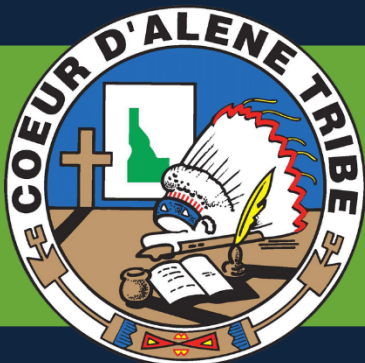




Coeur d'Alene Tribal Fishing Regulations



Fish and Wildlife Programs

PO Box 408, Plummer, ID 83851
(208) 686-5302

To report violations, or if you have any questions please call:

Fish and Wildlife Office: (208) 686-5302

Tribal Police: (208) 686-0137

Section 1. General Information

- A. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation is defined as the total land and water area within the exterior boundaries of the present Reservation, including all waterways.
- B. General fishing information and regulations apply to:
 - 1. Portions of Coeur d'Alene Lake and Black Lake that are encompassed by the Coeur d'Alene Reservation boundary.
 - 2. The St. Joe River upriver to State Highway 3 bridge at St. Maries.
 - 3. Streams and tributaries located on the Reservation
 - 4. Trout ponds managed by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.
- C. The following areas have been closed or restricted pursuant to Chapter 20-2.01 of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Code:
 - 1. *Benewah Creek*: Closed to all fishing.
 - 2. *Lake Creek*: Closed to all fishing.
- D. A tribal fishing license does not grant permission to access Tribal lands with the exception of:
 - 1. DeSmet Pond
 - 2. Worley Pond
- E. Any non-member accessing land within the exterior bounds of the Reservation not deemed open for access without prior permission from the Tribe or landowner may be subject to civil sanctions and/or criminal conviction for trespass on land and may be prosecuted in the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Court or another court of competent jurisdiction.
- F. It shall be unlawful to waste and abandon sizeable, useful and edible portions of game animals, to feed such game to dogs, or other domestic animals, or throw away or dispose of edible portions or quantities of game animals. This includes the abandonment of game animals in the wild or at a meat processing plant. The leaving of edible portions of game animals at a processing plant for more than 30 days shall be considered unlawful. Any game that is considered as abandoned shall become the property of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and shall be disposed of in a manner deemed appropriate by the Tribe. Exceptions to this rule are those species classified as invasive or prohibited.
- G. Display of License – Any person engaging in a licensed activity shall have the license on his/her person when engaged in such activity, and shall display the license for inspection upon the request of any commissioned Conservation Officer or other duly commissioned officer.
- H. Alteration or Copying of Licenses – No license shall be altered, erased or mutilated except by a duly appointed representative of the Natural Resources Department or by commissioned Conservation Officer(s) to correct errors on the license, and any such correction shall be signed by the person. Any license which has been altered, erased or mutilated shall otherwise immediately become invalid. No license shall be copied nor shall any copy of a license be displayed, offered for inspection, or otherwise used for any official purpose other than for the purpose for which the license was issued.
- I. Refunds – The Fish and Wildlife Program will not refund the purchase of licenses for which a season has been scheduled, and the licensee could have participated in the season, regardless of whether the licensee did in fact participate or not. All refund requests must be directed to the Fish and Wildlife Program office. Refund exceptions are:
 - 1. A computer system error, vendor error, or wrong license issued.
 - 2. Purchaser is transferred by their military or business and can provide verification documentation within a year of purchase.
 - 3. Purchaser cannot fish due to injury or health reasons verified by a physician's statement provided within the license year of purchase.
 - 4. Death of the license holder before the season of licensed fishing. Personal representative must provide all documentation.

J. It is unlawful for any person:

1. To refuse to produce a license, gear or game animals for inspection upon request of a conservation officer.
2. To fail to stop and report at any check station established to inspect licenses, boats, and game animals.
3. To kill, wound, harvest, or take game animals in excess of the bag limit.
4. To kill any protected species.
5. To vandalize, shoot at, destroy or deface any signs posted to assist in the enforcement of tribal hunting and/or fishing regulations.
6. To damage or destroy another person's building, structure, machinery, equipment, timber, agricultural crop or personal property.
7. To permit any edible portions of game species to go to waste after taking possession of the animal.

Section 2. Tribal License Requirements and Fees

- A. Residents of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation may be allowed to fish on the Reservation upon issuance of the appropriate Tribal license provided they have been physically residing on the Reservation for the preceding year. Licenses are only valid within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation.
- B. Nonresidents may be allowed to fish on the Reservation upon issuance of the appropriate Tribal license. Licenses are only valid within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation.
- C. Nobody shall shoot, hunt, trap, kill, injure, harass or take in any manner, any game animal within the exterior boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation without having in his/her possession a current Tribal license issued in the name of the holder thereof as provided by these regulations.
- D. Tribal fishing licenses are based on a license year from April 1 – March 31.

	Resident Youth	Resident	Resident Senior/Disabled/Military	Nonresident Youth	Nonresident	Nonresident Senior/Disabled/Military
Annual Fishing License	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$60.00	\$30.00
Daily Fishing License	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Two Pole Fishing Endorsement	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00

Section 3. General Fishing Information

- B. A Coeur d'Alene Tribal Fishing License must be carried on your person while fishing within the above areas. Children under 10 do not need a Fishing License.
- C. Archery and Spear Fishing - Fishing with a bow and arrow, crossbow or spear is permitted only in the taking of bullfrogs and Invasive and Prohibited fish species.
- D. Fishing Gear - It is unlawful to fish in any water of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation with more than one (1) handline or pole and line; or with more than five (5) lines while ice fishing; or by archery, spearfishing, snagging, hands, and netting except as permitted. Exception, two (2) poles may be used in Coeur d'Alene Lake and Black Lake within the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The person fishing must attend the line or lines.
- E. Fishing Shelters - Any enclosure or shelter which is left unattended overnight on the ice of any water within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation shall have the owner's name, telephone number, and current address legibly marked on two opposing sides of the enclosure or shelter.
- F. It is unlawful for any person:
 - 1. To fish in any water having special limits while possessing an excess of the special limit.
 - 2. To fish within the posted upstream and downstream boundary of any fish weir or trap.
 - 3. To fish through a hole cut or broken in the ice that is larger than 10 inches in diameter except as noted elsewhere.
 - 4. To put any substance not attached to a hook into the water for the purpose of attracting fishes (chumming).
 - 5. To have in the field or in transit any trout, char, salmon (kokanee, chinook), from which the head or tail has been removed.
 - 6. To use chemicals, poisons, electric current, or explosive in attempting to catch or destroy fish.
 - 7. To sell or buy fish or parts of fish taken from Coeur d'Alene Reservation waters.
 - 8. To transport any live fish harvested from a private pond.
 - 9. To have a live northern pike or muskellunge, or a hybrid of the two species, in possession when on the Reservation or on tribally managed waters of Coeur d'Alene Lake.
 - 10. To ship any fish by commercial carrier unless the outside of the package is marked showing the number and kinds of fish, and the name, address and fishing license number of the person who caught the fish.
 - 11. To destroy, disturb, or remove any traps belonging to others.
 - 12. To release or allow the release of any species of live fish (including crayfish), or fish eggs, within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation without a license from the Fish and Wildlife Programs of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, EXCEPT no permission is required:
 - a. When fish are being released at the same time and place where caught; or
 - b. When crayfish are being released from a trap and are released at the same time and place where caught.
 - 13. To possess, transport, or cause to be transported within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation any live fish or fish eggs without having first obtained a license from the Fish and Wildlife Programs of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. However, no license is required to:
 - a. Keep game fish that can legally be reduced to possession, alive and in possession in a live well, net or on a stringer while at the body of water from which they were taken.
 - b. Possess ornamental or tropical aquarium fish of varieties commonly accepted for interstate shipment.
 - c. Possess fish from a private pond or commercial fish facility when accompanied by a sales receipt and written permission from the Fish and Wildlife Programs of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.
 - d. Transport fish between licensed commercial fish facilities.

14. To use live fish as bait.
15. To molest any fish by shooting at it with a firearm or pellet gun, striking at it with a club, hands, rocks, or other objects, building obstructions for catching fish, or chasing fish up or downstream in any manner.
16. To snag or land fish of any species with a gaff hook except through a hole cut or broken in the ice in waters that have no length restrictions or harvest closures for that species.
17. To permit the edible portion of any game fish to go to waste needlessly after taking possession of the fish.
18. To use a gill net to take fish unless specifically authorized by the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Fisheries Program.
19. To destroy, deface, shoot at, move, or tie a boat to any gear (including buoys) placed for enhancement, protection, management, monitoring, or research of fish populations or habitat.
20. To fish for or retain bull trout.

Section 4. Fishing Seasons and Bag Limits

General Seasons	
<i>Water Type</i>	<i>Season</i>
Lakes: Extends only to the edge of flat waters, excluding small unnamed irrigation diversion ponds, beaver ponds and mill ponds.	Open all year
Rivers and Streams: Small, unnamed irrigation diversion ponds, beaver ponds, and mill ponds have the same season as the river or stream on which they are located.	Open all year
Benewah Creek (and tributaries): Extending 100 yards into Coeur d'Alene Lake from the mouth of the stream	Closed to all fishing
Lake Creek (and tributaries): Extending 100 yards into Coeur d'Alene Lake from the mouth of the stream	Closed to all fishing
Trout Ponds	Open all year
General Whitefish Season: Fishing gear or bait restrictions which apply to a river or stream section during the season open for other species apply during the whitefish season.	Open all year

Bag Limits	
<i>Species</i>	<i>Daily Bag Limit</i>
Bass (Largemouth and Smallmouth)	No Limit
Chinook	2
Kokanee	25
Cutthroat Trout	Closed to Harvest
Redband Trout (native to the Hangman Creek watershed)	Closed to Harvest
Bull Trout	Closed to Harvest: Any bull trout caught must not be removed from the water and must be released immediately.
Rainbow Trout (including those stocked in Tribal ponds)	5
Whitefish	25
All species other than those listed above	No Limit

Section 5. Trout Ponds

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe currently stocks several ponds with rainbow trout for harvest. These ponds are open year-round and have a five fish daily limit.

DeSmet Pond – Starting at U.S. Highway 95, turn west on DeSmet Road near the town of DeSmet, ID. Pass through the town of DeSmet and continue driving 1.7 miles west of the highway. The site is located on the south side of the road near the green bus stop shelter.

Worley Pond – Starting in Worley, ID travel south on U.S. Highway 95 about 0.6 miles. Near the large billboard and across the highway from the grain elevators, turn right (south) on a small, well-traveled dirt road. The pond is visible from the road.

Section 6. Definitions

Artificial light: Any light produced by other than natural sources; including but not limited to spotlights, flashlights, and vehicular headlights.

Bag limit: The maximum number of animals, birds or fish which may be taken, caught, killed or possessed by any person, specified and fixed by regulation of the Tribal Council for the period of one day, or as specified and fixed as to length, weight, sex or species.

Baiting: Any substance including grain, salt in any form (liquid or solid), or any other substance placed to attract game animals, with the exception of synthetic liquid scent for deer and elk.

Big game: Refers to any of the following species: white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, moose, black bear and mountain lion.

Catch and release: A method of fishing where no fish may be retained by the angler.

Closed waters: Any lake, river, stream, body of water, or any part thereof within the Reservation described or designated by regulation of the Council wherein it shall be unlawful to fish.

Council: The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council.

Disabled: A person who has a permanent physical or developmental disability which substantially impairs their ability to participate in recreational activities.

Fishing: Any effort made to kill, injure, disturb, capture or catch a fish in waters on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

Fur-bearer: An animal whose skin is used for fur. These animals include badger, red fox, beaver, muskrat, otter, marten, fisher, lynx, mink and weasel.

Game animal: Wild animals including birds and fish that are usually pursued for food or sport.

Game bird: Wild birds that are usually hunted for food or sport. Includes both migratory game birds and upland game birds.

Game fish: Fish that are usually pursued for food or sport. Includes rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, brook trout, brown trout, kokanee, coho salmon, chinook salmon, lake whitefish, mountain whitefish, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed sunfish, white crappie, black crappie, yellow perch, brown bullhead, channel catfish and any hybrids of the above species.

Harassment of wildlife: Engaging in any act that demonstrates a disregard for the well-being of wildlife, or which creates the likelihood of injury, disrupts normal behavioral patterns including feeding, watering, resting and/or breeding. Such acts include but are not limited to chasing, pursuing, herding or attempting to take wildlife.

Harvest report: A mandatory report completed by an individual hunter detailing the outcome of their hunt(s) for specific game animals (big game, turkeys).

Hunting: Any attempt to kill, injure, capture or disturb any wildlife.

Invasive and prohibited species: Species that are not indigenous to the Reservation area, and are considered to have severe and deleterious impacts on resources that are important to the Tribe. This includes northern pike, muskellunge, and any hybrids of these species.

Migratory game birds: All species of geese, dabbling ducks, diving ducks, sea ducks, mergansers, coots, snipes and doves.

Military: A member of the military service of the United States, state National Guard or Air National Guard that are permanently stationed at a military installation.

Minimum size limit: The shortest length fish, measured from the fish's snout to the tip of the tail, that an angler may keep.

Motorized vehicle: Any water, land or air vehicle propelled by means of steam, petroleum products, electricity or other mechanical power.

Nonresident: A person who has not maintained permanent residency within the boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation for at least one year prior to applying for a permit and has not established by formal evidence an intent to continue residing within the Reservation boundaries.

Open season: The time specified by regulation of the Tribal Council when it shall be lawful to hunt, trap or fish for any animals, birds or fish. Each period of time specified as an open season shall include the first and last days thereof.

Possession limit: The maximum amount of live or dead fish, small game, upland game birds and migratory game birds which can be held in possession at any one time regardless of the number of days hunting or fishing.

Protected species: All species in which hunting and fishing seasons are closed by regulation to all harvest and hunting and fishing are not legal. This list includes bull trout, gray wolves, grizzly bears, fisher, wolverine, species protected by federal law, and all other wildlife species not designated as game species, invasive and prohibited species, or unprotected wildlife.

Public road: Any roadway, regardless of surface, maintained by any governmental entity.

Reservation: The Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation.

Resident: A person who has maintained permanent residency within the boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation for at least one year prior to applying for a permit and has established by formal evidence an intent to continue residing within the Reservation boundaries.

Senior: A person from the age of 55 or older.

Small game: Includes coyotes, bobcats, raccoons, skunks, cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares and squirrels.

Unprotected Wildlife: Wildlife species that are not protected and can be taken without a Tribal hunting permit year-round, without a bag limit. This includes: starlings, Eurasian collared doves, English house sparrows and rock doves.

Upland game birds: Includes forest grouse (dusky, spruce, ruffed), California quail, gray partridge, ring-necked pheasant and wild turkey.

Vendor: Any person or entity authorized by the Department to sell Tribal hunting or fishing permits.

Waste: The abandonment or deterioration of those portions of fish or game normally utilized for human consumption.

Waterfowl: All geese, swans, dabbling ducks, diving ducks, sea ducks, mergansers and coots.

Wildlife: All fish, birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, designated aquatic invertebrates and insects located on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation or migrating to the Coeur d'Alene Reservation excluding domestic animals.

Youth: A person who is from the age of 10 to 17. Children under the age of 10 do not need a fishing license.

For updates to the regulations and more information, please visit our websites at:

www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/fisheries.shtml

www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/wildlife.shtml

KNOW YOUR INVASIVE SPECIES

NORTHERN PIKE

ESOX LUCIUS

Elongated body shape with large, wide mouth with sharp teeth. Dorsal fin far back, near the tail fin and a grey/green body with rows of pale oval spots



What are they?

Northern pike are non-native predators that have been illegally introduced or have spread into several waterbodies in the state of Idaho, like Lake Coeur d'Alene and its adjacent river systems.

Why are they considered invasive?

Northern pike are recognized as an invasive, prohibited species by the Tribe. By definition, this includes species that are not indigenous to Tribal waters and are considered to have severe and deleterious impacts on resources that are important to the Tribe.

They grow rapidly, sometimes reach a foot in length during their first year of life, and can attain adult sizes in excess of 40 pounds.

Northern pike are highly piscivorous (fish-eating), even at young ages, and can consume prey that are 75% of their body length.

Adult female Northern pike can produce up to 250,000 eggs which can give rise to a rapid increase in population size.

Northern pike are highly adaptable and are tolerant of a wide range of environmental conditions.

Why should I care?

Northern pike have been shown to seriously reduce native fish populations, especially salmonids, when introduced into waters beyond their historical range.

The threat of Northern pike to native fish populations has been recognized regionally, and Northern pike is currently considered a prohibited species by certain management agencies like the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the State of Washington.

It is unlawful to have a live Northern pike in possession when on the Reservation or on tribally managed waters of Coeur d'Alene Lake. CDA Resolution 125(2020), dated 10/10/20.

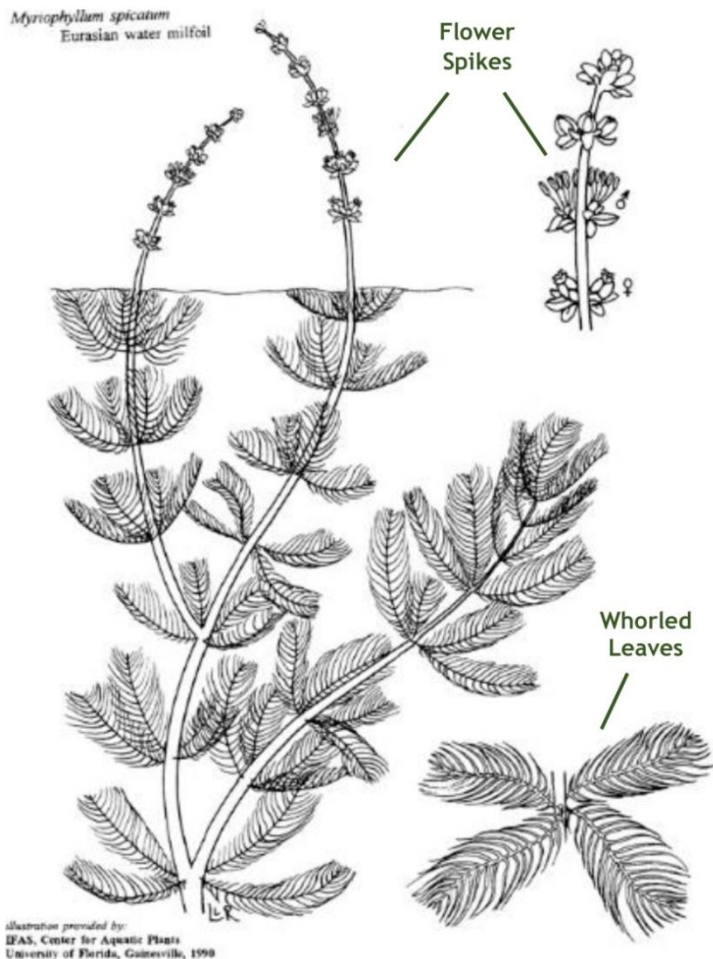
What can I do?

Anglers are encouraged to not release live northern pike back into tribal waters. Northern pike are not considered a game fish under Tribal code, so can be killed without intent to harvest if captured on Tribal waters.

KNOW YOUR INVASIVE SPECIES

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

MYRIOPHYLLUM SPICATUM



The leaves have a distinctive feather like appearance with between 14 to 20 leaflet pairs. During the summer, its pinkish flower spikes can be seen sticking above the water surface by a few inches.

What is it?

Eurasian watermilfoil is a non-native, submersed plant with long stems sometimes growing to the water surface. When this plant grows to the surface it can create dense mats that present a nuisance to boating and swimming. The dense mats can shade out and displace important native vegetation.

It was first discovered in the late 1800's in North America. Eurasian watermilfoil is on the Idaho State Noxious Weed list. It spreads easily via plant fragments moving from one waterbody to another. Plant fragments on boat trailers are an important and preventable means of spread for this plant.

Why should I care?

When Eurasian watermilfoil creates dense surface mats, it impedes boating and swimming, creating a major nuisance. It is difficult and expensive to control once established. Additionally, these dense mats have been found to reduce waterfront property values because of the nuisance they create.

Non-native, invasive vegetation displaces native vegetation that is locally adapted and serves an important role in aquatic ecosystems. Native aquatic plants provide important habitat and food to both fish and wildlife.

What can I do?

- Always clean, drain, and dry boating and fishing gear, especially when moving between different water bodies. Don't forget to check your boat, boat trailer, live well, bilge, waders, muck boots, fishing gear, and even sandals.
- Always stop at designated boat / watercraft check stations for inspection. These check stations are critical in stopping the movement of invasive species. Preventing establishment is the most cost effective way to control invasive species.
- If you see an unusual plant or animal, say something. The chances of successfully controlling an invasive species improve dramatically with early detection. Please report sightings to local fish and wildlife offices.



ALERT:

HELP KEEP THESE WATERS FREE OF HARMFUL AQUATIC SPECIES

Flowering Rush

Butomus umbellatus



Flowering Rush is an invasive aquatic plant that can spread by seed, bulbils and rhizome fragments. It is an emergent, aquatic, perennial that grows in a range of fresh water habitats. Plants have a cylindrical stalk, up to 5 ft tall, ending in a flat-topped flower cluster with 20 to 50 light pink flowers. Featuring thin, upright leaves that may be twisted in growth and reach 3 feet or more, the plant can be emergent, submersed or floating.

Hydrilla

Hydrilla verticillata



Hydrilla forms canopies that often shade out native vegetation. Extensive single species stands provide poor habitat for fish and other wildlife. Once established, it destroys freshwater recreational opportunities by forming surface mats. It is a submersed perennial herb, growing rooted to the bottom, in either still or flowing water.

Curly Leaf Pondweed

Potamogeton crispus

Curly-leaf pondweed is an invasive plant that forms surface mats, interfering with aquatic recreation. Dense colonies can restrict access to docks and sport fishing. It grows entirely underwater except for the flower stalk which rises above the water. It has distinctly wavy-edged, crispy olive-green to red-brown leaves.



Yellow Floating Heart

Nymphoides peltata



Yellow floating heart forms dense mats of vegetation in water and negatively impacts fish and wildlife habitat, recreation activities and water quality. An aquatic, bottom-rooted perennial with leaves and flowers on stalks that are floating on the water's surface, this plant is found in slow moving rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds and swamps.

These invasive aquatic species are non-native and can out compete our native species in Coeur d'Alene Lake and surrounding water bodies. Their spread is detrimental to our aquatic habitat, cultural species, and fisheries. Please help in controlling these when found. Report or get control information by calling the phone number of choice below.



THANK YOU

Protect our waters.

Before entering & when leaving waterbodies:

- **CLEAN:** All equipment that has come into contact with a body of water by removing all visible native and non-native plants, algae or mud from shoes, waders, life vests, boat hulls and engines, trailers and other gear.
- **DRAIN:** Any accumulated water from boats or gear, including water used in cleaning, back into the lake, stream or other waterbody from which it came.
- **RINSE AND DRY:** All surfaces should be rinsed with potable water and all boats and equipment left to dry fully before using again.

Contacts for Reporting Invasive Species and For More Information

 <p>Ben Scofield Water Resources Specialist Lake Management Dept. Coeur d'Alene Tribe (208) 686-6206 bscofield@cdatribe-nsn.gov</p>	 <p>asd Jeremy Varley Section Manager Noxious Weeds Idaho State Dept. of Agriculture (208) 332-8667 jeremy.varley@isda.idaho.gov</p>	 <p>Kootenai County Noxious Weed Control (208) 446-1290 kcnoxiousweeds@kcgov.us</p>	 <p>Yolanda M. Bone University of Idaho Extension Coeur d'Alene Reservation (208) 686-1716 ybone@cdatribe-nsn.gov</p>
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Idaho Invasive Species Hotline: 1-877-336-8676

Provided by WSU Extension through USDA APHIS PPQ Section 10007 TWISP (Tribes of Washington Invasive Species Project)

Collaborators: Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Washington State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Daniel L. Fagerlie, TWISP Project Director, fagerlie@wsu.edu. Images and text provided by Dan Fagerlie, U.S. Geological Survey, CABInt.org (Invasive Species Compendium), WA Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Washington Invasive Species Council. Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension office.



ALERT:

HELP KEEP THESE WATERS FREE OF HARMFUL AQUATIC SPECIES

Zebra & Quagga Mussels

Dreissena spp.

Quagga and zebra mussels are freshwater, bivalve mollusks that colonize lakes and rivers. Their preferred habitats include the calm waters upstream of dams. Quagga mussels are usually tan to white and larger than zebra mussels.



Zebra Mussels



Quagga

New Zealand Mudsnails

Potamopyrgus antipodarum

New Zealand mud snails are tiny (less than 6 mm) aquatic snails that are adaptable to diverse climates and environmental conditions. They are found in freshwater and brackish environments.



Virile Crayfish

Faxonius virilis



juvenile

Virile Crayfish vary in color, ranging from a light- to olive-brown body with dark brown markings on each abdominal segment. Upper walking legs and chelae (the pincerlike claws) can be bluish. Tips of chelae are orange. Individuals up to 13.1 cm carapace length have been collected. They are found in streams with moderate flow and turbidity, abundant cover, muddy, sandy, or rocky substrate and stable water levels.



These invasive aquatic species are non-native and can out compete our native species in Coeur d'Alene Lake and associated water bodies. Their spread is detrimental to our aquatic habitat, cultural species, and fisheries. Please help in controlling these when found. Report or get control information by calling the phone number of choice below.

THANK YOU

Protect our waters.


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- **CLEAN:** All equipment that has come into contact with a body of water by removing all visible native and non-native plants, algae or mud from shoes, waders, life vests, boat hulls and engines, trailers and other gear.
- **DRAIN:** Any accumulated water from boats or gear, including water used in cleaning, back into the lake, stream or other waterbody from which it came.
- **RINSE AND DRY:** All surfaces should be rinsed with potable water and all boats and equipment left to dry fully before using again.

Contacts for Reporting Invasive Species and For More Information




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Yolanda M. Bone
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Larry D. Skillestad
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(509) 353-2950 office
(509) 590-9900 cell
Larry.d.skillestad@aphis.usda.gov

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