



**YAMPA RIVER BASIN
AQUATIC WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

October 2010

**Colorado Division of Wildlife
Aquatic Wildlife Section
6060 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80216**

YAMPA RIVER BASIN AQUATIC WILDLIFE
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The original version of this plan (1998) was a product of the collaboration and input of many individuals interested in the management of aquatic wildlife in Colorado and the Yampa River Basin. A coalition of local interests in Routt and Moffat counties called the Yampa River Basin Partnership (YRBP) expressed a desire to be included as a participant in governmental decision-making processes that affected the region included by the Yampa River drainage. A task force volunteered from the YRBP agreed to work with Colorado Division of Wildlife Aquatic Section staff and biologists to develop the original management recommendations and directions described in the original version of this plan. The Division of Wildlife wishes to acknowledge the contributions of the following persons in that collaborative effort:

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Wayne Olson	Colorado State Parks, Stagecoach Reservoir
Michael Zopf	Routt County Dept. Environmental Health
T. Wright Dickinson	YRBP Chair and Moffat County Commissioner

Many thanks to the fish biologists, fish culturists, Area personnel and others who make management work at the field level.

A special thanks to Grant Wilcox of the CDOW for GIS work and maps.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this management plan is to provide generalized management guidance and recommendations for lakes and streams within the Yampa River basin and a portion of the Upper Green River basin in western Colorado. The plan will also serve as a reference for Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) biologists and administrators, federal and state resource managers, and other interested parties.

The Yampa River basin and portions of the Upper Green River basin are located in northwest Colorado and the combined drainage area includes 6,775 square miles within Colorado. The basin is bounded by the Continental Divide on the east, the Colorado River basin on the south, and the White River basin on the southwest. State borders define the north and west boundaries for purposes of this plan. The Yampa River originates near Yampa Colorado at the confluence of the Bear River, which flows northeast out of the Flattops Wilderness area; and Chimney Creek, which flows northwest from the Gore Range through Egeria Park. For the development of this plan, the basin has been divided into three major hydrounits: the Upper Yampa hydrounit, the Little Snake River hydrounit, and the Lower Yampa-Green River hydrounit. The upper Yampa basin includes seven Fish Management Units (FMUs): YP01, Upper Yampa; YP02, Elk River; YP03, Trout Creek; YP04, Williams Fork; YP05, Middle Yampa; YP06, Elkhead Creek; and YP07, Fortification Creek. The Little Snake hydrounit contains four FMUs: YP08, Upper Little Snake; YP09, Slater Creek; YP10, Middle Little Snake; and YP11, Lower Little Snake. The Lower Yampa-Green River hydrounit contains two FMUs: YP12, Lower Yampa River; and YP13, Vermillion Creek-Green River (Figure 1).

Aquatic resources and fisheries within these drainages range from high mountain lakes and perennial coldwater streams to larger rivers and coldwater reservoirs, to the warmwater reaches of the lower Yampa River, and ephemeral streams and ponds created by spring snowmelt and runoff. The mountainous portions of the basin in the upper Yampa hydrounit contain 91% of the lake habitat area and 48% of the stream habitat area. The lower elevation, high desert plateau of the lower Yampa hydrounit contains only 7% of the lake habitat area and 34% of the stream habitat area. Within the Little Snake River hydrounit, which includes mountain and desert plateau landscapes, only 2% of the lake habitat area and 18% of the stream habitat area occurs.

Within the Yampa basin, 922 waters are currently being managed by state, federal or private entities. Standing water resources comprise 258 lakes and reservoirs totaling 5,275 surface acres (ac) while running water resources comprise 662 stream segments totaling 4,469 miles (mi). In this plan streams and lakes are categorized into one of 26 management categories based on the primary aquatic management strategy for each water (Table 1). These categories are grouped into five broad management classifications including: Native Species Conservation Management, Wild Trout Management in Recreational Waters, Optimum Sportfish

Yampa and Green River Basin

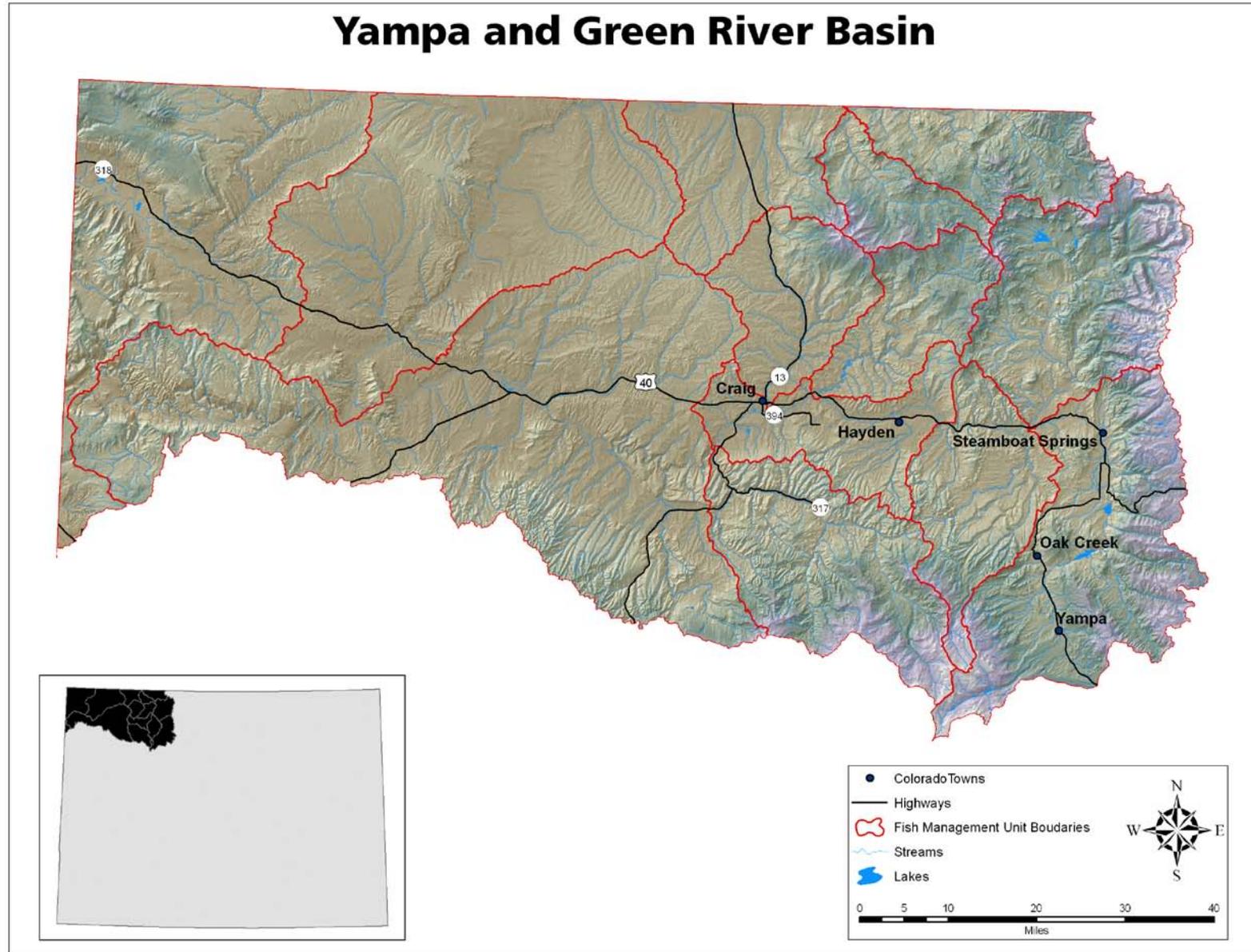


Figure 1. Map of Yampa/Upper Green River Basin.

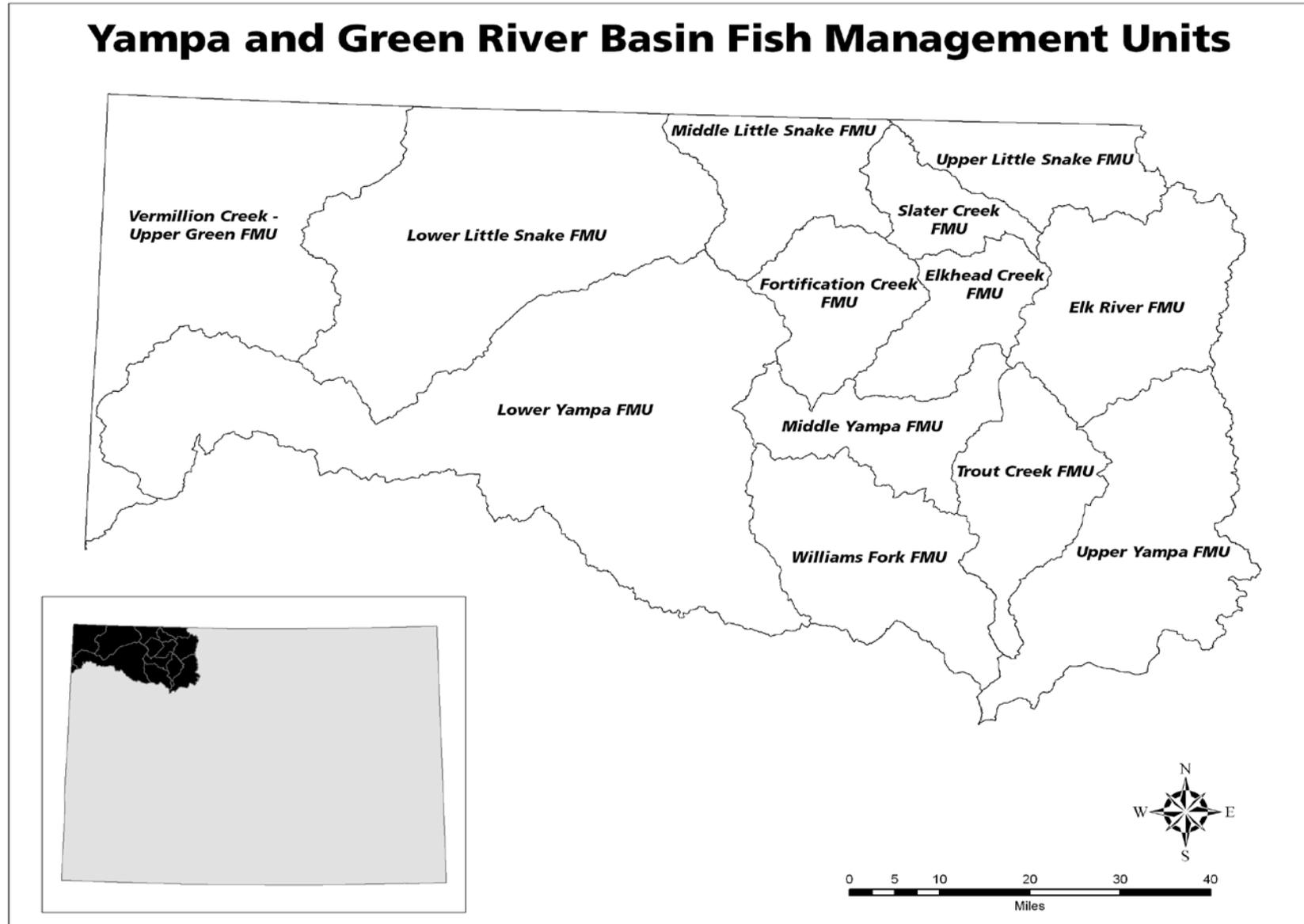


Figure 2. Map of Yampa/Upper Green River Basin showing hydrounit boundaries.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES

NATIVE FISH SPECIES CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT - The primary purpose of management is for the recovery, conservation, protection, or enhancement of native fish species. This category may also have secondary recreational attributes for sportfish species.

- 100 Native non-salmonid recovery/conservation waters
- 201 Native cutthroat recovery/conservation lakes
- 202 Native cutthroat recovery/conservation streams

WILD TROUT MANAGEMENT IN RECREATIONAL WATERS - These waters take advantage of natural productivity to sustain fish populations and associated recreational angling. Both native and nonnative trout species can be managed, but priority is given to native species. Stocking can occur to replenish populations in case of a natural catastrophe, a reclamation project, to enhance population genetics, or to provide species diversity by establishing a self-sustaining secondary wild trout fishery.

- 301 Wild salmonid recreation lakes
- 302 Wild salmonid recreation streams
- 303 Wild salmonid special regulation streams

SPORTFISH MANAGEMENT – STOCKED WATERS (Optimum Management) - Fish populations are maintained using hatchery produced fry, fingerlings, or subcatchables to take advantage of the natural productivity of waters. Native trout and native warmwater species have higher priority than nonnative species. Special regulations may be applied.

Optimum Management

- 401 Coldwater recreation high lakes
- 402 Coldwater recreation drive-to lakes < 100 acres
- 403 Coldwater recreation drive-to lakes 100-500 acres
- 404 Coldwater recreation drive-to lakes > 500 acres
- 405 Coldwater stocked streams
- 406 Coldwater special regulation stocked streams
- 407 Warmwater lakes < 100 acres
- 408 Warmwater lakes 100-500 acres
- 409 Warmwater lakes > 500 acres
- 410 Special Use warmwater lakes

SPORTFISH MANAGEMENT – STOCKED WATERS (Intensive Management) - Fish populations are maintained using both subcatchable and catchable sized stockings of coldwater and warmwater species to provide angling recreation in waters that lack productivity yet have suitable water quality to support fish populations. Special regulations may be applied.

Coldwater lakes and streams

- 501 Coldwater catchable only lakes < 30 acres
- 502 Coldwater catchable only lakes > 30 acres
- 503 Coldwater combined subcatchable and catchable lakes < 100 acres
- 504 Coldwater combined subcatchable and catchable lakes 100-500 acres
- 505 Coldwater combined subcatchable and catchable lakes > 500 acres
- 506 Coldwater combined subcatchable and catchable big fish lakes
- 507 Coldwater combined subcatchable and catchable streams

WARMWATER LAKES - These waters are managed with fry, fingerling, and subcatchable stockings to provide angling recreation where there would not be sufficient natural productivity to sustain expected levels of angling recreation or year-to-year carryover of fish.

- 601 Warmwater mixed species lakes < 100 acres
- 602 Warmwater mixed species lakes 100-500 acres
- 603 Warmwater mixed species lakes > 500 acres

NON-MANAGED WATERS - The non-managed waters category is a wide grouping of waters with varying attributes. For convenience, waters are included in this category until they have been surveyed and assigned an appropriate category. Other waters are intermittent or seasonal; or have chemical, physical or biological attributes that are inimical to aquatic life. Some waters are not actively managed because it could cause conflicts with specific objectives for fish management objectives elsewhere. For example, waters that connect directly to cutthroat trout habitat are not managed for other trout species although they may provide suitable habitat. Other waters are simply placed in this category because we are not presently managing them or because the water does not provide habitat suitable for fisheries management. Assignment to this category does not mean that future fisheries management is not an option, nor does it mean that regulations and statutes protecting nongame aquatic wildlife do not apply.

600 Non-managed waters

Native Species Conservation Management Waters

These aquatic resources are primarily managed to aid in the recovery, conservation, protection, or enhancement of native fish and amphibian species. These species include Colorado River cutthroat trout, mountain whitefish, flannelmouth sucker, bluehead sucker, mountain sucker, roundtail chub, boreal toad, and the four Colorado River basin endangered species: humpback chub, bonytail chub, Colorado pikeminnow, and the razorback sucker. Many of these waters may be secondarily managed for recreational sportfisheries.

Colorado River cutthroat trout (CRN) conservation management is the primary management focus for 95 stream segments totaling 598 miles and for 23 lakes totaling 168 acres. These waters contain pure or nearly pure populations or are slated for future conservation efforts. These lakes or streams may have special fishing regulations prohibiting harvest, if needed, to protect native cutthroat trout populations. Most of these populations are located in high-elevation headwater streams and lakes and many are separated from nonnative fish species by natural or man-made fish migration barriers. An additional 65 high elevation lakes are managed to provide Colorado River cutthroat trout recreational angling opportunities through annual stocking of fingerling fish. These waters are not currently managed primarily to meet conservation objectives but may be considered for restoration actions in the future. These high lakes are currently listed in the Stocked Waters-Optimum Management category.

Conservation and recovery of federally listed fish species such as the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker and bonytail chub, as part of the Colorado River Endangered Fishes Recovery Program, are emphasized in the Yampa River basin, particularly in the lower basin. Approximately 225 miles of riverine habitat on the Yampa River below the town of Hayden and the Green and Lower Little Snake Rivers, within Colorado, serve an important role in sustaining populations of these species and are managed explicitly and primarily for conservation of the native fish community. Non-native fish removal efforts are being conducted and can be expected to continue into the future in the Yampa Basin, in an effort to aid in recovery of the aforementioned species.

Boreal toad conservation efforts to protect existing toad populations are focused within the Upper Yampa, Elk River and Elkhead Creek FMUs.

Wild Trout Management in Recreation Waters

These aquatic resources are managed to provide sportfishing opportunities in waters with sufficient natural reproduction and productivity to support self-sustained wild trout populations. Most of these resources are based on nonnative brook, brown, or rainbow trout populations, but may also be based on native cutthroat trout populations. There are 206 total waters in this classification with 33 lakes totaling 232 acres and 173 stream segments totaling 1,028 miles. Waters in this classification represent about 23% of the total stream miles and 5% of the total lake acres in the Yampa basin. Several of these stream segments are managed with special regulations to limit harvest and to maintain the quality of those fisheries.

Most resources in this classification are remote, back-country streams which receive light to moderate fishing pressure and are managed with standard fishing regulations. Unless fish populations are impacted by catastrophic events that require restocking of trout, angling is maintained through natural reproduction.

Optimum Sportfish Management in Stocked Waters

These waters are managed to provide angling opportunities through the stocking of primarily subcatchable fish. Most waters in this classification have limited natural reproduction and require periodic stocking to maintain fish populations. These waters generally exhibit good productivity to allow stocked subcatchable fish to grow to a sufficient size for catch and/or harvest. This is often referred to as “put and grow” stocking management. Utilization of native stocks of subcatchable fish is of highest priority, while use of nonnative trout, salmon, and warmwater species is of secondary priority. There are 89 total waters in this classification with 78 lakes totaling 1875 acres and 11 stream segments totaling 106 miles. Waters in this category include Steamboat Lake, Pearl Lake, Stillwater Reservoir, Allen Basin Reservoir and the Yampa River, Elk River and Little Snake River. In the Yampa basin, 35% of lake acres and 2% of stream miles are currently managed as Optimum Sportfish waters.

Angling recreation at most high lakes has historically been maintained through the stocking of fingerling rainbow or brook trout by fixed-wing aircraft or by helicopter. Due to whirling disease concerns, many high elevation lakes were not stocked throughout the 1990’s. Since 2001, most high lake stocking schedules have been converted to native Colorado River cutthroat trout fingerlings. The primary purpose of these plants is to maintain angling recreational opportunity, although future conservation activities may be considered at lakes that are capable of supporting self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations. High lake management strategies depend, in part, upon the lake’s ability to sustain naturally reproducing wild trout and its capabilities for providing fishing recreation. High lakes in the Optimum Sportfish Management in Stocked Waters category have demonstrated the capacity to support quality fisheries through the stocking of subcatchable trout, but generally have poor natural reproductive capacity. The CDOW recognizes the importance of these waters in maintaining cultural and historic uses, tourism and related business, as well as the potential for habitat damage with increased human activity around high lakes.

Although warmwater fishing recreation opportunity is limited by the physical resources available in the basin, recommendations have been made to maintain and enhance warmwater fishing within the constraints imposed by the Nonnative Fish Stocking Procedures. These opportunities are typically correlated with Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program efforts.

Intensive Sportfish Management in Stocked Waters

These aquatic resources are managed primarily to support recreational angling opportunity through the stocking of catchable trout. Typically, these waters receive heavy fishing pressure, are easily accessible, have good public facilities, and do not naturally provide favorable conditions for the fish growth needed to maintain acceptable sportfishing opportunity. In addition to catchable trout, these

waters may also be stocked with subcatchable trout and warmwater species. Aquatic resources in this category are generally managed with standard regulations that allow the use of bait.

Warmwater ponds and reservoirs can be seasonally stocked with trout in spring and fall when water temperatures are suitable for trout. Thirty four percent of Yampa Basin lake acres are managed as Intensive Management coldwater fisheries (30 lakes totaling 1,815 ac) while an additional 7% of lake acres are intensively managed warmwater fisheries (3 lakes totaling 360 ac). One percent of stream miles are managed intensively (3 streams totaling 40 mi).

Non-managed Waters

Waters in this category are not currently managed for sportfish or for native species conservation purposes but may be important habitats for other aquatic and terrestrial species. Many of these aquatic habitats support non-game fish, amphibians, reptiles, mollusks and crustaceans. Streams in this category are often very small or are wet and flowing only during snow-pack driven spring runoff and during summer rainstorms.

It is likely that most of the waters listed in this category lack inventory information. Annual biologist work plans include options to perform inventory work on non-managed waters, and as inventory work is completed waters will be moved into the appropriate management categories. Waters in this classification represent about 46% of the total stream miles and 16% of the total lake acres in the Yampa basin.

**AQUATIC RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY OF ALL
WATERS IN THE YAMPA/UPPER GREEN RIVER BASIN**

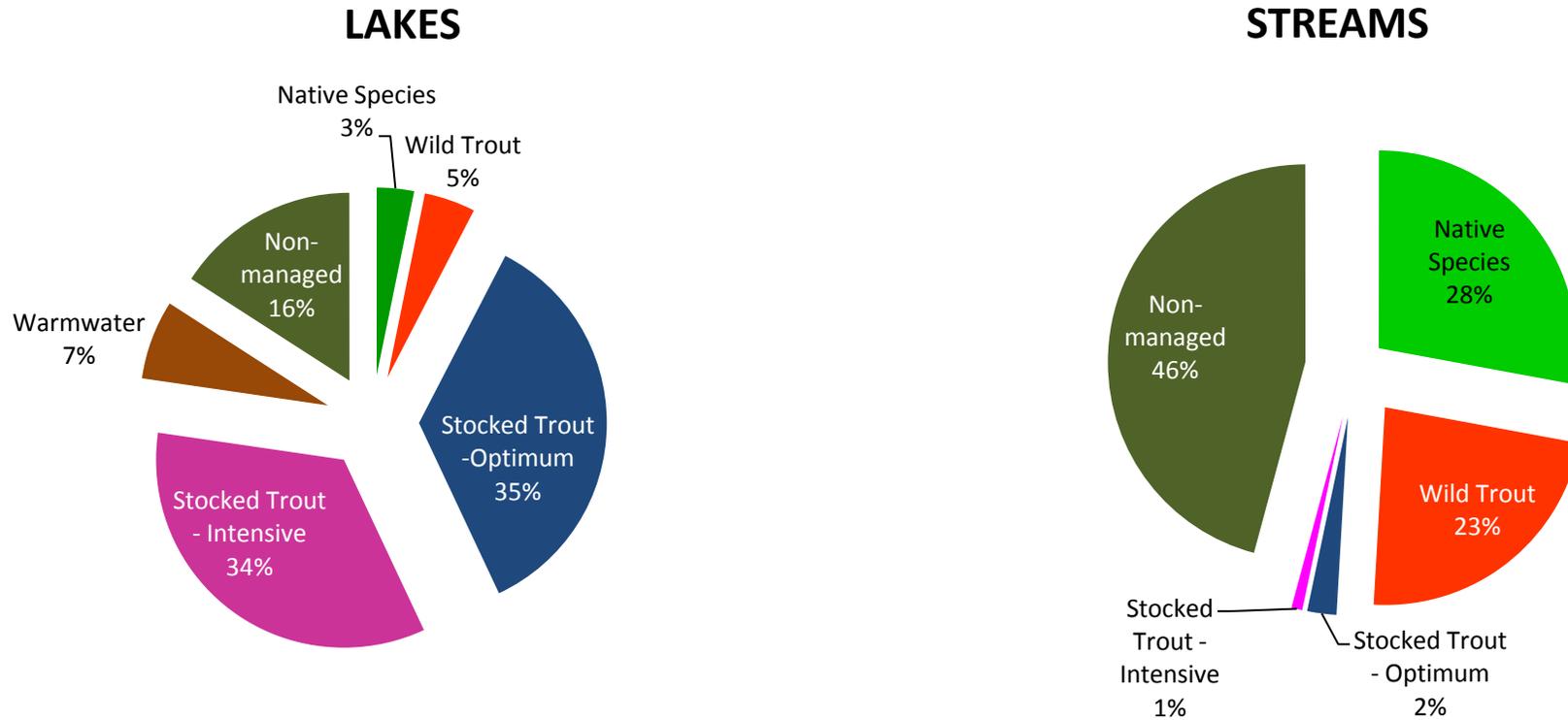


Figure 3. Aquatic resource classification of fishery resources in the Yampa River Basin.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

This plan focuses on management perspectives and recommended actions for the aquatic resources and wildlife species managed by the CDOW in the Yampa River basin under Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 33, Article 1, Section 101(1-3), and Article 2, Section 102. Aquatic wildlife is defined as fish, amphibians, reptiles, mollusks and crustaceans. By legislative declaration within these articles, “it is . . . the policy to protect and encourage full development of absolute and conditional water rights created under state law. . .” (CRS 33-1-101 #3); and “it is the policy of this state to manage all non-game wildlife, recognizing the private property rights of individual owners” (CRS 33-2-102). Wildlife management on private property is clearly guided by statute and it is the intent of this plan to implement the strategies herein on private property only with the approval and cooperation of the property holder. The objectives of this plan are to:

- Describe the physical fishery and aquatic resources in the basin subject to management by the CDOW.
- Discuss policies, agreements and issues that are influencing the management of these resources.
- Describe fishery management for specific waters and aquatic wildlife species located within the basin via management categories.
- Describe preferred fishery and conservation management recommendations for the basin and activities that are being, or will be undertaken, to achieve agency goals and agreements.
- Provide a reference and guide for fishery recreation management and aquatic resource conservation by CDOW biologists, federal and state resource managers, and interested public and private agencies and individuals.

GUIDANCE FROM DOW POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND PLANS

Colorado State law and CDOW policies, regulations and plans influence basin management strategies and recommendations. These guidance documents include the Strategic Plan, the Whirling Disease and Statewide Fish Management Policies, CDOW regulations in Chapter 0 (General Provisions), Chapter 1 (Fishing), and Chapter 10 (Endangered Species Conservation); Conservation Agreement and Strategy for Colorado River Cutthroat Trout in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, Boreal Toad Conservation Strategy/Recovery Plan for Colorado, and the Three Species Range-wide Conservation Agreement and Strategy. The primacy of water rights will not be impaired by the implementation of this plan. All of the recommended strategies and options serve to promote one or more objectives within these major guidance documents.

- 1) Whirling Disease Policy (D-9, approved by the Wildlife Commission on November 16, 2000) and Release of *Myxobolus cerebralis* Positive Fish Regulation. The policy provides guidance to eliminate stocking of whirling disease positive (WD+) fish in habitat that is capable of supporting self-reproducing salmonid populations. Release of *Myxobolus cerebralis* Positive Fish Regulation (CDOW Regulations, Chapter 0, #013, G) prohibits the stocking of fish from a facility that has tested positive for the presence of *Myxobolus cerebralis* into salmonid habitat unless an exemption to this regulation is granted by the CDOW Director. All waters within the Yampa River basin have been designated as salmonid habitat.
- 2) Procedures for Stocking Nonnative Fish in the Upper Colorado River Basin (April 2009). This multi-state, multi-agency agreement defines the proposal process and limitations for stocking non-salmonid, nonnative fishes within the Colorado River Basin. Escapement of nonnative fish from waters in the Yampa River basin that compromises our ability to recover endangered fish will cause our management plans to be re-evaluated and possibly revised to minimize escapement as an impediment to recovery.
- 3) Nonnative Fish Stocking Regulations. These regulations (CDOW Regulations, (Chapter 0, #013) were adopted by the Colorado Wildlife Commission in 1999. They are adapted from the Procedures for Stocking Nonnative Fish in the Upper Colorado River Basin and regulate the stocking of private waters with nonnative fish species. The Procedures have recently been revised and new regulatory aspects of nonnative fish control will be incorporated into CDOW Chapter 0 regulations.
- 4) Designated Cutthroat Trout Habitat Area Stocking Regulations. These regulations (CDOW Regulations, Chapter 0, #009, B, 3a) prohibit stocking of any fish within or upstream of native cutthroat conservation waters without a permit from CDOW.

5) CDOW Chapter 0 (General Provisions), Chapter 1 (Fishing) and Chapter 10 (Nongame) Regulations. Except as provided in these regulations or authorized by the Division of Wildlife or under Title 33 or Title 35 C.R.S., it shall be unlawful for any person to possess any live native or nonnative aquatic wildlife in Colorado (Chapter 0, Article VII, #012, A.). No person shall import, transport, possess, or release any aquatic nuisance species (ANS) except as authorized by the Division of Wildlife or permit issued under Title 35 C.R.S. (Chapter 0, Article VII, #012, D.). Upper Colorado River basin regulations related to Procedures for Stocking Nonnative fish Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin (Chapter 0, Article VII, #13, F.). Release of aquatic wildlife must comply with all applicable regulations including but not limited to the restrictions in #011, #012, and #014 of these regulations. (Chapter 0, Article VII, #013, G.). Most restrictive Federal or State law - In all cases of licensing, taking, possession, importation, exportation, release, marking and sale of any wildlife, irrespective of current status (threatened, endangered, game or nongame), the most restrictive state or federal regulation shall apply by species (Chapter 0, Article XI, #020, A.). Within the Yampa River basin, these regulations prohibit the taking of bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker and boreal toad due to their status as nongame endangered species (Chapter 1, #103; Chapter 10, #1000, 1002, 1004); and place restrictions on the take of most amphibian, reptile and mollusk species due to their nongame status (Chapter 10, #1000, 1004). The bag and possession limits on introduced warmwater gamefish species including channel catfish, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, northern pike, walleye, green sunfish, bluegill, bullhead, yellow perch, and crappie were removed on the Yampa River from the headwaters of the Yampa River downstream to the confluence with the Green River (Chapter 1, #376). Restrictions on the take, possession, and use of baitfish include prohibitions on the use of seining, netting, trapping, and dipping of fish statewide in all natural streams and springs (Chapter 1, #104, H, 1); possession for all salmonids (except kokanee) is four fish (Chapter 1, #107).

CDOW Personnel by Fish Management Units

Yampa River Basin Management Plan

UPPER YAMPA BASIN

Fish Management Units:

YP-1 Upper Yampa
YP-2 Elk River
YP-3 Trout Creek
YP-4 Williams Fork
YP-5 Middle Yampa
YP-6 Elkhead Creek
YP-7 Fortification Creek

Area 10 (Steamboat)
James Haskins, Area Wildlife Manager

Area Aquatic Biologist:
Bill Atkinson
925 Weiss Dr.
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477

LITTLE SNAKE

Fish Management Units:

YP-8 Upper Little Snake
YP-9 Slater Creek
YP-10 Middle Little Snake
YP-11 Lower Little Snake

Area 6 (Meeker)
Bill DeVergie, Area Wildlife Manager

Area Aquatic Biologist:
F. Boyd Wright
73485 Highway 64(PO Box 1181)
Meeker, CO 81641

Wildlife Conservation Aquatic Biologist:
Jennifer Logan
50633 Highway 6 & 24
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601

LOWER BASIN

Fish Management Units:

YP-12 Lower Yampa River
YP-13 Vermillion Creek – Green River

Upper Yampa Basin Hydrounit Summary

Fish Management Units:

- YP-1 Upper Yampa
- YP-2 Elk River
- YP-3 Trout Creek
- YP-4 Williams Fork
- YP-5 Middle Yampa
- YP-6 Elkhead Creek
- YP-7 Fortification Creek

The upper basin encompasses 2,621 square miles in the upper half of the Yampa River basin. The majority of these waters represent coldwater lake and stream habitats in headwater drainages. Only one impoundment is categorized as a warmwater fishery. To organize waters within the upper basin for this planning effort it has been separated into the above seven Fish Management Units (FMUs), which subdivide the area based on geographical characteristics. Waters within each FMU are then partitioned into CDOW statewide water management categories. The seven FMUs in the upper basin are Upper Yampa (YP01 - 636 sq mi); Elk River (YP02 - 472 sq mi); Trout Creek (YP03 - 303 sq mi); Williams Fork (YP04 - 458 sq mi); Middle Yampa (YP05 - 269 sq mi); Elkhead Creek (YP06 - 223 sq mi); and Fortification Creek (YP07 - 259 sq mi).

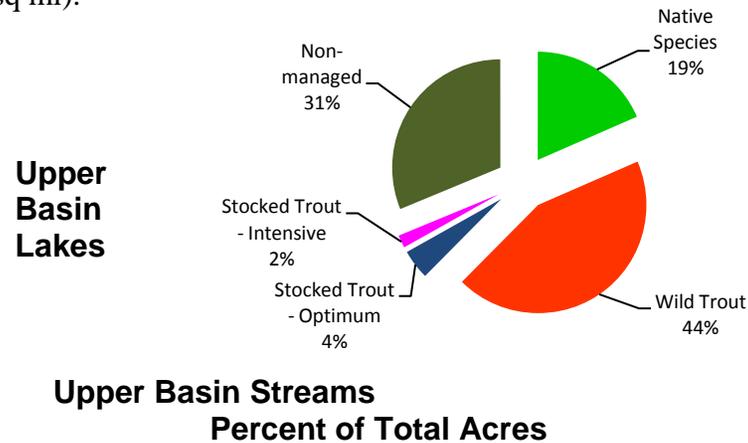
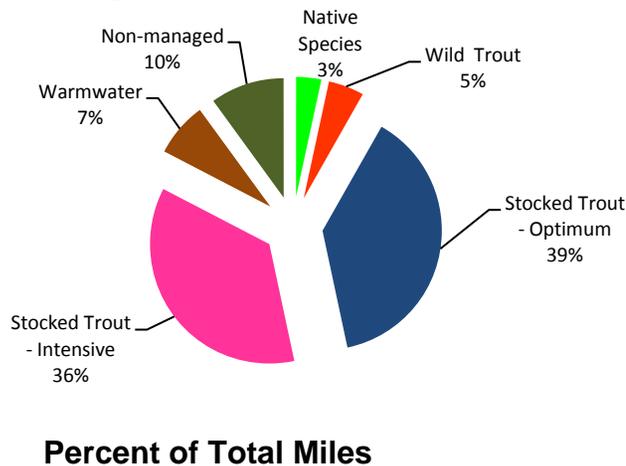


Figure 4. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Upper Yampa Basin.

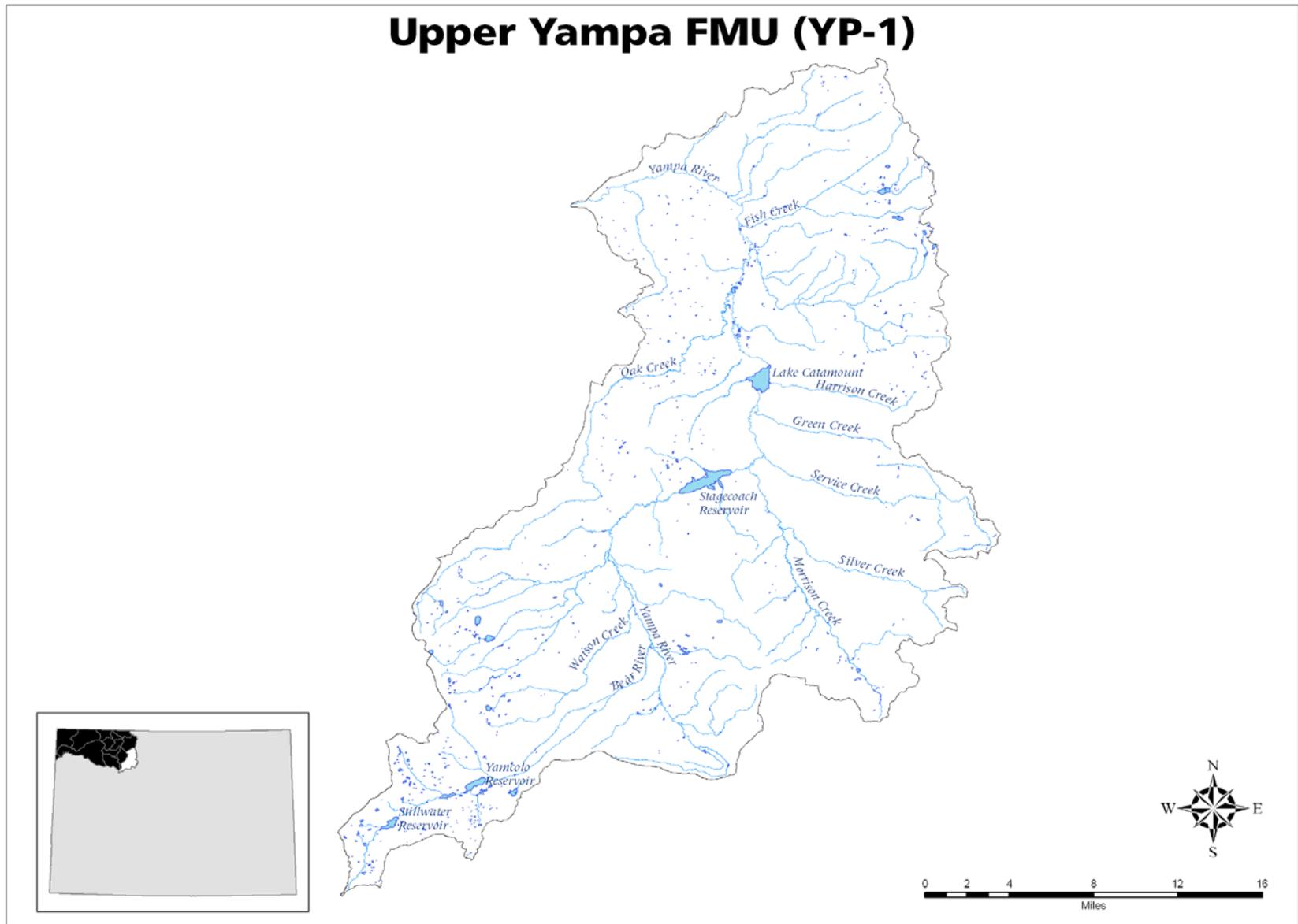


Figure 5. Map of Upper Yampa Fish Management Unit (YP-1)

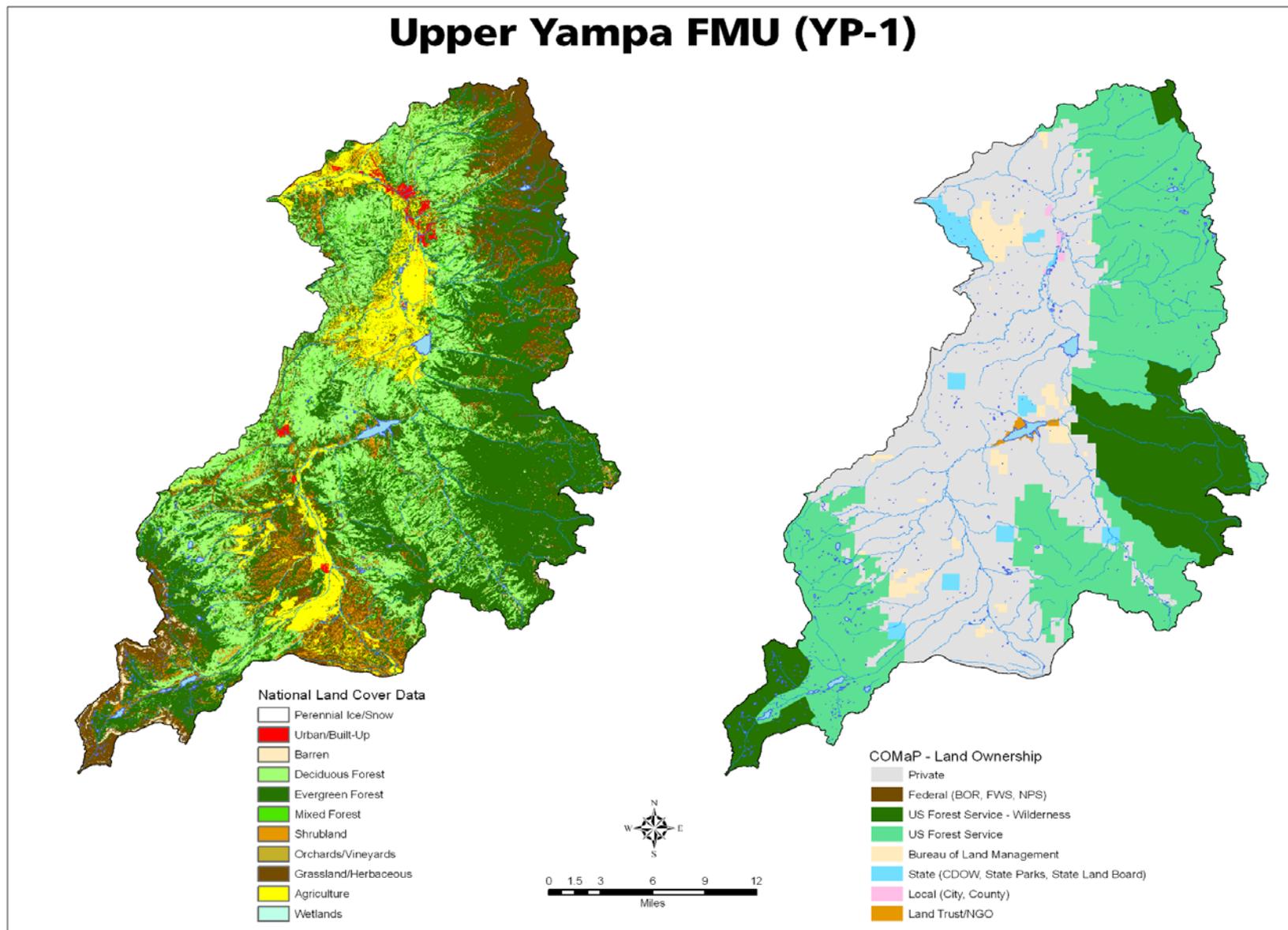


Figure 6. Land cover and ownership for the Upper Yampa Fish Management Unit.

UPPER BASIN

YP-1 Upper Yampa Fish Management Unit

Overview

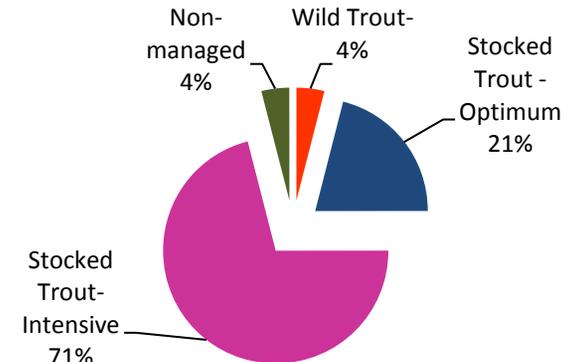
The Upper Yampa FMU is located within and south of Steamboat Springs, and includes the mainstem Yampa River and tributaries upstream of the Elk River confluence. It covers an area of 676 square miles. The Yampa River originates near Yampa, Colorado at the confluence of the Bear River, which flows northeast out of the Flattops Wilderness area, and Chimney Creek, which flows northwest from the Gore Range through Egeria Park.

Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (44%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (25%), grassland/herbaceous (13%), agriculture (8%), shrubland (6%), and mixed forest (3%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (52%), private (43%), State of Colorado (2%), and U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (2.5%).

Portions of the Flattops and Service Creek Wilderness areas fall within this unit. Recreational use includes fishing, hunting, camping, cross-country skiing, world-class downhill skiing, backcountry skiing, mountain biking and hiking. It is also managed to support livestock grazing and logging activities.

This unit contains 76 lakes and reservoirs totaling 2,282 acres and 95 stream segments totaling 542 miles. Standing water resources include waters in four classifications: catchable stocked coldwater lakes (intensive), subcatchable stocked coldwater lakes (optimum), wild trout lakes, and non-managed waters. Stream resources include waters in five classifications: catchable stocked streams (intensive), subcatchable stocked streams (optimum), wild trout streams, Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation streams, and non-managed waters.

LAKES



STREAMS

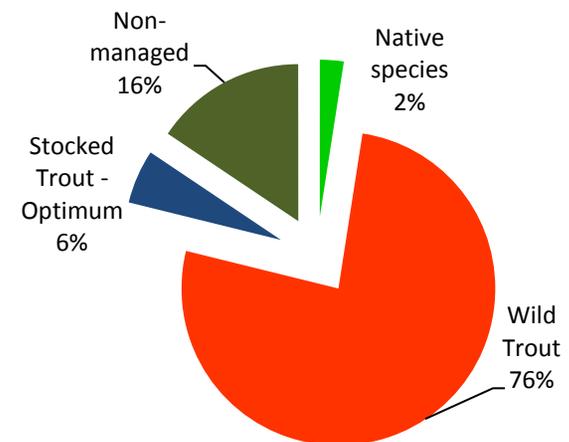


Figure 7. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Upper Yampa Fish Management Unit.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources include 31 stocked trout lakes and ponds (2,093 ac), three stocked trout streams (30 mi), fifteen wild trout lakes (93.5 ac), and 73 wild trout streams (414 mi). All of the sportfish resources are managed as coldwater fisheries.

Most larger, standing water sportfish resources receive a high level of use and are managed primarily with stocked catchable rainbow trout. These intensively managed lakes include Stagecoach Reservoir, Lake Catamount, Yamcolo Reservoir, Bear Lake, Gardner Park Reservoir, and Chapman Reservoir. Among the larger standing waters, Stagecoach Reservoir is the most visited flatwater resource and attracts approximately 135,000 visitors annually. Anglers predominately catch stocked rainbow trout and northern pike (an illicit introduction). Stagecoach Reservoir is stocked with larger catchable rainbow trout (12 in.) in late fall in an effort to reduce northern pike predation. These efforts combined with angler harvest on northern pike have been instrumental in maintaining a salmonid sport fishery in the presence of an apex predator (northern pike). Ice fishing is popular at Stagecoach Reservoir in winter months and there is a good harvest of the larger stocked rainbow trout. About 21% of lake acres are less accessible, high-country lakes. Most of these high lakes do not support adequate natural reproduction and are stocked with subcatchable Colorado River cutthroat trout or subcatchable rainbow trout to maintain recreational fishing opportunities (18 lakes, 278 ac). High lakes that support sufficient natural reproduction are most often managed with wild brook trout to support angling recreation (15 lakes, 93.5 ac).

The Yampa River below Stagecoach Reservoir highlights stream resources in this FMU. Attributable to whirling disease (WD), this section of the Yampa experienced significant rainbow trout year-class failure in the first half of this decade with subsequent population collapse by 2006. Initiated in 2006, a large scale rainbow trout rehabilitation/research project utilizing Whirling Disease resistant rainbow trout is being performed in the Yampa River from Stagecoach Reservoir down to Lake Catamount. The objective of this project is to establish a sustainable population via natural recruitment in the presence of WD. This portion of the Yampa River has become well known as a world-class trophy trout fishery and now attracts approximately 30,000 visitors annually to fish primarily for rainbow trout. This section includes about 7 miles of stream, of which about 2.5 miles are accessible to the public. The first .6 mile of the Yampa River below the Stagecoach Reservoir Dam is managed with catch and release regulations to protect the trophy trout component of this fishery. Rainbow trout now predominate in this section of the Yampa River and benefit from optimized reservoir release patterns. Rainbow trout biomass and density is now exceptional in this reach of the Yampa River, often exceeding 300 lbs/acre and 5,000 rainbow trout per mile. Current angling regulations on the remainder of the Yampa River in this section, between Stagecoach Reservoir and Lake Catamount, as well as the Yampa River from Lake Catamount down to the confluence with Walton Creek, are fly and lure only, two trout limit. There is a four fish limit on mountain whitefish on the Yampa River, from the headwaters down to the confluence with Trout Creek, including tributaries. This is a new regulation (2009) implemented in an effort to reverse declining populations of whitefish which are native to Colorado in only the Yampa and White River basins.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) has initiated a WD resistant rainbow trout broodstock development project on Lake Catamount in cooperation with the owners/managers of the reservoir. This undertaking is an effort to combat WD infectivity in the Yampa River upstream of Lake Catamount, as well as provide an egg source to help meet statewide needs. This includes the removal

of non-native predatory northern pike, reducing predatory effects on the downstream native fish communities and the highly utilized downstream sport fisheries. Beneficial effects of these efforts are also realized in the lower Yampa River basin where the Upper Colorado River Basin Endangered Fishes Recovery Program is pursuing the recovery of four federally listed species.

The Yampa River through Steamboat Springs has become a highly utilized and renowned trout fishery. It is managed as a mixed trout fishery (rainbow trout, brown trout, and non-native cutthroat trout), maintained with supplemental subcatchable plants. This portion of the Yampa River is managed with a catch and release regulation on 4.7 miles from the confluence of Walton creek to the James Brown (Soul Center of the Universe) Bridge. Tributaries to this section have recently been incorporated in management in an effort to boost spawning/rearing habitat. Most other sportfish streams within this unit are managed to utilize wild trout populations to support fishing recreational opportunity (73 streams, 414 mi). Sixteen percent of stream miles are not actively managed for sportfish due to small size or intermittent nature.

Native Species Management

Two conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout (CRCT) exist within this FMU. Samples have been collected from two stream cutthroat trout populations to assess genetic purity. Results from these waters indicate that one of these populations is pure (core) and one is slightly hybridized (90 %+). Other populations, if assessed to be pure, will be managed as Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations. The headwaters area of this FMU has been identified as a priority area for the protection and expansion of CRCT conservation populations. Pure Colorado River cutthroat trout have been stocked in efforts to establish naturally reproducing populations. A permanent fish migration barrier was installed on Coal Creek in 2008 in an effort to protect this stream from invasion of the WD parasite via infected fish moving upstream. Upper Stillwater Reservoir and approximately 2.5 miles of the Bear River above the reservoir have been identified as a potential future CRCT reclamation project. The reservoir will be stocked in 2009 with genetically pure CRCT as part of an initial feasibility study for this potential reclamation effort. Feasibility studies are also currently underway on Spring Creek (tributary to the Yampa River in Steamboat Springs) to assess the potential for a future CRCT translocation effort.

Fourteen high lakes are stocked with a genetically pure strain of native Colorado River cutthroat trout. In most cases, these waters are stocked for recreational purposes and do not support natural reproduction. If natural reproduction is documented in these lakes, they will be considered for management as a Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation water. Streams that are stocked with a genetically pure strain of native Colorado River cutthroat trout will be considered for conservation management if subsequent natural reproduction is realized. One water in the headwaters of this FMU was stocked with conservation quality fish in 2007 and is being monitored annually. Protective fishing regulations will be considered for all Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation waters to protect resident cutthroat trout populations. These regulations most often require catch and release for Colorado River cutthroat trout and allow fishing by flies and lures only.

Management for native fish of concern (mountain whitefish, bluehead sucker, and flannelmouth sucker) is also emphasized in the Upper Yampa FMU. Population levels of mountain whitefish have been in noticeable decline in the upper reaches of the Yampa basin and increased efforts to better understand life history attributes, as well as causes of decline, are currently being implemented by CDOW staff. Increased predation pressure and competition from non-natives has contributed to the decline of these three species. Hybridization with nonnative white sucker is an issue with bluehead and flannelmouth suckers. Habitats in portions of the Upper Yampa system are conducive to recruitment of non-native game fish species and have had detrimental impacts on salmonid sport fisheries, as well as the native fish component of the Upper Yampa FMU. The Division recognizes the potential for downstream emigration of undesirable non-native game fish species into river reaches occupied by populations of the endangered fishes and the dampening effect that movement may have on the effectiveness of control projects being implemented to reduce the abundance and impact of the non-native fishes. Management activities in the Upper Yampa FMU will attempt to disadvantage northern pike by pursuing river restoration projects that reduce suitable habitat and by actively removing northern pike from off-channel ponds. The Division will continue to work cooperatively with private landowners to isolate floodplain ponds and eliminate or screen mainstem connection points to further disadvantage nonnative fish species. The Division expects to pursue, as agency resources permit, management activities that focus on disadvantaging northern pike production or source areas that are likely contributors to the presence and abundance of northern pike in the Yampa River system.

Four species of amphibians are native to this FMU. These include chorus frog, tiger salamander, northern leopard frog and boreal toad. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are relatively abundant and are not actively managed. Boreal toads have been documented at two breeding sites in this FMU; the Soda Creek drainage (locality RO02), and the North Fork Morrison Creek drainage (locality RO05). However, no toads have been documented at the Soda Creek site since 2000, and at the North Fork Morrison Creek site since 2006. In 2004, stream net surveys were done in the area around the Soda Creek site, but no toads were documented. This site has not been tested for chytrid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatitis* (Bd)). The last known documented recruitment of boreal toads at the North Fork Morrison Creek site was 2005. This site tested negative for chytrid fungus in 2007.

Recommended management strategies/options:

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Continue to stock coldwater sportfish to maintain recreational fishing opportunity.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.
- Develop habitat improvement opportunities as available for both native cutthroat trout and managed sportfisheries.

- Continue to inventory sportfishery resources to evaluate fish population status and angling use.
- Establish a wild spawn operation on Harrison Creek for WD resistant rainbow trout to benefit state-wide fishery resources.
- Identify habitats beneficial to the expansion of non-native fish populations impacting native fish communities as well as sportfisheries and modify them to disadvantage nonnative fish.
- Remove northern pike from 2.5 miles of the Yampa River, from the Chuck Lewis State Wildlife Area (CLSWA) down to the confluence of Walton Creek in an effort to expand native fish populations as well as salmonid sportfish populations. This section of the upper Yampa River provides the best opportunity to disadvantage and control northern pike.

Native Species Management

- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, USFS, and BLM to identify and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.
- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless such stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Assess population status and genetic purity, if necessary, of all known Colorado River cutthroat trout populations.
- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.
- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations as necessary to protect populations.
- Continue monitoring of all breeding boreal toad populations and assessment of the distribution of toad populations. Continue to inventory alpine amphibian habitats above 7,000 ft elevation for boreal toad breeding and nursery sites.
- Support and assist with other amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.
- Continue to monitor mountain whitefish population levels, distribution, spawning activities and their use of Yampa River tributaries.

- Monitor population levels of bluehead sucker and flannelmouth sucker when conducting riverine and lacustrine surveys throughout the FMU.
- Utilize fingerling Colorado River cutthroat trout as appropriate when stocking is required to provide recreational opportunity in high lakes and streams.
- Initiate baseline herptile, mollusk and crustacean inventories as agency resources permit.

Non-Native Species Management

- Reduce northern pike populations in Catamount Reservoir. Standardized gill net surveys will be the most consistent metric for evaluating removal efforts at Catamount Reservoir. By 2012, a goal for this project is to have a 90% reduction in pike ≥ 420 mm (age 3 and greater) relative to total catch in standardized gill nets with age three and greater pike comprising less than 10% of the total catch. This represents the migratory portion of the population and that portion most likely to have detrimental impacts to other fish communities. This is the first time a large scale pike removal effort has been attempted in a large lacustrine environment; quantification is extremely difficult and modification of techniques (adaptive management) is highly likely as the project progresses.
- Continue northern pike removal efforts at Lake Catamount for the five year duration of the current MOU. At that time, assess the status of the northern pike population, as well as the development of the WD resistant rainbow trout broodstock in Lake Catamount, and the riverine population of the Yampa River between Stagecoach Reservoir and Lake Catamount.
- Continue to eliminate backwater slough habitat for northern pike while simultaneously enhancing trout stream habitat in the Yampa River from Catamount Reservoir to Steamboat Springs. Two backwater sloughs identified by Chris Hill (2004) were removed or altered in Phase I and II of the Chuck Lewis State Wildlife Area (SWA) Restoration Project; Phase III of the project is scheduled to begin fall 2011 pending ACOE permit finalization.
- Evaluate additional potential northern pike sources to achieve a reduction of pike abundance and eliminate pike contributions to the Yampa River within the southern and western limits of Steamboat Springs. Work with private landowners to obtain permission to alter connectivity to the Yampa River and remove pike.
- Use northern pike population estimates from buffer and critical habitat reaches (Recovery Program SOW 98a and 98b) to evaluate effectiveness of northern pike disadvantaging projects in reducing pike abundance toward objective (< 4 NP/river mile) in Yampa River critical habitat.

- Continue to work with the Upper Yampa Water Conservation District (UYWCD) to modify Stagecoach reservoir operations to reduce potential pike escapement and disadvantage northern pike spawning habitat by selective water surface elevation management. Comments on the proposal to raise the storage height of Stagecoach Reservoir by four feet have been submitted to FERC.
- Continue cooperative efforts with UYWCD, federal agencies, and proponents of Morrison Creek Reservoir to ensure northern pike habitat and escapement issues are considered and minimized during pre-construction planning.
- Monitor over winter survival and harvest of northern pike translocated to State Park headquarters ponds in Hayden by performing inventory work at ice out. Continue to use these ponds as translocation sites when other locations are susceptible to peak flow reconnection.
- Obtain private landowner acceptance of control measures and initiate northern pike removal efforts in approximately 2.5 miles of the Yampa River south of Steamboat Springs. Concentrate efforts in areas of known northern pike concentrations and set population goals and objectives following initial inventory surveys. Monitor responses in native fish and salmonid sportfish populations.
- Monitor reservoirs and river systems for presence of Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) as agency resources permit. Monitor boat ramps and access locations for potential spread of ANS via boats/trailers in accord with agency resources or agreements.

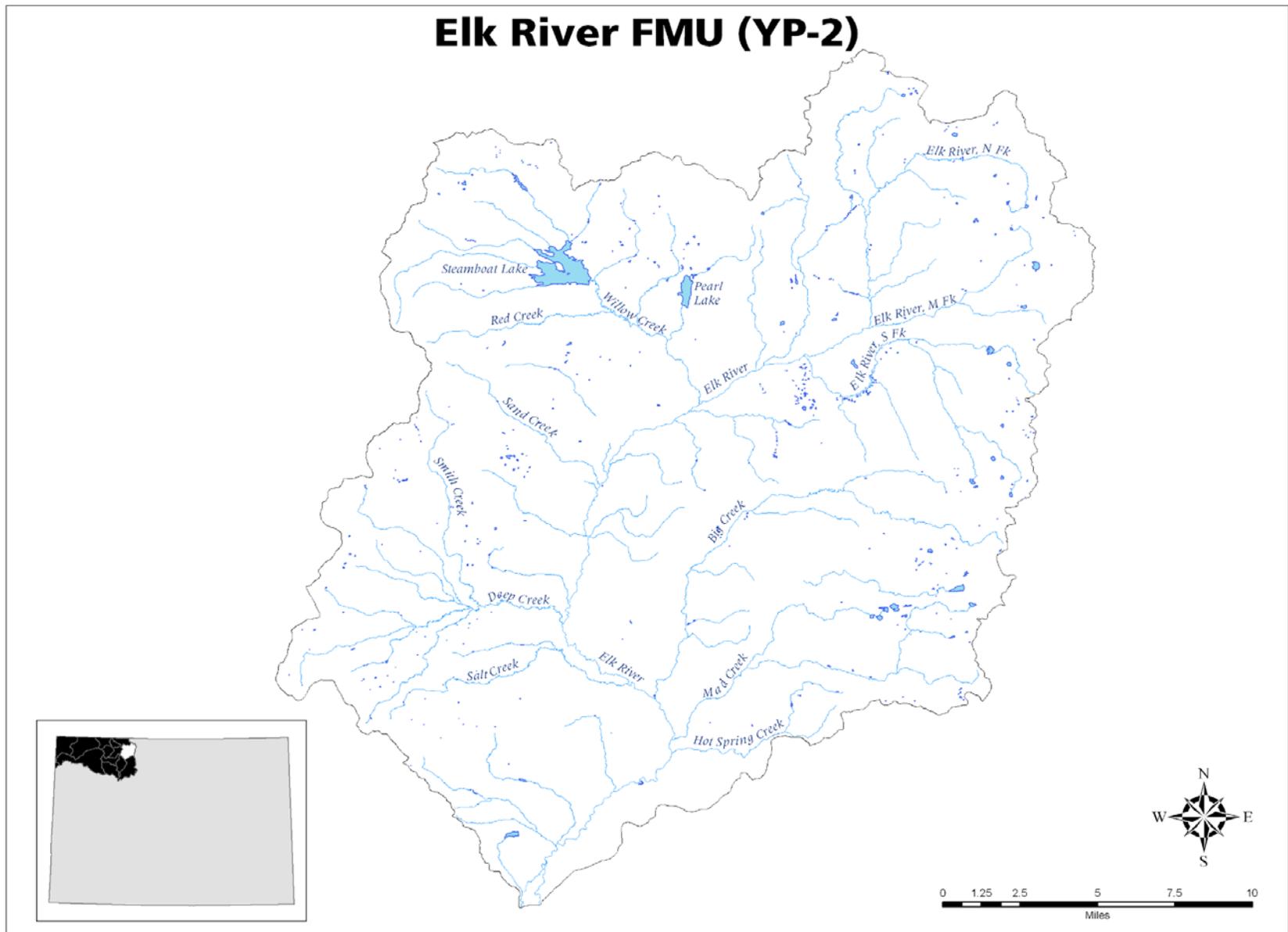


Figure 8. Map of Elk River Fish Management Unit

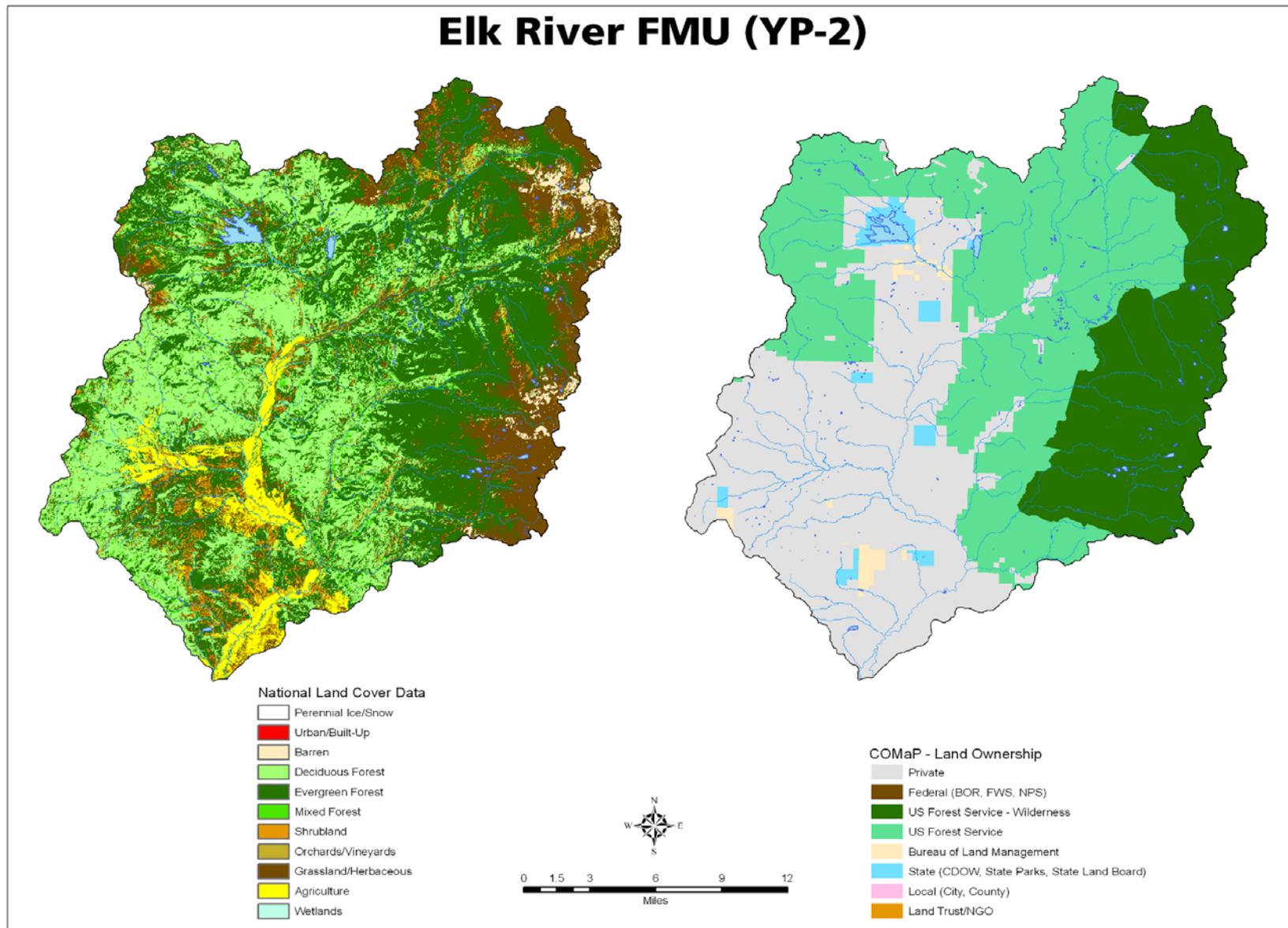


Figure 9. Land cover and ownership for the Elk River Fish Management Unit.

UPPER BASIN
YP-2 Elk River Fish Management Unit
Overview

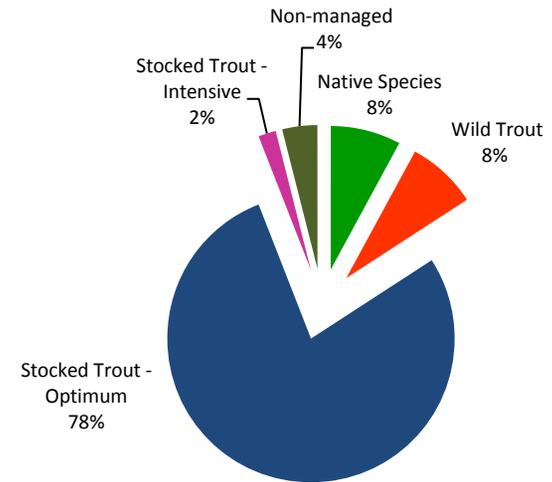
The Elk River FMU is located north of Steamboat Springs and its confluence with the Yampa River is just east of Milner near Highway 40. It covers an area of 472 square miles. The Elk River originates in the Mt. Zirkel Wilderness Area on the continental divide. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (44%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (25%), Grassland/herbaceous (14%), agriculture (8%), shrubland (5%), and mixed forest (4%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (39%), private (36%), State of Colorado (2%), and USFS wilderness (23%).

Recreational use includes fishing, hunting, camping, cross-country skiing, backcountry skiing, mountain biking and hiking. It is also managed to support livestock grazing and logging activities. This unit contains 37 lakes and reservoirs totaling 1526 acres and 82 stream segments totaling 421 miles. Standing water resources include waters in four classifications: catchable stocked coldwater lakes (intensive), subcatchable stocked coldwater lakes (optimum), wild trout lakes, and non-managed waters. Stream resources include waters in four classifications: subcatchable stocked streams (optimum), wild trout streams, native species streams, and non-managed waters.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources include 11 stocked trout lakes (1229 ac), three stocked trout streams (27 mi), twelve wild trout lakes (122 ac), and 48 wild trout streams (247 mi). Aside from Steamboat Lake, Pearl Lake, and Hahn’s Peak Lake, sportfish resources on public lands primarily consist of smaller, coldwater streams and remote coldwater high elevation lakes. Nine high lakes are currently stocked with Colorado River cutthroat trout fingerlings by fixed wing aircraft. These waters are cold cirque or pothole lakes with generally little natural reproduction. Twelve high elevation lakes have sufficient natural brook trout

LAKES



STREAMS

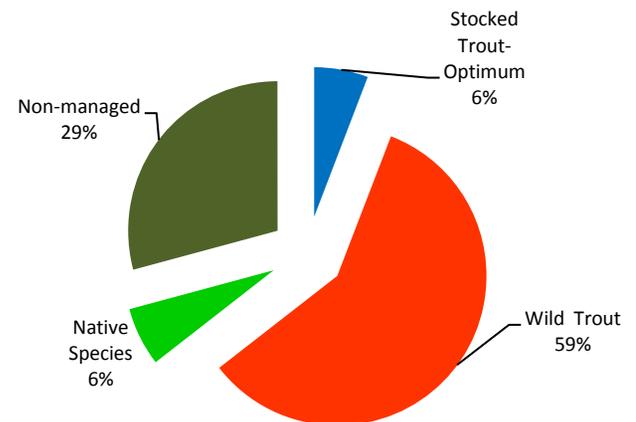


Figure 10. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Upper Yampa FMU.

reproduction to be managed as wild trout waters.

Steamboat Lake highlights the flat water resources. This large reservoir supports a robust rainbow trout fishery and is surrounded by a popular state park with substantial campground facilities. Anglers catch predominately stocked rainbow trout and Snake River cutthroat trout maintained through annual subcatchable plants. Ice fishing is popular in the winter months. Steamboat Lake is one of three lakes in the state carrying a Gold Medal designation. Among the larger standing waters in northwest Colorado, Steamboat Lake is the most visited lake resource and attracts approximately 395,000 visitors annually. Pearl Lake is maintained with annual plants of subcatchable Colorado River cutthroat trout. Pearl Lake is also one of two waters in the upper Yampa basin containing a grayling population (Crosho Lake in the Upper Yampa FMU is the other). It has campground facilities on the premises as well. Hahn's Peak Reservoir is the only water in this FMU receiving catchable rainbow trout plants, and also has campground facilities.

Stream fisheries are an important component of aquatic resources within the Elk River FMU. Many stream sportfish waters are managed to utilize wild trout to support fishing recreation (48 streams, 247 mi). The upper Elk River is the highlighted stream fishery resource. The North Fork Elk, South Fork Elk, and Middle Fork Elk sustain high use as a result of numerous camping facilities nearby. These fisheries are supplemented with stockings of subcatchable Colorado River cutthroat trout plants. Most larger stream resources on the mainstem Elk River, with the exception of the Christina State Wildlife Area, are primarily located on private land and are inaccessible to the general public. Medium to small stream resources are generally high-quality fisheries with good public access. Twenty seven streams are unmanaged due to limited trout habitat or intermittent flows (123 mi).

Native Species Management

Three Conservation Populations (two stream populations and one lake) of Colorado River cutthroat trout exist within this FMU. Samples have been collected from two stream cutthroat trout populations to assess genetic purity. Results from these waters indicate that both of these populations are pure (core). Luna Lake is assumed to be unaltered, but has not been tested recently. Other populations, if assessed to be pure, will be managed as Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations. The headwaters area of this FMU has been identified as a priority area for the protection and expansion of CRCT conservation populations. Pure Colorado River cutthroat trout have been stocked in efforts to establish naturally reproducing populations. A historical conservation population in Lost Dog Creek is assumed to have been decimated by a large scale wildfire in 2002. Further research is necessary to document a complete loss. Two waters in this FMU are currently targeted for CRCT restoration activities, Lost Dog Creek and Agnes Creek (tributary to North Fork Elk River)

Management for native fish of concern (mountain whitefish, bluehead sucker, flannelmouth sucker) is also emphasized in the Elk River FMU. Increased predation pressure, and competition from non-natives has contributed to the decline of these three species. Population levels of mountain whitefish have been in noticeable decline in the upper reaches of the Yampa basin. Increased efforts to better understand life history attributes, as well as causes of decline are currently being implemented by CDOW staff. A four fish limit on mountain whitefish in the Elk River, including tributaries, is a new regulation (2009) implemented in an effort to reverse declining populations of this salmonid, native to only the Yampa and White River basins.

Native amphibians include chorus frog, tiger salamander, northern leopard frog and boreal toad. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are not actively managed. The Elk River FMU is home to two breeding populations of boreal toads within the North Fork Elk River drainage (Diamond Park, locality RO03 and Upper Buck Mountain, locality RO06). These populations are regularly monitored to assess population stability and reproductive success. There have been no adult toads documented at the Diamond Park site since 1999. This site has not been tested for Bd. The last documentation of adults at the Upper Buck Mountain site was 2006. The last year recruitment was realized at this site was 2005. The Upper Buck Mountain site tested positive for Bd in 2003, 2004 and 2005. As boreal toad is a state listed endangered species protection of these populations and their habitats is a top priority.

Recommended management strategies/options:

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Continue to stock coldwater sportfish to maintain recreational fishing opportunity.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.
- Perform habitat improvement work as opportunities become available for native cutthroat trout and managed sportfisheries.
- Continue to inventory the sportfishery resource to evaluate fish population status and angling use.
- Utilize fingerling Colorado River cutthroat trout where appropriate, when stocking is required to provide recreational opportunity in high lakes and streams.

Native Species Management

- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, USFS, and BLM to identify and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.
- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless such stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Assess population status and genetic purity, if necessary, of all known Colorado River cutthroat trout populations.

- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.
- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations, where necessary, to protect populations.
- Continue monitoring of all breeding boreal toad populations and assessment of the distribution of toad populations.
- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.
- Continue studies of mountain whitefish populations and monitor population levels and distribution. Monitor whitefish spawn activities and use of tributaries to the Elk River. Monitor population levels of bluehead sucker and flannelmouth sucker while conducting riverine and lacustrine surveys throughout the FMU.
- Continue to inventory alpine amphibian habitats above 7,000 ft elevation for boreal toad breeding and nursery sites.
- Support baseline herptile, mollusk and crustacean inventories as agency resources permit.

Non-Native Species Management

- Monitor reservoirs for presence of Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) as agency resources permit. Monitor boat ramps and access locations for potential spread of ANS via boats/trailers as agency resources permit.

Trout Creek FMU (YP-3)

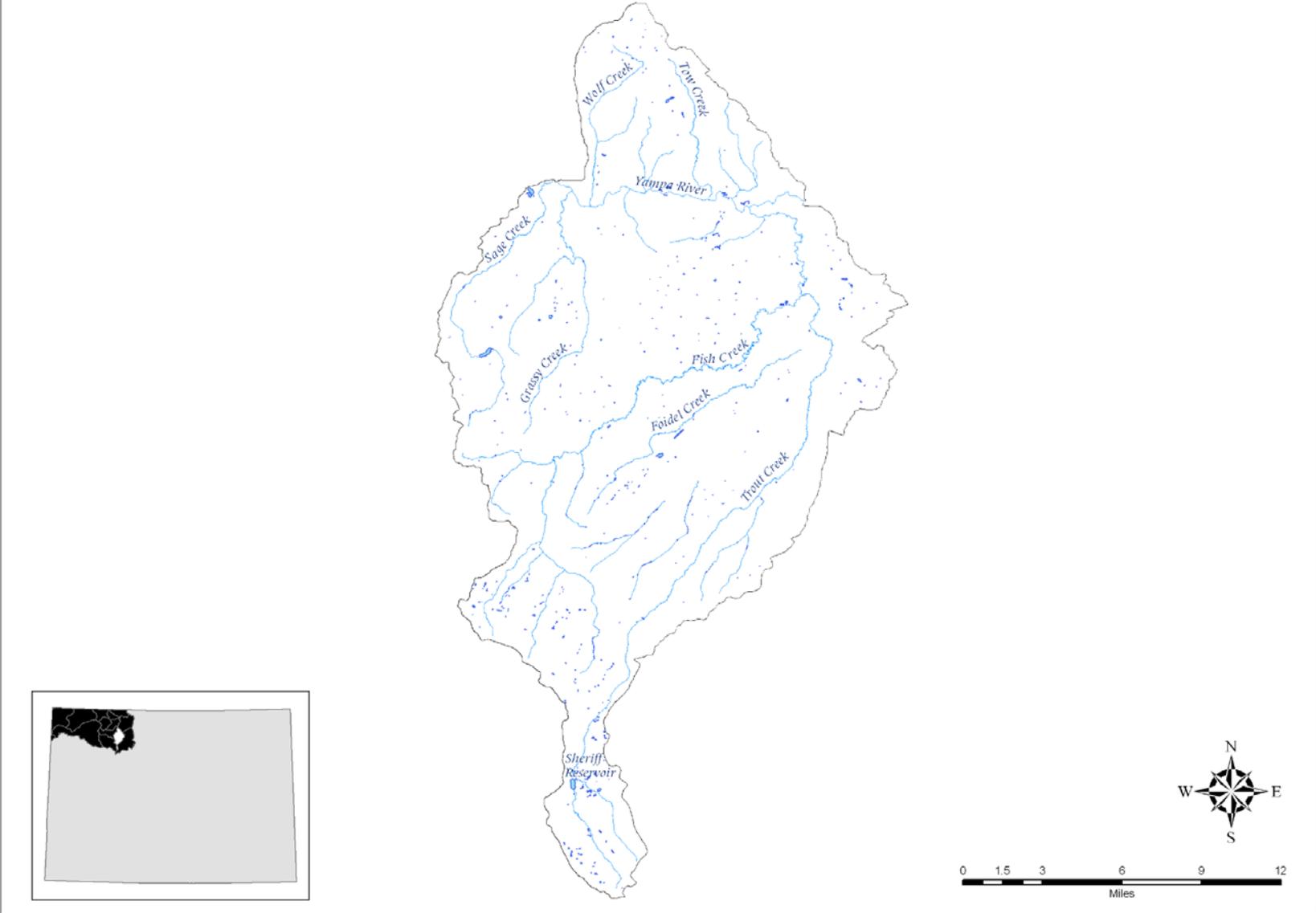


Figure 11. Map of Trout Creek Fish Management Unit (YP-3).

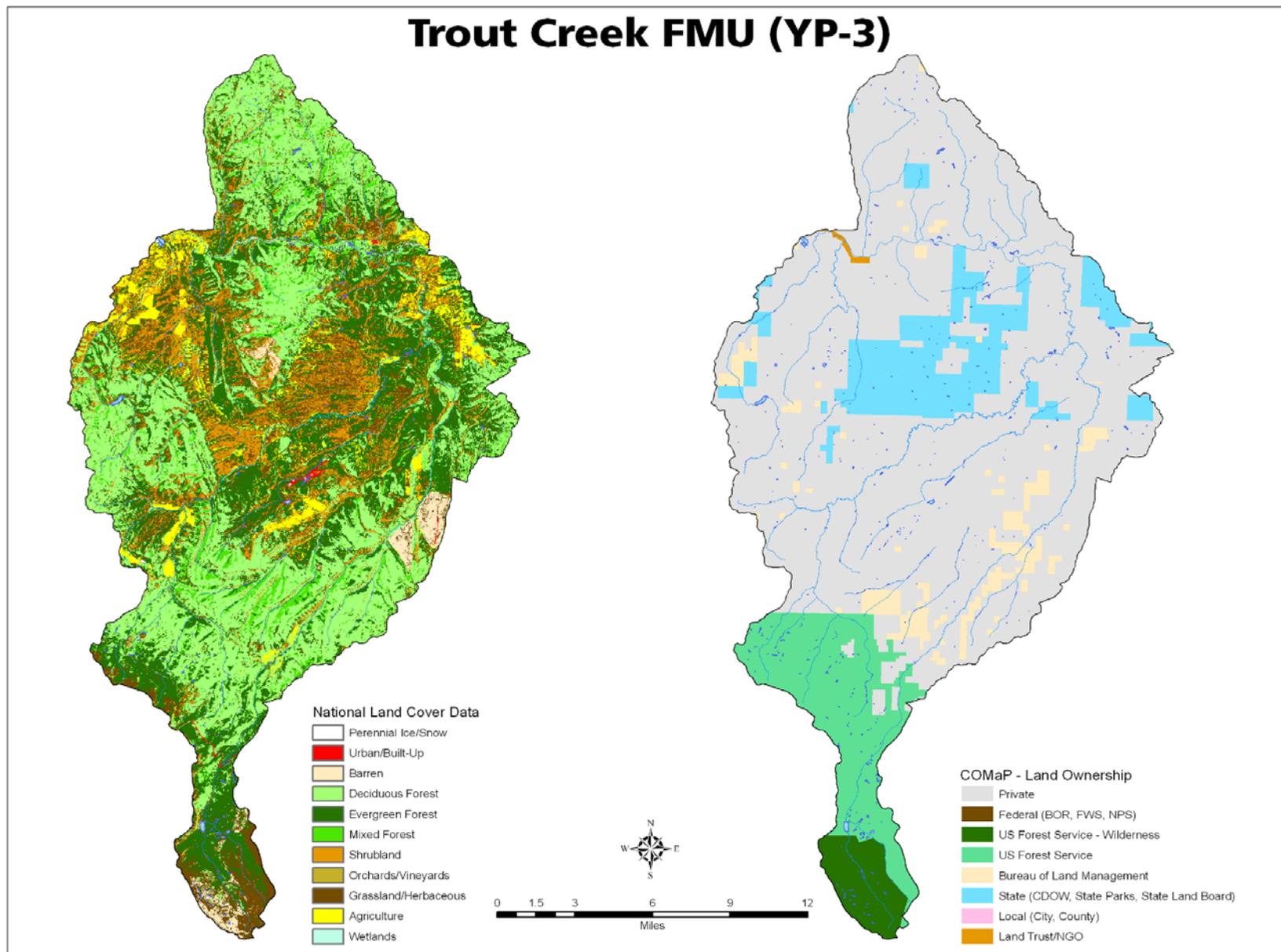


Figure 12. Land cover and ownership for the Trout Creek Fish Management Unit.

UPPER BASIN
YP-3 Trout Creek Fish Management Unit
Overview

The Trout Creek FMU and its confluence with the Yampa River is located south of Milner and is the next drainage west of the Upper Yampa FMU. It covers an area of 303 square miles. Trout Creek flows north out of the Flattops Wilderness area. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (31%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (36%), grassland/herbaceous (10%), agriculture (5%), shrubland (11%), and mixed forest (5%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (11%), private (71%), State of Colorado (11%), USFS wilderness (3%), and BLM (4%).

Recreational use includes fishing, hunting, camping, and hiking. It is also managed to support livestock grazing. This unit contains 25 lakes and reservoirs totaling 150 acres and 82 stream segments totaling 421 miles. Standing water resources include waters in five classifications: native species, catchable stocked coldwater lakes (intensive), subcatchable stocked coldwater lakes (optimum), wild trout lakes, and non-managed waters. Stream resources include waters in four classifications: subcatchable stocked streams (optimum), wild trout streams, Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation streams, and non-managed waters.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources include 13 stocked trout lakes (76 ac), one stocked trout stream (13 mi), six wild trout lakes (17 ac), and 10 wild trout streams (96 mi). All of the sportfish resources are managed as coldwater fisheries. Most of the waters currently being managed as fisheries are located in the headwater reaches of Trout Creek upstream of Sheriff Reservoir. Sheriff Reservoir (38 ac) is the only water in this drainage being managed with in the Intensive Management category with stocked, put-and-take and put-and grow trout. About 12% of lake acres are less accessible, high-country lakes. Most of these high lakes do not support adequate natural reproduction and are stocked with subcatchable Colorado River cutthroat trout to maintain recreational fishing opportunities (10 lakes, 18 ac). High lakes that support sufficient natural reproduction are most often managed with wild brook trout to support angling recreation (6 lakes, 17 ac).

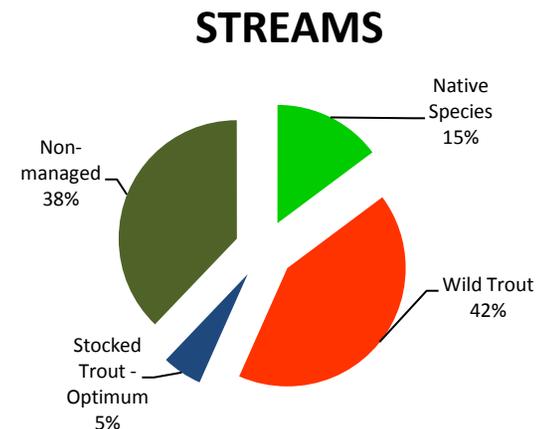
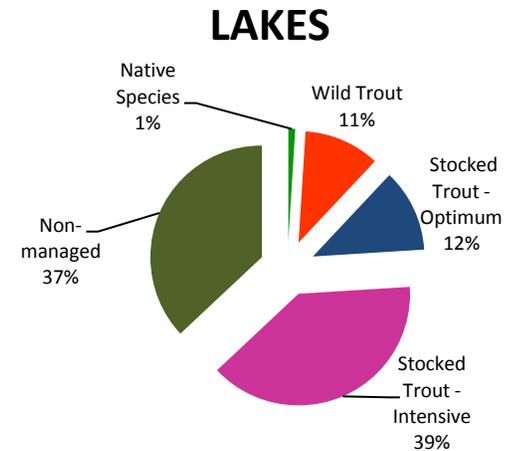


Figure 13. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Trout Creek FMU.

Native Species Management

One Conservation Population of Colorado River cutthroat trout exists within this FMU (Trout Creek). Samples have been collected from this cutthroat trout population to assess genetic purity and results indicate that this population is pure (core). The Trout Creek core conservation population is comprised of one local population with 4.3 miles of occupied habitat and an estimated 320 adult fish. The population is on federal land and the downstream end is at Sheriffs Reservoir. The population is temporarily isolated by a log jam 0.3 miles upstream of the reservoir and permanently by the reservoir.

Recent surveys revealed invasions of non-native salmonids (rainbow trout and brook trout) into this population from the downstream reservoir. Studies in 2006 revealed the presence of the WD parasite in the drainage downstream of Sheriffs Reservoir. Efforts are currently under way to install a permanent barrier at the inlet to the reservoir in an effort to protect the CRCT conservation population from WD parasite establishment and further invasion of non-native salmonids. Until this project is implemented, non-native trout will be mechanically removed to protect this population. Mountain whitefish, bluehead sucker, and flannelmouth sucker are likely only found in the lower reaches of this drainage near the confluence with the Yampa River.

Native amphibians include chorus frog, tiger salamander, and northern leopard frog. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are not actively managed, and distribution of the northern leopard frog has recently received greater interest. Distribution of this species in the FMU is not well documented. There are no documented boreal toad sites within this FMU.

Recommended management strategies/options:

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Continue to stock coldwater sportfish to maintain recreational fishing opportunity.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.
- Develop habitat improvement opportunities as available for both native cutthroat trout and managed sportfisheries.
- Continue to inventory sportfish resources to evaluate fish population status and angling use.
- Utilize fingerling Colorado River cutthroat trout as needed when stocking is required to provide recreational opportunities in high lakes and streams.

- Continue to inventory alpine amphibian habitats above 7,000 ft elevation for boreal toad breeding and nursery sites.
- Support baseline herptile, mollusk and crustacean inventories as agency resources permit.

Native Species Management

- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, USFS, and BLM to identify, inventory and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.
- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless such stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Assess population status and genetic purity, if necessary, of all known Colorado River cutthroat trout populations.
- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.
- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations as needed to protect populations.
- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.
- Construct a barrier on Trout Creek at the inlet to Sheriff's Reservoir to protect the CRCT conservation population. Remove non-native salmonids from Trout Creek above the reservoir.

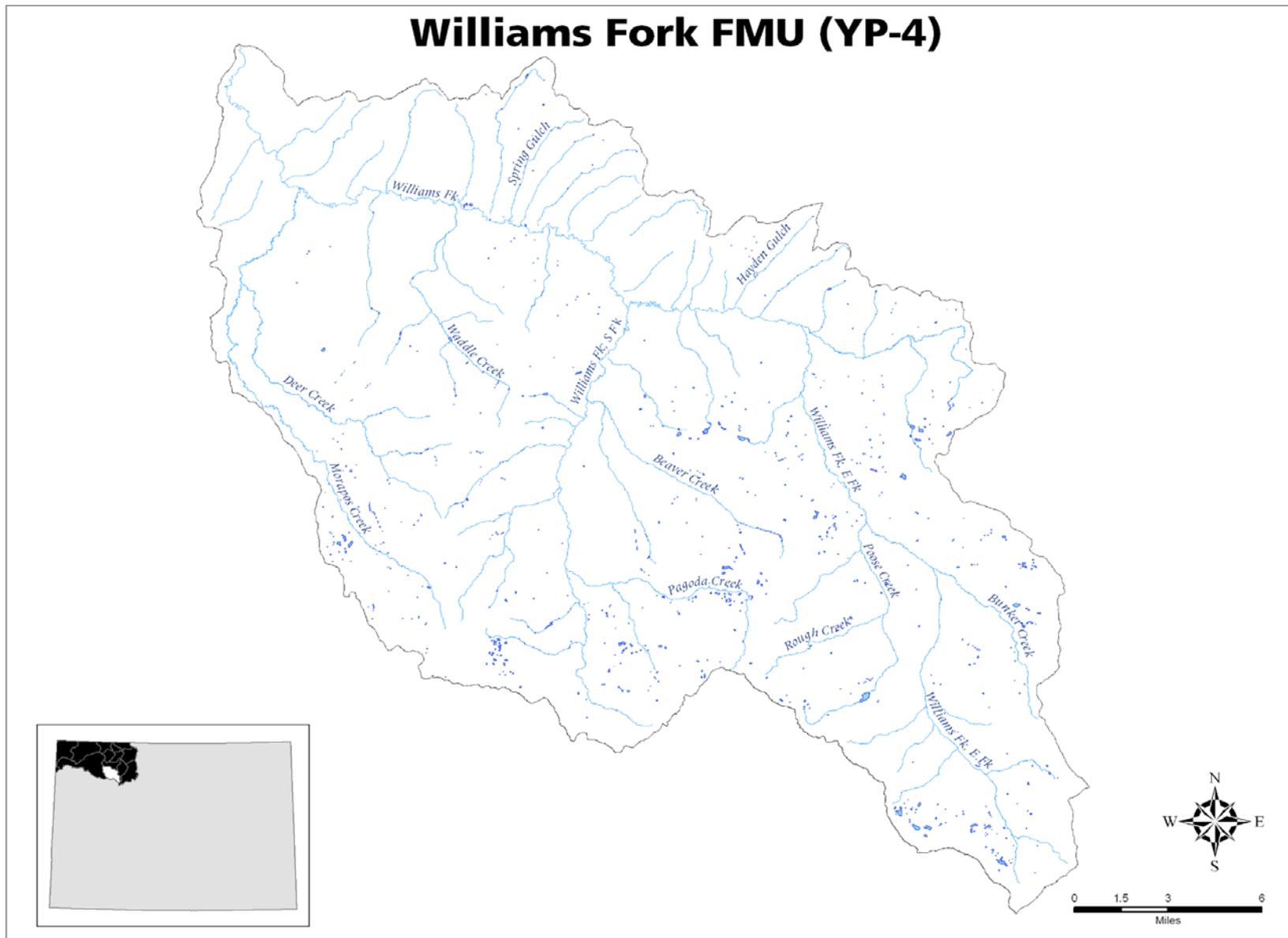


Figure 14. Map of Williams Fork Fish Management Unit (YP-4)

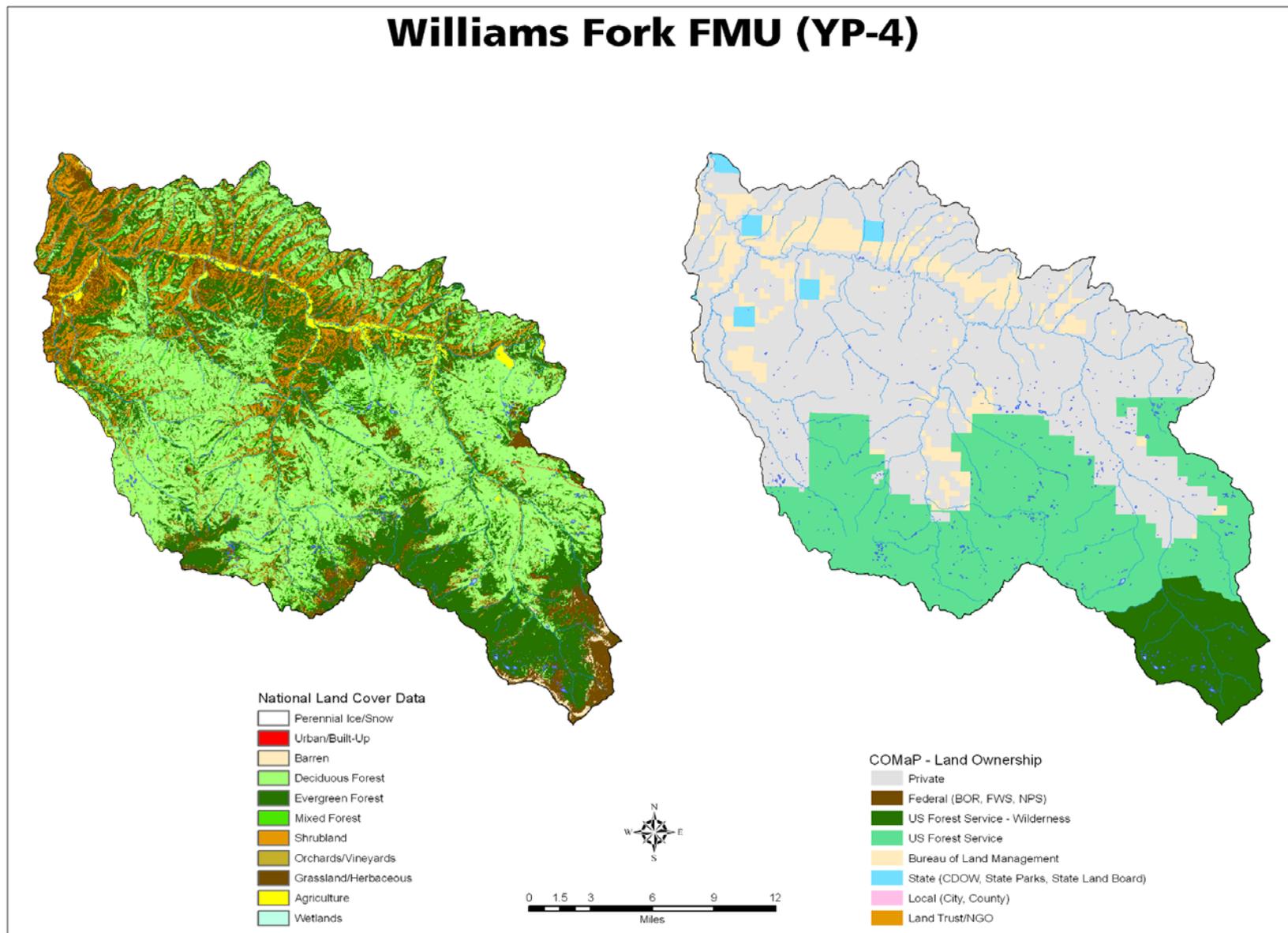


Figure 15. Land cover and ownership for the Williams Fork Fish Management Unit.

UPPER BASIN
YP-4 Williams Fork Fish Management Unit
Overview

The Williams Fork FMU is located south of Craig and Hayden and covers an area of 458 square miles. Its confluence with the Yampa River is located southwest of Craig near to where Highway 13 first comes into close proximity to the Williams Fork from a southerly direction. The headwaters of the Williams Fork River originate in the Flattops Wilderness Area, and major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole dominated evergreen forests (40%), aspen dominated deciduous forests (42%), grassland/herbaceous (10%), agriculture (2%), shrubland (11%), and mixed forest (3%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (31%), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (8%), private (52%), State of Colorado (1%), and USFS wilderness (7%).

Recreational use in the Williams Fork FMU includes fishing, hunting, camping, and hiking. It is also managed by federal agencies to support livestock grazing and logging activities. This unit contains 33 lakes totaling 226 acres and 66 streams totaling 367 miles. Standing water resources include waters in three classifications: subcatchable stocked lakes (optimum), Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation lakes, and non-managed lakes. Stream resources include waters in four classifications: catchable stocked streams (intensive), wild trout streams, native species streams, and non-managed waters.

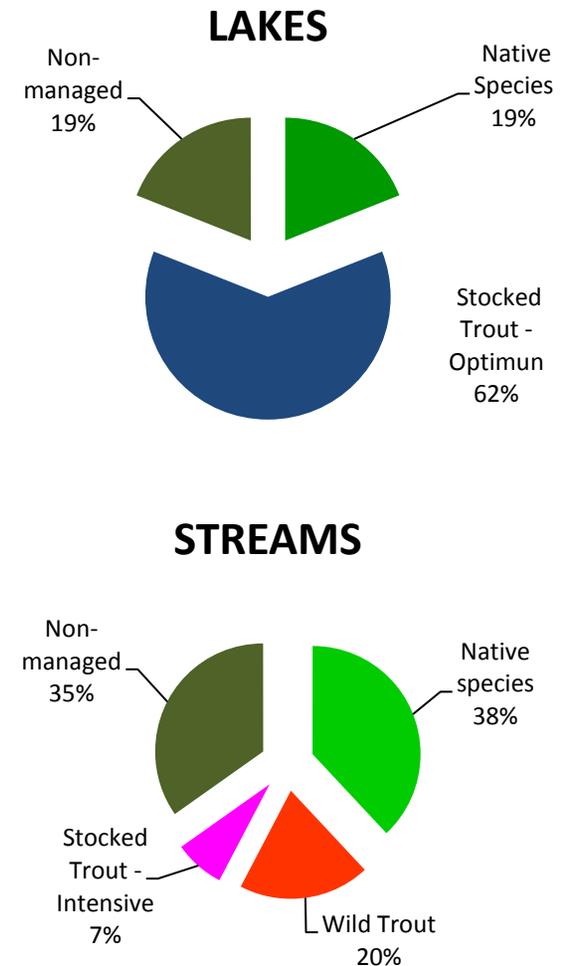


Figure 16. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Williams Fork FMU.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources include 29 stocked trout lakes (139 acres), 1 stocked trout stream (28 miles), and 11 wild trout streams (72 miles). There are also 21 Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation streams (140 miles) and 4 Colorado River conservation lakes (44 acres) that serve also as recreational fisheries, but are not classified as such. Aside from Vaughn Lake, sportfish resources on public lands consist of primarily smaller, coldwater streams and remote coldwater high elevation lakes. Four high lakes are currently stocked with Colorado River cutthroat trout fingerlings by the use of fixed wing aircraft, or by truck in the case of Vaughn Lake.

Vaughn Lake is the most visited lake resource in the Williams Fork FMU and includes an adjacent USFS campground. It is located on Ripple Creek Pass and can be accessed by automobile. It is stocked annually with Colorado River cutthroat trout fingerlings and a spawning channel was built to promote natural recruitment in the outlet channel of the lake. Successful recruitment of cutthroat trout is yet to be documented and efforts continue to manage the spawn channel for greater use of spawning and rearing cutthroat trout.

Though the majority of the Williams Fork River proper flows through private land, stream fisheries are an important component to recreational fishing use in the Williams Fork FMU, though most of the stream resources are remote and, as such, see little utilization. Eleven streams (72 miles) are managed as wild trout streams, and may contain a variety of trout species for recreational fishing opportunities. The Williams Fork River is listed as the only trout stocked stream in the FMU, though the last plant of catchable trout occurred in 1994. The Williams Fork River is not currently on the catchable stocking schedule.

Native Species Management

Twelve conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout exist within the FMU. Genetics samples were collected in 2008 from three new populations, and AFLP testing suggests that these are core conservation populations. The headwaters of this FMU have been identified as a priority area for the protection and expansion of CRCT conservation populations.

Management for other warm/cool water native fish of concern (mountain whitefish, bluehead sucker, and flannelmouth sucker) is also emphasized in the Williams Fork FMU. Distribution and status of mountain whitefish in the Williams Fork River is poorly understood and future inventory work will be conducted to better understand the use of the Williams Fork River by this species. Likewise, the current use of the Williams Fork River by bluehead sucker and flannelmouth sucker is poorly understood and CDOW staff will be soliciting permission to sample private property locations to better understand their distribution in the near future.

Native amphibians include chorus frog, tiger salamander, northern leopard frog, and boreal toad. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are not actively managed, and distribution of the northern leopard frog has recently received greater interest. Distribution of this species in the FMU is not well documented. It is likely that boreal toads once occupied the headwaters of the Williams Fork FMU, but there are currently no known populations.

Recommended management strategies/options:

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Continue to stock coldwater sportfish where applicable to maintain recreational fishing opportunity
- Inventory the fish community in the Williams Fork River on private property upstream of Hamilton and evaluate potential public fishing leases.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives
- Develop habitat improvement opportunities as available for both native cutthroat trout and managed sport fisheries
- Continue to inventory the sportfish resource to evaluate fish population status and angling use
- Utilize fingerling Colorado River cutthroat trout where appropriate and when stocking is required to provide recreational opportunity in high lakes and streams

Native Species Management

- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, USFS, and BLM to identify and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.
- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Assess population status and genetic purity of Colorado River cutthroat trout populations as needed.
- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.
- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout populations to protect populations as needed.

- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.
- Conduct inventory work to better understand distribution and population abundance of mountain whitefish in the Williams Fork River and its major tributaries.
- Conduct inventory work to better understand distribution and seasonal use of the Williams Fork River by flannelmouth and bluehead suckers.

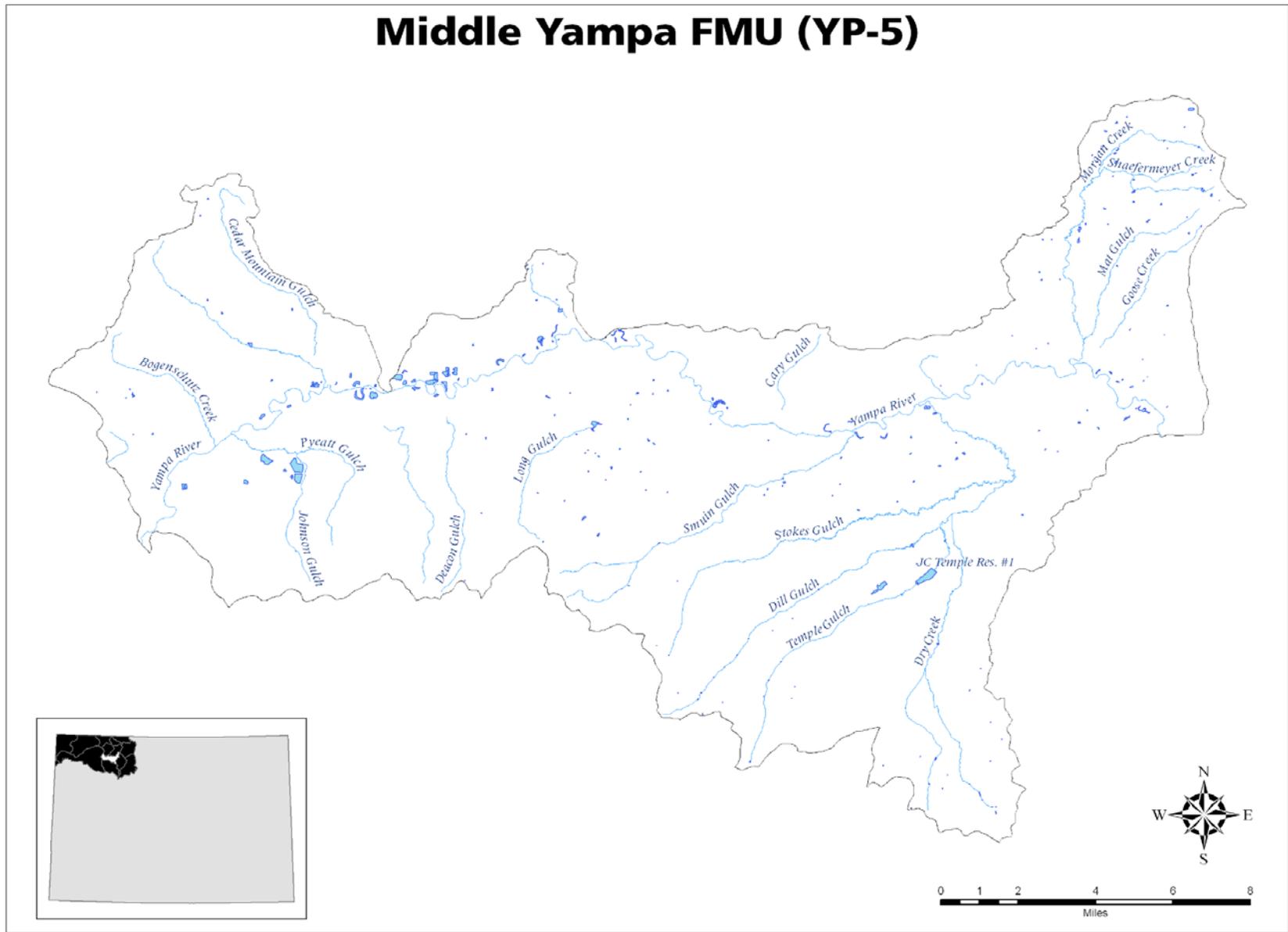


Figure 17. Map of Middle Yampa Fish Management Unit (YP-5).

Middle Yampa FMU (YP-5)

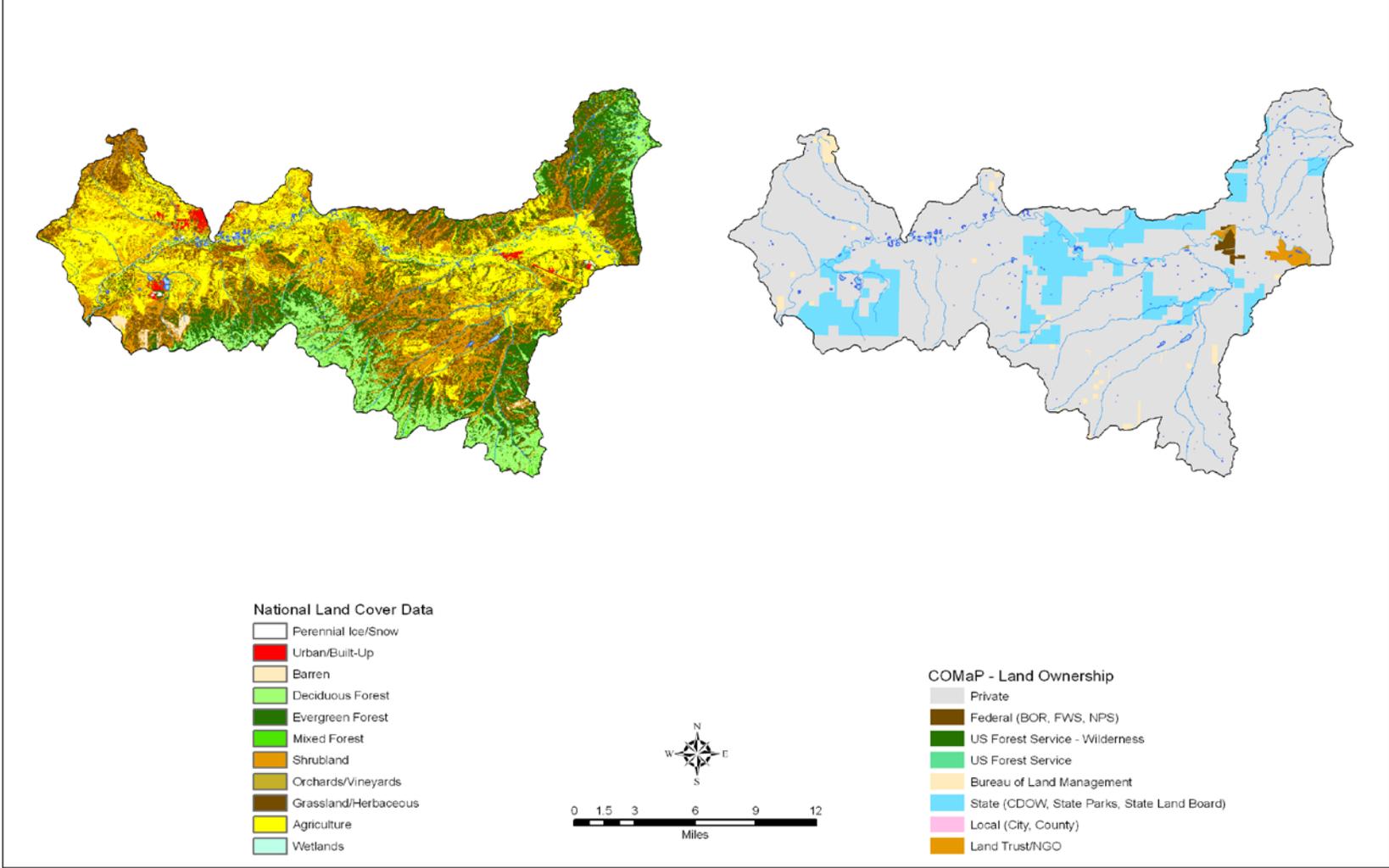


Figure 18. Land cover and ownership for the Middle Yampa Fish Management Unit.

UPPER BASIN

YP-5 Middle Yampa Fish Management Unit

Overview

The Middle Yampa FMU includes the towns of Craig and Hayden and the mainstem of the Yampa River from the Elk River confluence to the Williams Fork River confluence, and all major tributaries that flow into the Yampa River within that reach except, Trout, Elkhead and Fortification Creeks. It covers an area of 269 square miles. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole dominated evergreen forests (19%), aspen dominated deciduous forests (11%), grassland/herbaceous (18%), agriculture (29%), and shrubland (22%). Land ownership includes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (8%), private (78%), and the State of Colorado (14%).

Recreational use in the Middle Yampa FMU includes fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, kayaking and rafting. Additionally, the BLM manages their land to support livestock grazing. This FMU contains 22 lakes and ponds totaling 189 acres that have water codes (there are many others on private land for which CDOW has no record) and 28 streams totaling 198 miles, including the Yampa River mainstem. Standing water resources include waters in two classifications: catchable stocked lakes (intensive) and non-managed lakes. Three other standing water resources are managed secondarily as warmwater fisheries and have been used for translocation of northern pike and smallmouth bass from the Endangered Fish Recovery Programs non-native fish control activities; they are Craig Criminal Justice Center Pond (smallmouth bass), Loudy-Simpson Pond (northern pike), and Yampa River State Parks Headquarters West Pond (northern pike). Stream resources include waters in six classifications: stocked trout streams (intensive), stocked trout streams (optimum), wild trout streams, non-salmonid conservation streams, native species streams, and non-managed waters.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources include 9 stocked trout lakes (34 acres), 2

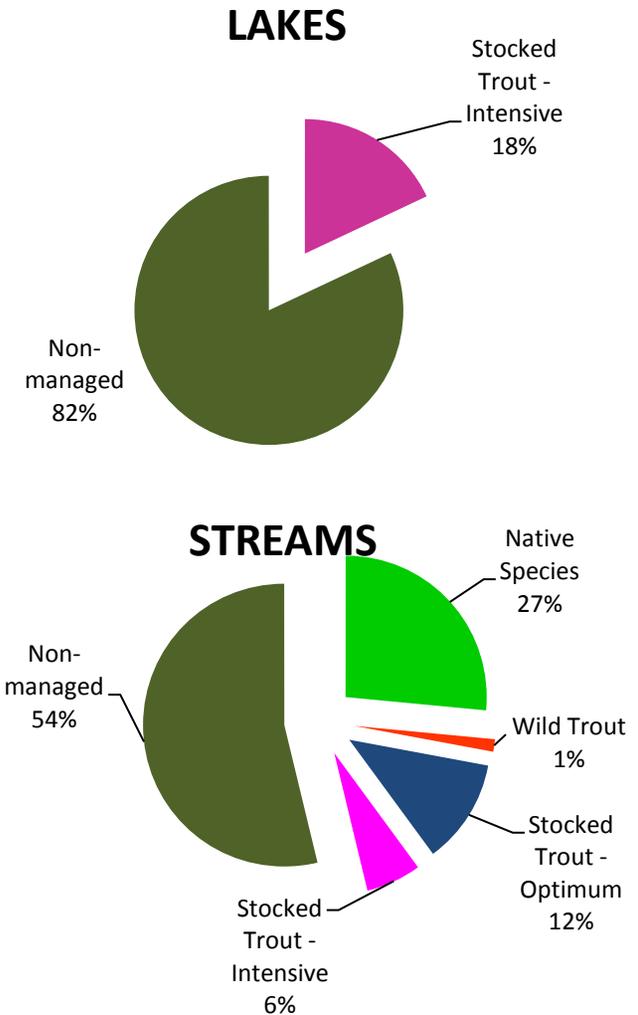


Figure 19. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Middle Yampa FMU.

stocked trout stream (36 miles), and 2 wild trout streams (3 miles). The majority of sportfish lakes are managed as put and take fisheries that support intensive harvest and include waters such as Loudy-Simpson Pond.

Three lakes are secondarily used for the translocation of northern pike and smallmouth bass from Yampa River Recovery Program non-native fish control projects. Prior to the 2009 finding of mercury concentrations in smallmouth bass near consumption advisory action level, Craig Criminal Justice Center Pond (a kids only water) was used for the translocation of smallmouth bass prior to cessation of spillover at Elkhead Reservoir. In 2009 the pond was treated with rotenone to remove smallmouth bass and the translocation of smallmouth bass from the Yampa River discontinued. Following an evaluation of seasonal thermal conditions, the pond will be restocked with trout as temperatures are suitable, or with common panfish (crappie and bluegill) if water temperatures are too warm for trout pending approval by Recovery Program partners, although the pond is bermed outside of the 100 year floodplain. Craig City Pond (aka Loudy Simpson Pond) is used as a translocation site for northern pike once peak runoff has occurred in the Yampa River and there is no risk of connection to the river channel. Harvest of northern pike is also encouraged at this pond. With its convenient location in the town of Craig it receives heavy angler use and harvest rates of northern pike are high.

Yampa River State Park Headquarters West Pond (Kyle's Pond) has been used since 2008 for translocation of northern pike prior to and during peak runoff because it is an isolated pond with no risk of connection to the river. This pond is small (< 2 acres) and receives heavy recreational fishing use during the months of April, May, and June when non-native fish control activities in the Yampa River are occurring. During that time it sees high rates of northern pike harvest. A fourth location (Yampa State Wildlife Area) was used for translocation of northern pike prior to 2007. It is capable of connecting to the Yampa River at flows as low as 8,000 cfs, and it is used sparingly for the translocation of northern pike only after runoff has subsided. All fish that are captured in the Yampa River and translocated receive unique coded Floy tags so that any subsequent escapement may be detected during non-native fish control activities in the Yampa River. In 2009 and subsequent years, both Yampa State Wildlife Area and Craig City Pond will be surveyed for evidence of natural recruitment and over-winter survival of northern pike.

Although the lower portion of the Yampa River (from Hayden downstream to the confluence with the Williams Fork) is inhabited by smallmouth bass and northern pike, it is not managed as a warmwater fishery. It is managed for the recovery of endangered fishes of the Upper Colorado River Basin and other native species of concern (roundtail chub, mountain whitefish, flannelmouth sucker, and bluehead sucker). The upper portion of the mainstem of the middle Yampa River is utilized recreationally as both a wild trout fishery and a stocked trout fishery.

Native Species Management

The mainstem Yampa River in the Middle Yampa River FMU, from Craig downstream, is considered Critical Habitat for Colorado pikeminnow, razorback sucker, humpback chub, and bonytail, and is managed for the recovery of these Endangered Species, falling under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program (UCREFP). The CDOW is a participating agency in the UCREFRP and conducts a non-native fish control project from

Craig downstream to Round Bottom and from the downstream end of Little Yampa Canyon to Cross Mountain. This northern pike and smallmouth bass control and monitoring project is one of several in the FMU with the objective of decreasing smallmouth bass and northern pike numbers to decrease competition with native species.

In addition to Endangered Fish recovery, the CDOW manages the mainstem Yampa River in the Middle Yampa FMU for the conservation of roundtail chub, flannelmouth sucker and bluehead sucker. Hybridization of flannel mouth and bluehead sucker with the non-native white sucker is prevalent and a matter of concern. The role of tributary streams for spawning and rearing of these species in the Middle Yampa River is poorly understood, and additional information will be developed through inventory work on these streams in future years.

Native amphibians include chorus frog, tiger salamander, and northern leopard frog. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are not actively managed, and distribution of the northern leopard frog has recently received greater interest. Distribution of this species in the FMU is not well documented.

Recommended management strategies/options:

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Continue to stock coldwater sportfish where applicable to maintain recreational fishing opportunity.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.
- Continue to translocate smallmouth bass and northern pike from Yampa River non-native fish control projects as appropriate and consistent with Procedures to maintain recreational fishing opportunities for these warmwater sportfishes.
- Locate other waters that would be conducive to translocation of smallmouth bass and northern pike and that pose no threat of establishment of self sustaining populations or escapement of translocated fish; explore possibilities to develop public fishing leases on private water bodies that could be used as translocation sites in accordance with Procedures.

Native Species Management

- Continue assistance with the recovery of endangered fish species in critical habitat areas of the Yampa River.

- Continue to assess sources of northern pike recruitment upstream of critical habitat in the Middle Yampa FMU
- Construct gravel exclusion berms with 10-year life span and 50-year flood event capacity at sloughs at RMI's 151, 159, and a third site within 139-143 to remove these sloughs from availability, reduce northern pike spawning and nursery habitat, and reduce overall production capacity in the Yampa River. Initial engineering and field inspection to occur in 2009.
- Sample Loudy Simpson Pond (Craig City Ponds) by electrofishing, trap and gill net to evaluate reproductive success and survival of translocated pike six months post translocation.
- Monitor over winter survival and harvest of northern pike translocated to State Park Headquarters Pond in Hayden by performing inventory work at ice out. Continue to use these ponds as translocation sites when other locations are susceptible to peak flow reconnection.
- Continue to use non-native fish control projects on Yampa River to evaluate escapement and recruitment of non-native sportfishes from upstream sources.
- Review tag data from SOW 98b to further assess northern pike escapement from Loudy-Simpson Pond. Make recommendations to SOW 98b Principal Investigators prior to the 2010 field season.
- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.
- Conduct inventory work to better understand distribution and utilization of juvenile mountain whitefish in the Middle Yampa FMU.
- Conduct inventory work to better understand distribution and seasonal use of various tributary streams by flannelmouth sucker and bluehead sucker.
- Continue monitoring and abundance estimation of roundtail chub in the Middle Yampa FMU.

Non-Native Species Management

- Survey smallmouth bass and northern pike translocation sites by spring gillnetting for evidence of natural recruitment and/or over winter survival of translocated fish, with Loudy-Simpson Pond (Craig City Pond) and Yampa State Wildlife Area having priority. Evaluate escapement by tabulating tag recovery events and work with Program partners to reduce escapement by manipulation or enhancement of ditches and berms.
- Continue to monitor mercury contamination in smallmouth bass and northern pike at translocation sites and in the Yampa River; place consumption advisories in cooperation with the CDPHE.

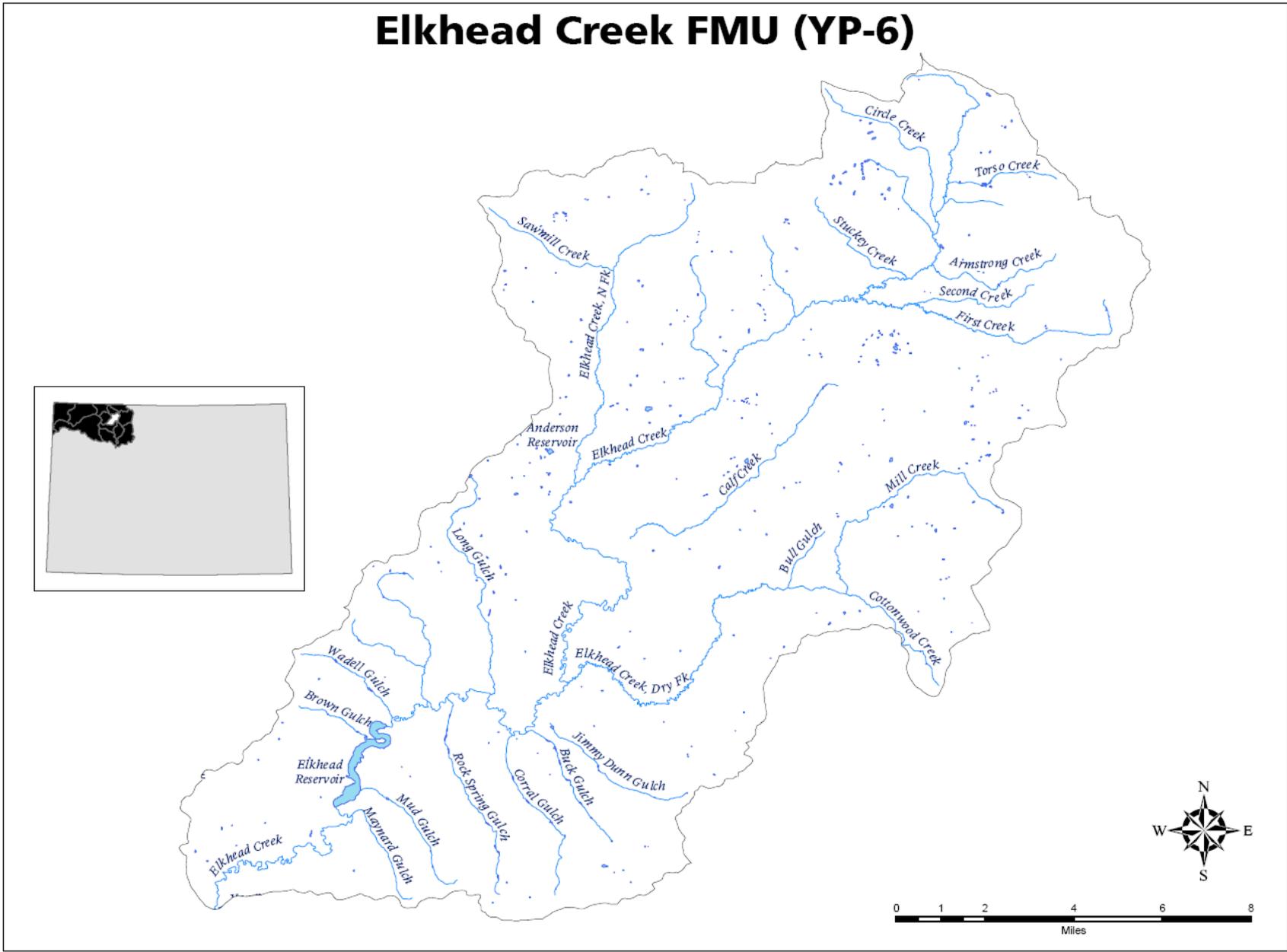


Figure 20. Map of Elkhead Creek Fish Management Unit (YP-6).

Elkhead Creek FMU (YP-6)

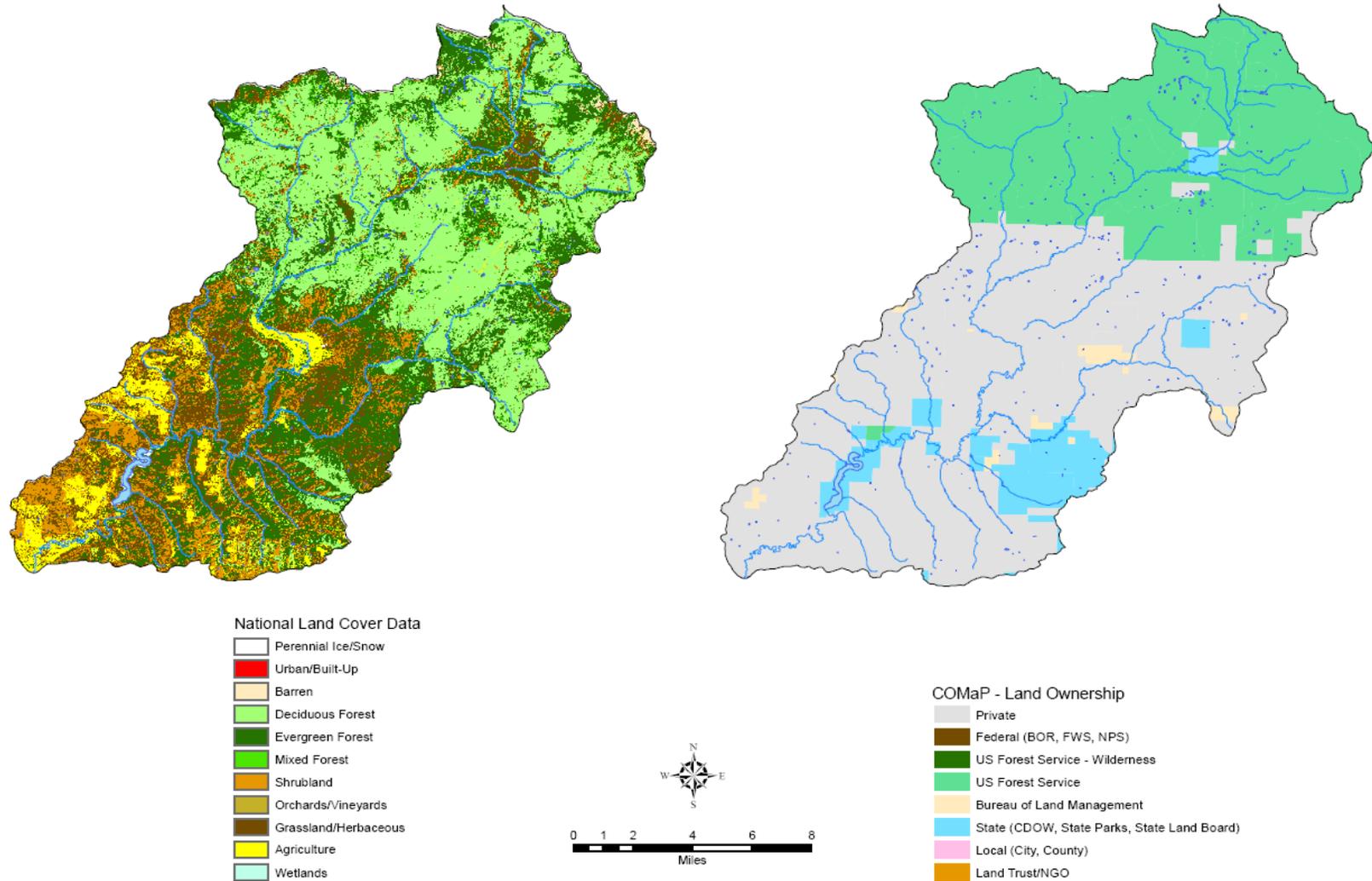


Figure 21. Land cover and ownership for the Elkhead Creek Fish Management Unit.

UPPER BASIN

YP-6 Elkhead Creek Fish Management Unit

Overview

The Elkhead Creek FMU is located north of Hayden and includes Elkhead Creek and its tributaries. It covers an area of 223 square miles. The confluence of Elkhead Creek with the Yampa River is located just east of Craig. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole dominated evergreen forests (30%), aspen dominated deciduous forests (35%), grassland/herbaceous (15%), agriculture (6%), shrubland (12%), and mixed forest (2%). Land ownership includes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (1%), private (56%), U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (36%), and the State of Colorado (7%).

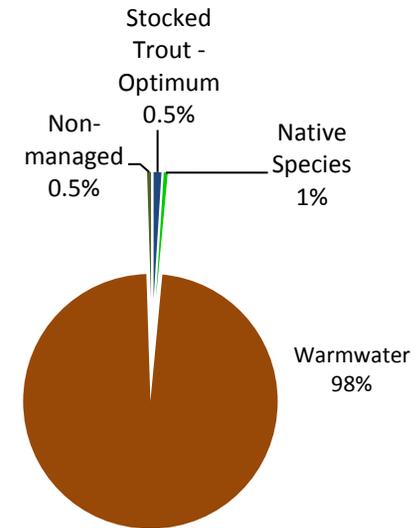
Recreational use in the Elkhead Creek FMU includes fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, and water sports. Much of the public land is also managed to support livestock grazing and timber harvest. This FMU contains 4 lakes totaling 724 acres, and 32 streams totaling 180 miles. Standing water resources include waters in four classifications: stocked trout lakes (optimum), non-managed lakes, warmwater lakes, and native species conservation. Stream resources include waters in three classifications: wild trout streams, native species streams, and non-managed waters.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources include 1 warmwater lake (Elkhead Reservoir; 718 acres), which is also stocked with catchable trout, and 1 subcatchable (optimum) lake (2 acres). Recreational stream fishery resources include 5 wild trout streams (28 miles).

Elkhead Reservoir is the most visible and highly visited water in the Elkhead Creek FMU and is owned by State Parks. Expansion of Elkhead Reservoir was completed in 2006, when the surface area was increased by nearly twofold. As outlined in the 2007 Lake Management Plan (LMP) for Elkhead Reservoir, the reservoir is managed to support a smallmouth bass and largemouth bass sportfishery in addition to crappie, bluegill, and rainbow trout. Elkhead Reservoir is periodically stocked with smallmouth bass greater

LAKES



STREAMS

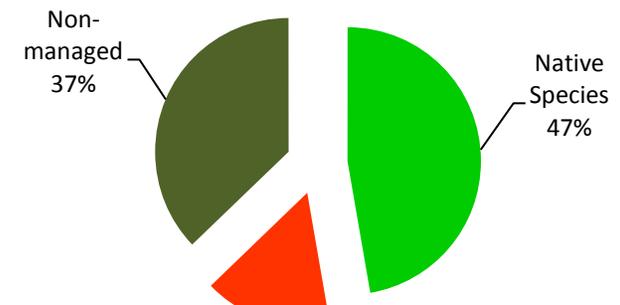


Figure 22. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Elkhead Creek FMU

than ten inches in total length that are removed from the middle Yampa River during Recovery Program non-native fish control activities. During expansion, the dam was equipped with a screen on the release gate to prevent escapement of non-native sportfishes larger than ¼ inch into the Yampa River via Elkhead Creek. Additionally, the reservoir is operated to minimize unscreened flow over the spillway. Nonetheless, some escapement of northern pike and smallmouth bass was documented in 2008, a high water year. Northern pike, a species that is not managed for according to the LMP, produced a strong year class while the reservoir was drawn down for construction and has subsequently been relatively abundant in standardized reservoir samples. The northern pike population in Elkhead Reservoir is being closely monitored and in spring, 2009 an effort was made to tag northern pike to determine escapement into the Yampa River. Further recruitment of northern pike was not documented in two years of monitoring following re-opening of the reservoir in 2007, and it is believed that reservoir management resulting in fluctuating water levels in the spring is inhibiting pike spawning and recruitment success.

Aside from Elkhead Reservoir, sportfishing opportunities are somewhat limited in the Elkhead Creek FMU. The five streams that are managed as wild trout fisheries are small and isolated, and receive the most use during hunting season when this FMU sees most of its traffic.

Native Species Management

Waters that are managed for native species include 11 cutthroat trout conservation streams (84 miles) and one cutthroat trout conservation lake. Of the eleven streams in the cutthroat trout conservation streams category, 7 are managed as Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations (Table 1), having had genetic testing indicating introgression levels of less than 10%.

Due to its unique wildlife and natural history attributes, California Park in the headwaters of Elkhead Creek has been identified as a Special Emphasis Area. The conservation populations found in California Park comprise the largest concentration of cutthroat trout within the Upper Yampa River. Six local populations are contained within 41.2 miles of occupied habitat supporting an estimated 2047 adult fish. Land ownership is mixed between private (8.8 miles), private (3.4 miles) and federal (29.0 miles) lands. The local populations are considered to be moderately connected with marginal habitat and warm summer water temperatures comprising the primary impediment to movement between populations. The California Park populations are isolated from downstream populations of nonnative fish by low summer flows and warm water temperatures which restrict upstream movements.

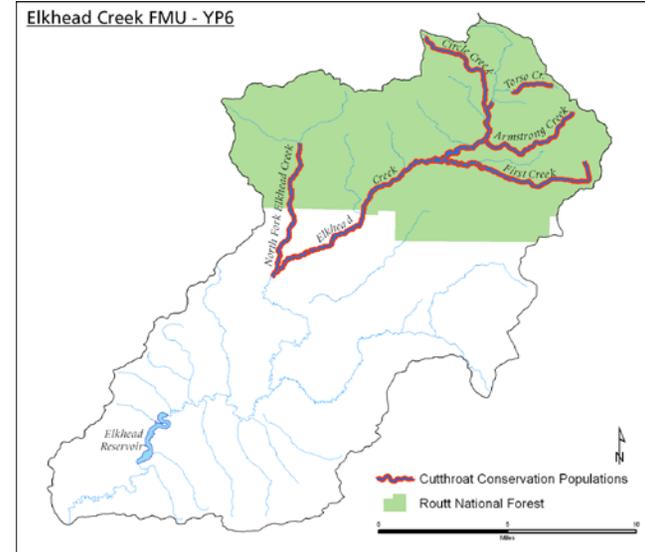


Figure 23. Conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout within California Park.

Table 2. Population statistics for the California Park Special Emphasis Area cutthroat trout conservation waters.

Local Population	Genetic status	# of adults	Stream length (miles)	Stream width (feet)	Elevation	Barrier
Lower Elkhead Creek	90-99%	602	11.4	20 to 25	6800 to 7800	None
First Creek	Core	452	8.9	10 to 15	7800 to 8800	None
Armstrong Creek	Core	287	4.9	5 to 10	7880 to 9860	None
Upper & Middle Elkhead Creek	90-99%	302	5.1	20 to 25	7800 to 8020	None
Circle Creek	Core	255	4.7	5 to 10	7940 to 9080	None
NF Elkhead Creek	Core	149	6.2	10 to 15	6830 to 8600	None
Torso Creek	90-99%	330	1.7	5 to 10	8360 to 9160	Beaver dam

These populations are considered a high priority for conservation actions due to the presence of genetically pure fish, moderate connectivity, and a land management designation that specifically emphasizes CRCT conservation and restoration. Restoration activities would increase the numbers of fish and stream length occupied through improved habitat quality and removal of nonnatives.

Imminent Risk: Brook trout occur sympatrically with CRCT in Circle Creek and Middle/Upper Elkhead Creek.

Circle Creek - CRCT and brook trout inhabit the entire 4.7 miles in this drainage. Efforts to remove brook trout using electrofishing and gillnets from 2003 to 2006 were unsuccessful, likely due to the channel complexity and ponds in the headwaters. Construction of a temporary barrier near the confluence with Elkhead Creek and chemical treatment will be needed to remove brook trout.

Middle/Upper Elkhead Creek – Brook trout inhabit approximately 2.0 miles of upper Elkhead Creek and lower Torso Creek. As with Circle Creek, the construction of a temporary barrier and chemical treatment will be needed to remove brook trout. An additional benefit would be reconnection of the Elkhead Creek conservation population with the Torso Creek conservation population, currently at imminent risk due to small population size and stream length. A complicating factor is the slight YCT introgression found in the Torso Creek population.

Habitat Restoration: Elkhead Creek and the lower portions of tributaries have been impacted by land management activities with primary impacts from livestock grazing and elk. Woody vegetation is absent from many areas and excessive streambank damage

occurs annually. Parts of Elkhead Creek have widened and become entrenched and two culverts on County Road 80 are partial barriers to migration. Habitat restoration would improve the extent of year around suitable habitat within this population. Lower Elkhead Creek and half of North Fork Elkhead Creek are below 7800 feet in elevation and would likely be negatively impacted by increased air temperatures. The potential also exists for construction of a reservoir that would flood portions of Elkhead, First and Armstrong Creeks and block migration.

The Torso Creek conservation population lies within the California Park Special Emphasis Area and is comprised of one local population with 1.7 miles of occupied habitat and an estimated 330 adult fish. The population is on federal land and is isolated by a beaver dam which restricts upstream movement of non-native fish, functionally isolating the population from the Elkhead Creek population. This population was considered a high priority for restoration due to the threat of persistence and proximity to the Elkhead Creek population. Torso Creek is a tributary to Elkhead Creek with 1.5 miles of stream separating the two conservation populations. Brook trout are dominant in this section of stream.

Habitat Restoration: Brook trout removal efforts have been discussed, effectively combining the Torso Creek and Elkhead Creek conservation populations.

Information Needs: Conduct surveys to describe CRCT distribution and genetic purity within middle and lower Elkhead Creek and determine the distribution of mountain sucker, bluehead sucker, flannelmouth sucker and roundtail chub. Better understanding of the level of connectivity among local populations is required prior to habitat manipulations.

Native amphibians include chorus frog, tiger salamander, northern leopard frog, and boreal toads. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are not actively managed, and distribution of the northern leopard frog has recently received greater interest. Distribution of the northern leopard frog in the FMU is not well documented. There have been two documented boreal toad sites within California Park; First Creek (RO01) and Torso Creek (RO04). No toads have been documented at the First Creek site since 1998, and this site has not been tested for Bd. Numerous sub-adults and one-year olds have been recently documented (2007) at the Torso Creek site, which has tested positive for Bd.

Recommended management strategies/options:

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Continue to stock coldwater sportfish where applicable to maintain recreational fishing opportunity.

- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.
- Continue to translocate smallmouth bass from Yampa River non-native fish control projects to enhance recreational fishing opportunities in Elkhead Reservoir in accordance with provisions of the approved Lake Management Plan.
- Continue to monitor mercury contamination in smallmouth bass and northern pike in Elkhead Reservoir.

Native Species Management

- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, USFS, and BLM to identify and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.
- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Assess population status and genetic purity of known Colorado River cutthroat trout populations as needed.
- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.
- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout populations, where necessary to protect populations.
- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.

Nonnative Species Management

- Evaluate northern pike density and reproductive success in Elkhead Reservoir and monitor escapement to the Yampa River through floy tagging of reservoir fish and evaluation of recaptures in the Yampa River (SOW 98a, 98b, 125) according to approved Lake Management Plan procedures. Conduct these inventories annually at ice out.
- Sample Elkhead Reservoir stilling basin post-spill by electrofishing and gill net to determine species composition and evaluated tagged fish presence (if any) annually.

Fortification Creek FMU (YP-7)

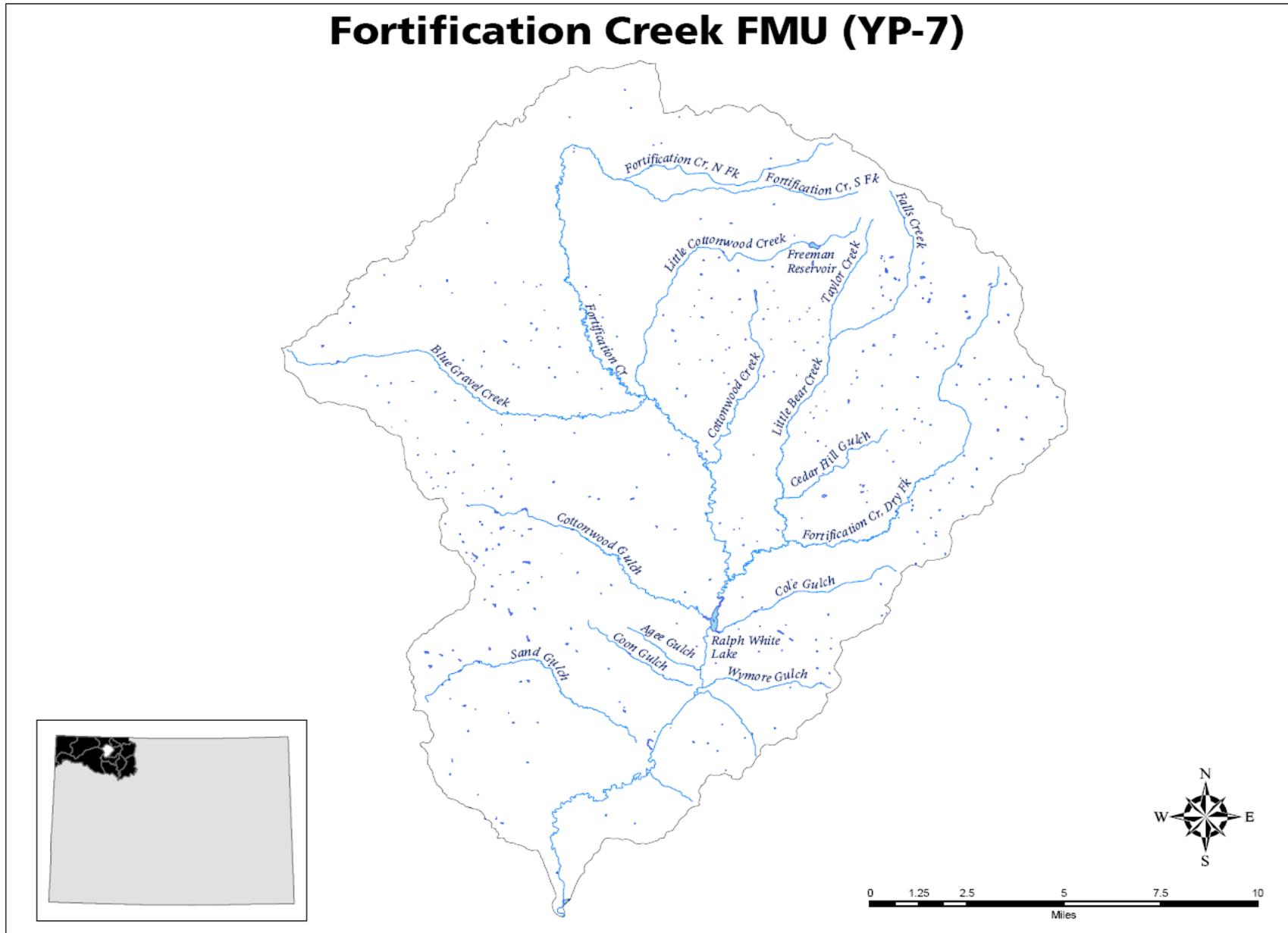


Figure 24. Map of Fortification Creek Fish Management Unit (YP-7).

Fortification Creek FMU (YP-7)

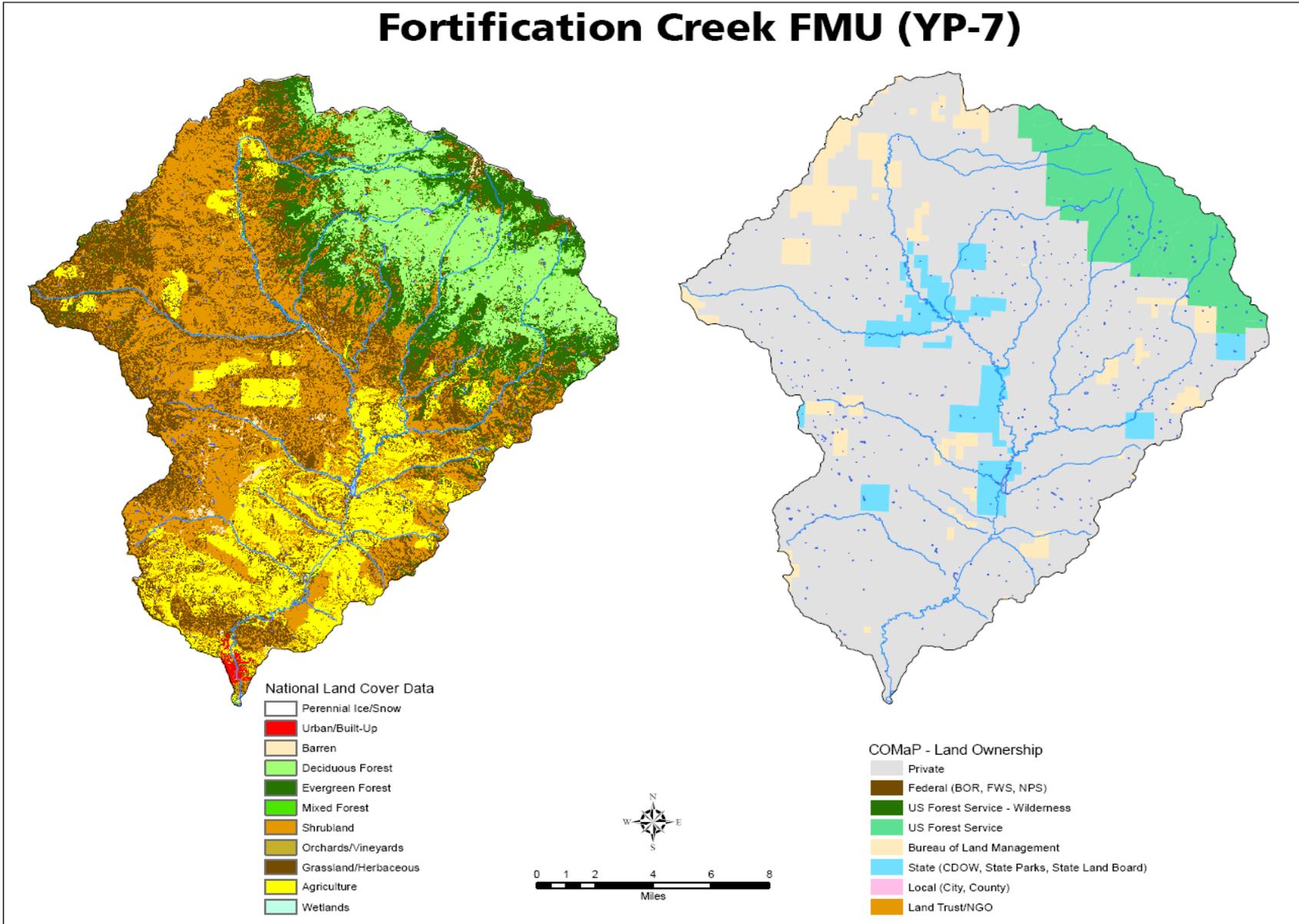


Figure 25. Land cover and ownership for the Fortification Creek Fish Management Unit.

UPPER BASIN
YP-7 Fortification Creek Fish Management Unit
Overview

The Fortification Creek FMU is located north of Craig and includes Fortification Creek and its tributaries. It covers an area of 259 square miles. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (13%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (14%), Grassland/herbaceous (22%), agriculture (16%), and shrubland (34%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (11%), private (76%), State of Colorado (6%), and BLM (7%).

Recreational use includes fishing, hunting, camping, and hiking. It is also managed to support livestock grazing. This unit contains 6 lakes and reservoirs totaling 92 acres and 19 stream segments totaling 165 miles. Standing water resources include waters in two classifications: stocked trout coldwater lakes (optimum) and non-managed waters. Stream resources include waters in three classifications: non-managed streams, wild trout streams, and native species streams.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources include 1 sub-catchable stocked lake (Freeman Reservoir) and 4 wild trout streams. The majority of waters within the Fortification Creek FMU are not managed by the Colorado Division of Wildlife. Freeman Reservoir is the most visited recreational fishing resource in the FMU and is stocked on an annual basis with Nanita strain Colorado River cutthroat trout (CR1). Most of the wild trout streams are small headwater streams that receive very little use.

Native Species Management

Many of the streams and gulches within the Fortification Creek FMU are small or seasonal in nature with regard to flow. Such waters are listed as non managed (600) or as non-salmonid conservation streams.

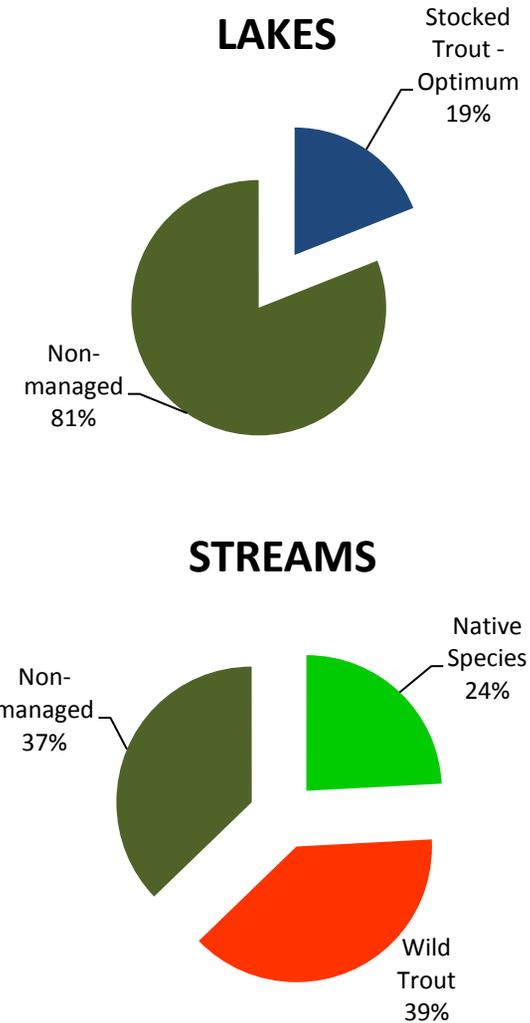


Figure 26. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Fortification Creek FMU.

The North Fork of Fortification Creek is the only Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation population located in this FMU. Most of the cutthroat trout exist within a one mile segment of the headwaters where the stream is small and the habitat is marginal. Future habitat restoration should focus on riparian fencing and in-channel restoration.

Two non-salmonid fish species of current management concern (bluehead sucker and flannelmouth sucker) are native to the Fortification Creek FMU. Management for these native species is also emphasized in the Upper Yampa FMU and five streams are listed as native non-salmonid recovery streams (100). Though there are no specific plans in place for native species recovery in these streams, they are protected by categorization. Distribution of various native sucker species is poorly understood in this FMU and future inventory work should focus on describing their distribution.

Two species of amphibians are native to this FMU. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are relatively abundant and are not actively managed.

Recommended management strategies/options:

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Continue to stock Colorado River cutthroat trout in Freeman Reservoir to maintain recreational fishing opportunities.
- Manage Freeman Reservoir as a refugia and limited fishery for Colorado River cutthroat trout, enhance upstream stream spawning habitat, reduce winterkill potential with aeration and vegetation control if feasible.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.

Native Species Management

- Assess native non-salmonid fish distribution where applicable in the Fortification Creek FMU.
- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.
- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, BLM and USFS to identify and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.

- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Assess population status and genetic purity of known Colorado River cutthroat trout populations as needed.
- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.
- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout populations to protect populations as needed.

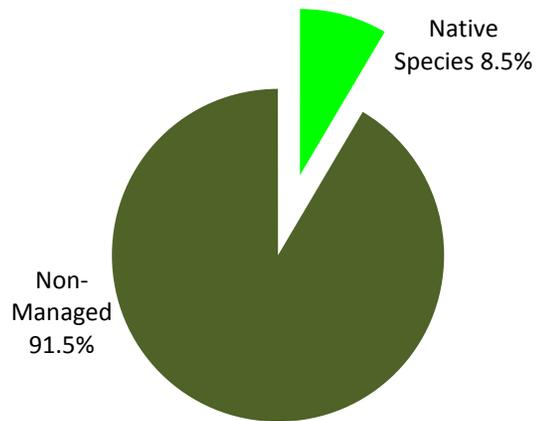
Little Snake Hydrounit Summary

Fish Management Units:

- YP-8 Upper Little Snake
- YP-9 Slater Creek
- YP-10 Middle Little Snake
- YP-11 Lower Little Snake

The Little Snake encompasses 1,714 square miles in northern central portion of the Yampa River basin. The majority of these waters represent stream habitats in headwater drainages; non-managed streams and gulches with ephemeral flow. To organize waters within the Little Snake Basin for this planning effort it has been separated into the above four Fish Management Units (FMUs), which subdivide the area based on geographical characteristics. Waters within each FMU are then partitioned into CDOW statewide water management categories. The four FMUs in the little snake are Upper Little Snake (YP08 - 251 sq mi); Slater Creek (YP09 - 152 sq mi); Middle Little Snake (YP10 - 297 sq mi); and Lower Little Snake (YP11 – 1014 sq mi).

Little Snake Lakes - Percent of Total Acres



Little Snake Streams - Percent of Total Miles

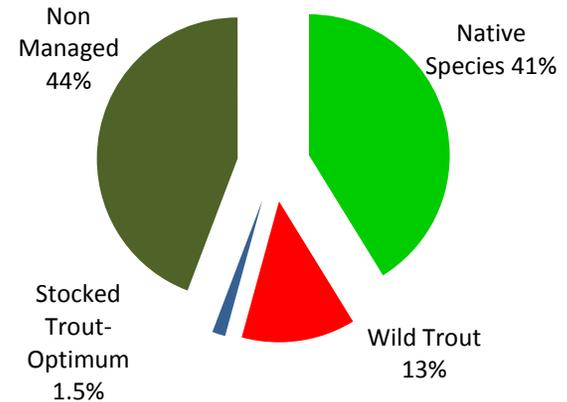


Figure 27. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Little Snake Basin.

Upper Little Snake FMU (YP-8)

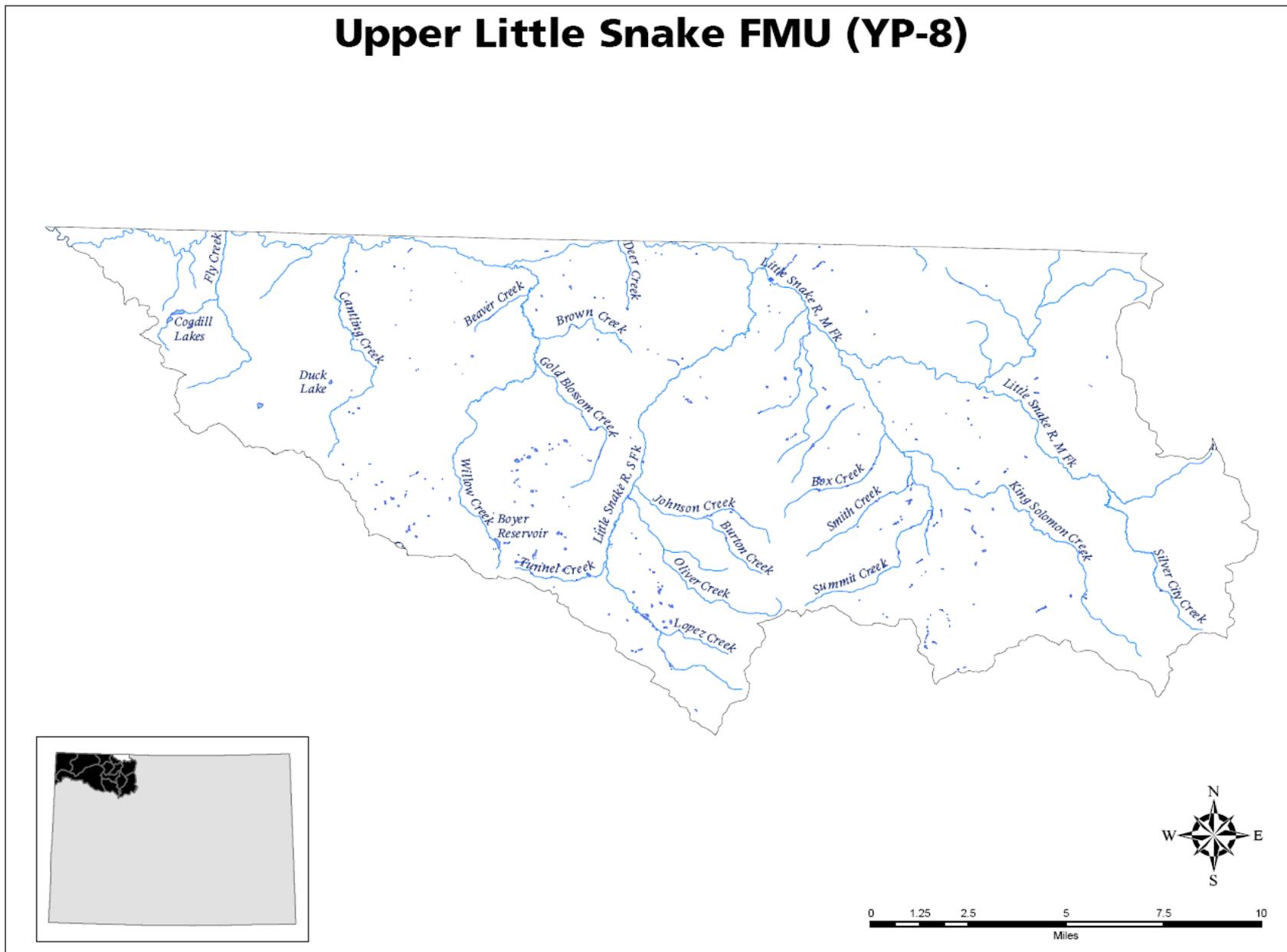
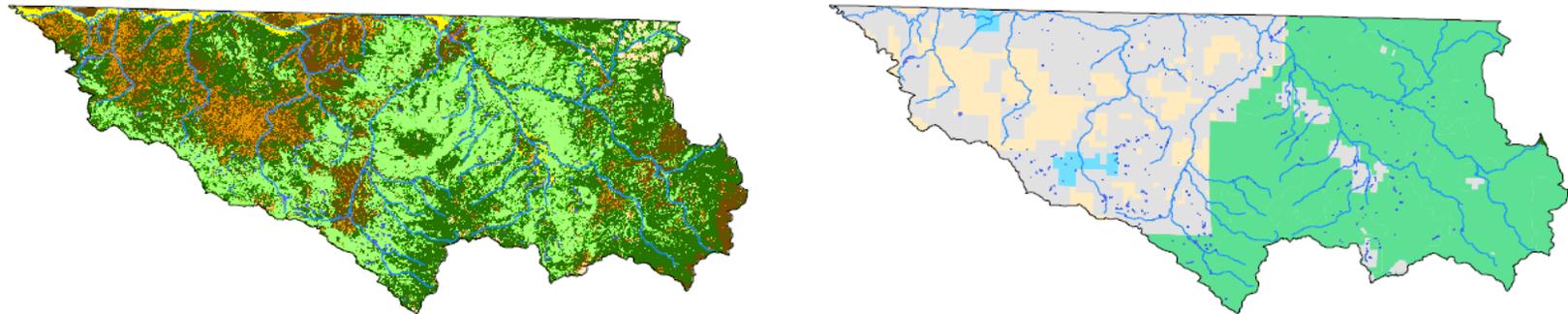


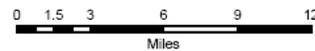
Figure 28. Map of Upper Little Snake Fish Management Unit (YP-8).

Upper Little Snake FMU (YP-8)



National Land Cover Data

- Perennial Ice/Snow
- Urban/Built-Up
- Barren
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Shrubland
- Orchards/Vineyards
- Grassland/Herbaceous
- Agriculture
- Wetlands



COMaP - Land Ownership

- Private
- Federal (BOR, FWS, NPS)
- US Forest Service - Wilderness
- US Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- State (CDOW, State Parks, State Land Board)
- Local (City, County)
- Land Trust/NGO

Figure 29. Land cover and ownership for the Little Snake Fish Management Unit.

LITTLE SNAKE
YP-8 Upper Little Snake Fish Management Unit
Overview

The Upper Little Snake FMU is located north of Steamboat Springs and includes the Three Forks area, or the North, South, and Middle Forks of the Little Snake River and their tributaries. It covers an area of 251 square miles. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (41%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (32%), Grassland/herbaceous (13%), agriculture (2%), shrubland (8%), mixed evergreen and deciduous forests (3%), and barren land (1%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (52%), private (35%), State of Colorado (1%), and BLM (12%).

Recreational use includes fishing, hunting, camping, and hiking. It is also managed to support livestock grazing. This unit contains 5 lakes and reservoirs totaling 28 acres and 42 stream segments totaling 185 miles. Standing water resources include waters in two classifications: native species lakes, and non-managed waters. Stream resources include waters in four classifications: native species streams, wild trout streams, stocked trout streams (optimum), and non-managed waters.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources are limited to 16 wild trout stream segments (83 miles) and Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation streams (70 mi). These streams are relatively small streams with regard to flow. The only two lakes that are managed waters are located on the privately owned Three Forks Ranch, which the CDOW stocks with pure Little Snake River strain Colorado River cutthroat trout to maintain the cutthroat trout strain/lineage. All of the sportfish resources are managed as coldwater fisheries.

Native Species Management

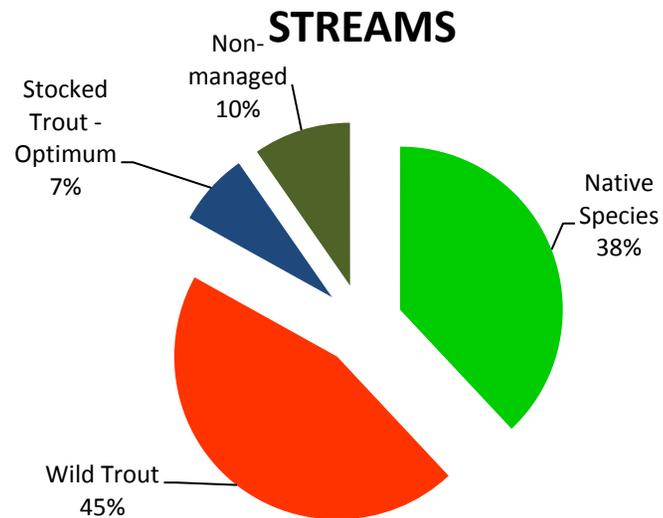
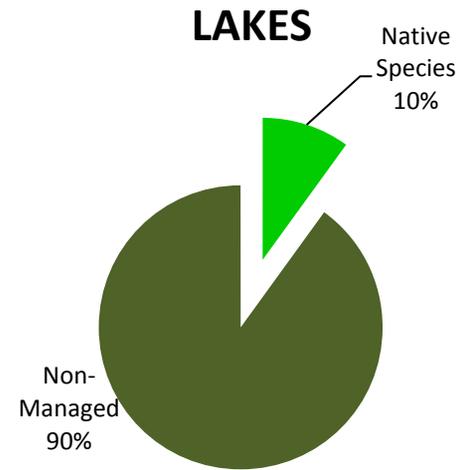


Figure 30. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Fortification Creek FMU

Five conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout exist within this FMU. Samples have been collected to assess genetic purity, and results from these waters indicate that all of these populations are either pure (core) or slightly hybridized (90 % + purity). Other populations, if assessed to be pure, will be managed as Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations. The headwaters area of this FMU has been identified as a priority area for the protection and expansion of CRCT conservation populations. A collaborative effort between Three Forks Ranch, CDOW, USFS, and BLM to conduct habitat improvement thereby expanding the range of populations in the headwaters of the South Fork of the Little Snake River was started in 2000. A permanent fish migration barrier was installed on the North Fork by Wyoming Game and Fish (WGF) in 2008 in an effort to impede the invasion of non-native rainbow trout stocked by Three Forks Ranch. Although the barrier and protected water are north of the Colorado state line, CDOW is working with WGF to mark fish in the Colorado portion of the North Fork to help evaluate the efficacy of the barrier.

Additionally, CDOW stocks two ponds on the Three Forks Ranch property with Little Snake River cutthroat trout that are reared from eggs obtained from WGF. These ponds will be sampled in 2009 to evaluate previous years stocking efforts and to assess natural recruitment levels.

Three species of amphibians are historically native to this FMU. These include chorus frog, tiger salamander, and boreal toad. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are relatively abundant and are not actively managed. No known populations of boreal toads are present.

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.
- Develop habitat improvement opportunities as available for both native cutthroat trout and managed sportfisheries.

Native Species Management

- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, USFS and BLM to identify and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.
- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Assess population status and genetic purity of known Colorado River cutthroat trout populations as needed.
- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.

- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations to protect populations as needed.
- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.

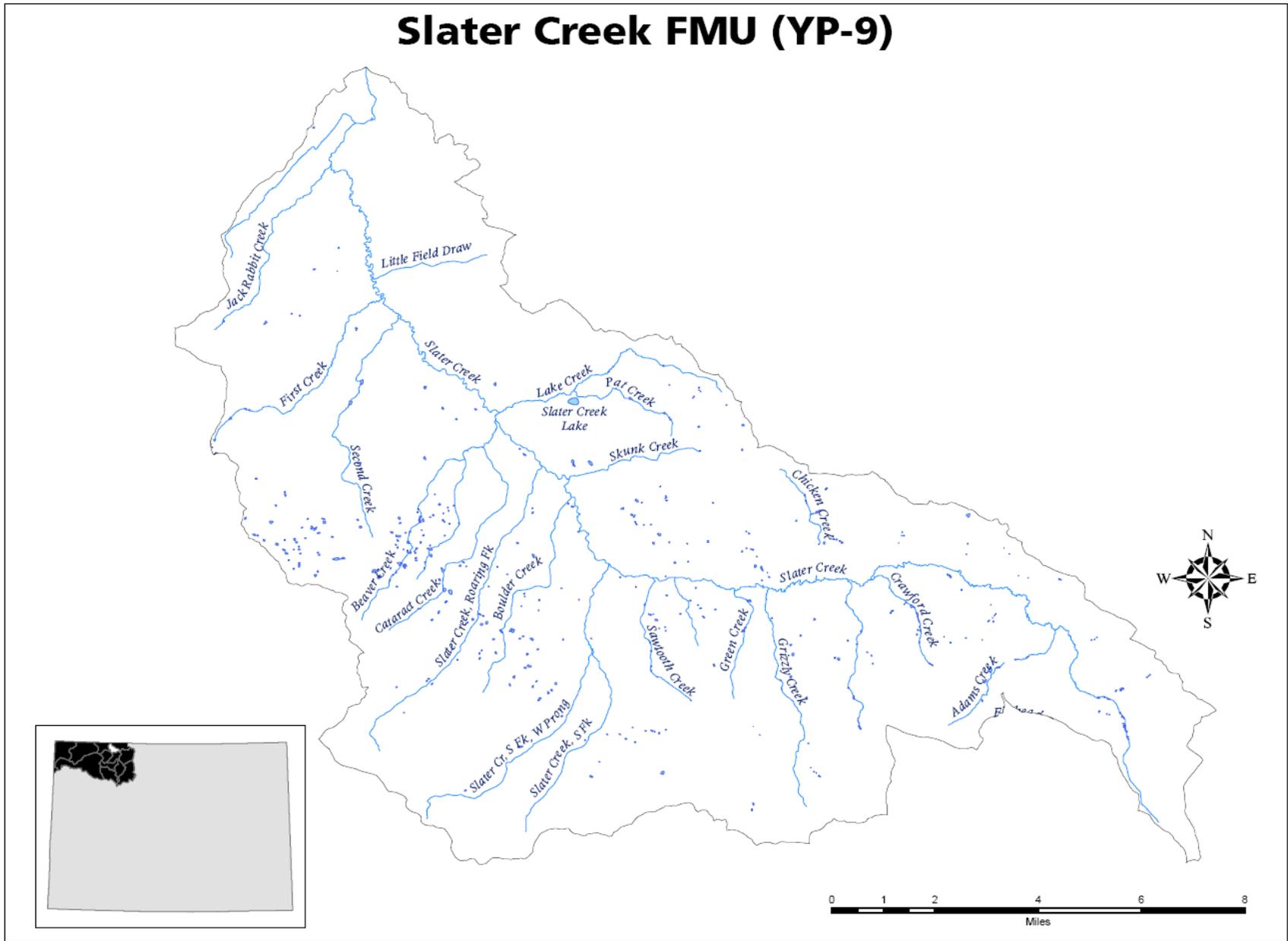
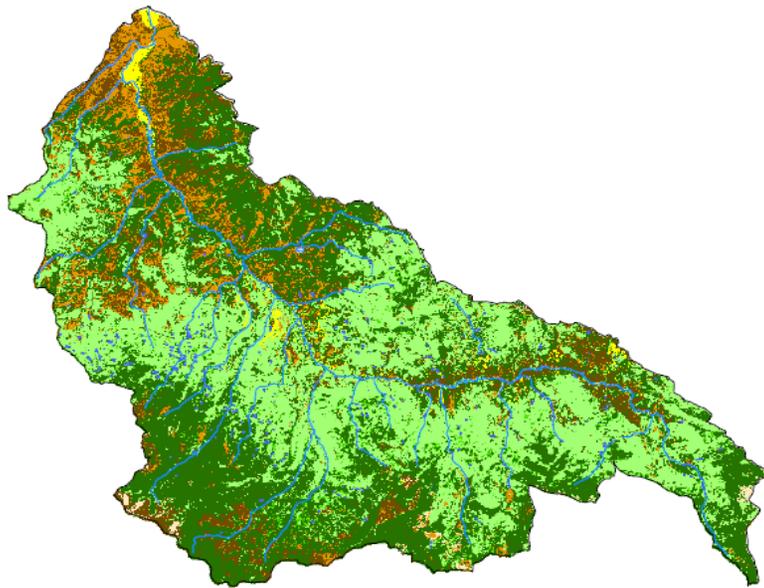


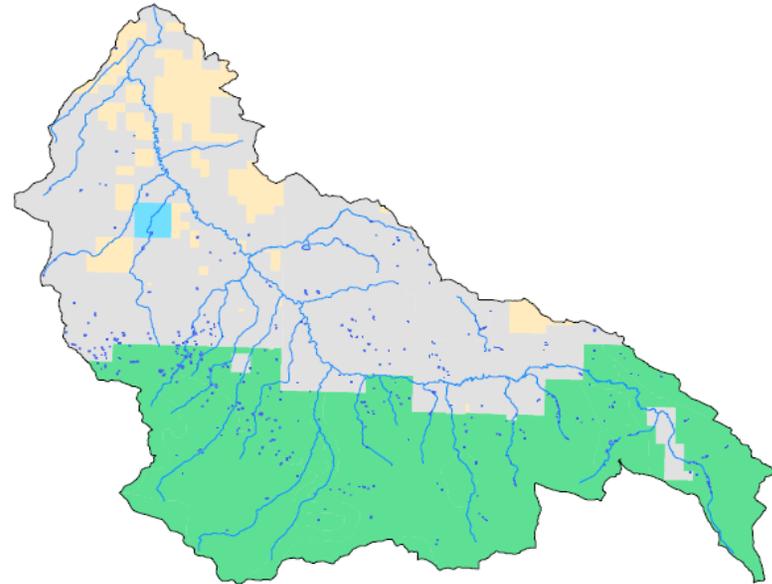
Figure 31. Map of Slater Creek Fish Management Unit (YP-9).

Slater Creek FMU (YP-9)



National Land Cover Data

- Perennial Ice/Snow
- Urban/Built-Up
- Barren
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Shrubland
- Orchards/vineyards
- Grassland/Herbaceous
- Agriculture
- Wetlands



COMaP - Land Ownership

- Private
- Federal (BOR, FWS, NPS)
- US Forest Service - Wilderness
- US Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- State (CDOW, State Parks, State Land Board)
- Local (City, County)
- Land Trust/NGO



Figure 32. Land cover and ownership for the Slater Creek Fish Management Unit.

LITTLE SNAKE
YP-9 Slater Creek Fish Management Unit
Overview

The Slater Creek FMU is located west of the Upper Little Snake FMU and shares a north-south drainage border with the Elkhead Creek FMU. It covers an area of 152 square miles. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (42%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (37%), Grassland/herbaceous (10%), agriculture (2%), shrubland (8%), mixed evergreen and deciduous forests (2%), and barren land (1%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (46%), private (46%), State of Colorado (1%), and BLM (7%).

Recreational use includes fishing, hunting, camping, and hiking. It is also managed to support livestock grazing. This unit contains 4 lakes and reservoirs totaling 19 acres and 25 stream segments totaling 132 miles. Standing water resources include waters in two classifications: native species lakes and non-managed waters. Stream resources include waters in three classifications: native species streams, wild trout streams, and non-managed waters.

Sportfish Management

Recreational fishery resources are limited to 4 wild trout stream segments (32 miles) and Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation streams (93 mi). These streams are relative small streams with regard to flow, and are isolated in roadless areas. There are only 4 lakes in this FMU and none are managed for recreational fisheries.

Native Species Management

Four conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout exist within this FMU: South Fork Slater Creek, South Fork Slater Creek-West Prong, Roaring Fork of Slater Creek, and Willow Creek. Samples have been collected to assess genetic purity, and the results from these waters indicate that all of these populations are either pure

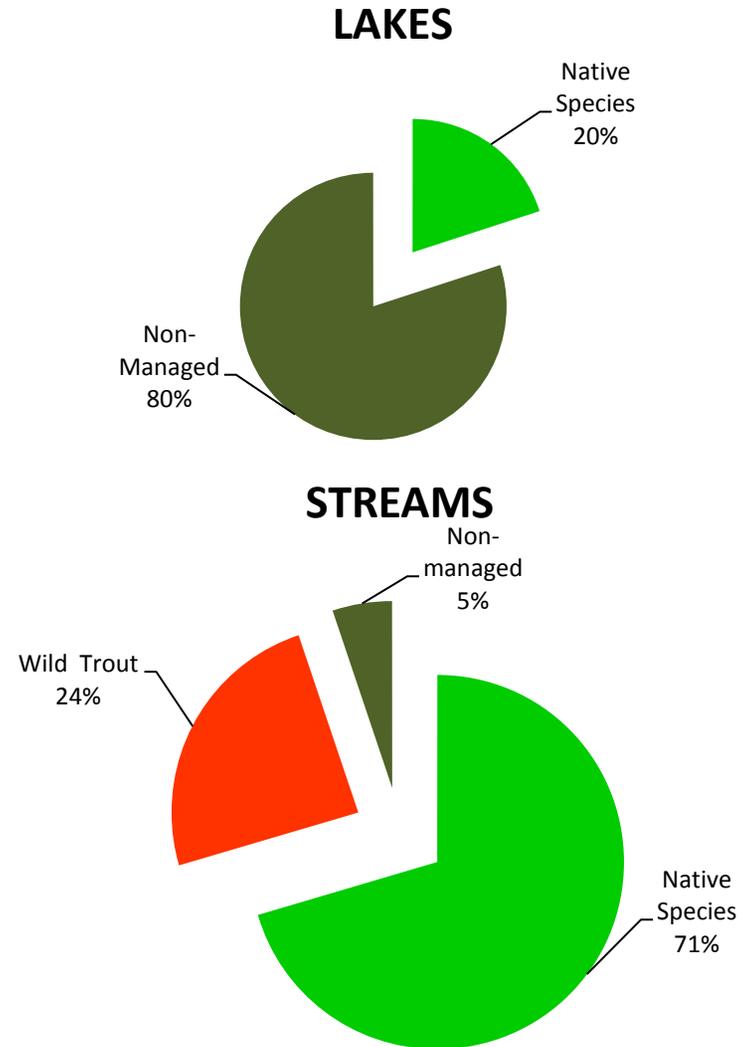


Figure 33. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Slater Creek FMU.

(core) or slightly hybridized (90 %+). Other populations, if assessed to be pure, will be managed as Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations. The headwaters area of this FMU has been identified as a priority area for the protection and expansion of CRCT conservation populations. The other streams that are categorized as native cutthroat trout conservation streams have some potential for reclamation as pure CRCT populations. The South Fork of Slater Creek appears to be protected from invasion by non-native brook trout and rainbow trout, and in 2008 several potential natural barriers were identified. One potential barrier is in the process of being tested for fish passage.

Three species of amphibians are historically native to this FMU, including chorus frog, tiger salamander, and boreal toad. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are relatively abundant and are not actively managed. No known populations of boreal toads are present.

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Maintain current regulations and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.
- Develop habitat improvement opportunities as available for both native cutthroat trout and managed sportfisheries.

Native Species Management

- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, USFS, and BLM to identify and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.
- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Assess population status and genetic purity of known Colorado River cutthroat trout populations as needed.
- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.
- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations to protect populations as needed.
- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.

Middle Little Snake FMU (YP-10)

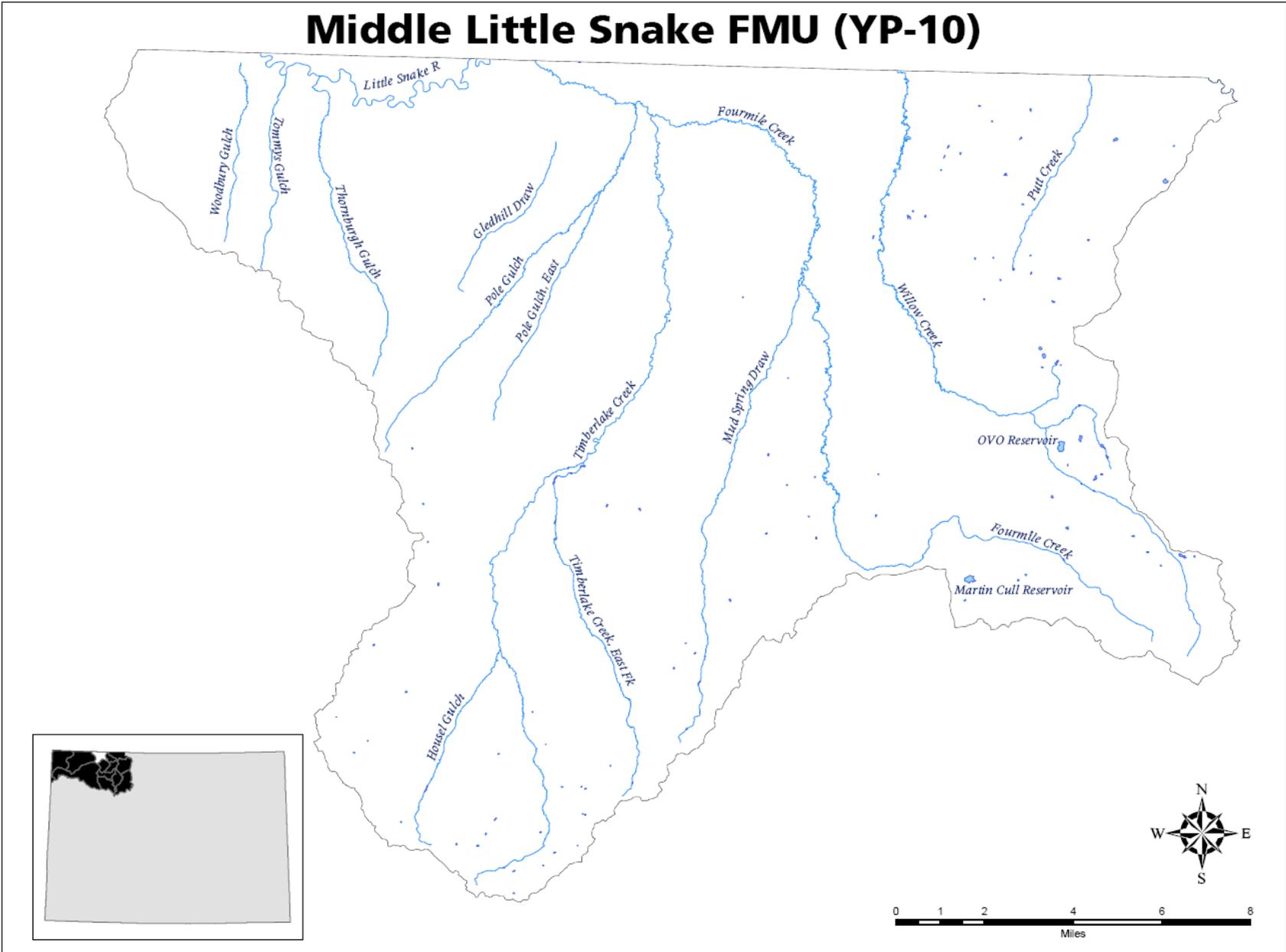
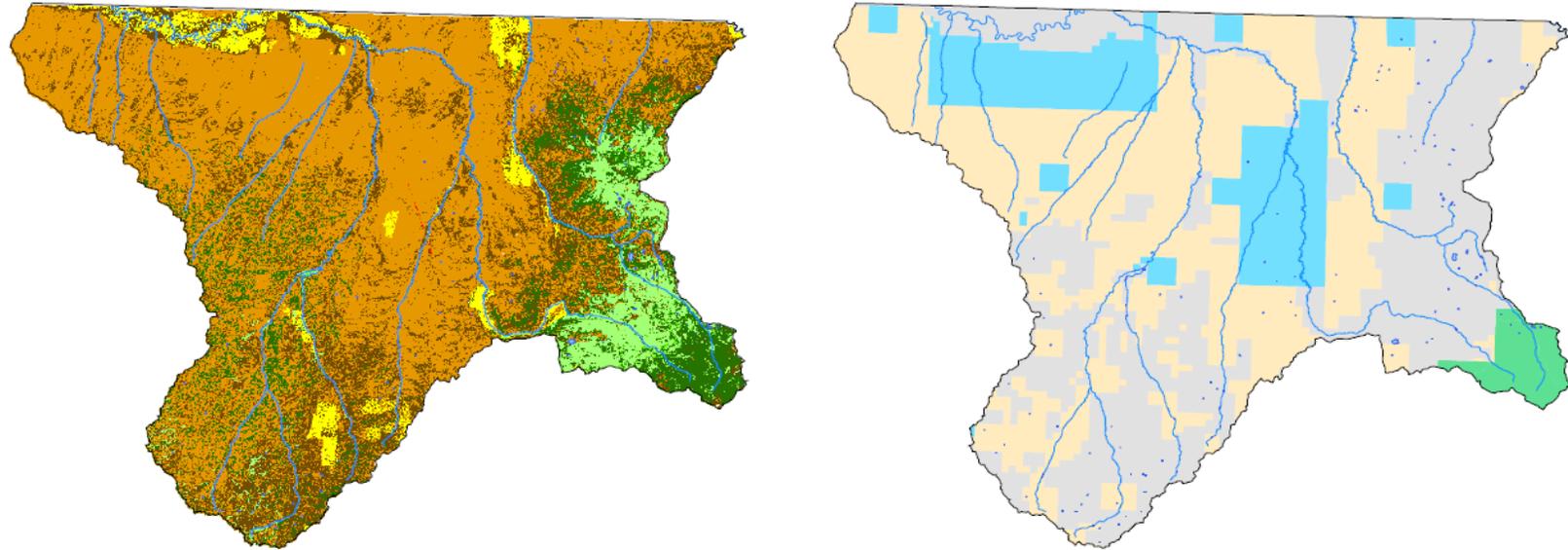


Figure 34. Map of Middle Little Snake Fish Management Unit (YP-10).

Middle Little Snake FMU (YP-10)



National Land Cover Data

- Perennial Ice/Snow
- Urban/Built-Up
- Barren
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Shrubland
- Orchards/Vineyards
- Grassland/Herbaceous
- Agriculture
- Wetlands



COMaP - Land Ownership

- Private
- Federal (BOR, FWS, NPS)
- US Forest Service - Wilderness
- US Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- State (CDOW, State Parks, State Land Board)
- Local (City, County)
- Land Trust/NGO

Figure 35. Land cover and ownership for the Middle Little Snake Fish Management Unit.

LITTLE SNAKE

YP-10 Middle Little Snake Fish Management Unit

Overview

The Middle Little Snake FMU is located west of the Slater Creek FMU and shares a north-south drainage border with the Fortification Creek FMU. It covers an area of 297 square miles. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (11%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (7%), grassland/herbaceous (20%), agriculture (4%), and shrubland (59%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (3%), private (40%), State of Colorado (15%), and BLM (42%).

Recreational use includes fishing, hunting, camping, and hiking. It is also managed to support livestock grazing. This unit contains 2 lakes and reservoirs totaling 33 acres and 17 stream segments totaling 177 miles. Standing water resources include two lakes that are non-managed. Stream resources include waters in four classifications: Non-salmonid conservation streams, cutthroat trout conservation streams (grouped together as Native Species), and non-managed waters.

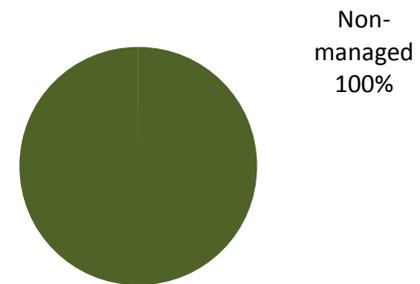
Sportfish Management

The Middle Little Snake FMU has few waters that are classified for recreational fishery management, and few such opportunities exist. There are no managed lakes and the recreational stream resources are limited to one wild trout stream (Slater Creek) which offers marginal cold water habitat.

Native Species Management

One Conservation Population of Colorado River cutthroat trout exists within this FMU in Willow Creek. Samples have been collected to verify genetic purity of this population.

LAKES



STREAMS

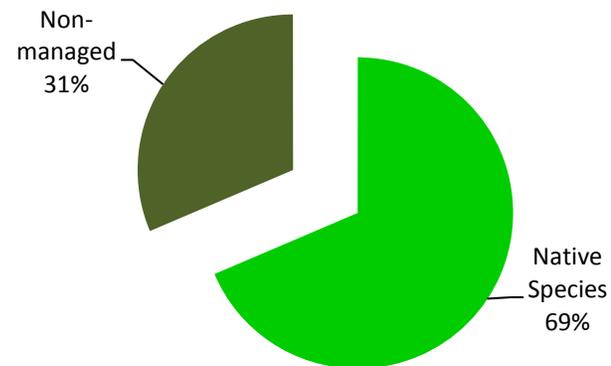


Figure 36. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Slater Creek FMU.

In addition to Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation streams, there are 6 streams that are classified as non-salmonid conservation streams. These particular streams are either home to flannelmouth sucker and bluehead sucker or have potential to support these species within their native range.

Two species of amphibians are historically native to this FMU. These include chorus frog and tiger salamander, which are relatively abundant and are not actively managed.

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.
- Develop habitat improvement opportunities as available for both native cutthroat trout and managed sportfisheries.

Native Species Management

- Increase Colorado River cutthroat trout distribution. Continue to work with landowners, USFS, and BLM to identify and protect existing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout and develop new conservation populations.
- Restrict trout stocking in streams that contain existing conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout unless stocking is part of conservation planning efforts.
- Manage self-sustained Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with 10% or less hybridization as conservation populations.
- Place restrictive harvest and tackle regulations on Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation populations to protect populations as needed.
- Survey streams that have potential to support flannelmouth sucker, bluehead sucker, and roundtail chub.
- Support and assist with amphibian, mollusk, and reptile inventory efforts.

Lower Little Snake FMU (YP-11)

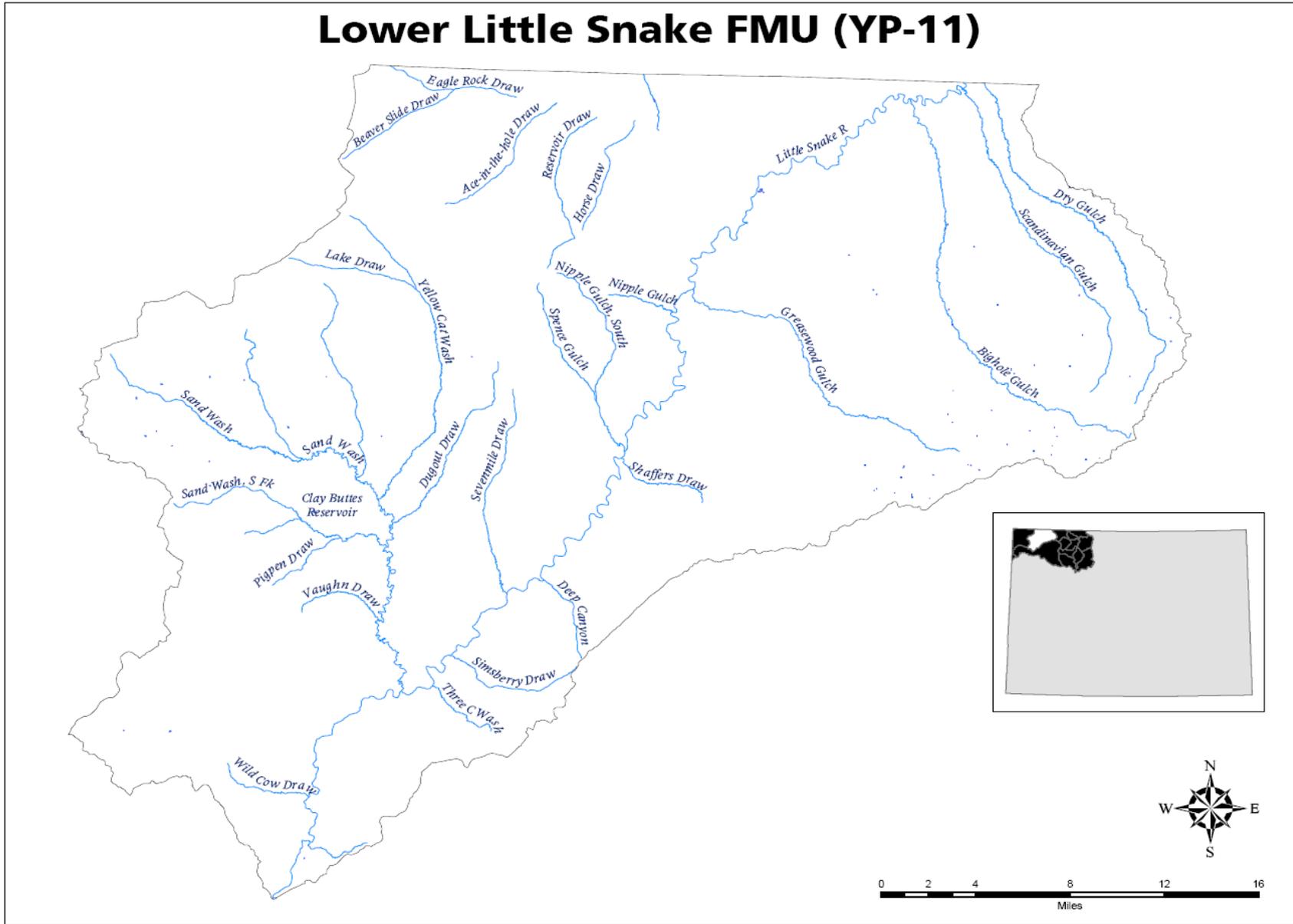


Figure 37. Map of Lower Little Snake Fish Management Unit (YP-11).

Lower Little Snake FMU (YP-11)

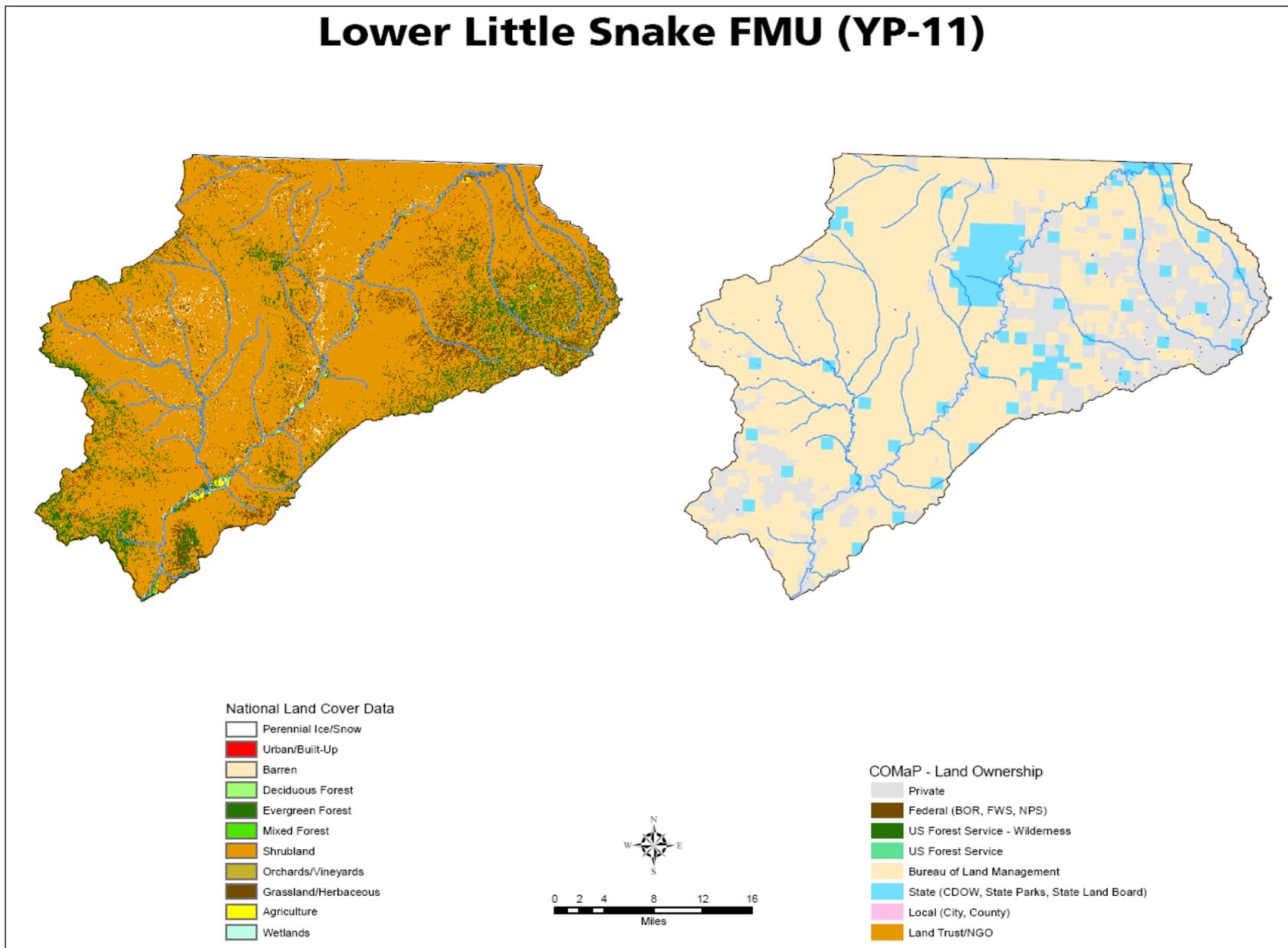


Figure 38. Land cover and ownership for the Lower Little Snake Fish Management Unit.

LITTLE SNAKE

YP-11 Lower Little Snake Fish Management Unit

Overview

The Lower Little Snake FMU includes all of the Lower Little Snake River as it returns from Wyoming near County Road 4 and the state line. It covers an area of 1,014 square miles. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (7%), barren land (2%), grassland/herbaceous (7%), and shrubland (84%). Land ownership includes private (20%), State of Colorado (8%), and BLM (72%).

Recreational use primarily consists of hunting on BLM land, and it is also managed to support livestock grazing. No perennial standing waters are known to exist in this FMU and it contains 32 stream segments totaling 383 miles; however, 27 of those 32 stream segments are considered intermittent with regard to flow. Stream resources include waters in two classifications: native species non-salmonid conservation streams and non-managed waters.

Sportfish Management

The Lower Little Snake FMU contains no waters that are classified for recreational fishery management.

Native Species Management

Apart from the Little Snake River, the other stream courses are characterized as gulches, washes, or draws and are small, intermittent, and seasonal with regard to flow. Such streams are likely to attain summer water temperatures and water quality conditions that would support only warmwater fishes, if at all, or other aquatic wildlife such as amphibians, reptiles, mollusks and crustaceans. Those streams segments that are classified as “managed” are managed for the conservation of native aquatic wildlife. The 70 mile reach of the Little Snake River is known to provide important seasonal habitat for native fishes including endangered Colorado pikeminnow and humpback chub during spring runoff. During late summer,

There are no coded lakes in the Lower Little Snake FMU

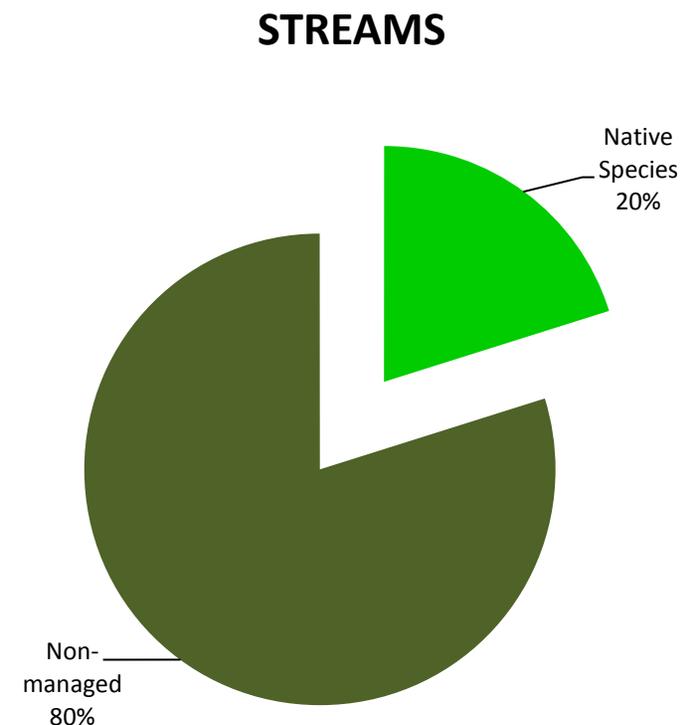


Figure 39. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Lower Little Snake FMU

remnant pools maintained by groundwater flows also support fish life until surface flows return in the fall. Flows in the mainstem Little Snake River can be significant seasonally but intermittent flows typify this reach during the late summer.

Three species of amphibians are historically native to this FMU. These include chorus frog, tiger salamander, and leopard frogs. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are relatively abundant and are not actively managed. Recently, there has been increased interest in describing the distribution of leopard frog populations in northwestern Colorado.

Sportfish Management

- There are no sportfish management recommendations relevant to this FMU.

Native Species Management

- Maintain existing waters designated within the special management category as listed.
- Emphasize management of the lower mainstem Little Snake River for populations of native and endangered fishes within the Colorado River Fishes Recovery Program.
- Initiate herptile, mollusk, and crustacean inventories as agency resources allow.

Lower Yampa River Basin Hydrounit Summary

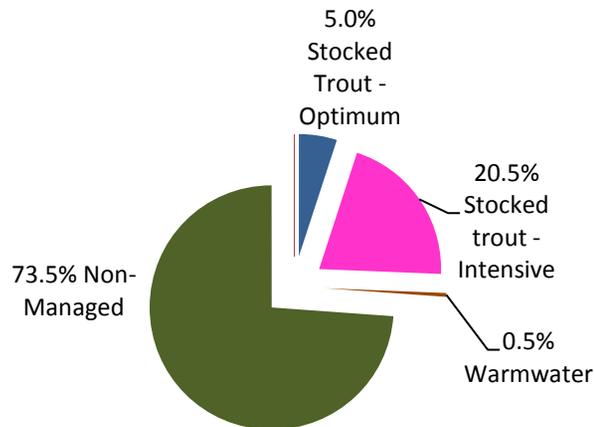
Fish Management Units:

YP-12 Lower Yampa River

YP-9 Vermillion Creek – Upper Green River

The Lower Basin encompasses 2,441 square miles in the western-most portion of the Yampa River basin. This portion of the basin includes the lower mainstem Yampa River from the confluence with the Williams Fork River down to its confluence with the Green River and all of the tributaries within, as well as the portions of the Green River that flow within Colorado and its primary Colorado tributary, Vermillion Creek. Very few recreational fishing opportunities exist in this portion of the basin and it is primarily managed as critical habitat for endangered fishes of the Upper Colorado River Basin. To organize waters within the lower basin for this planning effort it has been separated into the above two Fish Management Units (FMUs), which subdivide the area based on geographical characteristics. Waters within each FMU are then partitioned into CDOW statewide water management categories. The two FMUs in the lower basin are the Lower Yampa River (YP12 - 1571 sq mi) and Vermillion Creek – Upper Green (YP13 - 870 sq mi).

Lower Basin Lakes - Percent of Total Acres



Lower Basin Streams - Percent of Total Miles

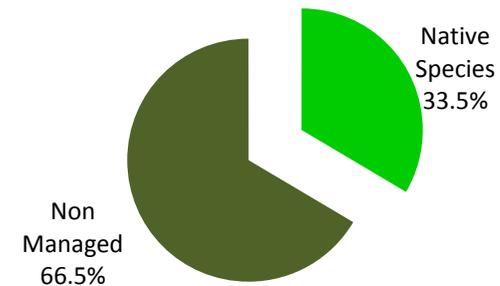


Figure 40. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Lower Yampa River Basin.

Lower Yampa FMU (YP-12)

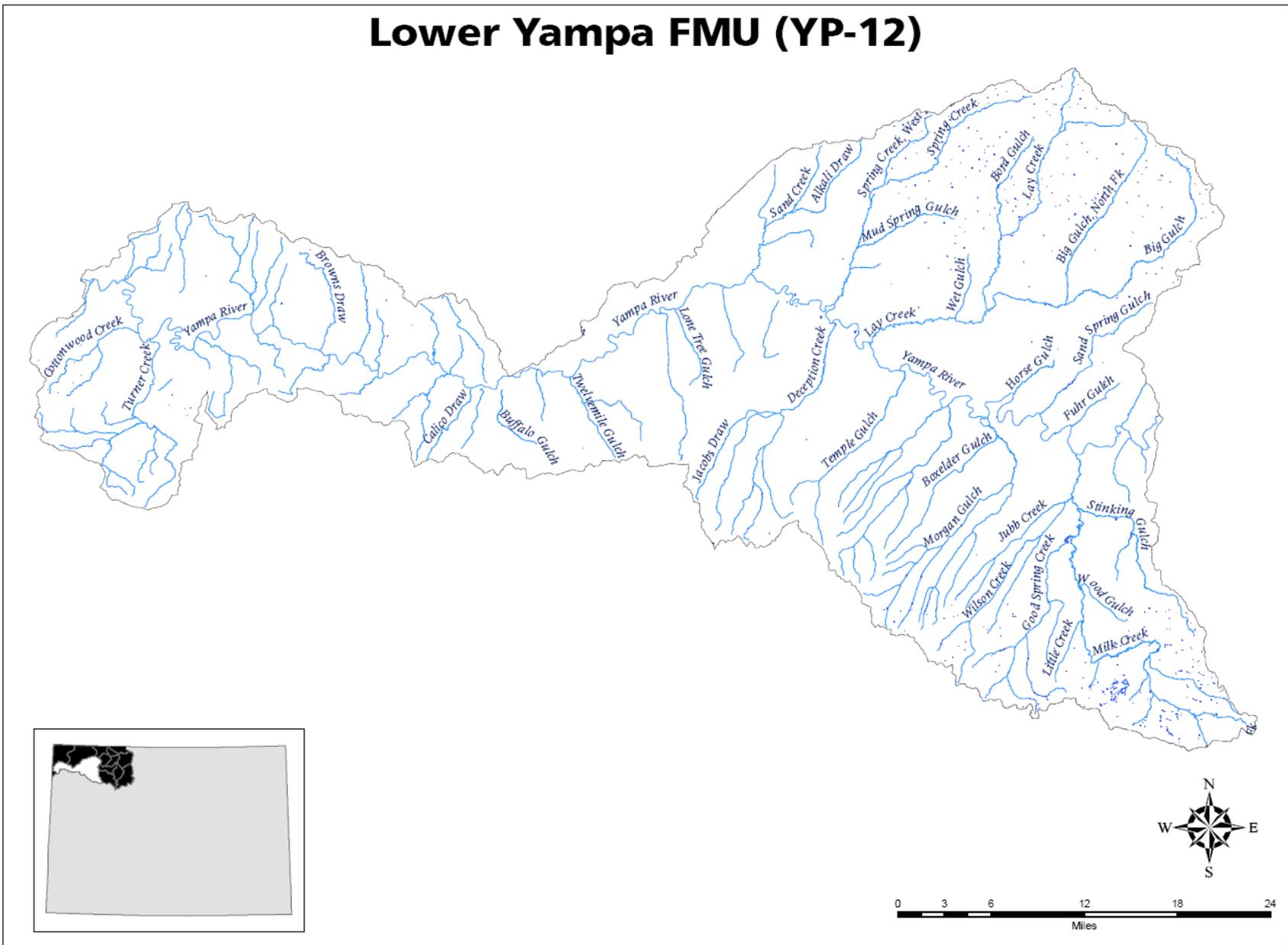
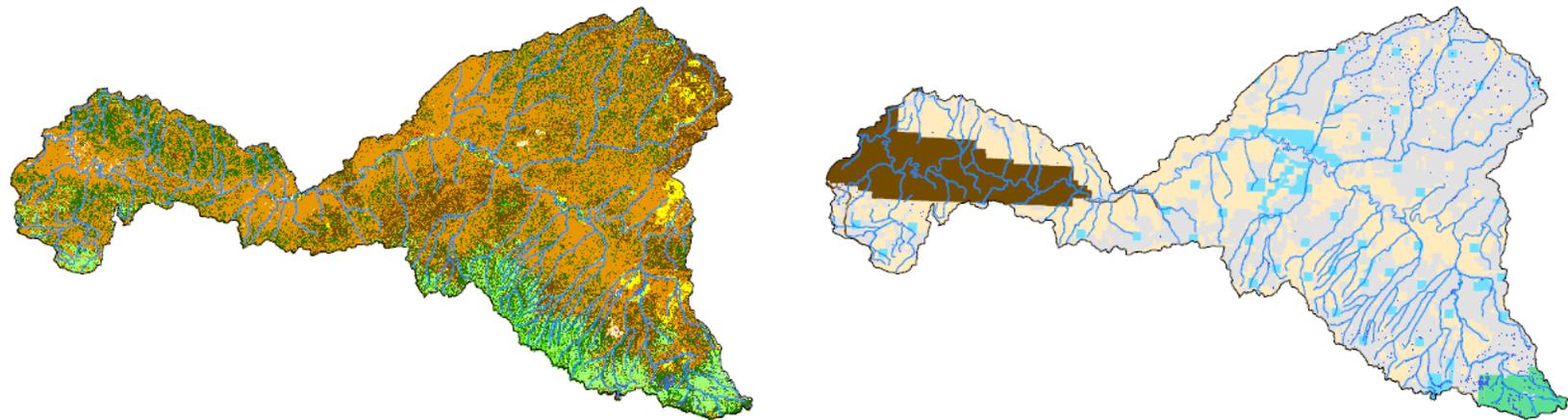


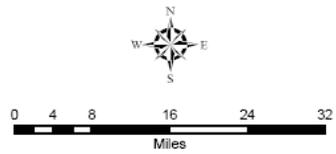
Figure 41. Map of Lower Yampa River Fish Management Unit (YP-12).

Lower Yampa FMU (YP-12)



National Land Cover Data

- Perennial Ice/Snow
- Urban/Built-Up
- Barren
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Shrubland
- Orchards/Vineyards
- Grassland/Herbaceous
- Agriculture
- Wetlands



COMaP - Land Ownership

- Private
- Federal (BOR, FWS, NPS)
- US Forest Service - Wilderness
- US Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- State (CDOW, State Parks, State Land Board)
- Local (City, County)
- Land Trust/NGO

Figure 42. Land cover and ownership for the Lower Yampa Fish Management Unit.

LOWER BASIN

YP-12 Lower Yampa River Fish Management Unit

Overview

The Lower Yampa River FMU is located in the southwest corner of the Yampa Basin, and covers an area of 1,571 square miles. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (20%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (7%), grassland/herbaceous (15%), agriculture (2%), shrubland (54%), mixed forests (1%), barren land (1%), and agriculture (2%). Land ownership includes the U.S. Forest Service (2%), private (49%), State of Colorado (5%), BLM (33%), and the Federal Government (10%).

Primary recreational use consists of river rafting and canoeing, fishing, and hunting. It is also managed to support livestock grazing. This unit contains 10 lakes and reservoirs totaling 106 acres and 120 stream segments totaling 1,016 miles. Standing water resources include waters in three management categories: stocked trout (optimum) lakes (20 acres), stocked trout (intensive) lakes (77 acres), and non-managed lakes (9 acres). Stream resources include waters in three classifications: native species non-salmonid conservation streams (270 miles), native species cutthroat trout conservation streams (49 miles), and non-managed waters (697 miles).

Sportfish Management

Sportfishing opportunities in the Lower Yampa FMU are limited to 7 trout stocked lakes. Four of these lakes are intensively managed as put and take fisheries for catchable rainbow trout and receive heavy use. Three of the 7 trout stocked lakes (Aldrich Lake #1, Aldrich Lake #2, and Aldrich Lake #3) are managed as optimum trout fisheries and are stocked with sub-catchable rainbow trout. These lakes are located on USFS land on Yellowjacket Pass and serve as valuable recreational fisheries for residents of Meeker and Craig. Aldrich Lake #1 is the most unique resource of all of these, as it is stocked with lake trout and splake to help provide additional recreational fishing opportunity and place

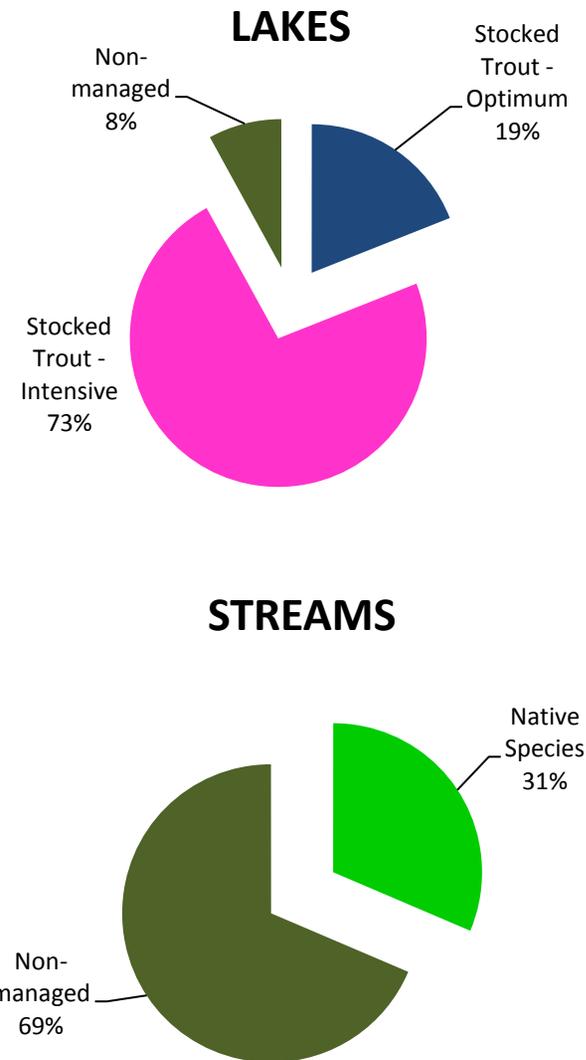


Figure 43. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Lower Yampa FMU

predatory control on the thriving white sucker population. The desired level of sucker control from this management practice has not yet been achieved.

In addition to the coldwater recreational fishing resources, a small number of anglers utilize the mainstem of the lower Yampa River for non-native smallmouth bass and northern pike angling, though these species are not promoted by the CDOW as a recreational fishing resource. The mainstem of the Yampa River is managed for the recovery of endangered fishes and other native species of concern. Northern pike and smallmouth bass prey on native fishes.

Native Species Management

Management of endangered fishes of the Upper Colorado River Basin and conservation of the associated native fish community in the Yampa River is the predominant emphasis in the Lower Yampa FMU. The CDOW is a participating agency in the Recovery Program and in cooperation with the Colorado State University Larval Fish Lab, is engaged in non-native fish control projects with the goal of reducing impacts of non-native sportfishes on the native fish community of the Lower Yampa River. Of additional special concern are roundtail chub, flannelmouth sucker, and bluehead sucker. These species are intensively monitored as part of non-native fish control efforts. The mainstem Lower Yampa River also includes several tributaries that have seasonal importance to the native fish community in the Yampa River, and several of the tributaries are classified as non-salmonid conservation waters despite the fact that many are small and intermittent with regard to flow.

This FMU contains one Colorado River cutthroat trout population located in the headwaters of Milk Creek, encompassing the southeast corner of the FMU. The conservation population was last sampled in 2007 and genetic testing indicated this population is more than 90% pure, with some rainbow trout and Yellowstone cutthroat trout introgression. This population is protected from further invasion by non-native salmonid species by a long warmwater section of Milk Creek (i.e. thermal barrier). The population would likely inhabit lower portions of the drainage if not for severe habitat degradation resulting from intense grazing practices.

Four species of amphibians are historically native to this FMU although only three are presently found there. These include chorus frog, tiger salamander, and leopard frog. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are relatively abundant and are not actively managed. Recently, there has been increased interest in the distribution and population characteristics of leopard frogs and Colorado is pursuing a full statewide inventory. The upper portion of the Milk Creek drainage has potential to support boreal toads but none have been found there.

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.

- Continue splake stocking in Aldrich Lake #1 in an effort to control the overabundant sucker population which has confounded rainbow trout stocking efforts. Consider chemical treatment if problems persist.

Native Species Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Manage the Yampa River downstream of the Williams Fork confluence as habitat for native and endangered aquatic wildlife and control abundance of non-salmonid fish species as necessary to protect native fish populations and enhance recovery of federal and state listed endangered fish species.
- Use northern pike and smallmouth bass obtained through Recovery Program funded removal and translocate to off-channel ponds in the middle Yampa River reach and Elkhead Reservoir (smallmouth bass only) in accordance with Nonnative Fish Stocking Procedures, and avoid stocking northern pike in such ponds that have potential for connectivity with the river.
- Evaluate nonnative fish control actions for significant depletion of target species over time and space, and for positive response from endangered fish species through abundance indices, recruitment, and use of habitats treated as removal sites.
- Encourage and support National Park Service staff in Dinosaur National Monument to implement NPS conservation policies for native fauna.
- Continue to coordinate as technical advisory staff to the Colorado Water Conservation Board in their determination and acquisition of instream flow rights for the four federally endangered Colorado River fish species.
- Initiate baseline herptile, mollusk, and crustacean inventories as agency resources permit.

Vermillion Creek/Upper Green FMU (YP-13)

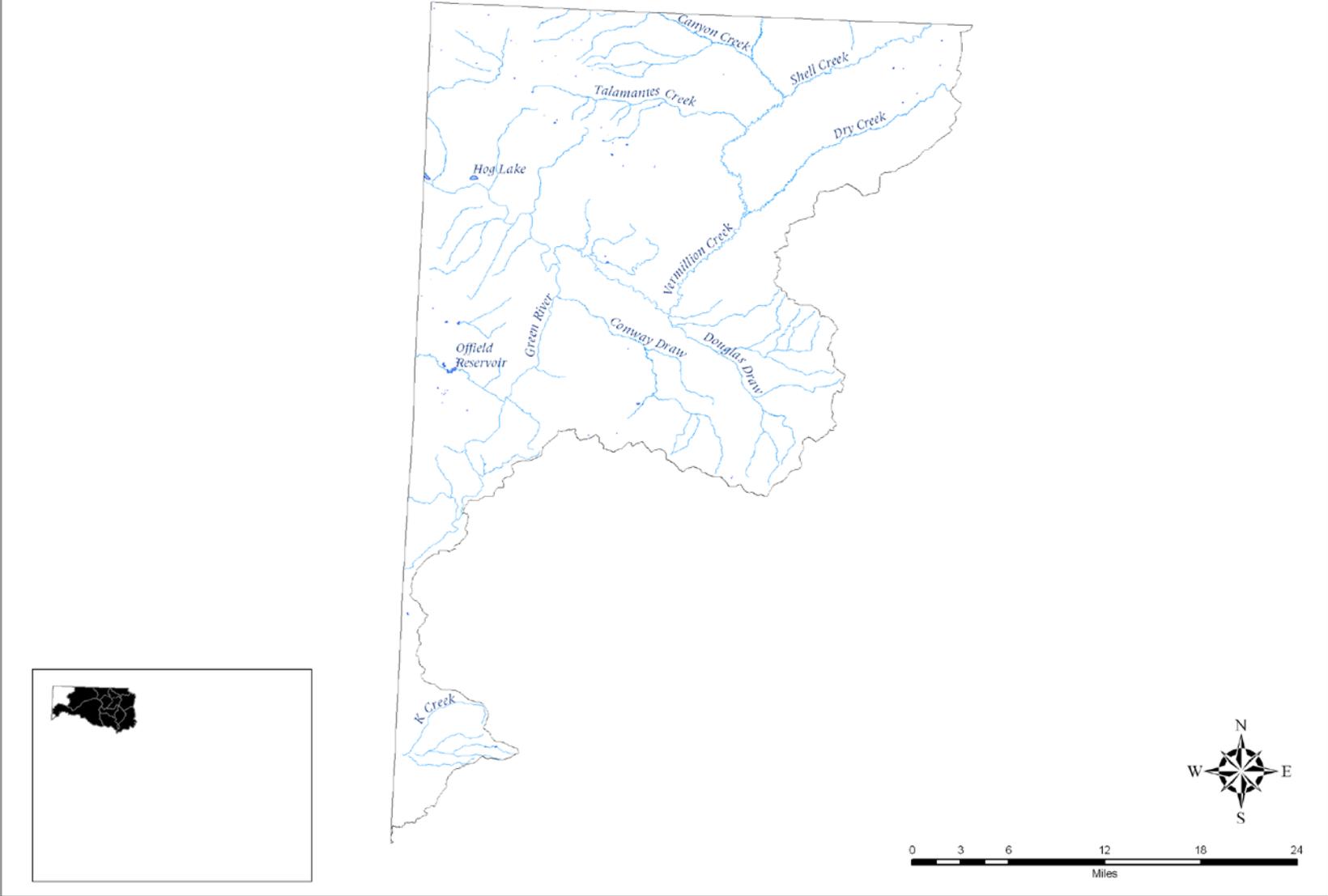


Figure 44. Map of Vermillion Creek-Green River Fish Management Unit (YP-13).

Vermillion Creek/Upper Green FMU (YP-13)

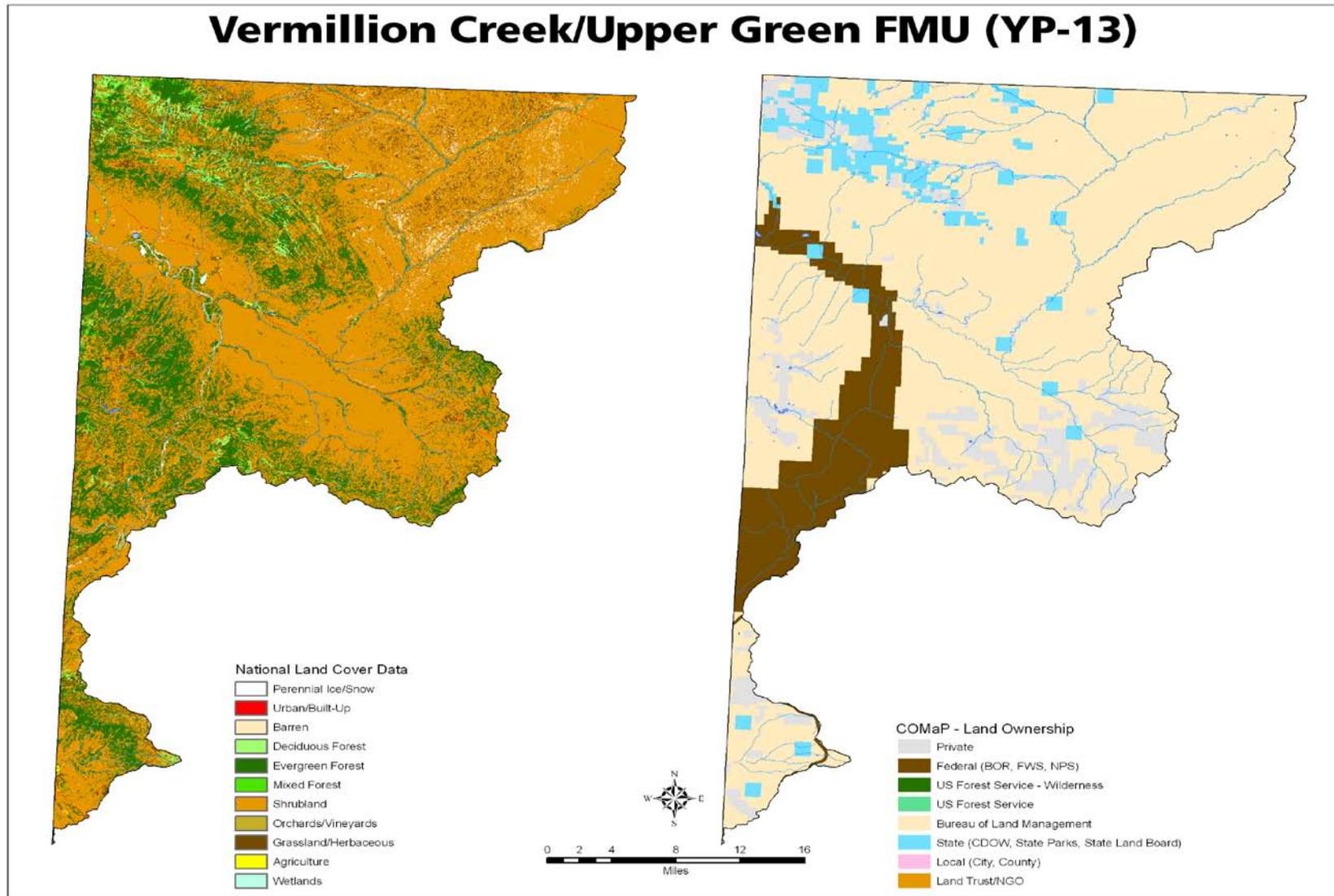


Figure 45. Land cover and ownership for the Vermillion Creek-Green River Fish Management Unit.

LOWER BASIN

YP-13 Vermillion Creek – Upper Green River Fish Management Unit

Overview

The Vermillion Creek – Upper Green River FMU is located along the western edge of the Yampa Basin, and is bordered by Wyoming to the north and Utah to the west. It covers an area of 2,441 square miles. Major vegetative cover types include spruce-fir and lodgepole pine dominated evergreen forests (21%), aspen dominated deciduous forest (2%), grassland/herbaceous (5%), shrubland (69%), and barren land (2%). Land ownership includes private (9%), State of Colorado (6%), BLM (73%), and the Federal Government (12%).

Primary recreational use consists of river rafting and canoeing, fishing, and hunting. It is also managed to support livestock grazing and the extraction of petrochemicals. This unit contains 10 lakes and reservoirs totaling 276 acres and 65 stream segments totaling 475 miles. Standing water resources include waters in three management categories: stocked trout (intensive) lakes (1 acre), mixed warmwater lakes (2 acres), and non-managed lakes (273 acres). Stream resources include waters in three classifications: native species non-salmonid conservation streams (61 miles), native species cutthroat trout conservation streams (118 miles), and non-managed waters (296 miles).

Sportfish Management

The Vermillion Creek – Upper Green River FMU features the 40 mile reach of the mainstem Green River that occurs within Dinosaur National Monument and Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge. The Green River upstream of this reach is noted for its high quality tailrace trout fishery below Flaming Gorge Dam and the presence of

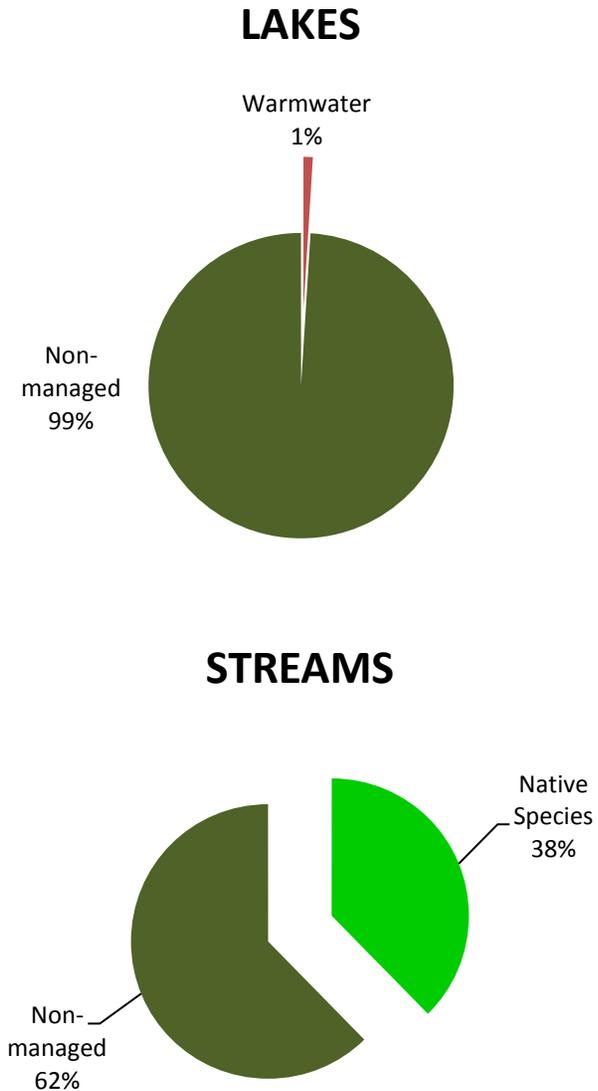


Figure 46. Summary of lake and stream classification statistics for the Vermillion Creek-Green River FMU.

this trout fishery extends into Colorado. However, the primary management purpose of the Green River and the standing water habitats within Colorado on these Federal lands is the conservation of native fish and the aquatic wildlife community, and the recovery of endangered fishes.

There is one standing water resource, Lower Buckwater Draw Reservoir, that is managed intensively as a put and take trout fishery. It receives heavy use from the residents of Rangely, Colorado and other surrounding residential areas. There are also stream segments that support wild brook trout fisheries (Beaver Creek, lower Vermillion Creek, 2 Bar Creek, and Skelcher Creek). These streams are classified as Colorado River cutthroat trout conservation streams to acknowledge future opportunities for reclamation of these waters and restocking with conservation populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Native Species Management

Management of endangered fishes of the Upper Colorado River Basin and conservation of the associated native fish community in the Green River is the predominant emphasis in the Vermillion Creek – Upper Green FMU. Of additional special concern are roundtail chub, flannelmouth sucker, and bluehead sucker. These species are intensively monitored as part of non-native fish control efforts and the Colorado State University Larval Fish Laboratory native fish response studies.

This FMU also contains several streams in the headwaters of Milk Creek with potential to be reclaimed as Colorado River cutthroat trout populations. Beaver (WC #19124), 2 Bar (WC #19025), and Skelcher (WC #23486) Creeks in the northwest corner of the state have potential for management and restoration of 15 miles of stream habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Four species of amphibians are historically native to this FMU, though only three are presently found there. These include chorus frog, tiger salamander, and leopard frogs. Chorus frogs and tiger salamanders are relatively abundant and are not actively managed, although there is increased interest in amphibians. The upper portion of the Milk Creek drainage has potential to support boreal toads, and may have historically, but none have been found there.

Sportfish Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.
- Maintain current regulation and management strategies as needed to protect fish populations and meet angling objectives.

Native Species Management

- Continue to manage existing Yampa basin lake and stream fisheries according to their categorization system status.

- Manage the Green River as habitat for native and endangered aquatic wildlife and control abundance of non-salmonid fish species as necessary to protect native fish populations and enhance recovery of federal and state listed endangered fish species.
- Evaluate nonnative fish control actions for significant depletion of target species over time and space, and for positive response from endangered fish species through abundance indices, recruitment, and use of habitats treated as removal sites.
- Encourage and support National Park Service staff in Dinosaur National Monument to implement NPS conservation policies for native fauna.
- Continue to coordinate as technical advisory staff to the Colorado Water Conservation Board in their determination and acquisition of instream flow rights for the four federally endangered Colorado River fish species.
- Investigate potential for restoration of Colorado River cutthroat trout to applicable streams and carry out restoration activities as needed.
- Initiate baseline herptile, mollusk, and crustacean inventories as agency resources permit.

References

Hill, C. G. 2004. Dynamics of northern pike spawning and nursery habitat in the Yampa River, Colorado. M. S. Thesis, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

APPENDIX A: Conventions and major abbreviations used in this plan

- I. Atlas page and map coordinates are approximate, and taken from the “Colorado Atlas and Gazetteer” published by DeLorme Mapping in 1998.
- II. For the Water Name, adjective descriptors (e.g. Little, Big, East, West) have been placed behind the noun when it was apparent that such lakes are found in the same area.
- III. Descriptors for Location of selected waters may be variously abbreviated due to space limitations.
- IV. County designation contains the county in which the lower terminus of the stream or middle of the lake occurs. A water may occur in more than one county.
- V. Designation of a management category for a particular lake or stream reach, whether located wholly or partly on private lands does not imply that private landholders affected are necessarily in agreement. CDOW expects to work with private landowners affected when implementing fisheries or conservation management actions deemed appropriate for target waters.

Definition of major abbreviations used (in alphabetical order):

/ = of [example N/Fire Cr = north of Fire Creek]

@ = at

& = and

= specific stream or river section

Compass points = N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW

ac=acres

Area\Miles = lake surface area in acres\stream miles

BLM = Bureau of Land Management

BNDRY = Boundary

Appendix A. Conventions and major abbreviations used in this plan (continued).

Br = Branch
Can = Canyon
CDOW = Colorado Division of Wildlife
CmpGrd = campground
Cnfl or cnf = confluence
Co or Cnty = County
CO or Colo = Colorado
Cr, CR, or Crk = creek
CRN = Colorado River cutthroat trout
Cty = City
Dr = Draw
FK or Frk = Fork
FSROUT = Forest Service, Routt National Forest
GAR = Garfield County
Gul or Gl = Gulch
Hdwtrs = Headwaters or extreme upper end of stream
Jct - Junction
Lit = Little
Lk or Lks = Lake(s)
Ln = Line
mi=miles
Mid = Middle
MOF = Moffat County
Mt = Mount
Mtn = Mountain
NF = no fish
NNF =
NWR = National Wildlife Refuge

Pk or Prk = Park
PRIVAT = Private
R = river
Rd = Road
Res or Rs = Reservoir
RBL = Rio Blanco County
ROU = Routt County
SFU = State Fish Unit (hatchery)
Spgs = Springs
St = State or Saint depending on location and use
Stmboat or Stmbt = Steamboat (Springs)
SWA = State Wildlife Area
upstrm = upstream
USFS=U.S. Forest Service
WC #= water code number
WD+/- = whirling disease positive/negative
W or Wms = Williams when used with Fork
WYO = Wyoming
Y = Yampa

APPENDIX B: Supplementary data for lakes and streams in the Yampa River basin.

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
Elk River FMU	201	Big Creek Lake	65210	8	BIG CR, ELK R, NE of Mad Creek		16 C4
		Elbert Lake	66426	11.5	S FK MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		17 C4
		Lake Of The Crags	67668	5.3	N FK MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		17 C4
		Luna Lake	68115	38.3	N FK MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		17 C4
		Margaret Lake	68254	28.8	MID FK MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		16 C3
		Porcupine Lake	69232	3.3	S F MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		17 D4
		Ptarmigan Lake	69256	5.3	WOLVERINE CR, S FK ELK R		17 C4
		Sanchez Lake Lower	69597	4.6	TRAIL CR, NE of Steamboat Lk		16 A3
		Sanchez Lake Upper	69585	2.6	TRAIL CR, NE of Steamboat Lk		16 A3
		Wolverine Lake	70994	8	WOLVERINE CR, S FK ELK R		17 C4
Summary for Management Code 201 (10 waters, 115.7 miles/acres)							
202	COULTON CREEK	22955	5.6	ELK R, E of Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3	
	LESTER CREEK #2	23254	4.5	PEARL LAKE to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	16 B2	
	LOST DOG CREEK	26193	4.1	N FK ELK R, W of Pear Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3	
	SMITH CREEK	26395	10.3	DEEP CR, ELK R, N of Milner	Perennial Stream	16 C1	
Summary for Management Code 202 (4 waters, 24.5 miles/acres)							
301	Beaver Lake	65133	8.3	THREE ISLAND CR, SE/Pearl Lk		17 B4	
	Edward Lake	66414	14.9	MID FK MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		16 C3	
	Farwell Lake	66565	3.5	HINMAN CR, NE of Pear Lk		16 B3	
	Fish Hawk Lake	66604	7.8	MID FK MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		16 C3	
	Gilpin Lake	66856	29	MID FK ELK R, E of Pearl Lk		17 B4	
	Gold Creek Lake	66870	8.2	MID FK ELK R, E of Pearl Lk		17 B4	
	Mirror Lake	68507	5	MID FK MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		16 C4	
	North Lake	68886	4	WOLVERINE CR, S FK ELK R		17 C4	
	Pristine Lake	69244	6.7	WOLVERINE CR, S FK ELK R		17 C4	
	Rosa Lake	69472	4.5	S F MAD CR, NE of Mad Creek		16 C4	
	Three Island Lake	70502	24	S FK ELK R, SE of Pearl Lk		17 B4	
	Willow Creek Lake	70944	6.1	ELK R, NW of Steamboat Lk		16 B1	
	Summary for Management Code 301 (12 waters, 122 miles/acres)						
302	AGNES CREEK	25901	2.5	N FK ELK R, NE of Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B4	
	BEAR CANYON (CREEK)	25999	3.4	S FK ELK R, E of Glen Eden	Perennial Stream	16 C3	
	BEAR CREEK	26004	2.4	HOT SPRING CR, E/Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 D3	
	BEAVER CREEK	19148	5.7	WILLOW CR, ELK R, N/Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B2	
	BIG CREEK #1	19198	13.3	ELK R to N FK BIG CR	Perennial Stream	16 C3	
	BIG CREEK #2	19269	7.6	N FK BIG CR to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	16 C3	
	BIG CREEK, NORTH FK	27640	4.2	BIG CR, ELK R, N of Stmbt Spgs	Perennial Stream	16 C3	
	BURN CREEK	25987	2.7	S FK ELK R, ELK R, W/Glen Eden	Perennial Stream	16 C3	
	CORRAL CREEK	27664	2.6	BIG CR, ELK R, N/Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 C3	
	DUTCH (GULCH) CREEK	21363	3.2	N side of STEAMBOAT LK	Perennial Stream	16 B2	
	ELK RIVER #2	20177	10	CLARK to SEEDHOUSE RANGER STA	Perennial Stream	16 C2	
	ELK RIVER, MIDDLE FK	20204	3.5	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, E/Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3	
	ELK RIVER, N FK #1	20189	5.9	ELK R to STEVENS CR	Perennial Stream	16 B3	
	ELK RIVER, N FK #2	23367	9.2	STEVENS CR to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	16 B3	
	ELK RIVER, N FK, W FK	26030	1.2	N FK ELK R, ELK R, YAMPA R #4	Perennial Stream	16 B4	
	ELK RIVER, SOUTH FK	20191	12.8	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, SE/Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3	
	ENGLISH CREEK	25052	2.9	N FK ELK R, E of Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3	
	FARNSWORTH CREEK	24131	6.2	FAWN CR, ELK R, N of Milner	Perennial Stream	16 D2	
	FARWELL CREEK	20375	1.7	HINMAN CR, ELK R, NE/Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3	
	FLOYD CREEK	20317	7	W side of STEAMBOAT LK	Perennial Stream	16 B2	
	FRANZ CREEK	20415	3.1	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, S of Clark	Perennial Stream	16 C2	

FRANZ CREEK, SOUTH	20422	3.3	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, S of Clark	Perennial Stream	16	C2
GILPIN CREEK	20468	4.8	MID FK ELK R, ELK R, N/Gold Cr	Perennial Stream	17	B4
GOLD CREEK	20470	3.5	MID FK ELK R HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	17	B4
HINMAN CREEK	20610	9.2	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, E/Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16	B3
HOT SPRING CREEK	20646	8.1	ELK R, N of Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	16	D2

FMU Mgmt
Elk River FMU

Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
302 LARSON CREEK	20925	4.5	NW side of STEAMBOAT LAKE	Perennial Stream	16 B2
LESTER CREEK #1	20963	1.6	WILLOW CR to PEARL LAKE	Perennial Stream	16 B2
MAD CREEK	21042	7.1	ELK R, at Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 D2
MAD CREEK, MIDDLE FK	27703	4.2	ELK R, NE of Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 C3
MAD CREEK, N FK	27715	6.6	ELK R, NE of Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 C3
MAD CREEK, S FK	27727	10.9	ELK R, NE of Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 D3
MAD CREEK, S FK, E BRANCH	21094	3.7	S FK MAD CR, E/Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 D4
MILL CREEK	21206	4.7	SW side of STEAMBOAT LAKE	Perennial Stream	16 B2
MORGAN CREEK	21282	1.8	REED CR, ELK R, E of Glen Eden	Perennial Stream	16 C3
PORCUPINE CREEK	21573	1.4	S FK MAD CR, NE/Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 D4
RED CREEK	21600	8	WILLOW CR, S of Steamboat Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B2
REED CREEK	21636	3.5	ELK R, E of Glen Eden	Perennial Stream	16 C3
ROARING FORK CREEK	26890	3.9	BIG CR, ELK R, SE of Clark	Perennial Stream	16 C3
ROCK CREEK	26321	3.2	ELK R, E of Glen Eden	Perennial Stream	16 C2
SANCHEZ CREEK	24117	2.8	TRAIL CR, N FK ELK, NE/Stmbt L	Perennial Stream	16 B3
SAND CREEK	21840	7.6	ELK R, W of Clark	Perennial Stream	16 C2
SCOTT RUN	21888	3.7	HINMAN CR, ELK R, NE/Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3
STEVENS CREEK	25040	3.3	N FK ELK R, NE of Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3
THREE ISLAND CREEK	26446	6.2	S FK ELK R, ELK R, S/Gold Cr	Perennial Stream	16 B4
TRAIL CREEK	22424	5	N FK ELK R, NE of Pearl Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B3
WILLOW CR #1	22842	8.8	ELK R to STEAMBOAT LAKE	Perennial Stream	16 C2
WOLVERINE CREEK	26535	4.1	S FK ELK R HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	17 C4

Summary for Management Code 302 (48 waters, 246.6 miles/acres)

401 Diana Lake	66248	9	N FK ELK R, NE of Pearl Lk		16 B4
Dome Lake	66325	10.9	S FK ELK R, E of Clark		17 C4
Mica Lake	68470	6	GILPIN CR, ELK R, E/Pearl Lk		17 B4
Slide Lake #1	70045	2.9	N FK ELK R HDWTRS		17 B4
Slide Lake #2	70057	1.9	N FK ELK R HDWTRS		17 B4
Slide Lake #3	70069	5.1	N FK ELK R HDWTRS		17 B4
Slide Lake #4	70071	4.3	N FK ELK R HDWTRS		17 B4
Snowstorm Lake	70122	13.7	MID FK MAN CR, NE of Mad Creek		16 C3

Summary for Management Code 401 (8 waters, 53.8 miles/acres)

403 Pearl Lake	69092	176.8	LESTER CR, E of Steamboat Lk		16 B2
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Summary for Management Code 403 (1 water, 176.8 miles/acres)

404 Steamboat Lake	70223	967.7	WILLOW CR, NW of Steamboat Spgs		16 B2
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Summary for Management Code 404 (1 water, 967.7 miles/acres)

405 ELK RIVER #1	20165	24.2	YAMPA R #4 to CLARK	Perennial Stream	26 A2
ELK RIVER, WEST FK	20327	2.4	YAMPA R, W of Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26 A2

Summary for Management Code 405 (2 waters, 26.6 miles/acres)

503 Hahns Peak Lake	67151	30.8	WILSON CR, N of Steamboat Lk		16 B2
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Summary for Management Code 503 (1 water, 30.8 miles/acres)

600 CABIN CREEK	27652	2.8	BIG CR, ELK R, N/Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 D3
CHIMNEY CREEK	25141	7.1	DEEP CR, ELK R, N of Milner	Intermittent	16 D1

COLEMAN CREEK	24143	4	RENFRO, DAY, DEEP CRS, ELK R	Intermittent	16	C1
COTTONWOOD GULCH	19768	5.2	ELK R, S of Steamboat Lk	Perennial Stream	16	C2
DAY CREEK	19895	7	DEEP CR, ELK R, N of Milner	Perennial Stream	16	C1
DECORA GULCH	20161	2.3	ELK R to LK WINDEMERE	Intermittent	26	A2
DEEP CREEK	21349	2.5	N side of STEAMBOAT LK	Perennial Stream	16	B2
DEEP CREEK	19910	14.2	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, N of Milner	Perennial Stream	16	D2
DITCH CREEK	27676	2.3	BIG CR, ELK R, N/Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16	C3

FMU Mgmt
Elk River FMU

Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
600 DRY GULCH	20256	4.1	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, NE of Milnr	Intermittent	16 D2
DUTCH GULCH	20302	4.9	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, NE of Milnr	Perennial Stream	16 C2
FAWN CREEK	20377	2.9	FARNSWORTH CR, ELK R, N/Milner	Intermittent	16 D2
GEORGES GULCH	20472	4.1	SALT CR, ELK R, N of Milner	Intermittent	16 D2
GREENVILLE CREEK	21387	3.4	ELK R, YAMPA R #4, S of Clark	Perennial Stream	16 C2
Hinman Lake	73558	7.8	HINMAN CR, ELK R, E of Pearl Lk		16 B3
HUBBARD GULCH	22232	1.3	FARNSWORTH CR, N of Milner	Intermittent	16 D1
LONG GULCH	21074	4.6	ELK R, NW of Christina SWA	Perennial Stream	16 C2
LUBA CREEK	26206	1.5	S FK ELK R, ELK R, YAMPA R	Perennial Stream	16 C3
McPHEE CREEK	21187	0.6	ELK R, N of Dutch Gulch	Perennial Stream	16 C2
MILL CREEK	22315	3.5	REED CR, ELK R, E of Clark	Perennial Stream	16 C3
MILLER CREEK	24078	3.8	DEEP CR, ELK R, N of Milner	Intermittent	16 D1
Pond Lily Lakes	69223	7.8	DUTCH GULCH, ELK R, W of Clark		16 C2
RENFRO CREEK	21648	4.5	DAY CR, DEEP CR, N of Milner	Perennial Stream	16 C1
SALT CREEK	21913	12.5	ELK R, S of Deep Cr	Intermittent	16 D2
TAYLOR CANYON	23664	3	ELK R, S of Clark	Perennial Stream	16 C2
TRULL CREEK	24129	7	ELK R, N of Milner	Intermittent	16 D2
Trull Creek Res #1	70585	7	TRULL CR, ELK R, NE of Milner		16 D2
TURNER CREEK	23046	3.1	DEEP CR, ELK R, NW of Milner	Intermittent	16 D1
WAYS GULCH	21515	4.4	WILLOW CR, below Steamboat Dam	Perennial Stream	16 B2
WILLOW CR #2	23583	6.4	STEAMBOAT LK to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	16 B2
Windemere Lake	70985	36.7	FAWN CR, ELK R, NE of Milner		16 D2

Summary for Management Code 600 (31 waters, 182.3 miles/acres)

Elkhead Creek FMU

100 Quaker Mountain Lake	69270	3.4	ELKHEAD CR, SW/Steamboat Lk		16 C1
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Summary for Management Code 100 (1 water, 3.4 miles/acres)

202 ARMSTRONG CREEK	19035	3.8	ELKHEAD CR, SW of Steamboat Lk	Perennial Stream	16 C1
CANYON CREEK, BIG	24105	4.4	ELKHEAD CR, N of Calf Cr	Intermittent	15 C7
CIRCLE CREEK	19530	4.9	ELKHEAD CR, W of Steamboat Lk	Perennial Stream	16 B1
ELKHEAD CREEK #2	23153	21.6	ELKHEAD RES to N FK ELKHEAD CR	Perennial Stream	15 D7
ELKHEAD CREEK #3	23165	21.4	N FK ELKHEAD CR to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	15 C7
ELKHEAD CREEK, N FK	20153	9.4	ELKHEAD CR, NE of Elkhead Res	Perennial Stream	15 C7
FIRST CREEK	20266	8.9	ELKHEAD CR, SW of Steamboat Lk	Perennial Stream	16 C1
HOLE-IN-THE-WALL CREEK	23084	2.3	ELKHEAD CR, NE of Elkhead Res	Perennial Stream	15 C7
KNOWLES CREEK	21402	1.4	ELKHEAD CR, W of Steamboat Lk	Intermittent	16 B1
SECOND CREEK	23274	3.3	FIRST CR, NE of Elkhead Res	Intermittent	16 C1
TORSO CREEK	22397	2.7	ELKHEAD CR, W of Steamboat Lk	Intermittent	16 B1

Summary for Management Code 202 (11 waters, 84.1 miles/acres)

302 CORRAL GULCH	20016	4.5	ELKHEAD CR, E of Elkhead Res	Intermittent	15 D7
ELKHEAD CREEK #1	20141	9.3	YAMPA R #3 to ELKHEAD RES	Perennial Stream	15 D6
MILL CREEK	23096	6.9	DRY FK ELKHEAD, NE/Elkhead Res	Perennial Stream	16 C1
SAWMILL CREEK	21864	3.4	N FK ELKHEAD CR, N/Elkhead Res	Intermittent	15 C7
STUCKEY CREEK	22210	3.4	ELKHEAD CR, NE of Elkhead Res	Perennial Stream	16 C1

Summary for Management Code 302 (5 waters, 27.5 miles/acres)

401	Hole-In-The-Wall Reservoir	67341	0.3	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL CR, ELKHEAD CR		15	C7
	Hole-In-The-Wall Reservoir	67341	1.2	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL CR, ELKHEAD CR		15	C7
	Hole-In-The-Wall Reservoir	67341	0.4	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL CR, ELKHEAD CR		15	C7

Summary for Management Code 401 (3 waters, 1.9 miles/acres)

600	Biskup Reservoir	65255	1.3	LONG GUL, SW of Buck Mtn		15	C7
	BROWN GULCH	19641	1.8	W side of ELKHEAD RES	Intermittent	15	D6
	BUCK GULCH	19645	3.5	ELKHEAD CR, YAMPA R #3	Intermittent	15	D7

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
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Elkhead Creek FMU

600	BULL GULCH	19709	1.7	DRY FK ELKHEAD CR, S/Calf Cr	Intermittent	15	C7
	CALF CREEK	20791	7.4	ELKHEAD CR, NE of Elkhead Res	Intermittent	15	C7
	COTTONWOOD CREEK	20917	3.6	DRY FK ELKHEAD CR, S/Mill Cr	Intermittent	16	C1
	COTTONWOOD GULCH	20042	4.7	LIT CTTNWD CR, N of Elkhead Rs	Intermittent	15	D7
	ELKHEAD CREEK, DRY FK	20804	13.2	ELKHEAD CR, E of Elkhead Res	Intermittent	15	D7
	JIMMY DUNN GULCH	20787	3.9	ELKHEAD CR, E of Elkhead Res	Perennial Stream	15	D7
	JOKODOWSKI CREEK	26143	2.8	ELKHEAD CR, W of Steamboat Lk	Intermittent	16	B1
	LITTLE COTTONWOOD CREEK	20029	2.4	ELKHEAD CR, N of Elkhead Res	Intermittent	15	D7
	LONG GULCH	21070	6.6	ELKHEAD CR, N of Elkhead Res	Intermittent	15	C7
	MAYNARD GULCH	21137	2.9	ELKHEAD CR, below Elkhead Res	Intermittent	15	D7
	MUD GULCH	21289	3.5	E side of ELKHEAD RES	Intermittent	15	D7
	ROCK SPRING GULCH	21830	5.4	ELKHEAD CR, E of Elkhead Res	Intermittent	15	D7
	WADELL GULCH	23093	2.8	N side of ELKHEAD RES	Intermittent	15	D7

Summary for Management Code 600 (16 waters, 67.5 miles/acres)

602	Elkhead Reservoir	66438	354.4	ELKHEAD CR, E of Craig		15	D6
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Summary for Management Code 602 (1 water, 354.4 miles/acres)

Fortification Creek

100	BLUE GRAVEL CREEK	19537	12.5	FORTIFICATION CR, YAMPA R #2	Intermittent	15	C5
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Summary for Management Code 100 (1 water, 12.5 miles/acres)

202	COTTONWOOD CREEK, LITTLE	21185	10.4	FORTIFICATION CR, N of Craig	Perennial Stream	15	C5
	FORTIFICATION CR, N FK	20777	6.5	FORTIFICATION CR, N of Craig	Intermittent	15	B5
	FORTIFICATION CR, S FK	21111	6.7	FORTIFICATION CR, N of Craig	Perennial Stream	15	B5
	TAYLOR CREEK	22769	3.7	LIT BEAR CR, NE/Ralph White Lk	Intermittent	15	C6

Summary for Management Code 202 (4 waters, 27.3 miles/acres)

302	BEAR CREEK, LITTLE	19061	10	DRY FK FRTIFCATN CR, NE/Craig	Perennial Stream	15	C6
	COTTONWOOD CREEK	19807	6.5	FORTIFICATION CR, NE of Craig	Intermittent	15	C6
	FALLS CREEK	22529	3.5	LIT BEAR CR, DRY FK FORTIFICTN	Intermittent	15	C6
	FORTIFICATION CR	20329	43.6	YAMPA R #2, at Craig	Perennial Stream	15	D5

Summary for Management Code 302 (4 waters, 63.6 miles/acres)

402	Freeman Reservoir	66705	17.9	LIT CTTNWOOD CR, FORTIFICATION		15	B6
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Summary for Management Code 402 (1 water, 17.9 miles/acres)

600	AGEE GULCH	19021	2.4	FORTIFICATION CR, YAMPA R #2	Intermittent	15	D6
	CEDAR HILL GULCH	19730	4.2	LIT BEAR CR, NE/Ralph White Lk	Intermittent	15	C6
	COLE GULCH	19979	5.9	RALPH WHITE RES, NE of Craig	Intermittent	15	D6
	COON GULCH	19993	3.8	FORTIFICATION CR, NE of Craig	Intermittent	15	D6
	COTTONWOOD GULCH	20035	9.5	W side of RALPH WHITE LK	Intermittent	15	D6
	Dry Cottonwood Reservoir	66343	4	COTTONWOOD, FORTIFICATION CRS		15	C6
	ELLIOT GULCH	20345	1.6	FORTIFICATION CR, NE of Craig	Intermittent	15	D6
	FORTIFICATION CR, DRY FK	20789	18.9	FORTIFICATION CR, NE of Craig	Perennial Stream	15	C6

HAYDEN CUTOFF DRAW	22129	2.8	FORTIFICATION CR, NE of Craig	Intermittent	15	D6
Ralph White Lake	69369	68.5	FORTIFICATION CR, NE of Craig		15	D6
SAND GULCH	21936	8.4	FORTIFICATION CR, N of Craig	Intermittent	15	D5
Sawmill Ponds	72253	1	DRY FK CR HDWTRS		15	C6
Sawmill Ponds	72253	0.8	DRY FK CR HDWTRS		15	C6
Sawmill Ponds	72253	0.2	DRY FK CR HDWTRS		15	C6
WYMORE GULCH	23396	3.9	FORTIFICATION CR, NE of Craig	Intermittent	15	D6

Summary for Management Code 600 (15 waters, 135.9 miles/acres)

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
		Lower Little Snake					
	100	LITTLE SNAKE R #1	22858	76.9	YAMPA R #1 to SLATER CR	Perennial Stream	23 A5

Summary for Management Code 100 (1 water, 76.9 miles/acres)

600		ACE-IN-THE-HOLE DRAW	19029	7.3	N FK POWDER WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 A6
		BEAVER SLIDE DRAW	19211	5.8	EAGLE ROCK DR, N FK POWDER WSH	Intermittent	13 A6
		BIGHOLE GULCH	19316	25.5	LIT SNAKE R, S side	Intermittent	14 A2
		DEEP CANYON	21101	4.5	LIT SNAKE R, N of Sunbeam	Intermittent	13 C7
		DRY GULCH	21455	24.3	into Wyoming, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	14 A2
		DUGOUT DRAW	21619	10.7	SAND WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 C6
		EAGLE ROCK DRAW	21638	6	N FK POWDER WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 A6
		GREASEWOOD GULCH	21993	17.7	LIT SNAKE R, E side	Perennial Stream	14 B2
		HORSE DRAW	22181	6.1	N FK POWDER WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 A7
		HORSE GULCH	22193	3.6	LIT SNAKE R, YAMPA R #1	Intermittent	23 A5
		LAKE DRAW	22440	5.9	YELLOW CAT WASH, SAND WASH	Intermittent	13 B6
		NIPPLE GULCH	22797	3.6	LIT SNAKE R, SE of Powder Wash	Intermittent	13 B7
		NIPPLE GULCH, SOUTH	22799	11.6	LIT SNAKE R, SE of Powder Wash	Intermittent	13 C7
		PIG PEN DRAW	22925	4.2	S SAND WASH, SAND WASH	Intermittent	13 C5
		RESERVOIR DRAW	23207	9.2	N FK POWDER WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 A7
		RUEDLOFF DRAW	23288	2.9	N FK POWDER WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 A7
		SAND WASH	23361	39.3	LIT SNAKE R, N side	Intermittent	13 D6
		SAND WASH, NORTH FK	23365	8.1	LIT SNAKE R, N side	Intermittent	13 C5
		SAND WASH, SOUTH FK	23369	13	LIT SNAKE R, N side	Intermittent	13 C5
		SCANDINAVIAN GULCH	23404	19.7	LIT SNAKE R, S side	Perennial Stream	14 A2
		SEVENMILE DRAW	23448	11.3	LIT SNAKE R, N side	Intermittent	13 C6
		SHAFFERS DRAW	23450	5.3	LIT SNAKE R, E side	Intermittent	13 C7
		SHEEPHERDER SPRINGS DRAW	23466	10.8	SAND WASH, LIT SNAKE R, E side	Intermittent	13 B5
		SIMSBERRY DRAW	23484	6.9	LIT SNAKE R, S side	Intermittent	13 D6
		SPENCE GULCH	23525	6.8	S NIPPLE GULCH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 B7
		THREE C WASH	23725	4.3	LIT SNAKE R, S side	Intermittent	13 D6
		TWO BAR DRAW	23846	2.9	S SAND WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 C5
		VAUGHN DRAW	23864	5.3	SAND WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 C5
		WILD COW DRAW	23941	4.6	LIT SNAKE R, W side	Intermittent	13 D5
		YELLOW CAT WASH	24020	18.6	SAND WASH, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	13 B6

Summary for Management Code 600 (30 waters, 305.8 miles/acres)

Lower Yampa FMU

100		BEAVER CREEK, LITTLE	19417	1.8	MILK CR, YAMPA R	Intermittent	24 C4
		CLEAR CREEK	19825	8.3	MILK CR, E of Jensen SWA	Perennial Stream	25 C4
		JESSE GULCH	22282	11.7	YAMPA R #2, S/Juniper Hot Spgs	Intermittent	24 B1
		LAY CREEK	28250	34.8	YAMPA R #2, E of Maybell	Perennial Stream	14 D1
		MARTIN CREEK	24997	2.9	MILK CR, E of Jensen SWA	Perennial Stream	24 C4
		MAUDLIN GULCH	22616	17.8	YAMPA R #2, S/Juniper Hot Spgs	Intermittent	24 B2
		MILK CREEK	24961	48.9	YAMPA R #2, NE of Axial	Perennial Stream	24 B3
		MORGAN GULCH	28274	18.3	YAMPA R, SE of Juniper Hot Spg	Intermittent	24 B3
		OVERHOLT DRAW	22850	5.3	YAMPA R #1, W of Maybell	Intermittent	13 D7
		SPRING CREEK	23561	25.1	YAMPA R #1, NE of Maybell	Perennial Stream	14 D1
		SPRING CREEK, WEST PRONG	23575	9.5	YAMPA R #1, NE of Maybell	Intermittent	14 C1
		YAMPA RIVER #1	22880	81.4	GREEN RIVER to MAYBELL	Perennial Stream	12 D1

	YAMPA RIVER #2	22892	53.6	MAYBELL to ELKHEAD CR	Perennial Stream	14	D1
Summary for Management Code 100 (13 waters, 319.4 miles/acres)							
401	Aldrich Lake #2	71732	11.8	MARTIN CR, MILK CR, NE/Meeker		24	C4
	Aldrich Lake #3	71744	5.7	MARTIN CR, MILK CR, NE/Meeker		24	C4
	Konopik Reservoir	67635	2.6	CLEAR CR HDWTRS, MILK CR, YAMPA		25	C5
Summary for Management Code 401 (3 waters, 20.1 miles/acres)							
501	Axial Basin Lake	64991	25.9	Hwy 13, NE of Axial		24	B3

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
Lower Yampa FMU							
501		Sleepycat Ponds	70019	0.8	15 mi E of Meeker		25 D5
		Sleepycat Ponds	70019	0.3	15 mi E of Meeker		25 D5
		Sloan Pond	68098	0.2	1.2 M W on city rd 23 fm hwy318		13 D7
		Vincent Pond	70682	0.4	MEADOW CR, NE/Dinosaur, CoRd 16		22 B1

Summary for Management Code 501 (5 waters, 27.6 miles/acres)

506	Aldrich Lake #1	64915	50.2	MARTIN CR, MILK CR, NE/Meeker		24	C4
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Summary for Management Code 506 (1 water, 50.2 miles/acres)

600	ALKALI DRAW	19114	9.6	SAND CR, N of Maybell	Intermittent	14	C1
	ANTELOPE DRAW	19132	3.7	TURNER CR, S/Hells Canyon	Intermittent	22	A1
	BASIN SPRINGS DRAW	19158	3.9	THE SLOUGH, N of Dinosaur	Intermittent	22	A1
	BAY GULCH	19160	5.2	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	23	A5
	BEAR DRAW	19176	6.2	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	22	A3
	BELL ROCK GULCH	19233	3.8	YAMPA R #2, NW of Hamilton	Intermittent	24	A4
	BEN MORGAN CANYON	19235	7.2	MAUDLIN GUL, S/Juniper Hot Spg	Intermittent	24	B1
	BIG GULCH	19273	30.7	LAY CR, YAMPA R	Perennial Stream	14	D3
	BIG GULCH, NORTH FK	19312	17.8	BIG GULCH, LAY CR	Intermittent	14	D3
	BOB HUGHES CREEK	19398	7.9	DECEPTION CR, YAMPA R #1	Intermittent	23	B7
	BORD GULCH	19411	9.4	LAY CR, YAMPA R #2	Intermittent	14	C3
	BOWER DRAW	19413	4.9	YAMPA R #1	Intermittent	12	D3
	BOXELDER GULCH	19501	13.5	MORGAN GUL, S/Juniper Hot Spgs	Perennial Stream	24	B2
	BROWNS DRAW	19512	10.3	YAMPA R #1, N side	Intermittent	22	A3
	BRUSH DRAW	19514	6.1	JESSE GULCH, SE of Dry Lk Res	Intermittent	24	B1
	BUCK DRAW	19520	6.1	FIVE SPRINGS DRAW, YAMPA R #1	Intermittent	12	D2
	BUFFALO GULCH	19594	7.4	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	23	A5
	BULL CANYON	19651	2	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	22	A2
	BURDETT CREEK	19663	3.1	ANTELOPE DRAW, NW/Blue Mtn	Intermittent	22	B1
	BURNT GULCH	19665	3.1	WARM SPRINGS DRAW, YAMPA R #1	Intermittent	12	D1
	CALICO DRAW	19679	7.1	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	23	A4
	CEDAR SPRINGS DRAW	19734	11.8	YAMPA R #1, W of Maybell	Intermittent	13	D6
	CHOKECHERRY GULCH	19805	2.7	COLLOM GULCH, N of Meeker	Intermittent	24	B2
	COLLOM GULCH	28224	12.8	MORGAN GUL, W of Axial	Intermittent	24	B3
	COLLOM GULCH, EAST FK	20179	2.8	MORGAN GULCH, N of Meeker	Intermittent	24	B2
	COLLOM GULCH, LITTLE	20181	5.8	MORGAN GULCH, N of Meeker	Intermittent	24	B2
	CORRAL SPRINGS DRAW	20755	5.2	YAMPA R #1, N side	Intermittent	22	A4
	COTTONWOOD CREEK	20846	5.6	RED ROCK CANYON, N/Dinosaur	Intermittent	22	A1
	DECEPTION CREEK	21098	13.4	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	23	A7
	DEER CANYON	21149	3.5	MAUDLIN GULCH, SE/Dry Lk Res	Intermittent	24	B1
	Deer Reservoir	66215	0.1	TURNER CR, N/Blue Mtn, YAMPA R		22	B2
	DICKMAN DRAW	21327	3.1	TEMPLE GULCH, SE/Dry Cr Res	Intermittent	24	B1
	DISAPPOINTMENT DRAW	21377	8.5	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	23	A4
	DRESSLER GULCH	20921	6.3	LAY CR, YAMPA R #2	Intermittent	14	C3
	DRY WOMAN CANYON	21614	5.1	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	22	A2
	EASTON GULCH	21668	5.3	MAUDLIN GUL, S/Juniper Hot Spg	Perennial Stream	24	B2

TEMPLE GULCH	23682	16	YAMPA R #2, SW/Juniper Hot Spg	Intermittent	24	A1
THANKSGIVING GORGE	23694	3.8	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	22	A4
THE SLOUGH	23698	3.7	HELLS CANYON, NE of Dinosaur	Perennial Stream	22	A1
THORNBURG DRAW	23719	6.5	YAMPA R #1, W of Maybell	Intermittent	13	D7
TIMBER CREEK	22887	2.6	MILK CR HDWTRS, N of Buford	Intermittent	25	C5
TURNER CREEK	24244	18.4	YAMPA R #1, W of Wolf Cr	Perennial Stream	22	A2
TWELVEMILE GULCH	23826	7	YAMPA R #1, S side	Intermittent	23	A6
VALE OF TEARS	23854	3.3	YAMPA R #1, N side	Intermittent	23	A4
WARM SPRINGS DRAW	23872	5.6	YAMPA R #1, N side	Intermittent	12	D1
WET GULCH	23915	4.8	LAY CR, YAMPA R #1	Perennial Stream	14	D2
WILDCAT DRAW	23943	2.2	SPRING CR, YAMPA R #1	Intermittent	14	D1
WILLOW CREEK	23947	5	SAND CREEK, YAMPA R #1	Intermittent	13	D7
WILSON CREEK	28286	15.4	MILK CR, W of Axial	Perennial Stream	24	B3
WILSON CREEK, EAST FK	23977	4.8	WILSON CR, NE of Jensen SWA	Intermittent	24	C2
WOOD GULCH	23371	4.5	MILK CR, SE of Axial	Intermittent	24	B4

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
Lower Yampa FMU							
	600	Wyman Reservoir	71003	8.4	LIT BEAVER, MILK CRS, YAMPA R		24 C4
Summary for Management Code 600 (110 waters, 705.3 miles/acres)							

Middle Little Snake FMU

100	FOURMILE CREEK	21173	34.4	LITTLE SNAKE R, at Hwy 13	Perennial Stream	15	A4
	LITTLE SNAKE R #1	22858	12.4	YAMPA R #1 to SLATER CR	Perennial Stream	23	A5
	TIMBERLAKE CREEK	23737	11.4	FOURMILE CR, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A4
	TIMBERLAKE CREEK, EAST FK	23739	9.8	FOURMILE CR, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	14	B4
	TIMBERLAKE CREEK, WEST FK	23741	14	FOURMILE CR, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	14	B4
	TOMMYS GULCH	23763	5	LIT SNAKE R, S side	Intermittent	14	A3
Summary for Management Code 100 (6 waters, 87 miles/acres)							
202	BOX SPRING CREEK	19590	3.1	WILLOW CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A5
	PUTT CREEK	21640	5.4	into Wyoming, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A6
	SPRING CREEK	22396	1.6	WILLOW CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A6
	WILLOW CREEK	22854	24.4	LIT SNAKE R, E of Hwy 13	Perennial Stream	15	A5

Summary for Management Code 202 (4 waters, 34.5 miles/acres)

600	Fourmile Res	72986	15.6	FOURMILE CR, LITTLE SNAKE R, Y		15	B6
	GLEDHILL DRAW	21899	4.5	FOURMILE CR, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	14	A4
	HOUSEL GULCH	22220	5.8	W TIMBERLAKE CR, FOURMILE CR	Perennial Stream	14	B4
	MUD SPRING DRAW	21291	13.2	FOURMILE CR, at Hwy 13	Intermittent	15	B5
	Ovo Reservoir	68940	17.4	WILLOW CR, LITTLE SNAKE R		15	A6
	POLE GULCH	22971	12.2	FOURMILE CR, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	14	A4
	POLE GULCH, EAST	22991	6.5	POLE GULCH, FOURMILE CR	Intermittent	14	A4
	THORNBURGH GULCH	23721	8.7	LIT SNAKE R, S side	Perennial Stream	14	A3
	WOODBURY GULCH	24008	4.7	LIT SNAKE R, S side	Intermittent	14	A3

Summary for Management Code 600 (9 waters, 88.6 miles/acres)

Middle Yampa FMU

100	DEACON GULCH	20110	5.4	DEEP CUT DITCH, S of Craig	Intermittent	25	A5
	MORGAN CREEK	21200	12.3	YAMPA R #3, NE of Hayden	Intermittent	15	D7
	TEMPLE GULCH	22750	10.1	DRY CR, SW of Hayden	Intermittent	25	A7
	WATERING TROUGH GULCH	23163	4.6	DRY CR, S of Hayden	Intermittent	25	A7
	YAMPA RIVER #2	22892	20.1	MAYBELL to ELKHEAD CR	Perennial Stream	14	D1

Summary for Management Code 100 (5 waters, 52.5 miles/acres)

302	FISH CREEK	20383	2.8	SHAEFERMEYER CR, MORGAN CR	Intermittent	16	D1
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Summary for Management Code 302 (1 water, 2.8 miles/acres)

405	YAMPA RIVER #3	22905	23.8	ELKHEAD CR to ELK R	Perennial Stream	15	D6
Summary for Management Code 405 (1 water, 23.8 miles/acres)							
501	Craig City Ponds	66022	8.8	S of Craig on Hwy 394		15	D5
	Craig City Ponds	66022	7.2	S of Craig on Hwy 394		15	D5
	Craig Justice Center Pond	66023	2.3	at Craig Justice Center		15	D5
	Dry Creek Pond	67251	1.5			25	7A
	Kyle's Pond	67254	0.9	6185 US HWY 40, CO ST Park Hqtr		25	A7
	Taylor's Pond	67256	0.5	6185 US HWY 40, CO ST Park Hqtr		25	A7
	Yampa SWA Pond #1	67507	1.4	YAMPA SWA at East parking area		15	D6
	Yampa SWA Pond #2	67508	5.6	YAMPA SWA at East parking area		15	D6
	Yampa SWA Pond #3	67509	5.3	Near river at East parking area		15	D6

Summary for Management Code 501 (9 waters, 33.5 miles/acres)

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
Middle Yampa FMU							
507	DRY CREEK	20816	12.5	YAMPA R #3, at Hayden	Perennial Stream	25	A7

Summary for Management Code 507 (1 water, 12.5 miles/acres)

600	Basin Reservoir	65012	31.1	YAMPA R #3, W of Hayden		25	A6
	BELL ROCK GULCH	19233	1.4	YAMPA R #2, NW of Hamilton	Intermittent	24	A4
	BOGENSCHUTZ CREEK	19401	5.2	YAMPA R #2, SW of Craig	Intermittent	25	A4
	BOONE GULCH	19569	2.1	YAMPA R #2, E of Craig	Intermittent	15	D6
	CARY GULCH	19823	2.6	YAMPA R #3, W of Hayden	Intermittent	15	D7
	CEDAR MOUNTAIN GULCH	19847	6.9	PINE RIDGE GUL, NW of Craig	Intermittent	15	D5
	COAL BANK GULCH	19928	1.8	YAMPA R #3, N of Hayden	Intermittent	15	D7
	Craig Gravel Pit	73116	8.9	YAMPA R #2, SE of Craig		15	D5
	DILL GULCH	20212	11.2	DRY CR, SW of Hayden	Intermittent	25	A7
	Dresher Reservoir	66340	12.6	LONG GUL, SE of Craig		25	A6
	Emrich Reservoir	66518	23.4	TEMPLE GULCH, DRY CR, S/Hayden		25	A7
	FLUME GULCH	20388	5.7	DEEP CUT DITCH, S of Craig	Intermittent	25	A5
	GOOSE CREEK	20878	4.6	YAMPA R #3, NE of Hayden	Intermittent	16	D1
	Greasewood Flat Res	67015	2.5	DILL GULCH, DRY CR, S/Hayden		25	A7
	HOLDERNESS GULCH	20619	2.7	SMUIN GULCH, SE of Craig	Perennial Stream	25	A6
	HUBBERSON GULCH	20699	4.8	DRY CR, S of Hayden	Perennial Stream	25	A7
	J C Temple Res #1	67523	57.4	TEMPLE GULCH, DRY CR, S/Hayden		25	A7
	J C Temple Res #2	67526	0.8	DRY CR, SE of Reservoir #1		25	A7
	JOHNSON GULCH	20807	6.4	YAMPA R #2, S of Craig	Intermittent	25	A5
	Leftwich Reservoir	67724	5.4	BOONE GULCH, E of Craig		15	D6
	LONG GULCH	22557	4.6	S side of DRESHER RES	Intermittent	25	A6
	MAT GULCH	21133	5.6	MORGAN CR, NE of Hayden	Intermittent	15	D7
	Morgan Creek Res #1	68666	6.2	MORGAN CR, NE of Hayden		16	D1
	Murphy Pond	72734	1.1	YAMPA R #3, W of Hayden		25	A7
	PINE RIDGE GULCH	21550	7.3	YAMPA R #2, W of Craig	Intermittent	15	D5
	PYEATT GULCH	21645	4.2	JOHNSON GULCH, S of Craig	Intermittent	25	A5
	SHAEFERMEYER CREEK	22029	3.2	MORGAN CR, N/Fish Cr, E/Craig	Intermittent	16	D1
	Shaefermeyer Res #1	69805	1.9	FISH CR, MORGAN CR, NE/Hayden		16	D1
	Shaefermeyer Res #2	69808	0.6	FISH CR, MORGAN CR, NE/Hayden		16	D1
	SMUIN GULCH	22250	10	YAMPA R #3, W of Hayden	Perennial Stream	25	A6
	STOKES GULCH	22611	16.1	DRY CR, SW of Hayden	Intermittent	25	A7

Summary for Management Code 600 (31 waters, 258.3 miles/acres)

602	Wyman Pond	66439	3.8			15	D6
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Summary for Management Code 602 (1 water, 3.8 miles/acres)

Slater Creek FMU

100	LONE PINE CREEK	22515	1.6	SLATER CR, S of Sawtooth Mtn	Intermittent	15	B7
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Summary for Management Code 100 (1 water, 1.6 miles/acres)

201	Roaring Fork Ponds (BP)	72518	0.8	ROARING FK, SLATER CR, L SNAKE	15	B7
	Roaring Fork Ponds (BP)	72518	0.7	ROARING FK, SLATER CR, L SNAKE	15	B7
	Roaring Fork Ponds (BP)	72518	1.1	ROARING FK, SLATER CR, L SNAKE	15	B7
	Roaring Fork Ponds (BP)	72518	0.2	ROARING FK, SLATER CR, L SNAKE	15	B7
	Roaring Fork Ponds (BP)	72518	0.4	ROARING FK, SLATER CR, L SNAKE	15	B7
	Roaring Fork Ponds (BP)	72518	1.2	ROARING FK, SLATER CR, L SNAKE	15	B7

Summary for Management Code 201 (6 waters, 4.4 miles/acres)

202	ADAMS CREEK	19009	3.1	SLATER CR, E of Steamboat Lk	Intermittent	16	B1
	CATARACT CREEK	22959	5.1	BEAVER CR, SLATER CR, LIT SNAK	Perennial Stream	15	B7
	CHICKEN CREEK	22795	2.1	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	B7
	CRAWFORD CREEK	25002	2.6	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	16	B1
	FIRST CREEK	22745	5.3	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A6

FMU Mgmt Slater Creek FMU

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
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202	GREEN CREEK	20507	2.6	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	B7
	GRIZZLY CREEK	20521	5	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	15	B7
	JACK RABBIT CREEK	22694	4.7	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A6
	LAKE CREEK	20883	5.6	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	15	A7
	PAT CREEK	20512	2.7	LAKE CR, SLATER CR, LIT SNAKE	Intermittent	15	A7
	SAWTOOTH CREEK	21876	3.1	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	15	B7
	SECOND CREEK	22733	5.8	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A6
	SHORTY CREEK	22757	2.9	BEAVER CR, SLATER CR, LIT SNAK	Perennial Stream	15	A7
	SKUNK CREEK	22783	2.9	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A7
	SLATER CR, S FK, W PRONG	21123	5.5	S FK SLATER CR, SLATER CR	Perennial Stream	15	B7
	SLATER CREEK #2	24220	18.2	S FK SLATER CR to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	15	B7
	SLATER CREEK, ROARING FK	27032	7.2	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	15	A7
	SLATER CREEK, S FK	23286	6.5	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	15	B7

Summary for Management Code 202 (18 waters, 90.9 miles/acres)

302	BEAVER CREEK	19136	5.8	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	15	B7
	BOULDER CREEK	22771	5.1	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	15	B7
	DOUGLAS CREEK	20014	3.5	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	B7
	SLATER CREEK #1	21953	17.7	LITTLE SNAKE R to S FK SLATER	Perennial Stream	15	A6

Summary for Management Code 302 (4 waters, 32.1 miles/acres)

600	Cataract Creek Ponds (BP)	72506	0.7	BEAVER CR, SLATER CR		15	B7
	Cataract Creek Ponds (BP)	72506	0.2	BEAVER CR, SLATER CR		15	B7
	Cataract Creek Ponds (BP)	72506	0.3	BEAVER CR, SLATER CR		15	B7
	Cataract Creek Ponds (BP)	72506	1	BEAVER CR, SLATER CR		15	B7
	Cataract Creek Ponds (BP)	72506	0.9	BEAVER CR, SLATER CR		15	B7
	Larson Reservoir	67710	1.2	PAT, LAKE CRS, E/Slater Cr Lk		15	A7
	LITTLE FIELD DRAW	21025	2.4	SLATER CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A6
	MULE CREEK	21340	4.4	JACK RABBIT CR, SLATER CR	Intermittent	15	A6
	Slater Creek Lake	70010	13.6	PAT, LAKE, SLATER, LIT SNAKE R		15	A7

Summary for Management Code 600 (9 waters, 24.7 miles/acres)

Trout Creek FMU

100	GRASSY CREEK	20494	12.9	YAMPA R #3, E of Hayden	Perennial Stream	26	A1
	SAGE CREEK	21814	15.7	YAMPA R #3, SE of Haden	Perennial Stream	25	A7

Summary for Management Code 100 (2 waters, 28.6 miles/acres)

201	CV Lake	66088	1.4	TROUT CR, 300 yds E/Sheriff Res		26	C1
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Summary for Management Code 201 (1 water, 1.4 miles/acres)

202	TROUT CREEK #4	23557	5.5	SHERIFF RES to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	26	C1
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Summary for Management Code 202 (1 water, 5.5 miles/acres)

301	Camel Lake	65664	2.4	SAND CR, TROUT CR		26	C1
	J O K Res #1	67567	2.8	W FK FISH CR, S of Dunckley		25	C7
	Log Lake	67822	0.5	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Oat Lake	68913	2.6	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Sand Lake	69600	6.8	SAND CR, TROUT CR, YAMPA R		26	C1
	Spring Lake	70184	1.8	SAND CR, TROUT CR		26	C1

Summary for Management Code 301 (6 waters, 16.9 miles/acres)

302	AUSTRIAN CREEK	25127	4.1	FISH CR, TROUT CR, W/Oak Creek	Perennial Stream	26	B1
	FISH CREEK #1 (MILNER)	20280	31.9	TROUT CR to AUSTRIAN CR	Perennial Stream	26	A2
	FISH CREEK #2 (MILNER)	23189	5.5	AUSTRIAN CR to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	26	B1
	FISH CREEK, MIDDLE	23173	2.7	FISH CR, TROUT CR, E/Dunckley	Intermittent	26	B1

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
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Trout Creek FMU

302	FISH CREEK, WEST	23185	5	FISH CR, S of Dunckley	Perennial Stream	25	B7
	SAND CREEK	25115	4.6	TROUT CR, W of Oak Creek	Perennial Stream	26	C1
	TROUT CREEK #1	22462	22.2	YAMPA R #3 to EDNA MINE	Perennial Stream	26	A1
	TROUT CREEK #2	23533	8.3	EDNA MINE to RD 925 BRIDGE	Perennial Stream	26	B1
	TROUT CREEK #3	23545	6.8	RD 925 BRIDGE to SHERIFF RES	Perennial Stream	26	C1
	TROUT CREEK, LITTLE	22474	5.4	TROUT CR, W of Oak Creek	Perennial Stream	26	B1

Summary for Management Code 302 (10 waters, 96.5 miles/acres)

401	Crater Lake	66058	3.1	SAND CR, TROUT CR, S of Sand Lk		26	C1
	Rainbow Lake	69357	1	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Sawtooth Lake #1	72001	1	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Sawtooth Lake #2	69648	0.9	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Sawtooth Lake #3	69650	2.2	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Sawtooth Lake #4	69662	1.4	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Sawtooth Lake #5	69674	1.4	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Sawtooth Lake #6	69686	2	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Sawtooth Lake #7	71996	1.7	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1
	Wheat Lake	70829	3.5	TROUT CR, S of Sheriff Res		26	D1

Summary for Management Code 401 (10 waters, 18.2 miles/acres)

405	YAMPA RIVER #3	22905	12.6	ELKHEAD CR to ELK R	Perennial Stream	15	D6
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Summary for Management Code 405 (1 water, 12.6 miles/acres)

501	Nofstger Reservoir	72063	13.1	GRASSY CR, SE of Hayden		26	A1
	Zeigler Reservoir	72075	7.4	GRASSY CR, SE of Hayden		26	A1

Summary for Management Code 501 (2 waters, 20.5 miles/acres)

503	Sheriff Reservoir	69840	37.6	TROUT CR, W of Yampa		26	C1
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Summary for Management Code 503 (1 water, 37.6 miles/acres)

600	BEAR GULCH	19354	2.5	N FK MIDDLE CR, W of Oak Creek	Intermittent	26	B1
	BUTCHERKNIFE GUL	19722	3.3	YAMPA R #3, E of Hayden	Intermittent	16	D1
	BUTCHERKNIFE GUL, LITTLE	19727	2.1	YAMPA R #3, E of Hayden	Intermittent	26	A1
	CHENEY CREEK	20892	5.1	YAMPA R #3, at Milner	Perennial Stream	26	A1
	CHENEY GULCH, LITTLE	19881	1.8	CHENEY CR, N of Milner	Perennial Stream	16	D1
	COAL VIEW GULCH	19949	3	YAMPA R #3, E of Hayden	Intermittent	26	A1

COYOTE CREEK	21325	3.7	FISH CR, E of Dunckley	Perennial Stream	26	B1
ELK CREEK	20325	2.1	TROUT CR, S of Milner	Perennial Stream	26	A1
FOIDEL CREEK	28248	13.6	MIDDLE CR, NW of Oak Creek	Perennial Stream	26	B1
J B Dawson Res #1	67520	2.1	SAGE CR, SE of Hayden		25	A7
Julian Reservoir	71237	2	GRASSY CR, Ziegler Res		26	A1
LONG GULCH	21076	4.3	FISH CR, TROUT CR, N/Dunckley	Perennial Stream	25	B7
McCROSKY GULCH	20905	2	YAMPA R #3, W of Milner	Perennial Stream	26	A1
MEADOW GULCH	21203	2.7	WOLF CR, NW of Milner	Intermittent	16	D1
MIDDLE CREEK, LITTLE	21223	5.9	TROUT CR, SW of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26	B1
MIDDLE CREEK, N FK	21227	4.2	TROUT CR, SW of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26	B1
MILNER SPRING CREEK	21246	2.3	YAMPA R #3, W of Milner	Intermittent	26	A1
MULE GULCH	21347	2.7	LIT TROUT CR, W of Oak Creek	Intermittent	26	B1
Sage Creek Reservoir	69561	42	SAGE CR, SE of Hayden		25	A7
SCOTCHMANS GULCH	21975	6	GRASSY CR, SE of Hayden	Intermittent	26	A1
TOW CREEK	22411	7.9	YAMPA R #3, W of Milner	Perennial Stream	26	A1
Whetstone Reservoir	73382	4.7	TROUT CR, NW of Lk Catamount		26	A2
Whetstone Reservoir #3	70846	3.9	SCOTCHMANS GULCH, NE/Sage Cr Rs		25	A7
WOLF CREEK	20880	7.3	YAMPA R #3, E of Haden	Perennial Stream	16	D1
WOLF CREEK, LITTLE	23345	1.4	WOLF CR, NW of Milner	Intermittent	16	D1
YOAST GULCH	23429	3.2	LONG GULCH, E of Dunckley	Perennial Stream	26	B1

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
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Trout Creek FMU

Summary for Management Code 600 (26 waters, 141.8 miles/acres)

Upper Little Snake

100	BEDROCK CREEK	22670	3.1	TENNESSEE, MID FK LIT SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	16	A1
	DUDLEY CREEK	22656	2.8	KING SOLOMON, MID FK LIT SNAKE	Perennial Stream	16	A1
	LITTLE SNAKE R #1	22858	1.3	YAMPA R #1 to SLATER CR	Perennial Stream	23	A5
	PIONEER CREEK	22969	2.1	WHISKEY CR, N/Steamboat Lk	Perennial Stream	16	A2

Summary for Management Code 100 (4 waters, 9.3 miles/acres)

201	Three Forks Ranch Pond #1	70946	0.7	Mid Fk of Little Snake R.		16	A1
	Three Forks Ranch Pond #2	70947	1.9	Mid Fk of Little Snake R.		16	A1

Summary for Management Code 201 (2 waters, 2.6 miles/acres)

202	BEAVER CREEK	19392	1.8	WILLOW CR, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	16	A1
	BURTON CREEK	24080	2.4	JOHNSON CR, S FK LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	16	A1
	CANTLING CREEK	19789	8.4	LIT SNAKE R, NW Corner of Cnty	Intermittent	15	A7
	DEER CREEK	22707	2	LITTLE SNAKE R, at Wyo St Line	Intermittent	16	A1
	FLY CREEK	20390	4.2	LIT SNAKE R, NW Corner of Cnty	Intermittent	15	A7
	GOLD BLOSSOM CREEK	22682	5	WILLOW CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	16	A1
	JOHNSON CREEK	20802	4.5	S FK LIT SNK R, NW of Stmbt Lk	Perennial Stream	16	A1
	LITTLE SNAKE R, N FK	22020	1	LITTLE SNAKE R, out of Wyoming	Perennial Stream	16	A1
	LITTLE SNAKE R, S FK #1	22032	13.7	LITTLE SNAKE R to USFS BNDRY	Perennial Stream	16	A1
	LITTLE SNAKE R, S FK #2	23470	4.5	USFS BNDRY to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	16	B1
	LOPEZ CREEK	21082	2.1	S FK LIT SNK R, NW of Stmbt Lk	Intermittent	16	B1
	OLIVER CREEK	24092	6.4	S FK LIT SNK R, NE of Stmbt Lk	Perennial Stream	16	A1
	OLIVER CREEK, EAST FK	22719	2	OLIVER CR, S FK LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	16	A1
	TUNNEL CREEK	26434	3	S FK LIT SNK R, NE of Stmbt Lk	Perennial Stream	16	A1

Summary for Management Code 202 (14 waters, 61 miles/acres)

302	BEELER GULCH	19449	1.5	MID FK LIT SNAKE R, N/Bedrk Cr	Intermittent	16	A1
	BOX CREEK	19263	4	KING SOLOMON, MID FK LIT SNAKE	Perennial Stream	16	A2
	INDEPENDENCE CREEK	20711	3.6	KING SOLOMON, MID FK LIT SNAKE	Perennial Stream	16	A2
	KING SOLOMON CREEK	20874	14.4	MID FK LIT SNK R, N of Stmbt L	Perennial Stream	16	A2
	LITTLE SNAKE R #2	21991	8.2	SLATER CR to BATTLE CR SCHOOL	Perennial Stream	15	A6
	LITTLE SNAKE R, MID FK #1	22006	3.4	LIT SNAKE R to KING SOLOMAN CR	Perennial Stream	16	A1

LITTLE SNAKE R, MID FK #2	23317	14.1	KING SOLOMON CR to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	16	A2
ROSE CREEK	21854	0.8	4 mi E of N FK LIT SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	16	A2
SILVER CITY CREEK	26408	6.7	MID FK LIT SNK R, N of Stmbt L	Perennial Stream	16	A3
SMITH CREEK	26852	3.9	INDEPENDENCE, KING SOLOMON CRS	Perennial Stream	16	A2
SUMMIT CREEK	22222	5.1	INDEPENDENCE, KING SOLOMON CRS	Perennial Stream	16	A2
TENNESSEE CREEK	22668	4.9	MID FK LIT SNK R, N of Stmbt L	Perennial Stream	16	A1
WHISKEY CREEK	22715	2.8	MID FK LIT SNAKE R, LIT SNAKE	Perennial Stream	16	A2
WHISKEY CREEK, EAST FK	27020	3.9	WHISKEY CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	16	A2
WHISKEY CREEK, N FK	23797	2.9	WHISKEY CR, MID FK LIT SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	16	A2
WHISKEY CREEK, WEST FK	27044	3.2	WHISKEY CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	16	A2

Summary for Management Code 302 (16 waters, 83.4 miles/acres)

405 LITTLE SNAKE R #3	22018	13.4	BATTLE CR SCH to THREE FKS RNC	Perennial Stream	15	A7
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Summary for Management Code 405 (1 water, 13.4 miles/acres)

600 BROWN CREEK	19635	3.4	WILLOW CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	16	A1
Butter Lake	73407	2.8	TREE CULT GULCH, LIT SNAKE R		15	A7
COAL BANK DRAW	19924	1.2	LIT SNAKE R, W/County line	Perennial Stream	15	A7
Cogdill Lakes	65932	7.5	GOVT CORRAL, FLY CRS, LIT SNAK		15	A7
Cogdill Lakes	65932	15.1	GOVT CORRAL, FLY CRS, LIT SNAK		15	A7

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
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Upper Little Snake

600 DEADMAN DRAW	20136	2	FLY CR, LITTLE SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A7
Duck Lake	66360	3.1	CANTLING CR, LIT SNAKE R		15	A7
GOVT CORRAL CREEK	20491	2.7	FLY CR, LIT SNAKE R	Intermittent	15	A7
KILGORE GULCH	20834	1.8	LIT SNAKE R, near Cogdill Lks	Intermittent	15	A7
TREE CULTURE GULCH	22964	2	LIT SNAKE R, NW Corner of Cnty	Intermittent	15	A7
WILLOW CREEK	22846	14.1	LITTLE SNAKE R	Perennial Stream	16	A1

Summary for Management Code 600 (11 waters, 55.7 miles/acres)

Upper Yampa FMU

202 COAL CREEK	19578	0.9	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	D1
COAL CREEK, EAST	19580	3.9	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	D1
COAL CREEK, WEST	19592	2.3	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	Intermittent	26	D1
COYNER CREEK	26074	2.9	WALTON CR, S/Storm King Creek	Perennial Stream	26	A4
MANDALL CREEK	21054	3.4	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	D1

Summary for Management Code 202 (5 waters, 13.4 miles/acres)

301 Bench Lake #1	65171	2.2	BEAR R, SW of Yampa		26	D1
Bench Lake #2	65183	1.5	BEAR R, SW of Yampa		26	D1
Bench Lake #3	65195	4.1	BEAR R, SW of Yampa		26	D1
Bench Lake #4	65208	10	BEAR R, SW of Yampa		26	D1
Blue Lake	71770	4.7	MOODY CR, WATSON CR, SW/Yampa		26	D1
Dinosaur Lake	66301	9.3	N FK FISH CR, NE/Steamboat Spgs		17	D4
Elmo Lake	66503	12.9	FISHHOOK CR, SE/Steamboat Spgs		27	A4
Lost Lake	67959	14.9	Fishhook Cr, NE of Fishhook Lk		27	A5
Lost Lake, Little	72669	0.2	FISHHOOK CR, NE/Fishhook Lk		26	A4
Mandall Lake Twin Lower	68216	5.1	MANDALL CR, BEAR R, SW/Yampa		26	D1
Mcchivvis Reservoir	68308	8.2	WATSON CR, SW of Yampa		26	D1
Mosquito Lake	68672	9.2	BEAR R, SW of Yampa		26	D1
Orno Lake	68949	1.9	W COAL CR, COAL CR, BEAR R		26	D1
Steer Lake	72013	3.8	BEAR R, W of Stillwater Res		26	D1
Woods Lake	71009	5.6	DOVE CR, BEAR R		26	D1

Summary for Management Code 301 (15 waters, 93.6 miles/acres)

302 AGATE CREEK	19018	2.5	YAMPA R #4, S of Stmboat Spgs	Intermittent	26	A3
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BEAR CREEK	28298	2.7	WALTON CR, S of Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26	A3
BEAR CREEK	25153	1.2	STILLWATER RES, BEAR R	Intermittent	26	D1
BEAR RIVER #1	21212	12.5	YAMPA R #6 to YAMCOLO RES	Perennial Stream	26	C2
BEAR RIVER #2	21224	0.5	YAMCOLO RES to BEAR RES	Perennial Stream	26	D1
BEAR RIVER #3	21236	2.6	BEAR RES to STILLWATER RES	Perennial Stream	26	D1
BEAR RIVER #4	21248	4.2	STILLWATER RES to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	26	D1
BEAVER CREEK	21022	6.5	CHIMNEY CR, SE of Yampa	Intermittent	26	D3
BEAVER CREEK	19085	2.9	MORRISON CR, NE of Yampa	Intermittent	26	C3
BRINKER CREEK	24719	5.2	CHIMNEY CR, S of Yampa	Intermittent	26	D2
BULL CREEK	20676	5.1	S HUNT CR, HUNT CR, W of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	C1
BURGESS CREEK	25975	4.8	WALTON CR, SE of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26	A3
BUSHY CREEK	19669	5.3	MORRISON CR, SE/Stagecoach Res	Perennial Stream	26	C3
BUTCHERKNIFE CREEK	19376	4.5	YAMPA R #4, NE of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	16	D3
CHANNING CREEK	19873	3.9	CHIMNEY CR, NW of Toponas	Perennial Stream	26	D3
CHIMNEY CREEK	26016	7.1	YAMPA R #7, SE of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	D2
CLEAR CREEK	20640	3.7	MORRISON CR, E of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	C3
COLD SPRINGS CREEK	19962	1.3	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	Intermittent	26	D1
DOME CREEK	20002	2	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	D1
DRY CREEK	28236	5.3	W side of LAKE CATAMOUNT	Perennial Stream	26	B3
FISH CR #1 (STMBT SPG)	20292	3.7	YAMPA R #4 to FISH CR FALLS	Perennial Stream	26	A3
FISH CR #2 (STMBT SPG)	23191	7.2	FISH CR FALLS to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	26	A3
FISH CREEK, MID FK #1	26078	2.2	N FK FISH CR, E of Stmboat Spg	Perennial Stream	26	A4
FISH CREEK, MID FK #2	23305	2.1	N FK FISH CR, E of Stmboat Spg	Perennial Stream	26	A4

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
		Upper Yampa FMU					
	302	FISH CREEK, N FK	26547	7.2	YAMPA R #4, NE of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	16 D4
		FISHHOOK CREEK	25038	7	WALTON CR, SE of Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	27 A4
		GARDNER CREEK	20446	0.7	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	Intermittent	26 D1
		GRANITE CREEK	25064	3.3	E side FISH CR RS, E/Stmbt Spg	Perennial Stream	27 A4
		GREEN CREEK	22985	8.5	YAMPA R #5, NE of Oak Creek	Perennial Stream	26 B3
		GROUSE CREEK	23040	7.6	YAMPA R #4, W of Lk Catamount	Intermittent	26 B3
		GUNN CREEK	27688	5.9	SODA CR, N of Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	16 D3
		HARRISON CREEK	20583	8.2	E side of LAKE CATAMOUNT	Perennial Stream	26 B3
		HOGAN CREEK	26131	2.9	FISHHOOK CR, SE/Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	27 A4
		HUNT CREEK	20658	4	YAMPA R #6, S of Phippsburg	Perennial Stream	26 C2
		HUNT CREEK, MIDDLE	20660	10.6	HUNT CR, S of Phippsburg	Perennial Stream	26 C2
		HUNT CREEK, NORTH	20672	8.9	HUNT CR, S of Phippsburg	Perennial Stream	26 C2
		HUNT CREEK, SOUTH	20684	10.4	HUNT CR, S of Phippsburg	Perennial Stream	26 C2
		LAWSON CREEK	21414	9.9	YAMPA R #6, S of Phippsburg	Perennial Stream	26 C2
		LONG PARK CREEK	26181	4.8	FISHHOOK CR, SE/Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	27 A4
		McKINNIS CREEK	21176	5.2	YAMPA R #4, S of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26 A3
		MILL CREEK	22680	3.6	S HUNT CR, W of Yampa	Intermittent	26 C1
		MOODY CREEK	21256	4.7	WATSON CR, SW of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26 D1
		MOORE PARK CREEK	21008	6	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	Intermittent	26 D2
		MORRISON CREEK	21294	21.6	YAMPA R #5, E of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26 B3
		MORRISON CREEK, LITTLE	21307	4.5	YAMPA R #6, in Stagecoach Res	Perennial Stream	26 B3
		MORRISON CREEK, N FK	26232	4.3	MORRISON CR, E of Yampa	Perennial Stream	27 C4
		MOSQUITO CREEK	21319	0.7	MOSQUITO LK to HDWTRS, BEAR R	Intermittent	26 D1
		MUDDY CREEK	21109	4.3	MORRISON CR, E of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26 C3
		OAK CR #2	23379	5.3	USFS BNDRY to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	26 B2
		OAK CREEK, LITTLE	21410	3.1	CHAPMAN RES to OAK CR	Intermittent	26 C1
		PRIEST CREEK	26939	3.5	WALTON CR, S of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26 A3
		RASPBERRY CREEK	21058	3.1	YAMPA R #6, SW of Stagecoach R	Perennial Stream	26 B2
		SERVICE CR	21903	18.6	YAMPA R #4, E of Oak Creek	Perennial Stream	26 B3
		SERVICE CR, NORTH FK	26775	4.3	SERVICE CR, E of Stagecoach Rs	Perennial Stream	27 B4
		SERVICE CR, SOUTH FK	26698	3.8	SERVICE CR, E of Stagecoach Rs	Perennial Stream	27 B4
		SILVER CREEK	26333	11.7	MORRISON CR, E of Phippsburg	Perennial Stream	26 C4
		SILVER CREEK, S FK	26701	2.3	MORRISON CR, W of Red Dirt Res	Perennial Stream	27 C4
		SODA CREEK #1	22070	4.6	YAMPA R #4 to USFS BNDRY	Perennial Stream	16 D3
		SODA CREEK #2	23456	5.8	USFS BNDRY to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	16 D3

SODA CREEK, S FK	26561	3.7	YAMPA R #4, N of Steamboat Spg	Perennial Stream	16	D3
SPRING CREEK	22121	7	YAMPA R #4, E of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	16	D3
SPRONKS CREEK	20664	4.3	N HUNT CR, SW of Phippsburg	Intermittent	26	C1
SPRONKS CREEK, SOUTH	20652	3.3	N HUNT CR, SW of Phippsburg	Intermittent	26	C1
STORM KING CREEK	26383	4.5	WALTON CR, S of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26	A3
WALTON CREEK	22626	12.9	YAMPA R #4, S of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26	A3
WALTON CREEK, MID FK	22638	3.2	WALTON CR, at Walton Cr CmpGrd	Perennial Stream	27	A4
WALTON CREEK, NORTH FK	22640	2.6	WALTON CR, N of Meadows CmpGrd	Intermittent	27	A4
WALTON CREEK, SOUTH FK	22652	2.4	WALTON CR, N of Meadows CmpGrd	Perennial Stream	27	A4
WATSON CREEK	22676	12.7	YAMPA R #6, W of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	D2
WHEELER CREEK	21527	6.1	PHILLIPS CR, E of Yampa	Perennial Stream	26	C2
YAMPA RIVER #6	28634	16.3	STAGECOACH RES to BEAR R	Perennial Stream	26	B2
YAMPA RIVER #7	22931	4.8	upstrm of Yampa [PHILLIPS CR]	Perennial Stream	26	C2

Summary for Management Code 302 (72 waters, 403.7 miles/acres)

401 Allen Basin Reservoir	64927	62.3	HUNT CR, W of Yampa	26	C1
Causeway Lake, Little	65777	7.2	BEAR R, NW of Stillwater Res	26	D1
Chatfield Reservoir	65828	11.3	S HUNT CR, SW of Yampa	26	C1
Crosho Lake	66111	53.5	N FK MID HUNT CR, W of Yampa	26	C1
Fishhook Lake	66616	9.6	FISHHOOK, WALTON CRS, S/Lk Elmo	27	A4
Heart Lake	67276	28.1	WATSON CR, SW of Yampa	26	D1
Long Lake	67896	33.8	FISH CR, E of Steamboat Springs	27	A4
Long Lake Upper	71946	2.1	FISH CR, E of Steamboat Springs	27	A4
Mandall Lake Black	68204	6.5	MANDALL CR, BEAR R, SW/Yampa	26	D1

FMU Mgmt Name Water Code Miles / acres Water Location Water Duration Atlas Location

Upper Yampa FMU

401 Mandall Lake Mud	68228	6.5	MANDALL CR, BEAR R, SW/Yampa	26	D1
Mandall Lake Slide	68230	8.4	MANDALL CR, BEAR R, SW/Yampa	26	D1
Mandall Lake Twin Upper	68242	7.3	MANDALL CR, BEAR R, SW/Yampa	26	D1
Rainbow Lake	69345	5.1	CAUSEWAY CR, BEAR R, SW/Yampa	26	D1
Rams Horn Lake	69371	11.2	LITTLE DOME CR, BEAR R	26	D1
Skillet Lake	69927	6.3	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	26	D1
Smith Lake Lower	70095	0.9	BEAR R, N of Stillwater Res	26	D1
Smith Lake Upper	70083	7	BEAR R, N of Stillwater Res	26	D1
Snowslide Lake	70110	5.5	BEAR R HDWTRS	36	A1

Summary for Management Code 401 (18 waters, 272.6 miles/acres)

402 Fish Creek Reservoir	66591	76.3	MID FK FISH CR, E/Steamboat Spg	27	A4
Steamboat City Ponds	73457	1.1	SPRING CR, E of Steamboat Spgs	26	A3
Steamboat City Ponds	73457	0.8	SPRING CR, E of Steamboat Spgs	26	A3

Summary for Management Code 402 (3 waters, 78.2 miles/acres)

403 Stillwater Reservoir	70259	129	BEAR R, SW of Yampa	26	D1
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Summary for Management Code 403 (1 water, 129 miles/acres)

405 YAMPA RIVER #3	22905	0.7	ELKHEAD CR to ELK R	Perennial Stream	15	D6
YAMPA RIVER #4	22917	22.3	ELK R to CATAMOUNT DAM	Perennial Stream	26	A2

Summary for Management Code 405 (2 waters, 23 miles/acres)

406 YAMPA RIVER #5	22929	7.2	CATAMOUNT DAM to STAGECOACH RS	Perennial Stream	26	B3
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Summary for Management Code 406 (1 water, 7.2 miles/acres)

501 Casey Pond	65723	3.8	BURGESS CR, SE/Steamboat Spgs	26	A3
Chapman Pond	73899	3.8	E FK OAK CR, S of Chapman Res	26	C1
Chapman Reservoir	65804	22.3	EAST FORK, OAK CR, NW/Yampa	26	C1
Cold Springs Pond	73469	1.4	BEAR R, NE of Stillwater Res	26	D1

	Fetcher City Pond	71926	2.9	Steamboat Springs		26	A3
Summary for Management Code 501 (5 waters, 34.2 miles/acres)							
502	Gardner Park Reservoir	66793	50	BEAR R, SW of Yampa		26	D1
	Stagecoach Reservoir	73902	764.9	YAMPA R #6, E of Oak Creek		26	B3
Summary for Management Code 502 (2 waters, 814.9 miles/acres)							
503	Bear Lake	65082	55.7	aka YAMPA RES, SW of Yampa		26	D1
Summary for Management Code 503 (1 water, 55.7 miles/acres)							
504	Yamcolo Reservoir	72241	184.1	BEAR R, SW of Yampa		26	D1
Summary for Management Code 504 (1 water, 184.1 miles/acres)							
505	Catamount Lake	65721	524.4	YAMPA R #5, S/Steamboat Spgs		26	B3
Summary for Management Code 505 (1 water, 524.4 miles/acres)							
600	Accord Pond	72709	1.5			26	D2
	Bear Lake	65027	3	OAK CR, NE of Oak Creek		26	B2
	BEAVER CREEK	22238	3.2	WALTON CR, S of Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26	A3
	Big Pond	72711	1.9			26	D2
	Bull Park Reservoir	65638	2.7	WATSON CR, SW of Yampa		26	D1
	Burnt Mesa Reservoir	73370	6.7	S HUNT CR, SW of Yampa		26	C1
	Chambers Reservoir	65794	0.5	OAK CR, N of Bear Lk		26	B2

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
Upper Yampa FMU							
600		COW CREEK	20049	9.9	YAMPA R #4, W of Stmboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	26 A2
		CROWNER CREEK	21010	4	BEAVER CR, N of Toponas	Perennial Stream	26 D3
		Crowner Reservoir	66120	1.3	CROWNER CR, N of Toponas		26 D3
		Eagle Rock Lakes	66369	3.8	WHEELER CR, E of YAMPA		26 C3
		Eagle Rock Lakes	66369	3.4	WHEELER CR, E of YAMPA		26 C3
		Eagle Rock Lakes	66369	16	WHEELER CR, E of YAMPA		26 C3
		Eagle Rock Lakes	66369	0.2	WHEELER CR, E of YAMPA		26 C3
		Eagle Rock Lakes	66369	0.5	WHEELER CR, E of YAMPA		26 C3
		Eagle Rock Lakes	66369	2.9	WHEELER CR, E of YAMPA		26 C3
		Eagle Rock Lakes	66369	0.2	WHEELER CR, E of YAMPA		26 C3
		Eagle Rock Lakes	66369	0.5	WHEELER CR, E of YAMPA		26 C3
		Finger Rock Settling Ponds	72708	1	BRINKER CR, CHIMNEY CR		26 D2
		Finger Rock Settling Ponds	72708	1	BRINKER CR, CHIMNEY CR		26 D2
		Finger Rock Settling Ponds	72708	0.9	BRINKER CR, CHIMNEY CR		26 D2
		Finger Rock Settling Ponds	72708	0.8	BRINKER CR, CHIMNEY CR		26 D2
		Finger Rock Settling Ponds	72708	1.1	BRINKER CR, CHIMNEY CR		26 D2
		FIVE PINE MESA CREEK	21755	6.9	CHIMNEY CR, W of Toponas	Perennial Stream	26 D3
		Henderson Reservoir	67296	2.7	MARTIN CR, N of Martin Cr Res		26 B2
		JACK CREEK	21060	2	YAMPA R #6, E of Oak Creek	Perennial Stream	26 B2
		Jack Creek Reservoir	73368	1.1	JACK CR, E of Oak Creek		26 B2
		Killarney Reservoir	67618	20.2	MID HUNT CR, HUNT CR, W/Yampa		26 C1
		LITTLE WHITE SNAKE CREEK	20688	3.8	YAMPA R #6, N of Phippsburg	Intermittent	26 C2
		Look Pond	72712	1	Cabin Cr, Brinker Cr, Chimney C		26 D2
		Mandall Lake Beaver	68191	1.6	MANDALL CR, BEAR R, SW/Yampa		26 D1
		MARTIN CREEK	22597	3.5	N side of STAGECOACH RES	Perennial Stream	26 B3
		Martin Creek Reservoir	73344	6.2	MARTIN CR, N side Stagecoach Rs		26 B2
		MEADOWBROOK CREEK	21210	2.8	YAMPA R #6, N of Yampa	Intermittent	26 C2
		OAK CR #1	21408	32.8	YAMPA R #4 to USFS BNDRY	Perennial Stream	26 A3
		Oak Creek Reservoir	68904	1.7	OAK CR, SW of Oak Creek		26 B2
		Overman Reservoir	73356	8.6	YAMPA R #6, NE of Oak Creek		26 B2
		PINE SPRING GULCH	21557	2.2	PRIEST CR, S/Steamboat Ski Are	Perennial Stream	26 A3
		Rossi Reservoir	73906	0.3	Jct HWY 131&14 W side-bk/church		26 B2

SLATE CREEK	22104	4.1	YAMPA R, NW of Steamboat Spgs	Perennial Stream	16	D2
SMITH CREEK	26941	0.8	BEAR R, out of Smith Lk	Intermittent	26	D1
Stalker Lake	70209	1.6	W COAL CR, BEAR R		26	D1
TODD CREEK	21072	4.5	CHIMNEY CR, SE of Yampa	Intermittent	26	D3
WHIPPLE CREEK	20638	4	YAMPA R #6, S of Phippsburg	Intermittent	26	C2

Summary for Management Code 600 (44 waters, 179.4 miles/acres)

Vermillion Creek -

100 CANYON CREEK	19683	10.7	VERMILLION CR to WYO ST LINE	Perennial Stream	12	A3
COTTONWOOD CREEK	20814	3	RYE GRASS DR, E side Can/Lador	Intermittent	12	C2
GREEN RIVER	20519	42.4	into Utah, Browns Park	Perennial Stream	12	B1
ZENOBA CREEK	24032	5.2	GREEN R, E side/Can of Ladore	Intermittent	12	C1

Summary for Management Code 100 (4 waters, 61.3 miles/acres)

202 2 BAR CREEK	19025	2.4	BEAVER CR, TALAMANTES CR	Perennial Stream	12	A1
BEAVER CREEK	19124	15.4	GREEN RIVER, N of Browns Prk	Perennial Stream	12	A1
BIG DRAW	19271	1.8	TALAMANTES CR, SE of Sparks	Intermittent	12	A2
BIRDIE GULCH	19324	2.6	into Wyoming	Intermittent	12	A1
BUCK DRAW	19548	1.7	TALAMANTES CR, S of Sparks	Intermittent	12	A2
CHOKECHERRY DRAW	19796	1.8	TALAMANTES CR, SW of Sparks	Intermittent	12	A2
FISHER CREEK	21707	6.3	CANYON CR, VERMILLION CR	Intermittent	12	A2
FONDILLOS DRAW	21757	2.1	TALAMANTES CR, W of Sparks	Intermittent	12	A2
GREEN CANYON	21998	5	VERMILLION CR, N of Hwy 318	Intermittent	12	B2
NS CREEK	22826	5.6	TALAMANTES CR, S of Sparks	Intermittent	12	A2
SKELTCHER CREEK	23486	3.8	BEAVER CR, N/Browns Park NWR	Perennial Stream	12	A1
TALAMANTES CREEK	22296	16.5	VERMILLION CR, GREEN R	Perennial Stream	12	A3

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
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Vermillion Creek -

202	VERMILLION CREEK	21503	52.5	GREEN R to WYOMING ST LINE	Perennial Stream	12	B1
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Summary for Management Code 202 (13 waters, 117.5 miles/acres)

501	Lower Buckwater Draw Reservoir	68096	1	LWR BUCKWATER DRAW, NE/Dinosaur		22	B1
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Summary for Management Code 501 (1 water, 1 miles/acres)

600	ALCOVE BROOK	19031	1.6	LIMESTONE DRAW, GREEN R	Intermittent	12	D1
	BIG BEND DRAW	19259	8.6	DOUGLAS DRAW, VERMILLION CR	Intermittent	12	C3
	BUCKWATER DRAW	22204	7	MIDDLE CR, K CR, N of Dinosaur	Intermittent	22	B1
	BUCKWATER DRAW, LOWER	19552	3.2	MIDDLE CR, N of Dinosaur	Intermittent	22	B1
	BULL CANYON	21630	4.8	MIDDLE CR, K CR, N of Dinosaur	Intermittent	22	B1
	BULL CANYON	19649	8.2	VERMILLION CR, N of Hwy 318	Intermittent	12	B2
	Butch Cassidy Lake	65652	47.7	GREEN R (T10N,R104W,S12)		12	B1
	CHOKECHERRY DRAW	19803	4.6	BROWNS PARK NWR	Perennial Stream	12	B1
	Cold Springs Mtn Pond	72493	3	GREEN R [T11N,R102W,S35]		12	B2
	CONWAY DRAW	20341	15.9	GREEN R, NE/CANYON OF LODORE	Intermittent	12	C2
	CRAIG DRAW	20911	4	DRY CR, POT CR, W side/Can Lad	Intermittent	12	C1
	DAVIS DRAW	21012	6.2	BROWNS PARK NWR	Intermittent	12	B1
	DEERLICK DRAW	21208	3.4	CRAIG DRAW, W side/Can Ladore	Intermittent	12	C1
	DOUGLAS DRAW	21406	15.4	VERMILLION CR, S of Hwy 318	Intermittent	12	C3
	DRY CREEK	21436	23.2	VERMILLION CR, E side	Intermittent	13	B4
	ECKLUND DRAW	21670	2.6	POT CR, W of Canyon of Ladore	Intermittent	12	C1
	FONCE WASH	21747	7.8	G WASH, CANYON CR, VERMILLION	Intermittent	12	A2
	G WASH	21848	8.9	CANYON CR, VERMILLION CR	Intermittent	12	A2
	GOODMAN GULCH	21931	8.8	BROWNS PARK NWR	Intermittent	12	B1
	HANGING TREE DRAW	22040	4.1	G WASH CR, CANYON CR, VERMILON	Intermittent	12	A2
	HARTMAN DRAW	22078	5.4	W BOONE DRAW, DOUGLAS DRAW	Intermittent	12	C4
	HAY DRAW	22109	3.8	BROWNS PARK NWR	Intermittent	12	B1
	HELLS CANYON	22143	2	SHELL CR to WYO ST LINE	Intermittent	13	A4

Hog Lake	67339	101.6	BROWNS PARK NWR	12	B2	
Hog Lake	67339	51.3	BROWNS PARK NWR	12	B2	
JACK SPRINGS DRAW	22268	2.2	GREEN R, E of Canyon of Ladore	Intermittent	12	C1
JOHNSON DRAW	22317	4.7	into Wyoming	Intermittent	12	A1
K CREEK	21882	8.3	into Utah, N of Dinosaur	Perennial Stream	22	B1
KRAFT DRAW	22412	5.6	W BOONE DRAW, DOUGLAS DRAW	Intermittent	12	C3
KURTH DRAW	22418	3.4	RYE GRASS DRAW, CONWAY DRAW	Intermittent	12	D3
LANGLEY DRAW	22457	6.5	DOUGLAS DRAW, VERMILLION CR	Intermittent	12	C3
LEFT-HAND DRAW	22488	3.7	HARTMAN DRAW, WEST BOONE DRAW	Intermittent	12	C4
LIMESTONE DRAW	22492	5.4	GREEN R, E of Canyon of Ladore	Intermittent	12	D1
MARSHALL DRAW	22591	3.6	HARTMAN DRAW, W BOONE DRAW	Intermittent	12	C4
MATT CREEK	22609	4.3	VERMILLION CR, E of Browns Prk	Intermittent	12	B2
Miles Reservoir	68497	15.6	DRY CR, GREEN R, N/Offield Res		12	C1
Offield Reservoir	68928	45.8	DRY CR, GREEN R, SW/Offield Mtn		12	C1
POOL CREEK	23018	5.6	GREEN R, S of Steamboat Rock	Perennial Stream	12	D1
POT CREEK	23028	8.3	GREEN R, W side/Can of Ladore	Intermittent	12	C1
RICHARDSON DRAW	23219	4.1	MIDDLE CR, N of Dinosaur	Intermittent	22	B1
RIPPLING BROOK	23240	1.6	GREEN R, W side/Can of Ladore	Intermittent	12	D1
RYE GRASS DRAW	23303	13.9	S of CONWAY DRAW	Intermittent	12	C2
SAGER DRAW	23315	6.2	DOUGLAS DRAW, VERMILLION CR	Intermittent	12	C3
SHELL CREEK	23472	15.6	VERMILLION CR to WYO ST LINE	Perennial Stream	12	A4
SPITZIE DRAW	23537	7.5	BROWNS PARK NWR	Intermittent	12	B1
Stuntz Reservoir	70297	3.2	YAMPA R		0	
TEDS DRAW	23670	3.9	DOUGLAS DRAW, VERMILLION CR	Intermittent	12	C3
THOMAS DRAW	23715	3.4	RYE GRASS DRAW, CONWAY DRAW	Intermittent	12	D3
Tittle Reservoir	70543	4.7	DRY CR, GREEN R, E/Hoy Mtn		12	C1
WARREN DRAW	23876	7.2	BROWNS PARK NWR	Intermittent	12	B1
WELLER DRAW	23892	4.3	DOUGLAS DRAW, VERMILLION CR	Intermittent	12	D3
WEST BOONE DRAW	23896	8.3	DOUGLAS DRAW, Hwy 318	Intermittent	12	C3

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location	
Vermillion Creek -								
	600	WHISKEY DRAW	23927	1.4	into Wyoming	Intermittent	12	A2
		WILD CANYON	23939	3.3	GREEN R, N side	Intermittent	12	D1
		YELLOWJACKET DRAW	24026	4.1	WARREN DRAW, BRNS PARK NWR	Intermittent	12	B1
Summary for Management Code 600 (55 waters, 568.8 miles/acres)								
	601	Buckwater Draw Reservoir, Upper	68097	1.9	N. OF DINOSAUR/abv Harpers Crn.		22	B1
Summary for Management Code 601 (1 water, 1.9 miles/acres)								
Williams Fork FMU								
	201	Long Lake Upper	72671	1.9	E FK WMS FK Y, E/E Lost Lk		25	D7
		Round Lake Little	69496	0.5	E FK WMS FK Y, SW of Yampa		26	D1
		Stinsby Reservoir	72380	8	BEAVER CR, S FK WMS FK YAMPA		25	C7
		Vaughn Lake	70689	33	POOSE CR, N of Trappers Lk		25	C7
Summary for Management Code 201 (4 waters, 43.4 miles/acres)								
	202	BEAVER CREEK	19150	9.7	S FK WMS FK Y, @Indian Run SWA	Perennial Stream	25	B6
		BERRY CREEK	21591	2.9	S FK WMS FK Y, S of Mof Co Ln	Intermittent	25	C6
		BLUE MOUNTAIN CREEK	22834	3.2	E FK WMS FK Y, E of Vaughn Lk	Perennial Stream	25	D7
		BRIDGE CREEK	19614	2.2	E FK WMS FK Y, E of Vaughn Lk	Intermittent	25	D7
		BUNKER CREEK	19364	7.5	E FK WMS FK Y, E of Egrý Mesa	Perennial Stream	25	C7
		BUTLER CREEK	22252	4.3	S FK WMS FK Y, @Indian Run SWA	Perennial Stream	25	B6
		CEDAR CREEK	19843	2.1	S FK WMS FK Y, S/Indian Run SW	Perennial Stream	25	B6
		COAL CREEK	19931	1.9	S FK WMS FK Y, S/Indian Run SW	Intermittent	25	B6
		CORRAL CREEK	21666	3.9	S FK WMS FK Y, E of Baldy Mtn	Intermittent	25	C6
		INDIAN RUN	20759	6.1	S FK WMS FK YAMPA, S of Pagoda	Perennial Stream	25	B6
		LYNCH CREEK	21919	5.3	S FK WMS FK Y, S/Indian Run SW	Perennial Stream	25	C6
		MORAPOS CREEK	21270	26.2	WMS FK YAMPA, at Hamilton	Perennial Stream	25	B4

PAGODA CREEK	27739	10.3	S FK WMS FK Y, S/Indian Run SW	Perennial Stream	25	C6
POOSE CREEK #1	21561	7	E FK WMS FK Y to VAUGHN LAKE	Perennial Stream	25	C7
POOSE CREEK #2	23418	3	VAUGHN LAKE to HDWTRS	Intermittent	25	C7
ROUGH CREEK	23301	4.9	POOSE CR, N of Vaughn Lk	Perennial Stream	25	C7
SECOND CREEK	22036	4.8	E FK WMS FK YAMPA, E of Pagoda	Perennial Stream	25	B6
SLIDE CREEK	22062	3.6	PAGODA CR, S FK WMS FK YAMPA	Perennial Stream	25	C6
WADDLE CREEK	22599	10.8	WMS FK YAMPA, E of Hamilton	Perennial Stream	25	B5
WILLIAMS FK Y, S FK #1	22828	12.1	WMS FK to USFS BNDRY	Perennial Stream	25	B6
WILLIAMS FK Y, S FK #2	23482	7.6	USFS BNDRY to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	25	C6

Summary for Management Code 202 (21 waters, 139.4 miles/acres)

302 BALDY CREEK	27068	2.1	E FK WMS FK Y, E of Vaughn Lk	Intermittent	25	C7
BLACK MOUNTAIN CREEK	22872	2.9	E FK WMS FK Y, NE of Trappers	Intermittent	26	D1
CYCLONE CREEK	27145	4.5	POOSE CR, E FK WMS FK YAMPA	Intermittent	25	C7
DEER CREEK, N FK	20185	2.5	MORAPOS CR, E of Axial	Intermittent	25	B5
PINE CREEK	21523	6.7	S FK WMS FK Y, S/Indian Run SW	Perennial Stream	25	C6
PINE CREEK, EAST	21537	2.6	S FK WMS FK Y, SE/Indian Run S	Perennial Stream	25	C6
PINE CREEK, WEST	21544	2	S FK WMS FK Y, SE/Indian Run S	Perennial Stream	25	C6
WILLIAMS FK Y, E FK #1	22816	24.4	WMS FK to USFS BNDRY	Perennial Stream	25	B7
WILLIAMS FK Y, E FK #2	23292	9.9	USFS BNDRY to HDWTRS	Perennial Stream	25	C7
WILLIAMS FK Y, E FK, W FK	27450	3.2	E FK WMS FK Y, N of Trappers L	Perennial Stream	25	D7
WILLOW CREEK	23072	11.2	E FK WMS FK Y, W of Dunckley	Perennial Stream	25	B7

Summary for Management Code 302 (11 waters, 72 miles/acres)

401 Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	0.9	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA		25	C7
Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	0.6	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA		25	C7
Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	0.8	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA		25	C7
Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	0.8	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA		25	C7
Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	0.2	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA		25	C7

FMU	Mgmt	Name	Water Code	Miles / acres	Water Location	Water Duration	Atlas Location
	Williams Fork FMU						
401		Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	0.2	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA	25	C7
		Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	3.6	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA	25	C7
		Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	0.6	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA	25	C7
		Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	1.1	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA	25	C7
		Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	4.1	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA	25	C7
		Beaver Flattops Ponds	65107	0.5	S FK WMS FK Y,SE/Indian Run SWA	25	C7
		Berry Lake	71768	3.8	BERRY CR, S FK WMS FK YAMPA R	25	C6
		Causeway Lake	65765	16.7	E FK WMS FK Y, SW of Yampa	26	D1
		Deep Lake	66197	14.2	W FK E FK WILLIAMS FK YAMPA R	25	D7
		Detwiller Reservoir	66239	0.5	E FK WMS FK Y, S/Dowden Gulch	25	B7
		Dines Lake	66286	3	E FK WMS FK Y, N of Trappers Lk	25	D7
		Dunkley (and Dubeau) Res	66351	7.4	WILLOW CR, E FK WMS FK YAMPA R	25	B7
		Gill Reservoir	66832	11.4	E FK WMS FK YAMPA, SW/Dunckley	25	C7
		Haley Reservoir	67163	12	BUNKER CR, E FK WMS FK YAMPA R	26	C1
		Long Lake	67909	5.5	E FK WMS FK Y, N/Trappers Lk	25	D7
		Lost Lake East	68040	8.5	W FK E FK WMS FK Y, N/Trappers	25	D7
		Lost Lake West	68052	13.4	W FK E FK WMS FK Y, N/Trappers	25	D7
		Maud Wise Reservoir	73419	1.7	SAND CR, E FK WMS FK YAMPA R	25	B7
		Round Lake	69484	4.4	E FK WMS FK Y, SW of Yampa	26	D1
		Sellers-crowell Reservoir	69725	6.1	WILLOW CR, SW of Dunckley	25	B7
		Shaffer Reservoir	71287	7.1	WILLOW CR, SW of Dunckley	25	B7
		Wymore Lake	71000	2.2	MORAPOS CR HDWTRS, WMS FK	25	C5

Summary for Management Code 401 (27 waters, 131.3 miles/acres)

402		Beaver Point Lake Lower	73091	3	E FK WILLIAMS FK YAMPA	25	C7
		Beaver Point Lake Upper	73089	4.6	E FK WILLIAMS FK YAMPA	25	C7

Summary for Management Code 402 (2 waters, 7.6 miles/acres)

507 WILLIAMS FK Y 22804 27.6 YAMPA R #2, SW of Craig Perennial Stream 25 A4
Summary for Management Code 507 (1 water, 27.6 miles/acres)

600	BADGER CREEK	19240	6.1	WMS FK YAMPA, E of Hamilton	Perennial Stream	25	B5
	Bennett Reservoir	71198	0.2	GRASSY CREEK, N FK SIGER		0	
	BERRY GULCH	19463	3.9	WMS FK YAMPA, W of Pagoda	Perennial Stream	25	B6
	CARD GULCH	19810	1.4	E FK WMS FK YAMPA, E of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B7
	CARD GULCH	19811	2.4		Intermittent	26	B8
	CASTOR GULCH	19835	4.4	WMS FK YAMPA, at Hamilton	Perennial Stream	25	A5
	Cove Lake Reservoir (Lower)	73522	5.9	unnamed, MORAIPOS CR, WMS FK Y		25	C5
	Cove Reservoir (Upper)	73527	7.6	unnamed, MORAIPOS CR, WMS FK Y		25	C5
	DATON GULCH	20092	2.2	WMS FK YAMPA, S of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B6
	DEAD MEXICAN GULCH	21036	2.4	E FK WMS FK YAMPA R HDWTRS	Intermittent	26	D1
	DEAKIN GULCH	20148	3.6	WMS FK YAMPA, W of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B6
	DEAL GULCH	20150	3.8	WMS FK YAMPA, E of Hamilton	Intermittent	25	A5
	DEEP ROCK GULCH	20167	2.3	WADDLE CR, SE of Hamilton	Perennial Stream	25	B5
	DEER CREEK	19934	15.1	MORAIPOS CR, S of Hamilton	Perennial Stream	25	B4
	Dillabough Reservoir	66253	0.3	DOWDEN GUL, E FK WILLIAMS FK		25	B7
	DOWDEN GULCH	20240	4.1	E FK WMS FK YAMPA, E of Pagoda	Perennial Stream	25	B7
	DUNSTAN GULCH	20287	2.3	E FK WMS FK YAMPA, E of Pagoda	Perennial Stream	25	B7
	HART GULCH	20585	2.6	WADDLE CR, SE of Hamilton	Intermittent	25	B5
	HAYDEN GULCH	20592	4.1	E FK WMS FK Y, S of Haden	Perennial Stream	25	B7
	HERRING DRAW	20606	3.7	WADDLE CR, N of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B5
	HORSE GULCH	20649	4.6	WMS FK YAMPA, E of Hamilton	Perennial Stream	25	A5
	JEFFWAY GULCH	20763	6.2	WMS FK YAMPA, E of Hamilton	Perennial Stream	25	B6
	LONE GULCH	21051	2.4	WILLOW CR, W of Dunkley	Intermittent	25	B7
	LONG GULCH	21068	2.3	WMS FK YAMPA, W of Hamilton	Intermittent	25	A4
	MILLERS GULCH	21241	3.2	E FK WMS FK Y, E/Indian Run SW	Intermittent	25	B7
	Mills Pond	68500	2.7	LONE GULCH, WILLOW CR, E FK WM		25	B7
	Owen-Carrigan Reservoir	68943	1.3	MORAIPOS CR, WMS FK YAMPA		25	

FMU Mgmt Name Water Code Miles / acres Water Location Water Duration Atlas Location
Williams Fork FMU

600	PECK GULCH	21517	4.5	WMS FK YAMPA, NW of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B6
	PECK HOMESTEAD GULCH	21520	4.1	WMS FK YAMPA, W of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B6
	RATCLIFF GULCH	21715	2	WADDLE CR, SE of Hamilton	Intermittent	25	B5
	ROCK GULCH	21810	2.7	WMS FK YAMPA, W of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B6
	Saddle Reservoir	69564	6.9	BUTLER CR, SE/Indian Run SWA		25	B6
	Sagebrush Res #1	69567	3	BUTLER CR, S FK WMS FK YAMPA R		25	B6
	SALT CREEK	22000	6.9	WILLOW CR, W of Dunkley	Perennial Stream	25	B7
	SAND CREEK	22012	3.2	E FK WMS FK Y, SE of Pagoda	Perennial Stream	25	B7
	SEARCY GULCH	21986	4	WMS FK YAMPA, W of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B6
	SNELL ROCK CREEK	22274	2.7	DEER CR, MORAIPOS CR, WMS FK Y	Intermittent	25	C5
	SPRING GULCH	22414	4.8	WMS FK YAMPA, W of Pagoda	Perennial Stream	25	B6
	Sullivan Reservoir	70315	4.4	CEDAR CR, S FK WMS FK YAMPA R		25	B6
	SULPHUR GULCH	23652	3.4	WMS FK YAMPA R, NW of Hamilton	Intermittent	25	A4
	UTE GULCH	23043	3.3	WMS FK YAMPA, N of Hamilton	Intermittent	25	A5
	WEST GULCH	23194	2.7	WMS FK YAMPA, E of Hamilton	Intermittent	25	B5
	WISE GULCH	23327	2.6	E FK WMS FK YAMPA, E of Pagoda	Intermittent	25	B7
	Wyman Reservoir	71006	10.9	SECOND CR, SE of Indian Run SWA		25	B7

Summary for Management Code 600 (44 waters, 173.2 miles/acres)