

2026 PSEA BASS FISHING TOURNAMENT REGISTRATION

EVENT DATE: **September 19, 2026**

EVENT LOCATION: **Bridge Bay at Shasta Lake**

BOAT OWNER: _____

BOATER 2: _____

LAN ID or Last 4 of SSN: _____

LAN ID or Last 4 of SSN: _____

PHONE: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

EMAIL: _____

CF# (boat registration): _____

AGE (if under 18): _____

All event participants must acknowledge and agree to comply with all terms and conditions of the special use permit pertaining to prevention of Golden, Quagga and Zebra mussel infestation. Any vessels that have been in infested waters must be declared and may be subject to CDFW inspection prior to arrival and launching at Shasta, Trinity, or Lewiston Lakes.

Any vessels that may have been in infested waters must have the vessel out of the water, inspected, washed, cleaned, completely drained, empty of any water, and kept in dry storage for at least 30 days prior to coming to Shasta, Trinity, or Lewiston Lakes.

For current information and listing of infested waters refer to:

<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Invasives/Species/Golden-Mussel>

<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Invasives/Mussels>

I certify that I have received and reviewed the following documents (linked and attached).

- [*“Whiskeytown, Shasta & Trinity Lakes National Recreation Area Boaters Alert”*](#)
- [*“Invasive Species Fact Sheet: Golden mussel, *Limnoperna fortunei*”*](#)
- [*“Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area Invasive Mussel-Free Certification”*](#)

BOAT OWNER SIGNATURE

DATE

REGISTRATION IS OPEN TO THE FIRST 30 BOATS (2-PERSON TEAMS)

- At least one team member must be a PSEA member *and* all who are eligible must be PSEA members.
- Participants under 18 must be accompanied by a parent or guardian.
- You must provide your own boat with a live well.
- Prior to the event, we will email participants a release of liability e- waiver link where you will also provide an emergency contact and agree to the [TOURNAMENT RULES](#) (so please review them ahead of time).

TO REGISTER: Please complete and return this form and we will contact you with payment options.

\$250/TEAM ENTRY FEE (by 7/20) \$ _____

\$300/TEAM ENTRY FEE (after 7/20) \$ _____

\$25/TEAM BIG FISH \$ _____

TOTAL DUE \$ _____

RETURN FORM (email preferred) TO:

Christine Mix cumh@pge.com Phone: (925)246-6225
(Please copy L8C2@pge.com Phone: (925) 246-6206)
Pacific Service Employees Association
1390 Willow Pass Rd., Ste 240, Concord, CA 94520
Fax: (925) 246-6230

Blank



Whiskeytown, Shasta & Trinity Lakes National Recreation Area Boater Alert



Please help us protect our lakes and everyone's recreational experience!

CLEAN, DRAIN & DRY

We don't have them now, we don't ever want to have them, and we should all do everything we can to prevent them from coming here!

Quagga and zebra mussels are a threat to our area and are now close by! The Colorado River system and many lakes in southern California have recently become infested (see list below). Since invading the U.S. in 1989, Quagga and zebra mussels have become a 5 billion dollar maintenance and damage problem east of the Rockies. They have altered fish and aquatic ecosystems, have caused extensive damage to boats, marinas, and water intake facilities, and will undoubtedly hurt us locally if they become established here.



Quagga Mussels

Preventing the spread of these mussels will save a lot of money for private boaters and government, and will avoid significant and possibly irreversible damage to our ecosystems.



Zebra Mussels

If your vessel has been moored anywhere in fresh water outside of Shasta or Trinity County you present a high risk!

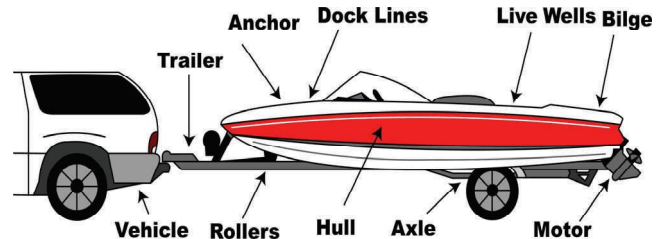
Do not launch your boat into local waters without a thorough cleaning and inspection that follows the instructions below. A certified inspection and cleaning is recommended, but you may do this yourself. Contact Fish & Game or your marina operator for instructions and assistance.

If your vessel has been moored in infested waters (see list below) you present the most extreme risk!

Do not launch your boat into local waters without a thorough cleaning and certified inspection. Contact Fish & Game or your marina operator for instructions on how to certify your boat.

To clean your vessel:

- Inspect all exposed surfaces – mussels may be quite small, and may feel like sandpaper to the touch
- Wash the hull of your watercraft thoroughly (hot water is best – 140° kills the mussels)
- Remove all plant and animal material, drain all water, and dry all areas (do not forget to dry behind the motor, around clamps, wake-boarding ballast, trailer cushions, etc.)
- Drain and dry the lower outboard unit (don't forget inside and around the drain plug)
- Clean and dry any live-wells, holding areas, buckets, ice chests, etc. Dispose of all bait in the trash.
- Wait from 5 days in summer heat or up to 30 days in cool, moist weather and keep watercraft dry between launches into different fresh waters
- Do not let potentially contaminated water enter storm drains or other areas away from the source lake



For personal watercraft, impeller areas can contain quagga and zebra mussels and aquatic plants. Once upon the trailer, run the engine for five to 10 seconds to blow out excess water, mussels and plants. Before leaving water access, inspect and remove any mussels or plants from intake, steering nozzle, hull, and trailer.

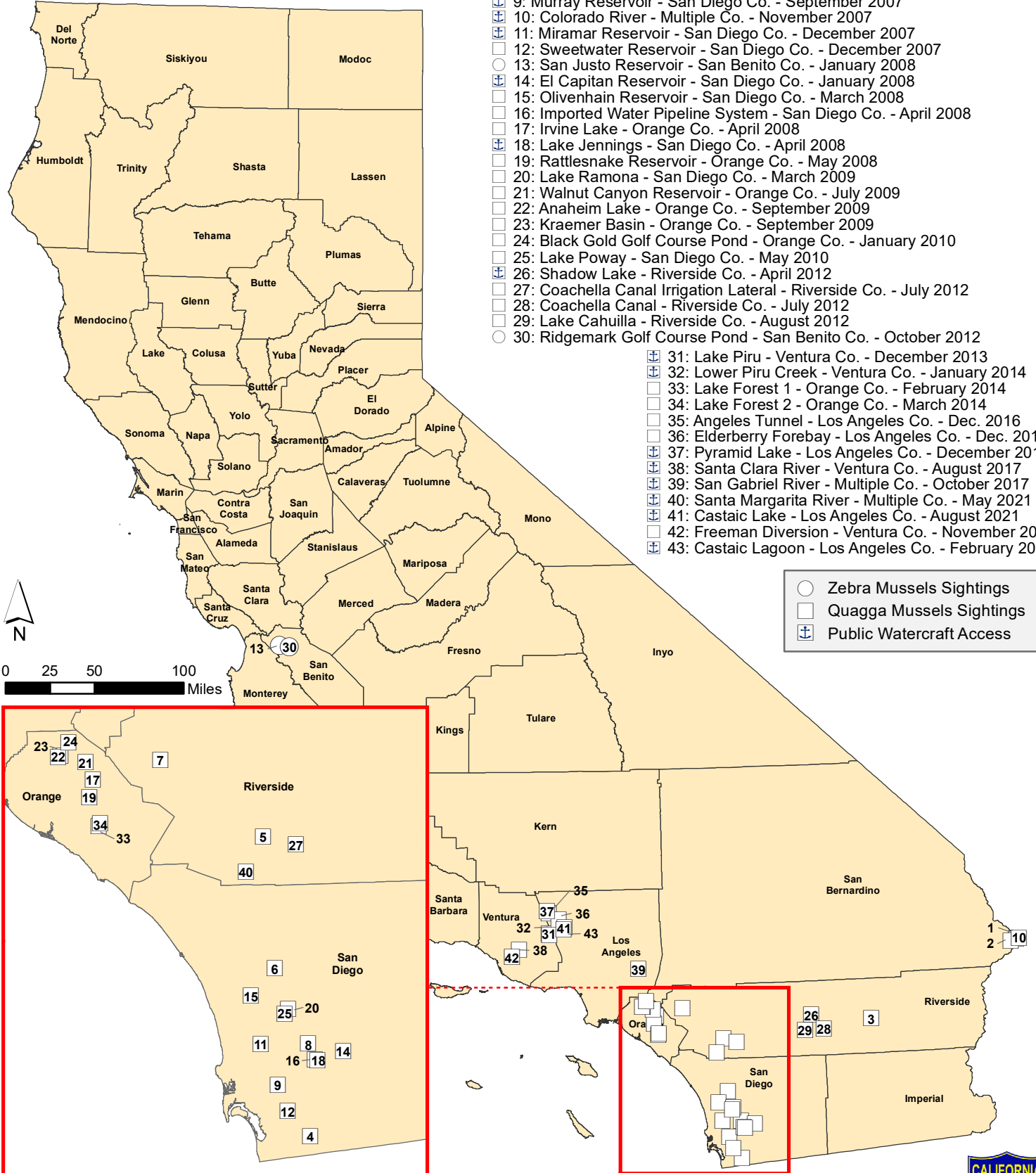
**The one time you fail to act may be the time that hurts us all!
Please clean your vessel every time! Thank you for doing your part.**

Infested Waters (May 2010): Colorado River (Lake Powell, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Havasu, Imperial Dam), Copper Basin Reservoir, Lake Mathews, Lake Skinner, Dixon Reservoir, Lower Otay Lake, San Vicente Reservoir, Murray Reservoir, Lake Miramar, Sweetwater Reservoir, San Justo Lake, El Capitan Reservoir, Lake Jennings, Olivenhain Reservoir, Irvine Lake, Rattlesnake Reservoir, Lake Ramona, Walnut Canyon Reservoir, Kraemer Basin, Anaheim Lake, Yorba Linda (golf course pond), and Lake Poway.

Quagga and Zebra Mussel Sightings Distribution in California, 2007 - 2024

LOCATIONS

- ⊕ 1: Lake Havasu - San Bernardino Co. - January 2007
- 2: Copper Basin Reservoir - San Bernardino Co. - March 2007
- 3: Colorado River Aqueduct - Multiple Co. - July 2007
- ⊕ 4: Lower Otay Reservoir - San Diego Co. - August 2007
- ⊕ 5: Skinner Reservoir - Riverside Co. - August 2007
- ⊕ 6: Dixon Reservoir - San Diego Co. - August 2007
- 7: Lake Matthews - Riverside Co. - August 2007
- ⊕ 8: San Vicente Reservoir - San Diego - August 2007
- ⊕ 9: Murray Reservoir - San Diego Co. - September 2007
- ⊕ 10: Colorado River - Multiple Co. - November 2007
- ⊕ 11: Miramar Reservoir - San Diego Co. - December 2007
- ⊕ 12: Sweetwater Reservoir - San Diego Co. - December 2007
- 13: San Justo Reservoir - San Benito Co. - January 2008
- ⊕ 14: El Capitan Reservoir - San Diego Co. - January 2008
- 15: Olivenhain Reservoir - San Diego Co. - March 2008
- 16: Imported Water Pipeline System - San Diego Co. - April 2008
- 17: Irvine Lake - Orange Co. - April 2008
- ⊕ 18: Lake Jennings - San Diego Co. - April 2008
- 19: Rattlesnake Reservoir - Orange Co. - May 2008
- 20: Lake Ramona - San Diego Co. - March 2009
- 21: Walnut Canyon Reservoir - Orange Co. - July 2009
- 22: Anaheim Lake - Orange Co. - September 2009
- 23: Kraemer Basin - Orange Co. - September 2009
- 24: Black Gold Golf Course Pond - Orange Co. - January 2010
- 25: Lake Poway - San Diego Co. - May 2010
- ⊕ 26: Shadow Lake - Riverside Co. - April 2012
- 27: Coachella Canal Irrigation Lateral - Riverside Co. - July 2012
- 28: Coachella Canal - Riverside Co. - July 2012
- 29: Lake Cahuilla - Riverside Co. - August 2012
- 30: Ridgemark Golf Course Pond - San Benito Co. - October 2012
- ⊕ 31: Lake Piru - Ventura Co. - December 2013
- ⊕ 32: Lower Piru Creek - Ventura Co. - January 2014
- 33: Lake Forest 1 - Orange Co. - February 2014
- 34: Lake Forest 2 - Orange Co. - March 2014
- 35: Angeles Tunnel - Los Angeles Co. - Dec. 2016
- 36: Elderberry Forebay - Los Angeles Co. - Dec. 2016
- ⊕ 37: Pyramid Lake - Los Angeles Co. - December 2016
- ⊕ 38: Santa Clara River - Ventura Co. - August 2017
- ⊕ 39: San Gabriel River - Multiple Co. - October 2017
- ⊕ 40: Santa Margarita River - Multiple Co. - May 2021
- ⊕ 41: Castaic Lake - Los Angeles Co. - August 2021
- 42: Freeman Diversion - Ventura Co. - November 2023
- ⊕ 43: Castaic Lagoon - Los Angeles Co. - February 2024



- Zebra Mussels Sightings
- Quagga Mussels Sightings
- ⊕ Public Watercraft Access

Note: Numbering of locations changed from earlier versions, because duplicates (additional sightings within the same waterbody or conveyance) were dropped.
 Data Sources: CA Department of Fish and Wildlife, City of San Diego Water Authority, Imperial Irrigation District, Helix Water District, Irvine Ranch Water District, Coachella Valley Water District, National Park Service, CA Department of Water Resources, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, United Water Conservation District. Map produced by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, May 02, 2024.





Invasive Species Fact Sheet

Golden mussel, *Limnoperna fortunei*

General Description

Golden mussel (*Limnoperna fortunei*) is an invasive bivalve that ranges in color from dark brown to gold. It can reach up to 1 ¾ inches long. Adult mussels form byssal threads that enable them to attach to surfaces. Adult mussels spawn multiple times each year and have the potential to produce thousands of planktonic offspring, called veligers.



Golden mussels, San Joaquin County
Photo: Jeb Bjerke, CDFW

Current Distribution

In October 2024, golden mussels were discovered in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta and O'Neill Forebay (Merced County). This discovery was the first known occurrence of golden mussel in North America. Originally from China, Thailand, Korea, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Cambodia, they have invaded waters of other countries and territories including Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Habitat Suitability

Golden mussel can inhabit fresh and brackish-water lakes, rivers, creeks, wetlands, bays, and canals with water temperatures ranging from 41-95°F. They can establish in waters with a constant salinity of less than 3 parts per thousand (ppt) and can survive fluctuations of higher salinities. They attach to a wide variety of substrates, both man-made and natural, and at various water depths. Golden mussels are not restricted to hard surfaces and have been found colonizing soft substrates and attached to aquatic plants.

Pathways

Pathways are the mechanisms and processes by which invasive species are moved, intentionally or unintentionally, into a new ecosystem. Golden mussel can be carried in ballast water of ocean-going ships and released with that water. Adult golden mussel can be moved overland attached to watercraft and in-water equipment, and veligers and adults can be moved overland in water contained within watercraft and equipment.

Within interconnected waters, golden mussels can expand their range via the flow of water, and attached to, or entrapped within, watercraft and in-water structures moved within that waterway.

Impacts

Golden mussels are highly efficient filter feeders and form dense colonies. They consume large quantities of aquatic microscopic plants and animals that native species and sport fish depend on for food. Their colonization of hard surfaces impedes water flow, clogs pipes, and fouls watercraft motors, and necessitates ongoing, costly removal to maintain operational function. These costs result in economic impacts to water conveyances, energy production, recreation, agriculture, and ultimately the public.

Actions Taken if Found

If you observe golden mussel in California immediately report your sighting to the CDFW Invasive Species Program at <https://arcg.is/10D4G8>, or by email to Invasives@wildlife.ca.gov, or by telephone

Invasive Species Fact Sheet – Golden mussel, *Limnoperna fortunei*

to (866) 440-9530. Please take clear, close-up photos that include something (such as a pencil or hand) to show size.

References

- Correa, N., Sardiña, P., Perepelizin, P., Boltovskoy, D. (2015). *Limnoperna Fortunei* Colonies: Structure, Distribution and Dynamics. In: Boltovskoy, D. (eds) *Limnoperna Fortunei*. Invading Nature - Springer Series in Invasion Ecology, vol 10. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-13494-9_7
- Boltovskoy, D., Xu, M., Nakano, D. (2015). Impacts of *Limnoperna Fortunei* on Man-Made Structures and Control Strategies: General Overview. In: Boltovskoy, D. (eds) *Limnoperna Fortunei*. Invading Nature - Springer Series in Invasion Ecology, vol 10. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-13494-9_21
- Fernandes De Oliveira, P.R.F., C.C. Rodrigues, M.I. Grano-Maldonado, and T.L. Rocha. 2023. The golden mussel *Limnoperna fortunei* (Dunker, 1857) as an emerging concern for biodiversity in the Brazilian cerrado. *Folia Malacologica* 31(4):211-221.
- Karatayev, A., L.E. Burlakova, V.A. Karatayev, and D. Boltovskoy. 2010. *Limnoperna fortunei* versus *Dreissena polymorpha*: population densities and benthic community impacts of two invasive freshwater bivalves. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 29(4):975-984.
- Karatayev, Alexander & Boltovskoy, Demetrio & Burlakova, Lyubov & Padilla, Dianna. (2015). Parallels and Contrasts Between *Limnoperna fortunei* and Species of *Dreissena*. 261-297. [10.1007/978-3-319-13494-9_15](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-13494-9_15).
- Liu, Y., He, X., Yang, Y., Bai, X., & Yuan, C. (2024). Distribution, tolerance, growth, behaviour and control methods of *Limnoperna fortunei* (Dunker, 1857) (Bivalvia: Mytilidae): A review. In *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* (Vol. 34, Issue 7). John Wiley and Sons Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1002/aqc.4217>
- Molina, F., S. José de Paggi, and D. Frau. 2012. Impacts of the invading golden mussel *Limnoperna fortunei* on zooplankton: a mesocosm experiment. *Zoological Studies* 51(6):733-744.
- Morton, B. (2015). The Biology and Anatomy of *Limnoperna fortunei*, a Significant Freshwater Bioinvader: Blueprints for Success. In: Boltovskoy, D. (eds) *Limnoperna Fortunei*. Invading Nature - Springer Series in Invasion Ecology, vol 10. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-13494-9_1
- Musin, G.E., F. Rojas Molina, F. Giri, and V. Williner. 2015. Structure and density population of the invasive mollusc *Limnoperna fortunei* associated with *Eichhornia crassipes* in lakes of the Middle Paraná floodplain. *Journal of Limnology* 74(3):537-548.
- Sylvester, F., D. Cataldo and, D. Boltovskoy. 2013. Fluctuating salinity improves survival of the invasive freshwater golden mussel at high salinity: implications for the introduction of aquatic species through estuarine ports. *Biological Invasions* 15:1355-1366.
- Xu, M., Z. Wang, C.C. Lin, B. Pan, and N. Zhao. 2013. Experimental study of invasion and biofouling of freshwater mussel *Limnoperna fortunei*. *International Journal of Geosciences* 4:1-7.

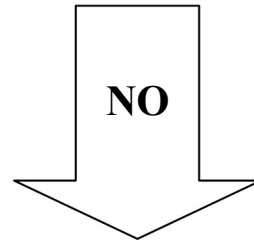
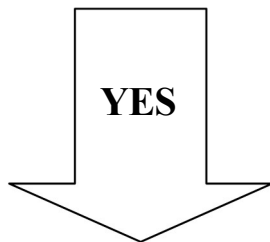
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area



Invasive Mussel-Free Certification

Help Us Protect Recreation and Fishing!

Has your vessel been used in Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Alameda, Contra Costa, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Kings, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernadino, or Riverside Counties?

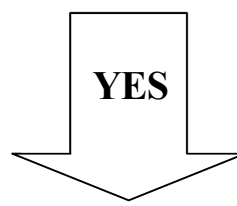
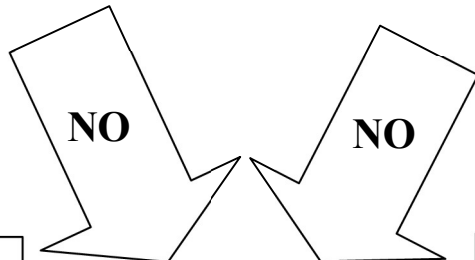
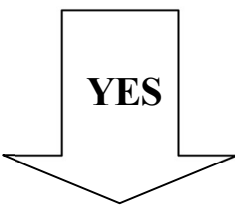


Was your vessel and trailer thoroughly washed, drained, flushed, and allowed to **completely dry for at least 30 days** since you last launched OR been professionally decontaminated?

You must have removed all dirt, plant and animal material, or grit from the boat and drained and flushed all live wells and bilge areas.

If your vessel has been in any other waterbody outside of WSTNRA, was your vessel and trailer thoroughly washed, drained, flushed, and allowed to **completely dry for at least 5 days**?

You must have removed all dirt, plant, and animal material, or grit from the boat and drained and flushed all live wells and bilge



You are ready to launch!
Please sign the certificate on the back of this form and display it through your windshield at all times while your vehicle and boat trailer are at Whiskeytown, Shasta, Trinity, and Lewiston lakes.

Please get a professional decontamination at an approved Mussel Decontamination Station before launching.

You are ready to launch!
Please sign the certificate on the back of this form and display it through your windshield at all times while your vehicle and boat trailer are at Whiskeytown, Shasta, Trinity, and Lewiston lakes.

You should perform this simple screening every time you use your boat to protect all your favorite waters!

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area



Invasive Mussel Prevention Program

Please Ensure this Certificate is Visible Through Your Windshield While Parked with An Empty Boat Trailer

MUSSEL FREE

Golden, Quagga, and Zebra Mussels Pose a Major Threat to the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area (WSTNRA)!

Mussels in the WSTNRA could:

- Disrupt the food chain and fishing.
- Foul facilities like docks and ramps.
- Encrust boats and clog engines.
- Litter beaches with sharp smelly shells.

Invasive mussels can be spread by water in your boat. Simply washing boats and equipment and allowing them to drain and fully dry is an effective way to reduce the risk of spreading these aquatic hitchhikers.

I affirm that my vessel and trailer does not threaten Whiskeytown, Shasta, Trinity, and Lewiston lakes with invasive mussels by attesting to one of the following:

PLEASE CHECK ONE BOX:

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Vessel not used in counties or waterbodies with known Golden Mussel infestations. If vessel has been used in any other waterbody outside of WSTNRA, the vessel and trailer has been washed, drained, flushed, and allowed to completely dry for at least 5 days.

If vessel has been used in a county or waterbody with Golden Mussel infestations, the vessel and trailer has been washed, drained, flushed, and allowed to completely dry for at least 30 days.

Vessel and trailer professionally decontaminated at an approved Mussel Decontamination Station.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

For more information:



**Thank you for protecting
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area!**

For official use only: