Ch.0 Proposed Regulation Change Red Swamp Crayfish

Ty Petersburg - Assistant Chief of Law Enforcement Josh Nehring - Assistant Aquatic Section Manager





Background Information

- CPW Received information Regarding the Illegal Importation of Crayfish from Louisiana in February 2023
- During early portions of investigating multiple tips, CPW learned that much of advertising and communication was based through social media panels



Background Information

- CPW regulations largely operates under the idea of a "White List"
- PWC Reg #012 Possession of Aquatic Wildlife
 - C.2. a. The following crustaceans may be possessed east of the Continental Divide:
 - i. Virile Crayfish
 - ii. Waternymph Crayfish
 - iii. Calico Crayfish
 - iv. Ringed Crayfish
 - v. Southern Plains Crayfish
 - b. The following crustaceans may be possessed on either side of the Continental Divide:
 - i. Freshwater shrimp
 - ii. Commercially available brine shrimp
 - iii. Commercially available krill
- 33-6-114.5. Native and nonnative fish -possession, transportation, importation, exportation, and release -penalties.



Background Information

Over the following months, CPW determined that:

- 1. The primary species being illegally imported was Red Swamp Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*)
- 2. Seasonal demand is generally January through August
- 3. Dozens of distributors and restaurants were operating within Colorado, and hundreds of private citizens and groups were actively importing Red Swamp Crayfish
- 4. Thousands of pounds were being imported weekly- one distributor alone was importing ~ 4 5 TONS weekly



Social & Economic Considerations



- Colorado has a significant market already established
- Concern over this prohibition largely social media driven
- CPW and CDA received hundreds of unsolicited tips, questions and concerns
- Interested parties contacting CPW/CDA include:
 - distributors- both mobile and brick & mortar
 - restaurants
 - private citizens and neighborhood groups
 - schools
 - charities



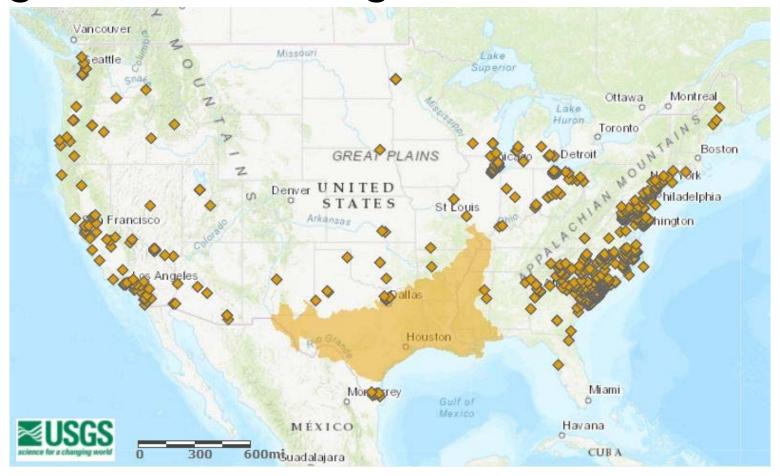
CPW Information Gathering

A Subgroup formed to look into the issue further:

- Law Enforcement, Aquatics, Human
 Dimensions, Special Licensing, Colorado
 Dept of Ag, Attorney General's Office
- Coordination with Fish Health Board, LA Dept of Ag, Industry, others
- Public Engagement through Engage CPW
- Thorough literature review on the biology and ecology of Red Swamp Crayfish

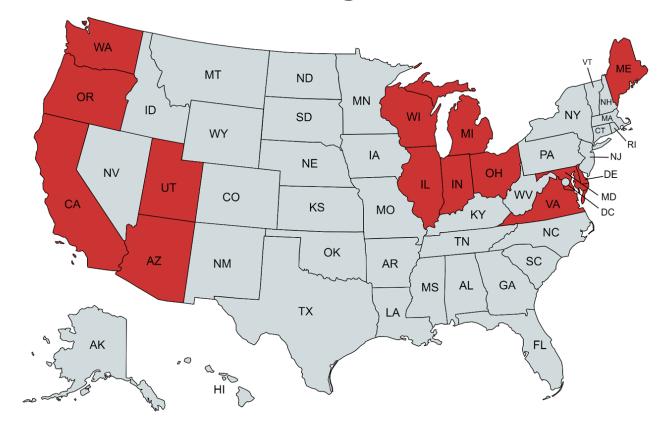






Native Range (tan shading); Collection Records (diamonds)





Red Swamp Crayfish Established Populations



Status in Colorado

- Despite large shipments (10K+ lbs / week during spring season)
 - CPW has no records of the species in the wild
 - CPW staff does not actively monitor crayfish



Thermal Tolerance

- Tolerates temperatures just above freezing to over 90°F
- Prefers temperatures 70 86°F



Diet

- Opportunistic omnivore
 - detritus (dead organic material), insects, other crayfish, snails, fish, fish eggs

Introduction and Establishment Risks

- Number of individuals released
- Condition of individuals
- Habitat including water temperatures
- Predators
- Time of year





Potential impact

- Native crayfish populations
- Native fish populations
- Sportfish populations
- Habitat alteration
- Infrastructure (dams, levees, water control structures)



Discussion

- Extremely complex issue, with biological, ecological, social and economic factors involved
- Importation has largely been unchecked; possibly resulting in hundreds of tons of illegally imported crayfish annually
- "Engage CPW" received hundreds of comments- showing approximately 2/3 of respondents favored some measure of legalizing import
- Attempt to balance competing interests AND create a reasonable mechanism to track import and ability to handle enforcement



Regulation Changes

- b. The following crustaceans may be possessed on either side of the Continental Divide:
 - i. Freshwater shrimp
 - ii. Commercially available brine shrimp
 - iii. Commercially available krill
 - iv. Subject to the requirements of #010 and #011, Red Swamp Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) for purposes of importing, transporting, or possessing the species for human consumption, provided the following criteria are satisfied:
 - a. no person may possess an individual of the species alive for more than 72 hours; and
 - b. any person who possesses the species alive must have:
 - i. a copy of an importation license issued under #011 that authorizes the importation of the crayfish in the person's possession; and
 - ii. a receipt or delivery confirmation reflecting the date the person took possession of the crayfish.