2022-2023

NEVADA BIG GAME STATUS

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AREA REPORTS

STATEWIDE SUMMARY

HARVEST DATA

Photo By: Victor Trujillo

2022-2023

NEVADA BIG GAME STATUS

STATE OF NEVADA
Joe Lombardo, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Alan Jenne, Director

GAME DIVISION
Shawn Espinosa, Chief

Mike Cox, Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat Specialist
Pat Jackson, Predator Management Specialist
Cody McKee, Elk Staff Specialist
Cody Schroeder, Mule Deer and Antelope Specialist
Nate LaHue, Wildlife Health Specialist

Western Region Supervisor
Cooper Munson

Big Game Biologists
Jon Ewanyk
Carl Lackey
Kyle Neill
Ed Partee
Jason Salisbury

Southern Region Supervisor
Joe Bennett

Big Game Biologists
Hunter Burkett
Matthew Shanks
Erin Wood

Eastern Region Supervsor
Tom Donham

Big Game Biologists
Travis Allen
Sarah Hale
Kari Huebner
Matt Jeffress
Joshua Kirk
Kody Menghini
Scott Roberts

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Diversity Program Manager

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

4401 North Fairfax Drive, Mailstop: 7072-43
Arlington, VA 22203
OR
Director
Nevada Department of Wildlife
6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120
Reno, Nevada 8911-2237

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NEVADA
Department of Wildlife

Compiled and Edited by:

Mike Cox, Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat Staff Specialist
Pat Jackson, Predator Management Staff Specialist
Cody McKee, Elk Staff Specialist
Cody Schroeder, Mule Deer and Antelope Staff Specialist
Shawn Espinosa, Game Division Chief

Regional Supervising Biologists

Cooper Munson
Tom Donham
Joe Bennett

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Federal Aid Project

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MULE DEER

The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) issued approximately 15,500 mule deer tags for the 2022 hunting season. The number of tags has steadily decreased over the past 20 years and represents the third lowest number of tags issued since 1974. The overall success rate for Any Legal Weapon seasons was 35% statewide, which is below the 3-year average success rate of 38%. Muzzleloader and archery hunt success rates were 31% and 14% respectively, which were both below the 3-year averages of 35% and 16% for those weapon categories. Junior hunters realized a success rate of 51%, which was below the 3-year average success rate of 56%. Overall, about 4,853 bucks and 650 does were harvested by all hunters and 37% of the bucks harvested were 4-points or greater. The statewide average for bucks with 4-points or greater has been on a steady decline since 2019 when the statewide average was 45%.

During 2022, biologists classified approximately 18,128 mule deer during the fall survey. Statewide fawn production was 54 fawns per 100 females for post-season surveys, compared to 47 fawns per 100 females during the fall of 2021. The observed post-season buck ratio was 31 bucks per 100 does for 2022, which is slightly higher than the 5-year average of 30 bucks per 100 does. The observed spring fawn ratio of 30 fawns per 100 adults was equal to the 5-year average of 30 fawns per 100 adults. This was somewhat surprising, given that the winter 2022-23 experienced well above average snowfall and cold temperatures into the later spring months of March and April.

The primary driver of mule deer populations is the numbers of fawns recruited into the population each year, in addition to the body condition and productivity of adult females. For the third year in a row the state of Nevada experienced extreme drought conditions for most of the state until early fall 2022 when precipitation finally started to fall across the state. The Fall 2022 was well above average for precipitation for many areas. Early snowfall started to accumulate in November and December in the northern regions. As of April 15, 2023, the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) snotel sites for Nevada ranged from 195% to 390% of median snow water equivalent. Some regions including the Ruby Mountains and Sierra Nevada ranges experienced the highest snowfall ever recorded as of April 1, 2023. Those regions experienced some of the lowest spring fawn ratios observed throughout the state and adult mortality was expected to be above normal ranges.

Nevada's mule deer populations have continued to decline over the past decade largely due to lack of consistent precipitation, large-scale range fires, conversion of native shrubs to invasive grasses, and degraded range conditions from feral horses and burros.

The Mule Deer Enhancement Program (MDEP) committee supported habitat improvement projects totaling $947,000 in 2021 and $1,770,000 in 2022. The 2021 MDEP projects were funded with implementation ongoing. Project applications are being drafted for funding approval for the 2023 projects, which if funded, will be awarded for work after July 1, 2023. Habitat improvement projects included Pinyon and Juniper (PJ) removal, spring and aspen enhancement, restoration of wildfires through herbicide application and seeding, seedling planting, and guzzler construction. Projects supported through the MDEP program are contingent upon permitting (e.g. National Environmental Policy Act) and receiving funding.

In addition to habitat improvement projects implemented through the MDEP process, NDOW actively restores and rehabilitates habitats and develops and maintains guzzlers for the benefit of all wildlife, including mule deer. Primary habitat restoration and rehabilitation includes wildfire rehabilitation, PJ removal, and spring/meadow enhancements. For example, from 2017 -2021 fire seasons NDOW implemented 505,230 acres of wildfire rehabilitation efforts at a cost of $9,977,779 dollars. NDOW is currently finishing up wildfire restoration efforts on 2022 fires, with restoration efforts expected to exceed 60,000 acres at a cost of $2 million dollars. Much of these fire rehabilitation efforts are expected to benefit mule deer among other wildlife species.

ANTELOPE

The 2022 antelope season continued to provide excellent hunting opportunities for Nevada hunters. The Department issued approximately 3,267 antelope tags for the 2022 hunting season. Antelope hunters averaged about 3.1 days in the field during 2022, which was slightly lower than the average of 3.7 days reported by hunters during the 2021 season. About 2,176 antelope of both sexes were harvested during 2022 for all seasons and weapon types. Statewide hunt success for the Horns Longer than Ears (buck) seasons was 75% for 2022, which equal to the previous 3-year average. The percentage of bucks with 15-inch or greater horn length was 19% statewide for 2022, which was well below the 5-year average of 29%.

In 2022, biologists classified 12,560 antelope during post-season surveys with an observed buck and fawn ratio of 37 bucks:100 does:35 fawns. The fawn ratio is higher than the previous year's ratio of 31 fawns per 100 does and represents the potential for population growth for some of the larger antelope herds in the state. Two consecutive years of lower-than-average fawn recruitment will result in declining population trends and a reduction in the older age class bucks available for harvest in future years. The NDOW uses a management objective of 25 bucks:100 does (for bucks 2 years old and older) when making quota recommendations. The 2022 statewide population estimate is about 30,000 antelope.

The Department continues to monitor survival, movements, and disease status of several key herds throughout the state. The Department initiated a new antelope radio-collar study for 2022 in cooperation with Nevada Gold Mines to investigate and better understand movement patterns and migration corridors in the Boulder Valley region of Area 6 and Crescent Valley in Management Area 15 south of Interstate I-80 and continues to conduct this study. A full report of this research project and past collaring studies for Secretarial Order 3362 are expected to be available for public viewing and publications in a peer reviewed USGS report during the winter of 2023.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

The Department issued 4,126 tags for elk hunts during the 2022-2023 season. The harvest of 914 bulls, including those taken during spike-only hunts, was 15% lower than 2021-2022. An additional 724 antlerless elk were harvested, representing a 13% decline from the previous year. The decline in antlerless harvest is reflective of 2022 tag reductions in concert with previous harvest levels that already reduced most elk herds to their population objectives.

Reported tag success for all sex and weapon classes improved to 41% in 2022. Success for bull hunters, including those that did not hunt, was 55% with 35% of successful hunters reporting antler lengths of 50-inches or longer. Hunters of antlerless elk reported a success rate of 33%. Following the hunting season, game biologists classified 6,579 elk during aerial surveys. Ratios representing the statewide sex and age composition were 38 bulls:100 cows:39 calves.

Winter conditions did not appear to adversely affect elk populations in Nevada. Normal to above-normal moisture receipts during the summer and fall 2022 enhanced their nutritional status and provided sufficient fat reserves required to endure a prolonged winter. Elevated calf ratios and body condition suggests elk populations are healthy and prepared to respond to improved range conditions expected in spring and summer 2023.

A notable change for the 2023-2024 hunting season includes the closure of wilderness-only antlerless elk hunts. Since their adoption, wilderness-only hunts have successfully focused hunter pressure in locales where motorized access is limited or prohibited. Population estimates for many elk herds are well below historic highs and the targeted pressure provided by wilderness-only hunts is no longer needed to reduce abundance of those elk herds.

Data collected from hunters and during aerial surveys suggest the Department's goal of maintaining the statewide

elk population has been successful. The 2023 population estimate is unchanged at 12,500 elk with 90% of herds in compliance with local management plans.

The composition of antlered elk with 50-inch antlers or longer was tied with 2014 as the highest recorded since this metric was started in 2008. The resulting antler length metrics suggests the Department's 2022 harvest recommendations met our objectives for age structure in the harvest of antlered elk. Commission approved quotas are similar to 2022-2023 for most elk hunts and are intended to maintain elk herds near current population levels.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

There were 294 desert bighorn ram tags in 2022 that included 268 tags for standard seasons, 9 archery only, 5 specialty tags and 12 one-horn management tags. There were 19 tags returned by tagholders that included 4 tags reissued to alternates well before the season, 11 issued in the First Come First Serve process near the start of the ram season, and 4 not reissued. Excluding the one-horn ram hunt, there were 231 rams harvested in 2022 for 83% success, the second lowest rate since 2002. There was a definite decline in ram horn quality from recent years with only 7 rams scoring above 170 B&C pts and lowest average B&C score of 150 1/8 since 2007. Statewide average days hunted was 6.0, only slightly above long-term average of 5.3 days. Yet, the average age of harvested rams was strong at 6.8, the second highest average age over the last 30 years. The one-horn ram hunt had 4 successful hunters at 33% success rate with average age at 9.8 years of age.

The 2022 demand for desert bighorn ram (any legal weapon) hunting grew slightly from 2021 with 12,121 resident and 13,685 nonresident applicants in 2022. Interest in ram archery hunts dropped to only 127 applicants in 2022 compared to 2021 with 153 applicants for 9 tags each year. The success rate also dropped in the archery only hunts to 33% in 2022 compared to 78% in 2021.

The 2022 desert bighorn ewe hunts harvested 22 ewes and 19 ewes from Units 161 and 268, respectively. Overall success rate was 51% of hunters afield. Nine tag holders did not hunt. The desert bighorn ewe hunt applicants continue to increase from all previous years with 2,183 applicants in 2022. There were 1,732 applicants in 2021.

The 2022 statewide lamb ratio of 23 lambs:100 ewes from aerial and ground surveys was only slightly above the record low lamb ratios from 2021 and 2020, but still well below recruitment rates necessary to maintain a stable population. Combined with above-normal adult mortality in some herds in 2022, we experienced the largest annual decline in Nevada's

desert bighorn population. Nevada's desert bighorn numbers have seen an alarming 31% decline from its peak in 2019 at 10,300 to the 2023 statewide estimate of 7,100 adults. This decline has been attributable to many factors including: 1) the multi-year drought, 2) competition at and destruction of critical riparian/water sources from excessive numbers of feral horses and burros, and 3) continued high lamb mortality and elevated adult mortality from pneumonia in several desert bighorn herds from recent disease events.

There are 50% of the 42 desert bighorn unit groups that are battling active infections of the deadly bacteria Mycoplasma ovinpneumoniae (Movi). The infection is a polymicrobial upper respiratory disease that causes pneumonia and death of adults the first year of pathogen spillover and then chronically infected (shedder) ewes pass it on to new-born lambs resulting in multiple years of poor lamb survival. A new management action called Test and Remove, implemented westwide over the last decade, has shown some positive results in dampening the effects of this disease. For desert bighorn, we initiated Test and Remove in November 2021 on the metapopulation involving Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR), Stonewall and Bare Mountains. We started with capturing and testing 27 ewes and rams with 1 ram and 1 ewe testing positive for Movi and both were euthanized. In Fall 2022 another 36 bighorn were tested with only 1 ewe testing positive. Plans are to conduct additional captures in the Stonewall Mtn/northern NTTR area in June 2023 attempting to find the few remaining chronic shedders. The project will likely expand into adjacent herds known to have connectivity with NTTR including the Specter Range and Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) bighorn herds.

There is optimism for 2023 to see improved survival rates and lamb recruitment to help in the recovery of bighorn herds from devastating losses over the last 4 years. Several mountain ranges received late summer monsoonal rains and many warm-season grasses were able to germinate from years of being dormant in the soil's seed bank. This provided a boost to forage quality and quantity for several herds in the Mojave and Great Basin Deserts prior to winter. This past year's winter moisture across the entire range of desert bighorn was "drought-busting" and will greatly enhance forage conditions through early summer and recharge most of the bighorn guzzlers.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

The 2022 California bighorn ram season was a challenging one for many hunters. Though overall hunter success was 93%, up from the last 2 years at 86% and 83%, respectively, hunters struggled to find mature rams. Many hunters spent a great deal of time in the field hunting with the 2022 statewide average days hunted at 8.6 days. In fact, the average days hunted the last 3 years has been over 8.5 days compared to long-term average of 6.6 days. The average age of harvested rams continued to drop over the last 3 years to 6.3, the lowest average age in 30 years with the long-term average of 6.9. The average B&C score also dropped to 146 1/8, the lowest statewide average since 2000. The multi-year drought is likely the cause of this drop with extremely poor nutritional value in the limited forage available.

Demand for California bighorn ram hunts in 2022 continued to rise with 9,560 resident and 11,892 nonresident applicants compared to 8,595 residents and 10,409 nonresidents 2 years ago in 2020.

Late summer 2022 aerial surveys classified 858 California bighorn sheep with an improved lamb ratio of 43 lambs:100 ewes compared to the low lamb ratio of 29 last year. Unfortunately, the multi-year drought, overgrazing and degraded riparian areas from excessive free-roaming horses and burros and cattle, and mountain lion predation continues to suppress population growth. The 2023 statewide California bighorn population estimate is 1,700 adults representing a slight decline from 1,800 in 2022.

Ongoing efforts continue with Test and Remove in the Santa Rosa Range. Since early 2021, 77 adult bighorn sheep have been captured, sampled and tested for Mycoplasma ovinpneumoniae (Movi), the primary trigger pathogen involved in pneumonia disease events that have plagued the Santa Rosa Range since the initial pathogen spillover in 2003. Eight ewes and rams have tested positive for active Movi infection in 3 of the 5 main subherds. One later cleared the Movi infection on her own, and the others have died or were euthanized. The most recent sampling in August 2022 of 19 bighorn sheep had no chronic shedders detected. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife began a companion Test and Remove in January 2022 and has sampled 76 bighorn over 2 years in their Rattlesnake Mountain and Ten-Mile Canyon area and have detected and removed 7 animals that tested positive for active Movi infection. Both agencies are committed to clearing Movi from this interstate bighorn sheep metapopulation.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

All 4 tagholders this past 2022-2023 season were successful but a couple of them had challenges in finding mature rams. One hunter hunted hard in August and finally harvested the day before the close of the season in February involving 45 days hunted. The last 3 years average days hunted, were high at 22.5, 17, and 16, respectively, and were double that of the long-term average of 7.5 days. Ram harvest averages were 6.5 for age and 145 7/8 for score with the largest ram being 9 years old and scoring 177 3/8 B&C.

The last 2 years of aerial and ground surveys were similar in classifying just over 140 animals and similar lamb ratios of 40 and 41 lambs:100 ewes, respectively. Rams were underrepresented in the 2022-2023 surveys.

The Leppy Hills and Badlands Rocky Mountain bighorn herds continue to underperform with likely chronic shedders of Mycoplasma ovinpneumoniae (Movi) still in both herds and both having continued risk of contact with adjacent domestic sheep grazing and trailing on public lands. In February and March 2023, Test and Remove sampling in the Badlands herd detected a ewe with an active Movi infection. She may be the last chronic shedder we have been trying to detect. Plans are to remove her from the herd and conduct lamb surveys this summer to see if lamb recruitment responds favorably. We are encouraged by the continued herd growth in both the Ruby Mountains and East Humboldt Range. The 2022 season was the first time we offered a tag in the Ruby Mountains since the devastating die-off in 2009-2010. The tag was issued to a worthy tagholder who had a military deferment in 2009 and

had been waiting 12 years for the opportunity to hunt. His hunt and the back story involved with his beautiful ram are amazing! Only 2 ram tags are recommended for the 2023 season in Units 102 and 115. Recent monitoring and collaring efforts in the North Snake Range, Unit 114, will hopefully provide insight to mature ram availability in guiding management actions to support future ram hunts. The statewide population estimate of the 6 Rocky Mountain bighorn herds is 330 adults.

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Eleven of the 14 mountain goat tagholders were successful in 2022 with overall hunter success of 79%. All tagholders either attended the live Mountain Goat Hunt Seminar or viewed the seminar recording on their own time to learn the difference between a nanny and billy with the goal of not harvesting nannies. A key part of the seminar is a highly educational 9-minute video produced by the Rocky Mountain Goat Alliance that does an outstanding job of explaining and illustrating the horn, body, and behavioral differences between billy and nanny mountain goats. Mountain goats are unique in having delayed sexual maturity and huge parental investment that limits population growth. Unfortunately, 3 nannies were harvested in the Ruby Mountains. The average age of all harvested mountain goats was 5.0 slightly above the long-term average of 4.8. The average left horn length in 2022 was 9.1 inches compared to the long-term average of 8.6. Whereas the right horn average in 2022 was only 7.8 (long-term average also 8.6), due to 5 of the harvested mountain goats that had broken horns. The largest B&C score mountain goat in 2022 was 50 1/8, which would rank in the top 20 of all time in the Nevada Wildlife Record Book Committee records. The average days hunted was only 5.9 even though the season is 2 months long. Having to hike several miles and climb several thousand feet elevation each day from a hunter's basecamp in pursuit of mountain goats can take its toll.

The January 2023 mountain goat aerial surveys were abbreviated due to high winds and snowstorms. Survey data from Units 101 and 102 was 130 total mountain goats observed with a 21 kids:100 adult ratio. This kid ratio is near the long-term average but below the great kid recruitment documented in January 2022 of 30 kids:100 adults. The 2023 population estimate for all 3 herds remains static from last year at 340 adults, the highest estimate since 2015. Monitoring of the East Humboldt herd recovery will continue through summer ground surveys as a follow up to the likely loss of the last chronic shedder of Mycoplasma ovipnuemoniae in 2020. Other monitoring efforts to occur in 2023 are a mountain goat that forayed into the Cherry Creek Range 2 years ago and Ruby Mountains disease surveillance in response to a mountain goat kid that died of pneumonia in summer 2022.

MOOSE

Presence and distribution of Shiras moose (Alces alces shirasi) in Nevada prior to European settlement is unknown. Historic sightings of moose in Nevada date back to the 1950s, likely coinciding with burgeoning moose populations in neighboring states. Since the early 2000s, frequency and distribution of moose sightings in Nevada have increased substantially. Indeed, over 95% of all moose observations have been documented in the last 2 decades. While the increase in observations is undoubtedly due to a growing moose population, Departmental requests for sightings paired with increased public awareness, have contributed to repeated moose observations occurring throughout the year. These observations have greatly contributed to our knowledge of the expansion and abundance of moose in Nevada. Biologists with the Department recorded aerial moose observations occurring during recent composition surveys for all big game species in Elko County. Moose were found at lower elevations and in large group sizes than observed in previous years, which was attributed to increased snow depths. Surveys resulted in the classification of 55 moose with observed sex and age ratios of 110 bulls:100 cows:52 calves. Because observations occurred throughout the winter, biologists reviewed distribution information to determine possible repeated observations and confirmed all observations were likely unique individuals.

Since 2020, 9 cows and 4 bull moose were fitted with radio-collars during winter captures. All radio-collars are currently active in Units 061, 071, 072, 075, and 081. Each summer since deployment, cows have been observed from the ground to determine calving status. Subsequent winter surveys are conducted to determine calf survival and recruitment. Since 2020, at least 14 calves are confirmed to have been recruited into the statewide moose population. Moose populations are strongly influenced by adult survival due to their long-life span. Given observed recruitment and high adult survival, the Nevada moose population appears to be stable to increasing.

Moose Captures by Year

Year	Females	Males
2020	4	0
2021	2	1
2022	1	2
2023	2	1
Totals	9	4

Moose have been documented in a variety of habitats in Elko County, primarily north of Interstate 80. During the summer, they generally prefer intact riparian systems dominated by willows, as well as dense fir and aspen stands. In contrast, during winter, they can be found in patches of mahogany, aspen, and Ceanothus. Nevada moose can occupy higher elevations than most other game species during the winter due to their long forelimbs and hind limbs, which are adapted to navigate through deep snow. Most observations reported to the Department occur during the fall and winter coinciding with the annual rut and lower ambient temperatures.

In January 2023, the Department began collaborating with researchers at Texas A&M University to analyze existing movement data collected from radio-collared moose and produce a map of available habitat in Nevada. The resulting product will inform the Department of available and occupied moose habitat, identify critical riparian habitats for protection, and assess future effects of varying climate change scenarios. Preliminary results are promising, highlighting the importance of vegetation structure and composition, presumably for forage opportunities and thermal refugia.

The Department recognizes moose as an important component of Nevada's diverse wildlife landscape and serves to protect, maintain, and, where applicable, increase the moose resources for current and future enjoyment and sustainable use by Nevadans. To support moose conservation and management in Nevada, the Department has identified three goals guiding their management. Those goals are (1) maintain and improve abundance and distribution of Nevada's resident moose population, (2) allow natural expansion of moose into suitable but unoccupied habitats, and (3) identify and encourage recreational opportunities for all user groups.

MOUNTAIN LION

In 2017 mountain lion harvest limits were changed from three regional to one statewide harvest limit of 245. A 2-mountain lion harvest limit for the interstate hunt with Utah in Unit 091 remained in place. In 2021 this interstate hunt's harvest limit was combined with the overall state harvest limit. Nevada Department of Wildife (NDOW) recognizes 6 unique mountain lion subpopulations in Nevada (Andreasen et al. 2012): Central, East, North, West, South, and Transient.

NDOW currently monitors to ensure hunter harvest does not exceed 35% adult female harvest (Anderson and Lindzey 2005) or 50% overall female harvest for any subpopulation on a 3-year average.

	Overall Female Harvest	Adult Female Harvest
East	33%	26%
South	29%	27%
North	31%	26%
Central	37%	30%
West	49%	34%
Surplus	47%	32%

No concerning trends were observed in the 3-year average adult female and overall female harvest.

A collaborator from Predator Project 42 completed the initial phase of a mountain lion statewide integrated population model, primarily using GPS collar data and hunter harvest information. The population was found to be stable at approximately 3,200 lions.

BLACK BEAR

There were 45 resident, 5 non-resident and 1 Dream tags issued for the 2022 black bear season, which extended from September 15 through December 1, 2022. There were 11 male and 5 female bears harvested. Unit harvest limits and female harvest limits were set for Areas 19, 20, and Unit 291. Either unit harvest limits or female harvest limits were reached for all three Areas in 2022. This resulted in season closures in all three Areas: Area 19 ended on October 10, Area 20 – September 18, and Unit 291 – September 28. This is the first year all three Areas were closed prior to the end of the season. Various bear sightings have been reported around the state, a good indicator that black bears are naturally recolonizing native black bear habitat.

BIG GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

STATUS REPORTS

Photo By: Victor Trujillo

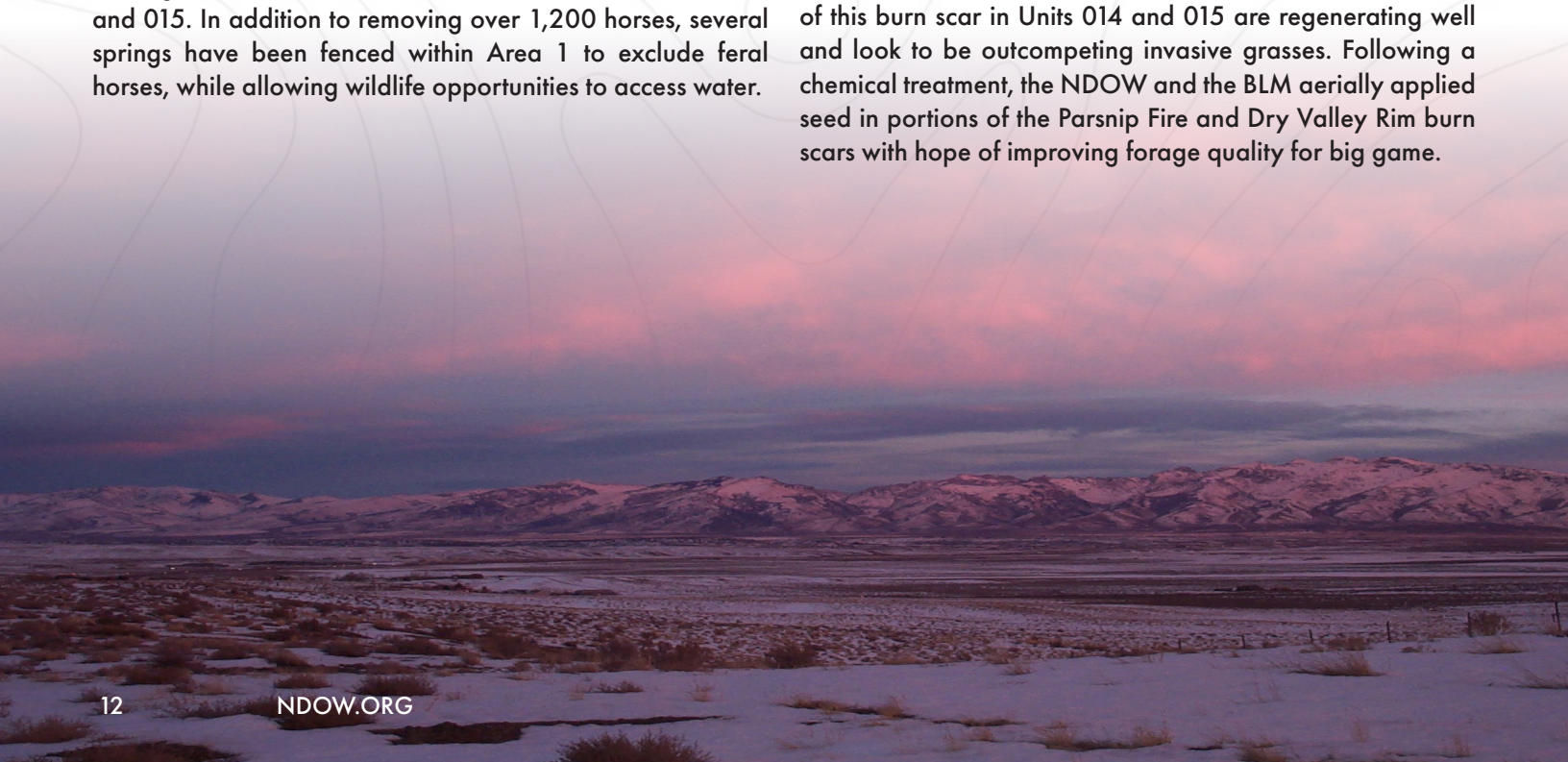
MANAGEMENT AREA 1

Report by Jon Ewanyk

HABITAT

For much of 2022, Area 1 was classified by the US Drought Monitor as experiencing "severe drought conditions", until the recent winter storms which helped to push Area 1 into the classification of "abnormally dry" conditions. As of April, northern portions of Area 1 are at 105% of the median water year to date and have snowpack that is 4 times greater than what it was last April. Southern portions of Area 1 did not experience the same level of snow accumulation and much of the snow on lower elevation winter range burned off in between snowstorms. As a result, the winterkill for deer in Units 014 and 015 was not as severe as it was in the northern units such as 011 and 013. Sagebrush and many other brush species important for wildlife forage rely on adequate snowpack for the penetration of water deep into the soil to reach their long taproots. The wildlife that survived the harsh winter in Area 1 should benefit from the increased snowpack and soil moisture by having better quantity and quality of forage in the upcoming year. Feral horses and burros remain a problem for wildlife species within Area 1, however the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are making efforts to minimize those effects. The BLM conducted gathers in several Herd Management Areas (HMA's) in 2022 within Units 012, 014 and 015. In addition to removing over 1,200 horses, several springs have been fenced within Area 1 to exclude feral horses, while allowing wildlife opportunities to access water.

For the upcoming year, there are multiple spring protection projects slated for Area 1 to help mitigate the impacts of heavy grazing around springs. These spring fencing projects are located in prime mule deer and antelope habitat and should benefit both species in future years. In 2022, the NDOW built a big game guzzler above Soldier Meadows for the benefit of bighorn sheep and antelope. In 2023, the NDOW plans to build another big game guzzler in Unit 012 which will benefit bighorn sheep, antelope, and mule deer. The BLM has been conducting juniper treatments in Units 011, and 013. This past year the BLM cut and burned juniper along the Hays Bench and Vya Rim, and those efforts are expected to continue into the following year. For the next few years, the BLM is planning to thin juniper stands in Unit 015 along Buckhorn Road and Duck Lake. Juniper treatments in Units 011, 013, and 015 should benefit bighorn, deer, antelope, and sage grouse by improving the amount of water available for growing forage and reducing the amount of cover for predators. The NDOW and the BLM have coordinated to rehabilitate some of the recent and historic wildfires within Area 1. A portion of the Poodle Fire was chemically treated to remove invasive annual grasses, and then re-seeded with a plant mix that should provide forage for ungulates. Portions of this burn scar in Units 014 and 015 are regenerating well and look to be outcompeting invasive grasses. Following a chemical treatment, the NDOW and the BLM aerially applied seed in portions of the Parsnip Fire and Dry Valley Rim burn scars with hope of improving forage quality for big game.



ANTELOPE

Unit 011

Survey Data

Aerial surveys were conducted in Unit 011 during late September 2022. This year flight time was reduced, and a 1-hour survey was conducted along the Massacre Bench. A total of 218 antelope were classified with a composition of 24 bucks:100 does:50 fawns. Of the 30 bucks located on survey, 20% were yearlings. The observed 011 buck ratio was well below the 5-year average of 31 bucks:100 does. Fawn ratios in this unit were above the 5-year average, which is 100 does:31 fawns. Although fawn ratios were notably higher this year, the previous 3 years of low fawn recruitment are starting to catch up with this population.

Population Status and Trend

The 2022 population estimate for the 011 herd is 650 antelope, which is similar to last year's estimate. This herd has declined in recent years; however, this year's fawn recruitment should help to get the population back on track. In addition to the high fawn survival, the antelope in this unit should benefit from all of the available water and forage following the winter Area 1 experienced this year. Unit 011 antelope should also benefit from the planned habitat projects within the unit.

Unit Group 012 – 014

Survey Data

In late September 2022, aerial surveys were conducted in Units 012-014. A total of 355 antelope were classified with a composition of 30 bucks:100 does:46 fawns. The buck ratio saw a slight uptick this year and is above the 3-year average of 26 bucks:100 does. Of the 60 bucks observed on survey, 23% were yearling bucks. The fawn ratio observed within these units was above maintenance levels, and well above the 3-year average of 100 does:37 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

The 2022 population estimate for the 012-014 herds is 1,700 antelope, which is 6% lower than last year's estimate. This herd has been on a slight decline for the past 5 years, which can likely be attributed to poor habitat quality, severe drought, and competition with feral horses. This population should respond favorably to the removal of horses from the range, juniper thinning projects, and spring fencing projects, however it will take time for the habitat to recover from years of overgrazing.

Unit 015

Survey Data

Antelope surveys were conducted in Unit 015 during late September 2022. On survey, 205 antelope were classified with a composition of 31 bucks:100 does:57 fawns. The buck ratio in this unit remains high and was just above the 3-year average of 30 bucks:100 does. Of the 34 bucks classified on survey, 38% of the sample were yearling bucks. Fawn ratios in this unit remain strong and were once again above maintenance level. The 3-year average fawn ratio in this unit is 100 does:46 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

The 2022 population estimate for the herd in 015 is 1,000 antelope. This herd has seen a slight increase from last year's population estimate, as a result of multiple years of quality fawn recruitment. This population has had consistently high fawn to doe ratios, but population growth is still limited by habitat quality. Hunt success rates in this unit have remained stable for the past few years, further supporting the stability of this herd.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit Group 011, 013

Survey Data

Composition surveys were flown in late August 2022 with 37 sheep classified with sex:age ratios of 29 rams:100 ewes:48 lambs. The lamb ratio for this unit is up from last year's survey and is above the 5-year average of 44 lambs:100 ewes. Sheep within this unit group exhibit interstate movement with Oregon and there's a possibility that more sheep were located on the Oregon side of the Coleman Rim during surveys.

Population and Trend

The 2023 population estimate is approximately 50 California Bighorn sheep. The 011, 013 bighorn population has declined over the last 2 years and will be closed to hunting in 2023. It is suspected that drought and lion predation on adults are preventing this herd from recovering to historic levels prior to the disease outbreak. To reach these population goals, predator project 22-01 will be removing lions in this unit group in the coming years.

Unit Group 012, 014

Survey Data

Aerial surveys in Units 012 and 014 during late August 2022 classified 58 sheep with a composition of 70 rams:100 ewes:50 lambs. On survey, 6 mature rams and 9 rams 4-5 years of age were classified. The observed lamb ratio for this unit is likely biased high due to the low sample size. The 5-year average for this unit group is 100 ewes:39 lambs. This is a large unit group with limited access and low-density sheep.

Population and Trend

This is the first year that Unit 012 is combined with 014, as a result of collar data showing movement between the units. The 2023 population estimate for Unit 012 is approximately 125 California Bighorn sheep and has seen a drastic reduction over the past few years. This herd has been heavily impacted by low adult survival rates. Collared sheep had high mortality rates in both 012 and 014. Predation, drought, horse numbers, and degraded habitat are all contributing to the decline of the sheep herds in the Calicos and Granites. Predator management in this unit, coupled with horse removal and the building of big game guzzlers should help the herd out in the coming years.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 011 – 013

Survey Data

Aerial surveys for mule deer in this unit group were flown in both the fall and spring. On fall surveys, 333 deer were classified with a composition of 52 bucks:100 does:58 fawns. For the second year in a row, this unit group had a buck ratio higher than 50 bucks:100 does. The fall fawn ratio observed for this unit group was above the 5-year average for the unit group. During spring surveys, 232 deer were classified with a composition of 24 fawns:100 adults in mid-March.

Population Status and Trend
This herd has decreased in size, as a result of poor fawn recruitment into the population and the impacts of the harsh winter. 3 consecutive spring surveys with fawn ratios below maintenance levels resulted in a decrease of the population estimate for this herd. The 011-013 population has been heavily impacted by horse numbers over AML, drought, conifer encroachment, and poor forage quality. Of all the herds in Area 1, the 011-013 herd was impacted the most by the harsh winter conditions. The Washoe Mule Deer Enhancement Subcommittee supported a collaring project to be implemented by the NDOW to better understand which factors may be limiting the population's growth.

Unit 014

Survey Data
Aerial surveys for mule deer in this unit were flown in both the fall and spring. On fall surveys, 132 deer were classified with a composition of 53 bucks:100 does:60 fawns. On the spring survey, 127 deer were classified with a composition of 39 fawns:100 adults. Spring fawn ratios improved this year and were above the 5-year average of 32 fawns:100 adults. For the second consecutive year, buck ratios were above 50 bucks:100 does, however deer in this unit remain difficult to locate on survey. Deer were found dispersed throughout this unit, with groups of deer located on survey near Fox Mountain, Skull Meadows, Miller Basin, and Cottonwood Creek in the fall.

Population Status and Trend
Mule deer in Unit 014 have declined over the past 10 years and occur at low densities. This year the population estimate for Unit 014 saw a slight increase to 290 as a result of the increased fawn survival. Some of the issues facing the deer herd of 014 are winter ranges on the east side that have been burned and converted to cheat grass, competition from horses, and exposure to disease. The Washoe Mule Deer Enhancement Team deployed GPS collars on deer in this unit to get a better understanding of which factors may be driving the decline in deer numbers. To date, deer in this unit have had high survival rates, with only 1 mortality from a vehicle collision. Collar data for deer in 014 revealed that some of the deer in this unit migrate to winter range in neighboring units, highlighting the need to improve winter range and migration corridors for this herd.

Unit 015

Survey Data
Both fall and spring aerial surveys were conducted for mule deer in this unit. Fall surveys occurred in November and had reduced flight time due to conditions. On fall survey, 58 deer were classified with a composition of 82 bucks:100 does:82 fawns. These ratios were likely biased due to the small sample size of the fall survey. On spring survey, 348 deer were classified with a composition of 53 adults:100 adults. This year's observed fawn ratio was above maintenance level and above the 5-year average of 35 fawns:100 adults. The number of deer surveyed in this unit is highly dependent upon the severity of winter storms that promote migration from California. It is likely that with the early snow storms this year, this unit received more migration from California.

Population Status and Trend
The mule deer population estimate for this unit is 290, which is similar to previous the previous year's estimate. Mule deer in this unit occur at low density and have likely experienced long-term population declines. The suppressed population estimate is further supported by low success rates in this unit across the past 3 years. Although this year's snow likely pushed more interstate deer into the unit, future years may not have the benefit of early snowstorms. Collar data from deer in neighboring units showed migration into Unit 015 after the hunt season had ended, but prior to the spring surveys.

MANAGEMENT AREA 2

Report by Jon Ewanyk

HABITAT

Similar to the rest of northwest Nevada, Area 2 experienced extreme drought conditions prior to the snowfall during the winter months. However, the timing of the few rainstorms Area 2 received last spring seemed to help with the number of fawns that were produced this past year. According to the Western Regional Climate Center, a weather station located in Area 2 received 8.57 inches of annual precipitation, with most of the rain occurring in the month of December. The winter storms in Area 2 provided much needed snowpack, which is over 150% the annual snow water equivalent for Area 2. Fortunately for wildlife in Area 2, the deep snow was concentrated to higher elevations, and the snow at lower elevations experienced melting in between winter storms. As a result, Area 2 did not experience the same levels of winterkill as other areas of the state due to the availability of winter range without deep snow conditions. Multiple HMA's within this unit group are over Appropriate Management Level (AML), and the effects of this can be seen on the forage quality and water availability in the northern Virginia Mountains and Fort Sage. This year's snowpack in higher elevations should help to provide good soil moisture for the vegetation growth and prolong water availability for wildlife into the summer months.

To mitigate the effects of drought, the NDOW and the BLM have coordinated on several habitat projects within Area 2. Area 2 has issues with the same mountain ranges burning frequently, which does not allow sufficient time for the brush community to re-establish between wildfires. Many of these fires started along highway 395, and traveled east into the Petersen, Dogskin, and Virginia Mountains. To reduce the number of fires that reach the Virginia Mountains, the BLM has been removing fuels, and seeding the treated areas to create a green strip for slowing the spread of wildfires. In conjunction with the green stripping projects, the BLM is conducting juniper removal projects in both units 021 and 022. The NDOW and the BLM seeded 4,762 acres of the Baccarat and North Fire which had previously been treated with herbicide. This area should see new growth and good forage opportunities for deer and antelope. The BLM is also working to fence some springs in the northern end of the Virginia Mountains to ensure that they are not degraded by feral horses. All of these habitat projects should benefit the wildlife of Area 2 in the coming years.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 021, 022

Survey Data

Due to a reduction in flights this year, no aerial surveys were conducted for antelope in unit group 021,022. However, in September of 2023 the unit group is scheduled to be flown intensively. For this year's population model, a 3-year average was used for fawn to doe ratios, as well as buck to doe ratios. The 3-year average fawn to doe ratio was 33 fawns:100 does. The 3-year average buck to doe ratio for 021, 022 was 29 bucks:100 does. Although no surveys were conducted this year, the harvest metrics for antelope in this unit group indicate that the herd is performing well.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 population estimate for the 021,022 herd is 600 antelope, which is the same as last year's estimate. Despite the numerous wildfires, invasive grasses, and lack of precipitation, this antelope herd has stabilized. Although this herd faces many challenges in the form of competition from horses, high frequency of wildfires, and the encroaching development from Reno, hunter success and 15" or better for the unit group remains high.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 022

Survey Data
Aerial surveys during late August 2022 classified 31 sheep including 20 rams:14 ewes:7 lambs. On survey, the large ewe group that is typically found on the north end of the Virginia Mountains was not located, so the survey was predominantly comprised of rams. The ram ratio for this unit remains high, with 7 mature rams and 11 rams 4-5 years old-observed on survey. Most of the sheep in this unit remain concentrated in the northern end of the Virginia Mountains, however the NDOW has received reports of bighorn sheep in the Pah-Rahs more frequently. This year, the NDOW coordinated with the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe to survey the sheep that were reintroduced in the Lake Range for the first time. The Lake Range survey yielded 24 sheep total, with a ratio of 58 rams:100 ewes:42 lambs.

Population Status and Trend
The 2023 population estimate in Unit 022 is stable at 80 adult bighorn sheep. Unit 022 continues to produce mature rams, with the age of harvested rams averaging 7.6 across the last 3 years. Adult survival rates remain high in this unit grouping, although this herd has high risk of contact with domestic sheep. For the past 2 years, there were multiple sightings of domestic sheep in areas where bighorn sheep frequent, and the NDOW is working diligently to minimize this overlap. Hunters applying for a tag in this unit grouping should be aware that access to areas where sheep spend most of their time is limited by private land and reservation boundaries. As of late, hunters have struggled to gain permission to cross private land to access the areas where most of the rams are located during the season, and this has impacted success rates.

MULE DEER

Unit 021

Survey Data
Aerial surveys for mule deer in this unit were flown in both the fall and spring. Fall surveys were conducted in mid-November, prior to the hunt season and spring surveys were conducted in late March. On fall survey, 160 deer were classified with a composition of 35 bucks:100 does:65 fawns. Deer were spread out in the fall, with good groups of deer located in the Petersen, Dogskin, Fort Sage and Seven Lakes Mountains. On spring survey, 762 deer were classified with a composition of 44 fawns:100 adults. Fawn ratios for this unit are above the 5-year average for both fall and spring surveys.

Population Status and Trend
The mule deer population in 021 is slightly declining and is estimated at 380. The herd has had fawn ratios above maintenance levels the past several years, however the amount of habitat that has been scorched by wildfires continues to impact this interstate herd. Large quantities of winter range in Nevada have been heavily impacted by the high frequency and intensity of wildfires. Much of the summer range for this interstate herd burned up in California megafires, which will likely have a negative impact on the population into the future. Collared adult mule deer in this unit had lower survival rates than surrounding units as a result of lion predation, which also contributed to the slight decrease in population size. The timing of this herd's migration is heavily tied to the amount of snowfall in early winter and influences the quantity of deer in Nevada for the late season hunt.

Unit 022

Survey Data
Aerial surveys were conducted in both the fall and spring for Unit 022, although fall surveys had reduced flight time due to weather. Fall surveys occurred in mid-November where 143 deer were classified with a composition of 47 bucks:100 does:70 fawns. Of the 32 bucks surveyed in this unit, 6 were 4 points or greater. On spring survey, 203 deer were classified with a composition of 42 fawns:100 adults. Observed fawn ratios were above the 5-year average for both the fall and spring surveys in Unit 022

Population Status and Trend
The 2022 population estimate for unit 022 is 500 mule deer, which is a slight increase from last year's estimate. The spring precipitation this unit received last year benefited both the number of fawns that were born, and likely impacted how many of those fawns survived through the winter months.

As a result of the Washoe County Mule Deer Enhancement Program, a few more collars were deployed in Unit 022 in 2022. To date, GPS collared deer have had good survival rates, and helped to identify areas of core seasonal use. From the collar data, the NDOW has also identified new migrations that were previously undocumented. One of the collared does moved out of the Pah-Rahs across the Truckee River and has been spending the past few months on winter range in Unit 041. The NDOW will continue to rely on collar data to identify areas for future habitat projects, as well as the causes of mortality for adult mule deer in Unit 022.

Photo By: Victor Trujillo

MANAGEMENT AREA 3

Report by Ed Partee and Jon Ewanyk

HABITAT

As of March 1, 2023, the snowpack for this area is above normal at 146% compared to last year's 76%. Snowpack is above average this year with storms occurring throughout the water year starting in October 2022. Precipitation from October through February for the water basin that includes Area 3, was 112% of normal. With the amount of moisture received to this point, paired with snowpack, stream flow is expected to be good for spring and summer if the above normal precipitation continues. With current conditions, vegetation should remain green much longer than was experienced last year providing ample forage for a variety of wildlife species. One fire did occur this year in Area 3 that impacted wildlife. Rehabilitation efforts in this unit will continue to reestablish habitat that has been lost or degraded.

This year the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (SNWR) is at 110% of the mean annual precipitation, and the higher elevations of the refuge have deep snow drifts that should prolong water availability into late spring. Although most of the feral horses were removed from the Sheldon in Unit 033 almost a decade ago, habitat may still be limiting the rebound of mule deer and antelope populations. The forage on the Sheldon appears to be slowly recovering from the years of overgrazing by feral horses but should benefit from a year with normal to above average precipitation. Horses in other parts of Area 3 continue to have an impact on the resources available. Between feral horse competition and the extreme drought for the last several years, habitat has suffered. With above average precipitation this year, wildlife should benefit from improved water availability and higher quality and quantity forage resources.

ANTELOPE

Unit 031, Unit 032, 034, Unit 035

Survey Data

Post-season aerial composition surveys were conducted in early September 2022. Both buck and fawn surveys are much better than what has been seen in the past during these surveys. On survey, a total of 335 animals were observed with a composition of 28 bucks:100 does:60 fawns. Of the 50 bucks observed 12% were yearling bucks. Fawn numbers have increased above the 5-year average for these units. Water and forage were very limited in most areas with the antelope scattered and in small groups.

Population Status and Trend

Over the last several years, antelope populations have declined in Area 3. However, with the most recent increase in fawn recruitment the populations should stabilize or increase. Tag quotas are expected to remain static until herds increase and more mature bucks are recruited into the population. These population may take several years to rebound. With the amount of moisture that has been received thus far, good forage should be available during fawning which will hopefully reflect an increase in the population in a few years. Success rates remain good in all these units within the any legal weapon class with a minor drop-in Unit 035.

Unit 033

Survey Data

During July 2022, the SNWR staff flew a comprehensive aerial survey for antelope, prior to the hunting season. A total of 760 antelope were classified, with a composition of 22 bucks:100 does:33 fawns. Of the 109 bucks classified, 22% were yearling bucks. For the SNWR, fawn ratios have been above maintenance the past 3 years, and this year's fawn ratio was above the 5-year average of 100 does:30 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 population estimate for antelope on the SNWR is 1,000 animals, which is similar to the previous year's population estimate. This herd has been on a slight downward trajectory for the past 10 years but seems to have stabilized with the last few years of above average fawn recruitment. Habitat and water availability are likely limiting the rebound of this population.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 031

Survey Data

Helicopter compositions flights were conducted in late July 2022. Survey flights in this unit were conducted in the Double H Mountains and briefly in the Montana Mountains. Currently the Montana Mountains still appear to be void of sheep. In the Double H's, sheep are well distributed, and the sheep observed included a good representation of age classes. A total of 75 sheep were observed with a ratio of 44 rams:100 ewes:13 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

The population in the Double H Mountains continues to remain stable; however, the low lamb recruitment is concerning with respect to the immediate future.This year marked the lowest lamb ratios which may be due to smaller sample size and missing more productive ewe groups on survey. Follow up surveys will help determine lamb recruitment into the population. This herd has remained relatively constant the last 3 years.

Unit 032

Survey Data

Surveys in Unit 032 took place over a 2-day period. A total of 148 animals were surveyed with a ratio of 40 rams:100 ewes:40 lambs. The total number surveyed is much higher than the 5-year average with lamb ratios showing a similar trend. The age distribution of rams still holds strong in this unit; however, horn size has declined.

Population Status and Trend

The population in this unit shows a slight increase from last year but remains below the 5-year average. Modeled and observed age classes remain strong across the board with this herd, and ram availability is expected to improve. There was a decline in the quality of rams harvested the last few years in the Pine Forest Range; however, the age class of harvested rams remains strong. Animals continue to distribute themselves throughout the range into areas that were previously unoccupied. Animals appear to remain healthy in this population with good lamb recruitment.

Unit 033 and portion of 032

Survey Data

Composition surveys in 033 were conducted via helicopter in late August of 2022. Survey conditions were optimal this year and resulted in substantially more sheep than the previous year's survey. A total of 72 sheep were classified, with a composition of 43 rams:100 ewes:38 lambs. This year's lamb ratio was the same as the 5-year average lamb ratio of 37:100 ewes. On survey, multiple mature rams were classified, along with 9 rams that were 4-5 years old. The McGee Mountain portion of Unit 032 was not surveyed.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 California bighorn sheep population on the SNWR is stable and the McGee Mountain portion of Unit 032 has declined. Despite average lamb recruitment into the population, survival rates for collared adults have been low. Collar data from adult ewes revealed high predation rates by lions on the McGee Mountain sub-herd. Collared sheep in this unit will continue to be monitored for disease exposure and causes of mortality. Efforts to seek collaborative management to better understand mountain lion densities and predation rates on bighorn continue on SNWR. This bighorn population should benefit from the above average precipitation levels received on the SNWR and should continue to expand in population size.

Unit 034

Survey Data

Surveys took place in late July 2022. A total of 58 sheep were classified yielding a ratio of 39 rams:100 ewes:69 lambs. This unit was not flown last year but the numbers surveyed this year are slightly below the 5-year average. Both lamb and ram ratios are below the 5-year average as well.

Population Status and Trend

The population is showing a stable trend this year with good age structure of males and females represented in the model. Last 2 year's average ram age in the harvest dropped below 7 years old compared to the long-term average age of harvested rams at 7.6. Tag reductions are recommended for 2023. With the added moisture received this year there will be an abundance of forage throughout the year which should help horn growth. Additionally, years of above average moisture will be needed to significantly improve horn quality in the future.

Unit 035

Survey Data
Surveys in this unit took place in late July 2022 and 165 sheep were classified which is much higher than the 113 classified last year. Of the 165 animals observed, a ratio of 65 rams:100 ewes:53 lambs was calculated. Lamb ratios are much improved from last year and slightly higher than the 5-year average as well as ram ratios.

Population Status and Trend
This herd continues to perform well with additional increases in the population. TThe Bloody Run portion of this unit remains closed to California bighorn hunting for the time being, even though there appears to be an established population residing within that range (see below Unit 035B). With the releases that took place in the past within the Jackson's, this herd continues to increase and spread into areas that had not previously been occupied. The BLM and the NDOW conducted a collaring project in January 2020 for the purpose of monitoring separation of wild sheep with a domestic trailing route that is located on east side of the Jackson Mountains which has finally concluded. Age structure in both the male and female segment of this unit is strong. The population estimate for this unit reflects a drop only due to removing Bloody Runs bighorn sub-herd from the Jackson Mountains herd. The 2023 estimate for the Jackson Mountains bighorn herd once again increased last year.

Hunter access has been influenced by the designation of the Black Rock-High Rock Immigrant Trail National Conservation Area and Wilderness Areas (NCA). The NCA boundaries embrace bighorn concentration areas of King Lear Peak and Parrot Peak. The BLM has marked most of the restricted access points and hunters who apply for this area need to understand these restrictions.

Unit 035B

Survey Data
Surveys in Unit 035B, the Bloody Run Hills, took place in late July 2022. During these surveys a total of 44 sheep were classified yielding a ratio of 94 rams:100 ewes:65 lambs. Lamb ratios are similar to those were observed in this unit last year with a higher-than-average ram ratio. The ram ratio is slightly skewed due to rams moving across the highway from Unit 051. This herd was reintroduced in January 2019.

Population Status and Trend
This herd has been performing extremely well since its reintroduction in January 2019. This herd has doubled since the original release that took place 4 years ago. Up until this year it has been combined with the Jackson Mountains in the overall Unit 35 population estimate. With the good lamb recruitment that has taken place in the last couple of years, this herd should continue to do well. The age structure of both ewes and rams are starting to increase. Like many other herds in Humboldt County when first reintroduced, there are strong population trajectories. With the moisture that was received this year, there should be ample forage this year to allow the herd to flourish.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 031, 032, 034, 035

Survey Data
Post season surveys for Area 3 took place over the course of 3 days in mid-December 2022. During these flights, 1,386 deer were surveyed which is over double what was surveyed last year. The ratios obtained from these surveys were 28 bucks:100 does:40 fawns. Spring aerial surveys were conducted over a 3-day period March 1-3, 2023. The survey was good; however, snow conditions were extreme. During this survey, 1,211 deer were observed yielding a ratio of 26 fawns:100 adults. The number of deer surveyed on this flight is almost the same that was observed during the 2022 survey with a little less flight time.

Population Status and Trend
Once again, there has been a slight drop in the population estimates within all the units in Area 3. Over-winter fawn loss was a little higher this year than in the past due to the vast amounts of snow that Humboldt County has experienced. With the added fawn loss this year, there will continue to be a small decline population numbers. The winter this year was long overdue and brought with it ample amounts of moisture to the area. Continued spring moisture will benefit these herds

and provide much needed moisture to the vegetative communities. Population levels may see some slight dips but overall should remain relatively constant.

Unit 033

Survey Data

Mule deer composition surveys in 033 were conducted both in the fall and spring this year. In the fall, flights occurred in November following the hunt season. On fall surveys, 219 deer were classified with a composition of 52 bucks:100 does:70 fawns. With the heavy winter storms, a majority of the deer in 033 migrated off the SNWR prior to spring surveys in March. On spring flights, a total of 30 deer were classified with a composition of 20 fawns:100 adults. Based on collar data, most of the collared does migrated to areas outside the SNWR, while several of the collared bucks spent the winter on the SNWR not far from their summer range. It is likely that the migratory deer that moved off the SNWR into Oregon had higher fawn ratios than the remaining deer on the refuge.

Population Status and Trend

The population estimate for the 033 deer herd was reduced to 300 animals, as a result of the harsh winter. This population has yet to fully rebound to what it once was but is showing signs of potential with quality fawn and buck ratios. Although the deer on the SNWR occur at low density, the high buck ratio in the unit seems to be helping bring success rates up. Harvest in this population has remained stable, with a 3-year average for Any Legal Weapon success above 60%. The above average precipitation the SNWR received should help facilitate the rebound of this population by improving the available forage on the refuge.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 4

Report by Kyle Neill

HABITAT

In Unit Group 041, 042 3 big game guzzlers were constructed in 2022. These included 1 in the southern portion of the Kamma Mountains, Unit 041 and the remaining 2 were developed in the North Valley area, Truckee Range, Unit 041. Additionally, 2 big game guzzler builds were done this March. These were Toulon #1 in the Trinity Range, Unit 041 and the Sage Hen Valley built in the north end of the Truckee Range, Unit 041. Emphasis on antelope use is associated with these new guzzler builds.

Feral horse and burro numbers continue to remain excessively over the BLM's AML. According to the BLM, a total of 218 feral horses and 804 burros were gathered in the Blue Wing Complex, Unit 041 last August. This complex was 3-times above the high-end of its established AML for feral horses and 15-times above the high-end AML for burros. The BLM also stated that this action was necessary to prevent further degradation of public lands and the area currently does not have enough water to support these excessive numbers.

Habitat in Unit Group 043-046 continues to favor antelope, while most lower elevations remain dominated by annual grasslands from past wildfires. The first phase of the habitat project for a treatment and re-seeding effort in Unit 046,

Enda Mountains has been completed. This habitat project was submitted by the Mule Deer Enhancement Program team for Humboldt and Pershing Counties in 2021. The re-seeding portion is scheduled to be done in early 2024. This area was previously burned in 2018 and is considered an important winter range for mule deer.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 041, 042

Survey Data

Surveys occurred from the ground over a 7-day period in mid-September 2022. A total of 506 antelope were encountered that calculated into ratios of 29 bucks:100 does:41 fawns. The 2022 sample size is the highest it has been since 2012 when 730 antelope were counted. The 2022 buck ratio is below its 5-year and long-term averages of 35 and 39 bucks:100 does respectively. However, the 2022 fawn ratio is the highest it has been since 2016 and is near the long-term average of 43 fawns:100 does.

Population and Trend

The 2023 population estimate remains at 1,300 animals. This herd had been on a sharp decline since 2019 when the estimate was 2,000. The observed 2022 fawn ratio is a step in the right direction. This unit group's population trend is now considered stable during this reporting period.

Unit Group 043 – 046

Survey Data

Ground surveys occurred on February 6-10, 2023, in all of the unit group. Survey conditions were considered good as most roads could be accessed in the morning hours before they thawed. A new record total of 1,702 antelope were located that provided ratios of 38 bucks:100 does:32 fawns. Respective 5-year averages are 41 bucks:100 does:30 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 population estimate is 2,300 antelope. Overall, this herd is continuing to perform exceptionally well and has increased 21% over last year's estimate. It is thought that some level of immigration is still occurring from Area 15 and 18, given this rapid level of growth coupled with average fawn ratios that have only been slightly higher than maintenance level since 2009. The horns shorter than ears hunt is designed to provide hunting opportunity while allowing for controlled growth.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 041

Survey Data

Similar to previous years, composition surveys in the Sahwave Mountains were accomplished using trail cameras strategically placed on water sources from July to November 2022. Photo observations showed a total of 28 California bighorns. Resulting ratios were 63 rams:100 ewes:13 lambs. Lamb production was almost non-existent. This is the third year that very few lambs have been observed and may indicate a predation problem as trail cameras did reveal mountain lions at various times. The 2022 ram ratio is slightly below its 5-year mean of 69 rams:100 ewes.

Population and Trend

The 2023 population estimate is approximately 30 California bighorn sheep and mirrors what was reported last year. This herd has declined since 2016 when the population estimate was 50 animals. The main cause of this decline is considered to be mountain lion predation. Since 2016, numerous mountain lion killed bighorns have been found. Targeted mountain lion removal has been conducted since 2018 with 5 being removed through 2021. No predator control work was done in 2022. However, the NDOW will be recommending lion removal commence in 2023 and be done for the next 5-years during the months of March through September. Elevated mountain lion use within the Sahwave Mountains is thought to be due to the populations of feral horses and burros greatly exceeding the BLM's AML. This herd will likely remain at a low population level. The hunting season was closed in 2021 and 2022 and will remain closed for the 2023 and 2024 seasons due to lack of mature rams.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 045

Survey Data
An aerial survey was performed in late August 2022. A total of 77 bighorns were observed with sex:age ratios of 31 rams:100 ewes:67 lambs. All observed bighorns were found from Mount Tobin south to Miller Basin. The 2022 lamb ratio is 40% better than the 5-year average and is considered exceptional, bearing in mind that this herd experienced a die-off from Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae in late 2020.

Population and Trend
The 2023 population estimate is 110 compared to last year's estimate of 90 animals. The population growth is attributed to last year's excellent recruitment. Recommended ram harvest will continue to remain conservative as mature ram availability is still largely unknown.

Unit 153 was added to Unit 045 in 2013 due to occasional movement between these units. However, recent GPS collar data from Unit 153 has shown strong movement from Unit 153 to 183. In early 2023, biologists agreed to drop Unit 153 from Unit 045 and add it to Unit 183 for hunting purposes.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 041, 042

Survey Data
This population is not modeled or surveyed. the NDOW management objectives state that this unit group is managed conservatively to achieve a Resident Any Legal Weapon (ALW) hunt success rate of greater than or equal to 45%. Last year's success rate was 80%, with the 3-year average of 48%. A continued reduction in the Resident ALW quota has finally resulted in meeting management objectives.

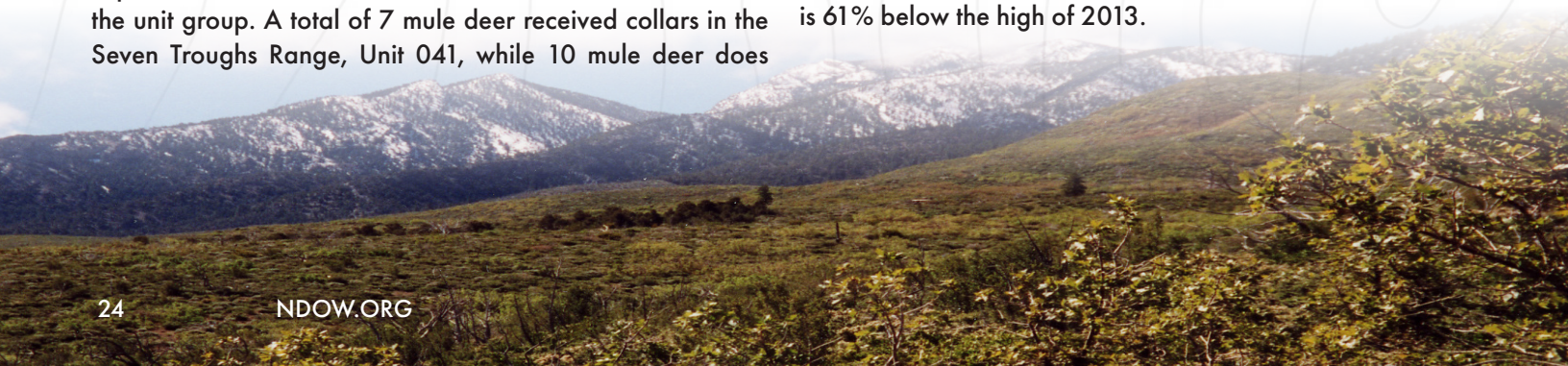
Population and Trend
Mule deer inhabit most mountain ranges in this unit group but at a very low density. Extremely high numbers of feral horses and burros in the unit group has led to increased competition for water and forage resources and is thought to have increased mountain lion numbers by providing mountain lions with a consistent prey base. Trail camera photos, field sightings and information from sportsmen all suggest an increase in mountain lion abundance.

A project proposal to collar up to 20 mule deer in the unit group was submitted by the Mule Deer Enhancement Program (MDEP) team for Humboldt and Pershing Counties in 2021. On February 17, 2023, the NDOW worked with a private contractor to outfit mule deer with GPS collars in the unit group. A total of 7 mule deer received collars in the Seven Troughs Range, Unit 041, while 10 mule deer does were fitted with collars in the Eugene Mountains, Unit 042. Blood samples were also taken on each animal along with attaching an ear tag. To date all mule deer are still alive. Data acquired from these collared mule deer will be used to establish movement patterns, survival rates, level of predation and habitat selection to aid in future project proposals by the MDEP team.

Unit Group 043, 044, 046

Survey Data
An aerial fall survey was done on November 21 and 22, 2022 throughout this unit group. Survey conditions were considered ideal. Surveyors observed and classified a total of 500 mule deer with ratios of 24 bucks:100 does:46 fawns. The 2022 post-season buck ratio is below its objective of 30 bucks:100 does. Additionally, the 2022 observed buck and fawn ratios are 25% and 13% below their respective long-term averages. Spring surveys were cancelled due to unfavorable weather. Long-term average winter fawn loss is 25%. Due to persisting winter conditions, a rate of 30% winter fawn loss was used in modelling.

Population Status and Trend
Overall, this herd has continued to decline since 2013 with 3,500 mule deer estimated. The 2023 population estimate is 1,000 mule deer, 1,350 mule deer with Unit 045 added, and is 61% below the high of 2013.



Unit 045

Survey Data

For 2023 and on, this population will not be modeled or surveyed. The NDOW management objectives state that this unit will be managed conservatively to achieve a Resident Any Legal Weapon (ALW) hunt success rate of greater than or equal to 45%. The last aerial post-season survey was completed in November 2021 and a buck ratio of 49 bucks:100 does was observed.

Population Status and Trend

This herd's population is estimated to be about 350 mule deer. Unit 045 was split out of Unit Group 043-046 due to consistently demonstrating a much greater post-season buck ratio. Quotas will be based on Resident ALW hunt success of greater than or equal to 45%. Additionally, recommended quotas are designed to achieve a buck harvest for all hunts to be in a range of 20 to 30 bucks harvested yearly. Long-term, 1997-2022, average buck harvest is 22.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 5

Report by Ed Partee

HABITAT

As of March 1, 2023, the snowpack for the area is well above normal at 158%, compared to 74% in March 2022. Snowpack is above average this year with storms occurring throughout the year starting in October 2022. Efforts to rehabilitate past fires continue with the BLM, the NDOW, and many non-governmental organizations. These fire-affected areas have been drilled, hand planted, treated with herbicide, and aerial seeding has taken place. February had well above average precipitation and for October through February, the basin is sitting at 144% of median. With the amount of moisture received to this point coupled with the snowpack, stream flow is expected to be plentiful for spring and summer, if precipitation continues to be above normal. With the predicted weather at the time of reporting, vegetation should remain green much longer than last year providing ample forage for a variety of wildlife species. Rehabilitation efforts in this unit will continue to reestablish the habitat that has been lost or degraded. Much of this unit has lost a majority of the winter habitat for mule deer over the past years. The next few years will determine if mule deer can maintain the numbers it has experienced in the past with the amount of winter range that has been lost. The summer range still seems to be intact; however, with past fires the winter range has suffered catastrophic losses and seems to be the limiting factor.

ANTELOPE

Unit 051

Survey Data

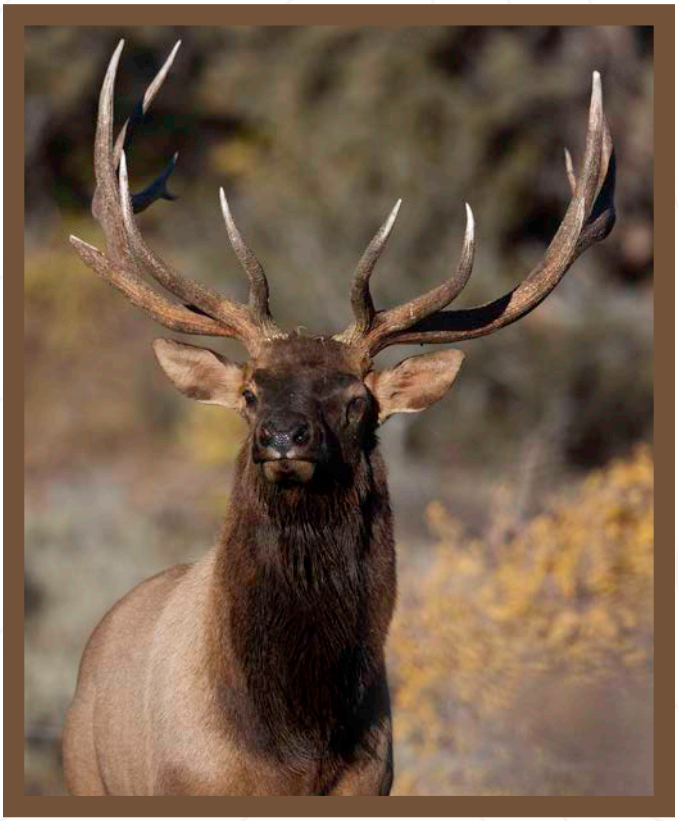
Post-season aerial composition surveys were conducted on September 10, 2022. Fawn ratios have increased much higher than last year and well above the 5-year average. A total of 210 antelope were surveyed with a ratio of 36 bucks:100 does:60 fawns. This total is above the 5-year average. Of the total bucks surveyed, 20% were yearling bucks. Water and forage were limited in most areas with the antelope scattered and in small groups.

Population Status and Trend

Area 5 antelope populations have remained consistent over the last 5 years with only a 5% increase in the population this year. With the amount of moisture that has been received this year, there will be good forage quality which should benefit the does during fawning periods. Snow conditions this last winter were extreme which may have had a slight impact on last year's fawn survival. Most of the lower elevations and valleys in Area 5 would open periodically throughout the winter which hopefully benefited these animals. With only a 5% increase any major increase in tag numbers is not expected. With the better than average fawn survey and depending on winter survival, better increases in a few years is expected. Success rates remain stable within the Any Legal Weapon hunt categories.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit 051



Survey Data

No separate flight for elk was conducted in this unit. During the spring deer survey, a group of elk were located on the mid portion of the Hot Springs Range. A month prior to this flight, a ground survey was conducted with a group of bulls located at the north end of the Hot Springs Range. With the 2 groups of elk, the ratio was 35 bulls:100 cows:45 claves. This survey has remained relatively consistent over the last 6 years.

Population Status and Trend

This year's population estimate has shown a slight increase of 8% over last year and the 5-year average. Winter conditions were much more extreme than what has been experienced in the last several years. With the heavier snow conditions animals have been pushed down into the lower elevations which have provided much better feed conditions. This population has remained under the management objectives for the last 6 years. Currently, population growth is not occurring and reduction in tags will occur to try to stimulate this herd. Continued habitat work will continue in this unit on both the BLM and the US Forest Service (USFS) administered land. The objective is to maintain this herd near or below 200 animals.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 051

Survey Data

Composition flights were conducted July 27 and 28, 2022. These surveys were conducted a little earlier than the timing in the past partly due to a summer capture that took place. This survey had a total of 105 animals classified with a ratio of 28 rams:100 ewes:44 lambs. These numbers are still depressed and slightly lower than the average flown over the last 4 years. This unit continues to struggle with disease issues which is diminishing the lamb recruitment in most year. The lamb recruitment observed during this survey shows a slight increase from last year.

Population Status and Trend

Population levels remain low for this unit due to disease issues. Unit 051 continues to struggle with Mycoplasma ovipnuemoniae (M.ovi) and associated pneumonia deaths. This year's numbers showed a slight increase from last year's survey. The best news from this survey is that lamb production doubled for the unit. Ram ratios on survey remain low due to the huge area they disperse into in the summer months and their low detection rate. The Test and Remove project in the Santa Rosa Range continues to target those animals that are actively shedding the bacteria. This project will continue for the next few years in hopes of removing M.ovi from the population to allow the herd to grow. Currently, it is too early to see the full benefits of the project on lamb recruitment. So far during this project there have been 4 different captures totaling 77 animals captured, marked, and tested. Of the 77 animals 6 have been removed from the population that have tested positive for shedding M.ovi. Work will continue toward testing most of the remaining sheep within the Santa Rosa Range to eliminate this pathogen and hopefully restore these population to it full potential. The 2023 modeled population estimate for this unit continues to show a downward trend. With the compromised lamb survival and low overall numbers, this herd continues to struggle. Despite the drops and other issues there will still be an opportunity for harvest in the upcoming season due to a good age distribution of rams.

MULE DEER

Unit 051

Survey Data

Post season helicopter surveys were conducted in mid-December 2022. A total of 295 animals were classified during this survey, which is comparable to last year and just below the 5-year average. During this survey period winds and clouds made it difficult to survey the upper elevations despite better than average snow for this time of the year. Over a 2-day period, weather hampered much of the area surveyed. Surveys resulted in a ratio of 24 bucks:100 does:42 fawns.

Spring surveys were conducted in early March 2023. A total of 554 animals were classified yielding a ratio of 32 young:100 adults. During this survey elk numbers were classified in conjunction. The number of deer surveyed during these flights is less than observed last year, and a little less than the 5-year average. The Osgood Mountains and the Hot Springs Range also contribute to the survey numbers in this unit along with the Santa Rosa Range.

Population Status and Trend

This year saw a slight decrease in the population estimate. This marks the fourth year of slight decreases. The winter snow conditions have made a huge difference this year with a higher-than-average fawn loss throughout the winter. The magnitude of this loss will not been seen for 2 more years. This population may continue to see slight declines until recruitment improves. Continued moisture and rehabilitation efforts will help those areas affected by previous wildland fires.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 6

Report by Travis Allen, Sarah Hale, and Matthew Jeffress

HABITAT

Northwestern Elko County, Area 6, has fared better through the current drought than many other areas of the State, but conditions remain notably unfavorable for wildlife. According to the US Drought Monitor, abnormally dry conditions in Area 6 began in April 2020 and have continued to progressively worsen until the early winter months of 2022, with summer 2022 conditions reaching their worst yet being classified as severe drought. During this time, hot, dry summers and falls accompanied by mild winters with low snowpack, have resulted in lower-than-average soil moisture, impacting plant vigor, overall plant community health and forage quality for wildlife. Without high elevation snowpacks persisting into summer months, the region has lacked water reserves, contributing to drier landscapes. While overwinter survival of big game species has been favorable throughout those mild winters, vegetative communities have conversely continued to experience worsening drought related stress and may have reached the point in which negative impacts to forage quality have diminished positive overwinter gains for some species. This is of particular importance to recognize as animals entered the well above average winter experienced in 2022-2023. In the last several months, summer and transition ranges for most populations have amassed significant snow loads, with snow water equivalents across several ranges above 200% of average. This has most Area 6 big game herds concentrated on critical winter ranges which have also had an above average water year. Fortunately, while the storms have been consistent since November, temperatures on the southern winter ranges of Area 6 have also been warmer than in other parts of Elko County, resulting in greater melt off between snow events and lower overall accumulations. This has allowed wildlife to have access to open winter ranges for much of the season. This is favorable for habitat as well, as these lower elevation habitats do not generally receive this much precipitation, and the excess moisture will benefit drought-stricken plant communities.

In addition to the impacts of drought, wildfire has greatly altered many critical, seasonal ranges ungulates need to survive. Since 2010, over 1 million acres have burned in

important wildlife habitats across Area 6. The majority of these impacts have been in critical lower elevation winter ranges and have impacted 73% of winter and transition habitats for southern Area 6 mule deer herds. Once these lower elevation winter habitats burn, the plant community is frequently converted from a shrub-dominated ecosystem to perennial and annual grasslands, often dominated by annual invasive species such as cheatgrass. Throughout much of Area 6, winter ranges are void of vegetation that extends above even shallow snow depths, forcing animals to dig through snow for low-quality forage and providing no thermal cover during winter weather events. These habitat impacts are of significant concern when many of these animals are migrating long distances from summer ranges, burning fat stores along the way, only to arrive on compromised winter habitats.

In response to catastrophic wildfires, habitat restoration projects have been implemented for decades in Area 6 and are a large contributor to maintaining the carrying capacity of the landscape where it is today. Partnerships between the NDOW, federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, industry, private landowners, and other stakeholders pursue habitat enhancement projects on an annual basis. These efforts include, but are not limited to, the use of herbicide to combat invasive plant communities, re-seeding of favorable plant species, brush seedling plantings, and creating fuel-breaks (green-strips) to stop or slow wildfire, all to create a more resilient and resistant landscape to benefit wildlife. While historically winter ranges were most suspectable to fire, as drought conditions have become more severe in recent years, summer ranges, once thought to be relatively resistant to large scale fires, have also succumbed to wildfire. The most recent example of this being the 233,500-acre South Sugarloaf Fire of 2018 in the northern portion of Unit 062. While this fire created a flush of perennial grasses and forbs, which are beneficial to species such as elk and antelope, those species were not limited by summer range conditions prior to the fire and the benefits that elk and antelope may experience from habitat conversion do not outweigh the negative effects these fires have had on deer, which rely heavily on the brush communities that were lost. Fortunately, no significant fires have impacted seasonal habitats in Area 6 since 2019, and the reprieve from the financial burden of new fires has allowed for those resources to be directed at restoration on previous burns. The success of habitat rehabilitation efforts, and more sustainable rangeland management practices, will determine the long-term outlook for all big game populations in this management area. Since success of seeding and seedling planting projects largely relies on moisture during and after a project is implemented, the well above average snow water equivalent winter experienced in the 2022-2023 winter should have a significantly positive effect on recently initiated restoration projects and potentially even revive less successful older treatments.

While wildfire and drought are the major impacts affecting habitats, other influences also continue to challenge deer, elk, and antelope herds. Historic, and in some cases ongoing, improper livestock management can have negative influences on existing plant communities or impact the success of restoration work. Tied to, but not limited to livestock management, is the impact created by the sheer number of fences on the landscape, reducing habitat connectivity. Each fence is one more barrier to movement animals must navigate when moving throughout, or between, habitats. When animals are coming out of winter in poor body condition, a fence configuration not considered wildlife friendly can at worst be a direct source of mortality, or at least an energetic expenditure. While several projects are planned in 2023 for herbicide treatments, seeding and seedling plantings, and the removal or modification of fences, the NDOW will continue to seek additional opportunities to create a positive impact on wildlife habitats.

It remains imperative to maintain populations within the habitat's capacity to support them in order to prevent catastrophic winter die-offs, to alleviate excessive competition between species on shared winter ranges, and to minimize human-wildlife conflicts along the Interstate 80 corridor. To proactively address the situation, the NDOW plans to continue managing big game populations through male and female harvest strategies.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 061, 062, 064, 071, 073

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in the unit group in early October 2022, resulting in the classification of 1,254 antelope, the third highest sample size in survey history. Survey was conducted during the traditional timeframe and animals were distributed throughout summer ranges as expected. However, likely due to droughty range conditions in 2022 summer, antelope were found utilizing agriculture in larger numbers than in previous years. Survey yielded ratios of 55 bucks:100 does:59 fawns. The observed fawn ratio is well above the previous 10-year average of 47 fawns:100 does, although results this high are not uncommon for this herd. While the observed buck to doe ratio is considerably higher than in 2021, the estimated 2022 post-hunt adult

buck ratio (>2 years of age), or "horns-longer-than-ears," has essentially met the target management objective. Harvest management strategies will be designed to maintain the post season buck ratio objective and slow population growth.

Population Status and Trend

Results from survey indicate a growing population for the fourth consecutive year after the high mortality winter of 2018-2019. The population estimate has rebounded to the highs observed in 2015-2017. This can in part be attributed to the 3 mild winters post 2018-2019. During these mild winters, antelope have been able to utilize summer and transition ranges much earlier in the spring and later into fall, while limiting the amount of time spent on winter habitats, many of which are compromised from catastrophic wildfires or unsustainable rangeland management practices. This access to higher quality forage on productive summer and transition ranges bodes well for antelope. At least until fall 2022, the benefits of sustained body condition through these mild winters appears to have outweighed the effects of drought on forage conditions. While the winter of 2022-2023 has been long and cold with significant snowpack, which has undoubtedly contributed to some level of elevated overwinter mortality, healthy recruitment rates the last 3 years have promoted a strong foundational age structure for this population moving forward.

Unit Group 065, 142, and a portion of 144

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in early 2023 resulting in the classification of 805 antelope yielding age and sex ratios of 40 bucks:100 does:22 fawns. The observed fawn ratio was the lowest on record. The low fawn ratio is attributed to harsh winter conditions that persisted from November 2022 to March 2023. The large sample size includes antelope that summer in Units 102 and 103. Early snow likely trapped antelope that would have otherwise migrated to historic winter grounds in portions of Units 103, 108 and 144. That said, it is unlikely antelope would have found refuge anywhere north of Hwy 50 this winter, as persistent snow accumulated throughout much of this part of Nevada all winter long. Two large concentrations of antelope found along Huntington Creek were observed on 1-2' of snow with many 'post holing' and struggling to navigate across the snow. Fences that were wildlife friendly during the summer months became barriers as the bottom wires were covered in crusty snow. A number of antelope carcasses were found, representing all age classes, in association with the wintering concentrations of antelope in the Huntington Creek drainage.

Since August 2021, 18 adult female antelope have been fitted with GPS collars in this unit group. Most of the collared animals were captured along the upper elevations of the Piñon Range with 4 animals collared along Huntington Creek February 2022. The objective of the collaring is to gain a better understanding of movement corridors and habitat selection of antelope as those data relate to proposed large scale mining operations in Unit 065. Above average mortality throughout the year has left 6 collars remaining on antelope in this unit group. Mortalities have mostly been attributed to coyote and lion predation with suspected poaching making up the remainder of the collared antelope mortalities. Information garnered from these collared animals has improved our knowledge of antelope spatial and temporal use of the Piñon Range and surrounding habitats. Wildlife Services conducted some focused coyote removal in portions of Unit 065 where known concentrations of antelope were experiencing higher than normal predation by coyotes this winter and early spring. Collared antelope that summer along the more productive upper elevations of Unit 065 have utilized portions of Units 065, 068, 103, 141, and 142 during the winter months the past 2 winters.

Population Status and Trend

Severe drought negatively affected this herd 2019-2021. Depressed recruitment related to drought, coupled with elevated mortality realized this winter, is limiting the potential of this herd. It is hoped range conditions will be greatly improved this summer, benefiting all wildlife. However, there is an awareness of the impacts this winter has had on body condition of pregnant does and anticipate impacts in the form of young lost in utero as well as underweight young being born this spring. As of mid-March, much of this unit group is still covered in snow.

Unit 066

Survey Data

Formal, annual, antelope surveys in Unit 066 have been discontinued due to the difficulty of obtaining statistically reliable samples during past surveys.

Population Status and Trend

Due to the difficulty of obtaining usable survey data in this unit, a computer-based population model is not maintained for this herd. Tag quota recommendations for Unit 066 are based on harvest metrics such as success rates and percentage of bucks harvested with 15-inch horns or greater.

With environmental conditions in Unit 066 similar to that of surrounding units, it is reasonable to compare this herd to adjacent Area 6 antelope herds and infer that overwinter mortality was higher than normal in 2018-2019, and that the past 3 years have seen closer to average fawn production and recruitment rates. In addition to reported harvest metrics, the 2022 quotas were influenced by 2 additional factors: the reduced cohort of young animals entering adulthood after

winter 2018-2019 depressed the 2021 ratio of bucks 2-years-old and older (horns-longer-than-ears), and the effect of drought on habitat conditions in terms of forage quality and availability. While conditions in much of northeastern Nevada have been severe this past winter, the Owyhee Desert area where this herd winters remained comparatively open in comparison, so overwinter losses are anticipated to have been less significant. Currently, the population estimate remains stable for 2022. The plan is to continue with current management and harvest strategies moving forward.

Unit Group 067, 068

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in Unit Group 067, 068 in January 2023 which was consistent with traditional survey timing. A total of 1,271 antelope were observed. This is the largest sample size on record and is approximately 500 individuals above the previous 10-year average. Heavy winter snowpack on summer and transition ranges have antelope concentrated on traditional winter ranges along the Interstate-80 corridor in Boulder Valley and Bobs Flat and the western border of Unit 068 along the Sheep Creek and Izzenhood Ranges. The survey yielded observed ratios of 47 bucks:100 does:38 fawns. The observed fawn to doe ratio is consistent with the previous 10-year average. The observed buck to doe ratio is 14 bucks:100 does higher than observed in 2021, and the estimated 2022 post-hunt adult buck ratio (>2 years of age), or "horns-longer-than-ears," remains well above the target management objective, which is likely a result of strong fawn recruitment the last 2 years. Harvest management strategies will be designed to target the post season buck ratio objective and slow population growth.

Population Status and Trend

Based on the record sample size observed in 2023, it is evident this population has been underestimated in the past. While the 2023 published population estimate represents a near 20% increase over last year, this is simply an adjustment. In actuality, the herd increased to this level due to higher survival rates over the long term than were previously accounted for. The lack of favorable survey conditions in recent years allowed antelope to be more widely distributed across the landscape in smaller groups, lowering detectability, and making it difficult to recognize the extent of herd expansion. Even with the 2023 population estimate adjustment, the herd has experienced slow growth since 2020 (1-2% annually) and recent harvest levels have been relatively successful in reducing the rate of growth. However, the population now exceeds the NDOW's recommended population objective in terms of habitat and conflict with development. Winter ranges of this herd overlap with mule deer and have been severely compromised by catastrophic wildfire and improper livestock management leading to poor habitat quantity and quality. The recommended population objective for this herd is, in part, intended to reduce the impact of potential competition with mule deer for limited forage. In addition to habitat constraints, on significant winters such as 2022-2023, antelope concentrate in large numbers in close proximity to Interstate-80 with no adequate crossings available. This conflict with the interstate is a significant risk to both human and antelope health and safety and influences our management strategy to limit population size. While the winter of 2022-2023 has been long and cold with significant snowpack, which has undoubtedly contributed to some level of elevated overwinter mortality, recent healthy recruitment rates have promoted a strong foundational age structure for this population moving forward.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 061, 071

Survey Data

During an aerial survey in late January 2023, 2,141 elk were classified, yielding observed sex and age ratios of 39 bulls:100 cows:36 calves. This observed bull ratio is consistent with the previous 10-year average. While a calf to cow ratio of 36:100 is 8 points below the previous 10-year average, ratios near this value have been observed several times over that period. During the survey, elk were observed throughout their traditional winter ranges north of the Nevada border, along the Bruneau and Sheep Rivers, and as far as 35 miles into Idaho. Approximately 1,272 elk were observed on the Diamond A Desert and 869 wintering on the JP Desert, which represent the 2 Nevada sub-herds.

Population Status and Trend

Elk movement dynamics in this population are complex. The 061, 071 unit group elk herd is modeled as a portion of a larger interstate population, which includes several sub-herds utilizing different geographic regions throughout the year. A substantial portion of this population resides exclusively in Idaho and on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. Additionally, a portion of the 2 Nevada sub-herds, the Diamond A Desert elk and JP Desert elk, summer in Units 072 and 073. Due to this temporal and spatial distribution across multiple

administrative boundaries, the published population estimate for the elk herd in Units 061, 071 represents only a portion of the total combined estimate of the larger population. In an effort to continue to monitor and better understand these movement dynamics, in February 2023, 11 cow and 10 bull elk were marked with GPS Collars. The addition of bull collars will inform biologists on the role, if any, sexual segregation has on overall movement dynamics and harvest availability during hunt seasons. Ongoing collaboration among Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the NDOW, and the Duck Valley Indian Reservation continues to improve both the understanding of distribution and management of elk among tribal and state agencies. In 2023, the Nevada portion of this population continues to display stability. The current management objective, based on the 2017 resource modeling report, is to maintain the population near current levels.

Unit Group 062, 064, 066 – 068

Hunt Results

The hunt structure for Unit Group 062, 064, 066-068 has been altered for the 2023-2024 hunting seasons. The new structure is as follows: consistent with 2022-2023, the early antlerless elk season, September 17 – October 4, will allow antlerless elk harvest in Unit 062, excluding units 064, 066-068. However, the 2023-2024 season will re-introduce a late antlerless elk hunt from November 6 – January 1, which will allow for harvest only in Unit 062 and that portion of Unit 066 that is east and north of the South Fork of the Owyhee River. The early antlered elk season dates remain unchanged as October 22 – November 5, however the late antlered elk hunt has been eliminated. The early spike season will remain September 17 – October 4, however the late spike hunt has also been eliminated.

Survey Data

Aerial surveys were conducted in late January 2023, resulting in the classification of 690 elk, yielding ratios of 35 bulls:100 cows:40 calves. These ratios are not outside the typical range for this population and the sample is within 10% of the previous 10-year average. Of the 690 elk observed on survey, 564 were classified in the northern sub-herd wintering on the YP Desert of Idaho. Only 126 elk were observed in the southern sub-herd which winters along the southern border of the Owyhee Desert. Favorable survey conditions lend confidence that this sample comprises most of the southern sub-herd. An observed sample size above the current population estimate can be attributed to the mixing of Idaho and Nevada elk herds on winter range near the border. The elk population in Units 062, 064, 066-068 is modeled to represent elk residing primarily in Nevada that are available for harvest by Nevada hunters and does not include animals considered resident to Idaho.

Population Status and Trend

The population in this unit group consists of 2 main sub-herds with different winter migration strategies. While the 2 sub-herds have portions of their summer ranges that overlap in both the Bull Run and Independence Mountains, during winter one sub-herd migrates northwest into the YP Desert and the other migrates west along the southern border of the Owyhee Desert. These 2 sub-herds comprise the bulk of the overall population, while many previously used southern ranges

in Units 064 and 068 are currently unoccupied, except by small, localized groups. The entire elk population within Units 062, 064, 066-068 is mandated to remain at or below a population objective of 500 adult elk by the Western Elko County Elk Management Sub-Plan of 2003. The above-mentioned changes in the hunt structure for 2023-2024 are in response to the inequity in density and distribution between these 2 main sub-herds, along with their availability for hunter harvest. Currently, the northern sub-herd, the YP Desert elk, spends a significant amount of time during spring and fall in Unit 062 on private lands and on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. This YP Desert sub-herd is growing faster and makes up most of the allowable population objective of 500 elk. Unfortunately, this sub-herd is not always available for harvest during hunting seasons. The southern sub-herd, the Owyhee Desert elk, resides year-round in Units 062, 064, 066-068, making up a disproportionately smaller segment of the 500 elk objective. This new hunt structure aims to reduce the size of the northern YP Desert sub-herd, while allowing growth in all other year-round Nevada sub-herds utilizing Units 062, 064, 066-068. Currently the modeled population estimate is just under population objective and the herd is being managed for a population reduction in the north and growth in the south.

Adding management complexity to the density and distribution issues of this population, the Owyhee sub-herd of elk has been annually subjected to a currently unidentified source of seasonal spring mortality, referred to as Seasonal Elk Mortality Syndrome (SEMS), which may be limiting population productivity. The NDOW has contributed a significant amount of time and resources attempting to diagnose the casual factors of death and has ruled out several potential sources of mortality, but the investigation remains ongoing. In total, 56 elk have been radio-collared and monitored over the past 8 years since the NDOW began formally investigating the SEMS phenomenon. Building upon the 6 radio-collars that were deployed on cow elk in 2022, another 5 cows were radio-collared in 2023, each with a paired rumen bolus device. This technology will deliver, via satellite, live body temperature readings and rumen movement data allowing for biologists to recognize acute conditions leading up to mortality, possibly gain visual contact with the impacted animal and provide near-instant mortality signals for quicker necropsy and sample collection for analysis. While there may not be an immediate solution to minimize seasonal deaths, understanding the cause and implications of the chronic issue will better inform herd management in the future.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 066

Survey Data

As of spring 2023, 20 ewes, 8 lambs and about 10 rams occupy the Snowstorm Mountains. 2022 lamb recruitment represents a decrease from 2021. A combination of information from marked animals, well distributed across all 3 sub-herds, with several summer and winter ground surveys has resulted in a reliable estimate of the current population.

Population Status and Trend

High lion predation plagued this herd last year. Four collared bighorn, 2 ewes and 2 rams were killed by lions. In response to these critical losses, 7 lions were removed from this range. Several uncollared bighorn are missing from early 2022 surveys and those bighorns are presumed dead.

Since early 2021 M. ovi has not been detected in this herd. An early 2023 sampling effort to swab 2022 lambs for M. ovi was cancelled due to scheduling conflicts. Sampling has been rescheduled for late summer 2023. If yearling bighorn in late summer 2023 are negative on ELISA, managers will consider this herd cleared of M. ovi. Negative M. ovi test results will pave the way to augment this population with healthy bighorn ewesto revive herd growth. With this herd at a near all-time low, an augmentation is necessary to maintain herd structure of the remaining subgroups of bighorn. With nearly 40 years of bighorn occupying the Snowstorms since being repatriated in the mid 1980's, it will be highly beneficial to have remaining core animals in each sub-herd pass on their invaluable knowledge to transplanted ewes of seasonal habitats, preferred lambing areas and high-risk sites to avoid. The NDOW remains optimistic for the future of this herd. Adult and summer lamb survival, and an absence of M. ovi will be the metrics used moving forward to measure the success of bighorn recovery from the devastating summer die-off of 2011.

Unit 068

Survey Data

No sheep surveys were conducted in Unit 068 during 2022. An aerial survey is scheduled for summer 2024.

Population Status and Trend

Since 2012, the NDOW has actively managed this herd through relocation efforts and ewe harvest so that the population remains within its habitat carrying capacity. Most recently, in February 2021, 20 sheep were removed from

the population and translocated to McGee Mountain in Unit 032. As the Sheep Creek herd has grown to approximately 170-180 animals, California bighorn sheep have shown an increased propensity to foray, drifting north towards a domestic sheep trailing route and another California bighorn sheep herd that has recently experienced a disease event (M. ovi). Maintaining this herd at or below its current size is important to reduce the risk associated with these movements. Additionally, the area this herd inhabits serves as crucial winter range for hundreds of deer, and provides important seasonal habitat for antelope, elk, and livestock, so maintaining the bighorn sheep herd at an appropriate size will ensure that conditions remain favorable for the various species that share the range.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 061 – 062, 064, 066 – 068

Survey Data

A fall helicopter survey was conducted in December 2022, resulting in a post-season sample of 3,253 deer with observed sex and age ratios of 32 bucks: 100 does:54 fawns. This was the first survey in 5 years with environmental conditions favorable to survey, resulting larger concentrations of deer on transition ranges. This was the largest fall sample size since 2016. The buck ratio observed on survey was the target for 2022 post season harvest success, indicating the population estimate is in check with what was expected on the landscape. The observed fawn ratio is sixteen points below the previous 10-year average and is the lowest since Fall 2002. A spring helicopter survey was conducted mid-March 2023, which was impacted by winter weather conditions, and while survey time was cut short, 4,097 deer were classified. This was 300 deer above the previous 10-year average. A recruitment rate of 34 fawns:100 adults was observed. It is important to recognize the above average nature of the winter experienced in 2022-2023 and while this fawn ratio is a positive for mid-March, with winter conditions having continued post survey, additional fawn and adult mortality is anticipated to persist through at least early spring.

Population Status and Trend

The modeled population estimate for the Area 6 deer herd in 2023 is approximately 7,900 deer. This demonstrates a relatively small contraction since the 2022 published estimate, when considering status of neighboring deer populations. This contraction is primarily related to lower overwinter fawn survival experienced this winter, resulting in fewer yearling deer entering next fall, and secondarily an elevated rate of adult winter mortality was anticipated.

The Area 6 mule deer herd is well known for its strong reproductive output, largely due to highly productive summer ranges, averaging 100 does:70 fawns on fall post-season surveys over a more than 40-year period, which is well above the state average. Unfortunately, severe drought conditions in the last 3 years may have impacted deer productivity in 2022. Fawn production rates have not been observed this low since fall surveys conducted in 2001 and 2002, both years when preceding springs, summers, and falls were documented as extremely dry. Important to note that 2002 was also flown considerably later, and the lower ratio may reflect some overwinter loss that year having already occurred. Conversely, also well documented is the rapid loss and compromised status of mule deer winter and transition habitats, largely due to wildfire or improper livestock management. On years with deep or long-lasting snowpack conditions, this can result in significant overwinter fawn loss, often greater than 50%, in addition to elevated adult mortality. This imbalance of high reproductive output and lack of suitable winter habitats has resulted in the longstanding need to manage this population within the carrying capacity of compromised winter ranges to prevent catastrophic die-offs. As habitat conditions change from year to year, so does the ability of the landscape to support healthy wildlife populations. Without the tremendous effort and resources allocated to habitat restoration, the carrying capacity of winter range in Area 6would be much lower. It

is believed that since the harsh winter of 2018-2019 the Area 6 deer herd has largely been managed within this carrying capacity.

Environmental conditions over the past 7 years have altered the age structure of the population. Difficult winters in 2016-2017, 2018-2019, and now 2022-2023 have resulted in above average estimated population declines. Because of these winters, the size of the cohorts of animals born 1, 5, and 7 years ago are underrepresented. Additionally, older aged does and bucks during those winter also likely experienced elevated mortality rates. Outside of those winters, fawn recruitment has been high, introducing many young deer into the population each of the other 4 years. As time passes, barring any catastrophic wildfires or overly harsh winters, these large cohorts of younger deer will reach maturity and the smaller cohorts will be replaced, rebalancing the age structure of the herd. (See above Habitat section for Area 6 for specific aspects of habitat that may affect population growth rates and management objectives.) While this winter has been severe in Elko County, by some measurements surpassing the winters of both 2016-2017 and 2018-2019, it should be recognized that conditions on winter ranges were not as detrimental to Area 6 deer as in those years, and since this population is being managed within the carrying capacity of winter habitats, the percentage of overwinter loss in 2022-2023 does not appear to be as elevated as observed during those years. Had this herd been significantly over carrying capacity entering this winter, the population decline could have been much sharper.

General considerations for managing the Area 6 deer herd remain as follow: when resources such as forage and cover are limited on winter habitats, having an excessively high proportion of bucks can create increased competition between adult males and juveniles, with adult males generally outcompeting the latter, reducing fawn body condition and survival. Hence the importance of managing buck ratios near the objective of 30 bucks:100 does. Secondly, when resources are limited, female harvest reduces the overall number of mouths on the landscape, allowing the remaining animals better access to limited resources, generally increasing body cindition and overwinter survival for the herd overall. Both management tool strategies are imperative to the long-term success of this herd. Only as winter ranges become more productive, increasing the carrying capacity of the landscape, should the deer population be managed for large scale growth.

Unit 065

Survey Data

In August 2021, 15 adult doe mule deer were fitted with GPS collars to monitor movements. Collars were well distributed along the entirety of the Piñon Range from Spring Canyon Mountain south to Baily Mountain. In addition to the 15 collars deployed in August 2021, 4 bucks and 1 doe were fitted with GPS collars on the south end of Unit 065 in February 2022. Again, last fall, most of the collared mule deer migrated to various portions of Area 14. Location data obtained from GPS collared deer may ultimately help managers better direct habitat restoration projects in both Unit 065 and Area 14 as well as to better define migration routes between the different management areas. As of early October 2022, 19 of the 20 collars remained on deer. Between October 2022 and March 2023, a total of 8 collared deer perished. The higher-than-normal loss of collared deer is not surprising given the well above average snowfall. Between early November 2022 and late March 2023 most of Unit 065 was blanketed under a foot or more of snow.

Population Status and Trend

Recommended quota reductions the past few years were directed at improving the declining percentage of bucks harvested supporting 4-points or better. While the percentage of harvested bucks supporting 4-points or better improved again last year, it is still at the low end of our objective of 50-75%. The intent of current quota recommendations is to move closer to the midpoint of the 50-75% objective. Many of the improvements in harvest metrics were likely lost this winter. With the elevated over-winter mortality, further reductions in tags for 2023 is anticipated. The mortality experienced this winter is a setback to an already struggling deer herd and will likely impact this herd for several years to come. Adult female deer that survive this winter will likely be in poor body condition. That poor body condition will impact the success of those does in carrying young to full term and will negatively impact young that are carried to full term. Hopefully the anticipated improvement in range conditions this summer set the deer herd up to begin to rebound in 2024.

MANAGEMENT AREA 7

Report by Kari Huebner

HABITAT

Although extreme northeast Nevada fared better than many other parts of the state during the winter of 2021-2022 in terms of snowpack, it was still below normal in early 2022. Late snow and rain events increased throughout the spring at the higher elevations of the Jarbidge and Snake Mountains. Animals that sought out higher elevations with increased forage quality and quantity seemed to put on reasonable fat reserves. Heavy snow accumulations started in November of 2022 and continued steadily through April. Following the fall rut, many bucks did not have a chance to replenish their fat reserves before the onslaught of winter. SNOTEL sites show that snow depth and snow water equivalents are well over 100 percent in northeast Nevada. Temperatures have also been below normal throughout the extended winter. With high winds before and after storms, much of the already deep snow drifted and crusted over, making forage that much tougher for animals to reach. Data from collared animals show that they were forced to the extreme southern ends of their crucial winter range more than usual this winter.

Northeast Nevada has also been affected by wildfire regularly throughout the last 20 years, with nearly 1 million total acres burned. All seasonal habitats on which wildlife depend have been impacted. On summer range, some the effects of these fires have been beneficial with perennial grasses and forbs dominating the recovering burned areas. On winter range, the shrub species wildlife depends on for winter survival has been negatively affected. In some areas sagebrush is beginning to recover and provide forage and cover during the critical winter months, but in others the brush component shows no sign of recovering. These are the areas that are the focus of future recovery efforts.

Most of the fires that have occurred in the area over the last 20 years have received some level of restoration efforts. The 2016 Wally Fire, the 2019 Shafter Fire, the 2020 Shafter and Lost Fires, 2021 Elbow Fire, and 2022 Wildcat Fire through partnership with the BLM, have all received some level of restoration in the last 4 years. Various treatments include imazapic treatment to combat cheatgrass establishment, aerial and drill seeding, smooth chaining burned conifers and hand planting sagebrush seedlings. The success of these treatments has been variable due to the impact of drought conditions on establishing seedlings. This past winter's increased moisture may aid in the recovery; however, some may need additional seeding efforts.

Other recent habitat improvement projects in the area have included juniper removal and fence modification. In 2020, approximately 3,300 acres of Phase 1 and 2 conifers were removed in important winter range in the Toano Mountains. Additional private acreage, on the north and east side of the range, is slated for treatment this year. Native grasses and the mountain brush communities should respond favorably to the increase in space, sunlight, and water.

Fences continue to cause harm to wildlife. Over the last decade, the NDOW has partnered with the BLM and landowners to reduce the negative impact fences have on migrating wildlife. Often fences are 5 or 6 strands with high top wires and low bottom wires that inhibit ease of movement. The modified fences are 3 or 4 strands, with smooth bottom wires, and heights less than 42 inches tall. In some cases, fences that are no longer needed have been removed completely. The NDOW will continue to look for opportunities to remove or modify fences to enhance wildlife movement and energy expenditures.

A long-awaited Environmental Assessment (EA) is currently out for public comment by the BLM Wells Field Office for numerous vegetation treatments within this unit group. Once the assessment is completed, possible treatments may include removal of encroaching juniper, herbicide application, and creating fuel breaks with the intent of reducing large acreage fires. Once signed, this EA should provide enough acreage on public land to identify and implement projects for years. Each of the treatments should increase the health of the sagebrush ecosystem and benefit the wildlife that depend on it.

Over the last 15 years the Nevada Department of Transportation and the NDOW have partnered to increase highway safety and expand habitat connectivity for migrating wildlife in northeast Elko County.

There are 6 wildlife safety crossings on US Route 93 designed to facilitate movement across the highway. Three crossings over Interstate 80 were completed on Silverzone Pass in 2012 and 4 additional crossings on Pequop Summit were completed in 2017. In 2022, over 6,000 deer were recorded using the crossings on Highway 93 alone. Wildlife-vehicle collisions have decreased each year since the crossings have been in place, making the road safer for motorists and facilitating wildlife getting to critical seasonal habitats.

More than 1 million acres of northeast Nevada include private lands and allotments managed by the Winecup Gamble Ranch. The ranch is currently working through an outcome-based permit renewal with the BLM. If the permit renewal is approved as proposed, the revised timing and season of grazing should improve habitat in this unit group. The proposed permit will also include increased water distribution and spring protection that will benefit a multitude of wildlife species across the units.

The NDOW initiated the Mule Deer Enhancement Program (MDEP) in 2021. The Area 7, 8, and 9 MDEP Subcommittee met 4 times last year, including a field trip to look at fire recovery and potential fuel breaks. The Area 7 MDEP Subcommittee had 4 projects approved by its Oversight Committee for the 2022 season. The Oversight Committee approved 2 new projects and the continuation of 3 projects for the 2023 season. The 2 new projects are bitterbrush planting on the Wildcat Fire and fence removal in the deer migration corridor. The 3 continuing projects will be conifer removal on Murdock Mountain, Unit 081 harvested deer tooth collection and bitterbrush seeding in the Goose Creek fire. The Area 7 MDEP Subcommittee will meet in the spring to discuss progress on approved projects as well as schedule another field trip.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 072, 074, 075

Survey Data

Ground surveys conducted in mid-August 2022 resulted in the classification of 545 antelope. The observed sex and age ratios were 37 bucks:100 does:38 fawns. The observed buck ratio was higher than the 2021 ratio of 26 bucks:100 does, and the fawn ratio was the same as the 2021 ratio. Surveys in this unit group are typically conducted between the archery and any legal weapon seasons due to the migration of antelope out of the northern end of Unit 072 and into Idaho during and after the any legal weapon season.

Population Status and Trend

Conditions during the winter of 2022-23 have been extremely tough. Antelope have been observed making previously undocumented movements in order to get to open winter ranges and are in large groups on limited forage. Many antelope are sharing winter ranges with large groups of elk and deer making the available pockets of forage even more limiting. Because surveys are done so early in the fall in some places, the full extent of fawn and adult overwinter losses may not be evident until this summer.

The antelope population in this unit group has been benefitting from the natural recovery of perennial grasses and forbs, as well as extensive seeding efforts in both Nevada and Idaho, in previously burned areas. Because of adequate forage conditions during the summer, which followed a mild 2021-22 winter, the antelope went into this winter in decent body condition. However, it may not be enough to overcome this winter's snow loads and limited access to forage.

Unit Group 076, 077, 079, 081, 091

Survey Data

Ground surveys conducted in September 2022 resulted in the classification of 295 antelope. The observed sex and age

ratios were 56 bucks:100 does:46 fawns. The observed buck ratio was higher than the 2021 ratio of 48 bucks:100 does, and the observed fawn ratio was also higher than the 2021 ratio of 30 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

This antelope herd currently appears stable to slightly increasing. Fawn ratios were considerably higher this year likely due to a mild winter in 2021-22 followed by increased precipitation in spring and summer in the northern units. The buck ratio remains high in this unit group. The model was increased slightly this year to account for recent underestimations of the total herd size indicated by discrepancies between observed and modeled buck ratios. The higher-than-normal snow loads this past winter forced antelope to winter in areas they normally do not. It also concentrated herds on winter ranges shared by deer and elk. Does will likely be in poorer health this spring and there may be a reduction in fawn production this year.

For status reports on antelope in Unit 071 and Unit 073, refer to the Unit Group 061,062, 064, 071, 073 report listed Management Area 6.

For status reports on antelope in Unit 078, refer to the Unit Group 078, 105 – 107, 121 report listed Management Area 12.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 072, 073, 074, 075

Survey Data

Surveys conducted in February 2023 resulted in the classification of 687 elk with observed sex and age ratios of 71 bulls:100 cows:70 calves. The observed bull ratio was slightly lower than the 2022 bull ratio of 73 bulls:100 cows and the observed calf ratio was higher than the 2022 ratio of 51 calves:100 cows.

Population Status and Trend

The population objective in the Jarbidge Mountains Elk Herd Management Plan is 1,000 adult elk (±10%) on the USFS portion of Unit 072. The Wells Resource Area Elk Plan allows for an additional 220 elk in portions of Unit 072, 074, and the east side of 073, on lands managed by the BLM. The Western Elko County Elk Plan identifies an objective of 200 elk for the west side of Unit 073 and 100 elk (±10%) in Unit 075. Cumulatively, the population objective for elk in Units 072, 073, 074, 075 is 1,520 adult elk. The herd is currently below the population objective and tag quotas are expected to allow for growth of this elk population.

In recent years, data from elk fitted with radio-collars have been used to differentiate elk from the Jarbidge and Bruneau herds which share a wintering area on the Diamond A Desert. Additional radio-telemetry data from winter range on the Inside Desert indicate some elk reside solely in Idaho. Movement data is incorporated into population modeling exercises to more accurately estimate time that elk spent in Units 072, 073, 074. Results indicate about 600 elk from this metapopulation reside either outside of Nevada, or in surrounding unit groups, and are not included in the population estimate for Units 072, 073, 074, and 075. Four elk from the Inside Desert winter range and 7 from the Diamond A Desert winter range were fitted with new collars in March 2023. These collars should indicate whether the population has changed use patterns since the last collaring effort.

Due to the large amount of private land in Unit 075, comprising about 50% of the total area, the herd continues to be a management challenge. The Winecup Gamble ranch allows access to private lands on Loomis Mountain but restricts the use of motorized vehicles. While some landowners permit access to hunters, elk seek refuge on private lands that do not permit access. The NDOW continues to work with these landowners to increase access for hunters.

Because there are frequent elk movements between Unit 075 and surrounding units, Units 072,073,074 and Unit 075 are modeled as a single, large population. It is important to continue to manage harvest in Unit 075 independently to maintain the population at the objective of 100 adult elk (±10%). To accomplish this management goal, the antlered and antlerless hunts will continue to separately target elk in Unit 075 and Units 072,073,074.

Unit Group 076, 077, 079, 081

Survey Data

Surveys were not conducted in this unit group during the 2022-2023 survey period to allow for more time in Unit group 072,073,074,075. A comprehensive survey of this unit group is planned for January 2024.

Population Status and Trend

Elk spend a substantial amount of time on private lands in this unit group due to the number and distribution of private parcels. Sixteen landowners qualified for 35 elk incentive tags by allowing elk use on their private rangeland during

2022. This is down from 38 incentive tags issued in 2021. The reduction in elk incentive tags issued in this unit group does not directly reflect the amount of time elk spend on private lands. Instead, it is reflective of the 50-inch main beam or greater harvest metric and the resulting decrease of antlered elk tags in the unit group.

Since 2017, radio-collars have been deployed on elk wintering near Deadline Ridge in Unit 081. Movement data indicate these migratory elk spend summers in Idaho and are not available to Nevada hunters during the August through October antlerless elk seasons. Ongoing analysis and understanding of movements help to estimate elk numbers relative to the population management objective and to ensure tag quotas reflect elk that are available for harvest in Nevada during open seasons.

The depredation hunts in Unit 081 were developed in response to low hunting pressure and increasing elk numbers. The goal of these hunts is to reduce elk numbers and alleviate pressure on private land. The depredation hunts have proven successful and are being offered, again, in 2023. In addition to the depredation tags, landowner antlerless elk hunts were conducted on 2 different properties. These hunts targeted elk utilizing stored crop forage and the result was an additional 25 antlerless elk removed from these private properties and reducing conflict.

For status reports on elk in Unit 071, refer to the Unit 061, 071 report listed in Management Area 6.

For status reports on elk in Unit 078, refer to the Unit 078, 105 – 107, 109 report listed in Management Area 10.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 074

Survey Data

In September 2022, 21 Rocky Mountain bighorn were classified as 7 rams:11 ewes:3 lambs. This was a ground survey and likely did not include a comprehensive sample of the rams.

Population Status and Trend

This herd experienced an all-age die-off during fall 2014. Necropsies found bighorn sheep to be suffering from severe chronic pneumonia. One ewe tested positive for Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) for both blood antibodies and active exposure to M. ovi, on Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR).

Targeted mountain lion removal is ongoing in this area. Five bighorn sheep were collared in October 2017 to aid in bighorn sheep distribution mapping and to identify areas for mountain lion removal. An additional 5 bighorn were collared in January 2020. One collared ewe died during summer 2020. The cause of death was undetermined; however, it did not appear to be from predation. In January 2021, the collar from the ewe mortality was used to replace one of the collars deployed in 2017. During the same capture event, 2 additional ewes were collared. In spring 2021, a collared ewe and a yearling ram were found comingling with a nearby domestic sheep herd. These 2 sheep were removed to reduce the risk of disease transmission to the rest of the bighorn herd. Another collared ewe died during summer 2021. She was a ewe that was suspected of being a chronic shedder of M. ovi and appeared to have been preyed upon by a mountain lion. Due to the mortality event occurring in a Wilderness Study Area, the lion was not able to be removed by Wildlife Services. Three male lions have been removed since the initiation of the predator project.

Two additional bighorn were collared in February 2023 and samples were negative for M. ovi using PCR testing. However, a ewe that was actively shedding in January 2021 was retested and found to still be shedding the M. ovi. She will be removed before the lambing season. It is highly probable that she is the last remaining chronic shedder in the herd. Currently, there are 7 active collars on bighorn, 5 ewes, 1 ram. These sheep will be closely monitored for any additional predation events.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 071 – 079, 091

Survey Data

Post-season aerial composition surveys were not conducted in this unit group this year. Using a camera trap on the 10-mile overpass on US Hwy 93 north of Wells, September through January, a total of 4,061 mule deer were classified yielding ratios of 32 bucks:100 does:63 fawns. A spring aerial composition survey was conducted in March 2023. A total of 4,321 mule deer were classified with an observed ratio of 31 fawns:100 adults.

Population Status and Trend

A combination of fires, drought conditions, and possible plant senescence, may have made deer habitat in Area 7 incapable of supporting the numbers of deer documented in past decades. Fall fawn ratios in 2016-2018 were the lowest on record for the Area 7 deer herd, however 2019, 2021, and 2022 showed increases toward average ratios. In addition to habitat loss from fires, drought on summer range can play a significant role in the ability of deer to put on adequate fat reserves to survive the winter. Mild winters in 2020-21 and 2021-22, along with a wet spring have aided survival and favorable body condition of does going into this past winter. However, the harsh winter conditions during the winter of 2022-23 have contributed to high fawn loss and potentially above average adult loss as well. Bucks had it even tougher due to snow loads accumulating in November before the bucks could recover fat reserves lost during the rut. Deer were forced into crucial winter ranges with drought stricken, lesser quality forage. The impacts from this winter will likely be carried into this spring and summer in the form of reduced fawn production and recruitment.

Since 2008, 250 deer have been radio collared in a collaborative effort between the NDOW, Nevada Gold Mines, and University of Nevada, Reno, on the Pequop and Toano winter ranges. As of spring 2023, 30 collars remain active. Deer collaring efforts have been instrumental in gaining a better understanding of migration triggers, timing, pathways, length of migrations, with some deer are moving more than 100 miles to winter range, important stopovers and seasonal habitat use patterns. The information garnered through the monitoring of radio collars may also help identify potential habitat projects to address limiting factors for this deer herd.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 8

Report by Kari Huebner

HABITAT

The snowpack last winter in northeast Nevada was above normal and followed by a wet spring. This was promising for the drought-stricken forage. The winter of 2022-23 had an even higher snowpack that started in November. The area received well over 100% of normal snowpack. If temperatures rise slowly, the soil and vegetation should be able to take advantage during the growing season, however if temperatures are unseasonably high this spring the moisture will be gone before much of the important summer forage can benefit.

Area 8 has been significantly affected by wildfire over the last 20 years, with very little acreage that has not burned at some point. All seasonal habitats on which wildlife depend have been impacted by fire. On summer range, some the effects of these fires have been beneficial with perennial grasses and forbs dominating the recovering burned areas. On winter range, the shrub species wildlife depend on for winter survival has been negatively affected. In some areas sagebrush is beginning to recover and provide forage and cover during the critical winter months, but in others the brush component shows no sign of recovering. These are the areas that are the focus of future recovery efforts.

Most of the fires that have occurred in the area over the last 20 years have received some level of restoration efforts. The

Goose (2019), Goose Creek (2018), Delano and Dry Gulch (2017) fire, through partnership with the BLM and the Winecup Gamble Ranch LLC have all received some level of restoration in the last 5 years. Many game animals that use Unit 081 in the winter spend the summer in Idaho. This includes antelope, elk, moose, and deer. In 2020, the 90,000-acre Badger fire Badger in Idaho that burned excellent summer range. Various fire rehabilitation treatments have included imazapic treatment to combat cheatgrass establishment and aerial as well as drill seeding efforts. The success of these treatments has been good, but it will take a long time for the sagebrush, bitterbrush, and mahogany to recover.

A long-awaited EA is currently being analyzed by the BLM's Wells Field Office for numerous vegetation treatments within this unit group. Once the assessment is completed, possible treatments may include removal of encroaching juniper, herbicide application, and creating fuel breaks with the intent of reducing large acreage fires. Once signed, this EA should provide enough acreage on public land to identify and implement projects for years. Each of the treatments should increase the health of the sagebrush ecosystem and benefit the wildlife that depend on it.

ANTELOPE

For status reports on antelope in Unit 081, refer to the Unit Group 076, 077, 079, 081, 091 report listed in Management Area 7.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

For status reports on elk in Unit 081, refer to the Unit Group 076, 077, 079, 081 report listed in Management Area 7.

MULE DEER

Unit 081

Survey Data

A spring aerial composition survey was conducted in March 2023. A total of 468 mule deer were classified with an observed ratio of 26 fawns:100 adults. Unit 081 has been identified as 1 of 8 "alternative" deer herds in the state to be managed more conservatively based on hunter success and antler point data. Hunter success increased this past year during the Any Legal Weapon season, with 50% success in 2022 compared to 38% success in 2021. The percentage of 4-points harvested also increased from 44% in 2021 to 88% in 2022.

Population Status and Monitoring

Unit 081 supports a relatively small resident deer herd. There are migrations into the unit from Idaho, Utah, and Unit 076 late in the year. The magnitude of migration from surrounding states is dependent on weather conditions during the hunting season and timing of the hunt. The objective is to take advantage of the migratory segment of the herd and reduce hunting pressure on the small resident deer populations in the area.

The large fires in the past 5 years on both summer and winter ranges are expected to negatively impact this deer herd until the range has time to recover. Success of seeding efforts and the amount and timing of precipitation will determine how long the recovery will take. The tough winter conditions on limited winter range this past winter likely contributed to above average fawn and adult deer loss.

Two projects approved by the Mule Deer Enhancement Program Oversight Committee in the unit include tooth analysis from harvested deer and a collaring project to assess deer use on previously burned areas. Eight teeth from the 2022 hunting season were submitted. Results indicate an average age of bucks harvested to be 4 years old. In February, 20 does were collared on the extreme southern end of their winter range. Because of the tough winter, all of the deer were concentrated in a small area at the southern extent of the unit. The collars were likely put on a mix of deer from different herds with different migration strategies. It is expected that staff will learn a great deal from these deer as they make it back to summer range.

An additional early season archery hunt was added to this unit for the 2023 hunting season. Tags will likely be split between the early and late archery seasons to accommodate the change without increasing overall tag numbers.

MANAGEMENT AREA 9

Report by Kari Huebner

HABITAT

Pilot Mountain can be a very dry mountain. It often gets missed by snowstorms that hit the rest of the northeast corner of Nevada. However, this past winter, snow loads were considerably higher than normal. If temperatures rise slowly, the soil and vegetation should be able to take advantage of the moisture during the growing season, however if temperatures are unseasonably high this spring the moisture will be gone before much of the important summer forage can benefit. Wildlife in northeast Nevada has been challenged recently by unprecedented low precipitation receipts exacerbated by record high average temperatures during the summer months. Only time will tell if Nevada's wildlife will be able to adapt to changing conditions in such a short time frame. Pilot Mountain has also been affected by wildfire during the past 10 years. The Rhyolite and Pilot Valley fires being the most notable. All seasonal habitats on which wildlife depend have been impacted. The Rhyolite fire received restoration efforts initiated by Utah, whereas the Pilot Valley Fire was smaller and just the dozer lines were treated.

Other recent habitat improvement projects in the area have included juniper removal. In 2020, the Natural Resources Conservation Services facilitated the removal of several thousand acres of juniper occurring on private land on the west side of Pilot Mountain. Native grasses and the mountain brush communities should respond favorably to the increase in space, sunlight, and water.

ANTELOPE

For status reports on antelope in Unit 091, refer to the Unit Group 076, 077, 079, 081, 091 report listed in Management Area 7.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit 091

Survey Data

Surveys were not conducted in this unit during the 2022-2023 survey period.

Population Status and Trend

The long-term trend for this elk herd is stable to slightly increasing. Calf ratios are usually lower than in surrounding units; however, herds associated with private meadows exhibit considerably higher production and recruitment. Utah is reporting a strong average age for the bulls they collect teeth from, however the 50-inch main beam objective used in Nevada is showing a decline in older age class bulls. Because of the conflicting data related to harvest objectives in the 2 states, harvest levels will remain similar to recent seasons.

An archery season was approved for antlered elk in Unit 091 beginning for the 2021 hunting season. Antlered elk tags will be allocated between archery and any legal weapon hunts. Two elk incentive tags will be allocated in the unit again this year. An early and late antlerless season will again be offered during the 2023 hunting season.

A population objective of 250 elk was established in the Wells Resource Area Elk Plan. The objective was based on the previous Unit 079 boundary which was changed to divide the area into separate units, 079 and 091. The population objective now applies solely to Unit 091, which includes only the Nevada portion of Pilot Mountain. The Unit 091 herd is predominately found on the Utah side of Pilot Mountain and remains below population objective in Nevada.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 091

Survey Data

Surveys were not conducted in this unit during the 2022-2023 survey period.

Population Status and Trend

In 2010, the presence of bacterial pneumonia was documented in the population. The disease event severely affected lamb survival. Currently, the population remains at a very low level.

In 2012, 3 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, 2 ewes and 1 ram, were radio collared with the objective of learning more about movement patterns and potential contact with domestic sheep. The 2 ewes moved little from the first capture site. One of the ewes spent her time exclusively in the Silver Islands which is where an active winter allotment of domestic sheep is located. Two satellite collars were deployed on a young ram, but both failed, so little information was obtained from that animal. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep tested during the collaring operation were all positive for antibodies for M. ovi and 1 sheep was still actively shedding the bacteria.

In August 2020, a darting capture event was conducted. Six bighorn were sampled and collared, 2 rams and 4 ewes. Of the 6 bighorn sampled, 3 were positive for M. ovi on Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) tests. One of the collared rams that tested positive was killed by a mountain lion shortly after capture. In January 2021, the remaining 2 bighorn that were positive in August were resampled and 1 of the ewes was still actively shedding the virus. She has since been removed from the population. The other ram's sample came back inconclusive. The remaining 3 collared ewe's collars dropped off this year, so there are no remaining active collars in this population. Utah will continue to monitor bighorn use of water sources with cameras. Even though lamb recruitment is stable to slightly increasing, this herd is continuously at risk of recurring disease exposure to active domestic sheep allotments.

MULE DEER

For status reports on mule deer in Unit 091, refer to the Unit Group 071 – 079, 091 report listed Management Area 7.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 10

Report by Scott Roberts

HABITAT

The 2022-2023 winter has been exceptional in the cold temperatures experienced, precipitation received, and the residual snowpack. As of April 3, 2023, the water basins within this unit group range between 166%-201% of average precipitation for water year to date, with the existing snowpack sitting at 248%-259% of average (https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/wcc/home). The heavy winter, coupled with the summer precipitation received in 2022 has led US Drought Monitor as of March 30, 2023, to classify the entirety of this unit group as ranging from no drought conditions to being abnormally dry (https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/). This is a welcome departure from the severe to extreme drought conditions at the same point last year. The heavy snowpack coupled with the slow arrival of spring should translate into excellent summer range conditions as well as an increase in productivity potential.

Populations of feral horses above AML continue to affect rangeland health and diversity. The relative aridness of much of this unit group makes the limited perennial springs and

fragile riparian vegetation very susceptible to overuse by horses. This unit group covers all or part of 5 HMA's, and according to the 2022 population estimates published by the BLM, these 5 HMAs ranged from 239% - 2,573% of AML (www.blm.gov/programs/wild-horse-and-burro/). The Triple B Complex which is comprised of the Triple B, Maverick Medicine, and Antelope Valley HMAs was gathered in the summer of 2022. The pre-capture estimate was 3,475 horses, excluding the 2022 foal crop, with the AML for the complex being 482-821. The enormous effort resulted in 1,872 horses being removed from the range. The gather effort is applaudable, but still resulted in horses being grossly over AML. Support and funding for more gathers is crucial for future range conditions throughout much of the state.

In July 2019, the Corta Fire burned the west side of Harrison Pass on the boundary of Units 102 and 103. The fire burned approximately 16,500 acres of exceptionally productive summer, transition, and crucial winter range. The burn scar lies directly in the path of where the eastside migration and the westside mule deer migration routes converge and is used to some degree by most of the Area 10 deer herd on an annual basis. The significance of this area cannot be overstated and, for that reason, the NDOW, along with several partners, aerially seeded 8,108 acres with a number of native shrubs and grasses. Collar data has shown limited use within the burn scar. Fire rehabilitation efforts continue to be monitored, and to date initial seeding success of desired shrub species has been limited. The NDOW was successful in securing funding for the grow out of shrub seedlings that will be ready for planting in the coming fall or winter. Monitoring and treatment of invasive winter annual grass species within the burn and on adjacent land continues to be an annual process.

The NDOW continues to work on habitat projects to improve mule deer winter and transitional range by creating a more browse-dominated landscape. These efforts should increase wildlife diversity and reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfires by reducing the overall fuel load. The Overland-Big Wash Project

has been in an implementation stage for the past 8 years. The wildlife habitat improvement project is a collaborative effort between the BLM, the NDOW, and the USFS, designed to treat 18,500 acres within a 45,200-acre project area over a 10-year period in Units 103 and 108. Treatments have included a combination of hand-thinning, mastication, chaining, weed abatement, and seeding. The Overland project is adjacent to the treatments identified in the Newark and Huntington Watershed Restoration Project that the BLM has been implementing since 2017. The objective of the project is to increase watershed health through vegetation restoration, riparian restoration, and range improvements. The Newark and Huntington Project is focused on the west side of the south Ruby Mountains, and it abuts the Long and Ruby Valley Project that is focused on the east side. The Long and Ruby Valley Watershed Restoration Project is a holistic effort to conduct vegetation treatments in units covering 136,000 acres within a combined project area of 509,252 acres, while managing noxious weeds, maintaining water sources, and protecting cultural resources. The Long and Ruby Valley Project has been in the implementation phase since 2020, with much of the work being focused on or near mule deer winter range In Unit 108. The combination of these 3 projects will improve the available seasonal habitat for a large percentage of the Area 10 deer herd, with the potential to benefit all game species.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 101 – 104, 108, 109 and a portion of 144

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in February 2023 during which 306 individuals were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 41 bucks:100 does:27 fawns. The observed fawn ratio was lower than the previous 10-year mean of 29 fawns:100 does. The survey effort was hampered by the excessive snow loads experienced, with antelope only being classified in Unit 144. The observed buck ratio was higher than expected but can be explained by the private land use and difficult hunter access in this portion of the unit group.

Population Status and Trend

The buck ratio has gradually been lowered over the past 6 seasons through above-average harvest rates and below-average fawn ratios. The past 5 surveys have yielded the lowest 5-year average recruitment rate since surveys were initiated in this unit group in 1982. The lower buck ratio coupled with the poor fawn recruitment will translate into lower quotas and a continued population contraction.

For status reports on antelope in unit group 105 – 107, refer to the Unit Group 078, 105 – 107, 121 report listed in Management Area 12.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 078, 105 – 107, 109

Hunt Results

The 2022 hunting season was the second to offer a late season antlerless hunt in this unit group to target elk that typically leave private land sanctuaries during the winter months. The late season hunt was again very successful in that 45% of those hunters that went afield harvested an antlerless elk. A record number of tags were issued for this unit group during the 2022 hunting season, which resulted in a record total harvest of 91 elk. Please see the appendix for more detailed harvest results.

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in January 2023, where 319 elk were classified, yielding sex and age ratios of 21 bulls:100 cows:48 calves. The calf ratio is noticeably higher than the previous 10-year average of 41 calves:100 cows.

Population Status and Trend

In February 2021, a monitoring effort was initiated with 8 radio-collars deployed on adult cow elk within this unit group. Monitoring objectives of the project include delineating seasonal use areas of the elk herd, documenting private land use, and informing future hunt strategies to manage this herd at its designated population objective. A secondary objective is to document elk use within areas of recent rehabilitation treatments and compare current use to movement data gathered prior to the Spruce Mountain Restoration Project. During the 2022 hunting season, 2 of the collared cows were legally harvested, and 1 collared cow was struck by a vehicle on US 93, south of Wells. The remaining collars continue to collect and transmit data. The current population estimate is similar to the previous year, which is a direct result of the record harvest offsetting above-average recruitment. Elk use in this unit group continues to be high on private property, specifically the Big Springs Ranch in Unit 078 and private properties in Unit 107. In partnership with the landowner of the Big Springs Ranch, a sizable hazing effort was undertaken by the NDOW during the 2022 hunting season to move elk off the ranch onto public land that was accessible by early antlerless tag holders. Though time consuming, the effort was quite successful with the harvest of numerous elk. This effort led to the first hunting pressure on this portion of the population in many years.

A private land antlerless hunt was initiated on the agricultural fields of Independence Valley in Units 078 and 107. The hunt experienced limited success but will be explored further as a meaningful management tool. To focus early season hunting pressure on this portion of the population, the 2023 season will be the first to have a split early any legal weapon hunt for Units 078 and 107, and Units 105, 106, and 109. This split will allow for a focused harvest on those elk that have sought private land refuge the past decade while allowing for less pressure on those elk residing exclusively on public land. The future management of this elk herd at population objective is more realistic with the previously mentioned partnerships and the incorporation of significant private land solutions.

Unit Group 101 – 103

Hunt Results

The NDOW remains committed to limiting the elk population in Units 101 - 103. Since 1999, 853 elk have been harvested from the elk restricted zone in the Ruby Mountains. In 2014, the NDOW implemented its most aggressive hunt strategy since the inception of the first depredation hunts in 1999.

For the 2022 hunting season, antlered quotas remained at 100 tags split between 2 seasons with a cumulative hunt success rate of 35% for those hunters that went afield. Though this hunt is a strategic management action, it still resulted in 58% of the harvested bulls having at least 6 antler points. The antlerless quota was 150 tags for the single 5-month season, which had a 9% hunt success rate for those hunters that went afield.

Survey Data

Elk specific surveys are not conducted for this unit group. Landowner reports of elk damage have been minimal the last 10 years. The remaining property with heavy documented use had an exclusionary fence installed in summer 2019. The low number of recent elk issues affirms that hunt strategies have been successful at achieving management goals.

Population Status and Trend

The current hunt strategy is to keep elk numbers low and to prevent or reduce depredation on agricultural lands. This aggressive harvest strategy of liberal tag quotas will continue to be used and will be bolstered by actively working with landowners should any elk issues arise.

For status reports on elk in Unit 104 and a portion of 108A, refer to the Unit Group 121, 104, and a portion of 108A report listed in Management Area 12.

For status reports on elk in Unit 108B, refer to the Unit Group 131, 132, and a portion of Unit 108B report listed in Management Area 13.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 101

Hunt Results

Winter 2009-2010, a pneumonia outbreak occurred in the Unit 101 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep herd resulting in an estimated 90% mortality. No tags have been issued for Unit 101 since the 2009 season.

Survey Data

Following the 2009-2010 pneumonia outbreak, comprehensive aerial and ground surveys have been conducted annually. In February 2023, 32 bighorn sheep were classified yielding age and sex ratios of 39 rams:100 ewes:39 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Since the most recent pneumonic disease event involving M. ovi during late-Fall 2014 and early winter 2015, the bighorn herd has been slowly growing. Lamb recruitment had been improving from 2017 through 2019, with lamb ratios of 30, 55, and 50 lambs:100 ewes, respectively. The 2021 survey observed a dismal recruitment rate, but the 2 most recent surveys are promising.

Unit 101

Hunt Results

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Survey Data

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Population Status and Trend

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In March 2019, 8 satellite collars were deployed on adult ewes found utilizing the historic winter range on the north end of Unit 101. The objective of the project was to conduct disease surveillance and potentially remove any individuals that are chronically shedding harmful pathogens. This project was designed to be in tandem with the sampling and collaring effort of the Unit 101 mountain goats. In January 2022, 2 more collars were deployed on adult ewes. To date, there is only 1 sheep with a functioning collar.

Unit 102

Hunt Results

Winter 2009-2010, a pneumonia outbreak occurred resulting in an estimated 90% mortality of the herd. The 2022 season was the first to offer a tag since 2009. The tag was not offered in the public draw process, as the lucky recipient had been waiting all these years for the tag that was drawn but deferred in 2009. In December 2016, the NDOW received a phone call reporting a potential vehicle collision with a young ram in Lamoille Canyon. Upon arrival, it was unclear as to what had caused the ram along the road to be immobile but alive. The ram was hobbled and transported to a local veterinary clinic for X-rays and bloodwork. No injuries were detected, and medical tests were unable to diagnose the ram's abnormal clinical symptoms. After further examination and surveillance, the veterinarian was able to diagnose the ram with Polioencephalomalcia (PEM). PEM is caused by an overconsumption of simple carbohydrates and an underutilization of fiber. The dietary imbalance leads to a Thiamine deficiency resulting in severe imbalance, eyesight impairment, and lack of muscle strength. Ram was treated with a steroid shot, multivitamins, and water leading to incremental improvement. After several days of improvement, the ram was returned to Lamoille Canyon and released with a GPS collar and double ear tags. The ram survived through the life of the collar and was observed annually on ground and aerial surveys. As fate would have it, the 9-year-old ram was the first to be harvested with the reopening of the 2022 hunting season.

Survey Data

Following the 2009-2010 pneumonia event, comprehensive aerial and ground surveys have been conducted annually. In concert with the unit's aerial mountain goat survey in February 2023, 36 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were classified yielding age and sex ratios of 37 rams:100 ewes:53 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

In January 2020, 5 collars were deployed on 2 rams and 3 ewes in Lamoille Canyon. The collaring effort was to document bighorn habitat use areas as this herd continues to grow and recolonize large portions of their historical range. Small sheep groups have been documented moving both

north and south from the core area associated with Lamoille Canyon. In 2022, the last of the collars dropped off with 4 of the 5 sheep surviving through the battery life of the collars.

Initially after the all-age die-off in winter 2009-2010, this herd struggled with little to no annual lamb recruitment. Between 2013 and 2015, the sheep herd remained stable to declining and lamb recruitment varied from low to maintenance levels. Starting in 2015, this herd began exhibiting high lamb recruitment (>50 lambs:100 ewes). The high recruitment values have resulted in a drop in the average age of individuals and meaningful population growth is being realized.

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Units 101, 102, and 103

Hunt Results

Between 2010 and 2013, a conservative mountain goat quota was recommended due to the uncertainty of pneumonia-related mortalities in Units 101 and 102 that share summer range and partial winter range with bighorn sheep. More recently, after further assessing survey and harvest data post-die-off, there is greater confidence in adult survival rates for Unit 102 to support a slight increase in tags. In contrast, the Unit 101 mountain goat herd has continued to struggle with pathogens, high kid mortality, and subsequent lower survival rates. Of the 14 tagholders in 2022, 2 in Unit 102 and 1 in Unit 103 were unsuccessful. Of the 11 mountain goats harvested, 3 were nannies. The average age of all harvested mountain goats was 5.0 years old. Nanny harvest continues to be closely monitored due to the naturally low productivity of mountain goats. To curtail nanny harvest, the Game Division annually sent Mountain Goat Sex Identification material to all tagholders as a voluntary approach to reduce nanny harvest. In 2019, the NDOW implemented a mandatory online Mountain Goat Sex Identification Seminar. Nanny harvest continued, therefore, in 2021 a mandatory class was instituted to review literature, videos, extensive photos, numerous mountain goat specimens, and answer questions specific to the hunt.

Survey Data

In June 2021, an effort to follow up on collared nannies in Unit 101 was employed to document a production value for known nanny goats. The rationale for the timing was to observe kids prior to the mid-summer mortality threshold that has been documented in the last decade. The summer mortality typically takes place 6-8 weeks after birth and coincides with the weaning of the kids. The June survey yielded very exciting results, with 6 marked nannies being observed with a total of 6 kids. Of note 1 old nanny, over 12 years old, did not have a kid but another nanny did have twins. Other observations included 2 unmarked nannies, 2 kids, and 1 yearling. In August 2021, a follow up survey was employed to document kid survival through the post-weaning stage that is critical in the disease cycle. The August survey was equally exciting in that all 9 marked nannies were observed with 9 kids being present. The objective was to compare this summer production value to kids that would be recruited into the herd the following -winter using helicopter surveys. The 2022 winter survey concluded with a very small sample size and did not produce the desired comparison. To salvage the monitoring effort, particular attention was paid to classifying yearlings in 2023.

Aerial mountain goat surveys were conducted in Units 101 and 102 in January 2023. Survey results were as follows: Unit 101 - 22 mountain goats with ratio of 22 kids:100 adults; Unit 102 - 108 mountain goats with ratio of 21 kids:100 adults. The survey effort was hindered by windy and snowy conditions that resulted in an abbreviated effort and the total abandonment of the Unit 103 survey for the year. The Unit 101 survey was pieced together by multiple partial survey days and concluded with limited results. Of the 5 collared adults, only 2 were observed on the survey. The Unit 102 survey conditions were slightly better and resulted in an observed sample size near the 116 goats from the previous 10-year average.

Population Status and Trend

To document the pathogen profile of individual mountain goats and potentially remove those individuals that are chronic shedders of harmful pathogens, a collaring and sampling project was initiated in the

2018-2019 winter. Twelve collars were purchased for the project but logistical constraints with capture crews and numerous weather events led to only 1 of the collars being deployed. In January 2020, the effort to deploy the remaining collars was resumed. The collaring was hampered by multiple storms and high winds but concluded with 7 mountain goats being sampled with 6 fitted with collars. In January and February 2021, the monitoring effort was resumed with 7 more individuals being collared. The disease samples from all the goats have been processed, yielding promising results as none of the individuals sampled appeared to be chronically shedding the previously identified pathogens. To date, 5 collars are still deployed and fully functioning. The 2021 summer surveys represented the most exciting and promising indication that the Unit 101 mountain goat herd may have naturally cleared the chronic shedders that had plagued it for the last decade. The poor sample size from the 2022 flight was incredibly disappointing, but 2023 survey documented 6 yearlings present which indicates that many of the kids had been recruited into the population. More years of elevated recruitment are needed to curtail the long-term population contraction and to maintain the minimal tag quota for Unit 101.The Unit 102 population has been recruiting at a high enough rate to realize modest growth, and the Unit 103 herd continues to recruit at an adequate level to maintain a relatively stable herd. In fall 2021 and fall 2022, there were multiple sightings of a mountain goat in the Cherry Creek Range in Unit 121. The goat is a potential disease risk to itself and to any other goats it comes into contact with as it was observed in the middle of an existing domestic sheep allotment. This goat will continue to be monitored and may warrant further management actions.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 101 – 109

Hunt Results

The 2022 harvest of 981 deer, consisting of 870 antlered and 111 antlerless, was significantly lower than the previous 10-year mean of 1,257 deer. Five of the 6 lowest annual antlered harvests, since going to a tag system in 1976, have all occurred in the last 6 hunting seasons.

Survey Data

A fall helicopter survey was conducted in November 2022, resulting in 6,327 deer being classified and yielding sex and age ratios of 33 bucks:100 does:58 fawns. Snow conditions for the survey were excellent and the survey yielded the highest fall sample size since 2012 as well as the highest fall fawn ratio since the 2014 survey.

A spring helicopter survey was conducted in April 2023, resulting in 6,200 deer being classified with a ratio of 24 fawns:100 adults. The observed fawn ratio is significantly lower than the previous 10-year average of 29 fawns:100 adults and represents over 50% overwinter fawn mortality.

Population Status and Trend

In 2016, as part of an expansion plan of the Bald Mountain Mine in Unit 108, the NDOW, the BLM, and the mine operator signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to maintain 30 collars on adult does annually for at least 5 years. The intent of the project is to monitor seasonal migrations of the Ruby Mountain deer herd, with particular attention on the biannual navigation of the expansive mine site that partially bisects the migration corridor. The migration corridor is vital in connecting a majority of the deer that summer in the Ruby Mountains to the crucial winter ranges south of the mine site. Maintenance of a minimum migration corridor width through the mine site is critical to the long-term health of the Area 10 deer herd. The last 20 collars covered under the 2016 MOU were deployed in January 2022. The members of the Bald Mountain Wildlife Working Group all agreed on the need to continue monitoring the mule deer use near the mine. There were 15 collars purchased that were to be deployed in March 2023, but with the extreme winter conditions that the deer were faced with it was decided to postpone the collaring operation

until the summer of 2023. The postponement was intended to minimize stress on the wintering deer and lessen the need for redeploying any collars that would have been placed on deer that were not going to survive the winter. With an expansion plan currently moving through the public scoping process that proposes to further constrict the migration corridor, continued monitoring and responsible project design will be crucial in curtailing the negative effects to migrating deer.

In February 2021, a radio collaring project was initiated focused on deer that summer in Unit 101 and winter in Units 105, 107, and 109. The collaring will aid in highlighting areas of greatest conservation concern and will provide information for updates to the efforts of implementing the US Department of the Interior's Secretarial Order 3362, which seeks to improve habitat quality of winter ranges and protect migration corridors of mule deer, antelope, and elk throughout the western states. Collaring will also document use patterns of the deer that winter in Unit 105 with respect to habitat treatment activities that have been completed on Spruce Mountain since 2013. The sites selected by the wintering deer will aid wildlife and habitat managers in designing and proposing future projects to maximize the benefit to local wildlife. Five of the original collars were retrieved from mortalities and redeployed in January 2022.

The Area 10 deer herd experienced population contractions due to severe conditions in the winters of 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2018-2019 and again in 2022-2023. The most recent winter had negative effects on all age classes, and from January 1-April 10, 26% of the collared adult does died. The effects of this winter will be felt for numerous years as there will be fewer prime age does on the landscape to take advantage of the improved summer range conditions that will result from the exceptional snowpack. The maturation and increased productivity of the numerous habitat enhancement projects and fire rehabilitation actions taken have the potential to expand the capacity of the various transitional and winter ranges used by the deer herd.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 11

Report by Kody Menghini

HABITAT

National Weather Service precipitation data measured at the Ely Airport for the 2022 calendar year was 103% of normal. Weather patterns changed in the late summer of 2022. From August 2022 to March 2023 the National Weather Service measured 245% of normal precipitation at the Ely Airport. Winter 2022-23 was 303% of normal precipitation at the Ely Airport. The winter of 2022-23 was also the wettest, snowiest, and sixth coldest winter on record in Ely. The Berry Creek SNOTEL site and the Wheeler Peak SNOWTEL site recorded 207% and 330% of the long-term average snowpack, respectively, during the 2022-23 winter as accessed March 30, 2023; www.nrcs.usda.gov. While the 2022-23 winter has been harsh, timely spring rains and above average summer rains in 2022 improved habitat conditions and ungulates went into winter in improved body condition. There have been serious impacts to ungulates this winter, but it would have been far worse had drought conditions continued through the summer and fall of 2022. At the time of this writing, spring conditions have continued to be cold and wet. Habitat conditions will greatly improve in 2023, but the prolonged spring will continue to impact ungulates.

The long-term habitat potential for big game is slowly declining due to the encroachment of pinyon and juniper into productive shrubland habitats, range degradation due to excessive numbers of feral horses in some areas, and subdivision and sale of private parcels in quality habitat. Grazing by feral horses and livestock during continued drought conditions has resulted in severe reduction of forage available to big game. Thousands of acres of native vegetation in valley bottoms have been converted to Halogeton, resulting in a complete loss of habitat. The expansion of cheatgrass continues at most low and mid elevations.

To combat the decline of habitat quality and quantity over the last decade, the BLM, the USFS, National Park Service, private landowners, and the NDOW have been active in conducting habitat enhancement projects. Past habitat enhancement projects have included new wildlife water developments,

pinyon and juniper chainings and thinning, aerial seeding of wildfires, aspen treatments and regeneration, and shrub planting. Many other projects with potential benefits to big game are in planning stages. In 2022, the NDOW purchased 2,245 acres of private land in the Success Summit area. These private lands are highly valuable for mule deer, elk, sage grouse, dusky grouse, and a variety of habitat for other wildlife species. This purchase will prevent any future development of this property.

During summer 2021 and 2022, repeat photography was conducted at sites that past the NDOW's field biologists had taken photos of from between the 1960's and 1980's. Many of these photos show significant vegetative changes that have occurred in the last 30 to 60 years. One site in Antelope Valley showed a change from mixed native and nonnative vegetation in the 1980's to almost complete bare soil in 2021. Many sites showed conifer encroachment into shrublands, aspen, and riparian areas. One positive observation was the expansion of aspen in Big Canyon in Unit 114 since the 1970's. This work will continue in future years and sites to document the vegetative changes that continue to occur on the landscape.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 111 – 114

Survey Data

A post-season ground and aerial survey was conducted from January to March 2023. A total of 723 antelope was classified, resulting in observed sex and age ratios of 29 bucks:100 does:22 fawns. In comparison, observed ratios of 29 bucks:100 does:9 fawns were obtained during the 2021-2022 survey. The fawn ratio was the highest observed since 2017 and is above the 5-year mean of 100 does:17 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

This population has been in steady decline since 2017. The 3 lowest fawn ratios on record have occurred in the last 5 years. The current year's fawn ratio may have helped to moderate the population decline, resulting in a more stable population in the short-term. The effects of the last 5 years' poor recruitment rates will continue to manifest in future years with reduced age cohorts.

For status reports on antelope in Unit 115, refer to the Unit Group 115, 231, and 242 report listed in Management Area 23.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 111 – 115

Survey Data

The annual post-season composition survey for elk in Area 11 was combined with spring deer surveys in March 2023. A sample of 915 elk was collected yielding sex and age ratios of 42 bulls:100 cows:34 calves. Sex and age ratios have averaged 45 bulls:100 cows:33 calves over the previous 5 years. Survey effort was reduced due to weather delays prior to and during surveys and a lack of military clearance in Unit 113.

Population Status and Trend

In February 2021, 13 radio-collars were deployed on elk in Area 11. Five cows and 3 bulls were radio-collared in Unit 113 to better understand elk use and movements among Nevada, Utah, and the Goshute Indian Reservation. In Unit 111, 5 cow elk were captured in Duck Creek Basin to better understand elk use and movements around urban development, potential energy developments, and habitat improvement projects.

Between February 2021 and February 2023, the collared cow elk in Unit 113 spent 45% of their time in Nevada. The remainder of time was spent in Utah or the Goshute Indian Reservation. These 5 collared cow elk represent 150-200 elk. Model adjustments were made to account for these movement patterns.

Average to below-average calf recruitment has been experienced in 3 of the previous 4 years. The current population estimate indicates a decrease due to reduced calf recruitment, harvest prescriptions, and 2022-23 winter conditions. The Area 11 elk herd remains within population objective.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 114

Survey Data
An abbreviated aerial survey due to weather was conducted in March 2023 and resulted in the classification of 21 bighorn sheep. The observed sex and age ratios were 36 rams:100 ewes:55 lambs.

Population Status and Trend
In March 2021, 3 bighorn ewes were radio collared in this unit. An additional bighorn ewe was collared in February 2022. Two 3-year-old rams were collared in March 2023. These collaring efforts will help to better understand seasonal movements, habitat use, and bighorn distribution. This hunt continues to be physically and mentally demanding. Access to the Mount Moriah Wilderness area is challenging and rams are difficult to locate due to extensive tree cover. This hunt is closed for the 2023 season due to a lack of mature rams seen by hunters and the NDOW over the last several years. The population is showing a slight increase in 2023.

Unit 115

Survey Data
An abbreviated aerial survey due to weather conditions was conducted in March 2023 and resulted in the classification of only 4 young rams.

Population Status and Trend
A joint collaring effort with Great Basin National Park and the NDOW was planned for the winter of 2022-23. Due to weather and funding constraints the effort was canceled. Currently, there is 1 active ewe collar in this area. This hunt continues to be physically and mentally demanding. Access to the area is challenging depending on snow conditions. The mountains are steep with little road access and higher elevations are closed to hunting in Great Basin National Park. Sheep density is low, and rams are difficult to locate due to extensive tree cover. This Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep population is considered.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 111 – 113

Survey Data
Post-season surveys were conducted in December 2022. A composition survey sample of 1,737 mule deer yielded sex and age ratios of 33 bucks:100 does:49 fawns. Spring mule deer surveys were conducted in conjunction with post-season elk surveys in March 2023. A composition survey sample of 1,932 mule deer yielded a ratio of 100 fawns:26 fawns. The previous 5-year average (2018-2022) fawn recruitment is 24 fawns:100 adults for this herd.

Population Status and Trend
The winter of 2018-19 and continued drought from 2020 to 2022 negatively impacted this herd. Habitat conditions did improve in late summer and fall of 2022, resulting in improved body condition prior to the 2022-23 winter. This population is continuing to decline, though it could have been far worse had habitat conditions not improved in 2022. Harvest metrics and survey results indicate that quota reductions are improving buck ratios and age structure in this population.

Unit Group 114 – 115

Survey Data
Spring mule deer surveys were conducted in conjunction with post-season elk and bighorn surveys in March 2023. A composition survey sample of 388 mule deer yielded a ratio of 37 fawns:100 adults. The previous 5-year average of 2018-2022; fawn recruitment is 24 fawns:100 adults for this herd. This is the highest fawn ratio since 2012.

Population Status and Trend
A conservative management strategy has been employed in this unit to maintain a robust male age structure. This area continues to produce quality mature bucks, with the 10-year span of 2013-2022 average of percent 4-point or greater buck harvest at 53% compared to the statewide average of 40%, indicating an older age structure in the population. The greatly improved fawn recruitment is resulting in a population increase for the first time since 2017.

MANAGEMENT AREA 12

Report by Report by Kody Menghini, Matthew Jeffress, and Scott Roberts

HABITAT

National Weather Service precipitation data measured at the Ely Airport for the 2022 calendar year was 103% of normal. Weather patterns changed in the late summer of 2022. From August 2022 to March 2023 the National Weather Service measured 245% of normal precipitation at the Ely Airport. Winter 2022-23 saw 303% of normal precipitation at the Ely Airport. 2022-23 was also the wettest, snowiest, and sixth coldest winter on record in Ely. The Berry Creek SNOTEL site, in Unit 111, recorded 207% of the long-term average snowpack during the 2022-23 winter as of March 30, 2023; www.nrcs.usda.gov. While the 2022-23 winter has been harsh, timely spring rains and above average summer rains in 2022 improved habitat conditions and ungulates went into winter in improved body condition. There have been serious impacts to ungulates this winter, but it would have been far worse had drought conditions continued through the summer and fall of 2022. At the time of this writing, spring conditions have continued to be cold and wet. Habitat conditions will greatly improve in 2023, but the prolonged spring will continue to impact ungulates.

Pinyon and juniper encroachment occurs across a substantial portion of this unit. Several large-scale habitat enhancement projects are proposed in the unit. The Egan and Johnson Basin Restoration Project started in 2019 and several thousand acres of pinyon and juniper woodlands have been treated. In 2020, the NDOW retreated 1,135 acres in the 9-mile chaining. Currently, a contractor is conducting a 700-acre mastication and seeding project in Smith Valley. The BLM and the NDOW have identified an additional 9,000 acres of hand-thinning in the Smith Valley area. Smith Valley contains crucial mule deer winter and summer habitat.

The Goshute Cave Fire of 2018 burned roughly 31,000 acres of prime mule deer habitat in Unit 121. Vegetation response to reseeding efforts and natural regeneration have been mixed. Most north facing slopes and upper elevations are having a positive response and south facing slopes and lower elevations are dominated by cheatgrass and bare soil. Although this fire may negatively affect mule deer in the short-term, a net positive benefit for mule deer is expected in the long-term.

Grazing by feral horses and livestock during continued drought conditions has resulted in severe reduction of forage available to big game. Thousands of acres of native vegetation in valley bottoms have been converted to Halogeton, resulting in a complete loss of habitat.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 078, 105 – 107, 121

Survey Data

A total of 290 antelope was classified from the ground in early 2023. The sample yielded sex and age ratios of 25 bucks:100 does:16 fawns. The observed fawn ratio was on par for recruitment the past 4 years, with recruitment ranging between 11-16 fawns:100 does. The low fawn ratio this year is attributed to harsh winter conditions. Observations in early June last year indicated improved fawn production as compared to observations made the previous 3 summers. Unfortunately, those gains in improved production were lost by early March 2023. The low fawn recruitment values are below what is needed for maintenance.

Population Status and Trend

The February 2023 antelope survey added an additional year of poor fawn recruitment to the historic lows observed over the past few years. Many antelope within this unit group reside in less productive basin and range habitats. In addition, most of the valleys these antelope winter at are high elevation, above 5,500' making a tough winter even harder as they have no available options to drop in elevation during periods of high snow loads. This herd remains well below historic numbers and will remain low for some time. Legacy effects from poor grazing practices also continue to impact this herd.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 121, 104, and a portion of Unit 108A

Hunt Results

The 2022 hunting season was the first to incorporate a split season for the antlered any legal weapon hunt. Incremental tag increases in recent years necessitated the split, which was successful in temporally and spatially spreading out hunting pressure. The quota was evenly split between the hunts and hunter success was identical for each.

Three depredation hunts are offered in the Steptoe Valley portion of Unit 121. These hunts are designed to limit damage to private agricultural fields by maintaining constant hunting pressure beginning in August through the end of the year. These hunts have been effective in reaching their desired goal while providing additional hunting opportunities. Please see the appendix for more detailed harvest results.

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in January 2023, when 343 elk were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 29 bulls:100 cows:39 calves. The calf ratio is right in line with the previous 10-year average of 39 calves:100 cows. The flight was plagued by moderate winds and unsettled weather, which led to an abbreviated survey and a below average sample size.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 population estimate is very similar to the previous estimate. Population growth was limited by targeting a maintenance level of harvest for the 2022-2023 hunting season. The NDOW is committed to maintaining this elk herd within the population objective identified in the Wells Resource Area and White Pine County Elk Plans. As a result, an aggressive approach to cow harvest will continue to limit population growth.

The NDOW is committed to limiting private land damage in Steptoe Valley while still providing opportunity to sportsmen to hunt elk. Future depredation tag quota recommendations will be designed to minimize elk presence on private lands in the valley.

MULE DEER

Unit 121

Survey Data

Post-season surveys were not conducted in 2022. Spring mule deer surveys were conducted in March 2023. A composition survey sample of 1,177 mule deer yielded a ratio of 30 fawns:100 adults. The previous 5-year average, 2018-2022, fawn recruitment is 28 fawns:100 adults for this herd.

Population Status and Trend

The winter of 2018-19 and continued drought from 2020 to 2022 negatively impacted this herd. Habitat conditions did improve in late summer and fall of 2022, resulting in improved body condition prior to the 2022-23 winter. This population is continuing to decline, though it could have been far worse had habitat conditions not improved in 2022. Harvest metrics indicate that recent quota reductions are improving buck ratios and age structure in this population.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 13

Report by Report byJoshua Kirk and Hunter Burkett

HABITAT

The northern portion of this unit group lies within the central basin and range ecoregion and transitions into the Mojave ecoregion on the southern end. Pinyon and juniper, and sagebrush valleys and basins in the northern and central portions turn into Mojave Desert habitats dominated by desert shrub and cactus to the south. The unit group runs approximately 130 miles north to south and encompasses a multitude of unique mountain ranges. Elevations range from 11,457 feet on Currant Mountain in the White Pine Range to 4,700 feet in Railroad Valley. There are 5 wilderness areas in Unit 131, 2 wilderness areas in Unit 132, and 3 wilderness areas in Unit 133. The Basin and Range National Monument encompasses a small portion of Unit 132 and most of Unit 133, totaling 704,000 acres.

Throughout 2022, above average precipitation events occurred in spring and early summer as well as throughout the fall, providing favorable range conditions compared to the previous 5 years. The northern portion of Area 13 received more total annual precipitation than the southern portions, which is typical for this ecoregion transition. The 2022-2023 winter has been above average in snowpack and consistent sub-zero temperatures. Unfortunately, there are no accurate weather stations in Management Area 13 itself, but as of April 4, 2023, based on the Ward Mountain SNOTEL location, the snowpack is above normal at 274% of median, and the total precipitation is well above normal at 223% of median per the April 2023, Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report, NRCS. The southern winter ranges provided a critical reprieve from the difficult winter conditions in the northern part of the management area. Most south facing slopes and lower elevation benches were burnt off with access to vegetation. The US Drought Monitor currently shows that units in this group are experiencing moderate drought conditions compared to the previous 4 years of extreme or exceptional drought conditions. With the lengthy winter, spring conditions should be favorable to wildlife well into early summer.

The limiting factors to productive habitat conditions throughout Management Area 13 include consecutive exceptional drought years, pinyon and juniper encroachment, excessive feral horse numbers, and mineral and fluid resource exploration. Pinyon and juniper removal projects and riparian fencing projects conducted by the USFS and the BLM promote the production of grasses and forbs benefiting a variety of wildlife species. Several big game water developments, primarily targeting antelope, have been constructed in Jake's Valley, Coal Valley, Garden Valley, and the Cove, increasing water availability for wildlife. More pinyon and juniper thinning projects and big game water developments (i.e., guzzler construction) in new areas would benefit wildlife populations. Feral horses above AML in the Pancake HMA

in the northern portion of these units compete with wildlife for forage and water, limiting the carrying capacity for many species. Increases in feral horse numbers are also degrading habitat in the Mount Hamilton and Green Springs areas of Unit 131 and the Cove area in the White River Valley of Unit 132. The BLM concluded a horse gather in February 2022, projected to remove up to 2,030 excess wild horses in these units. Mineral production of the Centennial-Seligman mine, Fiore Mine, and the exploratory drilling in the Green Springs area for fluid or mineral development may negatively affect sage-grouse, mule deer, and elk habitat in Unit 131.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 131, 145, 163, 164

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in late September and early October 2022 over an 8-day period. In total, 270 antelope were classified, yielding sex and age ratios of 20 bucks:100 does:21 fawns. Compared to last year, this season's survey saw an increase in the observed fawn to doe ratio, the buck to doe ratio, and the total number of antelope observed. However, the total antelope observed, and the observed buck ratio are still below the 5-year average of 409 antelope and 24 bucks:100 does: 17 fawns.

The increase in the fawn to doe ratio may be attributed to the above average landscape conditions from the late spring and summer precipitation events that occurred across the manag

Uncharacteristically, no antelope were found in Stone Cabin or Duckwater Valleys.

Population Status and Trend

Multiple and consecutive years of low fawn production and recruitment have caused declines in this population. Consistent drought conditions in the central part of the state, as well as rising feral horse numbers have increased competition for limited resources on the rangeland.

Unit Group 132-134, 245

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in September and early October 2022 over a 6-day period. In total, 177 antelope were classified, yielding sex and age ratios of 35 bucks:100 does:15 fawns. The survey saw an increase in the observed fawn to doe ratio and total antelope observed when compared to last year, but the ratio is still below the 5-year average with 283 total and 36 bucks:100 does:18 fawns. The increase in the fawn to doe ratio may be attributed to the above average landscape conditions from the late spring and summer precipitation events that occurred across the management area. Larger concentrations of antelope were found in White River, Upper-Lower Cove, Murphy Meadows area, and Railroad Valleys. Some groups were detected in Garden, Coal, and Sand Springs Valleys, and uncharacteristically few groups were detected in Hot Creek Valley, Rachel Fields, and the Lunar Lake area.

Population Status and Trend

Multiple and consecutive years of low fawn production and recruitment have caused declines in this population. Consistent drought conditions in the central part of the state, as well as rising feral horse numbers have increased competition for limited resources on the rangeland.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 131, 132, and portion of Unit 108B

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in February 2023 which obtained the highest sample size since 2018. During this survey, 189 elk were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 39 bulls:100 cows:36 calves. Due to excellent survey conditions and additional survey hours, a thorough survey was conducted. The observed calf ratio was above the 5-yr average with 100 cows:32 calves. However, the observed bull ratio was significantly lower than the 5-yr average with 61 bulls:100 cows. It is important to note that the observed bull ratio varies year-to-year in this unit group due to the difficulty locating bulls in dense tree cover. Most of the elk groups were observed along gulches and washes in the southern portion of Jakes's Valley, southwest Kimberly Mountain, the east side of the Horse Range, in the vicinity of Upper and Lower Cove, and Wells Station, as well as that portion of 108B north of Hwy 50.

Population Status and Trend

The White Pine County Elk Management Plan established a population objective of 300 adult elk (±20%) for Units 131 and 132. The elk herd is stable and within objectives and will be maintained at current levels.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit Group 131, 132, and 164

Survey Data

No aerial surveys were conducted in this unit group during 2022. The most recent aerial survey was in 2021 with only 19 bighorn observed in Unit 131 and 46 observed in Unit 132. Lamb numbers in both units in 2021 showed good recruitment. Desert bighorn sheep occupying the southern portion of Unit 164 have been known to occasionally cross US Route 6 into Unit 134. Anecdotal information indicates that in 2021 many animals likely made that movement in response to drought conditions. A handful of sheep were observed during post-season deer and spring deer surveys in Unit 131 and 132 this year. Incidental sheep observations provided indications of good lamb recruitment.

Population Status and Trend

For the 2022 hunting season, Units 131, 132, and 164 were combined for desert bighorn sheep amidst the continued decline across the sub-populations. In March 2023, 4 GPS collars were placed on 2 rams and 2 ewes in the North Pancake Range to determine seasonal use and potential movement across US Route 6 into Unit 134. The 3 sub-populations in Units 131 and 164, the Currant Mountain, the Duckwater Hills, and the North Pancakes, have been exposed to the bacterial pathogen M. ovi and have experienced extremely low lamb recruitment since. They have a high risk of further exposure and interaction with domestic sheep including winter range overlap with an active domestic sheep allotment. Stray domestic sheep have been seen in 2011, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2022. The desert bighorn sheep in Unit 132, the Grant Range, have also been exposed to and have tested positive for the bacterial pathogen M. ovi. The Quinn Canyon population in Unit 132, however, appears to have little or no connectivity with the Grant Range sub-population as suggested by genetic sampling. Disease testing was conducted in January 2014 with M. ovi not detected in the 4 adults sampled.

Unit Group 134 and 251

Survey Data

No formal surveys were conducted in Unit 134 and 251 bighorn sheep during 2022. The 2021 aerial composition survey was conducted in September and yielded a sample size of 112 bighorn sheep classified as 23 rams:63 ewes:26 lambs. Areas surveyed include Palisade Mesa, Lunar Cuesta, Little Lunar Cuesta, Black Beauty Mesa, Citadel Mountain, Twin Springs, Echo Reservoir, and Big Fault Mesa.

Population Status and Trend

After many years of poor lamb recruitment due to Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi), a 41 lambs:100 ewes ratio was observed on aerial survey in 2021. This ratio was suggestive that the Pancake Herd is clear of M. ovi. In November 2022, 3 bighorn were captured and tested in Unit 134 near Black Rock Summit. These sheep had been recently exposed to M. ovi but were not currently shedding the bacterium. Many years of poor lamb recruitment has reduced this herd significantly, but the recent increase in observed lamb ratio could be the start of their recovery. Two new guzzlers are scheduled to be built in the Reveille Range during June 2023. These guzzler locations will allow for the Pancake bighorn sheep herd to utilize unoccupied habitat to the south. This herd is estimated to be slightly increasing.

For status reports on desert bighorn sheep in Unit 133, refer to the Unit Group 245, 133 report listed in Management Area 24.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 131 – 134

Survey Data

In November 2022, a post season aerial survey was conducted, however serious questions regarding the accurate classification of animals during that survey made the data suspect, and as a result it was not used. A post-season survey will be prioritized in this area in the fall. Most of the deer during the were observed in the Currant Hills, Ellison Knobs, Douglas Hills, and Scofield Bench. No deer were observed in unit 133, and 134 was not surveyed this year.

In March 2023, a different crew conducted aerial spring surveys with 516 deer classified, yielding a ratio of 31 fawns:100 adults. Most of the deer were detected in the Currant Hills, Ellison Knobs, Douglas Hills, east Horse Range, The Cove, Lower Cove, and the Golden Gate Range. The number of deer observed was well below the 5-year average but the adult:fawn ratio was slightly above the 5-year average with 734 and 30 fawns:100 adults, respectively. Despite the above average winter that northeastern Nevada faced in 2022-2023, Management Area 13 winter range provided some reprieve for mule deer with good access to critical resources.

Population Status and Trend

Multiple and consecutive years of low fawn production and recruitment have caused declines in this population. Consecutive years of extreme drought conditions in the central part of the state, as well as rising feral horse numbers well over AML have increased competition for limited resources on rangeland. Population estimate adjustments have been made over the past 2 years to more accurately reflect the reduced observed buck ratio and the declining population. Quota recommendations will continue to be reduced in order to shift back towards the alternative unit post-season management objective of 35 bucks:100 does. A post-season survey will be prioritized in 2023 to confirm recent adjustments and continue to closely monitor the status and trend of the herd. Habitat improvement projects and water development projects identified by the Area 13 Mule Deer Enhancement Program team are planned for this year. A collaring effort of 30 mule deer is also planned in 2023 to identify seasonal habitat use and critical migration corridors.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 14

Report by Joshua Kirk

HABITAT

This unit group lies within the central basin and range ecoregion which is typified by pinyon and juniper woodland, sagebrush valleys, and basins mixed with some cool season grasses and saltbush-greasewood vegetation. The unit group runs approximately 100 miles north to south and encompasses 6 unique mountain ranges which include the Cortez, Sulfur Springs, Roberts Creek, Whistler, Diamond, and Fish Creek Range. The elevation ranges from 10,574 feet on Diamond Peak in the Diamond Range to 4,700 feet in Crescent Valley.

Throughout 2022, above average precipitation events occurred in spring and early summer as well as throughout the fall, providing favorable landscape conditions compared to the previous 5 years. The 2022-2023 winter has been record-breaking with above average snowpack and consistent sub-zero temperatures. The persistence of sub-zero temperatures and deep snowpack from November to March likely had a negative impact on some wildlife populations throughout the management area. Much of the winter range had 100% snow cover from December to early March with little reprieve in the form of burnt off south facing slopes. Mule deer were heavily concentrated on winter ranges yielding a record spring survey sample size. As of April 4, 2023, according to the Diamond Peak SNOTEL sight, annual snowpack is above normal at 177% of median, and annual precipitation is well above normal at 156% as per the April 2023, Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report, NRCS. The US Drought Monitor currently shows most of Eureka County in the "Abnormally

Dry" category which is an improvement considering the previous 5 years falling in the "Severe Drought" category. Currently, there is a fair amount of green up on south facing slopes and on lower elevation benches. With the lengthy winter, spring conditions should be favorable to wildlife well into early summer.

The limiting factors to productive habitat conditions throughout Management Area 14 include consistent exceptional drought conditions, pinyon and juniper encroachment, excessive feral horse numbers, and fluid and mineral resource exploration. Some recently completed habitat projects include fencing Robinson Spring in the Diamond Range, extensive pinyon and juniper removal in Units 142, 143, and 144, and the construction of big game water developments (i.e., guzzler construction) in Antelope Valley. Exploration for oil, gas, and minerals continues throughout Area 14, negatively impacting wildlife habitat and movement corridors. Despite a 2020 feral horse gather in the Diamond and Cortez Ranges, large concentrations of feral horses remain above AML within the Roberts – Whistler Mountain and Fish Creek HMA. These concentrations are negatively affecting resources and wildlife in those areas. Continued pinyon and juniper removal projects, a cheatgrass herbicide treatment project, and natural spring fencing projects are in the works for 2023.

ANTELOPE

For status reports on antelope in Unit 142 and a portion of Unit 144, refer to the Unit Group 065, 142, and a portion of 144 report listed in Management Area 6.

For status reports on antelope in a portion of Unit 144, refer to the Unit Group 101 – 104, 108, 109 and a portion of 144 report listed in Management Area 10.

For status reports on antelope in Unit 145, refer to the Unit Group 131, 145, 163, 164 report listed in Management Area 13.

For status reports on antelope in Unit Group 141, 143, refer to the Unit Group 141, 143, 151 – 156 report listed in Management Area 15.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 144, 145

Hunt Results

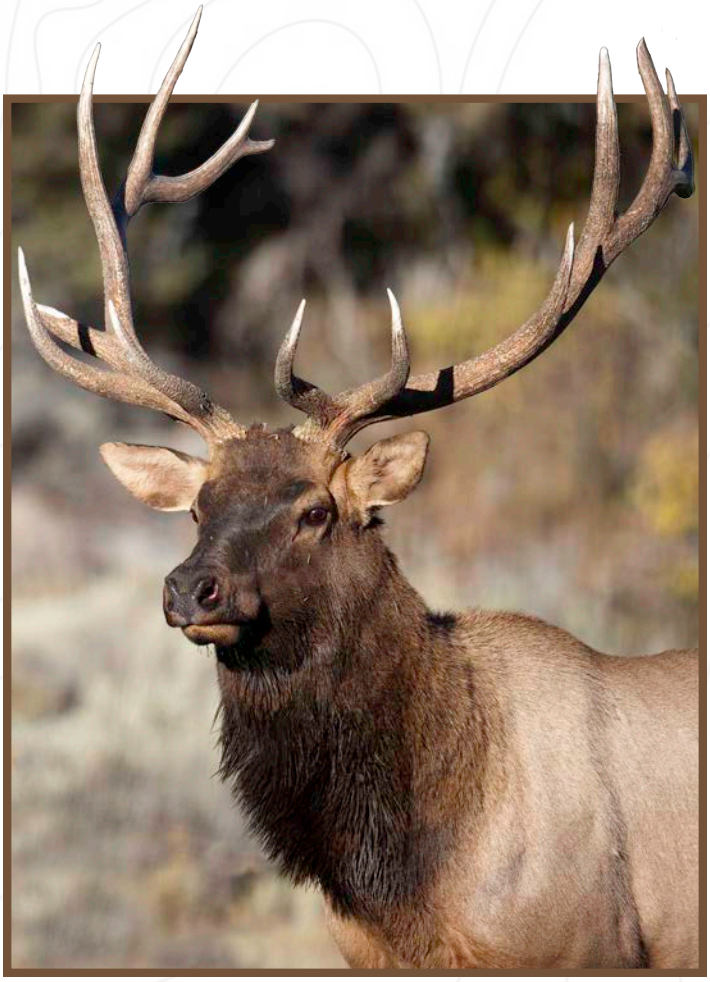
Depredation hunts for antlered and antlerless elk in Units 144 and 145 were initiated in 2012 to prevent the establishment of a viable elk population in accordance with the Central Nevada Elk Plan. Due to thick tree cover, low elk densities, and dispersed movement patterns, elk hunting conditions are difficult. Since 2012 there have been 66 bulls and 41 cows harvested. During the 2022 hunting season, 1 cow and 5 bulls were harvested. In 2019, the NDOW changed the season structure and quotas to offer 6 hunts with a combined quota of 30 tags, or 15 antlered and 15 antlerless.

Survey Data

Elk numbers are extremely low in this unit group and composition surveys were not conducted during the reporting period.

Population Status and Trend

A formal population model is not maintained for this population due to the lack of an established herd and limited availability of data. Units 144 and 145 are transition zones and are seasonally used by elk. Current harvest management practices have been successful as elk numbers remain low.



MULE DEER

Unit Group 141 – 145

Survey Data

In November 2022, a post season aerial survey was conducted, however serious questions regarding the accurate classification of animals during that survey made the data suspect, and as a result it was not used. The Cortez, Diamond, Roberts Creek, and Fish Creek Ranges were surveyed during the effort.

In March 2023, a different crew conducted an aerial spring survey and obtained a record sample size of 2,362 deer classified, yielding ratios of 31 fawns:100 adults. Due to the above average winter, deer were highly concentrated on their respective winter ranges in the Cortez, Diamond, Sulphur Springs, and Whistler Ranges. The Fish Creek Range was not surveyed this year. Both the total sample and the fawn to adult ratio were above the 5-year average with a total of 1,578 and 29 fawns:100 adults, respectively.

Population Status and Trend

Deer were radio collared from 2017 through 2019 in Area 14 to gain a better understanding of seasonal movement patterns. Multiple and consecutive years of low fawn production and recruitment have caused recent declines of this population, likely due to ongoing drought in the central part of the state, as well as rising feral horse numbers which has increased competition for limited resources on the rangeland. A population estimate adjustment was made this year to more accurately reflect recent sex and age ratios observed on survey, and a post-season survey will be prioritized in 2023 to confirm those adjustments. Quota recommendations will likely be reduced for the upcoming season in order to address impacts of the above average winter and to target the post-season management objective of 30 bucks:100 does.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 15

Report by Sarah Hale

HABITAT

Dry conditions, ranging from moderate to exceptional drought, persisted throughout 2022 in Area 15. The greater than average precipitation received during the 2022-2023 winter will provide some relief into 2023, but overall, prolonged dry conditions have reduced the quantity and quality of forage available to native ungulates and have created a greater potential for catastrophic wildfires. Since 1999, over 450,000 acres have been burned by wildfire in this area. Post-fire rehabilitation efforts have taken place, but responses have varied. Some locations have responded favorably, with brush, native grasses, and forbs reestablishing, but other locations have become dominated by exotic, invasive annuals such as cheatgrass and mustard. Additionally, feral horse numbers are rapidly increasing throughout Lander and Eureka counties. Within Area 15, several of the BLM HMA's are significantly above established AML. Most notably, the BLM's South Shoshone HMA was estimated at over 1600% of AML in 2022. Additionally, feral horses are increasingly being observed in designated "horse free" areas.

The interaction of drought, wildfire, exotic annual invasion, and feral horse overpopulation has resulted in widespread degradation of native ungulate habitat throughout Area 15. In the hardest hit areas, habitat restoration efforts will have little to no effect until horse numbers are effectively reduced.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 141, 143, 151 – 156

Survey Data

Post-season ground surveys for antelope were conducted in October 2022 and February 2023. Areas surveyed included Antelope Valley, Crescent Valley, the north bench of the Simpson Park Mountains, and the south-east benches of the Cortez Range. A total of 1,034 antelope was classified, yielding age and sex ratios of 54 bucks:100 does:53 fawns. The observed fawn ratio was greater than last year's ratio of 38 fawns:100 does, the previous 5-year average of 45 fawns:100 does, and the 2021 statewide average of 29 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

The Area 14 and 15 antelope herd has steadily increased over time from a population of approximately 100 individuals in the early 1980s to a population of several thousands of animals currently. The continued increase markedly differs from what has been observed in herds occupying other parts of the state. The exact reasons for the continued growth of this herd are unknown, but several factors such as forage availability and relatively milder climatic conditions may be contributing. Female harvest will continue to be an important method to maintain the population's growth at a sustainable level and address private land depredation issues.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 151 – 156

Survey Data

No post-season aerial surveys were conducted in Area 15 during 2022. An aerial spring survey was conducted during early March 2023, during which 832 deer were classified with an observed ratio of 31 fawns:100 adults. The observed fawn ratio was lower than last year's ratio of 43 fawns:100 adults and the previous 5-year average of 33 fawns:100 adults, but slightly above the 2021 statewide average of 30 fawns:100 adults.

Population Status and Trend

Drought, wildfire, exotic annual invasion, and feral horse overpopulation have all substantially degraded mule deer habitat in Area 15 and have led to a general population decline. On degraded rangeland, deer cannot access the warm-season forage necessary to build up adequate fat-stores for severe winters, so lower recruitment can be expected in years with harsh winter conditions such as 2022-2023. Several projects have been implemented to improve range conditions throughout the management area, for example pinyon and juniper removal, fire rehabilitation, cheatgrass treatment, and riparian resource protection, although success has varied due to persistent drought. If recent patterns of precipitation continue throughout the spring of 2023, conditions for project success will be favorable in areas where feral horses do not dominate the landscape.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 16

Report by Report by Hunter Burkett

HABITAT

According to Community Environmental Monitoring and Planning (CEMP) precipitation data from February 2022 to February 2023, Tonopah received 91% of the 30-year average. Summer through early Fall precipitation, inclusive of July, August, and September, resulted in 59% of the 2022-2023 precipitation total. Rainfall during these months was historically high. Area 16 received historically low measurable precipitation for the last 3 years. The single SNOTEL site located in central Nevada in Big Creek Summit measured a water-year-to-date precipitation of 191% of median as

of March 2023. The amount of precipitation received this winter is hopeful. Although, the US Drought Monitor still places northern Nye and southern Eureka and counties in a moderate drought. It will take many years of above average precipitation to alleviate long-term effects of drought in central Nevada. During aerial deer surveys, the flight crew observed large areas of dead or dying mountain mahogany and single leaf pinyon pine forests. These trees are historically hardy, and their drought-related deaths are representative of habitat conditions. In the long term, these desiccated forests will allow for the growth of young forage and will benefit mountain ungulates.

In 2021, an emergency feral horse gather was conducted within the Stone Cabin HMA. The BLM gathered 322 horses, well below the planned 450. Although this gather will provide short-term benefits for antelope, mule deer, and wintering elk that reside in the valley, feral horses continue to expand and compete directly with native wildlife.

In February 2022, an additional feral horse gather occurred within the Pancake and Sand Springs West HMAs. During the gather, 2,054 feral horses were removed. The post-gather population estimate from the BLM is still above AML. Regardless, antelope, mule deer, and bighorn sheep populations will benefit from these gathers.

Multiple USFS pinyon and juniper removal projects have been conducted in Little Fish Lake Valley, Unit 162. In 2017, about 700 acres of pinyon and juniper were treated near Clear Creek. In 2018, 500 acres of pinyon and juniper were treated near Horse Canyon and approximately 2,000 acres south of Danville Canyon via lop and scatter techniques. Another 217 acres of pinyon and juniper were treated near Pasco Canyon with the help of local resource conservation programs. The removal of these trees will allow the herbaceous understory to regenerate providing enhanced forage and habitat for ungulates in winter and fall months.

Feral equid competition continues to be a major concern for all wildlife in Area 16. The NDOW explores and supports avenues to mitigate the impacts these nonnative species have on Nevada's wildlife. Critical water sources and mesic sites are being fenced to limit the impacts on available water and riparian habitat. This winter's snowpack will be a welcome relief, reinvigorating browse, grasses, and forb

species. Although, without feral horse herd round ups or contractions, mule deer, elk, antelope, and bighorn sheep recovery will be abated.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 161 – 162

Survey Data

Antelope ground surveys were conducted in Units 161 and 162 over 3 days during September and October 2022. Survey efforts yielded a sample of 172 antelope, which were classified as 18 bucks:134 does:20 fawns. In comparison, the 2021 survey yielded a sample of 138 antelope which were classified as 28 bucks:102 does:8 fawns. Antelope within these units are known to immigrate and emigrate from adjacent units. These movements are known and are reflected in the population modeling and quota setting process.

Survey Data

Antelope ground surveys were conducted in Units 161 and 162 over 3 days during September and October 2022. Survey efforts yielded a sample of 172 antelope, which were classified as 18 bucks:134 does:20 fawns. In comparison, the 2021 survey yielded a sample of 138 antelope which were classified as 28 bucks:102 does:8 fawns. Antelope within these units are known to immigrate and emigrate from adjacent units. These movements are known and are reflected in the population modeling and quota setting process.

Population Status and Trend

Depressed fawn recruitment is driving this population on a downward trend. Drought conditions, feral equid populations well above AML, and pinyon and juniper encroachment are negatively impacting this herd. Record moisture received in the fall of 2022 and winter of 2023 is expected to improve rangeland conditions and antelope forage.

For status reports on antelope in Unit Group 163, 164, refer to the Unit Group 131, 145, 163, 164 report listed in Management Area 13.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 161 – 164

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in February 2023. The survey yielded a sample size of 415 elk which were classified as 53 bulls:300 cows:62 calves. Elk were exclusively observed in Unit 162. In comparison, the survey in 2022 yielded a sample size of 461 elk comprising of 81 bulls:338 cows:42 calves.

Population Status and Trend

In January 2004, the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners approved the revised Central Nevada Elk Plan (CNEP). The plan included updated elk population objectives, which allowed for modest increases in elk numbers in Area 16. The population estimate in 2023 is approximately 600 adult elk, a slight decrease from last year and below the population objective of 850.

Drought conditions and competition with feral horses is tempering the growth of this elk herd. Drought conditions have reduced available forage and depressed calf recruitment. Feral horses are exacerbating the issue.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 161

Survey Data

No formal surveys were conducted in 2022. An aerial survey in Unit 161 was conducted in September 2021. The survey yielded a sample size of 281 bighorn sheep which were classified as 66 rams:166 ewes:49 lambs. The survey area where bighorn sheep are encountered encompasses Mount Jefferson exclusively during this time frame.

Population Status and Trend

The bighorn sheep population in Unit 161 has seen tremendous growth in recent years. Overutilization of the habitat was visible on the plateau of Mount Jefferson. This incited the recommendation of a ewe hunt to reduce sheep densities. This hunt will continue to serve as a tool in regulating this population below the vegetative carrying capacity. In reducing the population, there is a reduced risk of foraying sheep, diminished adult fitness, and competition with other native wildlife. After several years of unprecedented drought conditions, the population is experiencing lower adult survival rates. Collaring and testing efforts in 2017 revealed positive ELISA results. The results indicate that this population has been exposed to Mycoplasma ovipneumonia. Currently, there is no evidence of active infection. A ewe hunt was approved by the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners and the inaugural season occurred in 2021.

Unit Group 162 - 163

Survey Data

An aerial survey in Units 162, 163 was conducted in September 2022. The survey yielded a sample size of 33 bighorn sheep which were classified as 13 rams:17 ewes:3 lambs. No formal surveys were conducted in Units 162,163 in 2021. In comparison, a survey
in September 2020 yielded a sample size of 169 bighorn sheep which were classified as 43 rams:102 ewes:24 lambs. The surveys covered the southern and central portions of Units 162 and 163.

September surveys in Units 162, and 163 were eye-opening. Sample sizes were a fraction of recent years after exhaustive efforts. Biologists spent many days on the ground looking for groups of sheep after the aerial survey. These ground surveys were unsuccessful in identifying large numbers of sheep. Hunters also reported having a difficult time locating mature rams. A collaring and testing effort in early November detected positive ELISA results. All 5 captured sheep had been exposed to Mycoplasma ovipneumonia. This disease exposure, coupled with extraordinary drought conditions, is presumed to be the cause for the catastrophic decline. A subsequent aerial survey in these Units will be scheduled in 2023.

For status reports on bighorn sheep in Unit164 refer to the Unit Group 131, 132, and 164 report listed in Management Area 13.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 161 – 164

Survey Data

No formal post-season composition surveys were performed in 2022 due to weather. In comparison, the 2021 post-season composition survey for Area 16 yielded a sample size of 317 deer which were classified as 31 bucks:223 does:63 fawns. The 2021 survey was conducted with a randomized aerial survey design. With the randomized aerial survey strategy, lower sample sizes are expected. Only portions of each hunt unit are being surveyed and a high statistical power is achieved. Moreover, observed fawn and buck ratios will stabilize at lower sample sizes.

A spring composition survey was conducted in March 2023. The survey yielded a sample size of 492 deer classified as 111 fawns:381 adults. In comparison, the 2022 spring aerial composition survey yielded a sample size of 191 deer classified as 31 fawns:160 adults. The survey was drawn from portions of Units 161, 162, 163, and 164, generating a well-distributed sample.

Population Status and Trend

Until recently, the Area 16 mule deer population has remained relatively stable. Regularly occurring drought, excessive feral equids, senescent browse species, and increasing pinyon and juniper densities have impacted mule deer populations in central Nevada and likely limited population growth.

The Nye-Esmeralda Mule Deer Enhancement Subcommittee approved a collaring project in unit 163 in early March 2023. Morey Bench within Unit 163 is an important winter range for a large portion of the

Area 16 mule deer population. A total of 26 mule deer have been collared. This collaring project is aiming to analyze resource selection, fecal analysis, survival rates, stopover sites, and migration routes. The project will help better manage this mule deer herd and illuminate areas for habitat projects. The results of study are expected to take approximately 2-3 years to be fully analyzed and published, however annual interim reports will be provided by the NDOW for the public to view.

The Area 16 mule deer population is currently experiencing a decreasing trend due to depressed fawn recruitment and adult survival rates. Exceptional drought conditions, competition with feral equids, pinyon and juniper encroachment are all contributing factors to the current trend.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 17

Report by Hunter Burkett

HABITAT

According to Community Environmental Monitoring and Planning (CEMP) precipitation data from February 2022 to February 2023, Tonopah received 91% of the 30-year average. Summer through early fall precipitation, inclusive of July, August, and September, resulted in 59% of the 2022-2023 precipitation total. Rainfall during these months was historically high. In contrast, Area 17 has received historically low measurable precipitation over the last 3 years. The single SNOTEL site located in central Nevada at Big Creek Summit measured a water-year-to-date precipitation of 191% of median as of March 2023. The amount of precipitation received this winter is hopeful. Large accumulations of snowfall were observed during the spring aerial mule deer survey. Unfortunately, the US Drought Monitor still places northern Nye and southern Eureka and counties in a moderate drought. It could take many years of above average precipitation to alleviate long-term effects of drought in central Nevada. Periods of drought have plagued central Nevada over the past decade. This has resulted in a declining trend for many wildlife and mountain ungulate populations in

Area 17. Drought conditions coupled with senescent browse and pinyon and juniper encroachment prevent Area 17 big game populations from expanding.

Due to lack of water sources in the San Antonio Mountains the NDOW, in partnership with the BLM, completed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) approval to build a big game water development east of Liberty Spring in 2021. The guzzler is functioning and bighorn sheep, along with other native wildlife, have been observed using the guzzler.

In 2018, a pinyon and juniper removal project was implemented on Carvers Bench in Unit 173. About 2,600 acres of pinyon and juniper was removed. The removal of pinyon and juniper should enhance habitat conditions by allowing preferred plant species that are important to wildlife more resources and less competition.

A pinyon and juniper treatment project has commenced in Indian Valley that exists in both Units 172 and 173. The project is estimated to be completed summer 2023. The project will consist of 8,000 acres of a 'cut and leave' treatment and 4,000 acres of a 'thinning' treatment. The project's goal is aimed to benefit greater sage-grouse but will see benefits to mule deer, elk, and antelope by releasing nutrients and sustaining quality sagebrush habitat.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 171 – 173

Survey Data

Antelope composition surveys were conducted over a 3-day period in Area 17 in late September and early October 2022. The survey yielded a sample of 111 antelope which were classified as 12 bucks:82 does:17 fawns. In comparison, the 2021 survey yielded a sample of 173 antelope, which were classified as 40 bucks:114 does:19 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

Central Nevada has experienced extreme drought conditions in recent years. The summer and winter of 2022 received above average precipitation and should benefit the Area 17 antelope herd. Feral horses are in low densities in Reese River and Ione Valleys, allowing those sub-herds to utilize the landscape naturally, without direct competition. Recent drought conditions has had a great impact on the trend of the Area 17 antelope population. The average fawn to doe ratio for the previous 5 years of survey data is 23. This is well below the necessary fawn to doe ratio to sustain a population. Extended drought has influenced adult fitness, therefore reducing fawn ratios. Recruitment data forecasts a declining trend for this population.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 171 – 173

Survey Data

A total of 14 elk were classified in Indian Valley during a sage-grouse survey in March of 2022. This small sample was classified as 12 cows:2 calves.

Population Status and Trend

Small groups of elk have been seen in Area 17 throughout the years. These elk were thought to be transient elk from Area 16 and not permanent residents. By the early 2000s, reports became more frequent, and a small resident herd had permanently established itself in the southern portion of Unit 173. Recent observations of elk in the fall have seen elk dispersed into the Shoshone mountain range.

In 2007, several cow elk were fit with radio-collars in Units 172 and 173 to aid in understanding seasonal use patterns. Movement data collected from the radio-collars indicated that the core elk population was inhabiting the southern portions of the Toiyabe and Shoshone Ranges during summer and fall and transitioning to Units 171 and 184, in Ione and Smith Creek Valleys, during the winter and spring periods. These movements have remained consistent.

Area 17 elk are estimated to be static at low population levels.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 173S

Survey Data

An aerial composition survey was performed in September 2022 for Unit 173S. The survey yielded a sample size of 52 sheep, classified as 19 rams:29 ewes:4 lambs. In comparison, the 2020 aerial survey yielded a sample size of 51 sheep classified as 17 rams:28 ewes:6 lambs. The 2022 aerial survey encompassed the San Antonio range.

Population Status and Trend

A capture, sampling, and collaring effort took place in January 2022 in the San Antonio mountains. A total of 7 bighorn sheep were collared and sampled for disease testing. Four animals tested negative for Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae via Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and 3 were indeterminate. Antibodies for M. ovi. were present in all bighorn sheep tested, suggesting past exposure to the disease agent. The collars in the San Antonio mountains will assist biologists in understanding the movements and habitat selection for central Nevada bighorn sheep. The 173S herd has now been modeled separately from the Unit 173N population. The 2 populations are distinct and do not share the same habitats. The Unit 173S population is experiencing a static trend due to poor lamb recruitment.

Unit 173N

Survey Data

No formal surveys were conducted in Unit 173N in 2022. An aerial survey was accomplished in Unit 173 N in September 2021. The survey yielded a sample size of 36 sheep, classified as 3 rams:23 ewes:10 lambs. The 2021 survey covered the Toiyabe range exclusively from Peavine to Ophir Canyon.

Population Status and Trend

The recent detection of Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae and the presence of pneumonia in several central Nevada bighorn sheep populations has raised concerns that Unit 173N may contract the disease. During fall 2018, the NDOW, in conjunction with the USFS, conducted all appropriate NEPA approval to capture and collar 15 bighorn sheep in the Arc Dome Wilderness and adjacent areas. These bighorn sheep tested positive under an ELISA test, evidence that they had been exposed to Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae. Data obtained from these collaring efforts will generate movement, resource selection, survival rates, and home range data that will be essential to the management of this population. Despite the detection of Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae, lamb recruitment in this population has remained stable. The 173N hunt continues to be challenging for hunters. The precipitous terrain that the bighorn sheep reside in makes this a difficult hunt. The NDOW recently recommended a change of hunt boundary lines and hunt class definition. The new 'management ram' hunt will force the hand of hunters to harvest rams within the Arc Dome Wilderness and other adjacent roadless areas. This new hunt will limit overharvest in the Peavine-Seyler Peak area.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 171 – 173

Survey Data

No formal post-season composition surveys were performed in 2022 due to weather conflicts. In 2021, an aerial composition survey was conducted in Area 17 yielding a sample of 500 deer which were classified as 86 bucks:278 does:136 fawns. Since 2017, a random-stratified survey design has been implemented in Area 17. With this aerial survey strategy, lower sample sizes are expected since only portions of each hunt unit are being surveyed. Fawn and buck ratios stabilize at a lower sample size, therefore larger samples are not necessary to obtain statistically reliable ratios. Randomized surveys achieve a higher statistical power by removing human biases.

A spring aerial composition survey was conducted in March 2023. The survey generated a sample size of 894 deer which were classified as 253 fawns:641 adults. In comparison, a spring composition survey was conducted in March 2022 and yielded a sample size of 519 deer, classified as 111 fawns:408 adults.

Population Status and Trend

In 2018, a radio collaring and habitat enhancement project consisting of pinyon and juniper removal was implemented on Carver's Bench, on the east side of the Toiyabe Range from Broad Canyon to Summit Canyon, in Unit 173. Two thousand six hundred acres of pinyon and juniper were treated on the bench, and 30 adult female mule deer were collared to study their response to the removal. The collaring effort occurred over 2 years with 20 deer collared in April 2018 and an additional 10 collared in March 2019. This data will help the NDOW to better understand mule deer movements, distribution, and critical use areas at a more refined scale in Unit 173. The habitat component on this project will enhance winter forage conditions. Presently, collaring data has validated presumed seasonal habitat use and movements. It was discovered that this population only moves on an elevational gradient based off seasonality and weather conditions. Collared mule deer selected for recently treated pinyon and juniper habitats on winter range. While pinyon and juniper are vital in serving as thermal cover during the cold winter months, they also outcompete preferred forage for mule deer. There were also migration routes identified from the Shoshone range in Unit 172 that traveled over the Toiyabes and wintered on Carver's bench. Maps depicting these movements will be published in the US Geological Survey (USGS) Ungulate Migrations of the Western United States, Volume 4.

Recent drought conditions in central Nevada have had a minimal impact on the Area 17 mule deer herd. Slightly depressed fawn ratios have been observed, but not nearly to the degree of adjacent Areas. Feral equid populations are at low numbers eliminating added competition for resources. The Toiyabes, that house the majority of the Area 17 mule deer population, provided a high elevation reprieve from the drought conditions. Fawn ratios observed on the 2023 spring aerial surveys in Area 17 were higher than average in 2022-2023. This results in a modest increase in population size.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 18

Report by Jason Salisbury

HABITAT

Habitat conditions throughout much of Churchill County improved considerably following a near record winter accumulation of precipitation. Adequate south facing slopes burned off to allow for animal dispersal. Current snowpack exists in the higher elevational slopes of the Desatoya and Clan Alpine Mountain Ranges and will allow for sustained perennial green-up and spring flows going into the summer months.

The Bravo-17 Naval Ranges land withdrawal to expand their bombing ranges was accepted recently. This will most likely restrict access to Unit 181 antelope, mule deer, and upland game hunters. Bighorn sheep hunters will still have access to Slate Mountain, Fairview, and the Monte Cristo Mountains. Future restrictions on certain species are relatively unknown currently along with when boundary restrictions go into effect.

Feral horse populations continue to pose challenges to all native wildlife in Churchill County. Currently, the most impacted areas for units 181-184 include the following mountain ranges: Clan Alpines, Stillwaters, Mount Augusta, and New Pass. Efforts have been made to lower overall numbers in the Desatoya Mountain Ranges. Some interest has been expressed in reducing horse numbers in the Augusta Mountains as well as the northern end of the Stillwater Mountain Ranges for 2023 by the BLM Winnemucca District.

Two herbicide projects were initiated in the Clan Alpines and New Pass Mountain Ranges in the fall of 2021. The Draw Fire herbicide treatment encompassed 4,600 acres of mule deer winter range along with occupied antelope habitat. The New Pass Water Canyon project controlled 2,000 acres of cheat grass growth on the eastern slope of the New Pass Mountain Range. In the winter of 2023 both project areas were seeded using a contract plane to deliver seed.

The Bell Canyon water development will be built in April of 2023. This new unit will store close to 20,000 gallons of water and collect from a 10,000 square foot apron. The unit will be in Unit 181 and will provide bighorn sheep with adequate water storage.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 181 – 184

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in this unit group in late September 2022 over a 3-day period. A total of 324 antelope was classified as 38 bucks:100 does:31 fawns. The 2022 fawn ratios are below their respective 5-year and long-term averages of 34 fawns:100 does.

Population and Trend

The 2023 population estimate is 1,100 antelope. Hunters reported a 96% success rate in the any legal weapon hunt. This year's fawn ratio is right at maintenance level for recruitment. Fawn ratios below 30 fawns per 100 does usually result in stable to declining populations. Possible explanations of the reduced fawn recruitment rates over the past 2 years include prolonged drought leading to declined water sources and forage availability. Other contributing factors to overall population decline include degraded rangelands and water sources from feral horses over AML and the presence of epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) that has led to some antelope mortalities.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 181

Survey Data

A ground composition survey was conducted in September 2022 yielding a sample of 138 individuals. The observed sex and age ratios were 26 rams:100 ewes:7 lambs.

Population and Trend

The bighorn sheep herd in Unit 181 has been declining for the past several years. The extremely low lamb recruitment was similar in both 2022 and 2021. The current population estimate is 500. This population continues to have a strong cohort of mature rams which will provide ample opportunities into the future. The most probable cause of the decline is drought coupled with disease impacts on lamb survival rates.

Unit Group 182, 044

Survey Data

No aerial composition survey was conducted in 2022. The previous aerial survey was conducted in September 2021 in the Stillwater Range. This survey resulted in the classification of 153 individuals. The observed sex and age ratios were 28 rams:100 ewes:19 lambs.

Population and Trend

The Stillwater Range is still recovering from the 2019 disease event. This year's hunter harvest was significantly reduced. Hunters were challenged to find mature rams and the 2022 season had one of the lowest hunter success rates on record for this unit group. A combination of increased harvest following the disease event, coupled with lion predation has reduced the mature ram segment of the population. The 2023 tag quotas will be reduced to reflect the lower overall ram segment of the population. The last survey's lamb ratio in 2021 of 19 lambs:100 ewes suggests limited recruitment. The current population estimate has been modeled down to 400 adults.

Unit Group 182, 044

Survey Data
No aerial composition survey was conducted in 2022. The previous aerial survey was conducted in September 2021 in the Stillwater Range. This survey resulted in the classification of 153 individuals. The observed sex and age ratios were 28 rams:100 ewes:19 lambs.

Population and Trend
The Stillwater Range is still recovering from the 2019 disease event. This year's hunter harvest was significantly reduced. Hunters were challenged to find mature rams and the 2022 season had one of the lowest hunter success rates on record for this unit group. A combination of increased harvest following the disease event, coupled with lion predation has reduced the mature ram segment of the population. The 2023 tag quotas will be reduced to reflect the lower overall ram segment of the population. The last survey's lamb ratio in 2021 of 19 lambs:100 ewes suggests limited recruitment. The current population estimate has been modeled down to 400 adults.

Unit Group 183, 153

Survey Data
A ground survey was conducted in Unit 183 during October 2022 and resulted in the classification of 46 bighorn sheep. These consisted of 7 rams, 31 ewes, and 8 lambs for a ratio of 23 rams:100 ewes:26 lambs.

Population and Trend
The 2022 bighorn sheep population estimate is 270, similar to last year's estimate. The average lamb ratio for the past 3 years was 28 lambs:100 ewes. The 2022 lamb ratio of 26 lambs:100 ewes is a 28% decrease from the 2021 survey. An aerial survey will be conducted in Fall 2023 to fully ascertain the extent of herd recovery in the Clan Alpine Mountains from the 2018 disease event.

Recent GPS collar data from marked bighorn sheep from Unit 153 has shown strong movement from Unit 153 to 183. In early 2023, biologists concluded to drop Unit 153 from Unit 045 and add it to Unit 183 for harvest purposes. This stable population of 20 to 30 bighorns was established from bighorns that dispersed out of Unit 045 from the 2003 and 2008 augmentations. Desert bighorns use areas in Unit 153 include Jersey Canyon and Mount Mosses. Preferred use areas in the far north section of Unit 183 are south of the Home Station Gap Road on the west side of the Augusta Mountains.

Unit 184

Survey Data
A ground survey was conducted in Unit 184 during October 2022 and resulted in the classification of 46 bighorn sheep. These consisted of 7 rams, 31 ewes, and 8 lambs for a ratio of 23 rams:100 ewes:26 lambs.

Population and Trend
The Desatoya bighorn sheep herd is showing a slight decline in lamb recruitment for 2022 with a lamb ratio of 26 lambs:100 ewes. The current population estimate is 130 adults and is a slight decline from 2022. This year's harvest occurred primarily in the Desatoya Mountains. In previous years, 90% of the harvest occurred in the Eastgate Hills.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 181 – 184

Survey Data
A ground survey was conducted in the spring of 2022. In total 73 deer were classified as 28 fawns:100 adults.

Population and Trend
Mule deer herds within Management Area 18 are expected to experience static population trends. Quota recommendations for the 2023 season will be slightly reduced because of slightly higher winter fawn mortality. This year's fawn recruitment was low, possibly due to the above average winter precipitation. The Area 18 deer herd population is expected to remain static. The overall hunter success for area 18 is 40% and way above the 10-year average of 32%. The percentage of bucks with 4 points or greater in the Any Legal Weapon hunt was 44% which is well above the long-term average.

MANAGEMENT AREA 19

Report by Carl Lackey

HABITAT

Urban sprawl and the accompanying human recreation associated with it are the biggest challenges facing the Carson Front deer herds. Two years of drought followed by the extreme winter of 2022-2023 has taken a toll on fawn recruitment and adult survival. However, with the snowpack in the Carson and Truckee watersheds at about 300% of average, the outlook for spring and summer habitat conditions has greatly improved.

Habitat conditions in Unit 195 are marginal to poor, primarily due to the feral horse population. Roughly 1,000 of these are in the vicinity of USA Parkway, occupying the same habitat as the bighorn sheep. Management actions to remove most of these feral horses would be necessary if habitat conditions were to improve.

The 2021 Tamarack Fire in the southern part of Unit 192 burned about 15,000 acres in Nevada and nearly 70,000 in total, with about 17,000 acres of mule deer habitat being burned. The seeding efforts that year have had marginal success thus far.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 195

Survey Data

An aerial survey conducted in August 2022 yielded a sample of 127 sheep with a ratio of 78 rams:100 ewes:17 lambs. This was the highest count on survey since its reintroduction though concern exists for such a low lamb ratio. Sheep are frequenting the greater Clark Mountain area, the cliffs east of Derby Dam and throughout the Eagle-Picher Mine.

Population Status and Trend

Desert bighorn sheep are found in Unit 195, primarily in the northern part of this unit, east and west of USA Parkway. This population has had several years of low recruitment, but it appears to be enough for a slow, upward population increase. This population is not hunted. The NDOW has attempted to reach an agreement with the private landowners to allow management actions such as capture and collaring of sheep to be completed, and outreach program to observe and learn about bighorn sheep for local schools and wildlife enthusiasts, but thus far this has been unsuccessful. Feeding and watering of the feral horses takes place on a consistent basis. Two consecutive years of drought combined with the estimated 3,000 feral horses in this unit has severely impacted the habitat. Based on acreage and general forage and natural water assessments, a similar sized area on the BLM land compromised with extensive invasive plant communities would have an AML for the horses set at below 150 horses.

MULE DEER

Unit 192

Survey Data

Post-season survey flights were not flown in 2022. In lieu of this survey data, the previous 3-year average is used for modeling purposes. The spring composition survey was conducted on April 10 and yielded a classification of 113 deer with a ratio of 28 fawns:100 adults. Most deer were found between 5500-6000 feet. For the past few years, the NDOW has tried to conduct surveys for the Carson Range herds earlier in the fall and later in the spring to survey prior to the fall migration from California and then after the spring migration when most deer leave Nevada winter range.

Population Status and Trend

The 2022 modeled population estimate is 1,200 deer. For the last several years the 192 herd has fluctuated between 1100 and 1500 deer, but with a slow, steady decline from 1550 in 2001 to 1200 currently. The resident portion of this population does not migrate into California and is estimated at around 500 deer. The majority of this herd uses the eastern slopes of the Carson Range as crucial winter range, migrating from the Tahoe Basin and Hope Valley summer ranges.

Unit Group 194,196

Survey Data

As with Unit 192, no post-season survey was conducted in this unit group due to time constraints. The spring composition survey was conducted on April 10 and resulted in the classification of 498 deer with a ratio of 19 fawns:100 adults. Deer were observed at lower elevations compared to most years, due to the heavy snowpack this year.

Population and Trend

The modeled population estimate is 1,300 deer. The 194-196 herd was stable for several years but poor recruitment in the last few years has resulted in a decline in the population. Drought conditions the last 2 years and the extreme snowpack this year seem to have hit this herd harder than in 192. Continued urban development on Peavine Mountain and the new development above Belli Ranch is resulting in loss of winter habitat, causing the long-term trend in abundance to be steadily downward. Most of this herd uses the eastern slopes of the Carson Range as winter range, migrating from their summer range in the Tahoe Basin or near Truckee, California. The resident portion of this population is estimated to be about 750 deer.

Unit 195

Population Status and Trend

The 2022 population estimate of 250 adult deer is derived from harvest statistics and is based upon total buck harvest. This population had been modeled at a higher level until more recent harvest stats were accounted for. With the drought, followed by the extreme winter of 2023, poor recruitment is expected to further impact all deer herds in Area 19.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 20

Report by Jason Salisbury

HABITAT

Upland shrubs observed in the fall of 2022 were showing signs of stress and overall range conditions were dry. Starting in November of 2022 numerous storms started hitting Nevada. Water receipts for the 2022-23 year are well above average. Numerous large storms blanketed Nevada starting in December and lasting into March. This past winter resulted in an above normal snowpack in the higher elevational north facing slope mountain ranges which should allow for sustained perennial green-up going into the summer months.

A current water development package is in the final stage of approval with the BLM. This package includes several new water developments that will provide needed water to the bighorn sheep, antelope, and mule deer in Mineral County.

A forage kochia planting was attempted on approximately 60 acres on the Flying M Ranch, which is now managed by Nevada State Parks. Water rights have been stripped off these properties for the restoration of Walker Lake. This study plot will look at the feasibility of using non-native forage species to improve deer habitat. Currently it has been a challenge to rehabilitate these lands with native species. The Marrietta Burro Range is currently estimated to be about 627% over AML. Reducing the population of burros will help the bighorn sheep as well as the antelope in the area surrounding the Excelsiors. It is expected that a gather may be conducted by the BLM in 2023.The Baldwin Canyon and JS Antelope guzzlers were both replaced in 2021. These improved water developments will provide 10,000 gallons each of water to the antelope and other wildlife that rely on them.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 202, 204

Survey Data

A survey was conducted in February of 2023 and resulted in the classification of 55 antelope. The resulting sex and age ratios for the sample were 33 bucks:100 does:33 fawns.

Population and Trend

The 2023 population estimate approximates last year's estimate of 100 animals. This population of antelope has remained stable and has never significantly decreased or increased over the last 10 years.

Unit Group 203, 291

Survey Data

A total of 80 antelope was classified on the ground during October of 2022. The composition ratios obtained from the October surveys averaged 54 bucks:100 does:33 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

Fawn production and recruitment within these unit groups fluctuate on a yearly basis depending on the amount of precipitation received and forage quality. This year's fawn recruitment rate is below maintenance level required for population growth. This population of antelope is slowing starting to occupy new habitat types within the Pinenut Mountain Range that have been affected by fires. The long-term effects of fires have been beneficial to antelope with the establishment of forbs and grasses in a pinyon and juniper woodland. Overall, the population of antelope in this unit group is considered stable.

Unit Group 205 – 208

Survey Data

A sample of 78 antelope was classified, yielding a composition ratio of 43 bucks:100 does:34 fawns. Areas surveyed include Calvada Flat, Townsite, Marrietta, Stewart Valley, and Garfield Flat.

Population Status and Trend

This year's fawn ratio will allow for a stable growth trend. The increased precipitation received in 2023 should allow for favorable habitat conditions. This herd will experience a positive population response following the increased moisture patterns. The population estimate for the Area 20 antelope herd is 320 animals.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 202

Survey Data

No aerial survey was conducted in Unit 202 last year. The last aerial survey was in September 2021, yielding a sample of 37 bighorn. The observed sex and age ratios were 24 rams:100 ewes:24 lambs.

Population and Trend

The current population estimate for the Wassuk Range bighorn population is 130 animals. The Unit 202 lamb ratio from 2021 will not afford any population growth in the Wassuk bighorn sheep herd. Increased lion and golden eagle predation on adults and lambs coupled with increased highway mortality reduces recruitment as well as overall adult survival. All these increased hazards have contributed to a downward population trend.

Unit 204

Survey Data

No aerial survey was conducted in Unit 204 last year. The last aerial composition survey occurred in 2020 yielding a sample of 30 sheep. The sample provided a sex and age ratio

of 42 rams:100 ewes:16 lambs.

Population and Trend
The population estimate for the East Walker River bighorn herd is 40. Hopefully an aerial survey will be conducted in Fall 2023 document sex and age ratios and distribution. The 2022 ram hunter harvested a 7-year-old ram.

Unit Group 205, 207

Survey Data
No aerial survey was conducted in Unit 205,207 last year. The last aerial surveys were conducted in September 2021 and resulted in the classification of 283 bighorn sheep. These consisted of 84 rams, 182 ewes, and 17 lambs for a ratio of 46 rams:100 ewes:9 lambs.

Population and Trend
The 2023 estimate for this bighorn population is 280 adults and is a significant decline from the peak population in 2019 at over 600 adults. The average lamb ratio from 2020 and 2021 was only 7 lambs:100 ewes. This dismal lamb recruitment along with higher than normal adult mortality was primarily caused by a disease event that struck the Gillis and Gabbs Valley Ranges Fall 2019. This year's low population is a direct result of 2 bad lamb production years. Adequate rams that survived the die-off are still available for harvest. The bighorn population will be monitored with a possible aerial survey in early Fall 2023, hunter harvest ram pathogen sampling, and lamb surveys to determine the stage of herd recovery and if any management intervention may be warranted.

Unit Group 206, 208

Survey Data
In August of 2022, a ground survey using trail cameras was conducted in Units 206 and 208. This survey resulted in the classification of 59 sheep. The sample was comprised of 19 rams, 28 ewes, and 12 lambs with lamb ratio of 43 lambs:100 ewes.

Population and Trend
The Excelsior sheep population has experienced a slight decline in the past 2 years. This year's lamb ratio is considerably higher but could be biased high due to the limited area covered by the camera survey. This year's lamb recruitment should afford some population growth along with relief from the multi-year drought by the receipt of late summer and winter moisture. In 2023, a predator management program will be initiated to address documented lion predation.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 201, 202, 204 – 206

Survey Data
A spring ground survey will be conducted in April 2023 by California Fish and Wildlife. Data from the survey will be incorporated into the model when received.

Population and Trend
Currently, the Area 20 deer herd is managed by harvest metrics including hunter success and the percentage of 4-points in the harvest. During 2022, the harvest of 4-point or greater bucks was 26%, well below the 10-year average of 32%. Tag numbers on the Nevada side have always been relatively low for an interstate herd that migrates into Nevada during the winter months. In 2023, more deer migrated into Nevada because of the increased snowfall. In the last few years deer have not migrated from California into Nevada during the hunt because climatic conditions have not forced them to do so.

Unit 203

Survey Data
This unit is not surveyed for population status metrics. This unit is managed by harvest metrics such as overall success and the percentage of 4-points harvested.

Population Status and Trend
The 2022 hunt success for the Any Legal Weapon season was 62% with 56% of the bucks being 4-point or better. This population is believed to be stable with the potential to increase under favorable habitat conditions.

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Report by Hunter Burkett

HABITAT

According to Community Environmental Monitoring and Planning (CEMP) precipitation data from February 2022 to February 2023, Tonopah received 91% of the 30-year average. Summer and early fall precipitation inclusive of July, August, and September resulted in 59% of the 2022-2023 precipitation total. Rainfall during these months was historically high. Despite recent improvements, Area 21 has received historically low measurable precipitation over the last 3 years. The drought continues to persist in central Nevada. The US Drought monitor has designated most of the area as moderate drought or abnormally dry during 2022. Drought conditions began in mid-2010s and continued through early 2022. These precipitation regimes diminished forage quality throughout Area 21. The most recent winter is expected to revive the plant community to some extent.

The NDOW rebuilt the Robb and Beko Guzzlers in June 2019. Increased storage capacity was added to both units. During fall 2019, the NDOW worked in conjunction with private landowners and the mineral ridge mine to enhance water storage and collection at Tarantula Spring. To alleviate the need for future water hauls, the NDOW, coupled with the BLM, completed appropriate NEPA documentation to rebuild and expanded the Monte Cristo #1 guzzler.

Area 21 has limited habitat availability for antelope and mule deer. Most of the area encompasses transitional habitat from the Great Basin to the Mojave Desert. During periods of favorable climatic conditions, antelope and mule deer distribution tends to expand in Area 21, while during dry periods, their distribution contracts. Drought years within the last decade, coupled with competition from feral equids in many areas, continue to affect habitat conditions throughout Area 21.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 211 – 213

Survey Data

A 2022 post-season ground survey was conducted in December for Area 21. The survey yielded a sample size of 21 antelope classified as 8 bucks:11 does:2 fawns. In comparison, the 2021 fall survey yielded a sample of 26 antelope, which were classified as 8 bucks:17 does:1 fawn.

Population Status and Trend

As antelope populations in surrounding areas increased in number and expanded in distribution over the past 15 years, antelope moved into the Great Basin-Mojave transition zone in Esmeralda County in greater numbers than have previously been observed. While many animals continue to move in and out of the area based on prevailing climatic conditions, more animals have become permanent residents of Area 21. The Esmeralda County antelope population can be scattered and live in small pockets of habitat. They can primarily be found in the Monte Cristo Range, just southwest of Tonopah, Cave Springs, and the Gap Spring complex. Antelope are distributed in smaller numbers throughout other areas of the county. Due to depressed fawn recruitment in 2022, this population is considered slightly decreasing.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 211

Survey Data

No formal surveys were completed in 2022 for Unit 211. An aerial composition survey was conducted in September 2021 and generated a sample size of 241 bighorn sheep classified as 68 rams:140 ewes:33 lambs. Areas surveyed include Nivloc Mine, Argentine Canyon, Rhyolite Ride, Mineral Ridge, Emigrant Pass, and the Volcanic Hills.

Population Status and Trend

The Area 21 bighorn populations are some of only a few remnant herds in west-central Nevada. These herds have been analyzed genetically and given the moniker of the "Great Basin Race". Historically, bighorn sheep movement occurred regularly between the Silver Peak Range in Unit 211, the Monte Cristo Range in Unit 213, and Lone Mountain in Unit 212.

Unit 211 had slightly depressed lamb ratios observed on aerial survey in September 2021. Drought conditions can explain the lower lamb ratios. The "White Mountain" M. ovi strain is still present in this population. Thus far, the strain seems benign and had no impact on lamb ratios. More deadly stains have yet to be detected in this herd and surveys in 2023 will be more revealing. These ratios indicate a slightly decreasing trend in the population.

Unit 212

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in Unit 212 in September 2022. The survey yielded a sample size of 131 bighorn sheep classified as 55 rams:63 ewes:13 lambs. In comparison, the 2021 aerial survey for Unit 212 yielded a sample size of 249 bighorn sheep classified as 106 rams:136 ewes:7 lambs. Survey areas include Lone Mountain and the Weepah Hills.

Population Status and Trend

Aerial surveys in 2022 saw a slight increase in lamb ratios in Unit 212. The M. ovi is continuing to have an impact on lamb survival in this herd. 2021 aerial surveys produced record low lamb ratios but, many mature rams are still present in this population. Drought conditions are desiccating available forage for bighorn sheep. The 2023 winter will hopefully revive the browse species. This population is showing a decreasing trend because of drought conditions and poor lamb recruitment.

Unit 213

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in Unit 213 during September 2022. The survey produced a sample size of 95 sheep classified as 39 rams:53 ewes:3 lambs. In comparison, the 2020 survey yielded a sample size of 112 rams:154 ewes:31 lambs. Areas surveyed include Shovel Spring Basin, South Gilbert, Trough Spring, Devils Gate, and the hills north of Monte Cristo 1 guzzler.

Population Status and Trend

Unit 213 has seen the greatest population reductions due to M. ovi. Sample sizes observed on survey were a third of what was observed in 2020. Added levels of predation have also been detected from collared sheep within the Monte Cristos. Historic springs are drying up, and the small populations of horses are having a cumulative effect of mesic areas. This population is currently on a declining trend.

The presence of Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi), has been detected via Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing in bighorn sheep populations within Area 21. Bighorn sheep from Units 211, 208, and 213 were captured, fitted with GPS collars, and sampled in January 2022. From the sampling effort, the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR) and "Fairview-Slate" strain have been detected in Area 21. Adult mortality rates are higher in Area 21 due to this disease. Sample sizes observed on survey were far below what has been expected in this Area. Moreover, there have been many reports of sheep carcasses in Units 212 and 213. Lamb surveys, along with further testing, will aid biologists in understanding the effects of M. ovi. in Units 211, 212, and 213.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 211 - 213

Survey Data

Currently, no formal surveys are conducted in Area 21. Past survey efforts have not resulted in insufficient sample sizes for use in monitoring population dynamics. Harvest metrics, coupled with annual precipitation data, help derive quota recommendations by the NDOW.

Population Status and Trend

Based on annual harvest data and ground survey data, the Area 21 mule deer population appears to have remained stable at comparatively low levels for quite some time.

Drought conditions are having extensive impacts on the available forage for mule deer in this unit. Reduced disturbance in Area 21 has created an aging browse community and enabled pinyon and juniper to expand in many areas. Considerable numbers of single leaf pinyon pine have succumbed to the drought conditions. In the long term this will have positive results on the browse and early successional community.

Area 21's impacts will be elevated due to the reduced quality mule deer habitat. Hunters reported a difficult time finding animals and that they were widely distributed. Currently, the Area 21 mule deer population is moderately decreasing.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 22

Report by Matthew Shanks and Kody Menghini

HABITAT

Area 22 holds true to the Basin and Range with linear mountain ranges covering 115 miles from the north to south. Elevations range from 3,887 feet at Hiko to 10,990 feet on Mount Grafton. Habitat conditions can vary greatly across these latitudinal and elevational changes. Generally, the central and northern portions of this area encompass the majority of mule deer fawning and summer range, and elk calving and summer range, and the southern portions encompass more winter range. Drought conditions have deteriorated habitat quality over the last several years. According to the US Drought Monitor, most of the area was in Exceptional or Extreme Drought between September 2020 and December 2022. However, moisture patterns have improved. Precipitation received during the summer and fall of 2022 and the winter of 2022-2023 has been well above average. In 2022, Community Environmental Monitoring Program weather stations in Pioche and Alamo registered 88% and 79% of average precipitation, respectively. It is important to note that the preponderance of moisture in 2022 did not begin until the summer months meaning that the averages can be misleading. Summer precipitation in Pioche from July through September resulted in 2.75 inches of precipitation equating to 41% of the annual moisture and winter precipitation from December-February resulted in 3.1 inches of moisture equating to 47% of the annual precipitation. National Weather Service precipitation data measured at the Ely Airport for the 2022 calendar year was 103% of normal. As of29 March 2023, the National Weather Service has reported 245% of normal precipitation at the Ely Airport between August 2022 and March 2023. The Ward Mountain SNOTEL site recorded 227% of the long-term average snowpack during the 2022-2023 winter, accessed March 29, 2023; www.nrcs.usda.gov.

Habitat conditions in the area continue to be affected by pinyon and juniper encroachment and feral horse use. Large portions of mid- and lower-elevation areas have high densities of pinyon and juniper trees, which reduce understory vegetation and palatable forage. The BLM, the USFS and the NDOW have treated several thousand acres of land to reduce pinyon and juniper density to increase productive wildlife habitat. Several more projects are scheduled to further improve habitat conditions for wildlife in the area. In addition to the pinyon and juniper removal projects, the NDOW is coordinating with BLM-Caliente District office to build a new water development near Milk Ranch and fence

multiple springs adjacent to Mule Shoe and Grassy Spring. Feral horse use in the area has been over the AML in the past few years. To reduce the number of feral horses, the BLM has removed 1,257 feral horses and treated 25 mares with fertility control. Despite the removal of these animals, habitat degradation from overuse will continue and have lasting impacts on the range. In addition, feral horses currently on the landscape can cause localized degradation at and around water sources. Protection of water sources and continued removal of excess feral horses is necessary to preserve and improve wildlife habitat within the area.

Wildfires can also impact wildlife habitat within the area. In 2020, 2 fires affected the area. The Brown fire consumed approximately 8,300 acres near Lund, which is an area important for wintering mule deer. The Comet fire was approximately 750 acres in the higher elevation of the Highland Range. In 2021 the Big Rocks fire consumed approximately 5,400 acres of year-round mule deer and elk habitat in the Pahroc Range. The Brown fire and Big Rocks fire underwent seeding to restore beneficial wildlife habitat.

In 2022, the NDOW purchased 3,141 acres of private land on Ward Mountain. These private lands are highly valuable for mule deer, elk, sage grouse, dusky grouse, and habitat for a variety of other wildlife species. This purchase will prevent any future development of this property.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 221 – 223, 241

Survey Data

Ground surveys conducted in September 2022 resulted in the classification of 299 antelope. The observed sex and age ratios were 29 bucks:100 does:20 fawns. The buck ratio was lower than the previous 5-year average of 44 buck:100 does, the fawn ratio was far below the previous 5-year average of 30 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

This population has undergone a decline over the past couple years due to low recruitment of fawns into the adult population primarily due to drought conditions. In the last 2 years, fawn recruitment was at one of the lowest levels this population has experienced. Moisture patterns this past year should provide a reprieve to antelope in this area allowing does to enter spring in good body condition and provide ample forage through the summer and fall.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 221 – 223

Survey Data

The most recent composition survey for elk was conducted in January and February 2023. A sample of 730 elk was obtained yielding sex and age ratios of 37 bulls:100 cows:41 calves. Sex and age ratios have averaged 43 bulls:100 cows:32 calves over the previous 5 years.

Population Status and Trend

In February 2023, 10 radio-collars were deployed on cow elk in Area 22. In addition, 5 of the cow elk were also fitted with ear tag transmitters to compare the data quality of traditional radio-collars and prototype ear tag transmitters. Radio collars were distributed throughout the central portion of the area to better understand elk use and movements around private land, neighboring hunt units, and habitat improvement projects. Calf recruitment improved in 2023, but 2 of the last 4 years have experienced below average calf recruitment. The current population estimate shows a stable population. The Area 22 elk herd is within population objective.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit Group 221, 223 and 241

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in Unit's 221, 223, and 241 in September 2022. A survey of 194 sheep was classified with ratios of 28 rams:100 ewes:28 lambs. The 5-year average ratios for these Units are 45 rams:100 ewes:48 lambs. Survey area includes the north Hikos, south Hikos, portions of the South Pahrocs and the Delamar Range.

Population Status and Trend

Drought conditions contributed to lower lamb survival the last 2 years. No formal surveys were conducted in 2021. The most recent survey in 2020 observed a lamb to ewe ratio of 38:100 which is well above the average. Record surveys have been observed the last 2 surveys in these units. Disease is still a concern in this area due to proximity to domestic sheep and the detection of M. ovi within the herd in 2015. Monitoring efforts will continue to track disease presence and possible spillover events.

The bighorn sheep population in Unit 241 underwent a modest decline driven by lower lamb recruitment. Severe drought conditions likely contributed to lower lamb recruitment, however carry-over of a past M. ovi spillover event may also be contributing to the decline. Monitoring efforts will continue to track disease events throughout the herd.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 221 – 223

Survey Data

A post-season aerial survey was conducted in early December 2023. During this survey, a total of 628 mule deer was observed, yielding ratios of 22 bucks:100 does:47 fawns. The observed buck ratio is below the 5-year average of 30 bucks:100 does while the fawn ratio is well above the 5-year average of 36 fawns:100 does. A spring aerial survey was conducted during early March 2023. A composition sample of 1,116 mule deer yielded a ratio of 30 fawns:100 adults. The previous 5-year average fawn recruitment is 22 fawns:100 adults.

Population Status and Trend

This population has been affected by severe drought conditions over the past several years. Drought conditions have reduced recruitment of fawns and contributed to population decline. The NDOW has coordinated with biologists in adjacent areas with GPS collared adult deer for estimates of how drought conditions have affected survival of adult deer. It is evident that survival of adult deer has been lower than average over the last 2 years due to poor body condition resulting from the severe drought. Reduced survival of both adult and fawn deer has led to a significant decline in the mule deer population in this area. Above average precipitation in the later parts of 2022 and early 2023 resulted in improved fawn recruitment. These moisture patterns should lead to deer in better body condition in the upcoming spring and summer months.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 23

Report by Matthew Shanks

HABITAT

Habitat conditions in this area have suffered from severe drought conditions over the past 2 years. However, moisture patterns from summer 2022 leading into early 2023 allowed animals to go into winter in better body condition and should provide improved forage conditions during spring and summer 2023. In 2022, a Community Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP) weather station in Pioche registered 88% of average precipitation. It is important to

note that the preponderance of moisture in 2022 did not begin until the summer months meaning that the averages can be misleading. Summer and winter precipitation in 2022 and early 2023 have been well above average. Summer precipitation in Pioche from July through September resulted in 2.75 inches of precipitation equating to 41% of annual moisture, while winter precipitation from December-February resulted in 3.1 inches of moisture, equating 47% of annual precipitation. SNOTEL sites adjacent to this unit indicate a great snowpack. Wheeler peak, north of this unit, is at 352% and Gutz Peak, adjacent to the southern portion of this unit, is at 452% of average in mid-March. Above-average moisture patterns in recent months should provide ample forage during the summer months.

In addition to drought, habitat conditions in the area are affected by pinyon and juniper encroachment and feral horse use. Large portions of mid- and lower-elevation areas have high densities of pinyon and juniper trees, which reduce understory vegetation and palatable forage. Several thousand acres of pinyon and juniper stands have been treated by the BLM and the NDOW to improve habitat for wildlife. Feral horse numbers in the area has been over the AML. To reduce the number of feral horses in the area, the BLM has removed 2,996 feral horses and treated 97 mares with fertility control since 2018. Many feral horses remain within the unit and continue to use important wildlife areas.

Wildfires have also impacted wildlife habitat in the area. In 2020 the Miller Canyon Fire burned approximately 5,400 acres on the northeast side of the Wilson Creek Range in both high and low elevation areas. Also in 2020, the Big Summit Fire burned approximately 8,406 acres in the White Rock Range, mainly in higher elevation habitat in Utah. In 2021, the Wilson Creek Fire burned approximately 1,500 acres of high elevation habitat near Wilson Peak. The Miller Canyon Fire was seeded in fall 2020, however a field visit to the fire in late 2021 revealed it was a failure.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 115, 231, and 242

Survey Data

Ground surveys conducted in late September 2022 resulted in the classification of 299 antelope. The observed sex and age ratios were 36 bucks:100 does:27 fawns. The ratios were far below the previous 5-year averages of 44 bucks:100 does:30 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

This antelope population has continued the general decline that began last year. The decline has been driven by poor recruitment of fawns into the adult population. In the last 2 years, the observed fawn ratio during surveys was at one of the lowest levels ever observed in this unit. Fawn recruitment has been low likely due to limited forage and water availability caused by severe drought conditions that have affected the area for the last 2 years. Recent years drought conditions have caused higher use of agricultural lands leading to the initiation of a new horns shorter than the ears hunt adjacent to the water authority properties.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit 231

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in September 2022. During this survey,114 elk were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 47 bulls:100 cows:60 calves. In comparison, the 5-year average ratios are 64 bulls:100 cows:42 calves. Elk were distributed throughout the White Rock and Wilson Creek Mountain Ranges. The most recent survey was conducted in September to better capture the bull ratio and elk distribution prior to hunting seasons. However, the survey did not have the desired result because elk were distributed in small groups and in heavily treed areas yielding a low sample size.

Population Status and Trend

This elk population remains difficult to model due to large movements of elk into the unit from both adjacent units in Nevada and across the state border from Utah. During the summer, several elk move from Area 22 to agricultural land in Lake Valley. Many of these elk return to Area 22 prior to open hunting seasons; however, a portion are likely harvested in Unit 231 during early season hunts. In addition, GPS collar data from the White Rock Mountains on the Nevada-Utah border indicates many elk spend time in both states throughout the year. Hunting pressure tends to be higher in Utah, so many elk in the White Rock Mountains may be in Nevada during the hunting season but return to Utah during winter surveys. The NDOW has coordinated survey efforts with the Utah Division

of Wildlife to better understand movements of elk in the White Rock Mountains.

The elk population that resides in this unit year-round has remained stable in recent years despite drought conditions. Widespread and persistent drought conditions have reduced forage productivity and water availability for elk in the region, likely resulting in reduced calf recruitment in Unit 231 and adjacent units.

A new 5-point restricted antlered depredation hunt was added to Unit 231 to apply pressure on elk adjacent to agricultural lands. The hunt has 5 seasons to apply constant pressure throughout the fall hunting seasons.

MULE DEER

Unit 231

Survey Data

A post-season aerial survey was conducted in early December 2022. During this survey, a total of 1008 mule deer was observed, yielding ratios of 26 bucks:100 does:47 fawns. These ratios are below the 5-year average ratios of 23 bucks:100 does:37 fawns. A spring aerial survey was also conducted in early March 2023. A composition sample of 916 mule deer yielded a ratio of 32 fawns:100 adults. The previous 5-year average fawn recruitment is 25 fawns:100 adults.

Population Status and Trend

Drought conditions have plagued mule deer in this area. Drought conditions have rebounded forage quality and water availability across the area. Relatively poor adult survival and low recruitment of fawns is now trending in the right direction due to influx of precipitation. The NDOW has coordinated with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to obtain data on adult mule deer survival from GPS collared animals adjacent to this unit. Survival of the GPS collared deer has been low relative to previous years due to poor body condition. Reduced survival of both adult and fawn deer has led to a significant decline in the mule deer population in this area. Moisture patterns experienced through half of 2022 and early 2023 should allow deer to enter the fawning period in better body condition and improve range conditions.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 24

Report by Matthew Shanks and Erin Wood

HABITAT

The habitat in this area has been impacted by severe drought over the last 2 years which has likely contributed to declines in wildlife populations. Moisture patterns beginning late summer 2022 allowed animals to go into the winter in better body condition and should provide improved forage conditions during the spring and summer 2023. In 2022, Community Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP) weather stations in Pioche and Alamo, NV registered 88%, 79%, of average annual precipitation, respectively, with the majority, 41%, falling in the summer months. This trend has continued into the winter, with 47% of the average annual precipitation falling between December and February 2023. A SNOTEL site adjacent to this unit indicates excellent snowpack, with Gutz Peak at 452% of average in mid-March. Milder temperatures and higher precipitation should provide some relief from prolonged drought in this area and allow animals to enter the dryer summer months in better body condition.

Several large wildfires burned important wildlife habitat in 2020. The Twin Fire burned approximately 25,800 acres in the South Pahroc Range in areas used by bighorn sheep, mule deer, and occasionally elk. The Stewart Canyon fire

burned approximately 5,400 acres in the Delmar Mountain Range in areas used by mule deer and elk. The Bishop fire also burned in the Delamar Mountain Range, consuming approximately 13,000 acres of mule deer habitat. The Meadow Valley fire burned approximately 59,000 acres of the Meadow Valley Mountains in an area used by mule deer and occasionally bighorn sheep. Many of these fires received restoration seeding to improve habitat conditions for wildlife, however these efforts largely failed due to severe drought conditions.

Feral horses have also degraded habitat within this area. Most of the area is managed as a "horse free zone" by the BLM, so no set AML, however the latest population estimate indicates over 2,000 feral horses are currently using the landscape. A gather in the Meadow Valley Mountains in 2020 removed 455 individuals, however many other portions of the area still have excessive numbers of feral horses. Many riparian areas and recent burn scars have a disproportionately high horse use and are in various stages of degradation. Protecting high-use areas and reducing the number of feral horses is important for improving and protecting wildlife habitat within the area.

ANTELOPE

For status reports on antelope in Unit 245, refer to the Unit Group 132- 134, 245 report listed in Management Area 13.

For status reports on antelope in Unit 241, refer to the Unit Group 221 – 223, 241 report listed in Management Area 22.

For status reports on antelope in Unit 242, refer to the Unit Group 115, 231, and 242 report listed in Management Area 23.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 241 – 242

Survey Data

No formal aerial surveys were conducted in 2022-2023. A brief aerial survey was conducted in February 2022 resulting in the classification of 30 elk yielding a ratio of 4 bulls:100 cows:21 calves. The sample consisted of one group of elk using agricultural fields in Barclay. Due to a small sample size, no population-level inferences can be made.

Population Status and Trend

This elk population is not modeled due to low abundance within the unit group. Tags are allocated based on the success rate and quality of bulls harvested the previous year. Last year's harvest success for bulls and cows was similar to previous years. Bull quality has remained stable in recent years. The elk population within this unit group appears stable and current harvest levels are sustainable.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 243

Survey Data

No formal surveys were conducted in Unit 243 in 2022. Unit 243 had a record high survey in 2021, however lamb recruitment was very low. The survey yielded a sample size of 168 bighorn sheep classified as 35 rams:116 ewes:17 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

This population has experienced a modest decline due to depressed lamb recruitment. Disease is still a major concern in the unit due to proximity to domestic goats. Monitoring efforts will continue to detect pathogen spillover events. Severe drought conditions over the last 2 years contributed to low lamb survival. The mature ram segment of this herd is still strong as supported by survey data and hunt metrics.

The NDOW has hauled water to the Mr. Shameless and the Stoudt water developments on 3 different occasions since 2020. Discussions with the BLM are ongoing to increase the storage capacity of the Mr. Shameless water development. However, progress is slow due to the wilderness designation.

Unit 244

Survey Data

In Unit 244, 67 bighorn sheep were classified with a composition of 14 rams:41 ewes:12 lambs during the 2022 autumn aerial survey and estimate a ratio of 63 rams:100 ewes:33 lambs. For comparison, the most recent aerial survey in 2020 yielded a sample size of 94 bighorn sheep classified as 30 rams:43 ewes:21 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

The population of Unit 244 has been relatively stable with a slight decline in recent years due to residual disease impacts and prolonged drought. Movement between the Arrow Range and adjacent ranges is suspected, especially in years with poor range conditions. Good autumn and winter precipitation may improve forage and free water availability in this unit. The population is estimated at around 110 individuals.

The Cleo and Jeanie water developments in the Battleship Hills were recently upgraded and should provide more reliable water sources in drought years. The NDOW has hauled water on 2 different occasions to the New Arrows Two and the Jeanie and Cleo water developments since 2020.

Unit Group 245, 133

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in Units 245 and 133 in September 2022. Eighty-five bighorn sheep were classified with ratios of 24 rams:100 ewes:20 lambs. For comparison, the most recent aerial survey conducted in 2020 yielded a sample size of 113 bighorn sheep classified as 23 rams:66 ewes:24 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

The bighorn sheep population in Unit 245 decreased slightly from 140 to 130 sheep during 2022. This modest decline was driven by reduced lamb recruitment. Disease monitoring efforts in 2012 and 2015 indicated the herd had been exposed to M. ovi as evidenced by antibodies, however all sheep tested negative for any active infection. Disease monitoring will continue.

Drought conditions since 2020 in Unit 245 warranted the NDOW to conduct multiple water hauls to many of the guzzlers. Most of the guzzlers in Unit 245 are older and smaller capacity. These inefficiencies caused the NDOW to prioritize this mountain range, and in working with the BLM, approval has been granted to rebuild many of the water developments. East Pahranagat 1 and Sheep Camp are slated to be rebuilt in early 2024.

For status reports on desert bighorn sheep in Unit 241, refer to the Unit Group 221, 223, and 241 report listed in Management Area 22.

For status reports on desert bighorn sheep in Unit 242, refer to the Unit Group 271, 242 report listed in Management Area 27.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 241 – 245

Survey Data

A post season aerial survey was conducted in December 2022. The survey yielded a sample size of 254 deer classified as 27 bucks:146 does:81 fawns. It is important to note that this was a short survey window and most of the observations came from areas adjacent to the Utah border. No spring aerial surveys were conducted in this area due to prioritization of sampling effort and multiple weather events that prevented surveys.

Population Status and Trend

This population has been affected by severe drought conditions in recent years through reduced forage quality and water availability across the area. The NDOW has coordinated with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to obtain data on adult mule deer survival from GPS collared animals adjacent to this unit. Survival of the GPS collared deer has been low relative to previous years due to poor body condition, and survey results indicate poor fawn survival and recruitment. Reduced survival of both adults and fawns has led to a significant decline in the mule deer population in this area. Moisture patterns experienced through late 2022 and early 2023 should allow deer to enter the fawning period in better body condition and improve range conditions.

MANAGEMENT AREA 25

Report by Hunter Burkett and Erin Wood

HABITAT

Severe, prolonged drought has impacted the habitat and wildlife in this area for several years, though late summer and early winter precipitation has exceeded recent trends. According to Community Environmental Monitoring and Planning (CEMP) precipitation data from February 2022 to February 2023, Tonopah received 91% of the 30-year average annual rainfall. Fall and winter precipitation (July, August, and September) resulted in 59% of the 2022-2023 precipitation total. Rainfall during these months was historically high—however, this area remains in a state of extreme drought despite short periods of reprieve. To increase access to free water, the Falcon guzzler project was completed in January 2023, and the NDOW conducted an emergency water haul to the Eagle Basin guzzler during September surveys despite recent precipitation; both guzzlers are in Unit 254. Drought cycles impact both the quantity and quality of forage available for wildlife at a given time, and prolonged drought may stress plants beyond the levels of tolerance and recovery. The NDOW will continue monitoring the habitat conditions in this area and conduct restoration as needed. In addition to poor forage and water availability brought on by drought, wildlife in Area 25 must compete with feral horses and burros for the increasingly limited resources. Gathers in 2018 and 2019 removed nearly 1,000 feral burros from the Bullfrog HMA in Unit 253, where an AML was set at 55-91 animals. In 2021, an emergency feral horse gather was conducted within the Stone Cabin HMA that includes both Area 16 and 25. The BLM gathered 322 horses, well below the planned 450. Native wildlife may only see short-term benefits from this gather as feral horse herds are expected to grow up-to 20%, annually.

ANTELOPE

Unit 251

Survey Data

A post-season antelope survey was conducted in Unit 251 during September 2022. The survey yielded a sample of 114 antelope, which were classified as 19 bucks:81 does:14 fawns. In comparison, the 2021 survey yielded a sample of 284 antelope which were classified as 65 bucks:206 does:13 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

The Unit 251 antelope population is slightly decreasing due to low fawn recruitment. Drought conditions are apparent in the range lands while the agriculture pivots offer refuge. These antelope use agricultural lands during dry periods which has helped ease the
decrease in fawn to doe ratios until recently. The appeal of agricultural lands is drawing more animals to the area at an increasing rate from the NTTR. These animals are, at times, not available for harvest due to access restrictions. These movements are considered in the population modeling and quota recommendation process. The recent extreme drought conditions are likely the cause of low fawn ratios. Feral horse populations are increasing at an exponential rate within Unit 251, depleting natural springs and reducing available forage in the Stone Cabin Valley. Above average fall rains and winter moisture will help this herd tremendously.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit 251

Population Status and Trend

There has been an increased number of reported elk sightings in Unit 251 in recent years. The revised 2004 Central Nevada Elk Plan designated this unit as a non-establishment area for elk. No formal surveys have been conducted in Unit 251 recently because of low elk densities. Trail camera data, along with ancillary sightings, indicate that elk occur in Unit 251, year-round. To comply with the Central Nevada Elk Plan, an elk hunt was established. The Kawich Range is comprised of mainly pinyon and juniper woodlands at the low- to mid-elevations and open mountain sagebrush and mahogany communities at higher elevations. High pinyon-juniper densities make this a difficult hunt. To date, elk densities in the Kawich Range are low. Based off ancillary observations and camera trap data, it is estimated that 20-30 bulls and 30-40 cows and calves reside in this unit. Bull elk tag holders continue to have great success in this Unit.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 252

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted during September 2022 in unit 252. The survey generated a sample size of 44 sheep classified as 7 rams:33 ewes:4 lambs. In comparison, the 2020 aerial survey yielded a total of 87 sheep classified as 18 rams:67 ewes:2 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Modeling of the Unit 252 Stonewall Mountain population is challenging due to the continual movement of bighorn sheep between Stonewall Mountain and areas further within the NTTR. Currently, the NDOW and the NTTR personnel are coordinating a test and remove project to combat the spread of Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi). M. ovi "super shedders" are believed to persist in the population, spreading the disease to newborn lambs causing poor recruitment rates. By collaring and testing these animals, biologists can find these super shedders and remove them from the population. Based on the disease, past predation and almost no recruitment into the population, Unit 252 is experiencing a decreasing trend.

Unit 253

Hunt Results

Two one-horn ram tags were issued for combined Units 253, 254, and 261, but no one-horn rams were harvested in these units.

Survey Data

2022 autumn aerial surveys of Units 253 resulted in 106 sheep classified as 36 rams:59 ewes:10 lambs and 114 classified as 36 rams:66 ewes;12 lambs. Observed lamb ratios is 253 have been very low for several years. In comparison, the 2021 aerial survey yielded a sample size of 117 sheep classified as 44 rams:71 ewes:2 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Estimated lamb recruitment in unit 253 has been depressed since 2015, the same year 2 harvested rams tested positive for M. ovi. In an effort to monitor disease prevalence and connectivity with adjacent mountain ranges, 15 bighorn sheep (9 ewes, 6 rams) in this herd were collared and tested in November 2022. These individuals will be re-tested and removed if positive for M. ovi a second time. The demographics of this population skew to older age classes, which is typical for a population experiencing low lamb survival and recruitment over several years. Above-average precipitation throughout autumn and winter provided a temporary reprieve from prolonged drought, though herd-level effects may not be seen. Two new water developments were recently built adjacent to Meiklejohn Peak and the Fluorine Post office. These projects were constructed to distribute sheep among the entire range and reduce the use of water sources adjacent to mining operations.

Unit 254

Hunt Results

Two specialty tagholders, the Dream Tag program and the Heritage tag program, harvested from Unit 254 in 2022 in addition to the standard quota of 3.

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted during September 2022 in Unit 254. The survey generated a sample size of 114 sheep classified as 36 rams:66 ewes:12 lambs. In comparison, the 2020 aerial survey yielded a total of 158 sheep classified as 40 rams:98 ewes:20 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

It is suspected that bighorn sheep in Unit 254, especially rams, move seasonally between the Specter Range and the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) to the north and Last Chance Range to the south. In November, 6 bighorn sheep, consisting of 3 rams and 3 ewes, were collared as part of an effort to monitor movement between these adjacent ranges. Body conditions upon capture were fair, and 1 ewe tested positive for M. ovi. This population will be monitored for signs of disease impacts and connectivity with other herds.

The Falcon guzzler rebuild project was completed in January 2023, and the NDOW conducted an emergency water haul to the Eagle Basin guzzler during September surveys despite good precipitation.

For status reports on desert bighorn sheep in Unit 251, refer to the Unit Group 134, 251 report listed in Management Area 13.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 251 – 254

Survey Data

Currently, neither post-season nor spring surveys are conducted in these units. The last survey conducted was in 1998 and failed to yield a sufficient sample for analysis. The aerial survey data from 2022-2023 gathered in adjacent units indicate that fawn production and recruitment rates in much of central Nevada are above average primarily due to the recent moisture patterns.

Population Status and Trend

Area 25 has limited amounts of quality mule deer habitat. Much of the mule deer population occurs in the Kawich range due to the higher quality and quantity of habitat. Recent drought periods, impacts from feral equids, pinyon and juniper expansion, and senescent browse species, have led to sharp reductions in the mule deer population of Unit 251. With limited browse and available habitat, deer are concentrated in higher elevations and near available water sources.

MANAGEMENT AREA 26

Report by Erin Wood

HABITAT

Area 26 comprises a variety of habitat types and spans nearly 11,500 ft of elevation from Charleston Peak in the Spring Mountains to the lowest elevation in Nevada at the tri-state border with California and Arizona. Precipitation rates are variable across this area, but most rain falls between December-March with snowfall occurring above 5,000 ft. NOAA climate data from a station in Searchlight, NV recorded 4.07 inches of precipitation in 2022, or 52% of the 30-year average of 7.8 inches annually. Valley of Fire State Park recorded 4.39 or 70% of normal, which is 6.29 inches annually, with two-thirds of the annual precipitation falling in September alone. Mount Charleston reported 9.43 inches of precipitation, 36% of 30-year average of 26.40, with 106.6 inches of snow accumulation reported at the Mount Charleston Fire Station in the winter of 2022-2023; this is above the average of 100.1 inches.

Densities of mule deer and elk are estimated to be very low in most of Area 26, but the Spring Mountains sustain populations at higher density due to cooler temperatures, higher average annual rainfall, the presence of vegetation communities associated with mule deer and elk occupancy, and greater access to free water. Bighorn sheep occur in the rugged areas of the eastern and southern Spring Mountains and Bird Springs Range in Unit 262, the McCullough and Highland Ranges in Unit 263, and dispersed in the Eldorado and Newberry Mountains in Units 264-266. The largest populations of bighorn sheep occur in Units 267 and 268 in the Muddy Mountains and Black Mountains. Wildlife in all of these areas are limited by poor range conditions exacerbated by prolonged drought, anthropogenic disturbance from energy development, mining, the expansion of cities and recreation into wildlands, and competition from feral horses and burros for limited resources.

In May 2022, an EA was completed for feral equid management in the Spring Mountains Wild Horse and Burro Complex. The Complex combines units where horses and burros are monitored by the USFS and BLM into Joint Management Areas and establishes AML. AMLs are based on the resource levels that the habitat in each unit can support before it is considered degraded. The BLM has developed a 5-year gather plan with the goal of reducing populations of wild horses and burros in the Complex where they are over AML. Emergency gathers near Pahrump Valley in 2017, Cold Creek in 2018, and Red Rock HMA removed 117 burros, 148 horses, and 237 horses, respectively, due to deteriorating rangeland conditions and concerns of starvation and lack of water. Despite recent removals, all areas of the Complex are still estimated above AML.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit 262

Survey Data

Elk occur in small numbers in Unit 262 and are difficult to survey due to the rugged terrain, dense tree cover, and human activity and infrastructure in the Spring Mountains. Unit 262 was most recently surveyed by air in early 2021 with a sample size of 18 individuals. Aerial surveys in the previous 10 years have resulted in observations ranging between 16 and 163 individuals. Due to low detection and inconsistent sample size, this herd is not surveyed annually. Other units in Area 26 do not comprise suitable habitat and are not surveyed for elk.

Population Status and Trend

The aerial elk surveys completed in 2020 and 2021 resulted in few encounters and little inference can be made about demographic trends. The population of elk inhabiting Unit 262 appears stable based off hunter effort and harvest success.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 261

Survey Data

Aerial surveys were conducted in Unit 261 in September of 2022. Sixty-two bighorn sheep in Unit 261 were classified as 21 rams:30 ewes:11 lambs. In comparison, the 2020 survey yielded a sample size of 117 sheep classified as 36 rams:53 ewes:28 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Fall surveys from the last 5 years indicate lamb ratios between 30 and 50 lambs:100 ewes but predicted population growth remains negative in models. Migration is possible to and from the Spring Range or adjacent ranges in California (Nopah, RestingSpring, Funeral Mountains), making detection difficult. These movements also have the potential to introduce or transmit disease among sub herds.

The NDOW has hauled water on 2 different occasions to the central and northern portions of this range since 2020. Precipitation patterns from late Summer 2022 to present day have filled all the water developments in this mountain range and have improved the quality of forage.

Unit 262

Survey Data

Surveys in Unit 262 were difficult due to weather and were concentrated in the southern portion of the Range; the NDOW classified 21 rams:30 ewes:11 lambs in the southern Spring Mountains and Bird Springs Range, including a leucistic ewe.

Population Status and Trend

Long-term disease impacts have affected numbers, distribution, and lamb recruitment in Unit 262. The NDOW plans on conducting thorough surveys in Unit 262 in 2023 and continue to monitor herd health. Data from collared animals from Unit 253, 254, and the NTTR may be applied to this herd and help estimate seasonal home range use and disease transmission potential for these populations.

The NDOW hauled water to guzzlers in the southern portion of this range twice since 2020. The NDOW does not anticipate supplementing water to developments this year but will monitor water sources closely as dryer summer conditions approach.

Unit 263

Hunt Results

Three one-horn ram tags were issued in combined Units 262-266 with 1 one-horn ram harvested in Unit 263.

Survey Data

The NDOW classified 70 rams:121 ewes:20 lambs in Unit 263. In comparison, the 2021 survey yielded a sample size of 165 sheep classified as 51 rams:105 ewes:9 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Estimates for lamb recruitment have been poor for the past 10 years based on survey data, range conditions, and prolonged drought. However, based on the observed age classes of the most recent survey, recruitment may have been higher than estimated between the 2018 and 2021 survey years. Younger age classes may have been underestimated; however mature ram estimates remain the same. Drought conditions since 2020 have caused the NDOW to haul water in the McCullough Range on 5 different occasions, with Penny, Poppy, and Rance being the primary areas of focus.

Unit Group 264-266

Survey Data

Formal aerial surveys have not been conducted in Unit Group 264-266 since 2018-2019 due to low population density. Population estimates are based off harvest metrics, including hunter success and observation reports.

Population Status and Trend

Units 264-266 were combined as a unit group in 2021. Bighorn sheep densities remain low in the Newberry and Eldorado Mountains due to the impacts of disease and prolonged drought.

Unit 267

Survey Data

This year saw the second-highest number of bighorn sheep classified on survey in Unit 267 at 305, with 96 rams:188 ewes:21 lambs observed. In 2021, 296 individuals were observed with a ratio of 90 rams:154 ewes:52 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Despite prolonged drought conditions and low numbers of lambs observed, the population in the Black Mountains appears to be growing. This population is modeled together with Unit 268 due to high connectivity between ranges, which

also had high numbers and wide distribution of sheep on survey. Bighorn sheep in these units do not have a documented history of M. ovi and remain some of the only M. ovi-free extant herds in the west.

Unit 268

Hunt Results

Four one-horn ram tags were issued for combined Units 267 and 268, and 3 one-horn rams were harvested in 268.

Survey Data

During autumn surveys, 498 sheep were classified in Unit 268 with a composition of 202 rams:238 ewes:58 lambs. There were more bighorn sheep observed and in larger groups in the North Muddy Mountains, California Ridge, and Weisser Ridge this year than in the previous 10 years, likely due to monsoonal precipitation and green-up during autumn surveys.

Population Status and Trend

The distribution of bighorn sheep in this unit was greater than previously observed and is expected to continue with cooler temperatures and increased precipitation. A new hardline water development was installed in Valley of Fire State Park, and a weather station was installed at the Five Ram guzzler to monitor local conditions. The ewe quota was reduced in 2022 due to the transfer of 32 bighorn sheep (28 ewes, 4 rams) to Utah for their Division of Wildlife Resources use as clean source stock. Future transfers to Utah are being considered over the next several years, though not in 2023.

The populations of Units 267 and 268 are modeled together due to high connectivity between ranges. Bighorn sheep in these units do not have a documented history of M. ovi and are the largest and most prolific herds in the area. Despite extensive drought, herds in these units are at or approaching population objectives.

Unit 269

Survey Data

No formal aerial surveys were conducted in Unit 269 in 2021 or 2022. The most recent aerial surveys occurred in 2020 and yielded a sample size of 198 bighorn sheep consisting of 56 rams 134 ewes:8 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

It is difficult to perform aerial surveys in this unit due to the power infrastructure and increased air traffic around the Hoover Dam and Boulder City. Observations from Hemenway Park in Boulder City indicate low lamb recruitment and residual polymicrobial pneumonia. It is known that this population is not closed, and movement is known to occur between Unit 269 and Unit Group 264-266 based off collaring efforts that Arizona Game and Fish have performed as part of the I-11 corridor project.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 261 – 268

Survey Data

Aerial surveys for mule deer are not conducted in Area 26 due to low population densities and insufficient sample sizes for data analysis. A remote camera survey proposed by the Mule Deer Enhancement Subcommittee of Clark County will be implemented in spring of 2023. This project will provide supplementary data to the hunter harvest metrics collected from Area 26 by documenting distribution and age- and sex ratios of mule deer visiting water sources in Unit 262. It will also provide information about the daily and seasonal patterns of use by mule deer and other species and give insight into possible impacts they have on critical resources. Data from the 35 mule deer collared between 2015 and 2021 in the Spring Mountains provide insight into important movement corridors and will be included in the upcoming Ungulate Migrations of the Western Unites States Report published by the USGS.

Population Status and Trend

This mule deer population is not modeled due to low numbers and uneven distribution among units. Tags are allocated based on the success rate and quality of the previous year. Overall harvest success has declined since 2018 despite a reduction in tags and similar hunter effort between years. The fair body condition and low fawn numbers observed in adjacent areas are likely shared with the mule deer population in much of Area 26 due to prolonged drought and poor forage availability.

MANAGEMENT AREA 27

Report by Matthew Shanks

HABITAT

Habitat conditions in this area are rebounding from severe drought conditions. A Community Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP) weather station in Mesquite, in the central part of the area, received only 92% of average precipitation during 2022. The majority of moisture received in 2022 did not begin until the summer months meaning that averages can be misleading. Summer and winter precipitation in 2022 and early 2023 have been well above-average. A wildlife fire in the Virgin Mountains burned approximately 1,500 acres in an area utilized by mule deer and occasionally bighorn sheep. The Vigo fire in the Mormon Mountains burned only 100 acres and should not have a significant impact on wildlife habitat. Above average moisture patterns in autumn and winter should provide ample forage for all species during the summer months.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit Group 271, 242

Survey Data

No formal aerial surveys were conducted in Unit 271 or 272 in 2022. The most recent aerial survey of Unit 271 conducted in

September 2021 classified 77 sheep with a ratio of 23 rams:100 ewes:17 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Based on observations during surveys, harvest metrics, and recent environmental conditions, the NDOW was likely overestimating the Unit 271 bighorn sheep population. Adjusted models now estimate this population at 230 animals. The decline was likely driven by poor lamb recruitment caused by severe drought conditions. Disease risk is high due to proximity to domestic goats.

Unit 272

Survey Data

The most recent survey of Unit 272 was conducted in 2019 and 55 sheep were classified with a composition of 17 rams:29 ewes:9 lambs. Unit 272 is difficult to survey due to the low density of bighorn sheep.

Population Status and Trend

Based on observations during surveys, harvest metrics, and recent environmental conditions, the NDOW was likely overestimating the 272 bighorn sheep population. Adjusted models now estimate this population at 60 animals. Arizona Game and Fish officials recently tested animals adjacent to this sub herd and found M-ovi present in the herd.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 271 – 272

Survey Data

No aerial surveys were conducted in this area during 2022. Mule deer densities are low enough in this area that standard surveys will not result in sufficient sample sizes for data analysis. The harvest strategy is based on hunter demand and success.

Population Status and Trend

This mule deer population is not modeled due to low numbers of deer within the unit. Tags are allocated based on the success rate and quality of the previous year. Last year, the harvest rate was slightly lower than the previous year. The quality of harvest –-based on the percentage of bucks with 4 points or greater-- was slightly lower than the previous year, but above the statewide average The deer population within this area appears to be declining due to recent drought conditions.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 28

Report by Erin Wood

HABITAT

According to the NOAA climatological report for the Las Vegas area, 2022 was overall wetter than 2021, 2.13 and 1.86 inches of annual rainfall, respectively, though both fall below the expected annual average of 4.18 inches. A weather station near Mercury, Nevada, reported 1.98 inches of precipitation in 2022, which is 38% of the 30-year average of 5.22 inches. August and September rainfall measured at 140% and 180% of normal, respectively, providing relief to the landscape and refilling wildlife guzzlers. Aerial surveys of Area 28 conducted in September showed vegetation responding to abundant precipitation, and nearly all wildlife guzzlers were approaching full or overflowing. Cooler temperatures and continued precipitation in early 2023 should improve range conditions into the spring and summer when nutritional demands are high.

Three new water development systems were completed in Area 28 in 2022 and early 2023: the new Tommy project in Unit 282 and new Dain Peak project in Unit 281 will supplement the old systems in the Desert and Pintwater Ranges, and the Desert #6 project in Unit 286 was added as an additional water source in early 2022. The Woody project in 283 had a new metal apron installed to replace the old Hypalon catchment. Other projects slated for 2023 and beyond include upgrading the Saddle Mountain project, constructing a new project at Rug Mountain in Unit 284, and rebuilding the Enclosure Ridge project in Unit 283.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 280

Survey Data
Aerial surveys were conducted in Unit 280 in September of 2022. In Unit 280, a total of 147 bighorn sheep were classified with a composition of 41 rams:77 ewes:29 lambs, which was higher than expected. In comparison, the 2020 aerial survey yielded a sample size of 100 bighorn sheep classified as 26 rams:66 ewes:8 lambs.

Population Status and Trend
This unit falls within the NTTR and Desert National Wildlife Refuge, which has access and activity restrictions enforced by the US Air Force (USAF) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The Unit 280 population appears to be stable with a slight decline in the last 3 years of extreme drought.

Recent funding was awarded through the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) to rebuild 6 water developments over the next 5 years on Refuge lands including 2 complete rebuilds in the Spotted Range.

Unit 281

Survey Data
Aerial surveys were conducted in Unit 281 in September of 2022.In Unit 281, a total of 104 bighorn sheep were classified with a composition of 40 rams:42 ewes:22 lambs. In comparison, the 2021 aerial classified 72 sheep as 17 rams:40 ewes:15 lambs.

Population Status and Trend
This unit falls within the NTTR and Desert National Wildlife Refuge, which has access and activity restrictions enforced by the USAF and USFWS. Range conditions were good during autumn surveys with noticeable green up from monsoons, and recent winter precipitation should maintain favorable forage conditions.

Since 2020 the NDOW had to haul water to the Heavens Well water development on one occasion. As part of ongoing water development improvements on the Refuge, the new Dain Peak water development was completed in the fall of 2022 and new Tommy was completed in February 2023.

Unit 282

Survey Data
During the aerial survey of Unit 282, the NDOW saw no mature rams and far fewer bighorn sheep than expected with wide distribution and a composition of 5 rams:15 ewes:6 lambs.

Population Status and Trend
This unit falls within the NTTR and Desert National Wildlife Refuge, which has access and activity restrictions enforced by the USAF and USFWS. Fewer sheep than expected were classified in the Desert Range and some coverage of the East Desert water systems. The population in this unit may have temporarily dispersed into adjacent ranges due to poor range conditions caused by extreme drought over several years. A collaring project in Unit 282 planned for 2022 in collaboration with the USAF and USFWS was halted due to low numbers observed during survey. This hunt has been eliminated in this unit until populations rebound, and the NDOW will conduct thorough surveys of this unit in the coming years.

Multiple water developments have been built or are planned to be built in the Desert and East Desert Ranges. These include the Desert 6 Water development, the new Tommy project, the new Blacktop project, Saddle Mountain, and Rug Mountain.

Unit Group 283, 284

Survey Data
No formal aerial surveys were conducted in 2022. The most recent aerial survey in 2021 yielded a sample size of 88 animals in 16 hours of survey time.

Population Status and Trend
The NDOW plans to conduct thorough surveys of Units 283 and 284 in 2023 given the impacts of disease and high herd connectivity in these units. This population suffered a significant die-off in the early 1990's and has seen limited recovery despite reintroduction efforts and expanded water development.

Unit 286

Survey Data
In Unit 286, a total of 34 bighorn sheep were classified with a composition of 7 rams:19 ewes:8 lambs. The NDOW plans to conduct thorough surveys of Units 283, 284, and 286 in 2023 given the impacts of disease and high herd connectivity in these units.

Population Status and Trend
Models for Unit 286 indicate a decline in population since 2018 despite good observed lamb ratios, and movement into adjacent ranges is suspected during periods of poor forage and water availability.

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Report by Carl Lackey

HABITAT

Significant portions of the unit still contain dense stands of pinyon-juniper trees, much of which is dead. The loss of shrub communities over the long-term in this unit continues to hold the deer population at lower than historic levels. The NDOW and the BLM have conducted habitat treatments in several areas under the Pine Nut Health Project to increase browse for mule deer and decrease the pinyon-juniper.

MULE DEER

Unit 291

Population and Trend

There is no modeled population estimate for this herd. Population estimates are based on harvest statistics. This population is believed to be increasing due to better habitat conditions resulting from the 2013 Bison Fire and the 2023 population estimate of 850 reflects this. Many of the deer, particularly in the northern part of the area, are resident deer.

BLACK BEAR

The cumulative number of black bears captured or handled from 1997 through the end of 2022 is 2,094 (Table 1), including 1,292 individual bears. All bears are marked with permanently identifying individual ear tags, tattoos, and PIT tags prior to release. Since 1997 the Nevada Department of Wildlife has marked and released 732 individual bears.

Table 1: Black bear capture events 2013–2022.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bears handled	96	142	122	71	87	121	75	102	156	145
Cumulative total[a] (since 1997)	1073	1215	1337	1408	1495	1616	1691	1793	1949	2094

[a] Includes recaptured bears previously handled and marked in the same or preceding years (all capture events).

Harvest Analysis

Since the inception of the hunt, season structure has varied little with minor changes in season length. The 2022 season, as approved by the Commission, was to be open from September 15 to December 1 (78 days). However, the season was closed early on October 10th after just 26 days. This was due to the female harvest limit being reached in Area 19. Area 20 closed on September 18 after only 3 days when the second female bear was killed. On September 28, Area 29 was closed when the 8-bear harvest limit was reached in the Pine Nut Mountains. This left only Area 19 open, until the third female bear was killed, closing the season.

The harvest limit established by the Wildlife Commission has remained at 20 bears each year. Harvest limits were apportioned to subsets of open units in 2017. Female harvest limits were in place in 2011; removed in 2012-2016; and added back in 2017-2022. In 2017 the Commission increased the number of tags for resident and non-resident hunters from 41 and 4 to 45 and 5, respectively. One auction tag (Dream Tag) became available each year beginning in 2018. Applications for these tags have increased each year since the hunt's inception (Table 2).

Table 2: Resident and non-resident applications received for Black Bear Tags 2013–2022.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Applications	1,972	2,090	2,293	2,457	2,546	2,828	3,109	3,206	3,973	4,260
Bonus Point Only	708	939	1,182	1,387	1,592	2,301	2,537	2,905	3,659	4,042
Total Applications	2,680	3,029	3,475	3,844	4,138	5,129	5,646	6,111	7,632	8,302

The Nevada Department of Wildlife's Black Bear Management Plan specifies harvest data will be analyzed both annually and by the most recent 3 years. Several harvest criteria indicators are used to infer harvest pressure, including percent females in the harvest, and mean ages of both sex cohorts (Table 3). Additionally, the Nevada Department of Wildlife considers harvest rate (percent harvest of the estimated population) for males, females, and the total population. NDOW continues to use capture-mark-recapture analyses to determine population size and trend, evaluate various demographics of the bear population, and to detect substantive changes in vital rates that may warrant a change in the bear hunt strategy. All successful hunters are required to personally check-in the hide and skull of harvested bears with a Department representative.

The overall harvest of 16 bears in 2022 represents about two percent of the total estimated population and is far below reported estimates of sustainable harvest rates found in the literature (12%-21%). The 3-year average harvest rate for males and females (total harvest/total population of each cohort) is 2.2% and 1.9% respectively. Hunter success rate, determined by the number of tag holders who actually hunted, was 52% in 2022, compared to the long term rate of 35%. Of the 169 successful hunters to date; 92% saved the meat for consumption, 27% used professional guides, 5% were nonresident hunters, and 73%(124) used hounds as their hunt method. Of the 124 that used hounds, 73% killed male bears and 27% killed females. Comparatively, when other hunt methods are used, hunters killed females 41% of the time. To date, hunters who were eventually successful, pursued/treed

and selectively did not harvest on 209 occasions. Thirty-three unsuccessful hunters also had the opportunity to harvest but chose not to. Note: Hunter success was corrected for all years due to Return Card data becoming available.

Fifty-one percent (86 of 169) of the bears killed during the 12 years of the hunt have been harvested in Unit 291. In 2017, open units were classified into three unit groups with the goal of distributing harvest. Each unit group has a separate female harvest and total harvest limit. Unit groups are: 192, 194, 196 and 195; 201, 202, 204 and 206; and 291 with 203. Area 19 (Units 192, 194, 195, and 196) had a total harvest limit of 6 with a female harvest limit of 3. The harvest limits for Areas 20 (Unit s 201, 202, 204, and 206) and 29 (Units 291 and 203) were set at 6 total and 2 females and 8 total and 3 females, respectively. Considering the harvest rates noted above, these are very conservative harvest limits.

Table 3: Hunter harvest data 2016-2022.

Data from all successful hunters	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	3 yr Harvest criteria indicator	All Years 2011-2022
Male bears killed	5	9	11	14	6	13	11	33	118
Male harvest rate	1.2%	2.0%	2.3%	3.1%	1.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
Female bears killed	6	4	3	3	7	1	5	11	51
Female harvest rate	2.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	3.1%	0.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%
Total harvest	11	13	14	17	13	14	16	44	169
Total harvest rate	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%
% females in harvest	*55%*	*31%*	*21%*	*18%*	*54%*	*7%*	*31%*	30%	30%
Mean age males (years)	*9.4*	*3.9*	*5.9*	*8.4*	*7.8*	*5.3*	*5.0*	5.7	6.2
Mean age females (years)	*7.0*	*6.3*	*4.0*	*5.0*	*5.4*	*11.0*	*7.2*	6.5	6.4
Mean age all (years)	8.1	4.6	5.5	7.8	6.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.2
Male:female ratio	0.8	2.3	3.7	4.7	0.9	13.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Hunter success rate	29%	33%	29%	37%	28%	34%	52%	36%	35%
Average days hunted	8.8	5.2	8.8	5.4	4.8	5.0	2.9	5.1	6.3
Average days scouted	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.9	1.5	2.6	3.9	3.2	4.0
Hunt Method: Dogs	8	9	11	12	10	14	11	NA	124
Other	3	4	3	5	3	0	5		45

Status

The most recent MARK analysis was completed by the University of Nevada, Reno in 2023 and concluded that the bear population within the study area (Management Areas 19 and 29) which includes the Carson Range and Pine Nut Mountains, has or is reaching stabilization at about 467 bears, with a population growth rate of 5% per year. Sutlaire et al. 2023 developed an integrated population model for black bears and estimated the population at 418. Additional viable populations of black bears exist outside the study area in the Pine Grove Hills, Wassuk Range, Sweetwater Mountains, East Walker River area, and likely the Virginia Mountains and the Excelsior Range but at lower densities. Random sightings in Unit 022 and other parts of northern Washoe county are increasing. Random sightings and captures in historical habitat throughout the state have been documented as well. One can conclude from these analyses and long-term trends in the data set, along with empirical data collected from captured bears, sightings, and mortalities, that Nevada's black bear population is stable to slightly increasing (Figure 1).

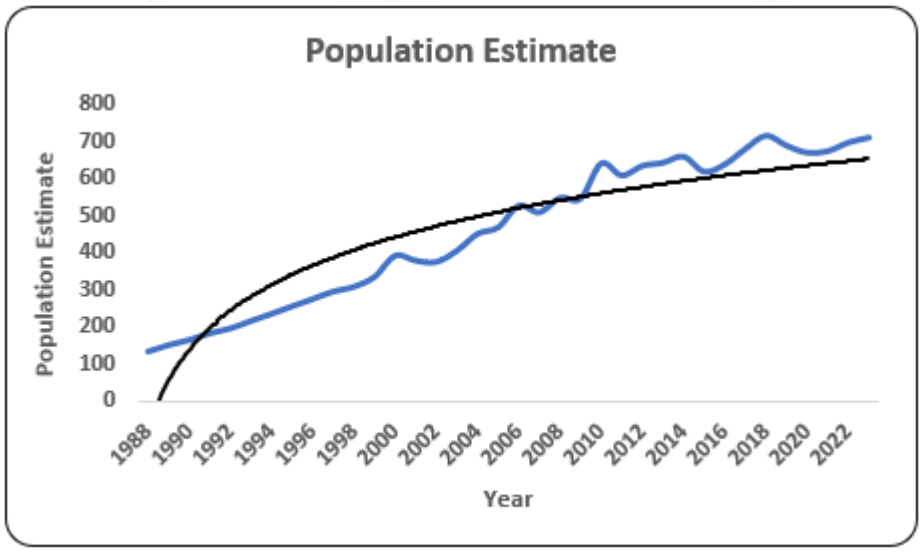


Figure 1: Nevada black bear population estimate 1988-2022

Human- Bear Conflicts

In 2022 NDOW personnel handled around 1,450 calls from the public regarding human-bear conflicts. Annual conflicts vary in number depending on climatic conditions and other factors, but when the conflict history is viewed in 5-year periods, the increase over the long-term is evident (Figure 2). Most complaints received are of bears accessing garbage or other sources of human foods and attractants. Common calls for service included bears damaging apiaries, breaking into garbage enclosures or sheds, damage to fruit trees, and entering homes and vehicles. Per NDOW policy the usual course of action is to first advise the complainant on how to avoid future conflicts by removing access to all human sources of food. For those people living in or near the urban-wildland interface, tolerance of wildlife is also encouraged. The fall months of September–November are predominantly when most calls are received. Washoe County accounted for 44% of reported conflicts, followed by Douglas County at 28%, and Carson City at 18%. NDOW Game personnel spent over 1,400 hours and over 29,000 miles responding to calls for service in 2022. Additional hours and miles were expended by Law Enforcement and Conservation Education personnel.

Including recaptures, 132 individual bears were handled during 145 capture/handling events. Of those 132 bears, 47 bears were documented as mortalities on the initial capture event (e.g., unmarked bears hit by vehicles, hunter harvest, etc). Most bears were either caught in culvert traps or by free-ranging capture techniques. Traps are often set in non-conflict and conflict situations so that the bears may be sampled, marked with ear tags and tattoos for future identification and population analysis. Thirty-nine new marks were made this year. Including these new marks and recaptures, bears were released about 87% of the time (82 out of 94 capture events). Seven of the 82 were placed into a rehabilitation facility, 3 bears were captured with obvious medical conditions preventing release, and 9 bears were killed by management for public safety reasons. The Game biologists' Karelian Bear Dogs (KBDs) were deployed on 69% of the releases when it was possible to do so. The KBDs are not deployed on cubs or bears that have very recently recovered from immobilization drugs. Twenty-seven cubs of the year were handled; 14 were tagged and released and 13 were killed in vehicle strikes. There were 71 documented mortalities recorded this year (Table 4), and 23 of these were previously marked bears.

Table 4. Documented mortalities of black bears in Nevada, 2013-2022. (Marked Nevada bears reported killed in other states are excluded – 39 since 1997).

Mortality Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total (1997–present)
Hit by Car	12	18	22	8	15	33	13	25	46	36	386
Management	5	1	9	2	9	8	8	4	4	9	158
Hunter	14	18	14	11	13	14	17	13	14	16	169
Depredation	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	39
Illegal	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	12
Other	9	9	5	2	4	4	3	5	8	10	95
Yearly Total	42	49	50	23	42	61	41	48	74	71	
Cumulative Total (since 1997)		399	448	498	521	563	625	666	714	859	859

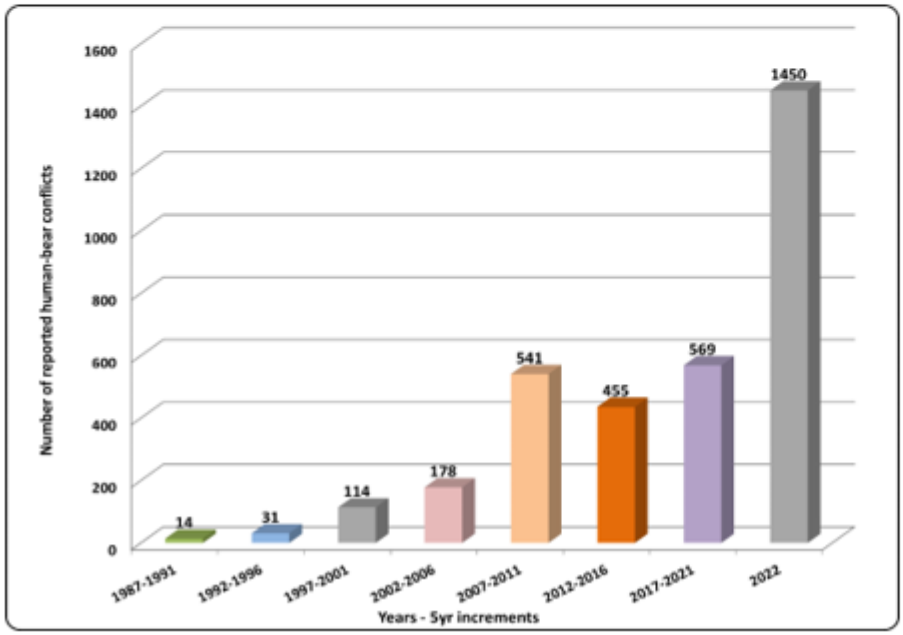
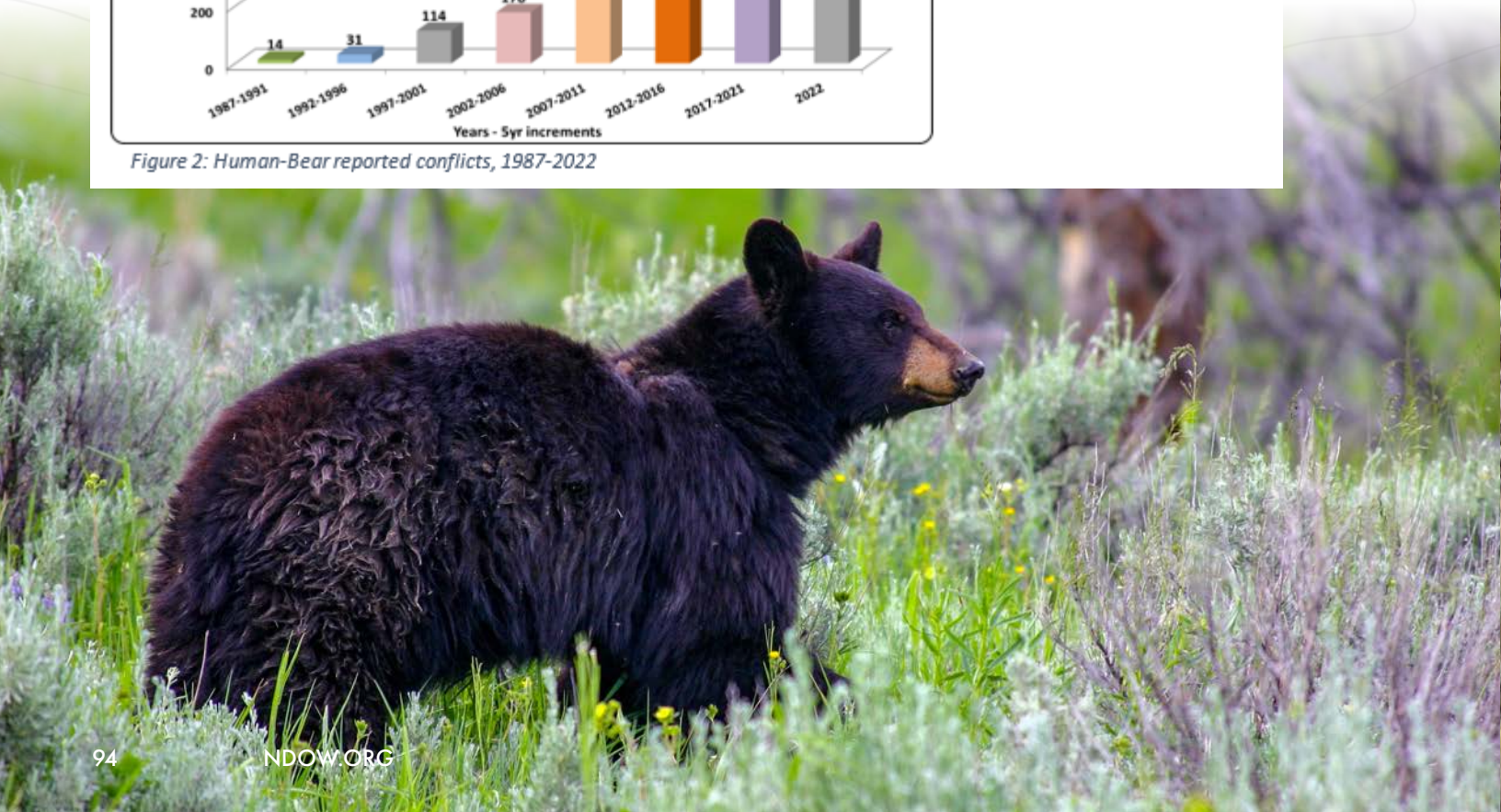


Figure 2: Human-Bear reported conflicts, 1987-2022



2022-2023

HARVEST, SURVEY, AND POPULATION TABLES

Nevada Department of Wildlife

Photo By: Victor Trujillo

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	011	Aug 22 - Sep 07	553	35	35	33	27	6%	100%	82%		22%	2.7	3.9	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	012 - 014	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,318	120	120	96	45	9%	98%	47%		11%	3.3	4.1	3.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	015	Aug 22 - Sep 07	524	55	55	51	35	10%	100%	69%		9%	2.9	4.4	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	021, 022	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,797	35	35	33	28	2%	100%	85%		50%	3.1	6.5	3.9
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	031	Aug 22 - Sep 07	562	90	90	71	45	16%	94%	63%		9%	3.1	4.9	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	032, 034	Aug 22 - Sep 07	303	40	40	33	19	13%	100%	58%		21%	3.2	4.8	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	033	Aug 22 - Aug 28	398	25	25	23	14	6%	100%	61%		23%	3.3	4.0	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	033	Aug 29 - Sep 07	120	25	25	24	14	21%	100%	58%		21%	3.0	3.8	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	035	Aug 29 - Sep 07	270	15	15	13	9	6%	93%	69%		22%	2.3	3.5	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	041, 042	Aug 22 - Aug 28	872	25	26	26	20	3%	100%	77%		15%	2.8	5.0	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	041, 042	Aug 29 - Sep 07	283	25	25	25	21	9%	100%	84%		10%	2.0	3.6	3.9
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	043 - 046	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,009	120	120	112	105	12%	95%	94%		13%	2.1	4.1	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	051	Aug 22 - Sep 07	486	35	35	31	26	7%	100%	84%		12%	2.5	4.2	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,607	140	139	130	120	9%	98%	92%		23%	2.5	4.5	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	065, 142, 144	Aug 22 - Sep 07	572	25	25	24	24	4%	96%	100%		9%	2.3	3.8	4.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	066	Aug 22 - Sep 07	182	25	25	24	22	14%	100%	92%		18%	2.4	3.4	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	067, 068	Aug 22 - Sep 07	703	65	66	63	55	9%	100%	87%		20%	2.8	3.9	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	072, 074 - 075	Aug 22 - Sep 07	572	90	90	81	67	16%	97%	83%		14%	2.7	3.6	3.9
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,043	30	30	28	25	3%	100%	89%		36%	2.6	4.9	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 22 - Sep 07	539	25	25	22	19	5%	96%	86%		37%	2.3	3.5	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Aug 22 - Sep 07	787	50	50	47	41	6%	96%	87%		20%	2.6	4.0	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	111 - 114	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,073	30	30	26	18	3%	100%	69%		22%	2.4	3.4	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	115, 231, 242	Aug 22 - Sep 07	700	30	30	28	28	4%	100%	100%		11%	3.2	3.9	4.4
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 22 - Sep 07	518	10	10	7	7	2%	90%	100%		0%	2.3	2.9	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	132 - 134, 245	Aug 22 - Sep 07	670	15	15	15	11	2%	100%	73%		9%	2.7	4.3	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,814	210	210	193	166	11%	99%	86%		18%	2.6	3.9	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	161 - 162	Aug 22 - Sep 07	550	30	30	30	23	5%	100%	77%		35%	3.0	4.0	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	171 - 173	Aug 22 - Sep 07	372	25	25	21	20	7%	92%	95%		20%	2.4	3.6	4.4
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	181 - 184	Aug 22 - Sep 07	775	55	55	50	48	7%	98%	96%		19%	2.0	3.9	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	202, 204	Oct 15 - Oct 30	143	8	8	8	4	6%	100%	50%		0%	3.6	6.3	2.9
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	203, 291	Aug 22 - Sep 07	145	10	10	9	6	7%	90%	67%		0%	3.3	6.2	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	205 - 208	Aug 22 - Sep 07	175	15	15	14	14	9%	93%	100%		15%	1.8	4.5	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	211 - 213	Aug 22 - Sep 07	110	6	6	5	5	5%	100%	100%		60%	1.6	2.8	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	221 - 223, 241	Aug 22 - Sep 07	774	20	20	18	14	3%	95%	78%		14%	3.3	5.4	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	251	Aug 22 - Sep 07	580	15	15	14	12	3%	100%	86%		8%	2.5	4.9	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	011	Aug 01 - Aug 21	25	5	5	5	1	20%	100%	20%		100%	4.6	6.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	012 - 014	Aug 01 - Aug 21	66	10	10	9	3	15%	100%	33%		33%	4.9	6.7	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	015	Aug 01 - Aug 21	30	15	14	12	3	50%	100%	25%		0%	4.9	7.2	3.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	021, 022	Aug 01 - Aug 21	63	5	5	5	4	8%	100%	80%		0%	2.8	6.2	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	031	Aug 01 - Aug 21	14	9	9	7	2	64%	100%	29%		0%	4.6	6.8	4.3

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	032, 034	Aug 01 - Aug 21	28	20	20	16	0	71%	100%	0%			4.2	5.3	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	033	Aug 01 - Aug 21	24	4	4	3	2	17%	100%	67%		0%	4.3	6.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	035	Aug 01 - Aug 21	11	1	1	1	1	9%	100%	100%		0%	4.0	4.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	041, 042	Aug 01 - Aug 21	42	10	10	9	6	24%	90%	67%		40%	4.2	12.0	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	043 - 046	Aug 01 - Aug 21	57	30	32	24	8	53%	94%	33%		0%	4.8	6.2	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	051	Aug 01 - Aug 21	35	20	20	17	5	57%	95%	29%		20%	5.6	8.4	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 01 - Aug 21	49	20	20	17	7	39%	100%	41%		14%	5.9	7.4	4.1
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	065, 142, 144	Aug 01 - Aug 21	26	3	3	3	0	12%	100%	0%			3.0	3.3	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	066	Aug 01 - Aug 21	6	5	5	4	0	83%	80%	0%			2.8	4.5	3.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	067, 068	Aug 01 - Aug 21	25	15	15	13	2	60%	100%	15%		50%	4.6	7.8	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	072, 074 - 075	Aug 01 - Aug 21	39	35	35	27	6	90%	97%	22%		17%	5.3	8.3	3.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 01 - Aug 21	21	2	2	2	0	10%	100%	0%			4.5	5.5	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 01 - Aug 21	12	2	2	2	1	17%	100%	50%		0%	3.5	3.5	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Aug 01 - Aug 21	38	7	7	6	0	18%	100%	0%			7.5	9.7	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	111 - 114	Aug 01 - Aug 21	35	3	3	3	0	9%	100%	0%			5.7	9.7	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	115, 231, 242	Aug 01 - Aug 14	50	2	2	1	1	4%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	4.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 01 - Aug 14	9	1	1	1	0	11%	100%	0%			6.0	6.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	132 - 134, 245	Aug 01 - Aug 14	29	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%		0%	6.0	13.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 01 - Aug 21	74	60	60	53	17	81%	100%	32%		0%	6.4	9.6	4.1
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	161 - 162	Aug 01 - Aug 21	13	5	5	4	1	38%	100%	25%		0%	5.8	9.8	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	171 - 173	Aug 01 - Aug 21	15	5	5	5	2	33%	100%	40%		100%	4.8	7.8	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	181 - 184	Aug 01 - Aug 21	50	10	10	10	7	20%	100%	70%		14%	4.4	7.2	4.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	203, 291	Aug 01 - Aug 21	1	1	1	1	0	100%	100%	0%			6.0	9.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	205 - 208	Aug 01 - Aug 21	18	10	10	7	2	56%	80%	29%		50%	6.6	10.3	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	211 - 213	Aug 01 - Aug 21	4	1	1	1	0	25%	100%	0%			3.0	5.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	221 - 223, 241	Aug 01 - Aug 14	36	3	3	3	1	8%	100%	33%		0%	6.0	9.0	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	AR	251	Aug 01 - Aug 21	19	5	5	5	3	26%	100%	60%		100%	4.8	6.8	3.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	011	Sep 25 - Oct 04	9	2	2	2	0	22%	100%	0%			9.5	19.5	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	012 - 014	Sep 25 - Oct 04	15	5	5	4	1	33%	100%	25%		0%	4.8	4.8	3.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	015	Sep 25 - Oct 04	18	10	10	6	3	56%	100%	50%		67%	3.2	4.3	2.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	021, 022	Sep 25 - Oct 04	19	2	2	1	1	11%	50%	100%		0%	5.0	5.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	031	Sep 25 - Oct 04	3	1	1	1	1	33%	100%	100%			2.0	4.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	032, 034	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1	1	1	1	0	100%	100%	0%			6.0	10.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	033	Sep 25 - Oct 04	6	2	2	2	1	33%	100%	50%		0%	2.0	3.5	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	035	Sep 25 - Oct 04	4	1	1	1	0	25%	100%	0%			5.0	8.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	041, 042	Sep 25 - Oct 04	9	1	1	1	1	11%	100%	100%		0%	7.0	10.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	043 - 046	Sep 25 - Oct 04	9	3	3	3	1	33%	100%	33%		0%	3.7	3.7	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	051	Sep 25 - Oct 04	4	1	1	1	0	25%	100%	0%			7.0	9.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sep 25 - Oct 04	12	2	2	2	2	17%	100%	100%		50%	2.5	5.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	065, 142, 144	Sep 25 - Oct 04	9	1	1	1	1	11%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	2.0	

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	066	Sep 25 - Oct 04	5	3	3	3	2	60%	100%	67%		0%	2.7	2.7	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	067, 068	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	3	3	3	1	38%	100%	33%		100%	3.0	7.7	4.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	072, 074 - 075	Sep 25 - Oct 04	3	1	1	1	1	33%	100%	100%		0%	5.0	5.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Sep 25 - Oct 04	6	1	1	1	1	17%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	4.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	078, 105 - 107, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	5	1	1			20%	0%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	2	2	2	1	25%	100%	50%		100%	3.0	15.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	111 - 114	Sep 25 - Oct 04	14	1	1	1	1	7%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	5.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	115, 231, 242	Aug 15 - Aug 21	11	1	1	0		9%	100%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 15 - Aug 21	5	1	1	0		20%	100%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	132 - 134, 245	Aug 15 - Aug 21	4	1	1	1	0	25%	100%	0%			1.0	3.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	141, 143, 151 - 156	Sep 25 - Oct 04	11	7	7	7	5	64%	100%	71%		0%	2.3	5.4	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	161 - 162	Sep 25 - Oct 04	6	3	3	3	0	50%	100%	0%			5.3	7.3	3.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	171 - 173	Sep 25 - Oct 04	14	5	5	5	2	36%	100%	40%		0%	2.4	3.6	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	181 - 184	Sep 25 - Oct 04	3	1	1	1	1	33%	100%	100%		0%	4.0	4.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	202, 204	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1	1	1	0		100%	100%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	203, 291	Sep 25 - Oct 04	3	1	1	0		33%	100%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	205 - 208	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1	1	1	1	0	100%	100%	0%			3.0	6.0	1.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	211 - 213	Sep 25 - Oct 04	2	1	1	1	0	50%	100%	0%			6.0	12.0	1.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	221 - 223, 241	Aug 15 - Aug 21	12	1	1	1	1	8%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	2.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	M	251	Sep 25 - Oct 04	6	2	2	1	1	33%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	1.0	
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	043 - 046	Sep 08 - Sep 24	1,211	50	50	46	43	4%	100%	93%			1.8	2.4	4.6
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sep 08 - Sep 24	1,536	200	200	179	158	13%	99%	88%			2.1	2.9	4.5
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	065, 142, 144	Sep 08 - Sep 24	253	6	6	5	3	2%	83%	60%			3.8	8.8	4.4
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	066	Sep 08 - Sep 24	135	10	10	8	6	7%	90%	75%			1.6	2.1	3.5
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	067, 068	Sep 08 - Sep 24	569	85	86	78	60	15%	97%	77%			2.3	2.8	4.2
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	072, 074 - 075	Sep 08 - Sep 24	334	55	55	52	32	16%	98%	62%			2.6	3.4	4.0
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Sep 08 - Sep 24	226	15	15	12	10	7%	100%	83%			2.0	2.5	4.9
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Sep 08 - Sep 24	553	15	15	14	13	3%	100%	93%			2.2	3.5	4.4
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	131, 145	Sep 08 - Sep 24	661	2	2	2	2	0.3%	100%	100%			1.0	1.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	141, 143, 152, 154 - 155	Sep 08 - Sep 24	1,779	300	300	252	175	17%	97%	69%			2.7	3.7	4.1
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	151, 153, 156	Sep 08 - Sep 24	899	200	200	179	141	22%	100%	79%			2.4	3.1	4.3
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	Res	Antelope	ALW	181 - 184	Sep 08 - Sep 24	994	35	35	33	30	4%	100%	91%			1.3	2.1	4.5
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	031	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	2.0	2.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	035	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		100%	1.0	3.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	044	See Regulations			4	4	4		100%	100%		50%	3.0	4.3	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	064	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			6.0	9.0	3.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	068	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	6.0	8.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	075	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	3.0	5.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	121	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		0%	5.5	6.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	141	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	3.0	8.0	5.0

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Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	144	See Regulations			4	4	4		100%	100%		25%	1.0	1.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	152	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	155	See Regulations			2	1	1		50%	100%		100%	2.0	2.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	156	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		0%	2.0	2.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	172, 184	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		0%	1.0	2.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	183	See Regulations			5	5	5		100%	100%		20%	1.0	1.2	4.3
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	184	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		100%	1.0	3.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	245	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	Res	Antelope	SWR	251	See Regulations			6	6	6		100%	100%		50%	3.3	6.0	
PIW Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	Res	Antelope	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Oct 30	2,268	5	5	4	3	0.2%	100%	75%		0%	5.5	10.5	4.7
Silver State Pronghorn Antelope	Res	Antelope	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31	6,754	1	1	1	1	0.01%	100%	100%		100%	4.0	8.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	011	Aug 22 - Sep 07	464	4	4	4	4	1%	100%	100%		25%	2.5	4.5	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	012 - 014	Aug 22 - Sep 07	500	15	15	13	7	3%	87%	54%		14%	4.8	7.0	2.9
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	015	Aug 22 - Sep 07	349	6	6	6	6	2%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	3.0	4.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	021, 022	Aug 22 - Sep 07	522	4	4	4	4	1%	100%	100%		25%	1.8	4.0	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	031	Aug 22 - Sep 07	243	10	10	10	9	4%	100%	90%		22%	2.0	3.9	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	032, 034	Aug 22 - Sep 07	124	4	4	2	1	3%	100%	50%		0%	2.0	5.0	2.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	033	Aug 22 - Aug 28	334	1	1	1	0	0.3%	100%	0%			6.0	8.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	033	Aug 29 - Sep 07	86	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%		0%	5.0	5.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	035	Aug 29 - Sep 07	53	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	041, 042	Aug 22 - Aug 28	160	3	3	3	1	2%	100%	33%		0%	4.7	6.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	041, 042	Aug 29 - Sep 07	59	3	3	3	3	5%	100%	100%		0%	5.0	5.7	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	043 - 046	Aug 22 - Sep 07	283	15	15	13	13	5%	93%	100%		15%	2.4	3.2	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	051	Aug 22 - Sep 07	106	3	3	2	2	2%	67%	100%		0%	4.5	6.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 22 - Sep 07	374	15	16	14	11	4%	88%	79%		9%	3.1	4.1	4.1
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	065, 142, 144	Aug 22 - Sep 07	105	3	3	2	2	3%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.5	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	066	Aug 22 - Sep 07	66	3	3	3	3	5%	100%	100%		0%	1.7	4.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	067, 068	Aug 22 - Sep 07	365	7	7	6	4	2%	100%	67%		0%	3.5	4.0	2.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	072, 074 - 075	Aug 22 - Sep 07	202	10	10	7	6	5%	80%	86%		17%	3.1	4.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,594	3	3	2	2	0.2%	100%	100%		50%	3.0	3.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 22 - Sep 07	118	3	3	3	3	3%	100%	100%		33%	2.0	5.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Aug 22 - Sep 07	176	5	5	4	3	3%	100%	75%		33%	2.8	3.5	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	111 - 114	Aug 22 - Sep 07	226	3	3	2	2	1%	67%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	115, 231, 242	Aug 22 - Sep 07	157	3	3	3	3	2%	100%	100%		0%	1.3	4.7	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 22 - Sep 07	94	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	2.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	132 - 134, 245	Aug 22 - Sep 07	126	2	2	2	0	2%	100%	0%			4.0	4.0	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 22 - Sep 07	406	25	25	21	20	6%	96%	95%		20%	2.3	3.2	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	161 - 162	Aug 22 - Sep 07	247	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	2.5	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	171 - 173	Aug 22 - Sep 07	105	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%		50%	1.5	3.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	181 - 184	Aug 22 - Sep 07	101	6	6	5	4	6%	100%	80%		25%	1.8	2.2	3.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	202, 204	Oct 15 - Oct 30	43	1	1	1	0	2%	100%	0%			4.0	5.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	205 - 208	Aug 22 - Sep 07	64	2	2	2	2	3%	100%	100%		0%	1.5	3.5	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	221 - 223, 241	Aug 22 - Sep 07	102	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%		0%	2.5	2.5	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	251	Aug 22 - Sep 07	636	2	2	1	1	0.3%	50%	100%		100%	1.0	5.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	011	Aug 01 - Aug 21	34	1	1	1	0	3%	100%	0%			5.0	8.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	012 - 014	Aug 01 - Aug 21	23	2	2	1	0	9%	100%	0%			5.0	8.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	015	Aug 01 - Aug 21	21	1	2	2	0	5%	100%	0%			7.5	9.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	021, 022	Aug 01 - Aug 21	41	1	1	1	0	2%	100%	0%			5.0	15.0	1.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	031	Aug 01 - Aug 21	9	1	1	0		11%	100%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	032, 034	Aug 01 - Aug 21	11	2	2	2	1	18%	100%	50%		100%	2.5	5.0	2.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	033	Aug 01 - Aug 21	40	1	1	1	0	3%	100%	0%			7.0	7.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	035	Aug 01 - Aug 21	2	1	1	1	1	50%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	6.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	041, 042	Aug 01 - Aug 21	23	1	1	1	0	4%	100%	0%			8.0	13.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	043 - 046	Aug 01 - Aug 21	15	3	3	2	1	20%	100%	50%		0%	3.0	9.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	051	Aug 01 - Aug 21	14	2	2	2	1	7%	100%	50%		0%	3.5	3.5	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 01 - Aug 21	16	2	2	2	2	13%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	6.5	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	065, 142, 144	Aug 01 - Aug 21	4	1	1	1	0	25%	100%	0%			1.0	1.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	067, 068	Aug 01 - Aug 21	26	2	2	2	1	8%	100%	50%		0%	4.0	4.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	072, 074 - 075	Aug 01 - Aug 21	17	4	4	3	2	24%	100%	67%		50%	4.7	6.7	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 01 - Aug 21	4	1	1	1	1	25%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	4.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Aug 01 - Aug 21	7	1	1	1	0	14%	100%	0%			5.0	9.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	111 - 114	Aug 01 - Aug 21	20	1	1	1	0	5%	100%	0%			9.0	9.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	115, 231, 242	Aug 01 - Aug 14	19	1	1			5%	0%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 01 - Aug 14	3	1	1	1	0	33%	100%	0%			5.0	7.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	132 - 134, 245	Aug 01 - Aug 14	22	1	1	1	1	5%	100%	100%		0%	5.0	5.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 01 - Aug 21	24	7	7	6	2	29%	86%	33%		50%	5.8	7.3	4.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	161 - 162	Aug 01 - Aug 21	19	1	1			5%	0%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	171 - 173	Aug 01 - Aug 21	7	1	1	1	1	14%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	3.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	181 - 184	Aug 01 - Aug 21	9	1	1	0		11%	100%					1.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	205 - 208	Aug 01 - Aug 21	7	1	1	1	1	14%	100%	100%		0%	6.0	6.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	012 - 014	Sep 25 - Oct 04	9	1	1	1	0	11%	100%	0%			2.0	2.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	031	Sep 25 - Oct 04	4	1	1	1	0	25%	100%	0%			6.0	8.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	043 - 046	Sep 25 - Oct 04	4	1	1	1	1	25%	100%	100%		0%	5.0	6.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sep 25 - Oct 04	7	1	1	1	1	14%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	3.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	067, 068	Sep 25 - Oct 04	23	1	1	0		4%	100%						
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	078, 105 - 107, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	3	1	1	1	1	33%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	2.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Sep 25 - Oct 04	9	1	1	1	1	11%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	111 - 114	Sep 25 - Oct 04	10	1	1	1	0	10%	100%	0%			1.0	1.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	141, 143, 151 - 156	Sep 25 - Oct 04	2	1	1	1	1	50%	100%	100%		100%	2.0	2.0	
Dream Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Oct 30		1	1	1	0		100%	0%			12.0	22.0	5.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	012	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	2.0	2.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	032	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		0%	4.5	8.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	035	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		0%	3.5	4.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	044	See Regulations			7	5	5		71%	100%		20%	1.4	3.2	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	046	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		0%	1.5	2.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	051	See Regulations			3	3	3		100%	100%		0%	1.3	4.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	062	See Regulations			9	7	7		100%	100%		50%	2.1	3.1	4.7
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	075	See Regulations			2	1	1		50%	100%		100%	1.0	2.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	114, 115	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	115	See Regulations			4	4	4		100%	100%		25%	2.5	4.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	121	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			5.0	5.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	144	See Regulations			3	3	3		100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.7	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	156	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		100%	3.0	3.5	4.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	161, 173	See Regulations			3	3	3		100%	100%		33%	2.7	3.7	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	164	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	172, 184	See Regulations			5	4	4		80%	100%		0%	3.0	4.0	4.3
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	183	See Regulations			2	2	1		100%	50%		0%	1.5	3.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	184	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%		50%	3.0	3.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	205	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%		0%	1.0	3.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	251	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%			1.0	1.0	
Wildlife Heritage Antelope	NR	Antelope	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31			2	2	2		100%	100%		50%	8.5	8.5	5.0
Black Bear Either Sex	Res	Black Bear	ALW	192, 194 - 196, 201 - 204, 206, 291	Sep 15 - Dec 01	3,912	45	45	28	15	1%	100%	54%			4.0	5.8	3.0
Black Bear Either Sex	NR	Black Bear	ALW	192, 194 - 196, 201 - 204, 206, 291	Sep 15 - Dec 01	351	5	5	2	1	1%	100%	50%			3.0	3.0	3.0
Dream Black Bear	NR	Black Bear	SWR	192, 194 - 196, 201 - 204, 206, 291	Sep 15 - Dec 01			1	1	0		100%	0%			10.0	13.0	4.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	011, 013	Sep 01 - Oct 31	223	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%			11.0	11.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	012	Sep 01 - Oct 31	345	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%			11.0	13.0	2.5
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	014	Sep 01 - Oct 31	176	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			10.0	11.0	2.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	021, 022	Sep 01 - Oct 31	864	2	2	2	1	0.2%	100%	50%			9.0	13.5	4.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	031	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,497	6	6	6	6	0.4%	100%	100%			6.3	13.5	3.8
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	032	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,300	9	9	9	9	1%	100%	100%			9.7	14.7	3.9
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	032, 033	Sep 01 - Oct 31	288	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%			8.5	12.5	3.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	034	Sep 01 - Oct 31	741	8	8	8	8	1%	100%	100%			8.5	12.1	4.3
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	035	Sep 01 - Oct 31	877	8	8	8	8	1%	100%	100%			8.8	13.4	4.3
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	051	Sep 01 - Oct 31	567	2	2	2	2	0.4%	100%	100%			10.0	12.0	4.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	068	Sep 01 - Oct 31	2,682	5	5	5	5	0.2%	100%	100%			3.4	7.0	4.0
Wildlife Heritage California Bighorn Shee	Res	California Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit	July 01 - Dec 31			1	1	1		100%	100%			21.0	42.0	3.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	012	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,525	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%			5.0	5.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	032	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,908	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%			10.0	11.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	034	Sep 01 - Oct 31	721	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%			5.0	5.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	035	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,799	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%			9.0	12.0	5.0

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	068	Sep 01 - Oct 31	5,939	1	1	1	1	0.02%	100%	100%			4.0	13.0	3.0
Dream California Bighorn Sheep	NR	California Bighorn	SWR	Any Open Unit Except Units 031, 03	Sep 01 - Oct 31		1	1	1	0		100%	0%			18.0	25.0	4.0
Silver State California Bighorn Sheep	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit Except 031	July 01 - Dec 31	7,656	1	1	1	1	0.01%	100%	100%			6.0	6.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	223, 245, 133	Jan 05 - Feb 20	293	1	1			0.3%	0%						
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	241, 243, 271	Jan 05 - Feb 20	153	1	1	1	0	1%	100%	0%			5.0	7.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	253, 254, 261	Jan 05 - Feb 20	262	2	2			1%	0%						
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	262, 263, 264, 265, 266	Jan 05 - Feb 20	412	3	3	2	1	1%	67%	50%			2.5	6.0	4.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	267, 268	Jan 05 - Feb 20	1,056	4	4	2	2	0.4%	50%	100%			3.0	14.5	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	283, 284, 286	Jan 05 - Feb 20	79	1	1			1%	0%						
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ewe	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Oct 20 - Nov 15	721	45	45	41	21	6%	100%	51%			2.9	3.8	4.1
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ewe	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	268	Oct 16 - Nov 15	998	36	36	33	17	4%	97%	52%			2.6	3.2	4.2
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	044, 182	Nov 20 - Jan 01	736	18	18	18	14	2%	100%	78%			4.7	9.7	3.9
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	045, 153	Sep 15 - Oct 15	193	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%			4.5	15.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	131, 132, 164	Nov 20 - Jan 01	92	4	4	4	4	4%	100%	100%			6.0	11.3	3.8
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	133, 245	Nov 20 - Jan 01	83	4	4	4	4	5%	100%	100%			4.3	6.8	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	134, 251	Nov 20 - Jan 01	69	3	3	3	2	4%	100%	67%			10.7	18.7	2.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Sep 15 - Oct 15	242	8	8	8	5	3%	100%	63%			6.3	9.9	3.4
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Nov 20 - Jan 01	100	7	7	7	4	7%	100%	57%			11.1	14.6	3.4
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	162 - 163	Nov 20 - Jan 01	233	7	7	7	4	3%	100%	57%			9.7	14.3	2.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	173N	Sep 15 - Jan 01	62	3	3	3	1	5%	100%	33%			6.3	12.3	3.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	173S	Nov 20 - Jan 01	54	2	2	2	2	4%	100%	100%			5.0	5.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	181	Nov 20 - Jan 01	1,229	23	23	23	21	2%	100%	91%			4.0	8.5	4.6
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	183	Nov 20 - Jan 01	255	7	7	7	7	3%	100%	100%			2.4	8.9	4.6
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	184	Oct 15 - Nov 15	187	5	4	4	4	3%	100%	100%			1.8	6.0	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	202	Nov 20 - Jan 01	261	3	3	3	2	1%	100%	67%			5.3	7.7	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	204	Oct 15 - Nov 15	101	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			1.0	22.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	205	Nov 20 - Jan 01	404	6	6	6	6	1%	100%	100%			4.0	10.3	4.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	206, 208	Nov 20 - Jan 01	40	4	4	4	4	10%	100%	100%			5.0	8.3	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	207	Oct 15 - Nov 15	53	3	3	3	2	6%	100%	67%			4.3	6.3	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	211	Nov 20 - Jan 01	201	10	10	10	8	5%	100%	80%			6.5	8.0	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	212	Nov 15 - Dec 08	167	9	9	8	7	5%	100%	88%			4.9	7.3	3.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	212	Dec 09 - Jan 01	55	7	7	7	7	13%	100%	100%			5.0	6.3	4.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	213	Nov 15 - Dec 08	135	6	6	6	4	4%	100%	67%			7.3	10.3	3.2
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	213	Dec 09 - Jan 01	56	6	6	6	3	11%	100%	50%			7.7	9.7	3.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	221, 223	Nov 20 - Jan 01	118	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%			4.0	6.5	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	241	Nov 20 - Jan 01	51	4	4	4	4	8%	100%	100%			7.0	20.3	3.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	242, 271	Nov 20 - Jan 01	275	6	6	6	4	2%	100%	67%			10.8	14.3	3.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	243	Nov 20 - Jan 01	144	5	5	5	5	3%	100%	100%			6.6	12.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	244	Nov 20 - Jan 01	88	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%			10.5	10.5	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	252	Nov 19 - Dec 11	105	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%			9.5	10.0	4.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	253	Nov 20 - Jan 01	868	5	5	5	4	1%	100%	80%			6.0	13.0	4.2
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	254	Nov 20 - Jan 01	43	3	3	3	3	7%	100%	100%			8.0	8.7	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	261	Nov 20 - Jan 01	75	3	3	3	1	4%	100%	33%			10.3	11.7	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	262	Nov 20 - Jan 01	272	3	3	3	3	1%	100%	100%			3.7	8.3	3.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	263	Nov 20 - Jan 01	1,270	4	4	4	3	0.3%	100%	75%			9.3	12.8	3.8
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	264, 265, 266	Nov 20 - Jan 01	182	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%			4.0	5.5	2.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	267	Nov 20 - Jan 01	380	8	8	8	7	2%	100%	88%			7.9	13.4	3.8
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	268	Nov 20 - Jan 01	2,752	33	33	31	30	1%	100%	97%			5.6	9.3	4.2
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	272	Nov 20 - Jan 01	55	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%			11.0	12.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	280	Dec 17 - Jan 01	73	3	3	3	3	4%	100%	100%			4.3	4.3	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	281	Dec 17 - Jan 01	77	4	3	3	1	5%	100%	33%			4.3	4.3	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	282	Dec 17 - Jan 01	93	1	0			1%							
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	283 - 284	Nov 20 - Jan 01	78	3	3	3	3	4%	100%	100%			8.3	11.3	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	286	Nov 20 - Jan 01	114	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%			5.5	17.5	2.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	AR	044, 182	Oct 20 - Nov 14	49	2	2	2	0	4%	100%	0%			16.0	20.0	3.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	AR	162 - 163	Oct 20 - Nov 14	16	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%			8.0	8.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	AR	202	Oct 20 - Nov 14	16	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%			5.0	26.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	AR	211	Oct 20 - Nov 14	9	1	1	1	0	11%	100%	0%			11.0	14.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	AR	212	Oct 20 - Nov 14	17	2	2	2	0	12%	100%	0%			15.5	26.0	3.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	AR	213	Oct 20 - Nov 14	20	2	2	2	1	10%	100%	50%			13.5	22.0	3.5
Dream Desert Bighorn Sheep	Res	Desert Bighorn	SWR	Any Open Unit Except Units 243, 25	Aug 05 - Jan 01		1	1	1	1		100%	100%			1.0	2.0	5.0
PIW Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	SWR	Any Open Unit Except Units 243, 25	Sep 15 - Jan 02	2,648	1	1	1	1	0.04%	100%	100%			18.0	21.0	4.0
Silver State Desert Bighorn Sheep Ram	Res	Desert Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit Except Unit 263	July 01 - Dec 31	9,025	1	1	1	1	0.01%	100%	100%			21.0	42.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ewe	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Oct 20 - Nov 15	192	5	5	4	1	3%	100%	25%			3.8	3.8	3.8
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ewe	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	268	Oct 16 - Nov 15	272	4	4	3	2	1%	100%	67%			2.3	3.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	044, 182	Nov 20 - Jan 01	965	2	2	2	2	0.2%	100%	100%			9.0	9.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Sep 15 - Oct 15	308	1	1	1	1	0.3%	100%	100%			1.0	3.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Nov 20 - Jan 01	195	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			9.0	10.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	162 - 163	Nov 20 - Jan 01	268	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%			4.0	15.0	2.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	181	Nov 20 - Jan 01	849	2	2	2	2	0.2%	100%	100%			7.0	10.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	183	Nov 20 - Jan 01	177	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			2.0	7.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	184	Oct 15 - Nov 15	102	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			2.0	2.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	205	Nov 20 - Jan 01	366	1	1	1	1	0.3%	100%	100%			12.0	12.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	207	Oct 15 - Nov 15	84	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			2.0	7.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	211	Nov 20 - Jan 01	273	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%			2.0	5.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	212	Nov 15 - Dec 08	129	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			3.0	4.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	212	Dec 09 - Jan 01	92	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			1.0	6.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	213	Nov 15 - Dec 08	194	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			4.0	5.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	213	Dec 09 - Jan 01	167	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			1.0	10.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	242, 271	Nov 20 - Jan 01	632	1	1	1	1	0.2%	100%	100%			6.0	21.0	5.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	244	Nov 20 - Jan 01	56	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%			2.0	4.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	253	Nov 20 - Jan 01	568	1	1	1	1	0.2%	100%	100%			10.0	16.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	263	Nov 20 - Jan 01	3,696	1	1	1	1	0.03%	100%	100%			1.0	6.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	267	Nov 20 - Jan 01	469	1	1	1	1	0.2%	100%	100%			3.0	7.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	268	Nov 20 - Jan 01	3,922	5	5	5	4	0.1%	100%	80%			6.0	8.2	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	283 - 284	Nov 20 - Jan 01	143	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%			14.0	32.0	3.0
Wildlife Heritage Desert BHS #1	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit	July 01 - Dec 31			1	1	1		100%	100%			3.0	24.0	5.0
Wildlife Heritage Desert BHS #2	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit	July 01 - Dec 31			1				0%						
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	051	Sep 17 - Sep 30	355	6	6	6	2	2%	100%	33%	100%	0%	9.3	10.0	2.4
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 05 - Oct 21	731	18	18	17	13	2%	100%	76%	54%	23%	4.6	6.4	4.2
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 22 - Nov 05	332	25	25	25	7	8%	100%	28%	71%	29%	5.8	8.6	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 22 - Nov 05	396	13	13	12	7	3%	100%	58%	57%	14%	5.5	10.6	3.3
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Nov 06 - Nov 20	163	12	12	11	3	7%	92%	27%	67%	33%	5.2	7.4	2.5
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 22 - Nov 05	1,054	55	55	48	16	5%	98%	33%	69%	31%	5.5	7.5	3.3
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Nov 06 - Nov 20	414	55	55	49	17	13%	98%	35%	65%	6%	4.8	6.8	3.2
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	075	Oct 22 - Nov 05	108	6	6	6	4	6%	100%	67%	75%	33%	4.7	6.5	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	075	Nov 06 - Nov 20	53	5	5	4	0	9%	100%	0%			4.5	6.5	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 06 - Nov 20	1,324	60	60	57	44	4%	98%	77%	61%	29%	5.0	6.5	4.4
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 21 - Dec 04	395	60	60	52	37	15%	95%	71%	62%	24%	5.1	7.0	4.2
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 22 - Nov 05	256	19	19	18	10	7%	95%	56%	70%	40%	7.0	11.3	2.9
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Nov 06 - Nov 20	127	19	19	18	15	15%	100%	83%	73%	27%	5.1	7.9	4.1
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	091	Sep 10 - Oct 01	693	12	12	12	12	2%	100%	100%	83%	17%	5.9	8.8	2.7
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 06 - Nov 20	773	40	40	36	24	5%	93%	67%	58%	26%	5.7	8.5	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 21 - Dec 04	118	40	40	36	24	34%	95%	67%	71%	43%	5.6	8.9	3.9
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Nov 06 - Nov 20	392	60	59	54	30	15%	97%	56%	50%	20%	5.4	8.0	3.8
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 06 - Nov 20	2,574	80	80	77	49	3%	99%	64%	80%	34%	5.6	8.1	4.2
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 21 - Dec 04	968	80	80	74	46	8%	95%	62%	67%	30%	5.9	7.8	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Sep 17 - Sep 30	1,344	6	6	5	5	0.4%	100%	100%	60%	60%	2.6	5.4	5.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Nov 06 - Nov 20	363	35	35	31	9	9%	94%	29%	78%	33%	6.7	9.4	3.2
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Nov 21 - Dec 04	227	35	35	34	11	15%	100%	32%	36%	27%	6.4	8.9	3.2
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 06 - Nov 20	1,969	65	65	60	46	3%	95%	77%	63%	30%	4.4	7.9	4.4
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 21 - Dec 04	432	65	64	61	36	15%	100%	59%	61%	36%	5.8	8.3	3.7
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 06 - Nov 20	1,319	40	40	37	22	3%	95%	59%	55%	32%	5.7	9.3	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 21 - Dec 04	392	40	40	40	23	10%	100%	58%	65%	43%	6.9	10.6	4.1
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	241, 242	Nov 06 - Nov 20	139	4	4	4	2	3%	100%	50%	0%	0%	5.3	9.0	4.5
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	262	Sep 17 - Sep 30	530	2	2	2	2	0.4%	100%	100%	50%	100%	2.5	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	061, 071	Aug 16 - Aug 31	77	25	25	22	6	32%	100%	27%	50%	0%	8.1	10.7	3.5
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 16 - Aug 31	16	1	1	1	0	6%	100%	0%			7.0	9.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 25 - Sep 16	97	35	35	34	8	36%	100%	24%	63%	13%	8.2	10.1	2.9
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	075	Aug 25 - Sep 16	8	3	3	3	1	38%	100%	33%	0%	0%	12.0	13.7	4.5

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sep 16	118	12	12	11	7	10%	100%	64%	71%	57%	12.3	16.5	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	078, 105 - 107, 109	Sep 01 - Sep 20	59	10	10	9	2	17%	90%	22%	100%	100%	8.4	13.0	3.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	091	Aug 20 - Sep 09	6	4	4	4	1	50%	100%	25%	0%	0%	10.3	16.0	2.3
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 25 - Sep 16	118	11	11	11	8	9%	100%	73%	100%	100%	11.5	20.1	3.5
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 25 - Sep 16	71	5	5	5	3	7%	100%	60%	100%	67%	8.8	15.2	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sep 16	399	25	25	24	16	6%	100%	67%	100%	81%	10.2	15.7	4.7
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Aug 25 - Sep 16	92	13	13	13	6	14%	100%	46%	67%	33%	8.6	11.3	3.9
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16	246	30	30	29	16	12%	97%	55%	88%	56%	10.4	14.8	4.3
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	231	Aug 25 - Sep 16	170	12	12	11	4	7%	92%	36%	100%	25%	7.7	13.2	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	241, 242	Aug 25 - Sep 16	10	2	2	2	2	20%	100%	100%	50%	0%	7.5	11.0	
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	AR	262	Aug 25 - Sep 16	52	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2.0	23.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	051	Sep 01 - Sep 16	9	1	1	1	1	11%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5.0	8.0	
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	061, 071	Sep 01 - Sep 16	116	8	8	8	3	7%	100%	38%	33%	33%	5.4	9.1	4.1
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 01 - Sep 16	56	2	2	2	1	4%	100%	50%	100%	0%	6.0	7.5	2.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30	155	10	10	9	5	6%	100%	56%	80%	40%	6.3	7.8	3.4
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	075	Sep 17 - Sep 30	30	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%	0%	6.0	6.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 22 - Nov 05	92	12	12	12	8	13%	100%	67%	75%	13%	8.4	11.5	3.8
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 05 - Oct 21	71	13	13	13	7	18%	100%	54%	100%	67%	9.1	13.9	3.1
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Oct 22 - Nov 05	89	18	18	17	11	20%	100%	65%	73%	22%	7.5	12.8	3.9
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	108, 131 - 132	Oct 22 - Nov 05	22	7	7	7	3	32%	100%	43%	100%	67%	4.3	7.3	4.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	111 - 115	Oct 22 - Nov 05	134	20	21	21	14	15%	100%	67%	86%	36%	5.7	10.0	4.2
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Oct 22 - Nov 05	34	6	6	6	2	18%	100%	33%	50%	0%	6.2	7.7	2.8
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	221 - 223	Oct 22 - Nov 05	91	16	16	16	9	18%	100%	56%	67%	29%	8.0	13.1	4.3
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	231	Oct 22 - Nov 05	75	6	7	7	4	8%	100%	57%	75%	25%	9.1	13.6	3.9
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	241, 242	Sep 17 - Sep 30	37	2	2	2	2	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1.5	10.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	M	262	Oct 22 - Nov 05	17	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%	0%	2.0	23.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	051	Dec 05 - Jan 31	315	4	4	4	1	1%	100%	25%			4.3	6.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Sep 17 - Oct 04	2,094	125	125	109	49	6%	97%	45%			4.9	6.3	3.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Nov 06 - Jan 01	705	110	110	80	29	16%	96%	36%			4.7	5.7	3.6
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	062	Sep 17 - Oct 04	337	75	75	67	28	22%	99%	42%			4.2	5.4	3.8
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 01 - Oct 20	658	50	50	43	21	8%	94%	49%			4.1	5.0	3.6
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	072 - 075	Nov 21 - Jan 01	848	40	40	28	3	5%	98%	11%			5.4	7.0	2.6
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	072 Wilderness	Oct 01 - Oct 20	115	3	3	3	2	2%	100%	67%			3.0	3.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	075	Oct 01 - Oct 20	91	6	6	5	1	7%	100%	20%			3.4	3.4	4.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 01 - Oct 20	1,469	70	70	63	40	5%	100%	63%			3.6	4.4	4.3
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Dec 05 - Jan 01	530	40	40	31	17	8%	93%	55%			3.6	4.1	3.8
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Sep 21 - Oct 04	420	80	80	69	24	19%	99%	35%			4.6	6.1	2.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Nov 21 - Jan 01	217	55	55	47	21	25%	100%	45%			4.4	5.7	3.4
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	091	Aug 01 - Aug 20	159	5	5	5	3	3%	100%	60%			2.0	3.6	3.8
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	091	Oct 03 - Nov 01	147	5	5	4	4	3%	100%	100%			3.8	3.8	4.5

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1,001	40	40	39	13	4%	98%	33%			4.1	5.1	3.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Dec 05 - Jan 01	184	25	25	17	13	13%	96%	76%			4.4	5.9	4.1
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Sep 25 - Oct 04	264	10	10	9	1	4%	100%	11%			5.4	8.3	3.2
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1,826	45	45	42	26	2%	98%	62%			3.7	4.7	4.1
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Dec 05 - Jan 01	627	50	50	42	15	8%	92%	36%			3.8	5.9	3.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	113	Sep 25 - Oct 04	109	10	10	8	4	9%	100%	50%			4.3	5.4	4.3
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	113	Dec 05 - Jan 01	60	10	10	7	1	17%	100%	14%			3.6	3.9	2.9
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	113N	Jan 02 - Jan 31	25	9	8	3	1	36%	100%	33%			5.0	5.0	
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Sep 25 - Oct 04	410	55	55	53	34	13%	100%	64%			3.5	4.8	4.1
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Dec 05 - Jan 01	250	55	55	47	13	22%	96%	28%			5.0	5.9	3.4
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 01 - Oct 20	751	40	40	33	5	5%	100%	15%			5.5	7.3	3.2
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Dec 05 - Jan 01	486	55	55	42	5	11%	95%	12%			5.1	6.6	3.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	162 Wilderness	Oct 01 - Oct 20	79	2	2	1	0	3%	100%	0%			4.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	221	Sep 25 - Oct 04	311	35	35	26	15	11%	97%	58%			4.2	4.8	4.1
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	221	Dec 05 - Jan 01	98	20	19	18	2	20%	95%	11%			5.2	6.6	2.4
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1,025	35	35	30	13	3%	97%	43%			4.3	4.7	3.6
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Dec 05 - Jan 01	489	40	40	31	11	8%	95%	35%			6.4	7.7	4.1
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	222 Wilderness	Sep 25 - Oct 04	84	7	7	6	1	8%	100%	17%			3.5	5.0	3.3
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	222 Wilderness	Dec 05 - Jan 01	23	7	7	7	0	30%	100%	0%			4.6	8.9	3.6
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	231	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1,242	30	29	25	13	2%	90%	52%			4.2	5.7	3.9
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	231	Dec 05 - Jan 01	502	40	40	36	19	8%	98%	53%			4.3	5.8	4.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	231 Wilderness	Sep 25 - Oct 04	81	25	25	24	13	31%	96%	54%			3.8	6.2	3.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	241, 242	Oct 01 - Oct 20	198	10	10	10	7	5%	100%	70%			3.3	4.9	4.2
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	061, 071	Aug 01 - Aug 15	129	45	45	36	4	34%	98%	11%			6.1	8.0	3.5
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	062	Aug 01 - Aug 15	19	10	10	10	2	53%	100%	20%			4.9	7.2	3.2
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 01 - Aug 24	44	8	8	6	0	18%	88%	0%			7.7	9.3	4.2
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	075	Aug 01 - Aug 24	3	2	2	1	1	67%	100%	100%			9.0	9.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 01 - Aug 24	91	8	8	8	2	9%	100%	25%			8.8	10.0	4.3
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 01 - Aug 15	42	20	20	15	0	48%	95%	0%			6.7	9.4	3.4
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 01 - Aug 24	60	4	4	4	1	7%	100%	25%			5.0	6.3	3.8
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 01 - Aug 24	38	2	2	1	1	5%	50%	100%			1.0	6.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	111, 112	Aug 01 - Aug 24	173	10	10	10	1	6%	100%	10%			7.2	9.4	3.3
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	113	Aug 01 - Aug 24	17	5	5	5	1	24%	100%	20%			7.6	9.4	3.2
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	114, 115	Aug 01 - Aug 24	94	12	12	11	3	13%	100%	27%			6.0	6.9	4.3
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	161 - 164	Aug 01 - Aug 24	65	8	8	6	0	11%	100%	0%			5.5	6.4	3.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 01 - Aug 24	222	25	26	18	5	11%	96%	28%			6.4	9.0	3.4
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	231	Aug 01 - Aug 24	113	5	5	5	2	4%	100%	40%			4.8	10.4	3.6
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	AR	241, 242	Aug 01 - Aug 24	27	3	3	2	0	11%	67%	0%			3.5	6.0	2.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30	91	9	9	7	4	10%	78%	57%			3.6	4.9	3.6
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	075	Sep 17 - Sep 30	11	2	2	1	1	18%	100%	100%			1.0	3.0	5.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Sep 17 - Sep 30	107	11	11	8	5	10%	100%	63%			4.5	4.9	4.1
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 16 - Aug 31	42	15	15	13	0	36%	100%	0%			4.8	6.2	2.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Sep 17 - Sep 24	57	5	5	5	1	9%	100%	20%			6.2	6.8	4.6
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	108, 131 - 132	Sep 17 - Sep 24	18	2	2	2	0	11%	100%	0%			7.0	10.5	3.0
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	111, 112	Sep 17 - Sep 24	132	5	5	4	2	4%	100%	50%			3.3	3.5	4.3
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	113	Sep 17 - Sep 24	26	7	7	7	2	27%	100%	29%			4.0	5.3	3.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	114, 115	Sep 17 - Sep 24	53	15	15	14	6	28%	100%	43%			3.8	5.0	3.9
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	161 - 164	Sep 01 - Sep 16	82	4	4	3	0	5%	100%	0%			4.7	5.7	3.7
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	221 - 223	Sep 17 - Sep 24	140	13	13	11	5	9%	100%	45%			6.1	8.1	4.5
Elk Antlerless	Res	Elk	M	231	Sep 17 - Sep 24	115	5	5	5	2	4%	100%	40%			3.2	4.0	3.8
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	101 - 103	Aug 01 - Sep 30	1,623	50	50	44	18	3%	98%	41%	67%	33%	8.3	11.4	3.2
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	101 - 103	Oct 01 - Jan 01	676	50	50	44	13	7%	94%	30%	46%	31%	9.3	13.0	3.0
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit	Aug 01 - Aug 15	563	5	5	4	2	1%	100%	50%	0%	0%	2.0	2.8	3.5
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit	Aug 16 - Aug 31	54	5	5	5	1	9%	100%	20%	0%	0%	4.4	7.2	2.5
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit	Sep 01 - Sep 30	276	5	5	5	4	2%	100%	80%	0%	0%	3.0	3.2	2.8
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit	Oct 01 - Oct 31	76	5	5	5	0	7%	100%	0%			3.4	8.0	2.6
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit	Nov 01 - Nov 30	82	5	5	4	1	6%	100%	25%	0%	0%	5.8	8.2	1.8
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Sep 01 - Sep 30	361	5	5	5	4	1%	100%	80%	75%	50%	3.6	6.2	4.0
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Oct 01 - Oct 31	64	5	5	5	1	8%	100%	20%	0%	0%	8.0	12.4	2.0
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Nov 01 - Jan 01	88	5	5	4	0	6%	100%	0%			5.0	4.6	2.5
Elk Depredation Antlered	Res	Elk	ALW	251	Aug 01 - Jan 01	500	10	10	8	1	2%	80%	13%	100%	0%	8.6	11.8	3.1
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	081 1st	Aug 01 - Aug 24	113	12	12	8	4	11%	100%	50%			3.0	4.0	3.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	081 2nd	Sep 17 - Sep 30	186	18	18	17	13	10%	100%	76%			2.4	2.5	4.2
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	081 3rd	Oct 01 - Oct 20	155	17	17	13	6	11%	94%	46%			5.2	6.8	3.5
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	081 4th	Dec 05 - Jan 01	104	18	18	10	8	17%	89%	80%			3.2	3.7	4.0
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	101 - 103	Aug 01 - Jan 01	700	150	150	109	10	21%	96%	9%			7.4	9.9	2.8
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115 Ag Lands	Aug 01 - Aug 15	182	20	20	17	14	11%	95%	82%			2.9	4.6	3.9
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115 Ag Lands	Aug 16 - Aug 31	38	20	20	19	8	53%	100%	42%			2.8	4.1	4.1
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115 Ag Lands	Sep 01 - Sep 30	80	20	20	18	9	25%	95%	50%			3.7	5.4	4.2
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115 Ag Lands	Oct 01 - Oct 31	56	20	20	16	4	36%	100%	25%			3.6	4.5	3.0
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115 Ag Lands	Nov 01 - Nov 30	49	20	20	17	2	39%	100%	12%			5.3	8.2	1.9
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	121 1st	Aug 01 - Aug 31	102	25	25	22	4	25%	100%	18%			5.4	6.1	2.2
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	121 2nd	Sep 01 - Sep 30	38	10	10	10	1	26%	100%	10%			9.9	10.8	1.4
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	121 3rd	Oct 01 - Jan 01	70	10	10	7	0	14%	100%	0%			7.1	10.0	2.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Aug 01 - Aug 31	57	5	5	3	1	9%	100%	33%			6.0	7.0	4.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Sep 01 - Sep 30	26	5	5	4	0	19%	100%	0%			3.8	5.8	1.8
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Oct 01 - Jan 01	44	5	5	3	0	11%	100%	0%			15.7	12.2	2.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	Res	Elk	ALW	251	Aug 01 - Jan 01	154	15	15	9	2	10%	100%	22%			3.2	4.3	2.6
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 05 - Nov 05			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%	3.5	4.5	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 06 - Dec 04			2	1	1		50%	100%	0%	100%	10.0	15.0	4.0

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 06 - Dec 04			4	4	0		100%	0%			12.8	20.0	3.8
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	ALW	231, 221 - 223	Nov 06 - Dec 04			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	0%	1.0	1.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 25 - Sep 16			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	2.0	2.0	
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	AR	111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sep 16			2	2	1		100%	50%	100%	100%	10.5	15.5	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%	8.5	11.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	AR	231	Aug 25 - Sep 16			2	2	1		100%	50%	100%	0%	8.5	21.5	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	AR	231, 221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	13.0	22.0	
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	M	061, 071	Sep 01 - Sep 16			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	2.0	5.0	
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	0%	4.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	Res	Elk	M	075	Sep 17 - Sep 30			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	0%	2.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Sep 17 - Oct 04	300	4	4	3	0	1%	100%	0%			4.3	5.7	3.0
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Nov 06 - Jan 01	196	4	4	1	0	2%	100%	0%			1.0	1.0	2.0
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 17 - Oct 04	144	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%			4.5	6.0	1.0
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 05 - Oct 20	44	2	2	1	0	5%	100%	0%			5.0	5.0	1.0
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 01 - Oct 20	232	12	12	11	2	5%	100%	18%			4.5	6.0	3.4
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Nov 21 - Jan 01	109	12	12	9	2	11%	100%	22%			5.7	7.6	3.3
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 01 - Oct 20	392	10	10	9	5	2%	100%	56%			5.3	8.3	3.2
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Dec 05 - Jan 01	189	10	10	9	6	5%	100%	67%			2.1	2.2	4.2
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Sep 21 - Oct 04	103	19	19	13	3	18%	100%	23%			4.3	5.1	1.8
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	157	15	15	13	6	10%	100%	46%			3.8	5.2	3.8
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Sep 25 - Oct 04	349	10	10	8	2	3%	90%	25%			4.5	5.0	3.3
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Dec 05 - Jan 01	101	10	10	6	0	10%	100%	0%			7.0	8.7	3.5
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	113	Sep 25 - Oct 04	30	2	2	1	1	7%	100%	100%			6.0	6.0	
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	113	Dec 05 - Jan 01	18	2	2	2	0	11%	100%	0%			4.0	4.0	4.0
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Sep 25 - Oct 04	106	8	8	8	1	8%	100%	13%			4.8	7.0	3.7
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Dec 05 - Jan 01	72	8	8	5	1	11%	100%	20%			3.6	5.2	3.8
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Dec 05 - Jan 01	155	10	10	7	1	6%	100%	14%			5.9	6.1	3.6
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	221	Sep 25 - Oct 04	61	11	11	11	3	18%	100%	27%			5.0	9.3	2.9
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	221	Dec 05 - Jan 01	28	10	10	8	1	36%	100%	13%			5.4	7.4	2.8
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Sep 25 - Oct 04	170	10	10	10	3	6%	100%	30%			5.0	7.3	3.6
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Dec 05 - Jan 01	92	10	10	7	1	11%	80%	14%			4.7	6.0	4.4
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	231	Sep 25 - Oct 04	186	10	10	9	2	5%	100%	22%			4.9	6.3	3.8
Elk Spike	Res	Elk	ALW	231	Dec 05 - Jan 01	61	10	10	9	1	16%	100%	11%			4.1	5.6	3.0
PIW Elk Antlered	Res	Elk	SWR	Any Open Unit Except Unit 091	Aug 16 - Dec 04	2,790	3	3	3	1	0.1%	100%	33%	0%	0%	15.3	15.3	4.7
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 15 - Jan 01			4	4	3		100%	75%			2.5	3.8	4.5
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 15 - Nov 30			13	13	12		100%	92%			2.0	3.6	4.8
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	081 (TCR)	Aug 20 - Sep 16			1	1	1		100%	100%			1.0	1.0	5.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	081 (TCR)	Sep 17 - Nov 30			13	12	8		100%	67%			3.1	4.8	4.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	111	Aug 25 - Sep 15			1	1	1		100%	100%			1.0	1.0	4.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	111	Sep 01 - Sep 15			6	6	5		100%	83%			1.5	1.7	4.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	111	Sep 16 - Sep 30			9	9	4		100%	44%			2.6	3.6	3.9
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	131, 132 (WRR)	Oct 23 - Nov 05			2	2	0		100%	0%			3.0	6.5	2.5
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	231 (8MR)	Sep 30 - Oct 13			3	3	3		100%	100%			2.0	2.0	2.7
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	231 (8MR)	Nov 07 - Nov 21			5	5	0		100%	0%			3.2	3.4	2.2
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	231 (FNR)	Sep 14 - Sep 28			4	4	4		100%	100%			4.8	13.8	3.8
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	231 (FNR)	Nov 21 - Dec 05			5	4	0		80%	0%			5.8	11.3	4.5
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	231 (LVR)	Aug 01 - Dec 31			9	9	5		100%	56%			4.4	6.0	3.8
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	109, 121 (FR)	Nov 09 - Nov 18			1	1	0		100%	0%			3.0	4.0	2.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	109, 121 (FR)	Nov 21 - Nov 28			1	1	0		100%	0%			7.0	12.0	5.0
Silver State Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	Any Open Unit Except Unit 091	Aug 01 - Dec 31	11,465	1	1	1	1	0.01%	100%	100%	100%	100%	21.0	42.0	5.0
Wildlife Heritage Elk	Res	Elk	ALW	Any Open Unit Except Unit 091.	Aug 01 - Dec 31			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%	3.5	12.5	5.0
Dream Elk	NR	Elk	SWR	Any Open Unit Except Unit 091	Aug 01 - Jan 01		1	1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	1.0	1.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 05 - Oct 21	330	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%	100%	0%	4.0	7.5	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 22 - Nov 05	110	3	3	2	1	3%	100%	50%	100%	100%	8.5	15.5	3.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 22 - Nov 05	170	1	1	1	0	1%	100%	0%			15.0	17.0	1.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Nov 06 - Nov 20	53	1	1	1	0	2%	100%	0%			3.0	3.0	3.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 22 - Nov 05	376	6	6	6	1	2%	100%	17%	100%	0%	5.0	6.2	1.8
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Nov 06 - Nov 20	220	6	6	6	3	2%	100%	50%	67%	33%	3.7	5.0	3.2
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	075	Oct 22 - Nov 05	60	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%	0%		2.0	4.0	3.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	075	Nov 06 - Nov 20	20	1	1	1	1	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1.0	6.0	3.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 06 - Nov 20	467	7	7	6	4	1%	86%	67%	100%	33%	4.8	8.5	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 21 - Dec 04	245	7	7	7	5	3%	100%	71%	60%	25%	6.0	9.1	3.7
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 22 - Nov 05	158	3	3	3	1	2%	100%	33%	100%	0%	9.7	12.3	3.7
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Nov 06 - Nov 20	83	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%	100%	50%	3.0	5.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 06 - Nov 20	276	5	5	5	4	2%	100%	80%	100%	67%	4.8	5.8	4.6
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 21 - Dec 04	84	6	6	6	6	7%	100%	100%	100%	83%	5.3	8.3	4.8
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Nov 06 - Nov 20	103	7	7	7	5	7%	100%	71%	100%	75%	4.7	7.1	4.3
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 06 - Nov 20	2,475	9	9	9	7	0.4%	100%	78%	100%	43%	5.1	6.3	4.4
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 21 - Dec 04	667	9	9	7	5	1%	78%	71%	80%	60%	4.3	9.1	4.4
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Sep 17 - Sep 30	1,369	1	1			0.1%	0%						
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Nov 06 - Nov 20	95	3	3	2	2	3%	67%	100%	50%	50%	4.0	4.5	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Nov 21 - Dec 04	87	4	4	4	1	5%	100%	25%	100%	0%	6.3	10.3	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 06 - Nov 20	1,564	8	8	8	6	1%	100%	75%	100%	50%	4.9	5.5	4.3
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 21 - Dec 04	373	8	8	8	7	2%	100%	88%	71%	57%	6.4	7.8	4.6
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 06 - Nov 20	409	4	4	4	4	1%	100%	100%	100%	50%	3.8	6.8	4.8
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 21 - Dec 04	197	4	4	4	2	2%	100%	50%	50%	0%	7.8	12.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	061, 071	Aug 16 - Aug 31	53	3	3	3	1	6%	100%	33%	0%	0%	6.3	8.0	3.5
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 16 - Aug 31	39	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4.0	10.0	
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 25 - Sep 16	191	4	4	4	0	2%	100%	0%			10.8	13.8	3.8
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sep 16	156	1	1	1	0	1%	100%	0%			21.0	21.0	4.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	078, 105 - 107, 109	Sep 01 - Sep 20	63	1	1	1	0	2%	100%	0%			10.0	11.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 25 - Sep 16	146	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3.0	3.0	
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 25 - Sep 16	103	1	1	1	0	1%	100%	0%			8.0	8.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sep 16	1,804	3	3	3	0	0.2%	100%	0%			11.0	11.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Aug 25 - Sep 16	83	1	1	1	0	1%	100%	0%			6.0	9.0	2.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16	599	3	3	3	1	1%	100%	33%	100%	0%	11.0	12.0	2.5
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	231	Aug 25 - Sep 16	145	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	0%	5.0	9.0	
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	061, 071	Sep 01 - Sep 16	90	1	1	1	0	1%	100%	0%			9.0	13.0	1.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 01 - Sep 16	66	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%	100%	0%	8.0	12.0	
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30	198	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	0%	3.0	3.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 22 - Nov 05	32	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%	0%	3.0	6.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 05 - Oct 21	88	1	1	1	0	1%	100%	0%			7.0	8.0	2.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Oct 22 - Nov 05	41	2	2	2	1	5%	100%	50%	0%	0%	8.0	8.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	111 - 115	Oct 22 - Nov 05	175	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%	100%	50%	6.0	9.5	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Oct 22 - Nov 05	18	1	1	0		6%	100%						
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	221 - 223	Oct 22 - Nov 05	98	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%	100%	50%	8.0	9.0	3.5
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	231	Oct 22 - Nov 05	35	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	0%		9.0	9.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Sep 17 - Oct 04	262	18	18	15	7	7%	89%	47%			3.8	4.3	3.8
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Nov 06 - Jan 01	144	16	16	11	3	11%	88%	27%			6.3	8.0	4.3
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	062	Sep 17 - Oct 04	60	8	8	7	5	13%	100%	71%			4.0	5.1	4.9
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 01 - Oct 20	66	5	5	5	3	8%	100%	60%			2.4	2.8	4.6
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 075	Nov 21 - Jan 01	162	4	4	2	0	2%	100%	0%			6.5	15.5	1.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	127	4	4	4	2	3%	100%	50%			2.3	3.3	4.3
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Dec 05 - Jan 01	64	3	3	2	2	5%	67%	100%			3.5	4.5	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Sep 25 - Oct 04	16	2	2	2	2	13%	100%	100%			5.0	5.0	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Sep 25 - Oct 04	114	5	5	4	2	4%	100%	50%			4.3	4.3	4.8
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Dec 05 - Jan 01	138	5	5	3	0	4%	80%	0%			3.7	4.7	3.7
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	113	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	2	2	2	1	25%	100%	50%			3.5	5.5	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	113	Dec 05 - Jan 01	12	2	2	2	2	17%	100%	100%			5.5	8.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	113N	Jan 02 - Jan 31	10	2	2	1	0	20%	100%	0%			3.0	3.0	
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Sep 25 - Oct 04	29	6	6	6	5	21%	100%	83%			3.7	5.0	4.7
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Dec 05 - Jan 01	27	6	6	4	1	22%	100%	25%			3.5	4.5	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 01 - Oct 20	68	4	4	4	1	6%	100%	25%			4.8	8.8	2.3
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Dec 05 - Jan 01	60	6	6	2	0	10%	67%	0%			7.5	9.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	221	Sep 25 - Oct 04	28	4	4	4	4	14%	100%	100%			1.8	2.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	221	Dec 05 - Jan 01	10	2	2	2	1	20%	100%	50%			5.5	6.0	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Sep 25 - Oct 04	26	4	4	3	1	15%	100%	33%			4.7	5.0	2.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Dec 05 - Jan 01	27	4	4	4	2	15%	100%	50%			5.0	5.0	3.3
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Sep 25 - Oct 04	65	3	4	3	3	5%	100%	100%			1.3	1.7	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Dec 05 - Jan 01	63	4	4	2	1	6%	100%	50%			3.0	3.5	3.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	061, 071	Aug 01 - Aug 15	12	7	7	7	2	58%	100%	29%			4.6	5.0	4.7
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	062	Aug 01 - Aug 15	2	2	2	2	0	100%	100%	0%			5.5	7.5	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 01 - Aug 24	9	2	2	1	0	22%	100%	0%			2.0	2.0	1.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 01 - Aug 24	12	2	2	2	0	17%	100%	0%			3.0	4.0	4.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 01 - Aug 15	6	3	3	1	0	50%	100%	0%			4.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 01 - Aug 24	4	2	2	2	0	50%	100%	0%			4.5	5.5	3.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 01 - Aug 24	8	2	2	2	0	25%	100%	0%			8.0	9.5	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	111, 112	Aug 01 - Aug 24	5	2	2	1	1	40%	100%	100%			2.0	2.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	113	Aug 01 - Aug 24	3	2	2	2	0	67%	100%	0%			3.0	5.5	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	114, 115	Aug 01 - Aug 24	5	2	2	2	1	40%	100%	50%			5.5	6.5	4.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	161 - 164	Aug 01 - Aug 24	8	2	2	2	1	25%	100%	50%			5.5	10.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 01 - Aug 24	14	2	2	2	0	14%	100%	0%			9.0	9.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	231	Aug 01 - Aug 24	4	2	2	2	0	50%	100%	0%			7.0	7.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30	3	2	2	2	1	67%	100%	50%			2.5	4.0	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Sep 17 - Sep 30	12	2	2	2	0	17%	100%	0%			6.0	7.0	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 16 - Aug 31	5	3	3	3	2	60%	100%	67%			6.3	6.3	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Sep 17 - Sep 24	4	2	2	2	1	50%	100%	50%			3.5	4.0	4.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	108, 131 - 132	Sep 17 - Sep 24	2	2	2	2	1	100%	100%	50%			5.5	10.5	4.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	111, 112	Sep 17 - Sep 24	6	2	2	2	2	33%	100%	100%			3.0	3.5	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	113	Sep 17 - Sep 24	2	2	2	2	0	100%	100%	0%			3.5	6.0	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	114, 115	Sep 17 - Sep 24	4	2	2	1	0	50%	100%	0%			8.0	11.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	161 - 164	Sep 01 - Sep 16	5	2	2	2	1	40%	100%	50%			4.0	4.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	221 - 223	Sep 17 - Sep 24	6	2	2	2	2	33%	100%	100%			2.0	2.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	231	Sep 17 - Sep 24	5	2	2	2	0	40%	100%	0%			5.5	6.5	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 05 - Nov 05			2	2	1		100%	50%	100%	0%	4.5	4.5	3.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 22 - Nov 20			1	1	0		100%	0%			3.0	3.0	3.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	075	Oct 22 - Nov 20			2	2	2		100%	100%	50%	50%	2.5	4.5	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 06 - Dec 04			27	22	18		85%	82%	83%	44%	5.5	6.2	4.4
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	091	Sep 10 - Oct 01			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	0%	6.0	11.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 06 - Dec 04			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	11.0	15.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 06 - Dec 04			5	4	3		100%	75%	100%	67%	5.8	6.0	3.8
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 06 - Dec 04			3	3	1		100%	33%	100%	0%	5.0	6.7	3.7
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 06 - Dec 04			7	6	2		86%	33%	100%	50%	6.2	6.8	4.3
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	231, 221 - 223	Nov 06 - Dec 04			7	7	6		100%	86%	50%	20%	2.7	3.4	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	075	Aug 25 - Sep 16			2	2	1		100%	50%	0%	100%	9.0	9.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sep 16			11	9	2		82%	22%	100%	0%	8.8	11.6	3.1
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 25 - Sep 16			1	1	0		100%	0%			21.0	26.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sep 16			9	7	6		78%	86%	83%	50%	10.1	10.4	4.3
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16			4	4	2		100%	50%	100%	50%	10.8	11.5	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	231	Aug 25 - Sep 16			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%	6.5	6.5	5.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	231, 221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16			2	2	1		100%	50%	100%	100%	7.5	8.5	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	061, 071	Sep 01 - Sep 16			2	1	1		50%	100%	100%	100%	6.0	8.0	
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30			8	8	7		100%	88%	100%	50%	3.5	5.5	4.9
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	075	Sep 17 - Sep 30			3	3	3		100%	100%	100%	0%	2.7	3.3	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 22 - Nov 05			1	1	0		100%	0%			7.0	9.0	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Oct 22 - Nov 05			1	1	0		100%	0%			7.0	10.0	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	231, 221 - 223	Oct 22 - Nov 05			1	0			100%					7.0	
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	241, 242	Sep 17 - Sep 30			1				0%						
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 15 - Jan 01			1	1	1		100%	100%			2.0	2.0	5.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 15 - Nov 30			1	1	1		100%	100%			4.0	9.0	4.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	081 (TCR)	Sep 17 - Nov 30			1	1	1		100%	100%			1.0	1.0	5.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	231 (LVR)	Aug 01 - Dec 31			7	3	2		100%	67%			2.3	3.5	4.0
Mountain Goat Either Sex	Res	Mountain Goat	ALW	101	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,896	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%			1.0	1.0	5.0
Mountain Goat Either Sex	Res	Mountain Goat	ALW	102, 121	Sep 01 - Oct 31	4,203	12	12	12	10	0.3%	100%	83%			4.0	9.1	4.1
Mountain Goat Either Sex	Res	Mountain Goat	ALW	103	Sep 01 - Oct 31	731	1	1	1	0	0.1%	100%	0%			15.0	15.0	4.0
Dream Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 10 - Jan 01		1	1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		8.0	13.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	012	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		4.0	9.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	013	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		1.0	1.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	031	See Regulations			3	3	2		100%	67%	100%		9.0	13.0	2.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	034	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		1.0	1.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	044	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			5.0	7.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	045	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		3.0	10.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	051	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		9.0	30.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	062	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		6.0	6.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	065	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%	0%		2.0	3.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	065, 141	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			10.0	11.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	114, 115	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			10.0	12.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	131 - 132	See Regulations			1				0%						
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	132	See Regulations			2	2	0		100%	0%			5.0	6.5	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	141	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%	50%		5.5	5.5	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	144	See Regulations			3	3	3		100%	100%	33%		6.3	8.3	4.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	152	See Regulations			4	4	4		100%	100%	100%		3.8	3.8	4.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	223	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			15.0	15.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	231	See Regulations			4	3	1		100%	33%	100%		10.0	13.0	1.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	241, 242	See Regulations			2	2	1		100%	50%	100%		14.5	35.5	1.5
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	242, 243	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			5.0	5.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	272	See Regulations			1	1	1		100%	100%	0%		8.0	8.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	011 - 013	Oct 05 - Nov 05	778	50	50	39	18	6%	90%	46%	50%		4.4	5.5	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	014	Oct 05 - Nov 05	204	8	8	8	3	4%	100%	38%	67%		4.0	6.3	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	015	Dec 11 - Jan 01	178	15	15	11	1	8%	100%	9%	0%		3.6	5.4	3.6

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	021	Dec 21 - Jan 01	846	30	29	28	11	4%	97%	39%	64%		4.1	7.6	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	022	Oct 05 - Nov 05	429	35	35	27	15	8%	94%	56%	40%		6.1	8.9	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	031	Oct 05 - Nov 05	687	90	90	71	47	13%	94%	66%	34%		5.3	7.2	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	032	Oct 05 - Nov 05	161	70	70	57	14	43%	94%	25%	21%		5.3	7.1	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	033	Oct 05 - Nov 05	180	15	15	10	6	8%	100%	60%	33%		3.8	4.4	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	034	Oct 05 - Nov 05	90	20	20	20	11	22%	100%	55%	36%		5.2	6.6	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	035	Oct 05 - Nov 05	214	30	30	25	7	14%	97%	28%	0%		5.8	8.8	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	041, 042	Oct 05 - Nov 05	180	8	8	5	4	4%	88%	80%	25%		5.0	5.4	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	043 - 046	Oct 05 - Oct 20	441	80	80	69	26	18%	95%	38%	46%		4.3	7.7	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	043 - 046	Oct 21 - Nov 05	215	35	35	30	16	16%	94%	53%	44%		4.6	7.0	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	051	Oct 05 - Nov 05	1,040	160	160	133	70	15%	94%	53%	49%		5.7	8.1	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 05 - Oct 20	2,388	1150	1,152	980	407	48%	96%	42%	27%		4.7	6.3	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 21 - Nov 05	1,049	140	140	132	80	13%	97%	61%	45%		5.9	7.6	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	065	Oct 05 - Nov 05	517	35	35	33	23	7%	100%	70%	57%		7.7	9.8	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 05 - Oct 20	2,261	750	750	659	359	33%	96%	54%	28%		4.6	6.1	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 21 - Nov 05	2,138	190	190	172	118	9%	99%	69%	47%		5.7	7.0	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	081	Dec 11 - Jan 01	811	40	40	32	16	5%	93%	50%	88%		5.4	6.7	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 01 - Oct 16	1,441	1,050	1,049	825	210	72%	95%	25%	17%		4.7	6.5	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 17 - Oct 30	1,208	1,050	1,049	841	229	86%	95%	27%	24%		4.8	6.3	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 31 - Nov 08	703	180	181	161	70	25%	98%	43%	39%		4.4	5.8	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 05 - Oct 20	1,398	200	199	165	87	14%	95%	53%	25%		4.5	6.3	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 21 - Nov 05	455	20	20	19	10	4%	100%	53%	70%		5.0	5.7	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 05 - Oct 20	231	60	60	40	22	26%	95%	55%	50%		4.3	6.9	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 21 - Nov 05	106	5	5	5	2	5%	100%	40%	100%		6.8	8.2	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	115	Dec 01 - Dec 15	197	5	5	5	2	3%	100%	40%	100%		8.2	10.0	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 05 - Oct 20	431	40	40	35	20	9%	95%	57%	25%		4.6	7.2	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 21 - Nov 05	210	5	5	5	3	2%	100%	60%	33%		4.6	7.6	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 05 - Oct 20	703	45	45	41	23	6%	93%	56%	26%		4.7	6.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 21 - Nov 05	313	4	4	4	1	1%	100%	25%	100%		6.5	7.3	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 05 - Oct 20	696	270	270	223	101	39%	96%	45%	28%		4.0	5.3	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 21 - Nov 05	200	35	35	32	16	17%	94%	50%	31%		5.2	7.4	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 05 - Oct 20	548	200	199	167	74	36%	96%	44%	31%		4.5	6.4	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 21 - Nov 05	202	20	20	19	12	10%	95%	63%	42%		5.0	7.0	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 05 - Oct 20	609	110	110	88	28	18%	92%	32%	11%		4.5	5.9	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 21 - Nov 05	374	10	10	10	3	3%	100%	30%	67%		5.6	6.3	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 05 - Oct 16	594	270	270	225	55	45%	97%	24%	40%		4.3	6.0	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 17 - Oct 30	324	180	180	154	38	55%	99%	25%	29%		4.8	6.1	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 31 - Nov 08	270	30	30	26	8	11%	97%	31%	75%		3.9	5.3	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	181 - 184	Oct 05 - Nov 05	737	150	150	134	54	20%	99%	40%	44%		5.1	7.3	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	192	Nov 05 - Nov 30	363	55	55	52	29	15%	100%	56%	28%		4.8	7.1	3.6

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	194, 196	Nov 05 - Nov 30	3,125	35	35	34	29	1%	100%	85%	76%		6.4	10.0	4.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	195	Oct 05 - Nov 02	336	25	25	24	6	7%	100%	25%	67%		6.8	9.5	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	201, 204	Nov 05 - Nov 30	370	20	20	17	12	5%	95%	71%	33%		5.2	8.9	4.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	202, 205 - 208	Nov 05 - Nov 30	277	40	40	35	24	14%	95%	69%	25%		4.1	6.4	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	203	Nov 05 - Nov 30	144	30	30	26	12	21%	100%	46%	27%		6.4	10.8	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	211 - 213	Nov 05 - Nov 30	235	25	25	23	5	11%	100%	22%	20%		6.1	7.1	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 05 - Oct 16	880	90	90	75	19	10%	96%	25%	53%		5.0	7.7	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 17 - Oct 30	347	55	55	47	13	15%	96%	28%	38%		5.3	7.2	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 31 - Nov 08	770	7	7	7	3	1%	100%	43%	100%		5.1	8.7	2.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	231	Oct 05 - Oct 31	1,927	45	45	42	30	2%	98%	71%	57%		6.7	9.7	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	241 - 245	Oct 05 - Oct 31	1,424	45	45	40	19	3%	96%	48%	63%		7.0	9.0	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	251 - 254	Oct 05 - Nov 02	43	10	10	7	2	23%	90%	29%	50%		5.3	8.0	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	261 - 268	Nov 05 - Nov 30	1,073	60	60	59	21	5%	100%	36%	33%		6.5	10.8	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	271, 272	Nov 05 - Nov 30	193	25	25	24	6	13%	100%	25%	100%		7.1	10.3	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	291	Nov 05 - Nov 30	724	55	55	49	39	8%	91%	80%	36%		4.1	7.1	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	011 - 013	Aug 10 - Sep 09	88	15	15	11	0	16%	93%	0%			6.6	9.9	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	014	Aug 10 - Sep 09	22	2	2	2	1	9%	100%	50%	0%		2.0	2.5	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	015	Aug 10 - Sep 09	15	3	3	3	1	20%	100%	33%	0%		4.3	6.7	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	021	Dec 01 - Dec 10	54	15	15	13	2	28%	100%	15%	50%		6.9	15.5	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	022	Aug 10 - Sep 09	33	6	6	5	2	18%	100%	40%	0%		5.0	8.0	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	031	Aug 10 - Sep 09	32	15	15	12	3	47%	100%	25%	33%		6.0	8.3	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	032	Aug 10 - Sep 09	31	30	31	24	4	97%	97%	17%	0%		5.8	8.3	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	033	Aug 10 - Sep 09	16	5	5	1	0	31%	100%	0%			4.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	034	Aug 10 - Sep 09	8	5	5	3	0	63%	100%	0%			6.0	9.3	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	035	Aug 10 - Sep 09	25	20	20	19	4	76%	100%	21%	25%		6.5	8.8	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	041, 042	Aug 10 - Sep 09	18	15	15	13	0	83%	100%	0%			6.5	8.9	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	043 - 046	Aug 10 - Sep 09	82	70	68	56	6	85%	100%	11%	67%		6.7	9.5	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	051	Aug 10 - Sep 09	103	25	25	23	4	24%	100%	17%	100%		6.3	8.7	4.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 10 - Sep 09	374	330	329	276	60	87%	94%	22%	38%		6.7	9.4	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	065	Aug 10 - Sep 09	45	10	10	8	2	22%	80%	25%	0%		9.9	14.9	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	071 - 079, 091	Aug 10 - Sep 09	354	240	241	205	49	68%	96%	24%	37%		7.1	9.1	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	071 - 079, 091	Nov 10 - Nov 20	202	30	30	27	8	15%	100%	30%	63%		7.7	9.3	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	081	Nov 10 - Nov 20	81	5	5	5	2	6%	100%	40%	50%		5.8	8.6	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	101 - 109	Aug 10 - Sep 09	392	690	687	545	55	99%	96%	10%	36%		6.5	8.5	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	101 - 109	Nov 10 - Nov 20	92	30	30	25	5	33%	93%	20%	0%		6.3	7.2	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	111 - 113	Aug 10 - Sep 09	118	30	30	24	5	25%	97%	21%	0%		6.3	9.0	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	114, 115	Aug 10 - Sep 09	113	70	70	65	11	62%	100%	17%	55%		5.8	7.7	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	121	Aug 10 - Sep 09	38	4	4	4	1	11%	100%	25%	0%		4.0	4.0	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	121	Nov 10 - Nov 20	42	2	2	2	0	5%	100%	0%			9.5	9.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	131 - 134	Aug 10 - Sep 09	153	6	6	6	3	4%	100%	50%	33%		4.0	5.2	4.2

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	141 - 145	Aug 10 - Sep 09	227	220	220	189	37	96%	99%	20%	24%		6.7	8.7	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	151 - 156	Aug 10 - Sep 09	94	60	60	50	4	64%	95%	8%	0%		7.3	9.9	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	161 - 164	Aug 10 - Sep 09	126	50	50	41	7	40%	96%	17%	0%		5.1	5.9	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	171 - 173	Aug 10 - Sep 09	249	240	241	182	19	95%	96%	10%	16%		6.7	8.2	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	181 - 184	Aug 10 - Sep 09	86	60	60	52	8	70%	97%	15%	38%		5.9	8.4	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	192	Aug 10 - Sep 09	53	15	15	10	2	28%	100%	20%	0%		5.3	8.8	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	192	Dec 01 - Jan 01	44	20	20	16	9	45%	90%	56%	11%		6.8	10.7	4.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	194, 196	Aug 10 - Sep 09	235	6	6	6	2	3%	100%	33%	50%		5.2	8.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	194, 196	Dec 01 - Jan 01	164	9	9	8	3	5%	89%	38%	0%		7.3	12.6	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	195	Aug 10 - Sep 09	36	5	5	5	1	14%	100%	20%	100%		11.4	18.6	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	201 - 202, 204 - 208	Aug 10 - Sep 09	16	5	5	5	0	31%	100%	0%			5.0	11.2	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	201, 204	Dec 16 - Jan 01	19	5	5	5	3	26%	100%	60%	0%		5.2	9.8	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	202, 205 - 208	Dec 16 - Jan 01	8	5	5	4	0	63%	100%	0%			4.0	4.5	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	203	Aug 10 - Sep 09	43	15	15	12	2	35%	100%	17%	50%		9.0	14.7	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	203	Dec 16 - Jan 01	26	15	15	10	3	58%	93%	30%	67%		5.6	9.1	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	211 - 213	Aug 10 - Sep 09	14	10	10	7	0	71%	90%	0%			4.7	5.4	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	221 - 223	Aug 10 - Sep 09	118	20	20	16	3	17%	95%	19%	100%		8.0	13.2	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	231	Aug 10 - Sep 09	159	8	8	8	2	4%	100%	25%	50%		10.4	16.3	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	241 - 245	Aug 10 - Sep 09	95	4	4	4	1	4%	100%	25%	100%		12.3	21.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	251 - 254	Aug 10 - Sep 09	17	5	5	2	0	29%	80%	0%			3.0	4.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	261 - 268	Aug 10 - Sep 09	115	10	9	9	2	9%	100%	22%	0%		7.6	12.3	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	271, 272	Aug 10 - Sep 09	17	10	10	8	1	59%	100%	13%	0%		6.6	8.1	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	AR	291	Aug 10 - Sep 09	48	15	15	10	3	31%	100%	30%	0%		7.4	12.6	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	011 - 013	Sep 10 - Oct 04	34	7	7	6	3	21%	100%	50%	33%		3.8	4.5	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	014	Sep 10 - Oct 04	9	2	2	2	1	22%	100%	50%	0%		10.0	10.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	015	Sep 10 - Oct 04	16	5	5	5	1	31%	100%	20%	100%		6.4	9.0	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	021	Dec 11 - Dec 20	42	5	5	4	3	12%	100%	75%	33%		3.8	9.3	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	022	Sep 10 - Oct 04	24	5	5	5	1	21%	100%	20%	100%		8.8	10.4	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	031	Sep 10 - Oct 04	31	4	4	4	3	13%	100%	75%	67%		8.5	16.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	032	Sep 10 - Oct 04	7	7	7	5	2	100%	100%	40%	0%		4.2	8.4	2.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	033	Sep 10 - Oct 04	11	5	5	5	3	45%	100%	60%	67%		8.6	10.0	2.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	034	Sep 10 - Oct 04	5	2	2	2	0	40%	100%	0%			4.5	4.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	035	Sep 10 - Oct 04	6	3	3	3	0	50%	100%	0%			5.0	5.7	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	041, 042	Sep 10 - Oct 04	15	10	10	10	4	67%	100%	40%	100%		6.1	8.1	4.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	043 - 046	Sep 10 - Oct 04	38	20	20	20	11	53%	100%	55%	9%		5.7	8.1	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	051	Sep 10 - Oct 04	55	20	19	17	4	36%	100%	24%	50%		4.6	6.5	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 10 - Oct 04	185	110	111	99	38	59%	97%	38%	41%		6.1	8.0	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	065	Sep 10 - Oct 04	38	5	5	5	2	13%	100%	40%	50%		8.6	12.6	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	071 - 079, 091	Sep 10 - Oct 04	187	80	80	77	28	42%	99%	36%	36%		6.6	8.4	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	081	Nov 21 - Dec 10	269	15	15	13	9	6%	93%	69%	100%		4.9	6.2	3.7

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	101 - 109	Sep 10 - Sep 30	231	220	220	187	49	95%	98%	26%	29%		5.7	7.3	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	111 - 113	Sep 10 - Oct 04	76	10	10	10	6	13%	100%	60%	33%		2.8	4.1	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	114, 115	Nov 10 - Nov 30	114	20	20	16	11	18%	95%	69%	82%		7.3	9.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	121	Sep 10 - Oct 04	22	3	3	3	2	14%	100%	67%	50%		3.0	4.7	4.7
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	131 - 134	Sep 10 - Oct 04	93	5	5	5	1	5%	100%	20%	0%		6.2	8.6	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	141 - 145	Sep 10 - Oct 04	53	20	20	18	10	38%	100%	56%	30%		5.1	6.1	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	151 - 156	Sep 10 - Oct 04	43	9	9	8	5	21%	100%	63%	40%		3.5	5.0	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	161 - 164	Sep 10 - Oct 04	62	15	15	14	1	24%	100%	7%	0%		5.9	7.4	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	171 - 173	Sep 10 - Oct 04	107	65	65	54	9	60%	92%	17%	44%		5.8	7.8	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	181 - 184	Nov 10 - Nov 30	74	15	15	13	5	20%	87%	38%	80%		5.2	6.3	4.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	192	Sep 10 - Oct 04	27	10	10	8	0	37%	100%	0%			11.1	17.5	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	194, 196	Sep 10 - Oct 04	67	5	5	4	4	7%	100%	100%	50%		6.8	10.0	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	195	Sep 10 - Oct 04	11	5	5	4	1	45%	80%	25%	100%		7.5	8.8	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	201, 204	Dec 01 - Dec 15	16	2	2	2	1	13%	100%	50%	100%		3.0	3.0	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	202, 205 - 208	Dec 01 - Dec 15	12	5	5	5	3	42%	100%	60%	0%		4.2	9.6	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	211 - 213	Sep 10 - Oct 10	19	6	6	6	0	26%	100%	0%			5.2	7.5	1.7
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	221 - 223	Sep 10 - Oct 04	70	5	5	4	1	7%	100%	25%	0%		4.0	5.0	4.8
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	231	Sep 10 - Oct 04	100	4	4	4	1	4%	100%	25%	0%		8.0	10.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	241 - 245	Sep 10 - Oct 04	84	3	3	3	2	4%	100%	67%	100%		8.0	8.0	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	251 - 254	Sep 10 - Oct 04	2	2	2	2	0	100%	100%	0%			3.5	4.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	261 - 268	Sep 10 - Oct 04	47	10	10	9	0	21%	100%	0%			8.3	11.9	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	271, 272	Sep 10 - Oct 04	12	10	10	9	3	83%	100%	33%	67%		9.6	16.1	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	M	291	Sep 10 - Oct 04	32	3	3	3	2	9%	100%	67%	50%		4.7	8.3	3.0
Mule Deer Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	051	Oct 10 - Oct 31	766	25	25	21	17	3%	96%	81%			2.3	2.7	4.2
Mule Deer Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 10 - Oct 31	1,188	270	270	210	124	23%	97%	59%	0%		3.1	4.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	062, 067 - 068	Nov 06 - Nov 20	646	270	270	180	104	41%	96%	58%			2.6	3.6	3.8
Mule Deer Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 10 - Oct 31	1,224	105	106	72	58	8%	95%	81%			2.5	3.3	4.5
Mule Deer Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	101, 102, 109	Oct 05 - Oct 20	951	50	50	40	16	5%	100%	40%			2.8	3.7	3.3
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	011 - 013	See Regulations	51	30	30	25	15	59%	97%	60%	38%		2.9	4.1	3.9
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	014	See Regulations	20	2	2	2	2	10%	100%	100%	0%		5.5	7.5	3.0
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	015	See Regulations	8	5	5	2	1	63%	100%	50%	100%		1.5	3.0	4.0
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	021	See Regulations	100	15	15	12	9	15%	93%	75%	38%		4.4	7.1	3.8
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	022	See Regulations	60	15	15	12	6	25%	87%	50%	40%		3.7	4.8	3.6
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	031	See Regulations	80	35	35	24	19	44%	86%	79%	44%		4.3	5.8	4.3
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	032	See Regulations	40	40	40	34	22	100%	95%	65%	38%		3.8	5.0	4.1
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	033	See Regulations	14	6	6	6	5	43%	100%	83%	0%		5.0	6.5	3.5
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	034	See Regulations	13	5	5	4	2	38%	80%	50%	50%		3.3	5.0	3.0
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	035	See Regulations	32	25	25	23	12	78%	96%	52%	30%		4.7	6.7	3.9
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	041, 042	See Regulations	27	15	15	11	4	56%	87%	36%	33%		4.5	5.1	3.6
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	043 - 046	See Regulations	117	70	70	60	37	59%	93%	62%	25%		4.5	6.6	3.9

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	051	See Regulations	137	65	65	60	38	47%	97%	63%	55%		4.7	6.9	4.3
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	See Regulations	551	480	480	410	240	86%	94%	59%	37%		5.0	6.9	3.7
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	065	See Regulations	87	15	15	15	13	17%	100%	87%	38%		6.3	7.5	4.4
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	071 - 079, 091	See Regulations	623	360	361	321	235	58%	96%	73%	33%		4.6	6.0	3.9
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	081	See Regulations	134	20	20	15	12	15%	90%	80%	83%		5.5	8.5	4.0
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	101 - 109	See Regulations	476	600	600	481	247	100%	95%	51%	20%		5.0	6.4	3.5
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	111 - 113	See Regulations	259	90	90	73	43	34%	91%	59%	38%		4.1	5.8	4.2
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	114, 115	See Regulations	57	30	30	22	14	53%	93%	64%	9%		3.5	4.9	4.1
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	121	See Regulations	84	15	15	15	11	18%	100%	73%	36%		6.3	10.1	3.7
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	131 - 134	See Regulations	126	20	20	18	10	16%	90%	56%	50%		4.4	7.1	3.6
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	141 - 145	See Regulations	203	190	190	158	110	94%	92%	70%	34%		4.4	5.8	4.1
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	151 - 156	See Regulations	125	100	100	88	61	80%	97%	69%	43%		4.0	5.1	4.1
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	161 - 164	See Regulations	100	45	45	35	14	45%	91%	40%	31%		5.0	6.4	3.5
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	171 - 173	See Regulations	183	170	170	141	81	91%	95%	57%	33%		4.6	5.9	3.9
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	181 - 184	See Regulations	131	70	70	59	33	53%	93%	56%	46%		5.3	8.0	4.1
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	192	See Regulations	56	25	25	20	11	45%	92%	55%	40%		4.2	6.4	4.0
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	194, 196	See Regulations	439	20	20	20	18	5%	100%	90%	59%		3.4	5.8	4.7
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	195	See Regulations	41	10	10	9	6	24%	100%	67%	0%		7.1	10.9	3.9
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	201, 204	See Regulations	29	7	7	7	7	24%	100%	100%	14%		4.1	6.6	4.7
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	202, 205 - 208	See Regulations	42	20	20	17	7	48%	100%	41%	25%		3.8	5.4	3.6
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	203	See Regulations	30	20	20	20	12	67%	100%	60%	50%		5.7	9.5	4.2
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	211 - 213	See Regulations	35	15	15	11	2	43%	87%	18%	0%		6.0	6.7	2.6
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	221 - 223	See Regulations	232	60	60	54	27	26%	93%	50%	41%		4.2	5.3	3.6
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	231	See Regulations	279	20	20	16	13	7%	85%	81%	73%		4.3	5.3	3.9
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	241 - 245	See Regulations	237	20	20	20	11	8%	100%	55%	50%		7.4	11.5	4.0
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	251 - 254	See Regulations	10	5	5	4	2	50%	80%	50%	100%		2.8	4.5	4.3
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	261 - 268	See Regulations	195	30	30	27	12	15%	97%	44%	56%		4.9	7.1	3.6
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	271, 272	See Regulations	27	10	10	9	4	37%	90%	44%	75%		5.3	8.3	3.8
Mule Deer Junior Antlered or Antlerless	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	291	See Regulations	100	25	25	25	19	25%	100%	76%	59%		4.6	7.2	4.5
PIW Mule Deer Antlered	Res	Mule Deer	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 10 - Jan 01	4,761	22	22	22	12	0.5%	100%	55%	67%		14.5	21.9	3.5
Silver State Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31	12,543	1	1	1	1	0.01%	100%	100%	100%		14.0	15.0	2.0
Wildlife Heritage Mule Deer	Res	Mule Deer	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		1.0	8.5	3.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	013	See Regulations			2	2	0		100%	0%			4.5	4.5	2.5
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	031	See Regulations			14	10	5		93%	50%	60%		5.5	6.3	4.4
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	032	See Regulations			3	3	3		100%	100%	100%		2.0	3.0	4.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	034	See Regulations			5	5	4		100%	80%	50%		2.6	4.2	4.2
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	035	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		2.5	4.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	051	See Regulations			21	20	13		100%	65%	77%		6.4	8.9	4.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	062	See Regulations			5	4	2		80%	50%	100%		7.5	7.5	1.8
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	073	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			8.0	8.0	3.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	101	See Regulations			4	3	2		75%	67%	100%		6.0	8.7	4.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	102	See Regulations			15	11	11		80%	100%	64%		7.2	8.0	3.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	114, 115	See Regulations			3	2	1		100%	50%	100%		7.5	8.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	115	See Regulations			2	1	1		100%	100%	100%		5.0	6.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	121	See Regulations			3	3	3		100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.7	3.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	132	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			7.0	7.0	3.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	143	See Regulations			2	2	1		100%	50%	100%		8.5	11.0	4.5
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	144	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		13.5	16.5	4.5
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	152	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		5.5	5.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	161	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			5.0	5.0	3.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	223	See Regulations			1	1	0		100%	0%			20.0	20.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	223, 242	See Regulations			2	2	0		100%	0%			8.5	10.0	1.5
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	231	See Regulations			31	26	12		90%	46%	83%		9.6	11.6	3.8
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	231, 242	See Regulations			5	4	2		80%	50%	100%		15.8	17.5	3.5
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	241	See Regulations			2	1	0		50%	0%			11.0	21.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	241, 242	See Regulations			3	2	2		100%	100%	100%		3.5	4.5	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	242	See Regulations			3	3	0		100%	0%			15.0	16.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	242, 243	See Regulations			2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	245	See Regulations			3	3	3		100%	100%	100%		5.0	5.0	4.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	011 - 013	Oct 05 - Nov 05	317	3	3	3	2	1%	100%	67%	100%		3.3	4.7	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	014	Oct 05 - Nov 05	34	1	1	1	0	3%	100%	0%			10.0	10.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	015	Dec 11 - Jan 01	241	2	2	2	0	1%	100%	0%			7.0	7.5	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	021	Dec 21 - Jan 01	225	2	2	2	0	1%	100%	0%			6.0	8.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	022	Oct 05 - Nov 05	69	2	2	2	2	3%	100%	100%	0%		3.5	8.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	031	Oct 05 - Nov 05	233	4	4	4	2	2%	100%	50%	50%		6.8	10.3	2.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	032	Oct 05 - Nov 05	49	7	7	7	2	14%	100%	29%	100%		6.4	8.3	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	033	Oct 05 - Nov 05	51	2	2	2	2	4%	100%	100%	100%		7.5	7.5	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	034	Oct 05 - Nov 05	16	2	2	1	0	13%	50%	0%			10.0	10.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	035	Oct 05 - Nov 05	64	2	2	2	2	3%	100%	100%	50%		3.0	3.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	041, 042	Oct 05 - Nov 05	30	1	1	1	0	3%	100%	0%			3.0	3.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	043 - 046	Oct 05 - Oct 20	34	6	6	6	3	18%	100%	50%	0%		3.7	4.0	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	043 - 046	Oct 21 - Nov 05	22	2	2	2	2	9%	100%	100%	50%		5.0	7.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	051	Oct 05 - Nov 05	262	8	8	8	4	3%	100%	50%	100%		8.5	10.3	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 05 - Oct 20	503	65	64	57	32	12%	95%	56%	44%		4.8	6.0	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 21 - Nov 05	292	9	9	8	5	3%	89%	63%	100%		6.3	6.4	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	065	Oct 05 - Nov 05	92	4	4	4	2	4%	100%	50%	100%		13.8	15.0	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 05 - Oct 20	626	40	40	35	25	6%	95%	71%	40%		5.2	6.2	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 21 - Nov 05	1,053	9	10	9	4	1%	100%	44%	75%		6.6	7.6	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	081	Dec 11 - Jan 01	963	2	2	2	1	0.2%	100%	50%	100%		10.0	15.0	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 01 - Oct 16	268	75	75	53	20	28%	91%	38%	30%		5.1	5.7	3.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 17 - Oct 30	213	65	65	54	22	31%	92%	41%	36%		5.5	7.3	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 31 - Nov 08	256	10	10	10	3	4%	100%	30%	33%		4.5	5.4	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 05 - Oct 20	231	13	13	12	7	6%	100%	58%	29%		5.2	6.0	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 21 - Nov 05	126	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%	0%		4.5	4.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 05 - Oct 20	82	6	6	5	3	7%	83%	60%	67%		4.6	5.6	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 21 - Nov 05	91	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%	100%		6.0	6.0	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	115	Dec 01 - Dec 15	231	2	2	1	0	1%	100%	0%			4.0	4.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 05 - Oct 20	47	2	2	2	2	4%	100%	100%	0%		5.5	7.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 21 - Nov 05	66	2	2	2	2	3%	100%	100%	100%		8.5	8.5	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 05 - Oct 20	170	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%	0%		4.5	6.5	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 21 - Nov 05	326	2	2			1%	0%						
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 05 - Oct 20	119	23	23	20	10	19%	96%	50%	30%		6.1	8.5	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 21 - Nov 05	38	3	3	2	1	8%	67%	50%	100%		3.0	4.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 05 - Oct 20	105	15	15	12	9	14%	87%	75%	11%		4.9	7.8	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 21 - Nov 05	32	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%		12.0	12.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 05 - Oct 20	113	3	3	3	3	3%	100%	100%	0%		7.0	7.7	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 21 - Nov 05	56	2	2	2	0	4%	100%	0%			9.0	9.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 05 - Oct 16	119	24	25	24	12	20%	96%	50%	25%		4.0	6.0	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 17 - Oct 30	60	10	10	8	4	17%	100%	50%	0%		4.8	6.3	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 31 - Nov 08	56	2	2	2	0	4%	100%	0%			4.5	5.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	181 - 184	Oct 05 - Nov 05	86	8	8	6	5	9%	100%	83%	60%		4.8	6.5	4.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	192	Nov 05 - Nov 30	56	4	4	4	2	7%	100%	50%	50%		5.3	6.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	194, 196	Nov 05 - Nov 30	919	2	2	2	2	0.2%	100%	100%	100%		4.5	4.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	195	Oct 05 - Nov 02	28	2	2	1	0	7%	100%	0%			5.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	201, 204	Nov 05 - Nov 30	66	2	2	2	2	3%	100%	100%	100%		6.5	7.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	202, 205 - 208	Nov 05 - Nov 30	66	2	2	2	2	3%	100%	100%	50%		7.5	12.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	203	Nov 05 - Nov 30	13	2	2	1	1	15%	100%	100%	100%		3.0	8.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	211 - 213	Nov 05 - Nov 30	129	3	3	3	1	2%	100%	33%	0%		5.7	5.7	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 05 - Oct 16	136	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%	50%		8.0	8.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 17 - Oct 30	111	2	2	1	1	2%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 31 - Nov 08	1,123	2	2	2	2	0.2%	100%	100%	100%		7.0	9.5	1.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	231	Oct 05 - Oct 31	788	2	2	2	0	0.3%	100%	0%			9.0	14.0	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	241 - 245	Oct 05 - Oct 31	2,213	2	2	2	2	0.1%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	251 - 254	Oct 05 - Nov 02	18	2	2	1	0	11%	50%	0%			8.0	11.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	261 - 268	Nov 05 - Nov 30	106	3	3	3	2	3%	100%	67%	100%		6.7	6.7	2.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	271, 272	Nov 05 - Nov 30	66	2	2	1	0	3%	100%	0%			14.0	14.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	291	Nov 05 - Nov 30	79	4	4	4	3	5%	100%	75%	67%		3.3	3.3	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	011 - 013	Aug 10 - Sep 09	37	2	2	2	0	5%	100%	0%			9.0	10.0	1.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	014	Aug 10 - Sep 09	3	1	1	1	0	33%	100%	0%			5.0	8.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	015	Aug 10 - Sep 09	13	2	2	2	1	15%	100%	50%	0%		8.5	13.0	2.5

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	021	Dec 01 - Dec 10	22	2	2	2	0	9%	100%	0%			8.0	8.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	022	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	2	2	2	1	33%	100%	50%	0%		16.0	19.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	031	Aug 10 - Sep 09	15	2	2	1	1	13%	100%	100%	0%		5.0	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	032	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	3	2	1	0	50%	100%	0%			3.0	7.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	033	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	2	2	2	0	33%	100%	0%			6.0	6.5	1.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	034	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	2	2	2	0	33%	100%	0%			3.5	6.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	035	Aug 10 - Sep 09	13	2	2	1	0	15%	50%	0%			3.0	3.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	041, 042	Aug 10 - Sep 09	3	2	2	1	1	67%	100%	100%	100%		3.0	17.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	043 - 046	Aug 10 - Sep 09	14	8	8	6	1	57%	100%	17%	0%		3.8	4.8	2.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	051	Aug 10 - Sep 09	30	3	3	3	2	10%	100%	67%	50%		10.7	14.0	4.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 10 - Sep 09	85	35	36	29	6	41%	92%	21%	50%		5.8	6.6	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	065	Aug 10 - Sep 09	21	2	2	2	1	10%	100%	50%	100%		6.0	6.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	071 - 079, 091	Aug 10 - Sep 09	164	25	25	24	5	15%	100%	21%	80%		6.4	8.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	071 - 079, 091	Nov 10 - Nov 20	90	3	3	3	0	3%	100%	0%			6.7	6.7	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	081	Nov 10 - Nov 20	123	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%	100%		5.5	6.5	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	101 - 109	Aug 10 - Sep 09	168	70	72	62	7	42%	99%	11%	29%		6.1	7.4	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	101 - 109	Nov 10 - Nov 20	28	3	3	3	1	11%	100%	33%	0%		6.0	7.3	2.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	111 - 113	Aug 10 - Sep 09	31	3	3	3	0	10%	100%	0%			9.0	9.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	114, 115	Aug 10 - Sep 09	41	7	7	4	1	17%	100%	25%	100%		6.5	7.8	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	121	Aug 10 - Sep 09	9	2	2	2	1	22%	100%	50%	0%		4.0	5.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	121	Nov 10 - Nov 20	11	2	2	2	0	18%	100%	0%			5.0	9.0	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	131 - 134	Aug 10 - Sep 09	127	2	2	2	0	2%	100%	0%			8.5	8.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	141 - 145	Aug 10 - Sep 09	43	23	23	22	2	53%	100%	9%	0%		5.8	6.7	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	151 - 156	Aug 10 - Sep 09	24	7	7	4	0	29%	86%	0%			8.5	10.4	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	161 - 164	Aug 10 - Sep 09	34	6	6	5	1	18%	100%	20%	0%		5.6	6.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	171 - 173	Aug 10 - Sep 09	53	25	24	20	2	47%	92%	10%	0%		5.7	7.6	4.2
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	181 - 184	Aug 10 - Sep 09	14	6	6	5	0	43%	100%	0%			5.6	7.2	4.2
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	192	Aug 10 - Sep 09	5	2	2	1	1	40%	100%	100%	0%		5.0	8.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	192	Dec 01 - Jan 01	8	3	3	2	0	38%	100%	0%			2.0	2.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	194, 196	Aug 10 - Sep 09	44	2	2	2	0	5%	100%	0%			8.5	9.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	194, 196	Dec 01 - Jan 01	143	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%	0%		5.0	7.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	195	Aug 10 - Sep 09	8	2	2	2	2	25%	100%	100%	50%		4.5	5.5	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	201 - 202, 204 - 208	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	2	2	1	0	33%	50%	0%			5.0	5.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	201, 204	Dec 16 - Jan 01	13	2	1	1	0	15%	100%	0%			8.0	8.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	202, 205 - 208	Dec 16 - Jan 01	13	2	2	2	0	15%	100%	0%			2.5	3.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	203	Aug 10 - Sep 09	8	2	2	0		25%	100%						
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	203	Dec 16 - Jan 01	9	2	2	0		22%	100%						
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	211 - 213	Aug 10 - Sep 09	7	2	2	2	0	29%	100%	0%			11.0	14.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	221 - 223	Aug 10 - Sep 09	68	2	2	2	0	3%	100%	0%			10.5	14.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	231	Aug 10 - Sep 09	273	2	2	1	0	1%	50%	0%			5.0	8.0	4.0

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	241 - 245	Aug 10 - Sep 09	497	2	2	2	0	0.4%	100%	0%			13.5	24.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	251 - 254	Aug 10 - Sep 09	8	2	2	2	0	25%	100%	0%			8.0	8.0	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	261 - 268	Aug 10 - Sep 09	11	2	2	2	0	18%	100%	0%			5.0	5.0	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	271, 272	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	2	2	1	0	33%	100%	0%			8.0	15.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	291	Aug 10 - Sep 09	7	2	2	1	0	29%	100%	0%			16.0	21.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	011 - 013	Sep 10 - Oct 04	20	2	2	2	1	10%	100%	50%	100%		5.5	5.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	014	Sep 10 - Oct 04	2	1	1	1	0	50%	100%	0%			10.0	12.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	015	Sep 10 - Oct 04	18	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%		15.0	19.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	021	Dec 11 - Dec 20	38	2	2	2	1	5%	100%	50%	100%		3.0	8.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	022	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	2	2	2	0	67%	100%	0%			8.0	10.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	031	Sep 10 - Oct 04	16	2	2	2	0	13%	100%	0%			7.0	9.0	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	032	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	2	2	1	1	67%	100%	100%	0%		2.0	2.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	033	Sep 10 - Oct 04	8	2	2	2	2	25%	100%	100%	0%		3.0	3.0	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	034	Sep 10 - Oct 04	5	2	2	2	0	40%	100%	0%			3.5	4.0	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	035	Sep 10 - Oct 04	5	2	2	2	1	40%	100%	50%	100%		6.5	10.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	041, 042	Sep 10 - Oct 04	8	2	2	2	1	25%	100%	50%	0%		5.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	043 - 046	Sep 10 - Oct 04	6	2	2	2	0	33%	100%	0%			5.0	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	051	Sep 10 - Oct 04	16	2	2	2	1	13%	100%	50%	100%		2.5	3.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 10 - Oct 04	38	8	8	7	3	21%	88%	43%	33%		4.9	5.4	4.4
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	065	Sep 10 - Oct 04	8	2	2	2	2	25%	100%	100%	50%		4.5	5.0	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	071 - 079, 091	Sep 10 - Oct 04	57	5	5	4	1	9%	100%	25%	100%		6.3	7.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	081	Nov 21 - Dec 10	401	2	2	1	1	0.5%	50%	100%	100%		6.0	9.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	101 - 109	Sep 10 - Sep 30	44	16	16	15	6	36%	100%	40%	17%		4.7	6.0	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	111 - 113	Sep 10 - Oct 04	15	2	2	2	1	13%	100%	50%	0%		3.0	3.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	114, 115	Nov 10 - Nov 30	88	2	2	1	1	2%	50%	100%	100%		3.0	3.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	121	Sep 10 - Oct 04	13	2	2	1	1	15%	100%	100%	0%		5.0	5.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	131 - 134	Sep 10 - Oct 04	41	2	2	2	1	5%	100%	50%	100%		3.5	4.5	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	141 - 145	Sep 10 - Oct 04	10	2	2	2	2	20%	100%	100%	0%		8.0	8.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	151 - 156	Sep 10 - Oct 04	6	1	1	1	0	17%	100%	0%			3.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	161 - 164	Sep 10 - Oct 04	14	3	3	3	1	21%	100%	33%	0%		2.0	2.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	171 - 173	Sep 10 - Oct 04	16	6	6	5	1	38%	100%	20%	0%		3.2	4.6	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	181 - 184	Nov 10 - Nov 30	19	2	2	2	2	11%	100%	100%	50%		4.5	8.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	192	Sep 10 - Oct 04	5	3	3	3	0	60%	100%	0%			11.3	14.3	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	194, 196	Sep 10 - Oct 04	10	1	1	1	1	10%	100%	100%	0%		5.0	7.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	195	Sep 10 - Oct 04	11	1	1	1	1	9%	100%	100%	0%		13.0	15.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	201, 204	Dec 01 - Dec 15	20	2	2	1	1	10%	100%	100%	0%		5.0	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	202, 205 - 208	Dec 01 - Dec 15	13	2	2	2	0	15%	100%	0%			6.0	10.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	211 - 213	Sep 10 - Oct 10	9	2	2	2	0	22%	100%	0%			7.0	12.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	221 - 223	Sep 10 - Oct 04	19	2	2	2	0	11%	100%	0%			6.0	6.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	231	Sep 10 - Oct 04	73	2	2	2	0	3%	100%	0%			7.5	7.5	1.0

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	241 - 245	Sep 10 - Oct 04	148	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%	100%		7.5	7.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	251 - 254	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	2	2	1	0	67%	100%	0%			4.0	4.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	261 - 268	Sep 10 - Oct 04	5	2	2	1	1	40%	50%	100%	0%		2.0	2.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	271, 272	Sep 10 - Oct 04	7	2	2	2	0	29%	100%	0%			9.5	9.5	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	291	Sep 10 - Oct 04	9	2	2	1	1	22%	100%	100%	100%		3.0	2.5	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	011 - 013	Oct 05 - Nov 05	29	3	3	3	2	10%	100%	67%	50%		3.0	3.0	4.7
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	015	Dec 11 - Jan 01	2	2	0			100%							
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	021	Dec 21 - Jan 01	16	2	2	2	2	13%	100%	100%	50%		3.5	4.0	4.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	022	Oct 05 - Nov 05	2	2	2	1	0	100%	50%	0%			5.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	031	Oct 05 - Nov 05	9	6	6	6	6	67%	100%	100%	100%		3.0	3.3	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	033	Oct 05 - Nov 05	1	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	034	Oct 05 - Nov 05	2	2	2	2	1	100%	100%	50%	0%		4.0	7.5	3.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	035	Oct 05 - Nov 05	3	3	3	3	3	100%	100%	100%	67%		2.3	2.3	4.7
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	041, 042	Oct 05 - Nov 05	2	2	2	2	2	100%	100%	100%	50%		4.5	4.5	4.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	043 - 046	Oct 05 - Oct 20	5	4	4	3	1	80%	100%	33%	100%		4.0	5.0	3.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	043 - 046	Oct 21 - Nov 05	2	2	1	1	1	100%	100%	100%	0%		3.0	3.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	051	Oct 05 - Nov 05	53	9	9	8	7	17%	89%	88%	71%		4.9	8.6	4.1
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 05 - Oct 20	50	34	33	28	17	68%	94%	61%	65%		4.3	5.0	3.6
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 21 - Nov 05	49	4	4	4	2	8%	100%	50%	100%		5.5	6.3	3.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	065	Oct 05 - Nov 05	7	3	3	3	2	43%	100%	67%	100%		6.0	6.7	2.7
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 05 - Oct 20	105	36	34	31	22	34%	91%	71%	50%		3.8	3.9	4.4
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 21 - Nov 05	216	9	7	5	3	4%	86%	60%	67%		6.4	6.4	2.6
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	081	Dec 11 - Jan 01	80	3	1	1	0	4%	100%	0%			5.0	5.0	1.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 01 - Oct 16	33	34	31	22	13	100%	90%	59%	38%		3.9	4.2	4.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 17 - Oct 30	39	35	30	28	19	90%	93%	68%	47%		3.4	3.9	4.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 31 - Nov 08	35	6	6	3	2	17%	50%	67%	100%		5.3	6.0	2.7
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 05 - Oct 20	20	12	11	9	3	60%	91%	33%	100%		5.1	5.1	3.4
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 21 - Nov 05	5	1	1	1	1	20%	100%	100%	100%		7.0	7.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 05 - Oct 20	10	3	3	2	1	30%	100%	50%	100%		3.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 21 - Nov 05	4	1	1	1	0	25%	100%	0%			5.0	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	115	Dec 01 - Dec 15	36	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	5.0	3.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 05 - Oct 20	4	3	3	3	1	75%	100%	33%	100%		7.7	12.7	2.7
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 21 - Nov 05	5	1	1	1	1	20%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	6.0	3.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 05 - Oct 20	14	13	11	10	5	93%	91%	50%	100%		5.1	6.1	3.4
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 21 - Nov 05	16	2	1	1	1	13%	100%	100%	100%		3.0	3.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 05 - Oct 20	16	10	10	8	4	63%	100%	50%	75%		4.4	4.8	3.9
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 21 - Nov 05	9	1	1	1	0	11%	100%	0%			5.0	7.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 05 - Oct 20	19	8	8	7	5	42%	100%	71%	100%		3.0	3.1	3.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 21 - Nov 05	2	1	0			50%							
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 05 - Oct 20	10	12	8	7	6	100%	100%	86%	67%		3.7	4.1	4.3

TABLE 1. 2022 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Apps	2022 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 21 - Nov 05	5	2	2	1	1	40%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 05 - Oct 16	2	12	2	2	2	100%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	4.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 17 - Oct 30	7	8	7	6	4	100%	100%	67%	25%		3.5	3.8	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 31 - Nov 08	14	3	3	3	2	21%	100%	67%	50%		3.0	4.7	3.7
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	181 - 184	Oct 05 - Nov 05	13	8	7	7	6	62%	100%	86%	67%		3.7	3.7	3.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	192	Nov 05 - Nov 30	2	2	2	2	2	100%	100%	100%	50%		2.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	194, 196	Nov 05 - Nov 30	33	2	2	2	1	6%	100%	50%	100%		3.5	3.5	1.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	195	Oct 05 - Nov 02	3	1	1	1	1	33%	100%	100%	0%		7.0	7.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	202, 205 - 208	Nov 05 - Nov 30	2	2	2	2	2	100%	100%	100%	0%		1.5	2.5	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	203	Nov 05 - Nov 30	4	2	2	2	2	50%	100%	100%	50%		4.0	4.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	211 - 213	Nov 05 - Nov 30	17	3	1	1	0	18%	100%	0%			5.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 05 - Oct 16	40	10	10	9	4	25%	100%	44%	100%		5.2	6.1	3.9
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 17 - Oct 30	55	5	2	2	2	9%	100%	100%	100%		3.5	3.5	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 31 - Nov 08	61	1	1	1	0	2%	100%	0%			7.0	7.0	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	231	Oct 05 - Oct 31	97	6	6	6	3	6%	100%	50%	100%		7.3	9.3	3.8
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	241 - 245	Oct 05 - Oct 31	954	5	5	4	2	1%	80%	50%	100%		7.0	10.5	2.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	251 - 254	Oct 05 - Nov 02	3	2	0			67%							
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	261 - 268	Nov 05 - Nov 30	3	3	1	1	0	100%	100%	0%			7.0	7.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	271, 272	Nov 05 - Nov 30	5	1	1	0		20%	100%						
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	291	Nov 05 - Nov 30	6	2	2	2	2	33%	100%	100%	100%		2.0	3.0	5.0
PIW Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 10 - Jan 01	4,067	3	3	3	1	0.1%	100%	33%	100%		9.3	10.0	4.0
Rocky Mtn Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Rocky Mtn Bighorn	ALW	114	Aug 01 - Feb 20	5,314	1	1			0.02%	0%						
Rocky Mtn Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Rocky Mtn Bighorn	ALW	115	Nov 15 - Feb 20	1,808	2	2	2	2	0.1%	100%	100%			8.0	10.0	5.0
Rocky Mtn Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	Res	Rocky Mtn Bighorn	ALW	102	Sep 01 - Oct 31		1	1	1	1		100%	100%			2.0	3.0	5.0

Field Header	Description
Residency	Res = Resident, NR = Non-Resident, <blank cell> = mixed residency
Weapon	ALW = Any Legal Weapon, AR = Archery, M = Muzzleloader, SWR = Seasonal Weapon Restriction
Apps	Sum of tags awarded, regardless of choice, and first choice applicants that were unsuccessful in the draw.
Tags Issued	Number of individuals with valid tags on season opener accounting for tags returned that were not reissued (i.e., tagholders).
Hunters Afield	Number of respondants reporting they hunted during the season.
Draw Rate	A relative representation of draw probability. Proportion of Quota divided by Apps (see definition above). Hunts with higher draw rates are easier to draw. Does not account for bonus points or hunter
Survey Rate	Proportion of hunt surveys received compared to Tags Issued (see definition above).
Hunter Success	Proportion of successful hunters compared to Hunters Afield (see definition above).
Points or Greater	Calculated for mule deer and elk harvest. Proportion in harvest of mule deer with 4 or more antler points **OR** elk with 6 or more antler points.
Length or Greater	Calculated for antelope and elk harvest. Proportion in total harvest of antelope with horns 15-in or longer **OR** elk with antlers 50-in or longer.
Hunt Days	Average number of hunt days reported for a given hunt.
Effort Days	Average number of scouting and hunting days reported for a given hunt.
Hunter Satisfaction	Average hunter satisfaction reported for a given hunt. Hunters were asked to rate their overall experience on a scale of 1-5: 1 - very dissatisfied, 2 - somewhat dissatisfied, 3 - neutral, 4 - somewhat satisfied, and 5 - very satisfied.

TABLE 2. 2022 MULE DEER POINT CLASS BY UNIT AND UNIT GROUP

Unit of Harvest	Does	Fawns		Bucks by Antler Points					Unit Buck Total	Unit Group Buck Total	% 4+ pts	TOTAL DEER
		Female	Male	1	2	3	4	5+				
011	2			1	13	12	11	5	42			
012					2	6	6	2	16			
013	1				1	3	5		9	67	43%	70
014					1	4	2		7	7	29%	7
015						3	1	2	6	6	50%	6
021	1				7	7	10	4	28	28	50%	29
022	1			2	2	13	8	1	26	26	35%	27
031	3			3	16	28	36	2	85	85	45%	88
032	6			4	15	9	14		42	42	33%	48
033		1			4	7	5	2	18	18	39%	19
034					2	7	8		17	17	47%	17
035	2			3	7	9	10		29	29	34%	31
041	1				3	2	4		9			
042					1	1	4		6	15	53%	16
043	4				9	14	12		35			
044	2	1		1	6	3	7	1	18			
045						7	7	1	15			
046	2			2	6	14	6	1	29	97	36%	106
051	24			3	22	33	70	9	137	137	58%	161
061	35	2	1	10	51	39	38	5	143			
062	112	2	5	24	107	91	83	14	319			
064	14			3	17	21	16	1	58			
066	7			2	18	24	19	8	71			
067	25	1	1	2	18	35	23	7	85			
068	74	3	3	5	29	45	61	12	152			
unk^	3		1				1		1	829	35%	1,118
065				2	7	14	22	4	49	49	53%	49
071	17		2	3	27	35	23	4	92			
072	12			7	41	35	37	6	126			
073	9			6	33	30	31	2	102			
074	2				10	13	5	2	30			
075	33		1	5	89	106	89	16	305			
076	6				19	28	41	10	98			
077	8			2	13	12	11	2	40			
078	3				1	3			4			
079					4	3	5	1	13			
091									0			
unk^					1	3	2		6	816	35%	909
081				1	2	3	30	8	44	44	86%	44
101	24	3	5	15	95	68	44	9	231			
102	48		1	39	166	120	97	22	444			
103	11		1	9	35	15	22		81			
104	7			2	17	15	14	2	50			
105				2	1	1			4			
106	1				1	1	2	1	5			

TABLE 2. 2022 MULE DEER POINT CLASS BY UNIT AND UNIT GROUP

Unit of Harvest	Does	Fawns		Bucks by Antler Points					Unit Buck Total	Unit Group Buck Total	% 4+ pts	TOTAL DEER
		Female	Male	1	2	3	4	5+				
107					2	2			4			
108	5	1		8	13	9	4		34			
109	2		1	3	2	5			10			
unk^	1				2		5		7	870	26%	981
111	17		1	6	51	34	32	10	133			
112					2	1	2		5			
113	1				2	3	1		6			
unk^							1		1	145	32%	164
114	1				10	10	13	1	34			
115	2				2	6	21	6	35	69	59%	72
121				1	16	13	15	3	48	48	38%	48
131	2			2	13	8	9	2	34			
132						2	4	1	7			
133							2		2			
134							1		1	44	43%	46
141	4			3	25	14	25	3	70			
142	2				5	1	1		7			
143	4			5	23	22	13		63			
144	12			8	42	26	36	1	113			
145				1	4	7	5	1	18			
unk^					3		1		4	275	31%	297
151					9	5	6	2	22			
152	1	1		1	14	13	24	4	56			
153				1	1	1	4	1	8			
154	1			4	12	10	8	1	35			
155				3	9	18	12		42			
156				1	2	2	6	1	12	175	39%	178
161				2	15	11	5		33			
162				2	6	7	4		19			
163	1				1	2	3		6			
164					2	2	2		6	64	22%	65
171	4		1	1	11	14	14	2	42			
172	2			1	9	17	12	2	41			
173	16			9	33	45	38	3	128	211	34%	234
181				3	4	11	16	8	42			
182						1	4		5			
183	3			1	7	12	8	1	29			
184	3		1		7	8	13	1	29			
unk^							1		1	106	49%	113
192	1			3	15	22	14	1	55	55	27%	56
194					2	11	26	3	42			
196	1				2	7	9	2	20			
unk^							1		1	63	65%	64
195			1	1	2	7	3	4	17	17	41%	18
201				1	8	8	7		24			

TABLE 2. 2022 MULE DEER POINT CLASS BY UNIT AND UNIT GROUP

Unit of Harvest	Does	Fawns Female	Fawns Male	Bucks by Antler Points 1	2	3	4	5+	Unit Buck Total	Unit Group Buck Total	% 4+ pts	TOTAL DEER
202	3				4	11	5		20			
205						5			5			
206					1	4	2	1	8			
207									0			
208					1				1			
unk^						1			1	35	23%	38
203			1	2	9	6	13	1	31	31	45%	32
211						4			4			
212					2		1		3			
213					1				1	8	13%	8
221	3			2	8	5	10	2	27			
222	5		1	1	6	3	18	3	31			
223	1				1	3	4	1	9	67	57%	77
231	2				7	13	25	15	60	60	67%	62
241	1				2	1	5	6	14			
242				1	1	7	14	7	30			
243							1	1	2			
245							1	2	3			
unk^								1	1	50	76%	51
251	1					1	2		3			
252									0			
253									0	3	67%	4
261							1		1			
262	3			1	6	10	7	5	29			
263						1			1			
264									0			
265									0			
268					1	2	1		4	35	40%	38
271							3	2	5			
272				1	1	2	5	1	10	15	73%	15
291	2			1	16	20	28	3	68	68	46%	70
TOTAL	**607**	**15**	**28**	**238**	**1,374**	**1,440**	**1,520**	**281**	**4,853**		**37%**	**5,503**

^unable to verify correct unit of harvest in hunt group

SPECIAL TAGHOLDER HARVEST BY UNIT

HUNT	UNIT	#
PIW	021	1
PIW	074	1
PIW	077	1
PIW	081	2
PIW	152	1

HUNT	UNIT	#
PIW	182	1
PIW	194	3
PIW	201	1
PIW	242	1
PIW	291	1

HUNT	UNIT	#
PIW	DNH	12
SILVER	242	1
HERITAGE	065	1
HERITAGE	242	1
DREAM	241	1

TABLE 3. % FOUR-POINT OR GREATER MULE DEER HARVEST BY UNIT GROUP, 2013-2022

Unit Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
011- 013	38%	38%	43%	46%	47%	50%	50%	53%	49%	43%
014	41%	40%	25%	32%	18%	27%	28%	18%	50%	29%
015	42%	36%	42%	33%	58%	65%	28%	50%	80%	50%
021	45%	46%	65%	57%	43%	62%	60%	55%	59%	50%
022	57%	51%	52%	52%	42%	32%	59%	51%	45%	35%
031	48%	50%	48%	43%	46%	38%	45%	43%	40%	45%
032	32%	34%	24%	23%	32%	28%	26%	22%	44%	33%
033	36%	44%	33%	63%	45%	41%	40%	52%	40%	39%
034	64%	45%	43%	49%	68%	32%	50%	43%	32%	47%
035	45%	30%	34%	41%	25%	29%	42%	30%	27%	34%
041, 042	27%	55%	46%	53%	37%	18%	23%	30%	30%	53%
043 - 046	33%	35%	33%	32%	31%	29%	39%	24%	33%	36%
051	38%	40%	40%	46%	41%	46%	46%	51%	50%	58%
061,062,064,066-068	40%	39%	39%	40%	42%	40%	41%	45%	38%	35%
065	58%	51%	54%	54%	66%	65%	49%	38%	43%	53%
071 - 079, 091	33%	33%	40%	51%	54%	56%	61%	54%	40%	35%
081	71%	87%	81%	79%	88%	88%	84%	78%	49%	86%
101 - 108	28%	27%	29%	32%	37%	34%	35%	36%	32%	26%
111 - 113	26%	25%	31%	32%	34%	33%	36%	30%	23%	32%
114, 115	41%	45%	44%	50%	55%	62%	64%	53%	59%	59%
121	36%	32%	31%	36%	36%	27%	27%	28%	36%	38%
131 - 134	43%	42%	44%	43%	51%	43%	45%	32%	27%	43%
141 - 145	30%	28%	23%	33%	30%	31%	30%	30%	34%	31%
151 - 156	31%	37%	28%	41%	40%	37%	34%	43%	42%	39%
161 - 164	39%	30%	39%	44%	33%	36%	34%	30%	28%	22%
171 - 173	33%	28%	33%	25%	29%	29%	30%	36%	32%	34%
181 - 184	32%	36%	40%	41%	35%	42%	44%	31%	43%	49%
192	54%	38%	41%	44%	35%	35%	29%	31%	48%	27%
194, 196	61%	60%	72%	74%	72%	65%	58%	61%	63%	65%
195	25%	74%	36%	53%	60%	43%	35%	18%	48%	41%
201, 204	19%	23%	30%	21%	33%	32%	33%	36%	45%	30%
202, 205-208	49%	46%	28%	28%	29%	40%	28%	36%	34%	23%
203	42%	39%	38%	29%	33%	36%	38%	36%	57%	45%
211 - 213	44%	55%	29%	28%	52%	35%	47%	46%	35%	13%
221 - 223	43%	37%	40%	49%	47%	48%	58%	43%	39%	57%
231	55%	54%	61%	58%	65%	60%	62%	49%	50%	67%
241 - 245	62%	65%	69%	64%	75%	75%	82%	75%	61%	76%
251 - 253	53%	74%	67%	81%	41%	47%	56%	80%	29%	67%
261 - 268	27%	40%	57%	47%	43%	43%	58%	41%	28%	40%
271, 272	45%	65%	62%	46%	65%	33%	55%	55%	45%	73%
291	46%	34%	36%	33%	40%	38%	33%	50%	50%	46%
Statewide	**37%**	**37%**	**38%**	**41%**	**43%**	**41%**	**45%**	**43%**	**39%**	**37%**

*Includes harvest from all hunts and weapon classes combined

TABLE 3. % FOUR-POINT OR GREATER MULE DEER HARVEST BY UNIT GROUP, 2013-2022

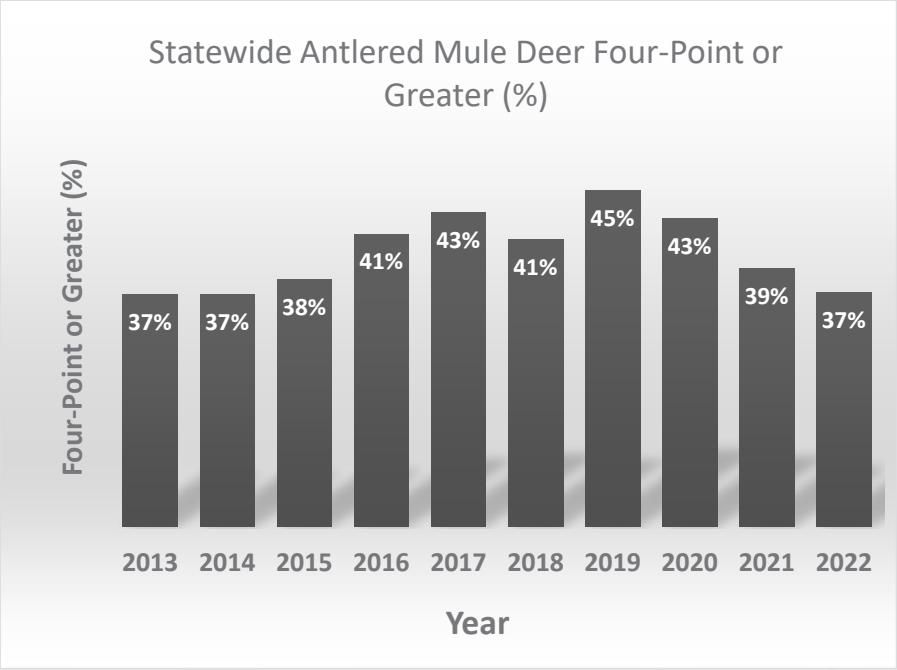


TABLE 4. 2022 PRONGHORN HARVEST BY UNIT FOR ALL HUNTS

Unit of Harvest	Fawns		Adult Does	Yrlg Bucks	Adult Bucks	Adults Bucks Unit Group Total	All Pronghorn Unit Total	All Pronghorn Unit Group Total	Adult Buck % 15-in+
	Female	Male							
011			1		36	36	37	37	22%
012					26		26		
013					16		16		
014					15	57	15	57	12%
015					46	46	46	46	11%
021					14		14		
022					24	38	24	38	39%
031					57	57	57	57	11%
032					12		12		
034					11	23	11	23	22%
033					32	32	32	32	19%
035					16	16	16	16	31%
041					29		29		
042					23	52	23	52	14%
043	1	2	16		38		57		
044			13	5	53		71		
045			1		8		9		
046		1	4	1	39		45		
unk^					1	139	1	183	13%
051					37	37	37	37	11%
061		1	20	4	37		62		
062	1	5	36	11	50		103		
064		3	15	2	15		35		
071		1	17		14		32		
073	1	5	30	6	33		75		
unk^					1	150	1	308	23%
065			3		17		20		
142					3		3		
144					7	27	7	30	8%
066		1	4	1	27	27	33	33	15%
067		1	19	2	30		52		
068		1	31	6	35	65	73	125	22%
072		1	9	2	31		43		
074			1	1	20		22		
075	2	1	13	3	32	83	51	116	16%
076			2	1	20		23		
077		1	4		2		7		
079					1		1		
081					5		5		
091			2		2	30	4	40	37%
078					2		2		

TABLE 4. 2022 PRONGHORN HARVEST BY UNIT FOR ALL HUNTS

Unit of Harvest	Fawns Female	Fawns Male	Adult Does	Yrlg Bucks	Adult Bucks	Adults Bucks Unit Group Total	All Pronghorn Unit Total	All Pronghorn Unit Group Total	Adult Buck % 15-in+
105					3		3		
106					2		2		
107					2		2		
121					17		17		
unk^					1	27	1	27	30%
101			1		3		4		
102			4		4		8		
103			1		3		4		
104			4		16		20		
108			2		6		8		
109					2		2		
144			1		19	53	20	66	21%
111					11		11		
112					4		4		
113					3		3		
114					4	22	4	22	18%
115					20		20		
231					16		16		
242						36	0	36	14%
131			2		6		8		
145							0		
163					1		1		
164					2	9	2	11	11%
132					7		7		
133					2		2		
134					4		4		
245					1	14	1	14	7%
141	2	4	44	9	50		109		
143		1	11	2	13		27		
151			23	6	22		51		
152	3	2	34		21		60		
153		5	30	1	24		60		
154	1	3	14	5	18		41		
155		4	33	2	35		74		
156	4	5	55	10	34		108		
unk^			2		1	218	3	533	18%
161					19		19		
162					8	27	8	27	30%
171					8		8		
172					13		13		
173					11	32	11	32	28%

TABLE 4. 2022 PRONGHORN HARVEST BY UNIT FOR ALL HUNTS

Unit of Harvest	Fawns		Adult Does	Yrlg Bucks	Adult Bucks	Adults Bucks Unit Group Total	All Pronghorn Unit Total	All Pronghorn Unit Group Total	Adult Buck % 15-in+
	Female	Male							
181		2	5	2	12		21		
182			3		5		8		
183			10	1	25		36		
184			7		30	72	37	102	19%
202					4		4		
204						4	0	4	0%
203					2		2		
291					4	6	4	6	0%
205					10		10		
206					7		7		
207					2		2		
208					1	20	1	20	16%
211					2		2		
212					3		3		
213						5	0	5	60%
221					4		4		
222					5		5		
223					4		4		
241					4	17	4	17	18%
251					24	24	24	24	39%
TOTAL	**15**	**50**	**527**	**83**	**1,501**			**2,176**	**19%**

^unable to verify correct unit of harvest in hunt group

HERITAGE, SILVER STATE, DREAM AND PIW TAGHOLDER HARVEST BY UNIT

HUNT	UNIT	#	HUNT	UNIT	#
PIW	011	1	Heritage	076	1
PIW	021	1	Heritage	141	1
PIW	081	1	Silver	068	1
PIW	DNH	2	Dream	DNH	1

TABLE 5. PRONGHORN HORN LENGTH TRENDS - % OF BUCKS 15+ INCHES BY UNIT GROUP, 2013-2022

Unit Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
011	22%	28%	30%	31%	30%	22%	24%	34%	14%	22%
012 - 014	15%	31%	35%	36%	26%	30%	22%	24%	9%	12%
015	10%	21%	25%	28%	26%	41%	31%	33%	7%	11%
021, 022	32%	55%	39%	46%	52%	43%	45%	42%	22%	39%
031	20%	18%	27%	19%	19%	34%	21%	9%	4%	11%
032, 034	27%	19%	18%	34%	13%	20%	10%	23%	3%	22%
033	19%	44%	48%	34%	30%	46%	37%	23%	10%	19%
035	16%	6%	18%	23%	22%	15%	26%	44%	12%	31%
041, 042	31%	26%	39%	41%	28%	25%	32%	25%	5%	14%
043 - 046	10%	24%	13%	33%	25%	33%	18%	27%	12%	13%
051	24%	21%	30%	21%	16%	32%	33%	24%	12%	11%
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	23%	31%	39%	32%	32%	33%	27%	23%	10%	23%
065, 142, 144	42%	39%	38%	32%	36%	25%	26%	27%	19%	8%
066	48%	36%	46%	58%	28%	40%	33%	10%	25%	15%
067, 068	24%	31%	33%	44%	40%	37%	34%	33%	22%	22%
072, 074, 075	28%	35%	35%	37%	26%	21%	25%	24%	18%	16%
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	50%	54%	60%	50%	55%	62%	57%	52%	22%	37%
078, 105 - 107, 121	8%	27%	19%	25%	27%	38%	24%	27%	18%	30%
101 - 104, 108, 109, 144	25%	34%	45%	31%	42%	29%	36%	35%	20%	21%
111 - 114	14%	8%	10%	17%	17%	14%	21%	22%	8%	18%
115, 231, 242	20%	22%	24%	24%	30%	24%	30%	29%	21%	14%
131, 145, 163, 164	27%	38%	29%	37%	33%	25%	28%	22%	15%	11%
132 - 134, 245	38%	37%	40%	36%	24%	44%	28%	26%	23%	7%
141, 143, 151 - 156	28%	24%	17%	28%	27%	27%	27%	18%	9%	18%
161, 162	35%	20%	41%	29%	35%	19%	39%	49%	18%	30%
171 - 173	27%	14%	21%	20%	12%	38%	40%	33%	10%	28%
181 - 184	19%	21%	21%	27%	27%	36%	40%	22%	16%	19%
202, 204	0%	0%	33%	20%	40%	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%
203, 291		25%	0%	20%	40%	0%	14%	33%	11%	0%
205, 206, 207, 208	13%	20%	25%	8%	22%	21%	21%	26%	0%	16%
211 - 213	0%	100%	67%	29%	0%	0%	17%	13%	9%	60%
221 - 223, 241	14%	31%	33%	28%	23%	23%	14%	26%	5%	18%
251	46%	60%	42%	74%	33%	52%	50%	50%	15%	39%
Statewide	**24%**	**27%**	**30%**	**32%**	**28%**	**30%**	**29%**	**27%**	**13%**	**19%**

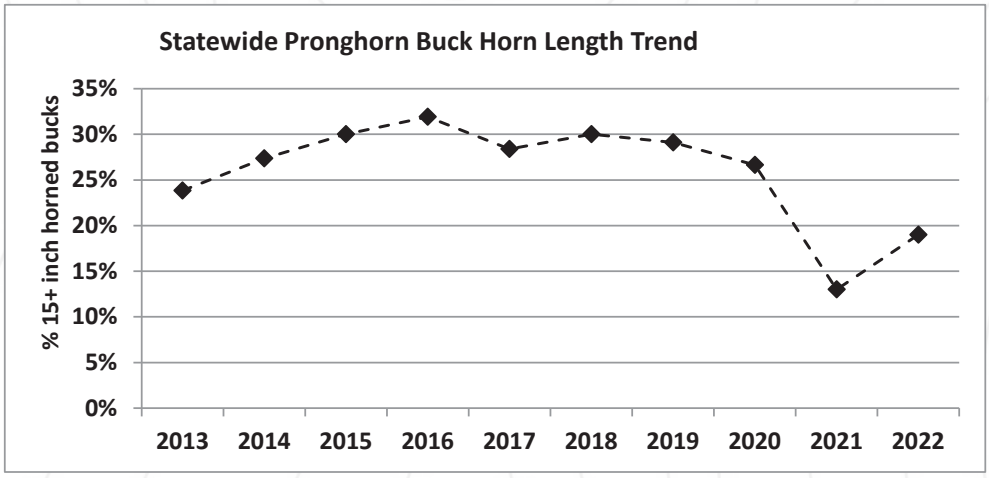


TABLE 6. 2022 ELK HARVEST BY UNIT AND UNIT GROUP FOR ALL HUNTS

	Female		Male	Unit Group	Number of Left Antler Points							Unit Bull	Unit Group	% 6+	Total
Unit	Cows	Calves	Calves	Antlerless	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total	Bull Total	Pts*	Harvest
051	1			1						2	1	3	3	100%	4
061	25	2	1		1		1		7	5	1	15			
071	60	2	4	94	1			1	3	15	2	22	37	62%	131
unk^												0			
062	34		1		1				2	3	1	7			
064												0			
066									1	3	2	6			
067								1				1			
068				35								0	14	69%	49
065				0								0	0		0
unk^												0			
072	22		1		1		1	3	7	31	3	46			
073	10				3		1	1		6	2	13			
074	1			34					2	2		4	63	75%	97
075	4			4					5	8	2	15	15	67%	19
unk^									2			2			
076	23	1			7	1		2	5	21	3	39			
077	27		1		3	3		2	9	15	4	36			
079									1	3	1	5			
081	58	4	4	118	2	1	2	2	10	37	2	56	138	68%	256
unk^												0			
078	20	1	2		1	1		1	3	7		13			
105	10				2				2	13	1	18			
106			1							2		2			
107	3									2	2	4			
109	13		1	51						3		3	40	81%	91
091	7			7				1	2	12		15	15	80%	22
101	3						1	2	1	5		9			
102	4				2		1	1	2	5	1	12			
103	3			10	1				2	6	1	10	31	58%	41
104	7				1	1	1		3	7	1	14			
108					2			2		1		5			
121	31			38	2	1	2	1	11	41	11	69	88	74%	126
108									1			1			
131	3							2	7	18		27			
132	2			5				2	3	7	2	14	42	64%	47
unk^	1									1		1			
111	54	3			2	1	4	1	10	58	10	86			
112	2								2	4	1	7			
113	12					1			1	5		7			
114	35								5	23	5	33			
115	59	4	2	172	2	1	4	1	8	9	4	29	163	76%	335
144	1								1	1		2			
145				1			1			2		3	5	60%	6

TABLE 6. 2022 ELK HARVEST BY UNIT AND UNIT GROUP FOR ALL HUNTS

	Female		Male	Unit Group	Number of Left Antler Points							Unit Bull	Unit Group	% 6+	Total
Unit	Cows	Calves	Calves	Antlerless	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total	Bull Total	Pts*	Harvest
161	1								1	1		2			
162	12				2		1	2	10	16	2	33			
163										2	1	3			
164												0			
171												0			
172												0			
173				13								0	38	59%	51
unk^										4		4			
221	29	1	2		1	1		3	13	29	4	51			
222	29	1			3	3	2	1	17	43	11	80			
223	1			63	1					2		3	138	68%	201
231	63	3	3	69	3			5	17	42	6	73	73	69%	142
241	2											0			
242	5			7					3	2	1	6	6	50%	13
251	2			2							1	1	1	100%	3
262				0					1	3		4	4	75%	4
TOTAL	**679**	**22**	**23**	**724**	**44**	**15**	**22**	**37**	**180**	**527**	**89**	**914**	**914**	**71%**	**1,638**

^ unable to verify correct unit of harvest in hunt group

***% 6+ Pts omits reported harvest from spike-only hunts.

HERITAGE, SILVER STATE, DREAM, AND PIW TAGHOLDER HARVEST BY UNIT

HUNT	UNIT	#
PIW	115	1
PIW	--	DNH
PIW	--	DNH

HUNT	UNIT	#
Heritage	121	1
Heritage	131	1

HUNT	UNIT	#
Silver State	121	1
Dream	162	1

TABLE 7. 2022 ELK ANTLER LENGTH BY UNIT GROUP

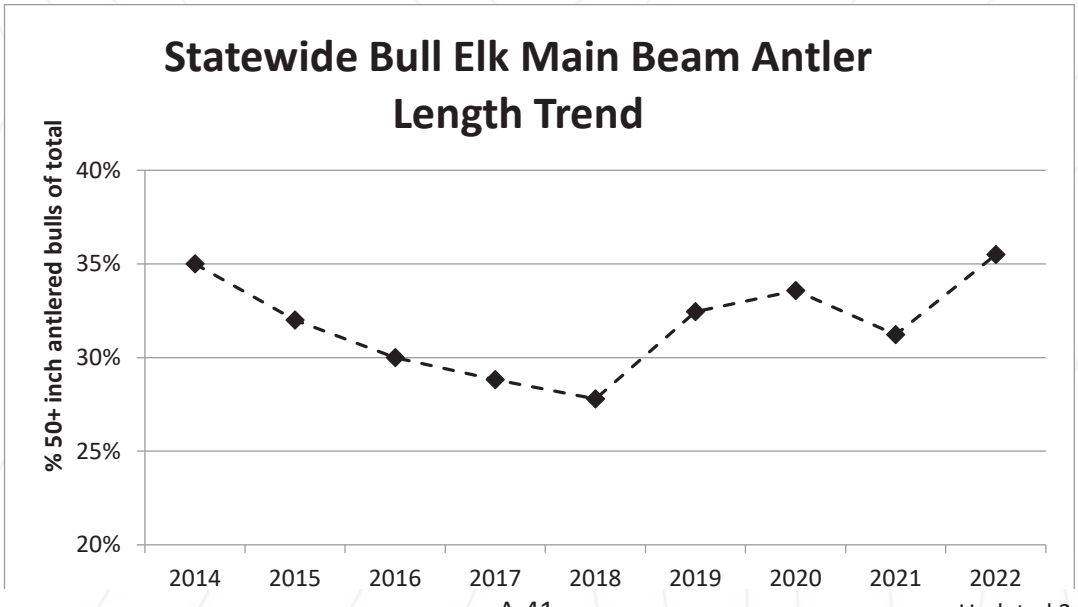
	Count of Antlers by Class Size						Percent of Antlers by Class Size				Avg Beam
Unit Group	0"-29"	30"-43"	44"-49"	50" plus	Total	Response	0"-29"	30"-43"	44"-49"	50" plus	Length (in)
051	0	0	2	1	3	100%	0%	0%	67%	33%	48
061, 071	3	15	8	10	36	97%	8%	42%	22%	28%	42
062, 064, 066 - 068	0	5	5	3	13	100%	0%	38%	38%	23%	45
065					0	--					--
072 - 074	2	20	23	14	59	98%	3%	34%	39%	24%	45
075	1	4	4	4	13	87%	8%	31%	31%	31%	45
076, 077, 079, 081	7	41	37	37	122	96%	6%	34%	30%	30%	47
078, 105 - 107, 109	2	5	14	15	36	97%	6%	14%	39%	42%	47
091	0	6	7	2	15	100%	0%	40%	47%	13%	45
101 - 103	2	10	9	10	31	100%	6%	32%	29%	32%	44
104, 108[A], 121	3	19	18	36	76	93%	4%	25%	24%	47%	47
108[B], 131, 132	1	15	11	14	41	98%	2%	37%	27%	34%	45
111 - 115	2	36	56	60	154	97%	1%	23%	36%	39%	48
144, 145	0	2	1	2	5	100%	0%	40%	20%	40%	45
161 - 164, 171 - 173	2	11	11	13	37	100%	5%	30%	30%	35%	44
221 - 223	4	28	44	50	126	96%	3%	22%	35%	40%	46
231	5	12	28	25	70	97%	7%	17%	40%	36%	46
241, 242	0	1	3	2	6	100%	0%	17%	50%	33%	47
251	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	47
262	0	1	0	3	4	100%	0%	25%	0%	75%	48
Statewide	**34**	**231**	**282**	**301**	**848**	**97%**	**4%**	**27%**	**33%**	**35%**	**46**

TABLE 8. ELK COMPOSITION OF 50-IN BEAMS IN HARVEST, 2014-2022

Note: Historic main beam data has been updated to exclude spike hunt results from 2014-2022

Unit Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	3-yr Avg
051		100%	100%	29%	17%	50%	50%	25%	33%	**36%**
061, 071	11%	21%	21%	22%	8%	19%	17%	16%	28%	**20%**
062, 064, 066 - 068	37%	30%	25%	39%	37%	16%	32%	27%	23%	**27%**
065	50%			0%	0%		100%			**100%**
072 - 074	30%	26%	26%	20%	23%	22%	21%	21%	24%	**22%**
075	12%	28%	23%	10%	26%	17%	24%	29%	31%	**28%**
076, 077, 079, 081	33%	22%	23%	17%	26%	24%	36%	24%	30%	**30%**
078, 105 - 107, 109	42%	44%	35%	45%	68%	48%	55%	39%	42%	**45%**
091	67%	25%	71%	60%	33%	63%	44%	22%	13%	**27%**
101 - 103	5%	11%	4%	16%	17%	10%	34%	19%	32%	**28%**
104, 108[A], 121	42%	29%	34%	42%	29%	45%	46%	32%	47%	**42%**
108[B], 131, 132	70%	30%	19%	39%	39%	42%	39%	33%	34%	**35%**
111 - 115	48%	48%	40%	44%	45%	49%	41%	44%	39%	**41%**
144, 145	33%	11%	0%	17%	100%	0%	33%	20%	40%	**31%**
161 - 164, 171 - 173	44%	32%	44%	25%	29%	40%	33%	38%	35%	**35%**
221 - 223	47%	43%	39%	39%	25%	39%	35%	43%	40%	**39%**
231*	39%	35%	29%	30%	16%	34%	34%	25%	36%	**32%**
241, 242			100%	50%	20%	20%	20%	50%	33%	**34%**
251					0%	100%	33%	25%	0%	**19%**
262	20%	20%	0%	67%	25%	25%	0%	40%	75%	**38%**
Statewide	**35%**	**32%**	**30%**	**29%**	**28%**	**32%**	**34%**	**31%**	**35%**	**33%**

*For 2008-2015, includes 50+ inch main beams from Unit Group 241, 242.



A-41

Updated 3/15/2023

TABLE 9. DESERT BIGHORN RAM HARVEST HISTORY

DESERT BIGHORN BY YEAR

Year	# Tags Issued	Percent Success**	Avg Days Hunted	Average Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score	Maximum Horn Length
2003	133	90%	6.2	6.4	150 7/8	173	38
2004	138	92%	6.1	6.1	150 3/8	174 6/8	39 3/8
2005	149	91%	4.7	6.5	153 1/8	176 5/8	37 6/8
2006	154	92%	5.5	6.7	152 3/8	177 6/8	39 7/8
2007	172	87%	6.1	6.4	149 5/8	172 7/8	37
2008	173	88%	5.8	6.3	152 3/8	178 5/8	39 4/8
2009	193	91%	5.2	6.2	153 3/8	177 4/8	39
2010*	216	86%	5.6	6.5	153 5/8	189 6/8	41
2011	222	87%	4.9	6.6	153 6/8	181 6/8	39 7/8
2012	281	85%	5.6	6.5	154	182 2/8	39 6/8
2013	275	91%	5.7	6.3	153 2/8	182 3/8	43 4/8
2014	287	90%	4.5	6.4	152 1/8	183 3/8	40 2/8
2015	307	92%	4.7	6.4	152 5/8	181 1/8	41 1/8
2016	310	92%	4.3	6.5	153 7/8	182 7/8	41 3/8
2017	334	94%	4.5	6.6	154 4/8	178 7/8	39 5/8
2018	309	91%	5.4	6.4	151 5/8	179 7/8	40 6/8
2019	311	89%	5.6	6.9	154 1/8	185	41
2020	315	95%	4.6	6.8	153 6/8	179 1/8	40 4/8
2021	321	82%	5.5	6.9	152 5/8	181 1/8	41 1/8
2022	282	83%	6.0	6.8	150 1/8	180 5/8	41 2/8
Total/Avg	**4,882**	**90%**	**5.3**	**6.6**	**152 6/8**	**189 6/8**	**43 4/8**

* Includes Rocky Mountain bighorn ram harvested in Unit 131

**% Success doesn't include tags returned and not reallocated to alternates or 1st Come/1st Serve

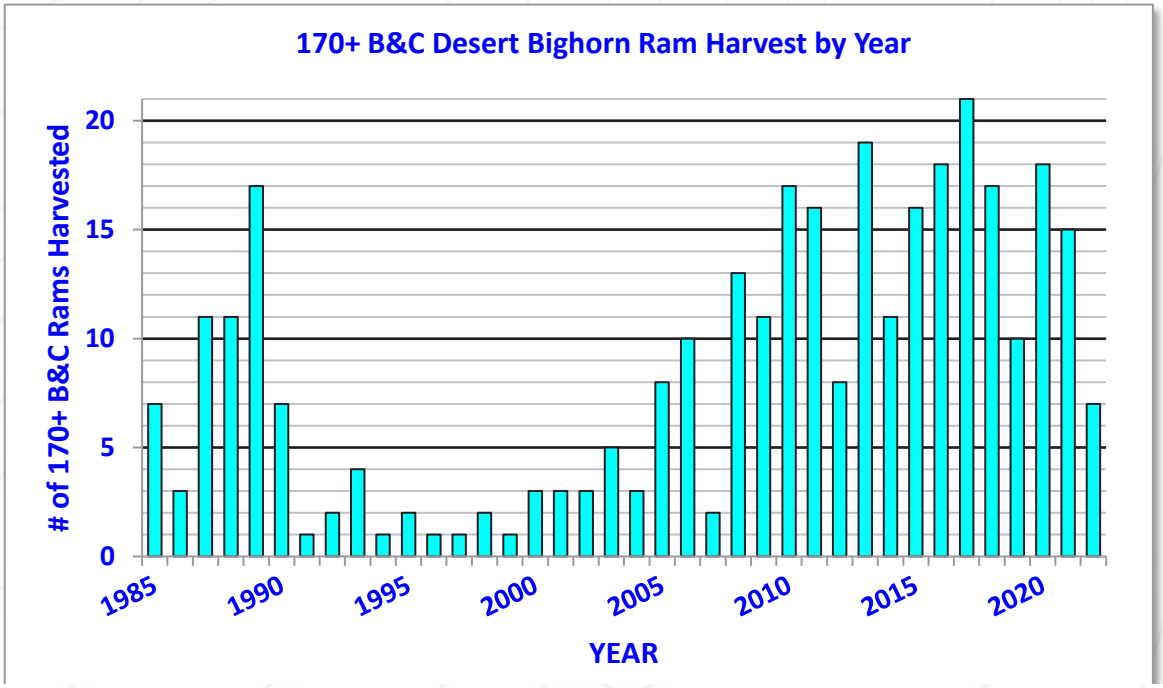


TABLE 9. DESERT BIGHORN RAM HARVEST HISTORY

CURRENT COMPARISON - DESERT BIGHORN BY UNIT GROUP 2020 - 2022

Unit*	# Tags Issued	Percent Success	Average Ram Age	Max Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base	Average B&C Score	Max B&C Score
045, 153	15	60%	5.2	35 3/8	15 3/8	144 5/8	169 2/8
131, 132, 164	18	67%	5.3	34	15	139 4/8	164 4/8
134, 251	14	64%	5.9	33 6/8	15 6/8	150 6/8	164 5/8
161	54	83%	5.8	34	15 6/8	145 2/8	161 2/8
163, 162	26	85%	5.1	35	16	143 5/8	169 4/8
173 N	12	33%	5.8	35 1/8	14 2/8	146 7/8	162 1/8
173 S	6	83%	6.6	36	15	158 4/8	167 3/8
181	66	92%	6.8	36	15 6/8	156 6/8	175 2/8
182, 044	61	85%	5.9	36 1/8	15 6/8	150	166 5/8
183	22	100%	6.5	35 2/8	15	152 5/8	164 2/8
184	19	89%	6.5	34 4/8	15 5/8	151 7/8	170 4/8
202	13	92%	5.8	35 6/8	15	149 1/8	168 3/8
204	5	100%	6.2	32 6/8	14 5/8	150	159 3/8
205	25	88%	7.1	37	15 3/8	158 7/8	172 4/8
206, 208	12	92%	5.8	33 6/8	14 5/8	146	156 4/8
207	12	83%	6.1	35 4/8	15	145	167 5/8
211	39	79%	6.8	35 2/8	15 1/8	147 5/8	165 4/8
212	57	86%	7.6	36	15 2/8	146 2/8	165 4/8
213	51	80%	5.7	34 2/8	14 5/8	138 4/8	155 2/8
223, 221	9	89%	6.9	33	15 4/8	153 6/8	164 5/8
241	13	77%	6.9	36 2/8	15 4/8	161 1/8	173 3/8
243	16	81%	6.8	41 2/8	16 1/8	164 1/8	180 5/8
244	12	100%	8.5	36 2/8	15 4/8	146 1/8	163 2/8
245, 133	12	100%	6.7	33 6/8	15 3/8	147	162 2/8
252	9	89%	7.9	37 4/8	15 3/8	158 3/8	174 7/8
253	21	90%	8.3	39	15 4/8	163 5/8	180
254	13	92%	7.7	35 7/8	15 2/8	158 2/8	174 6/8
261	12	83%	7.7	34 3/8	15 4/8	153 7/8	175
262	13	69%	7.4	38	15	160	172 5/8
263	24	96%	8.7	40 4/8	16	166 4/8	181 1/8
264, 265, 266	6	100%	7.5	33 6/8	15	150 6/8	157 7/8
267	30	93%	7.1	37 7/8	15	155 4/8	169 6/8
268	113	93%	7.4	41 1/8	15 5/8	156 4/8	171 7/8
271, 242	27	81%	7.9	36 7/8	15 2/8	159 6/8	171 6/8
272	3	67%	8.0	34 5/8	15 1/8	157 4/8	165 4/8
280	13	77%	9.0	39 4/8	14 4/8	155 5/8	172
281	19	68%	7.4	35 5/8	15 4/8	154 5/8	165 5/8
282	10	50%	8.4	37 3/8	15	163 2/8	175 5/8
283, 284	14	86%	6.3	38 6/8	15 2/8	147 1/8	179
286	12	58%	6.6	36 2/8	15 4/8	160 7/8	172 5/8

TABLE 10. ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND CALIFORNIA BIGHORN RAM HARVEST HISTORY

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN BY YEAR

Year	# Tags Issued	Percent Success	Avg Days Hunted	Average Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score
2003	6	100%	4.7	6.8	168 1/8	183 4/8
2004	6	83%	3.2	8.0	176 7/8	189 4/8
2005	6	83%	8.5	7.4	174 5/8	178 2/8
2006	6	83%	2.7	7.0	170 1/8	190 5/8
2007	9	100%	3.2	6.1	172	190 5/8
2008	13	92%	6.4	6.8	169 4/8	191 5/8
2009	11	100%	3.8	7.9	172 2/8	195 4/8
2010	4	100%	3.0	5.8	153 6/8	160 1/8
2011	5	60%	8.0	7.7	159 5/8	167 2/8
2012	8	88%	5.1	7.0	158	174 7/8
2013	7	100%	6.3	6.6	153 3/8	170
2014	5	80%	12.0	7.0	150	154 6/8
2015	4	25%	12.0	7.0	146 5/8	146 5/8
2016	5	40%	11.6	5.5	151 5/8	155 6/8
2017	6	67%	12.7	7.0	166 3/8	167 6/8
2018	5	100%	9.4	5.8	140 3/8	166 2/8
2019	7	71%	9.0	5.4	137 6/8	166 2/8
2020	6	50%	22.5	5.0	144	146 2/8
2021	5	80%	17.0	6.0	156 2/8	172
2022	4	100%	15.8	6.5	145 7/8	177 3/8
Total/Avg	128	85%	7.8	6.8	161 4/8	195 4/8

CURRENT COMPARISON - ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN BY UNIT GROUP 2020 - 2022

Unit	# Tags Issued	Percent Success	Average Ram Age	Max Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base	Average B&C Score	Max B&C Score
074	2	100%	5.0	30	14 6/8	146 4/8	151 2/8
102	1	100%	9.0	36 1/8	15 5/8	177 3/8	177 3/8
114	6	50%	4.3	29 6/8	15	137	146 2/8
115	6	67%	7.0	34	15 6/8	153 6/8	172

TABLE 10. ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND CALIFORNIA BIGHORN RAM HARVEST HISTORY

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN BY YEAR

Year	# Tags Issued	Percent Success	Avg Days Hunted	Average Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score
2003	39	87%	6.1	6.8	148 6/8	168 7/8
2004	35	91%	5.7	7.3	152 2/8	166
2005	39	90%	7.1	6.6	149 5/8	167 1/8
2006	42	88%	7.3	6.8	151 5/8	171 3/8
2007	43	100%	6.4	6.8	147 4/8	165 2/8
2008	42	95%	6.1	7.1	152 3/8	172 4/8
2009	48	98%	7.0	7.3	155 3/8	169 6/8
2010	52	100%	6.4	7.4	156	175 1/8
2011	58	95%	6.2	7.0	153 6/8	173 2/8
2012	61	95%	6.1	7.0	148 3/8	169 4/8
2013	67	92%	6.4	7.2	153 5/8	171 7/8
2014	66	92%	6.1	7.0	153 1/8	173 4/8
2015	63	89%	5.3	6.8	153	172 7/8
2016	57	95%	6.4	6.8	152 1/8	172 3/8
2017	57	95%	8.6	6.7	151 1/8	177 4/8
2018	61	98%	7.7	6.4	149	175 6/8
2019	59	88%	7.5	6.9	150 7/8	172
2020	68	83%	9.1	7.0	152 6/8	171 5/8
2021	59	86%	8.6	6.7	147 3/8	165
2022	54	93%	8.6	6.3	146 1/8	168
Total/Avg	1,070	92%	7.0	6.9	151 3/8	177 4/8

CURRENT COMPARISON - CALIFORNIA BIGHORN BY UNIT GROUP 2020 - 2022

Unit	# Tags Issued	Percent Success	Average Ram Age	Max Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base	Average B&C Score	Max B&C Score
011, 013	2	100%	5.5	29.0	13 3/8	137 4/8	138 6/8
012	12	83%	6.2	36.3	14 2/8	144 5/8	158 5/8
014	5	60%	7.0	31.4	13 2/8	134 3/8	145 7/8
022	7	71%	7.6	34.6	15	152 1/8	161
031	19	95%	6.8	33.5	15 3/8	152 6/8	164 6/8
032	34	88%	5.6	32.9	15 1/8	138 2/8	158 6/8
033	8	38%	4.3	33.0	14 7/8	139 6/8	157 4/8
034	30	77%	7.0	35.0	15 5/8	145 1/8	161 6/8
035	28	93%	7.3	40.5	16	158 4/8	169 6/8
041	1	100%	4.0	32.0	15	146 6/8	146 6/8
051	7	86%	7.0	32.5	15 6/8	153 4/8	167 4/8
066	2	100%	6.5	33.3	14 1/8	149 6/8	151 7/8
068	26	100%	7.2	36 5/8	15 6/8	155 5/8	171 5/8

TABLE 11. MAXIMUM RAM HORN BASE AND LENGTH BY UNIT GROUP 2019-2022

	HORN BASE				HORN LENGTH			
Unit Group	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
DESERT BIGHORN								
045	15.9	15.4	14.5	13.8	32.4	35.4	31.5	26.3
131, 132, 164	15.0	14.6	15.0	13.9	30.1	33.0	34.0	30.6
134, 251	15.4	15.8	15.1	14.8	33.0	33.8	30.5	31.1
161	16.0	15.3	15.8	15.0	34.8	33.8	32.3	34.0
163, 162	15.4	16.0	14.8	15.0	35.4	35.0	33.5	31.5
173 N	13.5	14.3	13.5	14.3	30.3	35.1	31.8	28.5
173 S	13.8	14.5	15.0	14.3	34.0	34.5	36.0	34.0
181	16.4	15.8	15.0	15.3	35.0	36.0	35.0	35.8
182, 044	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.8	37.5	35.5	36.1	34.5
183	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.8	34.3	33.8	35.3	35.0
184	15.6	14.9	15.5	15.6	33.5	33.3	32.0	34.5
202	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	35.3	33.0	32.6	35.8
204	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.4	31.0	32.8	30.3	32.1
205	15.6	15.0	15.4	15.3	35.3	37.0	35.1	35.0
206, 208	14.3	14.6	14.4	14.5	28.8	33.8	31.4	30.5
207	14.6	15.0	14.9	14.0	34.1	35.5	30.0	32.3
211	14.5	14.6	14.9	15.1	35.5	34.4	35.3	34.5
212	14.8	15.3	14.9	14.0	35.5	34.0	36.0	31.9
213	14.1	14.6	14.4	14.5	31.5	34.3	32.5	31.0
223	15.1	14.6	15.5	15.0	34.5	33.0	32.3	31.9
241	15.1	15.1	15.5	14.8	33.5	35.3	36.3	33.4
243	14.8	16.1	15.8	15.3	36.3	37.1	40.0	41.3
244	15.3	15.5	15.3	14.5	34.4	36.3	33.4	33.5
245, 133	16.0	14.4	15.4	14.4	32.6	31.8	33.8	30.3
252	15.0	15.4	14.1	14.1	34.3	37.5	34.5	34.5
253	14.8	14.3	15.5	14.3	36.0	36.5	39.0	36.0
254	13.8	15.1	14.1	15.3	32.0	33.9	33.0	35.9
261	14.0	15.3	15.5	14.8	32.3	34.4	33.0	33.1
262	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.1	41.0	35.5	34.5	38.0
263	14.9	16.0	15.4	14.8	36.9	40.5	40.0	37.7
264, 265, 266	15.0	14.3	13.5	15.0	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.1
267	14.3	14.1	14.3	15.0	36.0	37.9	36.5	36.0
268	16.0	15.6	15.0	14.6	39.5	38.5	41.1	40.5
271	14.5	15.3	14.8	15.3	36.3	36.9	36.6	36.3
272			14.0	15.1			28.1	34.6
280	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.3	37.9	39.5	35.8	34.8
281	15.1	15.5	15.1	14.0	39.5	35.1	35.6	31.5
282	15.0	15.0	15.0		35.0	37.1	37.4	
283, 284	15.3	14.6	15.3	14.6	37.5	35.6	38.8	32.8

TABLE 11. MAXIMUM RAM HORN BASE AND LENGTH BY UNIT GROUP 2019-2022

	HORN BASE				HORN LENGTH			
Unit Group	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
286	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.5	36.9	36.3	34.5	35.8
CALIFORNIA BIGHORN								
011, 013			13.4	13.0			29.0	27.9
012	14.3	14.3	14.3	13.9	33.5	36.3	32.3	30.0
014	14.0	13.3	13.3	12.0	27.0	31.4	23.9	26.5
022	15.3	14.1	15.0	14.0	34.0	30.4	34.6	30.8
031	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.0	32.9	33.3	33.5	32.3
032	14.8	14.6	14.8	15.1	35.0	31.0	32.9	32.9
033, 032	15.5	14.9	14.4	14.4	32.3	33.0	24.4	27.8
034	14.9	14.9	15.6	15.0	33.8	34.3	31.5	35.0
035	15.5	15.5	16.0	15.3	34.9	36.0	33.4	40.5
041	14.6	15.0			33.3	32.0		
051	15.1	14.6	15.0	15.8	31.1	31.0	31.5	32.5
066		14.0	14.1			32.3	33.3	
068	14.5	15.8	15.6	14.8	38.0	36.6	36.0	35.3
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN								
074		14.6	14.8			30.4	30.0	
091	14.5				33.8			
102				15.6				36.1
114	15.4	13.9	15.0	13.5	30.4	32.4	29.8	25.0
115	13.8		15.8	15.3	24.8		34.0	29.3

Cells Gray if 15.5" or bigger **Cells Gray if 36" or longer**

TABLE 12. BIGHORN SHEEP RAM MAXIMUM B&C SCORE TRENDS, 2015 - 2022

Unit Group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
DESERT BIGHORN								
045, 153	156 4/8	161	156 7/8	157 3/8	157 6/8	169 2/8	154	123 5/8
131, 164	170 1/8	157 2/8	162 4/8	168 2/8	139 3/8	148 4/8	164 4/8	145 2/8
132	156	156 3/8	161 5/8	160 2/8	163 6/8	164 5/8	155	150 1/8
134, 251	156 2/8	164 7/8	162 3/8	160 7/8	173 4/8	161 2/8	158 2/8	158
161	164	164	164 6/8	173 5/8	168 5/8	169 4/8	165	152 5/8
162, 163	155 3/8	135 6/8	159	158 6/8	148 2/8	162 1/8	150 2/8	140 3/8
173 S	161 7/8	161 6/8	165 4/8	164 4/8	161 5/8	159 1/8	167 3/8	161
181	170 5/8	172	170 7/8	166 5/8	166 5/8	175 2/8	171 4/8	168 6/8
182, 044	172 7/8	163 2/8	164	168 6/8	174 6/8	165 3/8	165 7/8	166 5/8
183	165 4/8	165 2/8	170 2/8	168	170 6/8	161 7/8	163 6/8	164 2/8
184	152 1/8	146 2/8	158 4/8	161 2/8	163	157 2/8	167 3/8	170 4/8
202	165	157	151	163 2/8	167 7/8	158 4/8	164 6/8	168 3/8
204				155 4/8	154 1/8	156 5/8	141 2/8	159 3/8
205	163 6/8	177 2/8	169 1/8	170 5/8	169 2/8	171	172 4/8	169
206, 208	160 5/8	156 4/8	153 6/8	152 4/8	149 7/8	156 4/8	152 4/8	152 3/8
207	159 1/8	156 2/8	161 5/8	147 4/8	162	167 5/8	156 4/8	155 2/8
211	159 2/8	163 6/8	171 1/8	170 1/8	159 1/8	165 4/8	163 1/8	163 1/8
212	167 2/8	160 4/8	159 7/8	161 6/8	158 5/8	165 4/8	163 1/8	153 4/8
213	158 4/8	157 4/8	159 3/8	154 5/8	151 6/8	155 2/8	147 3/8	145 6/8
223, 241	157	156 3/8	158 2/8	146 5/8	169 2/8	164 5/8	157	156 6/8
241 SE	176 5/8	156 6/8	175 6/8	160 7/8	158	168 6/8	173 3/8	163 6/8
243	170 3/8	161 3/8	153	177 2/8	166 6/8	172 6/8	178 6/8	180 5/8
244	168 4/8	165 5/8	166 3/8	176 4/8	164 5/8	163 2/8	161 3/8	158 6/8
245, 133	153 6/8	165 2/8	162 2/8	153 1/8	163 3/8	153 6/8	162 2/8	146 1/8
252	173 7/8	164 4/8	164 6/8	172 4/8	162 6/8	174 7/8	161 6/8	155 4/8
253	176 5/8	180 4/8	172 2/8	167 4/8	166 2/8	165 5/8	180	167 6/8
254	161 3/8	167 6/8	150 6/8	165 2/8	154 4/8	166 4/8	158 6/8	174 6/8
261	157 4/8	160 7/8	164	158 1/8	151 1/8	175	158 6/8	161 3/8
262	163 4/8	175	178 7/8	172 7/8	178 3/8	172 5/8	161 7/8	170 3/8
263	181 1/8	173	178 6/8	168 7/8	169 2/8	179 1/8	181 1/8	172
264, 265, 266	174 2/8	161	154 3/8	151 2/8	152 6/8	153 5/8	144 4/8	157 7/8
267	160 3/8	168 5/8	170 4/8	170 4/8	164 1/8	169 6/8	166	169 3/8
268	170 2/8	175 6/8	173 1/8	175 2/8	185	171 7/8	171	166 2/8

Cells are gray if B&C Score is 168 or higher

TABLE 12. BIGHORN SHEEP RAM MAXIMUM B&C SCORE TRENDS, 2015 - 2022

Unit Group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
DESERT BIGHORN								
271	171 1/8	168 5/8	172 7/8	179 7/8	166 7/8	171 6/8	171 4/8	169 5/8
272	161 5/8		164	147 7/8			149 3/8	165 4/8
280	150	162 4/8	162 4/8	164 2/8	173 2/8	172	163 6/8	160
281	169 7/8	165 3/8	165 5/8	162 2/8	172 3/8	160 3/8	165 5/8	153 4/8
282	174 1/8	174 5/8	176	179 2/8	174 4/8	175 3/8	175 5/8	
283, 284	169	171 2/8	163 5/8	167 6/8	169 7/8	163 5/8	179	154 6/8
286	153 4/8	182 7/8	175 4/8	166 6/8	172 6/8	164	164 4/8	172 5/8
CALIFORNIA BIGHORN								
011, 013							138 6/8	136 1/8
012	156 3/8	161	151 2/8	163 4/8	163 7/8	158 5/8	153	140
014	148	157 1/8	151 7/8	145 3/8	145 4/8	145 7/8	132 6/8	124 5/8
022	166 6/8	152 3/8	164 4/8	151 5/8	167 6/8	150 3/8	161	152 2/8
031	172 7/8	166 4/8	162 4/8	169 4/8	164 1/8	164 6/8	161 1/8	159 1/8
032	164 1/8	163 6/8	162 7/8	164 3/8	159	154 1/8	158 6/8	156 6/8
033	159 3/8	139 7/8	166 2/8	146 5/8	160 7/8	157 4/8	125 5/8	136
034	154 2/8	166 2/8	154 3/8	156 6/8	159 4/8	159 1/8	161 6/8	160 6/8
035	160 1/8	161	158 5/8	163 1/8	163 3/8	169 6/8	162 7/8	168
041	168 1/8	172 3/8	163 2/8	133 6/8	164 1/8	146 6/8		
051	161	165 3/8	177 4/8	175 6/8	155 5/8	149 6/8	157 4/8	167 4/8
066	163 4/8	150		155 6/8		147 4/8	151 7/8	
068	156 7/8	165 4/8	164 6/8	162 4/8	172	171 5/8	165	164 6/8
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN								
074						141 5/8	151 2/8	
091	146 5/8		162 6/8		166 2/8			
102								177 3/8
114		155 6/8	167 6/8	166 2/8	147 7/8	146 2/8	143 6/8	121
115		147 4/8		152 4/8	129 2/8		172	151 2/8

Cells are gray if B&C Score is 168 or higher

TABLE 13. MOUNTAIN GOAT HARVEST HISTORY BY UNIT AND YEAR, 2012 - 2022

Year	Tags	Harvest	Average Days Hunted	Average Age	Max Left Horn Length	Max Right Horn Length
Unit 101 - East Humboldt Range						
2012	2	2	3.0	5.5	8 3/8	8 2/8
2013	2	1	6.0	4.0	8 2/8	8 3/8
2014	5	5	1.8	7.0	9 2/8	9 2/8
2015	6	6	2.2	6.2	9	8 6/8
2016	4	3	10.5	5.3	9 3/8	9 3/8
2017	1	1	1.0	7.0	9 3/8	9 2/8
2018	1	1	4.0	10.0	9	9
2019	1	1	8.0	7.0	9 2/8	9 1/8
2020	1	1	3.0	4.0	8 5/8	8 3/8
2021	1	1	3.0	7.0	9	8 6/8
2022	1	1	1.0	5.0	8 7/8	8 7/8
Summary Values	**25**	**23**	**4.1**	**6.2**	**9 3/8**	**9 3/8**
Unit 102 - Ruby Mountains						
2012	**3**	3	6.7	4.7	9 2/8	9
2013	**4**	4	4.0	6.3	9 3/8	8 4/8
2014	**6**	6	3.2	5.5	9 4/8	9 3/8
2015	**5**	5	7.4	5.0	9 5/8	9 4/8
2016	**8**	7	5.4	6.1	10 1/8	10 2/8
2017	**7**	5	8.3	4.8	9 3/8	8 7/8
2018	**6**	5	5.5	5.8	8 6/8	9 2/8
2019	**6**	4	6.3	6.0	8 6/8	9 3/8
2020	**7**	6	4.2	5.3	9 1/8	9 4/8
2021	**7**	3	5.8	4.0	9	9 3/8
2022	**12**	10	5.6	5.0	10 3/8	10
Summary Values	**71**	**58**	**5.7**	**5.4**	**10 3/8**	**10 2/8**
Unit 103 - Pearl Peak Area, Southern Ruby Mountains						
2012	**1**	1	7.0	6.0	9 7/8	9 7/8
2013	**1**	1	2.0	5.0	9	9 2/8
2014	**1**	1	15.0	7.0	8 5/8	8 4/8
2015	**1**	1	6.0	2.0	7 2/8	7 4/8
2016	**1**	1	6.0	6.0	8 4/8	8 1/8
2017	**1**	1	2.0	2.0	8 4/8	9
2018	**1**	0	10.0			
2019	**1**	1	7.0	12.0	10 2/8	10 2/8
2020	**1**	1	2.0	4.0	9 2/8	9 1/8
2021	**1**	1	2.0	5.0	9 3/8	9 5/8
2022	**1**	0	15.0			

TABLE 13. MOUNTAIN GOAT HARVEST HISTORY BY UNIT AND YEAR, 2012 - 2022

Totals/Average	11	9	6.7	5.4	10 2/8	10 2/8
ALL UNITS						
Year	**# of Tags**	**Harvest**	**Hunter Success**	**# of Billies**	**# of Nannies**	**% Nannies**
2001	23	22	96%	16	6	27%
2002	23	19	78%	18	1	5%
2003	23	22	96%	19	3	14%
2004	24	20	83%	17	3	15%
2005	28	24	85%	22	2	8%
2006	29	26	90%	23	3	12%
2007	29	29	100%	23	6	21%
2008	29	27	93%	21	6	22%
2009	28	27	96%	19	8	30%
2010	20	20	100%	12	8	40%
Total/Avg.	**256**	**236**	**92%**	**190**	**46**	**19%**
Post Dieoff Years						
2011	11	11	100%	8	3	27%
2012	6	6	100%	4	2	33%
2013	7	6	86%	4	2	33%
2014	12	12	100%	9	3	25%
2015	12	12	100%	11	1	8%
2016	13	11	85%	8	3	27%
2017	9	7	78%	4	3	43%
2018	8	6	75%	4	2	33%
2019	8	6	75%	5	1	17%
2020	9	8	89%	5	3	38%
2021	9	5	56%	4	1	20%
2022	14	11	79%	8	3	27%
Total	**118**	**101**	**86%**	**74**	**27**	**27%**

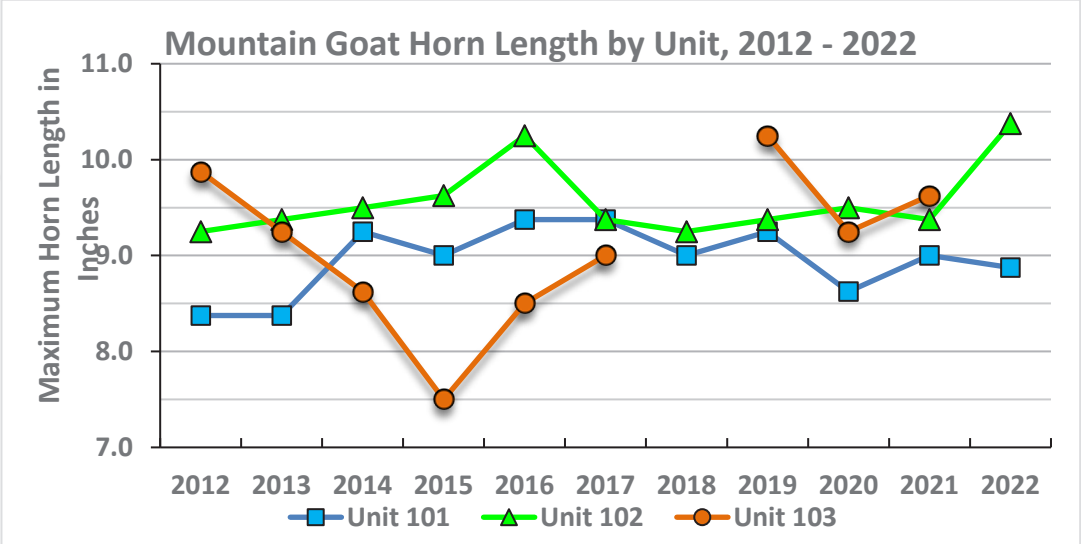


TABLE 14. 2022 BLACK BEAR DRAW AND HUNT RESULTS

BLACK BEAR HARVEST COMPOSITION*

Year	Gender	Harvest	Mean Age	3-yr Average Age
2022	Males	11	9.3	5.0
	Females	5	5.9	7.2

***see Table 1 for detailed hunt information (e.g., hunt success, days hunted, etc.)**

BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY UNIT

Unit	# Bears		
	Male	Female	Total
192	1	0	1
194	1	3	4
195	0	0	0
196	0	0	0
201	0	2	2
202	1	0	1
203	0	0	0
204	0	0	0
291	8	0	8
TOTAL	11	5	**16**

TABLE 15. FALL 2022 AND SPRING 2023 MULE DEER SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	2022 FALL BUCKS	2022 FALL DOES	2022 FALL FAWNS	2022 FALL TOTAL	2022 Bucks: 100 Does	2022 Fawns: 100 Does	2022 Fawns: 100 Adults	2023 Spring Adults	2023 Spring Fawns	2023 Spring TOTAL	2023 Fawns: 100 Adults	*Spring 2022 Fawns: 100 Adults*
011 - 013, 033	132	255	165	552	52	65	**43**	212	50	262	24	***28***
014	33	62	37	132	53	60	**39**	97	30	127	31	***17***
015	18	22	18	58	82	82	**45**	228	120	348	53	***28***
021	28	80	52	160	35	65	**48**	530	232	762	44	***36***
022	31	66	46	143	47	70	**47**	143	60	203	42	***33***
031	171	611	239	1,021	28	39	**31**	602	153	755	25	***23***
032, 034	28	98	41	167	29	42	**33**	289	70	359	24	***28***
035	34	115	49	198	30	43	**33**	71	26	97	37	***31***
041, 042				0	--	--	**--**			--	--	***--***
043 - 046	70	294	136	500	24	46	**37**	--	--	--	--	***--***
051	40	168	87	295	24	52	**42**	420	134	554	32	***34***
061,062,064, 066-068	558	1,754	941	3,253	32	54	**41**	3,047	1,050	4,097	34	***37***
065				0	--	--	**--**			--	--	***--***
071 - 079, 091	--	--	--	0	--	--	**--**	3,301	1,020	4,321	31	***34***
101 - 109	1,084	3,309	1,934	6,327	33	58	**44**	5,015	1,185	6,200	24	***35***
111 - 113	314	952	471	1,737	33	50	**37**	1,531	401	1,932	26	***19***
114 - 115				0	--	--	**--**	283	105	388	37	***16***
121				0	--	--	**--**	907	270	1,177	30	***25***
131 - 134	36	173	135	344	21	78	**65**	394	122	516	31	***26***
141 - 145	164	740	447	1,351	22	60	**49**	1,800	562	2,362	31	***22***
151, 152, 154-156				0	--	--	**--**	633	199	832	31	***45***
161 - 164				0	--	--	**--**	381	111	492	29	***19***
171 - 173				0	--	--	**--**	641	253	894	39	***27***
181 - 184				0	--	--	**--**	59	17	76	29	***--***
192				0	--	--	**--**	88	25	113	28	***--***
194, 196				0	--	--	**--**	417	81	498	19	***--***
201 - 206				0	--	--	**--**			--	--	***--***
221 - 223	81	372	175	628	22	47	**39**	801	255	1,056	32	***21***
231	151	583	274	1,008	26	47	**37**	696	220	916	32	***22***
241 - 244	27	146	81	254	19	56	**47**			--	--	***--***
2022-23 TOTALS	**3,000**	**9,800**	**5,328**	**18,128**	**31**	**54**	**42**	**22,586**	**6,751**	**29,337**	**30**	***30***
2021-22	1,762	6,118	2,882	*10,762*	*29*	*47*	*37*	*19,761*	*6,013*	*25,774*	*30*	*33*

Spring fawn/100 adults ratios that are higher than its fall ratio are assumed to be biased high.

Units with (--) were not surveyed.

TABLE 16. LATE SUMMER/FALL/WINTER 2022 PRONGHORN SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	BUCKS	DOES	FAWNS	TOTAL	2022 BUCKS: 100 DOES	2022 FAWNS: 100 DOES	*2022 FAWNS: 100 DOES*
011	30	125	63	218	24	**50**	*23*
012 - 014	60	202	93	355	30	**46**	*35*
015	34	109	62	205	31	**57**	*37*
021 - 022				--	--	**--**	*22*
031	14	44	31	89	32	**71**	*50*
032, 034, 035	36	135	75	246	27	**56**	*28*
033	109	489	162	760	22	**33**	*32*
041, 042	85	298	123	506	29	**41**	*29*
043-046	382	997	323	1,702	38	**32**	*37*
051				--	--	**--**	*43*
061 - 064, 071, 073	321	585	348	1,254	55	**60**	*49*
065, 142, 144	200	497	108	805	40	**22**	*31*
066				--	--	**--**	*--*
067 - 068	320	687	264	1,271	47	**38**	*36*
072, 074, 075	115	312	118	545	37	**38**	*38*
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	82	146	67	295	56	**46**	*31*
078, 105 - 107, 121	52	206	32	290	25	**16**	*11*
101 - 104, 108	74	182	50	306	41	**28**	*23*
111 - 114	138	481	104	723	29	**22**	*9*
115, 231, 242	66	183	50	299	36	**27**	*13*
131, 145, 163, 164	37	171	36	244	22	**21**	*4*
132 - 134, 245	41	118	18	177	35	**15**	*1*
141, 143, 151 - 155	271	500	263	1,034	54	**53**	*38*
161, 162	18	134	20	172	13	**15**	*8*
171 - 173	12	82	17	111	15	**21**	*17*
181 - 184	73	191	60	324	38	**31**	*23*
202, 204	11	33	11	55	33	**33**	*--*
203, 291	23	43	14	80	54	**33**	*34*
205, 206	19	44	15	78	43	**34**	*27*
211 - 213	8	11	2	21	73	**18**	*6*
221 - 223, 241	55	188	38	281	29	**20**	*18*
251	19	81	14	114	24	**17**	*6*
2022 TOTALS	**2,705**	**7,274**	**2,581**	**12,560**	**37**	**35**	
2021 TOTALS	*2,571*	*7,631*	*2,208*	*12,410*	*34*	*29*	*--*

Units with (--) were not surveyed.

TABLE 17. LATE SUMMER/FALL 2022 DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	RAMS	EWES	LAMBS	TOTAL	2022 RAMS: 100 EWES	2022 LAMBS: 100 EWES	*2021 LAMBS: 100 EWES*	*2020 LAMBS: 100 EWES*
045, 153	12	39	26	77	31	**67**	*24*	*32*
131, 164				--	--	**--**	*86*	*--*
132				--	--	**--**	*42*	*--*
134				--	--	**--**	*41*	*--*
161				--	--	**--**	*30*	*--*
162	4	4	2	10	100	**50**	*--*	*--*
163	7	14	2	23	50	**14**	*--*	*24*
173 S	19	29	4	52	66	**14**	*--*	*21*
173 N				--	--	**--**	*44*	*--*
181	27	104	7	138	26	**7**	*7*	*18*
182, 044				--	--	**--**	*19*	*21*
183	7	31	8	46	23	**26**	*36*	*21*
184	15	51	11	77	29	**22**	*18*	*26*
195				--	--	**--**	*--*	*13*
202				--	--	**--**	*24*	*20*
204				--	--	**--**	*--*	*16*
205, 207				--	--	**--**	*9*	*5*
206, 208	19	28	12	59	68	**43**	*21*	*6*
211				--	--	**--**	*24*	*--*
212	55	63	13	131	87	**21**	*5*	*--*
213	39	53	3	95	74	**6**	*--*	*20*
221, 223, 241	17	57	18	92	30	**32**	*--*	*38*
241 SE	18	67	17	102	27	**25**	*--*	*--*
243				--	--	**--**	*15*	*--*
244	14	41	12	67	34	**29**	*--*	*49*
245, 133	14	59	12	85	24	**20**	*--*	*36*
252	9	40	7	56	23	**18**	*--*	*3*
253	36	59	10	105	61	**17**	*3*	*--*
254	36	66	12	114	55	**18**	*--*	*20*
261	21	30	11	62	70	**37**	*--*	*53*
262	10	24	3	37	42	**13**	*43*	*--*
263	70	121	20	211	58	**17**	*9*	*--*
264				--	--	**--**	*--*	*--*
265				--	--	**--**	*--*	*--*
266				--	--	**--**	*--*	*--*
267	96	188	21	305	51	**11**	*34*	*--*
268	202	238	58	498	85	**24**	*17*	*--*
269				--	--	**--**	*--*	*6*
271				--	--	**--**	*17*	*--*
272				--	--	**--**	*--*	*--*
280	41	77	29	147	53	**38**	*--*	*12*
281	40	42	22	104	95	**52**	*38*	*51*
282	5	15	6	26	33	**40**	*23*	*39*
283, 284				--	--	**--**	*42*	*--*
286	7	19	8	34	37	**42**	*17*	*--*
2022 TOTALS	**840**	**1,559**	**354**	**2,753**	**54**	**23**		
2021 TOTALS	*1,103*	*2,194*	*440*	*3,737*	*50*	*20*		

TABLE 18. LATE SUMMER/FALL 2022 CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	RAMS	EWES	LAMBS	TOTAL	2022 RAMS/ 100 EWES	2022 LAMBS/ 100 EWES	*2021 LAMBS/ 100 EWES*
011, 013	6	21	10	37	29	48	*18*
012	14	14	7	35	100	50	*19*
014	5	12	6	23	42	50	--
021, 022	20	7	4	31	286	57	*15*
031	21	48	6	75	44	13	32
032	33	82	33	148	40	40	--
033	17	40	15	72	43	38	23
034	8	29	20	57	28	69	--
035, Jacksons	49	76	40	165	65	53	32
035, Bloody Runs	16	17	11	44	94	65	32
041	10	16	2	28	63	13	36
051	17	61	27	105	28	44	23
066	10	20	8	38	50	40	*60*
068				--	--	--	*49*
2022 TOTALS	**226**	**443**	**189**	**858**	**51**	**43**	
2021 TOTALS	*164*	*388*	*114*	666	42	29	

TABLE 19. SUMMER/WINTER/EARLY SPRING 2022 - 2023 ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	RAMS	EWES	LAMBS	TOTAL	2022-23 RAMS/ 100 EWES	2022-23 LAMBS/ 100 EWES	*2021-22 LAMBS/ 100 EWES*
074	8	11	3	22	73	27	*46*
091	6	19	6	31	32	32	*20*
101	*7*	*18*	*7*	32	39	39	*60*
102	*7*	*19*	*10*	36	37	53	*57*
114	4	11	6	21	36	55	*33*
115				--	--	--	*40*
2022-23 TOTALS	**32**	**78**	**32**	**142**	**41**	**41**	
2021-22 TOTALS	*40*	*75*	*30*	*145*	*53*	*40*	

Units with (--) were not surveyed.

TABLE 20. JANUARY 2023 MOUNTAIN GOAT SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	ADULTS	KIDS	TOTAL	**2023 KIDS/ 100 ADULTS**	*2022* KIDS/ 100 ADULTS	*2021* KIDS/ 100 ADULTS
101	18	4	22	22	11	12
102	89	19	**108**	21	34	33
103			**--**	--	11	17
2023 TOTALS	**107**	**23**	**130**	**21**		
2022 TOTALS	*155*	*46*	*201*	*30*		

TABLE 21. WINTER 2022-2023 ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	BULLS	COWS	CALVES	TOTAL	**2022-2023 BULLS/ 100 COWS**	**2022-2023 CALVES/ 100 COWS**	*2021-2022 CALVES/ 100 COWS*
051	7	20	9	36	35	45	*36*
061, 071	479	1,219	443	2,141	39	36	*46*
062, 064, 066-068	138	393	159	690	35	41	*36*
065				--	--	--	--
072 - 074	174	227	167	568	77	74	*51*
075	28	59	32	119	48	54	--
076, 077, 079, 081				--	--	--	*49*
078,104, 105-107	40	188	91	319	21	48	*39*
091				--	--	--	*30*
104,108,121	59	204	80	343	29	39	*44*
108,131 - 132	42	108	39	189	39	36	*19*
111 - 115	217	521	177	915	42	34	*27*
221 - 223	151	412	167	730	37	41	*21*
161 - 164	53	300	62	415	18	21	*12*
171 - 173				--	--	--	--
231	26	55	33	114	47	60	*19*
241, 242				--	--	--	*21*
262				--	--	--	--
2022-2023 Totals	**1,414**	**3,706**	**1,459**	**6,579**	**38**	**39**	
2021-2022 Totals	*1,941*	*4,713*	*1,697*	*8,351*	*41*	*36*	

Units with (--) were not surveyed.

TABLE 22. 2023 MULE DEER POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
011 - 013	750	*900*
014	290	*250*
015**	200	*190*
021**	380	*400*
022	500	*500*
031	1,700	*1,800*
032***	800	*850*
033	300	*320*
034***	200	*210*
035	600	*650*
041, 042	600	*650*
043, 044, 046[!]	1,000	*new unit group*
045	350	*new unit group*
051	1,900	*2,000*
061,062,064, 066 - 068	7,900	*8,600*
065	500	*650*
071 - 079, 091	9,400	*11,000*
081	700	*850*
101 - 108	10,800	*13,500*
111 - 113	2,600	*3,100*
114 - 115	1,000	*1,000*
121	1,600	*1,700*
131 - 134	1,400	*2,200*
141 - 145	3,600	*4,400*
151, 152 ,154, 155	2,500	*2,500*
161 - 164	1,500	*2,100*
171 - 173	3,200	*3,100*
181 - 184	1,100	*1,200*
192**	500	*520*
194, 196**	750	*750*
195	250	*500*
201, 204**	550	*500*
202, 205 - 208**	280	*380*
203	500	*600*
211, 213	340	*400*
221 - 223	2,200	*3,000*
231	2,100	*2,500*
241 - 245	1,000	*1,200*
251 - 254	340	*400*

TABLE 22. 2023 MULE DEER POPULATION ESTIMATES

261 - 268	450	*500*
271, 272	225	*240*
291	850	*600*
TOTAL	**68,000**	***77,000***
Percent Change	**-12%**	

*Estimates - Values generated from computer models that reconstruct age and sex classes based on sampled herd composition, harvest data, and population demographic variables. The confidence limits around these estimates may be as high as + or - 20%.

**Estimate based on apportionment of an interstate herd.

***Estimate includes deer that primarily inhabit agricultural fields

! Previous year's population estimate included Unit 045

TABLE 23. 2023 ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	**2023 ESTIMATE***	*2022 ESTIMATE**
051	120	*100*
061, 071**	1,400	*1,400*
062, 064, 066 - 068**	500	*450*
065	60	*60*
072 - 075**	1,300	*1,200*
076, 077, 079, 081**	1,300	*1,200*
078, 105 - 107, 109	750	*750*
091	360	*390*
104, 108, 121	900	*900*
108, 131, 132	310	*310*
111 - 115	2,300	*2,500*
221 - 223	1,700	*1,700*
145	30	*30*
161 - 164	600	*650*
171 - 173	100	*100*
231	550	*600*
241, 242	110	*110*
262	150	*150*
TOTAL	**12,500**	*12,500*
Percent Change	**0%**	

*Estimates - Values generated from computer models that reconstruct age and sex classes based on sampled herd composition, harvest data, and population demographic variables. The confidence limits around these estimates may be as high as + or - 20%.

**Estimate based on apportionment of an interstate herd.

TABLE 24. 2023 PRONGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
011	650	600
012-014	1,700	1,800
015	1,000	900
021, 022	600	600
031	1,220	1,250
032, 034	1,000	1,000
035^	500	500
033**	1,000	1,000
041, 042	1,300	1,300
043 - 046	2,300	1,900
051	700	700
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	1,900	1,900
065, 142, 144	800	850!
066	450	400
067, 068	1,300	1,000
072, 074, 075	1,100	1,100
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	750	600
078, 105 - 107, 121	750	800!
101 - 104, 108, 109, 144	850	925
111 - 114	850	900
115, 231, 242	500	550
131, 145, 163, 164	450	400
132 - 134, 245	450	360
141, 143, 151 - 156	4,500	4,200
161, 162	320	350
171 - 173	310	330
181 - 184	1,100	900
202, 204	80	100
203, 291	140	140
205 - 208	270	270
211 - 213	80	80
221 - 223, 241	400	400
251	370	300
TOTAL	***29,500***	***29,500***
Percent Change	**0%**	

*The confidence limits around these estimates may be as high as + or - 20%.
**Estimate represents approximately 50% of the total pronghorn that inhabit the Sheldon NWR that are accessible during the hunting season.
!Population estimate for 2022 was updated from previous year estimate.
^ Population estimated seperated out for 2022-2023.

TABLE 25. 2023 DESERT BIGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
045	110	*90*
131, 164	50	*60*
132	110	*130*
134, 251	150	*150*
153	20	*20*
161	400	*550*
162	30	*60*
163	80	*260*
173 N	120	*110*
173 S	60	*70*
181	500	*600*
182, 044	400	*550*
183	270	*260*
184	130	*140*
195	140	*130*
202	130	*140*
204	40	*50*
205, 207	280	*330*
206, 208	220	*210*
211	240	*400*
212	250	*350*
213	120	*330*
221, 223, 241	210	*220*
243	120	*170*
244	110	*110*
245, 133	130	*130*
252	60	*100*
253	120	*100*
254	130	*120*
261	120	*120*
262	120	*120*
263	190	*130*
264, 265, 266	70	*90*
267, 268	900	*800*
269	150	*190*
271	230	*300*
272	60	70
280	150	90
281	110	110
282	50	60
283, 284	130	110
286	90	100
TOTAL	***7,100***	*8,200*
Percent Change	**-13%**	

*Estimates - Values generated from computer models that reconstruct age and sex classes based on sampled herd composition, harvest data, and population demographic variables. The confidence limits around these estimates may be as high as + or - 20%.

TABLE 26. 2023 CALIFORNIA BIGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
011, 013	50	*70*
012	60	*90*
014	40	*70*
021, 022	80	*80*
031	150	*150*
032	250	*290*
033 and McGee Mtn	110	*100*
034	240	*340*
035	260	*260*
035 Bloody Run Hills	60	*50*
041	30	*30*
051	110	*110*
066	30	*40*
068	180	*160*
TOTAL	**1,700**	1,800
Percent Change	**-6%**	

TABLE 27. 2023 ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
074	30	*30*
091	40	*40*
101	40	*40*
102	70	*60*
114	80	*80*
115	70	*70*
TOTAL	**330**	**320**
Percent Change	**3%**	

TABLE 28. 2022 MOUNTAIN GOAT POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
101	50	*55*
102	240	*240*
103	50	*45*
TOTAL	**340**	340
Percent Change	**0%**	

*Estimates - Values generated from computer models that reconstruct age and sex classes based on sampled herd composition, harvest data, and population demographic variables. The confidence limits around these estimates may be as high as + or - 20%.

TABLE 26. 2023 CALIFORNIA BIGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
011, 013	50	*70*
012	80	*90*
014	45	*70*
021, 022	80	*80*
031	150	*150*
032	250	*290*
033 and McGee Mtn	110	*100*
034	240	*340*
035	260	*260*
035 Bloody Run Hills	60	*50*
041	30	*30*
051	110	*110*
066	30	*40*
068	180	*160*
TOTAL	**1,700**	1,800
Percent Change	**-6%**	

TABLE 27. 2023 ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
074	30	*30*
091	40	*40*
101	40	*40*
102	70	*60*
114	80	*80*
115	70	*70*
TOTAL	**330**	**320**
Percent Change	**3%**	

TABLE 28. 2022 MOUNTAIN GOAT POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2023 ESTIMATE*	*2022 ESTIMATE**
101	50	*55*
102	240	*240*
103	50	*45*
TOTAL	**340**	340
Percent Change	**0%**	

*Estimates - Values generated from computer models that reconstruct age and sex classes based on sampled herd composition, harvest data, and population demographic variables. The confidence limits around these estimates may be as high as + or - 20%.

TABLE 29. BIG GAME POPULATION ESTIMATE HISTORY, 1991 - 2023

YEAR	MULE DEER	ANTELOPE	ELK	DESERT BIGHORN	CALIFORNIA BIGHORN	ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN	MOUNTAIN GOAT
1976	95,000						
1977	113,000						
1978	122,000						
1979	113,000						
1980	127,500			2,900			
1981	135,500	9,800		3,000			
1982	140,000	10,500		3,100			
1983	120,000	11,000		3,200			
1984	129,500	11,500		3,100			
1985	155,500	12,000		3,300			
1986	180,000	12,500		3,500			
1987	220,000	13,000		3,500			
1988	240,000	13,500		3,600			
1989	212,000	14,000		3,700			
1990	202,000	15,000	2,000	3,800	480	140	
1991	180,000	16,500	2,400	4,000	530	150	
1992	183,500	18,000	2,700	4,100	650	190	190
1993	148,500	16,000	2,900	4,800	700	210	200
1994	115,000	15,000	3,100	4,700	800	220	210
1995	118,000	15,500	3,500	4,500	900	230	220
1996	120,000	15,000	4,000	4,900	1,000	230	230
1997	125,000	14,500	4,600	5,000	1,100	240	170
1998	132,000	15,000	5,000	5,200	1,200	250	200
1999	134,000	14,500	5,500	5,300	1,300	250	240
2000	133,000	16,000	5,900	4,900	1,400	210	280
2001	129,000	17,000	6,400	4,900	1,400	190	320
2002	108,000	18,000	6,600	5,300	1,500	210	340
2003	109,000	18,000	7,200	5,000	1,500	240	350
2004	105,000	18,500	7,400	5,200	1,500	290	370
2005	107,000	20,000	8,000	5,500	1,500	340	400
2006	110,000	21,500	8,200	5,800	1,600	360	410
2007	114,000	24,000	9,400	6,200	1,700	480	420
2008	108,000	24,000	9,500	6,600	1,700	500	450
2009	106,000	24,500	10,900	7,000	1,800	550	470
2010	107,000	26,000	12,300	7,400	1,900	240	340
2011	109,000	27,000	13,500	7,600	2,100	230	310
2012	112,000	28,000	15,100	8,600	2,000	220	290
2013	109,000	28,500	16,500	8,900	2,100	260	340
2014	108,000	27,500	17,500	8,900	1,900	260	340

TABLE 29. BIG GAME POPULATION ESTIMATE HISTORY, 1991 - 2023

2015	99,000	28,500	18,500	9,600	1,900	230	350
2016	94,000	29,000	16,000	9,700	1,800	210	330
2017	92,000	29,000	15,000	10,100	1,900	240	310
2018	92,000	30,000	13,500	10,100	1,900	230	310
2019	93,000	30,300	12,500	10,300	1,900	280	310
2020	92,000	29,500	13,000	9,900	2,000	310	290
2021	84,000	28,500	13,000	9,300	2,100	320	290
2022	78,000	28,000	12,500	8,200	1,800	320	340
2023	68,000	29,500	12,500	7,100	1,700	330	340
%Diff to 2022	-13%	5%	0%	-13%	-6%	3%	0%
10-YR AVG	*90,000*	*29,000*	*14,000*	*9,000*	*2,000*	*270*	*320*
%Diff to AVG	**-24%**	**2%**	**-11%**	**-21%**	**-15%**	**22%**	**6%**

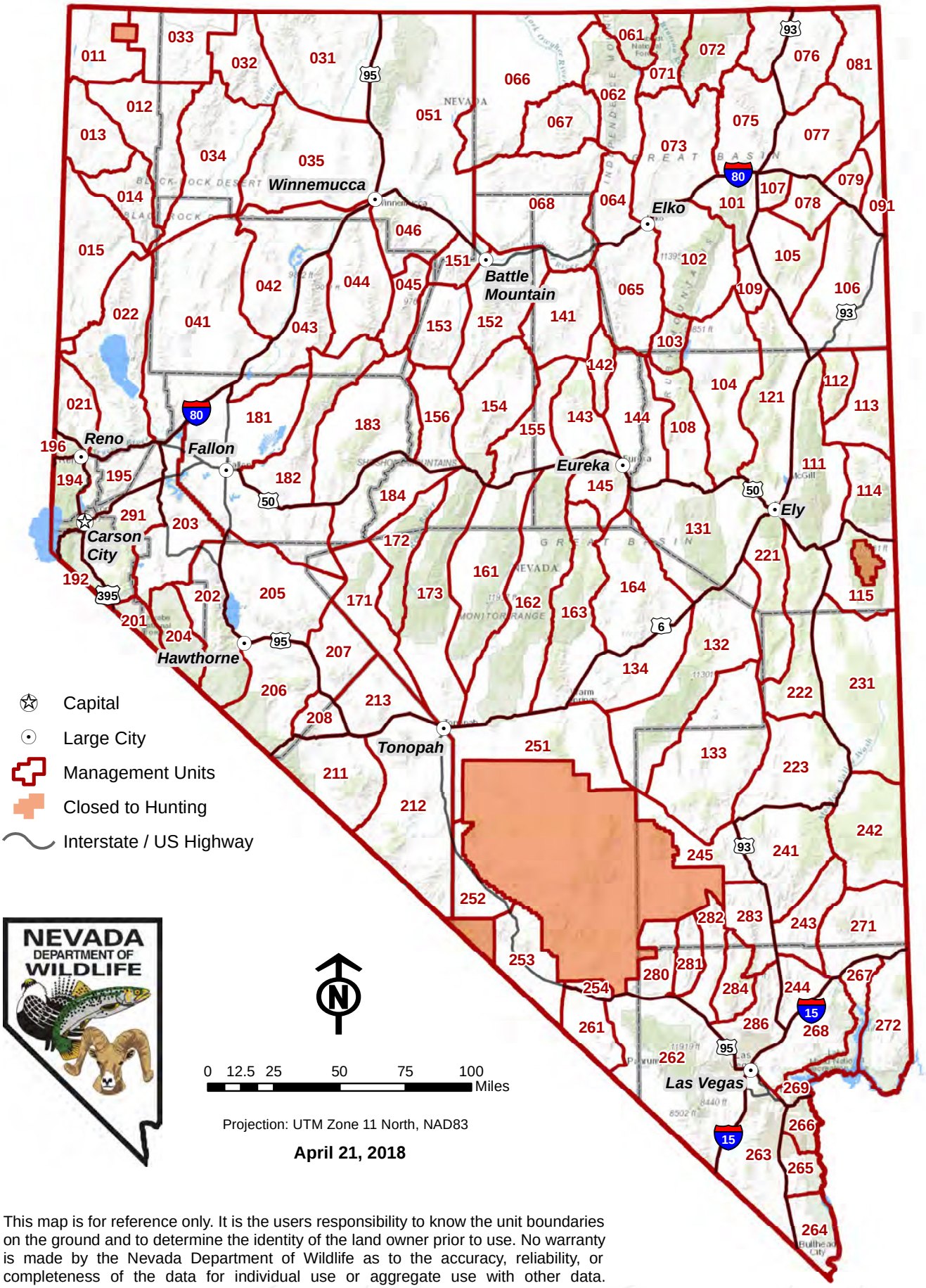
TABLE 30. BIG GAME TAG SALES AND HARVEST HISTORY BY SPECIES, 1991 - 2022

	DEER		ANTELOPE		ELK		DESERT BIGHORN RAM		CALIFORNIA BIGHORN RAM		ROCKY MTN BIGHORN		MOUNTAIN GOAT	
YEAR	TAGS	HARVEST	TAGS	HARVEST	TAGS	HARVEST	TAGS	HARVEST	TAGS	HARVEST	TAGS	HARVEST	TAGS	HARVEST
1991	26,584	12,442	1,913	1,311	240	141	126	85	5	5	1	1	6	6
1992	28,138	14,273	1,925	1,416	210	164	113	92	10	10	--	--	6	5
1993	16,017	6,276	1,569	1,020	215	176	123	102	12	12	--	--	7	7
1994	17,460	7,315	1,299	979	240	157	125	87	20	14	--	--	10	10
1995	20,014	8,114	1,387	878	306	183	126	90	25	19	2	2	12	11
1996	24,717	11,070	1,211	820	510	292	126	94	32	28	2	1	9	8
1997	20,186	8,263	1,173	805	783	389	113	85	35	30	3	2	6	6
1998	24,077	9,672	1,283	871	1,119	468	113	93	41	33	5	5	12	12
1999	24,023	11,020	1,521	1,173	1,274	577	126	110	47	36	5	5	11	10
2000	26,420	12,499	1,615	1,191	1,621	804	132	113	43	39	4	4	18	16
2001	23,813	9,791	1,518	1,121	1,359	701	143	124	37	34	3	2	23	22
2002	17,484	6,899	1,682	1,166	1,836	887	140	112	41	34	3	3	23	18
2003	14,892	5,982	1,846	1,278	1,821	1,055	133	119	39	34	6	6	23	22
2004	16,010	6,560	1,921	1,323	1,972	1,008	138	127	35	32	6	5	24	23
2005	16,920	7,112	2,393	1,608	2,616	1,246	148	135	38	34	6	5	28	24
2006	18,167	8,346	2,705	1,876	2,360	1,161	154	142	41	36	6	5	29	26
2007	18,599	8,743	2,737	1,847	3,080	1,396	172	150	43	43	9	9	29	29
2008	16,997	7,025	2,476	1,638	2,723	1,315	175	152	42	40	13	12	29	27
2009	16,728	6,837	2,757	1,814	2,972	1,420	193	172	48	47	11	11	28	27
2010	17,134	6,949	2,987	1,928	3,545	1,680	216	186	52	52	4	4	20	20
2011	14,919	5,834	3,121	1,973	4,838	2,007	222	194	57	54	5	3	11	11
2012	24,257	10,112	3,721	2,225	6,035	2,461	281	241	59	53	8	7	6	6
2013	22,992	9,367	3,814	2,336	7,936	2,857	275	251	67	61	7	7	7	6
2014	22,643	8,978	3,953	2,453	11,016	3,474	287	258	66	58	5	4	12	12
2015	20,998	9,155	4,105	2,595	11,271	3,365	307	285	63	56	4	1	12	12
2016	18,111	7,885	4,100	2,653	11,131	3,149	311	280	57	54	5	2	13	11
2017	16,548	7,307	5,086	3,320	9,776	2,693	334	302	57	53	6	3	9	7
2018	17,612	8,007	4,643	3,085	9,283	2,499	317	277	62	59	5	5	8	6
2019	16,868	6,454	4,541	2,888	6,764	1,964	311	268	59	52	7	5	8	6
2020	17,660	6,928	4,326	2,826	5,379	1,984	315	288	68	54	6	2	9	8
2021	16,848	6,185	3,609	2,250	4,917	1,911	321	257	59	51	5	4	9	5
2022	15,726	5,504	3,265	2,176	4,127	1,637	297	234	54	50	4	3	14	11
%Diff to 2021	-7%	-11%	-10%	-3%	-16%	-14%	-7%	-9%	-8%	-2%	-20%	-25%	56%	120%
10-YR AVG	18,601	7,577	4,144	2,658	8,160	2,553	308	270	61	55	5	4	10	8
%Diff to AVG	-15%	-27%	-21%	-18%	-49%	-36%	-3%	-13%	-12%	-9%	-26%	-17%	39%	31%

TABLE 31. NEVADA MOUNTAIN LION TAG SALES, SPORT HARVEST, AND HUNTER SUCCESS, 1981 - 2022

	Tag Sales			Harvest			Hunter Success		
Year	Resident	Nonresident	Total	Resident	Nonresident	Total	Resident	Nonresident	Total
1981 - 1982	527	62	589	36	24	60	7%	39%	10%
1982 - 1983	519	61	580	41	20	61	8%	33%	11%
1983 - 1984	329	50	379	57	21	78	17%	42%	21%
1984 - 1985	352	107	459	60	46	106	17%	43%	23%
1985 - 1986	394	96	490	54	29	83	14%	30%	17%
1986 - 1987	345	114	459	51	36	87	15%	32%	19%
1987 - 1988	416	91	507	41	37	78	10%	41%	15%
1988 - 1989	383	124	507	65	53	118	17%	43%	23%
1989 - 1990	439	184	623	75	77	152	17%	42%	24%
1990 - 1991	318	112	430	55	33	88	17%	29%	20%
1991 - 1992	507	112	619	78	47	125	15%	42%	20%
1992 - 1993	348	149	497	75	75	150	22%	50%	30%
1993 - 1994	405	139	544	99	74	173	24%	53%	32%
1994 - 1995	403	151	554	89	72	161	22%	48%	29%
1995 - 1996	432	186	618	73	61	134	17%	33%	22%
1996 - 1997	480	137	617	80	63	143	17%	46%	23%
1997 - 1998	870	137	1,007	122	88	210	14%	64%	21%
1998 - 1999	643	124	767	73	67	140	11%	54%	18%
1999 - 2000	680	109	789	71	55	126	10%	50%	16%
2000 - 2001	883	169	1,052	104	90	194	12%	53%	18%
2001 - 2002	838	98	936	104	63	167	12%	64%	18%
2002 - 2003	1,060	131	1,191	89	39	128	8%	30%	11%
2003 - 2004	1,133	221	1,354	119	73	192	11%	33%	14%
2004 - 2005	1,186	206	1,392	62	43	105	5%	21%	8%
2005 - 2006	1,021	162	1,183	70	46	116	7%	28%	10%
2006 - 2007	1,366	121	1,487	95	39	134	7%	32%	9%
2007 - 2008	1,521	200	1,721	94	51	145	6%	26%	8%
2008 - 2009	3,484	284	3,768	83	34	117	2%	12%	3%
2009 - 2010	3,873	302	4,175	80	51	131	2%	19%	3%
2010 - 2011	3,942	275	4,217	96	50	146	2%	18%	3%
2011 - 2012	4,067	297	4,364	72	31	103	2%	10%	2%
2012 - 2013	4,735	354	5,089	122	60	182	3%	17%	4%
2013 - 2014	4,968	358	5,326	85	33	118	2%	9%	2%
2014 - 2015	5,325	384	5,709	73	26	99	1%	7%	2%
2015 - 2016	5,332	392	5,724	113	60	173	2%	15%	3%
2016 - 2017	5,346	446	5,792	115	64	179	2%	14%	3%
2017 - 2018	5,479	117	5,596	132	30	164	2%	26%	3%
2018 - 2019	3,530	366	3,896	*	*	177	*	*	5%
2019 - 2020	3,389	126	3,515	*	*	156	*	*	4%
2020 - 2021	3,530	366	3,896	*	*	177	*	*	5%
2021 - 2022	7,806	631	8,437	*	*	195	*	*	2%
2022 - 2023	7,782	611	8,393	114	62	176	1%	10%	2%
Totals	**90,386**	**8,862**	**99,248**	**3,117**	**1,923**	**5,747**			
Avg. (40 yrs)	**2,234**	**218**	**2,452**	**84**	**52**	**141**			
10-Year Avg	**5,249**	**380**	**5,628**	**105**	**46**	**161**			

NEVADA Game Management Units 2021



This map is for reference only. It is the users responsibility to know the unit boundaries on the ground and to determine the identity of the land owner prior to use. No warranty is made by the Nevada Department of Wildlife as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

2022-2023

NEVADA BIG GAME STATUS

OUR MISSION STATEMENT

To protect, conserve, manage and restore wildlife and its habitat for the aesthetic, scientific, educational, recreational, and economic benefits to citizens of Nevada and the United States, and to promote the safety of persons using vessels on the waters of Nevada.

For more information, please visit
our website at www.NDOW.org