 2015, the position had been vacant in Cody for eight years. Laura is a Wyoming native with expertise in warm and cold-water fisheries habitats, stream health, and working with partners to prevent unnatural stream erosion while preserving important habitats for fish and wildlife.

As an aquatic habitat biologist, Laura's role is to conserve and enhance stream and riparian habitats. To ensure that aquatic habitats are able to properly function and support our fish and wildlife resources.

Laura often works with landowners, agencies, and the public to protect healthy stream and riparian habitats by applying proven methods to restore and prevent further impacts.

Laura provides recommendations on techniques that can be used to restore streams that have been impacted by bank erosion, improperly designed road crossing, loss of riparian vegetation, to name a few.
Laura also identifies, designs and implements stream and riparian habitat restoration projects in areas where these habitats are degraded and unable to stabilize naturally.

Bank stabilization project on Eaglenest Creek with The Nature Conservancy and Disabled Hunters

Teaching kids about the importance of riparian vegetation

A Tale of Six Culverts on Ten Sleep Creek – *Laura Burckhardt*

"Wyoming Game and Fish to construct a new bridge across Ten Sleep Creek"

The Wigwam road is a Wyoming Game and Fish Commission owned, high public use access road to the Wigwam Rearing Station, public fishing access, and Tensleep Game Warden station. The access road is located on a split flow channel of Tensleep Creek. The access road has a series of six culverts, spanning approximately 30-feet, located on a side channel and a bridge, spanning approximately 60-feet, located on the main channel of Tensleep Creek.

The road crossings are not properly designed to pass flow, sediment and debris during annual high water events. As a result, erosion, sediment deposition, and debris jams have resulted in numerous flooding and safety concerns since the 1980s. The most significant event occurred in 2011 when department staff were stranded as a result of a severe debris jam and washout of the access road and Highway 16. To date, The Wyoming Game and Fish has spent more than $100,000 on maintaining these crossing and preventing washouts. In addition, the Wyoming Department of Transportation spent $100,783 to repair Highway 16 after the 2011 flood.

After careful consideration of stream channel, stream flow, the history of the structures, and costs of conceptual design options the Wyoming Game and Fish has decided that the best option is to construct a new access road and bridge downstream of the current bridge location. The current road, culverts, and bridge will be removed and fully reclaimed. Project design will begin in the summer of 2016 with construction planned for 2017.

The problem: four 5-foot wide and two 3-foot wide culverts

The Flood of 2011: washed out Wigwam road and Highway 16

Medicine Lodge Creek Stream Restoration - *Laura Burckhardt*

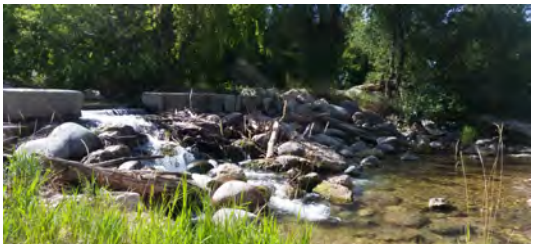
Medicine Lodge Creek, from the State Park Headquarters downstream to the end of the Wildlife Habitat Management Area (WHMA), has experienced significant bank erosion and channel movement from human caused degradation over the last 40 years. Over 25 dump truck loads of sediment are leaving this section of stream each year as a result of this bank erosion.

In the 1970s, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department documented that the majority of the stream habitat damage had been caused by in-stream bulldozer work at the two irrigation diversions. Prior to the property becoming a WHMA, the stream was scraped and channelized at both diversion dams.

In 1981, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department conducted a stream restoration project designed to fix some of the bank erosion and move the stream back into its original channel. This stabilization work was temporarily successful from 1980 through 1993. However, since 1994 the stream channel has continued to erode, becoming over widened, and abandon its historic channel footprint, eroding further into the irrigated field on the WHMA.

The channel is currently over widened and shallow with steep eroding banks and very little fish habitat. In addition, the upstream diversion is a complete fish passage barrier.

In coordination with the State Parks Department, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department proposes to repair the channel degradation across 0.8 miles of stream. A new bridge will be constructed, year-round fish passage will be available at both diverisons, and a stable stream channel will be constructed which allows for sediment transport, floodplain connectivity and fisheries habitat. The project will also provide an outstanding fishing access area for the public including children and handicapped individuals. A new bridge is currently under design. Stream channel restoration design will be in 2016 and construction could occur as early as 2017.



The Anthony Diversion is a 7-foot tall fish barrier

The Bridge has 18-inches of clearance under it

Example of bank erosion—bank is 6-feet tall

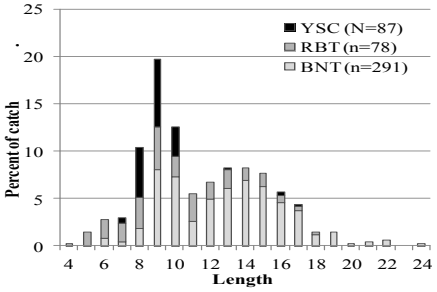
Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River offers few but large trout- *Jason Burckhardt*

The Clarks Fork Yellowstone River is a scenic destination for wade and float anglers alike and has a following among local anglers. The lower Clarks Fork, below the canyon, generally has a wide shallow channel – not the best trout habitat. In-stream structures were installed in the 1980s and modified through the 1990s in an attempt to narrow the channel and provide more suitable trout habitat. Despite this effort, the density of trout is generally low in the lower Clarks Fork. Annual stream flow variation is great and winter baseflow conditions are low. Additionally, the formation of frazzle and anchor ice is common in this reach of the Clarks Fork, which creates harsh conditions for trout during winter months. For the last several decades, catchable rainbow and cutthroat have been stocked in the Clarks Fork to supplement the wild fishery.

A population estimate was conducted on the lower Clarks Fork from the rock structures to Beartooth Ranch in July of 2015. We found 413 trout per mile and 329 pounds of trout per mile in this section of the Clarks Fork. Wild BNT were the most abundant trout in the Clarks Fork, followed by rainbow and cutthroat, many of which were of hatchery origin. The only other population that we have conducted on this section of water was in 1998 when we estimated the abundance of brown trout to be around 94 fish per mile. In 2015, we estimated Brown Trout abundance to be around 193 per mile; more than double the 1998 estimate. Both the rainbow and cutthroat trout populations were down from 334 rainbows per mile and 166 cutthroat per mile in 1998 to 143 rainbows per mile and 76 cutthroat per mile in 2015.

So how does the Clarks Fork stack up against some of the other popular trout waters in the Cody Region? The Clarks Fork has fewer trout per mile than the other larger (floatable) rivers. In comparison, the North Fork Shoshone typically has around 700 to 1,000 trout per mile, and the South Fork Shoshone has 600 to 750 trout per mile. The two large tailwaters (below dams), the Bighorn River and Shoshone River, have about 3,000 and 1,500 trout per mile respectively.

The relatively low density of trout in the Clarks Fork is likely due to the limited amount of quality habitat and the harsh conditions during winter months. While the abundance of trout in the Clarks Fork is relatively low compared to the other large river fisheries in the Cody Region, the presence of large Brown Trout (greater than 24 inches long) and great scenery make it a local favorite.



The length frequency of Yellowstone Cutthroat (YSC) Rainbow (RBT) and Brown Trout (BNT) caught in the Clarks Fork Yellowstone River below the canyon 2015

"These events provide a great opportunity for local area youth and their families to spend the day outdoors learning about the sport of fishing."

Kids Fishing Days

CODY
June 4, 2016
Beck Lake Complex

BASIN
June 4, 2016
Raw Water Pond

LOVELL
July 9, 2016
Porcupine Ranger Station Pond

Partners work together to get communities "hooked on fishing"- *Tara Hodges*

Each year, various community organizations, individuals and agencies come together to host Kids Fishing Day events across the Bighorn Basin. These events provide a great opportunity for local area youth and their families to spend the day outdoors learning about the sport of fishing.

Bob Capron of Cody, an active member of the East Yellowstone Chapter of Trout Unlimited has been assisting with Kids Fishing Day in Cody for nearly 15 years. At the Cody event, Trout Unlimited, Shoshone National Forest and Game and Fish provide a hands-on learning experience for youth while introducing fundamental skills of fishing including knot tying, how to cast and how to properly release a fish. Sir Optimists of Cody then host a free hot dog lunch and sponsor a fishing derby at Beck Lake afterwards. Capron usually helps kids learn how to cast spin rods during the pre-fishing educational activities in Cody.

Fisheries Biologist Jason Burckhardt shows Kids Fishing Day participants in Cody how to properly release a fish.

A Cody area Kids Fishing Day participant with his first catch!

"It's rewarding to take a little kid who has never had fishing pole in their hands and teach them how to cast," Capron said.

In 2013, after a nine year lapse in having a community fishing event in Basin, Dani Chapman and Jason Lampman single handedly revived the Basin Community Fishing Day. The couple has organized the event since that time. "The local fishing day is a day when those who don't know how or those who need direction, can come and fish for the day and learn a few life skills that they otherwise would never learn. It's also for the parents; it makes them feel more comfortable and brings them in touch with resources they didn't know were out there," Chapman said. "I love to see the community come together and our community really is generous. The pharmacy donates sunscreen for the event, the stores donate food for the provided lunch, then with the monetary donations, I am able to buy prizes, like life jackets and tackle boxes that we draw for throughout the day." In addition, the Eagles cook lunch, and Game and Fish and Search and Rescue provide educational activities.

In July, the Bighorn National Forest hosts a kids fishing day in at Porcupine Ranger Station Pond outside of Lovell. The Bighorn National Forest has hosted the event for well over 10 years. "It is an opportunity to introduce young anglers to a lifelong outdoor sport," said Bighorn National Forest Service Wildlife Biologist Beth Bischoff. Capron and other Trout Unlimited members also volunteer at this event helping kids learn to fish and weigh and measure their catches. Each year, Ten Sleep Fish Hatchery stocks the pond the day before the event to give young anglers the best opportunity to catch a fish. Bischoff says she appreciates the partnerships with Game and Fish and Trout Unlimited that make the annual event so successful.

Did you know?

Last year, Game and Fish stocked tens of thousands of fish in waters prior to kids fishing day events to increase opportunities for young anglers.

Cody Region Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Update - *Greg Mayton*

If you transport a boat into Wyoming from March 1 through November 30, you are required to get your boat inspected for AIS before you launch in Wyoming.

Zebra mussel

Quagga mussel

This year, boaters can now use an electronic receipt as proof of an AIS decal purchase. This should allow boaters to more easily purchase the required decal by using smart phones and other electronic devices. Owners of non-motorized watercraft can also now transfer a valid decal between non-motorized watercraft owned by the same person, as long as every watercraft has a valid decal displayed while on the water.

During all times of the year, if your boat has been on a water suspect/positive for zebra or quagga mussels within the last 30 days you are required to have your boat inspected prior to launching in Wyoming. Also, if you are transporting a boat into Wyoming from out of state from March 1 through November 30, you are required to have your boat inspected prior to launching in Wyoming. This includes out of state boaters entering Wyoming and any Wyoming boaters who have left the state and are returning. Please remember that according to Wyoming law, if you encounter an open check station on your route of travel, you must stop and will be required to undergo an inspection, or show proof of a previous inspection.

Boaters can find information on inspection locations including Game and Fish offices and private locations at: wgfd.wyo.gov/AIS. Those wishing to become an AIS inspector must complete a free six-hour training course. Private certified inspectors may conduct inspections on their own boat and equipment, as well as provide these services to others. Training course information can be found at:

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

In 2015, over 47,000 watercraft inspections were conducted throughout the state. Of those, 4,055were high risk inspections on watercraft last used on a water with zebra/quagga mussels or had high risk water on board that could have been transporting AIS. A total of 1,298 watercraft required decontamination to remove water or suspect AIS. During the season, four watercraft were found to have mussels attached and were thoroughly decontaminated.

In 2016, check stations at key entrances into the state will be open as frequently as possible from April 30 through September 20. We encourage all boaters to plan ahead to have their watercraft inspected at one of these locations. In the Cody Region, watercraft check stations will be operated at Buffalo Bill Reservoir, Big Horn Lake, Big Horn River at Wedding of the Waters and other waters on a rotating basis. The Frannie Port of Entry AIS check station will be operated 7 days a week Monday through Wednesday from 7:30am to 4:30pm and Thursday through Sunday from 7:30 am to 6:30pm. The North Cody AIS check station will be open Thursday through Sunday from 8:00am to 5:00pm. If you require an inspection outside on these operating hours, please contact the Cody Regional WGFD Office at 307-527-7125 or Regional AIS Specialist, Greg Mayton, at 307-254-3554.

So is Wyoming currently AIS free? No. While no zebra or quagga mussels have been found in Wyoming waters, there are populations of other invasive species in Wyoming such as Asian clam, New Zealand mudsnail, rusty crayfish, and curly pondweed. In 2015, a new population of curly pondweed was found in West Newton Lake near Cody WY and Deaver Reservoir near Deaver WY. It is more critical now than ever that as an angler or boater you do your part in stopping the spread of these species by always remembering to Drain, Clean, and Dry your boat and all fishing equipment. If you ever see any suspicious plant or animal while out recreating, it could be an invasive species. Please report any and all sightings to ReportAIS@wyo.gov.

Just a reminder, owners of multiple non-motorized watercraft may transfer valid decals between their own non- motorized watercraft, however, each non-motorized watercraft shall display a valid decal while contacting any water of the state.

Just a reminder, owners of multiple non-motorized watercraft can transfer valid decals between their boats, however each boat must have a valid decal displayed while it is in use.

This photo shows the prop of an outboard motor covered with invasive quagga mussels.

Renner Reservoir—Time for a Fresh Start- *Joe Skorupski*

The Wyoming Game and Fish set to drain Renner

Fishing opportunities in Renner remain limited due to a variety of factors. Habitat conditions produce winterkills and an overabundance of vegetation. This allows for sunfish to become over-populated because spawning areas are very abundant and they can easily hide from bass, which should be controlling the sunfish population. It is especially difficult to have a healthy bass population once they are eliminated from a water with stunted sunfish, such as after the 2014 winterkill. The first step to rebuilding and maintaining a quality bass population is to drain the reservoir. By draining the reservoir, we would be able to remove the stunted sunfish population, fix the outlet structure, and potentially dig out sediment in select areas to increase water depth. From there the focus will be to establish a bass population. To do so, we are proposing to start simple and keep close tabs on the new bass population. Our plan is to stock bass and a limited number of tiger musky to help control the bass population from over populating. If this strategy doesn't work, we can discuss introducing a forage fish such as bluegill.

Regardless, draining the reservoir and doing a little dirt work will increase our flexibility to better manage Renner Reservoir.

Big Horn River Trout Egg basket- *Joe Skorupski*

Rainbow trout spawning peaks in mid to late February in the Bighorn River. But does that mean they are surviving? How successful are these winter-spawners and would a later spawn timing provide better recruitment? Many factors go into trout recruitment and spawn timing is one. To better understand the role of spawn timing on trout recruitment in the Bighorn River, egg baskets filled with 100 fall spawning rainbow eggs were deployed in substrate to mimic natural spawning and allow us to quantify egg to alevin survival. Water temperature was monitored and it was determined that after six weeks all the eggs should hatch. Once retrieved, the egg baskets were carefully opened and the number of eggs and alevin, both live and dead were recorded. In May, spring spawning rainbow trout egg baskets will be deployed. An update on study results will be provided in future newsletters—stayed tuned.

An alevin freshly hatched from one of the deployed egg baskets.

Egg basket filled with gravel and 100 eggs that is ready to be buried and incubate for six weeks.

Conserving Wildlife — Serving People

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We're on the web!

HTTP://WGFD.WYO.GOV

Visit us on Facebook

Watch Us On YouTube

Bits and Pieces

The Cody Kids Fishing Day will be held June 4, 2016 at Beck Lake.

The Wyoming Free Fishing Day (no license required) is also June 4.

Newsletter Contributors

Contributors to this years newsletter include the Cody Fisheries Management Crew, Aquatic Invasive Species Regional Supervisor Greg Mayton, Regional Information and Education Specialist Tara Hodges, and Fish Passage Biologist Erin Sobel. Thanks to all.

Fisheries Management in the Cody Region

We manage your fisheries resources for you and we encourage you to call or stop by if you have questions or concerns. Call 307-527-7125 or reach us by email:

sam.hochhalter@wyo.gov, jason.burckhardt@wyo.gov, joe.skorupski@wyo.gov

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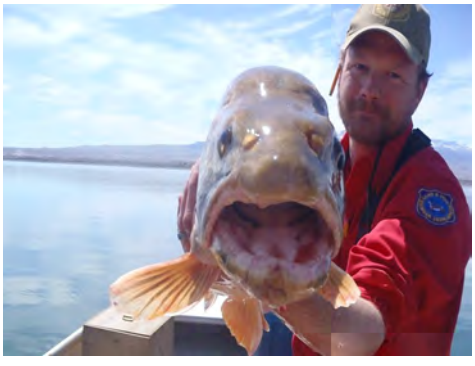
Check out our website at wgfd.wyo.gov and our Cody regional web page under the "News" tab and go to "Game and Fish Regional News".

This and past newsletters for the Big Horn Basin and across the state are available at: https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Fishing-and-Boating/Fishing-News

Fisheries Supervisor Sam Hochhalter

Fisheries Biologist Joe Skorupski

Fish Passage Biologist Erin Sobel



Fisheries Biologist Jason Burckhardt

AIS Supervisor Greg Mayton

Aquatic Habitat Biologist, Laura Burckhardt