2023-2024

NEVADA BIG GAME STATUS

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AREA REPORTS

STATEWIDE SUMMARY

HARVEST DATA

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2023-2024

NEVADA BIG GAME STATUS

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WILDLIFE RESTORATION
Federal Aid Project

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MULE DEER

The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) issued approximately 11,000 mule tags for the 2023 deer hunting season including landowner compensation tags, PIW, junior, nonresident guided mule deer, and other tags. This was a substantial drop compared to previous years and was the lowest number of tags issued for mule deer since 1974. The overall success rate for Any Legal Weapon seasons was 33% statewide, which is well below the previous 3-year average of 38%. Muzzleloader and archery success rates were 30% and 13% respectively, which were both below the previous 3-year averages of 35% and 16% for those weapon categories. Junior hunters realized a success rate of 47%, which was well below the previous 3-year average success rate of 56%. Overall, about 3,255 bucks and 195 does were harvested in 2023 and 42% of the bucks harvested were 4-points or greater, which is significantly higher than the previous year's average of 37%. Additionally junior tags were changed for many units in 2023 to allow for buck only harvest instead of either-sex tags. Only Management Areas 6, 7, and 10 allowed for juniors to harvest either a buck or a doe in 2023. Beginning in the 2024-25 season, all junior mule deer tags will be buck only and all regular doe hunts were eliminated statewide.

During 2023, biologists classified 16,683 mule deer during the fall survey. Statewide fawn production was 60 fawns:100 does during post-season surveys, compared to 54 fawns:100 does during fall 2022. The observed post-season buck ratio was 30 bucks:100 does for 2023 which is equal to the previous 3-year average. The observed spring fawn ratio of 37 fawns:100 adults was well above the 5-year average of 31 fawns:100 adults. The moisture received during the previous winter and timely moisture throughout the year likely contributed to the above average fawn recruitment for 2024 and should yield a positive outlook for mule deer populations into the 2024-2025 hunting season.

The primary driver of mule deer populations is the number of fawns recruited into the population each year, in addition to the body condition and productivity of adult females. Nevada has experienced widespread drought conditions during the past 4-5 years prior to winter 2023, when record snowfall was experienced throughout most of the state. As of April 11, 2024, the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) SNOTEL sites for Nevada ranged from 120% to 156% of median snow water equivalent in the Northern Great Basin. The above average snowpack and mild winter conditions are expected to greatly contribute to high quality forage for many mule deer populations throughout the state.

The Mule Deer Enhancement Program (MDEP) was initiated in 2020 and since that time over 25 mule deer specific habitat projects, 10 investigation projects, and 5 predator removal projects have been approved by the oversight committee. However, not all these projects have been fully funded or implemented due to limited capacity and funding. Many of the habitat improvement projects approved between 2021 and 2023 totaling over $3 million, may not realize the full potential in population level responses by mule deer for several years. However, given current moisture patterns across the Northern Great Basin, Columbia Plateau, and Southern Mojave regions, we expect favorable habitat conditions for mule deer in next few years.

In addition to the 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, pinyon and juniper removal, and spring and meadow enhancements. During the 2017-2023 fire seasons, the NDOW implemented 644,543 acres of wildfire rehabilitation efforts at a cost of approximately $14 million dollars. Much of these fire rehabilitation efforts are expected to benefit mule deer among other wildlife species.

ANTELOPE

The 2023 antelope season continued to provide excellent hunting opportunities for Nevada hunters. NDOW issued 3,364 antelope tags for the 2023 hunting season including landowner compensation tags, Partners In Wildlife, Heritage, and other specialty tags. Antelope hunters averaged about 3.2 days in the field during 2023, which was slightly higher than the average of 3.1 days reported by hunters during the 2022 season. About 2,184 antelope of both sexes were harvested during 2023 for all seasons and weapon types. Statewide hunt success for the Horns Longer than Ears (buck) seasons was 74% for 2023, which was equal to the previous 3-year average. The percentage of bucks with 15-inch or greater horn length was 20% statewide for 2023, which was below the 5-year average of 24%.

In 2023, biologists classified about 16,000 antelope during post-season surveys with an observed buck and fawn ratio of 40 bucks:100 does:37 fawns which includes yearling bucks not available for harvest. Both the buck to doe ratio and the fawn ratio are higher than the previous year's statewide ratio of 37 bucks:100 does:35 fawns. The NDOW uses a management objective of 25 bucks:100 does (for bucks 2 years old and older) when making quota recommendations. The 2024 statewide population estimate is about 32,500 antelope.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

The NDOW issued 4,258 tags for elk hunts during the 2023-2024 season. The harvest of 888 bulls, including those taken during spike-only hunts, was 3% lower than 2022-2023. An additional 738 antlerless elk were harvested, representing a 2% increase from the previous year. Harvest of antlerless elk fluctuates from year-to-year depending on status of population relative to population objectives and expected recruitment.

Reported tag success of 40% for all sex and weapon classes was similar to 2022. Combined success for bull hunters was 54% with 30% of successful hunters reporting antler lengths of 50-inches or longer. The composition of antlered elk with 50-inch antlers is slightly below the 3-yr average of 32%, but well within harvest objectives of 25-35%. Hunters of antlerless elk reported a success rate of 33%. Overall, declines in reported antler lengths could be due to lingering effects of winter that lasted well into late spring 2023 and may have affected body condition of bulls; placing more energy into body condition restoration as opposed to antler growth. Further, fewer mature bulls may be available for harvest due to poor calf recruitment experienced in years prior to 2023.

Following the hunting season, game biologists classified 7,765 elk during aerial surveys. Ratios representing the statewide sex and age composition were 31 bulls:100 cows:46 calves. As a result, the statewide population estimate for 2024 increased by about 4% to 13,000 elk. Data collected from hunters and during aerial surveys suggest the NDOW's goal of maintaining the statewide elk population has been successful.

Biologists documented strong calf production during summer 2023, resulting in increases for many of Nevada's elk herds. Hunters should expect additional hunting opportunity for antlerless elk for most areas to maintain elk herds near current population levels. To remain consistent with harvest objectives, antlered elk quotas will remain similar to the 2023-2024 hunting season. However, back-to-back seasons of elevated calf recruitment suggest the future of elk hunting is bright in Nevada.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

In the 2023-2024 hunt season, there were 240 desert bighorn ram tags compared to 294 the previous year. The 235 tags included 211 for standard seasons, 8 archery only, 5 specialty tags, 4 management (access-limited) tags, and 12 one-horn ram tags. There were 14 tags returned by tagholders that included 7 tags reissued to alternates well before the season, 4 issued First Come First Serve (FCFS), and 4 not reissued.

Excluding the 1-horn ram hunt, there were 188 rams harvested in 2023 for 85% success of tags used. There hasn't been that few of rams harvested in a season since 2010. Nevada experienced a slight uptick in ram horn metrics statewide in 2023 with 11 rams (only 7 in 2022) that scored above 170 B&C pts. The previous drought years continued to impact both horn base and horn length in 2023 and likely for a few more years. Statewide average days hunted at 6.7, was the highest recorded, which is a combination of both difficulty of finding mature rams, but also more hunters are spending quality time enjoying the month-long hunt. The most positive hunt metric was average age of harvested rams, that was again the highest recorded at 6.9, confirming that tag quota levels in most units were appropriate for the number of mature rams available last year. The one-horn ram hunt continued to be a great once-in-a-lifetime hunt for those that put the time in with 5 successful hunters at 50% success rate with average age of harvested rams at 9.2. The 2023 demand for desert bighorn ram hunting leveled off for resident applicants at 12,106 but continued to grow by nonresidents that surpassed 14,000 unique applicants for the first time.

The 2023 desert bighorn ewe hunts harvested 20 ewes and 24 ewes from Units 161 and 268, respectively. Overall success rate was 56% of hunters afield. The number of desert bighorn ewe applicants showed a slight increase from 2,183 applicants in 2022 to 2,352 in 2023.

Desert bighorn lamb recruitment that supports herd recovery and growth continued to slowly improve to 27 lambs:100 ewes compared to 23 and 21 lambs:100 ewes in 2022 and 2021, respectively, but still well below the long-term lamb ratio since 1990 of 38 lambs:100 ewes. We continued to see a statewide decline in desert bighorn sheep with an 11% drop from 7,200 in 2023 to the 2024 estimate of 6,400. This is a 38% decline since its peak in 2019 at 10,300. The last time the statewide estimate was this low was in 2007. This decline was attributable to many factors including: 1) the multi-year drought that ended in 2022, 2) competition at and destruction of critical riparian/water sources from excessive feral horses and burros, 3) continued high lamb mortality from pneumonia in most desert bighorn herds and 4) lion predation on small, depressed herds has contributed to a "predator pit" state where lamb recruitment is unable to overcome losses from predation.

Realities of pneumonia impacting bighorn sheep herds:

- Bighorn sheep have not developed an immunity to deadly pathogens like Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi). like domestic sheep have, as they have evolved with these pathogens over thousands of years.
- The only Nevada desert bighorn herd that has not been exposed to M. ovi is the Muddy Mountains.
- Past exposure to a single M. ovi strain doesn't provide immunity to other M. ovi strains with some herds exposed to at least 3 different strains.
- Lambs <4 months old are highly susceptible to dying from pneumonia due to an undeveloped immune system.
- Ewes and lambs clustered in nursery groups for the first 4 months of their life, bighorn concentrated on limited water sources, and the rut period greatly contribute to the spread of M. ovi.
- There is no vaccine developed for M. ovi, nor could it be effectively delivered to wild animals, but possibly could be for domestic sheep that carry it. However, this would cost millions of dollars to develop and administer.
- Allowing herds to grow to large population size and within short distances apart, promoted bighorn herd connectivity and greatly accelerated disease transmission.
- Selenium levels in bighorn have no correlation to their ability to "fight off" a M. ovi pathogen exposure. Selenium availability or uptake by bighorn didn't miraculously change over the last 20 years with population growth in bighorn herds nor devastating bighorn herd declines.
- "Test and Remove" projects are prohibitively expensive and impossible to conduct statewide.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

The 2023 California bighorn ram season was another challenging year for many hunters. Hunter success was the lowest on record at 80%, compared to long-term average of 92%. Average hunt days continued to trend up with over 10 days per hunter spent on the mountain in 2023, with the last 3 years being over 8.5 days. Average age of harvested rams dropped again to 6.0 compared to long-term average of 6.9 years over the last 20 years. The average B&C score showed a slight improvement up to 149 5/8 from an all-time low last year of 146 1/8. The previous multi-year drought will continue to influence both horn base and length in the near term. Demand for California bighorn ram hunts continued to rise in 2023 with 22,080 total unique applicants compared to 21,452 applicants in 2022.

The 2023 aerial surveys classified over 1,000 California bighorn sheep with another increase in the lamb ratio of 46 lambs:100 ewes compared to 43 in 2022 and 29 in 2021 during the worst of the drought period. The 2024 statewide California bighorn population estimate is stable at 1,700 adults.

"Test and Remove" projects continue in the Santa Rosa Range and Snowstorm Mountains. For the Santa Rosas, 112 bighorns have been sampled (90% ewes) and 14 were positive for M. ovi by polymerase chain reaction(PCR). Likely, less than 6 ewes currently alive have not been tested. For the Snowstorms 110 animals have been sampled and tested since 2014 (68% ewes). A total of 29 were positive for M. ovi by PCR. Efforts will continue to monitor lamb recruitment to evaluate the hopeful success of the Test and Remove projects with the goal to augment both populations with "clean" bighorn sheep. NDOW is appreciative for USDA Wildlife Services in conducting predator management for these 2 herds and other California bighorn subherds that exist at nonviable levels. Wildlife Services efforts allow for bighorn population growth to a level that can sustain predation mortalities. There is a huge investment in Test and Remove projects, where clean and healthy ewes are "precious" to the future of the bighorn population.

Much excitement for the population growth in the new Bloody Run Hills bighorn herd north of Winnemucca that was established in 2019. It will have its first ram season in 2024.

The Montana Mountains bighorn herd was eliminated in 2016 by a severe and virulent pneumonia die-off. Many years of discussion and evaluation occurred over the pros and cons of restoring bighorn sheep with the threat of potential interaction and exposure from domestic sheep lambs that are grazed on private alfalfa fields in adjacent Kings River Valley. In March 2024, 18 California bighorn sheep from the Sheep Creek Range were reintroduced to the Rock and Pole Canyons of the Montana Mountains. Intensive surveillance and communication with the domestic sheep operation will occur during the months the lambs are on the fields each year near the base of the Montana Mountains to make every reasonable effort to maintain separation.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

Only 2 Rocky Mountain bighorn ram tags were available in 2023, the lowest tag quota since 1995 (first season was in 1985). This was the second ram season in the Ruby Mountains, Unit 102 since the all-age die-off in 2010. As with the 2022 season, both hunters in Unit 102 had great hunts, harvesting 177 B&C-class rams averaging only 3.5 days. The other tagholder in the South Snake Range below the Great Basin National Park, struggled during the season and finally harvested his mature ram near the end of the season that runs into February.

Aerial and ground surveys conducted in 2023 in Units 101, 102, 114, and 115 classified 158 bighorn sheep with very encouraging metrics of 60 lambs:100 ewes and 66 rams:100 ewes. The statewide population estimate of the 6 Rocky Mountain bighorn herds is static at 330 adults.

MOOSE

Presence and distribution of Shiras moose (Alces alces shirasi) in Nevada prior to European settlement is unknown. Given the current understanding of distribution and history of moose in North America, it appears Nevada is experiencing natural range expansion, in modern times. Historical sightings of moose date back to the 1950s, likely coinciding with burgeoning populations in neighboring states. Since the early 2000s, frequency and distribution of moose sightings in Nevada have increased substantially. In 2023, public sighting increased by over 150% compared to 2022. While the increase in observations is undoubtedly due to a growing moose population, NDOW's requests for sightings paired with increased public awareness, have contributed to repeated moose observations occurring throughout the year. These observations have greatly contributed to the NDOW's knowledge of the expansion and abundance of moose in Nevada.

Biologists with the NDOW recorded aerial moose observations occurring during recent composition surveys for all big game species in Elko County. Unlike the 2022-2023 survey season, less emphasis was placed on locating moose and a smaller sample was obtained. Surveys resulted in the classification of 29 moose with observed sex and age ratios of 100 bulls:100 cows:42 calves. Biologists estimate the moose population to be comprised of 105 adults. Even in regions with large populations, moose are notoriously difficult to find during aerial surveys. Since models used to estimate big game populations in Nevada are primarily influenced by survey results, the estimated population is likely conservative compared to the true abundance of moose in Nevada.

Since 2020, 9 cows and 6 bull moose have been captured and fit with radio-collars during winter captures. During early summer 2023, one cow was detected on mortality and was determined to have succumbed to complications from calving. An additional 3 collars were automatically released from cows, as designed, during winter 2024. The remaining collars are active in Units 061, 071, 072, 075, and 081. NDOW biologists determined annual survival for adult moose ranges from 94-100% since 2020; well above minimum thresholds needed for population growth. Monitored cows have been strategically observed from the ground to determine calving status during each year of the project. Annual recruitment for radio-monitored cows averaged 63 calves:100 cows. Moose populations are strongly influenced by adult survival due to a long-life span. Given observed recruitment and high adult survival, the Nevada moose population is predicted to grow by about 20% each year.

Moose Captures by Year

Year	Females	Males
2020	4	0
2021	2	1
2022	1	2
2023	2	1
2024	1*	2
Totals	10	6

*recapture and collar replacement

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

In 2023, partners with the Natural Resources Institute at Texas A&M University analyzed existing movement data collected during 4 years of monitoring to produce a map of available habitat in Nevada, as well as evaluated habitat suitability under various scenarios of climate change. Key findings included the overall importance of riparian habitats during all seasons of the year, ambient temperatures that could cause heat stress in moose are likely to increase by about 2 weeks by the year 2050, and habitats in Nevada may currently be able to support around 200 adult moose. The potential abundance of 200 adults is based on several assumptions and likely represents a minimum supportable population rather than carrying capacity.

Continued on next page

The NDOW 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 NDOW has identified 3 goals to guide management. Those goals (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 GOAT

A bit of trivia on mountain goat hunting in Nevada: first hunting season was in 1978; 510 total tags through 2023; and 466 successful mountain goat hunters. Rarely are mountain goat tags returned after the draw but 2 were returned in 2023, with 1 going to an Alternate and the other through FCFS.

Of the 14 mountain goat tags issued in 2023, 13 were successful for 93% success. Unfortunately, 3 nannies were harvested in the Ruby Mountains and 1 in the East Humboldt Range. The average age of all harvested mountain goats was 4.8, which is also the long-term average age. The average days hunted was 5.1 with the maximum of 25 days on the mountain during the 2-month season. The largest B&C score of 2023 season was a 7-yr old billy that green-scored 50 1/8, with a 10-inch left horn and broken right horn. Two billies were harvested with a bow and arrow.

The January 2023 mountain goat aerial surveys were fraughted by high winds and snowstorms that prevented a survey in the Ruby Mountains, Unit 102. Aerial survey data from Unit 101, the East Humboldts, was 45 total with one of the highest kid ratios ever in Unit 101 at 41 kids:100 adults. For Unit 103, 18 mountain goats were observed incidentally during fall deer surveys with 29 kids:100 adult ratio.

The 2024 population estimate for all 3 herds is 350, representing a slight increase from 340 in 2023.

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 was conducted for the final year. 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.

No concerning trends were observed in the 3-year average adult female and overall female harvest from March 1, 2022 to February 28, 2023

	Overall Female Harvest	Adult Female Harvest
East	33%	23%
South	34%	31%
North	36%	22%
Central	40%	32%
West	53%	32%
Transient	46%	32%

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.

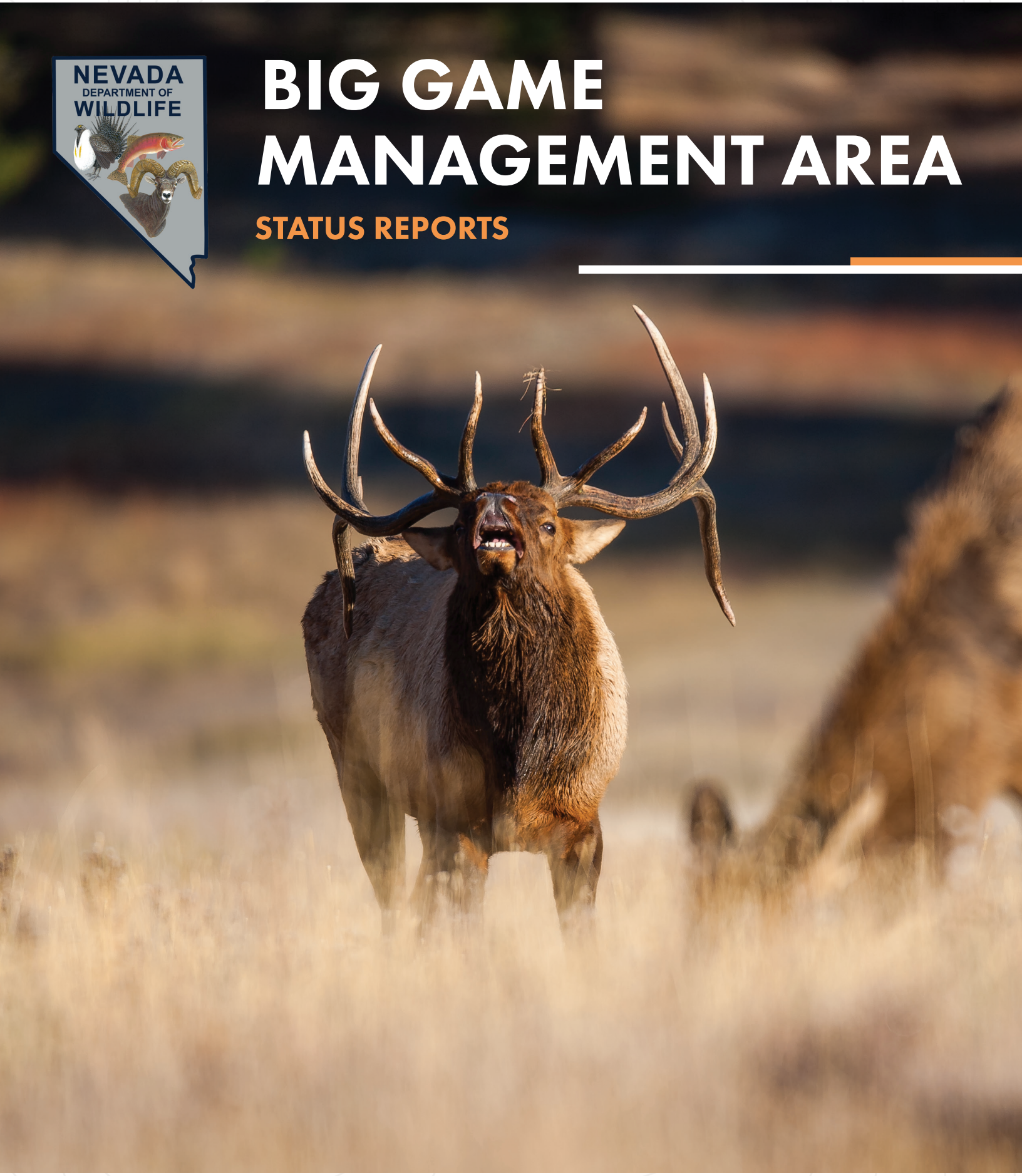
BLACK BEAR

Thirty resident, and 7 nonresident tags were issued for the 2023 black bear season, September 15 – December 1, 2023. There were 10 male and 9 female bears harvested. Unit harvest limits and female harvest limits were set for Areas 19, 20, and Unit 291. Female harvest limits were reached in hunt unit group 192, 194, 195, and 196. Overall harvest limits were reached for hunt unit group 203 and 291. No bears were harvested in hunt unit group 201, 202, 204, and 206. Various bear sightings have been reported around the state, a good indicator that black bears are naturally recolonizing native black bear habitat.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

BIG GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

STATUS REPORTS



MANAGEMENT AREA 1

Report by Jon Ewanyk

HABITAT

As of April 2024, northern portions of Management Area 1 (MA) are at 136% of the median snow water equivalent for the year. Although this year's storms didn't provide as much precipitation as the previous year's storms, the timing of the storms in late winter should provide some much-needed snowpack into spring for MA 1. 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 in MA 1 should benefit from the increased 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 MA 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 horse gathers in several Herd Management Areas (HMAs) in 2022 and 2023 within Units 012, 013, 014 and 015. In the upcoming year, the BLM plans to gather horses in Units 011 and 015, which should help to improve forage and water availability for wildlife. In addition to removing horses, several springs have been fenced within MA 1 to exclude feral horses, while allowing wildlife opportunities to access water.

In 2023, the NDOW and the BLM fenced 7 springs in Units 013 and 015. For the upcoming year, there are 5 spring protection projects slated for Units 012, 013, and 015 to help mitigate the impacts of heavy grazing around springs. These spring fencing projects are in prime mule deer and antelope habitat and should benefit both species in future years. In 2023, the NDOW and Nevada Bighorns Unlimited built a big game guzzler near Division Peak in Unit 012 for the benefit of bighorn sheep and antelope. In 2024, the NDOW plans to build another big game guzzler in the northern part of Unit 012 which will benefit bighorn sheep, and antelope. The BLM has been conducting juniper treatments in Units 011, 013, and 015. This past year the BLM cut and burned juniper along the Hays Bench, Macy Flat, the Vya Rim, and in several areas in the northern portion of Unit 015. Future juniper thinning is planned for Units 011 and 013. Juniper treatments 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 MA 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 this past year in portions of the Parsnip Fire and Dry Valley Rim burn scars with hope of improving forage quality for big game. A similar herbicide project will be conducted by the NDOW, the BLM, and the Summit Lake Tribe in 2024 to reduce cheatgrass and improve forage in the northern corner of Unit 012. In addition to these habitat projects, the NDOW and the BLM replaced over 30,000 feet of fence with wildlife friendly fencing in antelope migration corridors within Unit 011.

ANTELOPE

Unit 011

Survey Data

Aerial surveys were conducted in Unit 011 during late September 2023. Survey conditions were optimal for this year's flight and a total of 490 antelope were classified with a composition of 28 bucks:100 does, and 33 fawns:100 does. Of the 86 bucks located on survey, 19% were yearlings. The observed 011 buck ratio was well above the 5-year average of 28 bucks:100 does. Fawn ratios in this unit were also above the 5-year average, which is 30 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate for the Unit 011 herd is 675 antelope, which is up from last year's estimate. Two years of good fawn recruitment and improved habitat conditions have helped to turn the Unit 011 antelope herd in the right direction. Unit 011 antelope should benefit from the increased moisture, the upcoming horse removal, and several habitat projects within the unit.

Unit Group 012 – 014

Survey Data

In late September 2023, aerial surveys were conducted in Units 012-014. On survey, a total of 639 antelope were classified with a composition of 28 bucks:100 does and 37 fawns:100 does. The fawn ratio observed in these units was above maintenance level, but just below the 3-year average of 39 fawns:100 does. The buck ratio is above the 3-year average of 26 bucks:100 does, however hunters should be cautious when applying for this unit, given the large proportion of the herd that is comprised of young bucks. Of the 107 bucks observed on survey, 36% were yearling bucks.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate for the 012-014 herds is 1,600 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 2023. On survey, 476 antelope were classified with a composition of 32 bucks:100 does and 51 fawns:100 does. The buck ratio in this unit remains high and was just above the 3-year average of 30 bucks:100 does. Of the 84 bucks classified on survey, 35% of the sample were yearling bucks. Fawn ratios in this unit remain strong and were once again above maintenance level. This year's fawn ratio was above the 3-year average fawn ratio of 48 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate for the antelope herd in 015 is just over 1,000 antelope. This population has had consistently high fawn to doe ratios, but population growth is still limited by competition with feral horses, water availability and habitat quality. Hunt success rates in this unit have remained stable for the past few years, further supporting the stability of this herd. antelope in Unit 015 will benefit from the horse gather in the upcoming year, as should the habitat in the unit.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 012

Survey Data

Composition surveys were flown in Unit 012 later than usual this year during mid-September. On survey, 88 sheep were classified with a composition of 64 rams:100 ewes and 45 lambs:100 ewes. On survey, 7 mature rams and thirteen 4–5-year-old rams were classified. The number of sheep observed on survey is the highest that it has been since 2020, however this herd is still a fraction of the size of what it once was. For the second straight year, lamb recruitment was well above the 3-year average of 38 lambs:100 ewes.

Population and Trend

Unit 012 was separated from Unit 014 for the 2024 bighorn ram hunt season. GPS collar data still shows movement between the 2 units in Leadville Canyon. The 2024 population estimate for Unit 012 is approximately 115 California Bighorn sheep which is up from last year's estimate. The gathering of nearly 500 horses in Unit 012 coupled with the building of big game guzzlers should benefit the sheep herd in the coming years. Strong lamb recruitment the past 2 years should help the 012 sheep herd to grow in size. Hunters should be aware that this unit has limited access due to wilderness areas and bighorn sheep occur at low density.

Unit Group 014

Survey Data

Composition surveys were flown in Unit 014 later than usual this year during mid-September. On survey, only 30 sheep were classified with a composition of 16 rams:100 ewes and 42 lambs:100 ewes. On survey, two 4–5-year-old rams were classified, as well as one 2–3-year-old ram. For the second straight year, lamb recruitment was well above maintenance level. Sheep in this unit continue to occur at incredibly low density.

Population and Trend

This bighorn ram hunting season was closed in Unit 014 for 2024. The 2024 population estimate for Unit 014 is approximately 45 California Bighorn sheep which is similar to last year's estimate. To better understand some of the issues surrounding the Granites sheep herd, NDOW deployed 4 GPS collars on ewes in Unit 014 in summer 2023. Collared adults have exhibited high survival rates through their first year of collaring and are likely benefitting from the Unit 014 predator project. Strong lamb recruitment the past 2 years should help the small herd to rebound in population size. building of big game guzzlers should help the herd out in the coming years.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 011 – 013

Survey Data

This year, aerial surveys for mule deer were only flown in the fall for Unit Group 011-013. Due to weather and restricted flight time, the amount of time spent surveying this unit was drastically reduced from years prior. On fall surveys, 115 deer were classified with a composition of 31 bucks:100 does and 46 fawns:100 does. The fall fawn ratio observed for this unit grouping was just below the 3-year average of 47 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

This herd has decreased in size and is estimated at 700 mule deer. Of all the deer herds in MA 1, the Unit group 011-013 herd was impacted the most by the harsh winter conditions of 2022 and has yet to rebound. The Unit group 011-013 population has been heavily impacted by horse numbers over AML, drought, conifer encroachment, and poor forage quality. The MA 1-2 Mule Deer Enhancement Subcommittee started a collaring project to better understand which factors may be limiting the growth of the population. Since 2022, 16 collars have been deployed in this unit group.

Unit 014

Survey Data

This year, aerial survey for mule deer was only conducted in the fall. Due to weather and restricted flight time, the amount of time spent surveying this unit was drastically reduced from years prior. On fall survey, 109 deer were classified with a composition of 29 bucks:100 does and 56 fawns:100 does. Buck ratios decreased this year compared to the previous few years of survey, likely because of the small sample size. Deer in this unit remain difficult to locate on survey, highlighting the low density in the Granites. 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 still occur at low densities. This year the population estimate for Unit 014 is 300, which is similar to the previous year's estimate. 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. NDOW, along with project partners, 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, despite being in poor body condition at the time of capture. In fall 2024, the NDOW and the BLM plan to conduct an herbicide treatment in the Rock Fire scar to improve mule deer winter range within Unit 014.

Unit 015

Survey Data

No surveys were conducted for mule deer in Unit 015 this year. For modelling purposes, 3-year averages were used for spring ratios. The number of deer found in this unit is highly dependent upon the severity of winter storms that promote migration from California.

Population Status and Trend

The mule deer population estimate for this unit is 200, 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 hunter success rates that are lower than non-standard hunt unit objectives. Despite low success, the amount of 4-point or better bucks in the harvest remains high. Collar data from deer in neighboring units showed migration into Unit 015 after the hunt season had ended. Through the Washoe County Mule Deer Enhancement Program, eight GPS units were deployed on deer in Unit 015 during winter 2024 to better understand the factors that may be limiting this interstate deer herd.

MANAGEMENT AREA 2

Report by Jon Ewanyk

HABITAT

Management Area 2 (MA 2) benefitted from the wet conditions from late winter into spring. The increased snowpack from last year's winter lasted into spring and was much needed for the drought stressed habitat of MA 2. The timing of the few rainstorms MA 2 received last spring seemed to help with the number of fawns that were produced this past year. Winter conditions made up for the dry summer in MA 2 with several winter storms hitting the Petersens, Dogskins, and Virginia Mountains. The late winter storms from February 2024 and March 2024 helped to put MA 2 at 126% of the snow water equivalent for the year. According to the NRCS, MA 2 is at 100% of the median precipitation year-to-date. The winter storms in MA 2 provided much needed snowpack, which is over 150% the annual snow water equivalent for MA 2. Fortunately for wildlife in MA 2, winter added much needed snowpack at higher elevations, with snow melting off at lower elevations to provide relief on winter range. Although the added moisture will help to improve range conditions, the habitat of MA 2 is still challenged with multiple Herd Management Areas (HMAs) over Appropriate Management Level (AML). The effects of excess feral horses can be seen on the forage quality and water availability in the northern Virginia Mountains, Seven Lakes, and Fort Sage. Despite the competition from non-native wildlife, this year's snowpack should help to provide good soil moisture for the vegetation growth and also prolong water availability for wildlife into summer.

To mitigate the effects of drought, the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have coordinated on several habitat projects within MA 2. Management Area 2 has issues with the same mountain ranges burning frequently, which doesn't allow sufficient time for the brush community to re-establish between wildfires. Many of these fires were started along highway 395, and traveled east into the Petersen, Dogskin, and Virginia Mountains. In an effort 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. This past year, the NDOW and the BLM applied herbicide on 2,443 acres of the Baccarat and North Fire burn scars in the Petersens, which will be seeded later this year. The NDOW is currently growing out 30,000 bitterbrush and desert peach seedlings which will be planted in the burn scar in 2024. 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 prohibit overuse. All these habitat projects should benefit the wildlife of MA 2 in the coming years.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 021, 022

Survey Data

This year a more intensive aerial survey was flown for antelope in unit grouping 021,022 mid-September 2023. On survey, 342 antelope were classified with a composition of 24 bucks:100 does and 34 fawns:100 does. Of the 69 bucks classified on survey, 26% were yearlings. This year's observed fawn ratio was above the 3-year average fawn to doe ratio of 28 fawns:100 does. The 3-year average buck to doe ratio for 021, 022 was 30 bucks:100 does. Harvest metrics match what was observed on survey indicating that this herd is performing well.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate for the 021,022 herd is 625 antelope, which is up from last year's estimate. Despite the numerous wildfires, invasive grasses, and lack of summer and fall precipitation, this antelope herd is stable and performing well. 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 the proportion of 15-inch or better bucks for the unit grouping remains high.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 022

Survey Data

This year no composition surveys were flown in Unit 022 for bighorn sheep, however next year a comprehensive survey is anticipated for the unit. On the previous 2022 survey, 7 mature rams and 11 4–5-year-old rams were observed.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate is approximately 80 California Bighorn sheep in Unit 022, which is the same as last year's estimate. Unit 022 continues to produce mature rams, with the age of harvested rams averaging 7 across the last 3 years. Adult survival rates for collared sheep remain high in this unit, although this herd has high risk of contact with domestic sheep. For the past 3 years, there were multiple sightings of domestic sheep in areas where bighorn sheep frequent, and the NDOW is working to minimize this overlap.

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. Hunters applying for a tag in this unit should be aware that access to areas where sheep spend most of their time is limited by private land and reservation boundaries.

MULE DEER

Unit 021

Survey Data

Aerial surveys for mule deer in this unit were conducted mid-November 2023, prior to the hunt season. Due to restricted flight time, less time was spent surveying Unit 021 than in previous years. On fall survey, 115 deer were classified with a composition of 26 bucks:100 does and 31 fawns:100 does. Deer were spread out, with good groups of deer located in the Petersen, Dogskin, Fort Sage and Seven Lakes Mountains. This year's fawn ratios were below the 3-year average of 58. Similarly, the buck ratio was below the 3-year average of 34 bucks:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

The mule deer population estimate for 021 is 450 deer, which is up from last year's estimate. The herd has experienced fawn ratios above maintenance levels the past 3 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. This year the NDOW deployed more GPS units on deer to better understand areas that can be targeted for future habitat improvement projects. 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

Abbreviated aerial surveys were conducted mid-November 2023 prior to the hunt season. On survey, 86 deer were classified with a composition of 40 bucks:100 does and 64 fawns:100 does. Of the 32 bucks surveyed in this unit, 6 had antlers with 4-points or greater. Both observed fawn and buck ratios were above the 5-year averages the fall survey in Unit 022.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate for Unit 022 is 525 mule deer, which is a slight increase from last year's estimate. The spring precipitation this unit received the past 2 years benefited the number of fawns that were born in this herd. Both survey ratios and harvest metrics indicate this herd is performing well, with a 3-year average of hunter success at 56%. As a product of the MA 1-2 Mule Deer Enhancement Program Subcommittee's work, 5 more GPS collars were deployed in Unit 022 during 2024. The GPS units will continue to help identify new migration routes and core areas to focus future habitat restoration projects.

MANAGEMENT AREA 3

Report by Ed Partee and Jon Ewanyk

HABITAT

As of March 1, 2024, the snowpack for Management Area 3 (MA) is above normal at 146% compared to last year's 158%. The end of February to the first part of March 2024 increased the snowpack by 8-12% over much of the Humboldt Basin increasing the snowpack to well above normal for March 1. February 2024 precipitation was above normal at 218% and for the season accumulation from October through February and the basin is at 133% of normal. Both soil moisture and reservoir storage are higher this year than what was experienced last year. Like that of last year, moisture and snowpack should have favorable outcomes with expected stream flow. Vegetative communities did well after last year's moisture into the fall and should continue to see the same type of response this year with the amount of moisture received to date providing ample forage for a variety of wildlife species. No additional fires or habitat loss occurred in MA 3 during summer 2023. Continued rehabilitation efforts are ongoing in many of the areas that have had previous vegetation loss due to wildland fires or habitat degradation to try to reestablish the quality habitat that has been replaced by non-natives or bare ground. Horses in MA 3 continue to have an impact on the resources available in some of the units.

ANTELOPE

Unit 031 - 035

Survey Data

Post-season aerial composition surveys were conducted in late September 2023. Both buck and fawn surveys are much better than what has been seen in the past during these surveys. During the survey, a total of 774 animals were observed with a composition of 14 bucks:100 does:41 fawns. Of the 65 bucks surveyed 3% were yearling bucks. Fawn numbers increased above the 5-year average for these units. Water and forage availability was much more abundant, allowing animals to occupy many different areas both in higher elevations as well as valley floors. Group size remained small creating larger search areas on the landscape.

Population Status and Trend

This year started to show a slight population growth with surveys showing a 4% growth from last year. With the fawn production that was observed this year, the carryover from the previous year and the recent elimination of the doe hunt, these herds appear to be responding favorably. Tag quotas are expected to remain static until a more mature segment of males are recruited into the population. Allowing for some growth in these herds should help maintain good age structure in the coming years. With no doe harvest the last couple of years, numbers seem to be on the upswing. With the amount of moisture that was experienced again this year, good forage is expected during fawning times which will hopefully reflect an increase in the population. Success rates remain near or above 50% in all these units within the any legal weapon class.

Unit 033

Survey Data

In July 2023, the Sheldon National Wildlife staff conducted a comprehensive aerial survey for antelope, prior to the hunting season. A total of 879 antelope were classified on the Sheldon, with a composition of 34 bucks:100 does and 28 fawns:100 does. Of the 185 bucks classified, 36% were yearling bucks. For the Sheldon, fawn ratios have been at or above maintenance level the past 3 years, and this year's fawn ratio was just below the 5-year average of 30 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate for antelope on the Sheldon is 900 animals which is slightly lower than the previous year's population estimate. This herd has been on a slight downward trajectory for the past 10 years, despite 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 composition flights were conducted during mid-August 2023 in the Double H Mountains and briefly in the Montana Mountains. Surveys continue to not detect any bighorn sheep in the Montana Mountains. In the Double H's, sheep are well distributed, and the sheep observed included a broad representation of age classes. A total of 73 sheep were observed with a ratio of 34 rams:100 ewes:32 lambs. The number of sheep surveyed, and the lamb ratios, are slightly lower than the 5-year average. During these flights lamb numbers have increased from last year with better production observed.

Population Status and Trend

In March 2024, sheep were again released back into the Montana Mountains. The sheep have been missing from this portion of the unit for the last 8 years. A total of 18 sheep were released with hope of a follow-up compliment within the next year or two. The population in the Double H Mountains is stable currently and sheep continue to distribute into areas not previously occupied. Based on aerial surveys, good ram age distribution from young to old exists in this unit. Lamb ratios have improved from last year's survey but are still below the 5-year average. With groups of sheep distributing themselves throughout the Double H Mountains, survey time will need to increase to monitor new occupied areas. Overall, this population has remained static over the last 4 years.

Unit 032

Survey Data

During mid-August 2023, surveys were conducted in Unit 032. A total of 160 animals were observed compared to 148 last year with a ratio of 25 rams:100 ewes:59 lambs. The number of rams observed dropped from last year and below the 5-year average. Lamb ratios are trending up. The mature ram numbers have dropped but should improve based on good numbers of 4- and 5-year-old rams observed this year. Quality of harvested rams in this unit is down considerably.

Population Status and Trend

The population in this unit shows a slight increase from last year due to the number of animals being recruited into the population and is within the 5-year average. The last couple of years of harvest has shown a slight decline in both score and age of rams. 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, 032

Survey Data

Composition surveys in Unit 033 were conducted mid-September 2023. Survey conditions were optimal and resulted in substantially more sheep surveyed than in previous years. A total of 111 sheep were classified, with a composition of 41 lambs:100 ewes, and 41 rams:100 ewes. This year's lamb ratio was above the 5-year average of 33:100 ewes and should help to increase the population. On survey, 6 mature rams were classified, along with 9 rams that were 4 to 5 years old.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate for California Bighorn Sheep in this unit group is 130 sheep, which is up 13% from last year's estimate. Survival rates of collared adult bighorn have improved noticeably when compared to previous year's collaring data. Collared sheep will continue to be monitored in this unit for disease exposure and cause of mortality. This population of sheep should benefit from the above average precipitation levels received on the Sheldon. Several years of quality recruitment coupled with low ram harvest on the Sheldon should yield quite a few mature rams available in the unit for the upcoming seasons.

Unit 034

Survey Data
The totals from the mid-August 2023 aerial surveys were 136 sheep classified yielding a ratio of 33 rams:100 ewes:56 lambs. Both the totals and ratios are all above the 5-year average for this unit and one of the highest surveys in the last 10 years.

Population Status and Trend
The population is showing an increase this year due to the good production and number of animals surveyed. Age structure of the rams is stable with all age classes being well represented. The quality of the rams in the harvest remains slightly depressed, however, age structure is near management objectives. With the added moisture received this year there should be an abundance of forage throughout the year which should help horn growth. Several more years of moisture will result in better quality in the future.

Unit 035

Survey Data
Surveys in Jacksons took place mid-August 2023. During this survey 224 sheep were classified which is the highest number ever observed in this unit. Survey ratios were 39 rams:100 ewes:49 lambs. Lamb ratios are down slightly from last year but well within the 5-year average.

Population Status and Trend
With increased lamb production the last several years, this herd continues to perform well resulting in a population increase. Sheep have recently spread into areas that had not previously been occupied. Age structure in both the male and female segment of this unit remain strong. Age structure of the harvested rams remain above management objectives.

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

Unit 035B

Survey Data
Surveys in Unit 035B, the Bloody Run Hills, took place mid-August 2023. During these surveys a total of 57 sheep were classified yielding a ratio of 48 rams:100 ewes:48 lambs. Lamb ratios dropped slightly from the last 2 years but are still showing growth in this population. A good group of rams were surveyed with several mature rams classified.

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 MA 3 took place over the course of 2 days mid-November 2023. During these flights, 349 deer were surveyed which is well below what was surveyed last year. This survey was one of the lowest recorded for the last 10 years. The ratios obtained from these surveys were 27 bucks:100 does:52 fawns. Spring aerial surveys were conducted towards the end of February 2024. During this survey, 1,1329 deer were observed yielding a ratio of 14 fawns:100 adults. The number of deer surveyed on this flight is close to what was observed the last few years.

Population Status and Trend
This year's population estimate is similar to what was observed last year with very little change to any unit. Winter conditions this last survey period was much lighter than what was experienced in the pervious winter. Fawn loss was not as significant as last year and should only see minor drops in upcoming years. The northern Great Basin has experienced a better than average winter with much needed precipitation which should help forage conditions in the coming year. 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 with the amount of habitat that is available. Ongoing efforts are taking place to enhance mule deer habitats throughout the county.

Unit 033

Survey Data

Mule deer composition surveys in Unit 033 were only conducted in the fall this year due to budget constraints. Surveys occurred in November following the hunt season. On fall survey, 135 deer were classified with a composition of 41 bucks:100 does, and a ratio of 51 fawns:100 does. The Sheldon has seen high fawn ratios the past 3 falls with an average of 65 fawns:100 does across the past 3 years.

Population Status and Trend

The population estimate for the Unit 033 deer herd is stable and is estimated at 300 animals. 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 Sheldon 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 of 61%. The above average precipitation the Sheldon received should help facilitate the rebound of this population by improving the available forage on the refuge while also improving antler growth.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 4

Report by Kyle Neill

HABITAT

In Unit group 041, 042 6 big game guzzlers have been built since 2020. Additionally, 2 big game guzzlers are scheduled for construction in 2024. These include Toulon #2, located east of the Ragged Top Road and Seven Troughs Guzzler to be built on the southeastern portion of the Seven Troughs Range. Emphasis on antelope use is associated with these new guzzler builds.

Unit group 043-046 still consists of some high-quality summer mule deer habitat at the upper elevations in all the unit group mountain ranges except the East Range. However, most lower elevations remain dominated by annual grasslands from past wildfires. Overall, habitat conditions remain ideal for antelope population growth and marginal or poor for mule deer. The habitat project for treatment and re-seeding effort in Unit 046, Enda Mountains has been completed. This habitat project was submitted by the MA 3-4-5 Mule Deer Enhancement Program Subcommittee in 2021. The re-seeding was completed in early 2024. This area was previously burned in 2018 and is considered important winter range for mule deer.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 041, 042

Survey Data
Ground surveys were performed for a 6-day period mid-September 2023. Two hundred and thirty-five antelope were classified as 36 bucks:100 does:36 fawns. Overall sample size is approximately 53% less than it was in 2022. This might be attributed to precipitation that occurred multiply times prior to survey efforts that lead to green-up conditions, which made antelope less concentrated on water sources.

Population and Trend
The 2024 population estimate is 1,300 animals and has remained at this level since 2022. This herd had been on a sharp decline since 2019 when the estimate was 2,000. This unit group's population trend is now considered stable.

Unit Group 043 – 046

Survey Data
Ground surveys were delayed from the normal timeframe for approximately one week due to winter storms. Survey efforts occurred mid-February 2024 for 5 days. A new record count of 1,998 antelope equated to ratios of 42 bucks:100 does:35 fawns. Both observed ratios are near their respective 5-year averages.

Population Status and Trend
The 2024 population estimate is 2,500 antelope and is 7% greater than last year's estimate. This herd is exceeding expectations and is expanding and growing every year. It is still believed some level of immigration continues to occur from MA 15 and 18 as the 5-year mean fawn ratio has been just above maintenance level. The horns shorter than ears hunt is designed to provide hunting opportunity while allowing for growth.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 041

Survey Data
A single day helicopter survey occurred mid-August 2023. Areas surveyed included the Sahwave Mountains and the northern portion of the Nightingale Range. A total of 22 bighorns were encountered. Additionally, trail cameras were placed in various locations in the Sahwave Mountains. Trail cameras revealed 6 rams that were not recorded on the aerial survey. Combined efforts totaled 28 bighorns that provided ratios of 50 rams:100 ewes:25 lambs. The observed lamb ratio has remained very low, with an average 24 lambs:100 ewes since 2020.

Population and Trend
The 2024 population estimate is approximately 25 adult bighorn sheep. A declining trend has been observed since 2016, when the population estimate was 50. Mountain lion predation is the likely predominate cause of this decline. Since 2016, numerous mountain lion killed bighorns have been found. Targeted mountain lion removal was performed from 2018 to 2021. Mountain lion removal within the Sahwave Mountains resumed in 2023 that resulted in 2 being removed. Mountain lion removal is scheduled to continue for the next 4 years. Elevated mountain lion activity in the Sahwave Mountains is thought to be the excessive the feral horses and burro population that greatly exceeds the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Appropriate Management Level (AML). Due to the immediate proximity of annual domestic sheep grazing and trailing to the Sahwave Mountains, and the herd's pioneering history.

The hunting season has been closed since 2021 and will remain closed for the foreseeable future due to the low population level.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 045

Survey Data
Annual composition surveys were done from the ground over 3 days in early September 2023. Areas surveyed included Mount Tobin, Cottonwood Canyon south to Miller Basin and the Indian Caves. A total of 44 desert bighorns were located with resulting ratios of 39 rams:100 ewes:52 lambs. The 2023 observed lamb ratio is outstanding and is slightly above its long-term mean of 49 lambs:100 ewes. For the second straight year, the lamb ratio remains high, given that this herd experienced a die-off from Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) in late 2020.

Population and Trend
The 2024 population estimate is 120 desert bighorns. Last year's estimate was 110 animals. High recruitment rates will continue to aid this herd's growth rate. Recommended ram harvest will continue to remain conservative as mature ram availability continues to remain largely unknown. An aerial survey will be recommended for late summer 2024 to better asses the mature ram segment, areas of use and recruitment rates.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 041, 042

Survey Data
This population is not modeled or surveyed. NDOW management objectives state that this unit group is managed conservatively to achieve a Resident Any Legal Weapon (ALW) Hunt success rate of greater or equal to 45%. Last year's success rate was 57%, with the 3-year average of 51%. A slight increase in resident ALW tags will be recommended this year due to exceeding management objectives.

Population and Trend
The unit groups population is considered stable and at low densities. Some level of mule deer use exists on all mountain ranges within Units 041, 042.

Unit Group 043, 044, 046

Survey Data
Aerial spring surveys were accomplished in all units within the group for a day and a half in late February 2024. Biologists counted a total of 596 mule deer, which resulted in a ratio of 33 fawns:100 adults. This was the first spring survey since 2021. The 2024 spring fawn ratio equates to maintenance level recruitment. An aerial post-season survey will be recommended for November 2024.

Population Status and Trend
This herd has greatly diminished since 2013, with 3,500 mule deer in Unit 045. The 2024 population estimate remains at 1,000 mule deer, or 1,350 mule deer with Unit 045 added, and is 61% below the high of 2013. Last year's 4-points or greater bucks harvested for all hunts was 32%. The 2024 statewide average value is 42%. The 4-points or greater buck harvest for next year is expected to be similar or lower to previous years, based on the population model for the unit group that shows 42% of the buck segment as yearlings.

Unit 045

Survey Data
This population is not modeled or surveyed. NDOW management objectives state that this unit is managed conservatively to achieve a Resident ALW Hunt success rate of greater or equal to 45%. Last year's success rate was 58% with a total buck harvest for all hunts at 19 and 58% 4-points or greater bucks harvested for all hunts.

Population Status and Trend
The Tobin Range's mule deer population is thought to be approximately 350 animals and is considered stable. 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, from 1997-2023, the average buck harvest is 22.

MANAGEMENT AREA 5

Report by Ed Partee

HABITAT

As of April 11, 2024, the snowpack for the area is well above normal at 177%, compared to 230% in April 2023. Snowpack is above average this year with storms occurring throughout the year starting October 2023. February 2024 received 140% of normal precipitation bringing the total for the water-year, thus far, to 136% of normal. At the time of this report, stream flow was high and should continue with the amount of snowpack and moisture that has been received. Efforts to rehabilitate past fires continues with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), and many non-governmental organizations. These fire-effected areas have been drilled, hand planted, treated with herbicide, and aerial seeding has taken place. Vegetation should remain green much longer than what was experienced 2 years ago providing ample forage for a variety of wildlife species. Rehabilitation efforts in this unit will continue for years to try to reestablish the habitat that was lost. Much of this unit over the past years has lost a majority of winter habitat for mule deer. The next few years will determine if mule deer can sustain the population size of 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 9, 2023. A total of 218 antelope were surveyed with a ratio of 40 bucks:100 does:52 fawns. Fawn surveys dropped slightly from last year but are still higher than the 5-year average. Of the total bucks surveyed, 32% were yearling bucks which is slightly higher than last year.

Population Status and Trend

Unit 051 continues to do well with a slight increase in the population. Survey totals were equal to last year with good ratios for both bucks and fawns. With the amount of moisture that has been received this year there should be good forage quality which should benefit the does during fawning periods. With the slight increase in the population, there may be a slight increase in the number of tags issued. Moisture has aided with horn development, and a good growth year is predicted. Success rates remain stable within the Any Legal Weapon hunt categories.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 051

Survey Data

No surveys were conducted in this unit.

Population Status and Trend

This unit was not surveyed this year during the spring deer time frame. This populations remains the same with very little growth. Continued moisture over the last 2 years have helped forage in this area tremendously. This population may see small fluctuations in numbers depending on annual winter condition and the amount of available forage. Cow season will be closed for a second season allowing for this herd to grow slightly. The objective to maintain this herd remains at 200 animals.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit 051

Survey Data

No surveys were conducted in this unit.

Population Status and Trend

This unit was not surveyed this year during the spring deer time frame. This populations remains the same with very little growth. Continued moisture over the last 2 years have helped forage in this area tremendously. This population may see small fluctuations in numbers depending on annual winter condition and the amount of available forage. Cow season will be closed for a second season allowing for this herd to grow slightly. The objective to maintain this herd remains at 200 animals.

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, the fourth year there has been slight decreases. Snow conditions were very good in this unit with slightly less snow than what was experienced last year. The 10-year average for this unit is slightly lower with good fawn ratios. Fawn survival through winter was much better than last year. The slight drop in populations may be attributed to the loss from last winter. With the amount of moisture received the last couple of years, this herd should see improved recruitment into the population. With these conditions there should be good survival and body condition on these animals. Success rates remain high with the 4-point or better class increasing yearly. Continued moisture and rehabilitation efforts will help those areas affected by previous wildland fires.

MANAGEMENT AREA 6

Report by Travis Allen and Matthew Jeffress

HABITAT

The last 5 years in northwestern Elko County have been categorized by extremes and it is important to consider habitat as it relates to wildlife populations over a period and not only as an isolated snapshot. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, abnormally dry conditions in Management Area 6 (MA) began April 2020 and progressively worsened until early winter 2022, with conditions in summer 2022 classified between severe and extreme drought. During this time, hot, dry summers and falls accompanied by mild winters with low snowpack resulted in lower-than-average soil moisture, impacting plant vigor, and reducing overall plant community health and forage quality for wildlife. Isolated regions saw high rates of plant mortality with very little recruitment or seed production. Three years of drought were followed by the most significant winter in recent history. Snow-water equivalents during winter 2022-2023 were above 200% across most of MA 6. Mid to high elevation summer ranges amassed significant snow loads which lasted well into summer months. Winter ranges received repetitive storms, and while there were periods of melt off, temperatures were below average for long periods between November 2022 and May 2023. Overwinter survival for some species was dramatically impacted by the lack of quality winter range habitat needed to sustain through these tough conditions. The positive of such a significant winter however is the benefit of desperately needed water for plant communities. While not measured for this report, moisture conditions across seasonal ranges for all species received much needed improvement following the historic drought. Plant vigor, leader growth, seed production, and recruitment all outperformed recent years, reversing some of the drought's damage and providing wildlife with high quality forage for the first time in years. Body condition and production rates of wildlife were elevated entering winter 2023-2024, and this winter has been largely advantageous to wildlife. There have been very few prolonged cold spells, snow depths on winter ranges have been minimal, yet ample amounts of water have been deposited on the landscape. The snow water equivalent is currently measured between 125%-150% of median, but snow loads are largely limited to high elevation summer habitats. Management Area 6 winter and transition ranges are in desperate need of natural recovery alongside restoration efforts. Two abundant water years in a row will continue to have a positive impact on habitat and should spring conditions stay wet without a drop below average temperatures, conditions will likely continue to trend upward. However, that trend can easily be reversed should prolonged drought return to the region.

Historically, wildfire has been an annual plague in MA 6, with over 1 million acres that have burned in important wildlife habitats since 2010. While no major wildfires have occurred since 2019, their longstanding impact has seriously altered many critical, seasonal ranges ungulates need to survive. Most of these impacts have been in critical lower elevation winter ranges and have impacted 73% of winter and transition habitats for southern MA 6 mule deer herds. Once these lower elevation winter habitats burn, the plant community is frequently converted from shrub-dominated ecosystems to perennial and annual grasslands, often dominated by annual invasive species such as cheatgrass. Throughout much of MA 6, winter ranges are devoid 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. Historically, wildfires were more limited to lower elevation winter ranges but as drought conditions have worsened in recent years, summer ranges that were once thought to be relatively resistant to wildfire have also succumbed to expansive burns. Fires at high elevation often create a flush of perennial grasses and forbs, which are beneficial to species such as elk and antelope. However, those species are not limited by summer range conditions 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 are lost to fire and take decades to regenerate. Conventional wisdom suggests that higher elevation habitats respond more favorably to wildfire because there is more precipitation received, however it remains alarming how poorly the natural response has been within the boundaries of these summer range wildfires in MA 6. Burn scars on south and west facing

slopes, which have longer exposure to the sun, are less likely to resprout or recruit brush species, have been saturated by annual invasives, or include large amounts of bare ground. Should this trend continue at high elevation, summer habitats are at greater risk.

In response to catastrophic wildfires, habitat restoration projects have been implemented for decades in MA 6 and are a large contributor to maintaining the carrying capacity of the landscape where it is today. Partnerships between the Nevada Department of Wildlife (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, seeding of favorable plant species, shrub seedling plantings, and creating fuel-breaks or green-strips to stop or slow wildfire. These actions all contribute to a more resilient and resistant landscape to benefit wildlife. The reprieve from the financial burden of new fires in the past few years has allowed for those resources to be directed at restoration on previous burns. Not including projects initiated by the above-mentioned partners, the NDOW implemented several habitat restoration projects in strategic locations throughout transition and winter ranges in 2023. These projects consisted of the application of herbicide on 2,400 acres of poor-quality transition habitat that will be seeded in 2024, seeding of 2,950 acres of previously herbicide-treated habitat with desirable plant species, and hand-planting of 68,000 sagebrush and bitterbrush seedlings in crucial stopover sites. Increasing the scale due to the severity of need, in 2024 the NDOW has planned for another 1,200 acres to be aerially seeded, 150,000 brush seedlings to be planted, and 10,000 acres scheduled for herbicide application, which will be subsequently seeded in 2025. Additionally, in coordination with NDOW, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has established one new fuel-break between crucial seasonal habitats within mule deer transition range. 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 winter precipitation experienced the last 2 years 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 livestock management, but not limited to, is the impact created by the sheer number of fences on the landscape, reducing habitat connectivity. Each fence is one more impediment to movement that 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. Several projects are planned in 2024 for removal or modification of fences and the NDOW will continue to seek additional opportunities to create a positive impact on wildlife habitats.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 061, 062, 064, 071, 073

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in the unit group in early October 2023, resulting in the classification of 1,336 antelope, which is consistent with recent surveys. The survey was conducted during the traditional timeframe and animals were distributed throughout summer ranges as expected. However, in contrast to recent years when water was extremely limited, 2023 was an abundant water year and antelope were widely distributed across the landscape taking advantage of favorable range conditions. The survey yielded ratios of 48 bucks:100 does:51 fawns. The observed fawn ratio remains strong, 3 fawns:100 does above the previous 10-year average, and the estimated 2023 post-hunt adult buck ratio, >2 years of age, is above management objective.

Population Status and Trend

Survey and harvest results suggest the population is still growing, at approximately 2,300 individuals, reaching the population highs estimated in 2017. The population rebound can in part be attributed to the 3 mild winters post 2018-2019 when antelope were able to utilize summer and transition ranges much earlier in the spring and later into fall. The mild winters limited 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 sustains body condition through mild winters and appears to have outweighed the effects of drought on forage conditions. While the significant snowpack and prolonged cold conditions experienced during winter 2022-2023 contributed to elevated overwinter mortality, the abundance of water and lingering snowpack into summer 2023 provided substantial improvement to range conditions through improved plant vigor and productivity. Based on

elevated range conditions it is believed that antelope entered the 2023-2024 winter in high body condition and with the favorable winter conditions experienced this year, in terms of the timely nature of precipitation and temperature cycles, there is no reason to believe that this winter has negatively impacted this antelope population.

Unit Group 065, 142, and a portion of 144

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in early 2024 resulting in the classification of 521 antelope yielding age and sex ratios of 42 bucks:100 does:30 fawns. The observed fawn ratio was 8 points higher than last year, but still down from the historic trend. Fawn ratios varied widely with antelope that winter in Huntington Valley showing the lowest fawn recruitment and antelope that utilize Diamond Valley having the highest fawn ratio. This was expected as Diamond Valley did not start to accumulate snow until December 2022 and started to thaw by March 2023, whereas Huntington Valley had persistent snow from late October 2022 to April 2023. The single digit fawn recruitment observed this winter from one large group of antelope found on the east side of Cedar Ridge indicates many does that wintered along Huntington Creek in 2022-2023 likely aborted or absorbed fetuses prior to parturition.

Population Status and Trend

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 was 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 realized for the duration of this study resulted in only 4 collars remaining on antelope at the time the collars released August 2023. 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 knowledge of antelope spatial and temporal use of the Piñon Range and surrounding habitats. An additional 7 female antelope were collared August 2023 to facilitate knowledge of movements of antelope around the proposed South Railroad Mine project. One of those collared does was killed by coyotes this winter.

Severe drought negatively affected this herd 2019-2021. Depressed recruitment related to drought, coupled with elevated mortality realized last winter, has limited the potential of this herd. That said, range conditions greatly improved last summer, benefiting all wildlife. While this year's improved fawn recruitment did not result in population growth, it did allow for a static population from last year to this year. With above average snowpack and soil moisture at the time of writing this report, the NDOW is hopeful for growth of this herd over the next year.

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 lack of formal survey data in this unit, a 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 MA 6 antelope herds and infer that this population experienced higher overwinter survival and fawn recruitment during the 3 mild winters leading into the severe 2022-2023 winter, when elevated overwinter mortality was likely. Those previous mild winters were accompanied by severe drought conditions, which likely had significant negative impacts on forage conditions and water availability during those years, and while it is unknown which environmental condition outweighed the other, it appears the population has maintained some level of equilibrium. This projected population stability comes from the reported 2023 harvest metrics, where any legal weapon success rates and percentage of bucks harvested with 15-inch horns or greater are at or above targeted metrics. Hunter success rates declined in primitive weapon hunts, but this could be attributed to ample and widespread water availability on the Owyhee Desert during the 2023 seasons which would make traditional hunt strategies such as blind hunting on scarce water sources less effective. While conducting aerial surveys for other species in the region it was apparent how much water was on the landscape the last 2 winters and range conditions will greatly benefit from this. Several water developments on the Owyhee Desert targeting antelope will be repaired and enhanced in 2024.

Unit Group 067, 068

Survey Data

A ground survey was conducted in Unit Group 067, 068 mid-February 2024, which is on the later end of traditional timing. The survey was limited to the western portion of 068 due to impassible road conditions on other known winter ranges.

Even with the incomplete survey coverage a total of 949 antelope were observed, the second highest sample in 5 years, the highest being the 2023 survey. Last year heavy winter snowpack on summer and transition ranges had antelope concentrated on traditional winter ranges. This year's reduced snowpack had antelope distributed widely across the winter ranges. The survey yielded observed ratios of 57 bucks:100 does:39 fawns. The observed fawn ratio is consistent with the previous 10-year average while the observed buck ratio is well above. The estimated 2023 post-hunt adult buck ratio, >2 years of age, remains above the target management objective, which is likely a result of strong fawn recruitment the last 3 years but is trending towards objective.

Population Status and Trend

This antelope population exceeds the NDOW's recommended objective when considering winter habitats 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. 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, during significant winters such as 2022-2023, antelope concentrate in large numbers near 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 management strategy to limit population size. With several consecutive years of high fawn recruitment, aggressive female harvest will continue to be employed to achieve population management goals. The 2023-2024 winter appears to be favorable for antelope of the region, with the ample precipitation and mild temperatures there is unlikely to be additional unexpected mortality. Vegetative communities in this harsher lower elevation environment should see improvement. Should winter ranges south of Interstate 80 become accessible, and habitats to the north see enhancements to range quality through better precipitation patterns, improved livestock management, or successful restoration projects this herd would be allowed to grow. Until these needs are met for all wildlife in the region management strategies will aim to limit population growth and target the post-season buck ratio objective of 25 mature bucks:100 does.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 061, 071

Survey Data

During an aerial survey conducted mid-February 2024, 1,956 elk were classified, yielding sex and age ratios of 42 bulls:100 cows:42 calves. The calf ratio rebounded from the recently observed low in 2023 and is now consistent with the previous 10-year average. Elk were observed throughout their traditional winter ranges north of the Nevada border along the Bruneau River and Sheep Creek, and as far as 35 miles into Idaho. There were 1,314 elk observed on the Diamond A Desert and 642 wintering on the JP Desert, representing the 2 sub-herds.

Population Status and Trend

The Nevada portion of this population observed growth in 2024. 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 metapopulation resides exclusively in Idaho and on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. Additionally, segments of the 2 Nevada sub-herds, the Diamond A Desert elk and JP Desert elk, spend a portion of the year in Units 072, 073 and the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. 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 February 2023, 11 cow and 10 bull elk were marked with GPS collars between the 2 sub-herds to monitor and increase the understanding of these movement dynamics. The addition of bull collars will inform biologists on the role, if any, that sexual segregation has on overall movement patterns and harvest availability during hunt seasons. In the first year of monitoring, the elk use data appears to be consistent with previous knowledge. Groups of females and young of the year maintain fidelity to their respective sub-herd's migratory strategy and seasonal ranges, while bulls tend to move more freely across summer ranges throughout the unit group. Additionally, it remains the case that elk from this population spend portions of the year outside of the unit group. Further analysis of movement patterns will be conducted in the years to come. 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. Migratory corridors for this herd will be published in the upcoming USGS Report, Ungulate Migrations of the Western United States, Volume 5.

Unit Group 062, 064, 066 – 068

Hunt Results

The recent hunt structure for Unit Group 062, 064, 066-068 was altered beginning in 2023. No additional changes are being implemented for the 2024-2025 season.

Survey Data

Aerial surveys were conducted mid-February 2024, resulting in the classification of 875 elk, yielding ratios of 15 bulls:100 cows:40 calves. The low observed bull ratio can be attributed to survey design, as available time was limited, and survey effort targeted large wintering groups. Of the 875 elk observed on survey, 709 were classified in the northern sub-herd wintering on the YP Desert in Idaho. A total of 166 elk were observed in the southern sub-herd which winters along the southern border of the Owyhee Desert. Through targeted survey efforts, it is inferred that these 166 elk make up the majority of the Owyhee Desert sub-herd and are full time Nevada resident elk. An observed sample size above the current population estimate can be attributed to the mixing of Idaho and Nevada elk herds on the YP Desert 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 the published estimate does not include animals considered resident to Idaho or the Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

Population Status and Trend

This elk herd consists of 2 main sub-herds. While the 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 while 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 changes in the hunt structure made in 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. The recently amended 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 at population objective and the herd is being managed for aggressive population reduction in the north and growth in the south. Migratory corridors for this herd will be published in the upcoming USGS Report, Ungulate Migrations of the Western United States, Volume 5.

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, 65 elk have been radio-collared and monitored over the past 9 years since the NDOW began formally investigating the SEMS phenomenon, with 23 SEMS-consistent mortalities. Six radio-collars were deployed on cow elk in 2022, with another 5 cows radio-collared in 2023, each with a paired rumen bolus device. This technology delivers, via satellite, live body temperature readings and rumen movement data allowing for biologists to recognize acute conditions leading up to mortality to help possibly gain visual contact with the impacted animal and provide near-instant mortality signals for quicker necropsy and sample collection for analysis. In spring 2023, blood samples were collected from one live collared cow elk exhibiting the high fever associated with SEMS. The cow subsequently died within 48 hours; at which time a full necropsy was conducted. Unfortunately, the samples collected pre-, and post-mortem did not help determine causal factors of death. In addition to necropsy efforts, a vegetation and soil analysis project was piloted by the NDOW in the SEMS-affected area to test for possible nutrient or mineral based issues influencing mortality. A concurrent vegetation and soil sampling effort took place on a neighboring unaffected herd as a control. Results from this project work are still pending. 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 late summer 2023, 21 ewes, 11 lambs, and about 14 rams occupied the Snowstorm Mountains. Summer 2023 lamb recruitment represents an increase from 2022, however as of early 2024, many of the lambs were not observed. Sheep were very scattered this winter, so it is not known if lambs were lost or were missed during survey.

Population Status and Trend

An August 2023 sampling effort was conducted to swab yearling rams for Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi). Seven bighorn were sampled and unfortunately 1 yearling rams sampled was found to be shedding M. ovi on PCR. This same animal was also the only yearling found to be positive for M. ovi on ELISA. Unfortunately, due to various reasons, the M. ovi positive yearling ram was not relocated and removed from the population, despite more than a dozen attempts. The ram either perished or was not given an ear tag when captured August 2023. Additional sampling took place in early 2024 with 8 additional bighorn sampled. Sampled animals include both rams and ewes. All 8 of the 2024 sampled bighorn were negative on PCR for M. ovi. The M. ovi positive animal documented this summer continues to complicate the recovery of this herd. Had all bighorn tested negative for M. ovi on PCR and if all yearling bighorn tested negative for M. ovi on ELISA, the NDOW would start the process of augmenting this population with bighorn from outside source stock.

Moving forward, if lambs or yearling bighorn in late summer or early fall 2024 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 ewes to 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-1980s, 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. Despite the setback in 2023, 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

An aerial survey was conducted July 2023, yielding sex and age ratios of 63 rams:100 ewes:34 lambs. The survey resulted in the lowest lamb ratio since 2017.

Population Status and Trend

The Sheep Creek population is maintaining its productivity and remains clear of the devastating pathogen, M. ovi. While not geographically immediate, adjacent to the Sheep Creek Range are both a domestic sheep trailing and the neighboring Snowstorm bighorn herd, which has undergone an extensive effort to remove M. ovi, referenced in the Unit 066 California Bighorn Sheep section. This presents a potential risk of contact situation should this population exceed thresholds of available habitat, increasing the probability of exploratory movements. As part of mitigating this potential risk, since 2012, the NDOW has actively managed this herd through relocation efforts, and at times ewe harvest, to meet population objectives. Most recently, March 2024, 18 sheep were relocated to the Montana Mountains in Unit 031, including 14 ewes, 1 ewe lamb, and 3 rams all under the age of 4. While some trap and transplant projects have revolved around meeting population management objectives, others simply utilize the Sheep Creek herd as a healthy source population for repatriation efforts elsewhere. Being this is one of the few healthy, M. ovi-free California Bighorn herds left in the state, maintaining this population as disease free is a top priority.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 061 – 062, 064, 066 – 068

Hunt Results

Hunter success in 2023 was the worst observed in recent history, of particular concern was the early any legal weapon success of 23%. This can be attributed to several factors. Primarily, the severity of overwinter mortality during winter 2022-2023 was ultimately underestimated. In addition, the abundance of available water and improved forage quality allowed deer to take advantage of habitats generally unavailable on drier years while hot temperatures during hunt seasons had deer bedded for most of the daylight hours. During the 2023 hunt seasons, only 398 bucks were harvested, which was the lowest since 2004 and the fourth overall fewest deer harvested since record keeping began in 1976.

Survey Data

A fall helicopter survey conducted December 2023 resulted in a post-season sample of 3,424 deer with observed sex and age ratios of 34 bucks:100 does:75 fawns. This was the highest post-season sample observed since 2016. Fortunately, the observed post-season fawn ratio was 9 points above the previous 10-year average and is the highest since fall 2011. A spring helicopter survey was conducted mid-March 2023, resulting in the classification of 3,581 deer. The observed recruitment rate of 44 fawns:100 adults results in an approximate 27% overwinter fawn loss, which is below average for this population.

Population Status and Trend

Winter 2022-2023 had the most significant negative impact on mule deer in recent history. Not since winter 1992-1993 has this herd experienced such elevated levels of overwinter mortality. Due to these severe winter conditions, last year's 2023 population estimate accounted for reduced overwinter survival rates for all age classes of deer. However, it is now apparent that survival rates were even lower than anticipated. Contributing to that understanding is the rate at which collared doe mortality continued well into summer months and was primarily attributed to malnutrition when cause of death was determined. This was also validated by significantly depressed 2023 harvest metrics, primarily hunter success. Accounting for additional 2022-2023 overwinter mortality, the reformed 2023 population estimate was historically low. There are however some positives, habitat conditions created by such a tremendous water year have rebounded significantly following the 3 previous years of severe drought. These benefits are apparent in the highest fawn production rate observed in 12 years, being only the third time since 1996 to be at or above 75 fawns:100 does. Additionally, favorable winter conditions experienced in 2023-2024 resulted in a recruitment rate of 44 fawns:100 does, which is the highest observed since 2012. This pulse of youth entering the population is a strong start to a rebound from the tragic population low experienced in 2023. The population estimate for 2024 is 6,400 deer, while still seriously unfortunate, it represents growth from last year's low.

Contrasting the generally high rates of overwinter fawn loss, the strong reproductive output typical of this herd has long required active management to maintain this population with the carrying capacity of winter ranges. Since this population has fallen below winter range thresholds, the antlerless hunt seasons for both the early Unit 061 – 062, 064, 066 – 068 hunt and the late Unit 067-068 hunt have been removed for 2024-2025. Until this population has reached a sustainable level within the means of winter habitats, management strategies have pivoted to encourage population growth.

Unit 065

Survey Data

In August 2021, 15 adult doe mule deer were fitted with GPS collars to monitor movements of deer associated with several proposed mining projects. 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 August 2021, 4 bucks and 1 doe were fitted with GPS collars on the south end of Unit 065 February 2022. For the past 3 winters, most of the collared mule deer have migrated to various portions of MA 14. Location data obtained from GPS collared deer will ultimately help managers better direct habitat restoration projects in both Unit 065 and MA 14 as well as to better define migration routes between the different management areas. Unfortunately, as was reported last year, half of the collared deer perished winter 2022-2023 and the remaining collars released as programmed August 2023. Ten additional deer were collared August 2023 to supplement knowledge of deer movements utilizing the higher elevations of the Piñon Range surrounding the proposed South Railroad Mine project. Additionally, 2 collars carried over from the February 2022 collaring event into late 2023. To date 4 deer have perished; 1 legally harvested by a junior hunter and 3 were lost to predation. Of the collared deer lost to predation 2 were attributed to lions and 1 to coyotes.

To better correlate age data to harvest metrics for bucks harvested in Unit 065 the department requested tooth samples from harvested bucks during the 2022 and 2023 seasons. In 2022, 14 samples were received. Of those 13 were usable, providing an average age of harvested bucks at 4 years old with an average width of 22 inches and an average main beam length of 19 6/8 inches. To date only 3 tooth samples have been received from the 2023 season.

Population Status and Trend

Recommended quota reductions the past 4 years were directed at improving the declining percentage of bucks harvested supporting 4-points or better. The percentage of harvested bucks supporting 4-points or better slipped last year to 43%, falling below the objective of 50-75%. The intent of current quota recommendations is to move closer to the midpoint of the 50-75% objective for harvested bucks supporting 4-points or better. With the elevated over-winter mortality 2 winters ago, and the declining percentage of bucks supporting 4-points or better last season, a similar quota is anticipated this year. The mortality experienced in winter 2022-2023 was a setback to an already struggling deer herd and will likely impact this herd for several years to come. On a positive note, much improved range conditions last year, coupled with above average moisture received this winter, should at least in the short-term, set this herd up for a population rebound.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 7

Report by CJ Ellilngwood

HABITAT

The 2023-2024 winter has been above average for snowpack but has been mild regarding temperature and persistent cold fronts in comparison to the 2022-2023 winter. The 2023-2024 winter has been characterized with heavy snowpack in the upper elevations and valley snow melting off frequently, exposing valley bottoms and south facing slopes creating improved forage conditions. The improved range conditions observed after the harsh winter experienced last year, were some of the best seen in recent years. The exceptional range conditions were bolstered through summer and into fall with timely precipitation.

Northeast Nevada has been affected by wildfire regularly throughout the last 20 years, with nearly 100,000 acres in Management Area 7 (MA) burned alone. Increased wildfire frequency and size has negatively impacted seasonal habitats throughout most of Nevada, particularly to the detriment of mule deer. Some fires in summer range have seen some level of benefit with the conversion of decadent shrub dominated habitat to more productive habitats abundant with perennial grasses and forbs. However, positive impacts due to fire in the Great Basin have been atypical, with the presence of invasive annual grasses and increased drought frequency and severity. Range fires are particularly problematic when impacting winter range, the shrub species wildlife depend on can be difficult to reestablish in lower precipitation regions. Winter survival can be dependent on the availability of browse available above snowpack on heavy winters. The restoration of summer range, transition and stopover sites, as well as critical winter range, continue to be a high priority for the NDOW.

Most of the fires that have occurred in northern Nevada in recent years have received some level of restoration efforts. The 2019 Shafter Fire, the 2020 Shafter and Lost Fires, and the 2021 Elbow Fire all occurred in mule deer winter or transition range and received considerable attention. The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) partnered with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to employ restoration efforts such as herbicide application, aerial and drill seeding, seedling planting, and smooth chaining in conjunction with seeding. The 2022 Wildcat Fire burned 21,423 acres of important sage grouse and mule deer habitat. The NDOW partnered with the BLM to reseed 19,130 acres in addition to planting over 350,000 bitterbrush and sagebrush seedlings to reestablish woody shrub communities where needed. The success of these treatments has been variable due to the impact of drought conditions and the presence of invasive annuals. This past winter's increased moisture may aid in the recovery; however, some may need additional restoration

efforts. The NDOW continues to monitor fire recovery post-restoration to assess if restoration efforts were successful, or if more or different restoration efforts are needed to get desirable rangeland vegetation established.

Other recent habitat improvement projects in the area have included conifer 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 conifer removal projects continue to be assessed and implemented on private property. Approximately 400 acres of phase 1 conifer stand was hand thinned, with mastication of 600 acres in phase 2 and 3 conifer stands on Murdock Mountain scheduled to be treated fall 2024. Native grasses and the mountain brush communities should respond favorably to the increase in space, sunlight, and water.

The NDOW continues to delineate migratory corridor and stop over sites across the state. Understanding migration movements will continue to prove valuable for future mitigation and restoration efforts, as well as make informed decisions to increase habitat permeability and reduce mortalities caused by anthropogenic developments across critical migratory corridors. Past successes using informed migration corridor assessments include the migration overpasses and underpasses on Interstate 80 and U.S. 93, where migration disturbances from anthropogenic development was heavily reduced. Efforts to identify problematic migration barriers, such as range fences, is ongoing. Over the last decade, the NDOW has partnered with the BLM and landowners to reduce the negative impacts fences have on migrating wildlife. The NDOW will continue to look for opportunities to remove or modify fences to enhance wildlife movement and decrease migratory energy expenditures.

Several long-awaited Environmental Assessments (EA) are currently near their final stages. Once the assessments are 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, these EAs would allow for continued restoration projects with an emphasis on improving and reestablishing brush communities within important sage grouse and mule deer habitat.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 072, 074, 075

Survey Data
Ground surveys conducted mid-September 2023 resulted in the classification of 288 antelope. The observed sex and age ratios were 39 bucks:100 does:44 fawns. The observed buck ratio continues to increase and was higher than the 2023 ratio of 37 bucks:100 does. The observed fawn ratio was also higher than the 2022 ratio of 38 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend
This antelope herd looks to be stable to slightly increasing with the last 4 years fawn average being 41 fawns:100 does. Conditions during winter 2022-2023 were exceptional in snow load and cold temperatures, however, antelope in this herd look to have fared better than expected, indicated by the above average fawn ratio.

The antelope population in this unit group has been benefitting from recovery of perennial grasses and forbs, as well as extensive seeding efforts in both Nevada and Idaho, in previously burned areas. With above average precipitation in the 2023-2024 winter, the increased forage quality, coupled with a wet and mild winter will likely result in this herd continuing to see slight increases in population.

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Unit Group 076, 077, 079, 081, 091

Survey Data
Ground surveys conducted mid-September 2023 resulted in the classification of 431 antelope. The observed sex and age ratios were 58 bucks:100 does:50 fawns. The observed buck ratio was higher than the 2022 ratio of 56 bucks:100 does, and the observed fawn ratio was also higher than the 2022 ratio of 46 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend
This antelope herd is currently recruiting at a rate to allow for population growth. Fawn ratios continue to be elevated for the second consecutive year, indicating that these antelope wintered better than expected from the harsh winter 2022-2023. The buck ratio remains high in this unit group, which may be the result of this population being slightly underestimated. The wet and mild nature of this winter will likely have antelope going in to fawning season in above average condition and should result in this population continuing to see slight growth.

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.

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 072, 073, 074, 075

Survey Data
Surveys were not conducted in this unit group during the reporting period to allow for more time in Unit group 076,077,079, 081. A comprehensive survey of this unit group is planned for January 2025.

Population Status and Trend
The population objective in the Jarbidge Mountains Elk Herd Management Plan is 1,000 adult elk (±10%) on the US Forest Service (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 near the population objective and tag quotas are expected to slow growth of this elk population.

Historic collar data indicates elk wintering in Diamond A Desert and the Inside Desert utilize summer range in the Jarbidge mountains. In 2023, 7 elk were collared from the Diamond A sub herd and 4 from the Inside Desert sub herd. Initial findings from these collars show that some of the Diamond A elk utilize summer range in the Jarbidge Mountains. The elk collared on the Inside Desert sub herd summered out of Nevada on the northern portion of Browns Bench. The collar data collected from these elk is continually used to better understand utilization from these sub herds within this metapopulation. The data collected from these collars also demonstrates the challenges with population monitoring in these interstate elk herds. Continued monitoring

will take place to help account for elk use and make needed adjustments to population models.

Due to the large amount of private land in Unit 075, and the low population objective of 100 adult elk (±10%) this unit is managed independently. This population is currently at or near population objective and cow tags will continue to be issued to keep population levels at objective.

Unit Group 076, 077, 079, 081

Survey Data

Surveys were conducted in this unit group mid-January 2024. A total of 1,280 elk were classified producing age and sex ratios of 34 bulls:100 cows:65 calves. This is a record high calf ratio for this unit, indicating that this elk herd wintered well and continues to see substantial growth rates.

Population Status and Trend

The population objective for this elk herd is currently 1,195 elk as dictated by the Wells Resource Area Elk Plan. This population is believed to be at or near its population objective. Much of this unit group has a checkerboarded landownership pattern, and elk spend a substantial amount of time on private property. Sixteen landowners qualified for 35 elk incentive tags in 2024, the same number as 2023.

Managing interstate elk herds is often complex and challenging due to the nature of elk being landscape species that utilize large home ranges. Movement data indicates a portion of this elk herd only seasonally spends time in Nevada. 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.

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 will continue to be offered in 2024. In addition to the depredation tags, landowner antlerless elk hunts will continue to be utilized where needed to address conflicts with agriculture operations.

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
No surveys were conducted specifically for bighorn in 2023. However, opportunistic observations were made during unit 7 spring deer flights in the Contact area. A total of 11 sheep were observed yielding a composition of 3 rams:4 ewes:4 lambs. One ram observed looked to be over 6 years old.

Population Status and Trend
This herd experienced an all-age die-off during fall 2014, caused by a confirmed Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) outbreak.

The continued observations of lambs and young 2–3-year-old rams is a positive indicator that the shedders have either aged out or were successfully removed from this population. Continued monitoring of this population is important to assess if recovery is potentially taking place. Unfortunately, domestic sheep use occurs frequently near this population of bighorn. If this herd is going to have a real opportunity at recovery, the NDOW will need to work with livestock operators to mitigate the potential risk of future M. ovi exposures.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 071 – 079, 091

Survey Data
Post-season aerial composition surveys were conducted November 2023. A total of 3,040 deer was classified producing a ratio of 23 bucks:100 does:57 fawns. The observed buck ratio is believed to be biased low due to surveys being cut short, leaving a large portion of MA 7 with a historically higher buck ratio unaccounted for in the final survey numbers. A spring aerial composition survey was conducted March 2024. A total of 3,137 deer was classified with an observed ratio of 39 fawns:100 adults.

Population Status and Trend
Prolonged drought followed by a harsh winter (2022-2023) along with intermittent fires that have led to habitat loss and degradation have all posed challenges for this deer herd in recent years. The winter 2023-2024 was beneficial for mule deer in MA 7 with mild and wet conditions continuing to improve range conditions. The recent increase in spring fawn ratios from 2020-2024 is a welcomed departure from the record low recruitment observed during 2016 through 2019. Continued above average spring fawn ratios will need to be experienced for several years before this population will see recovery from the consecutive low recruitment rates, and the population contractions experienced in the 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, and 2022-2023 winters.

In a collaborative effort between the NDOW, Nevada Gold Mines, and University of Nevada, Reno, a large-scale collaring effort has been ongoing since 2008, primarily targeting deer that utilize the Pequop and Toano winter ranges. As of spring 2023, 19 collars remain active. These collaring efforts have been instrumental in gaining a better understanding of migration triggers, timing, pathways, length of migrations, and important stopovers and seasonal habitat use patterns. The information garnered through the monitoring of radio collars continues help identify potential habitat projects and address limiting factors for this deer herd.

MANAGEMENT AREA 8

Report by CJ Ellingwood

HABITAT

Winter 2023-2024 is above average in high elevation snowpack, but mild in temperatures with valley bottoms and south facing slopes baring off frequently. Range conditions were exceptional after the harsh winter 2022-2023. This winter's above average snowpack should foster good range conditions and continue to benefit range recovery and forage quality.

Management Area 8 (MA) has been significantly affected by wildfire, with approximately 120,000 acres burned since 2017. The conversion of brush dominated landscapes to grass and forb vegetation communities, has largely benefited elk and antelope in this unit, but has been to the detriment of wintering mule deer. A large proportion of the Unit 081 mule deer are interstate mule deer, that summer in Idaho and Utah, but winter in Nevada, and rely on a productive shrub community to survive harsh winters. In some previously burned areas the shrub communities are seeing limited recovery. However, large portions are not seeing any major recovery successes and will be a priority for the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) to identify and strategically plan future recovery efforts to benefit mule deer on critical winter range.

Most of the fires that have occurred in recent years have received some level of restoration efforts. Through partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Winecup Gamble Ranch LLC, the Goose Fire (2019), Goose Creek Fire (2018), Delano and Dry Gulch Fires (2017), have all received some level of restoration. Various fire rehabilitation treatments have included Imazapic treatment to combat invasive annual grass establishment, and aerial, as well as drill seeding efforts. Successes have been good in some portions of the rehabilitation but poor in others. Continued analysis of collar data to further delineate critical winter habitat and stopover sites should be continued, in conjunction with assessments of past rehabilitation effort successes. These assessments can guide implementation of future restoration projects and better inform where additional habitat work is needed.

Several long-awaited Environmental Assessments (EA) are currently near their final stages. Once the assessments are 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, these EAs would allow for continued restoration projects with an emphasis on improving and reestablishing brush communities within important sage grouse and mule deer habitat.

MULE DEER

Unit 081

Survey Data

No post-season or spring aerial surveys are conducted in this unit. Unit 081 has been identified as 1 of 8 alternative deer herds where management is driven by harvest metrics, such as 4-point or greater and hunter success. This alternative herd management is implemented with the objective to produce higher buck ratios and older age class structure. Hunter success increased this past year during the Any Legal Weapon season, with 61% success in 2023 compared to 50% success in 2022. However, the percentage of 4-points harvested decreased from 88% in 2022 to 59% in 2023.

Population Status and Monitoring

Unit 081 supports a relatively small resident deer herd but is the critical winter range for migratory deer herds that summer in Idaho, Utah, or northern portions of MA 7. The late season dates in Unit 081 are in place to largely take advantage of the migratory deer. Exceptionally hard winters paired with loss of habitat due to large fires in both summer and winter ranges have negatively impacted this herd in recent years. Recovery post-fire will take some time to see shrub communities reestablish, even in the more productive high elevation summer range. This habitat loss in conjunction with this most recent hard winter will likely affect this population for some time.

Two projects approved by the Mule Deer Enhancement Program Oversight Committee that are currently ongoing in the unit include tooth collection from harvested deer for age analysis, and a collaring project to assess deer utilization on critical winter range. In February 2023, 20 collars were deployed on deer in winter range. Collar data will continue to provide important information regarding winter and summer range use, and migratory movements and stop over sites. This information can be used to implement informed and targeted habitat restoration projects. Tooth data is being collected to better understand age class being harvested by hunters, this will help us assess if management objectives should be adjusted. Five teeth from the 2023 hunting season have been submitted and will be processed for age analysis. Results from 2022 indicate an average age of bucks harvested to be 4 years old.

MANAGEMENT AREA 9

Report by CJ Ellingwood

HABITAT

Pilot Mountain, despite its high elevation, receives little snowpack or precipitation, resulting in lower vegetation production than on neighboring mountain ranges. Winter 2022-2023 was exceptional in snowpack and water content across the state, and Pilot Mountain was the beneficiary of long needed above average moisture and deep soil saturation. Range conditions on Pilot Mountain should continue to see some benefit from the above average precipitation experienced in the 2023-2024 winter, however, precipitation on Pilot Mountain still looks to be less than what most neighboring mountain ranges received. Pilot Mountain has also been affected by wildfire in recent years, with the 2012 Rhyolite Fire and the 2017 Pilot Valley Fire being the most notable. Due to the low precipitation and little habitat restoration efforts post-fire, recovery success has been limited.

Ongoing habitat restoration projects such as conifer removal in conjunction with spring and wet meadow enhancement continue to take place on private land. These projects have largely been implemented to promote increased elk use but will benefit other wildlife.

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.

MULE DEER

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

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit 091

Survey Data

Surveys were not conducted in this unit during the 2023-2024 survey period.

Population Status and Trend

The elk population in this unit is stable. The population objective is dictated by the Wells Resource Area Elk Plan and was originally 250 elk for Unit 079. When the interstate hunt was initiated, and Unit 091 was created, the population objective was split between Goose Creek and Pilot Mountain. The current objective for the Pilot Mountain elk herd is 125 elk on the Nevada side, but much of the elk use in this unit is in Utah. This elk herd is managed as an interstate herd with Utah, and tags are split 50-50 between Nevada and Utah. The Pilot Mountain elk herd is identified as an alternative elk herd with a management objective of 35%-45% of harvested bulls having a 50-inch main beam or greater. The current Utah management objective for Pilot Mountain bull elk is an average age of 5.5 to 6 years old on harvested bulls. This average age is determined using teeth collected by hunters and submitted for age analysis. In recent years, Utah management objectives for the Pilot Mountain elk herd shifted from an average age of 7.5- to 8-year-old to the new objective of 5.5- to 6-year-old to provide more hunting opportunity. This recent change in management has resulted in divergent management objectives for both states. Utah reported an average age of just over 6 from teeth collected from harvested bulls in 2023. Nevada reported no bulls harvested having a 50-inch main beam or greater in 2023. The 2 varying data sets illustrate the decline in older age class bulls. Due to conflicting management objectives, quotas have remained the same in recent years, although harvest data

would indicate the need for significant tag decreases to bring the 50-inch main beam metric within management guidelines. Continued coordination and review of management guidelines will take place with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources regarding the need to reconcile divergent management objectives. If differing management objectives cannot be sufficiently addressed, then the continuation of the interstate hunt will be assessed.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 091

Survey Data

Surveys were not conducted in this unit during the 2023-2024 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.

The collaring events in 2012 and in 2020 confirmed that Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) is still present in this bighorn herd. Collar data also confirmed bighorn sheep continuing to occupy areas near or within domestic sheep allotments. One active shedder was removed from the population in 2021. No collars are currently active on the Pilot Mountain sheep herd.

Continued collaring efforts and removing of chronic shedders is being discussed as potential management actions in the near future. For this herd to have a larger chance of a successful recovery, the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources will need to continue to work with federal partners and permittees and address continued domestic sheep contact risks.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 10

Report by Josh Kirk

HABITAT

The 2023-2024 winter has been mild in both the temperatures experienced and snowpack received. As of March 22, 2024, the water basins within this unit group range between 122-127% of average precipitation for water year to date, with the existing snowpack sitting at 110-212% of average (https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/wcc/home). The heavy winter, coupled with summer precipitation received in 2023 has led U.S. Drought Monitor as of March 21, 2024, to classify the entirety of this unit group in a zero-drought condition category (https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/). This is a welcomed sight and will provide wildlife favorable forage conditions through spring. Currently, there is a fair amount of green up on lower elevation benches and wildlife are concentrated on their respective winter and transitional ranges.

Populations of feral horses above Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) 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 Herd Management Areas (HMAs). The Triple B Complex which is comprised of the Triple B, Maverick Medicine, and Antelope Valley HMAs was gathered in summer 2022 where 1,872 horses were removed from the range. The gather effort was applaudable, but still resulted in horses being grossly over AML. In 2023, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) conducted another applaudable horse gather in the Antelope Valley, Goshute, and Spruce Pequop HMAs. The pre-gather estimated population was 6,852 horses which is approximately 14 times above the low end of the established AML. During the gather, 1,971 horses were

removed from the range. The AML for these HMAs is 238-464 horses and despite the recent gather efforts, the complex remains well above AML (www.blm.gov/programs/wild-horse-and-burro/). Support and funding for more gathers is crucial for future range conditions throughout much of the state. To combat further loss of critical resources, the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), in cooperation with the BLM, completed multiple natural spring exclosure projects in 2022 and 2023 throughout Units 104-106. Additional spring exclosures will be completed in 2024 in the Goshute Mountains, Dolly Varden Mountains, West Buttes, and Medicine Range. These exclusionary fences will provide natural springs some much needed reprieve from the overuse and degradation from feral horse numbers above AML.

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 Management Area 10 (MA) 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 several native shrub and grass species. The effort continues to be monitored, and to date initial seeding success of desired shrub species has been limited due to below average precipitation following the seeding operation. During fall 2023, the NDOW successfully planted 75,000 shrub seedlings and this effort will continue in full force again this fall and over the next couple of years. Timely precipitation and snowpack will aid in increasing the success of those seedlings. Monitoring and treatment of invasive winter annual grass species within the burn and on adjacent land continues to be an annual process as well.

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 US Forest Service (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 MA 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 late January 2024 during which 545 individuals were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 49 bucks:100 does:26 fawns. The observed fawn ratio was lower than the previous 10-year mean of 30 fawns:100 does. The survey effort was hampered by inaccessible road conditions from warm temperatures and a large sample was missed in Long Valley. The observed buck ratio saw a significant increase from last year and was higher than the previous 10-year average of 46 bucks:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

This is the sixth year in a row with below maintenance level fawn recruitment. The past 6 surveys have also yielded the lowest 6-year average recruitment rate since surveys were initiated in this unit group in 1982. The consecutive poor fawn recruitment will translate again to a population contraction. Despite the more favorable range conditions that were seen from the lengthy 2022-2023 winter, this population continues to struggle to compete for the limited resources with rising feral horse numbers well above AML.

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 2023 hunting season was the first to offer split any legal weapon early spike and antlerless hunts in Units 078 and 107 and Units 105, 106, and 109. In concert with the successful late season antlerless hunts that were established in 2022, the new hunt strategy allows for 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 new early season antlerless hunts totaled 54% success of those hunters that went afield while the new early season spike hunts yielded 43% success. A record number of tags were issued for this unit group during the 2023 hunting season, which resulted in a record total harvest of 122 elk. Please see the appendix for more detailed harvest results.

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted January 2024, where 189 elk were classified, yielding sex and age ratios of 26 bulls:100 cows:44 calves. The calf ratio is identical to the previous 10-year average. Survey conditions were poor, and a large cow group was missed in Independence Valley and another south of Spruce Mountain during survey which reflects the below average sample size.

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. Only 2 collars remain on the landscape and continue to collect and transmit data.

The current population estimate dropped slightly from the previous year, which is a direct result of the record harvest and average calf 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 again this year by the NDOW during the 2023 hunting season to move elk off the ranch onto public land. The effort was quite successful yet again with the harvest of numerous elk. A private land antlerless hunt was implemented again this year on the agricultural fields of Independence Valley in Units 078 and 107. The hunt experienced more success than last year and will continue to be used as a meaningful management tool. The future management of this elk herd at population objective is more realistic now with the implementation of new hunt strategies, 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 2023 hunting season, antlered quotas remained at 100 tags split between 2 seasons with a cumulative hunt success rate of 33% for those hunters that went afield. Though this hunt is a strategic management action, it still resulted in 43% 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 15% 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 2024, 28 bighorn sheep were classified yielding age and sex ratios of 39 rams:100 ewes:56 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Since the most recent pneumonic disease event involving Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (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. While the 2021 survey yielded a dismal recruitment rate, the 3 most recent surveys were promising with lamb ratios of 60, 39, and 56 lambs:100 ewes from 2022 through 2024.

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. In January 2024, the last remaining collar dropped off. Comprehensive aerial and ground survey efforts will be continued annually to monitor lamb production and recruitment rates and to identify any disease related issues.

Unit 102

Hunt Results

Winter 2009-2010, a pneumonia outbreak occurred resulting in an estimated 90% mortality of the herd. The 2022 hunting season was the first to offer a tag in the unit since 2009. The conservative quota of one ram tag since the resurrection of the hunt in 2022 has proven successful in that the 2 lucky hunters both harvested mature rams.

Survey Data

Following the 2009-2010 pneumonia event, comprehensive aerial and ground surveys have been attempted annually. Unfortunately, due to poor survey conditions and restricted survey time, a comprehensive mountain goat and bighorn sheep survey was not conducted in Unit 102 this year. However, in late March on spring deer flights, a few minutes of survey was set aside to classify the sheep in Lamoille Canyon. In total, 33 sheep were classified yielding age and sex ratios of 167 rams:100 ewes:89 lambs. The small sample provided exciting insight to excellent ram age structure and lamb recruitment.

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 of >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 for the 2023 hunting season and again for the 2024 hunting season. The Unit 101 mountain goat herd has more recently started to show hopeful results in overcoming the consecutive years struggling with pathogens, high kid mortality, and subsequent lower survival rates.

Of the 14 tagholders in 2023, only 1 in Unit 103 was unsuccessful yielding a 93% success rate. Of the 13 mountain goats harvested, 4 were nannies and the average age of all harvested mountain goats was 4.8 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

Aerial mountain goat surveys were hindered January 2024 by inconsistent windy and snowy conditions coupled with limited survey time across the state. This resulted in an abbreviated effort and the total abandonment of the Units 102 and 103 surveys. However, on the ground and credible observations during the 2024 hunting season indicated high recruitment rates throughout Unit 102 and incidental mountain goat observations during fall deer surveys in Unit 103 which totaled 18 mountain goats yielding a ratio of 29 kids:100 adults. Aerial mountain goat surveys will be prioritized in each unit next year.

Survey results in Unit 101 yielded a promising sample of 45 mountain goats with a ratio of 41 kids:100 adults. Of the 4 collared adults, 3 of them were observed. The survey showed exceptional recruitment with 13 kids, and 5 yearlings being classified. A large effort took place in summer 2021 to track collared nannies and their kids throughout Unit 101 to document production rates and post-weaning survival. The survey was very successful in following 9 kids with 9 nannies throughout the summer. The plan was to compare summer counts to the 2022 winter aerial survey, but that plan fell apart when only 2 collared individuals were observed on the survey. A partial salvage of the 2021 effort was the fact that 6 yearlings were observed during the 2023 aerial survey. This year the Unit 101 survey was the best winter sample since 2019 with 45 mountain goats observed and the most promising recruitment rate since before the die-off.

Population Status and Trend

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. The Unit 101 mountain goat herd, however, has struggled to naturally overcome the pathogen post die-off. To document the pathogen profile of individual mountain goats and to potentially remove those individuals that are chronic shedders of harmful pathogens, a collaring and sampling project was initiated March 2019. From 2019-2021, 15 adults were sampled with 14 of them being fitted with collars. The disease samples from all the goats were processed, yielding promising results as none of the individuals sampled appeared to be chronically shedding the previously identified pathogens. In February and March 2024, 5 more adults were collared, and one additional unmarked adult and kid were sampled. Preliminary results from the sampling efforts showed that 5

of the 6 adult mountain goats were exposed to a pathogen at some point in their life but are not currently shedding it. To date, 7 collars are deployed and fully functioning. The 2021 summer surveys in concert with the 2024 aerial survey represented an exciting and promising indication that the Unit 101 mountain goat herd may be naturally clearing the chronic shedders that have plagued it for the last decade. Continued years of elevated recruitment are needed to curtail the long-term population contraction and to maintain the minimal tag quota for Unit 101.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 101 – 109

Hunt Results

Conservative quotas in response to the extreme winter 2022-2023, led to the harvest of 407 deer, consisting of 351 antlered and 56 antlerless deer, which was significantly lower than the previous 10-year mean of 1,132 deer. The 2023 buck harvest was the lowest ever, representing only 58% of the previous low annual harvest. The extremely conservative quota in 2023 of 1,580 resident buck tags was the second lowest quota on record since the inception of the quota process in 1976. Since 2010, the average total number of resident buck tags approved is 2,900 tags and the 2023 quota represented approximately 46% below that average. The 2024 hunting season will be the first to eliminate an antlerless hunt in multiple decades in MA 10.

Survey Data

A fall helicopter survey was conducted November 2023, resulting in 2,091 deer being classified, yielding sex and age ratios of 39 bucks:100 does:59 fawns. The sample size was considered extremely low, excluding hybrid and polygon surveys, since the early 1980s. Survey conditions were poor with minimal snow cover and very warm temperatures. Despite the record breaking and devastating winter 2022-2023, the fall fawn ratio was well above the 10-year average and the best since the 2014 post-season survey.

A spring helicopter survey was conducted in late March 2024, resulting in 4,343 deer being classified with a ratio of 30 fawns:100 adults. The observed fawn ratio is slightly above the previous 10-year average of 29 fawns:100 adults. It is important to note that the fawn ratio is biased low due to the high buck ratio that was seen during the fall survey.

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 MA 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. Thus, in February 2024, the collaring effort continued and 19 collars were deployed. To date, there are 41 active collars collecting data. 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.

Meanwhile, in the East Humboldt Range (Unit 101), a radio collaring project was initiated in February of 2021 that 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 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. Currently, there are 10 active collars collecting data.

Population estimate adjustments were made following the conclusion of last winter after understanding its full effects to the deer herd. The MA 10 deer herd experienced population contractions due to the severe winter conditions of 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2018-2019 and again in 2022-2023 along with the loss of critical habitat from catastrophic wildfires and exploration, consecutive extreme drought conditions from 2019-2021, and feral horse populations well above AML. The devastating winter of 2022-2023 will have lasting effects

on all age classes of the deer herd as a significant number of adult deer and more than 50% of the 2022 fawn crop succumbed to winter. The high fawn recruitment through the mild winter 2023-2024 however, is a welcomed sight. These recent severe winters have decreased the age structure of deer as there are less prime age does and bucks on the landscape while more young deer are recruited into the population. The extremely conservative tag quotas in 2023 and the low hunter success in concert with above average recruitment rates have increased the buck ratio well above the standard unit post-season management objective of 30 bucks:100 does.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 11

Report by Kody Menghini

HABITAT

National Weather Service precipitation data measured at the Ely Airport for the 2023 calendar year was 147% of normal. The Berry Creek SNOTEL site and the Wheeler Peak SNOWTEL site recorded 114% and 201% of the long-term average snowpack, respectively, during the 2023-24 winter as accessed March 18, 2024 (www.nrcs.usda.gov). Severe drought occurred from 2020 to 2022 in White Pine County. Monsoonal rains returned to the area late summer 2022, improving habitat conditions prior to the harsh winter 2022-2023. The improved habitat conditions improved body condition of big game animals prior to the 2022-2023 winter. Had drought conditions continued through fall 2022, the effects of the 2022-2023 winter would have been much worse for big game. At the time of this writing, spring conditions have continued to be mild and wet. The improved habitat conditions since fall 2022 should continue through 2024, continuing to benefit big game populations.

The long-term habitat potential for big game is 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, shrub senescence and development of private parcels in quality habitat. There are numerous renewable energy projects in the developmental stages that have the potential to impact and reduce crucial habitat for mule deer, elk, and antelope. 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 Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the US Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service, private landowners, and the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) have been active in conducting habitat enhancement projects. Past habitat enhancement projects have included new wildlife water developments, pinyon and juniper treatments, 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 acquired lands are highly valuable for mule deer, elk, sage-grouse, dusky grouse, and a variety of other wildlife species. This purchase will prevent future development of this property.

In recent years, repeat photography is being conducted at sites that staff biologists took photos of between the 1960s and 1980s. 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 1980s 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 1970s. This work will continue in future years and sites to document the vegetative changes that continue to occur on the landscape and guide future habitat restoration projects.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 111 – 114

Survey Data

A post-season composition ground survey was conducted January and February 2024. A total of 1,173 antelope was classified, resulting in observed sex and age ratios of 34 bucks:100 does:29 fawns. In comparison, observed ratios of 29 bucks:100 does:22 fawns were obtained during the 2022-2023 survey. The fawn ratio was the highest observed since 2017 and is well above the previous 5-year mean of 15 fawns:100 does.

Population Status and Trend

This population experienced a decline from 2017 to 2021 due to severe drought. The 3 lowest fawn ratios on record occurred during the same timeframe. Fawn ratios have improved in 2022 and 2023 resulting in a population increase. Model adjustments were also made to account for the increased sample size obtained in the 2023-24 survey.

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 Management Area (MA) 11 was combined with spring deer surveys February 2024. A total of 1,303 elk was classified, resulting in observed sex and age ratios of 31 bulls:100 cows:41 calves. Sex and age ratios have averaged 47 bulls:100 cows:33 calves over the previous 5 years. Approximately 170 more elk were classified, but the data was lost due to a recording issue on the tablet used for data collection.

Population Status and Trend

In February 2021, 13 radio-collars were deployed on elk in MA 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. During the calendar years of 2022 and 2023, the collared cow elk in Unit 113 spent 53% and 36%, respectively, 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. Two of the collared bulls moved to Unit 114 and the other bull has remained in Utah and the Goshute Indian Reservation. Model adjustments were made to account for these movement patterns.

The current population estimate indicates a static population. The MA 11 elk herd remains within population objective.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 114

Survey Data
A ground survey was conducted July 2023 and resulted in the classification of 70 bighorn sheep. The observed sex and age ratios were 58 rams:100 ewes:55 lambs. This is the second largest sample obtained for this herd. An abbreviated aerial survey in conjunction with post-season elk and spring mule deer surveys was conducted February 2024 and resulted in the classification of 40 bighorn sheep. The observed sex and age ratios were 53 rams:100 ewes:57 lambs.

Population Status and Trend
In March 2021, 3 bighorn ewes were radio collared in this unit. An additional bighorn ewe was collared February 2022. Two 3-year-old rams were collared March 2023. These collaring efforts will help to better understand seasonal movements, habitat use, and bighorn distribution. This hunt closed in 2023 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 2024.

Unit 115

Survey Data
An aerial survey was conducted August 2023 in attempt to locate stray domestic sheep. During that survey 28 bighorn sheep were classified. The observed sex and age ratios were 47 rams:100 ewes:40 lambs. An abbreviated aerial survey in conjunction with post-season elk and spring mule deer surveys was conducted February 2024 and resulted in the classification of 13 bighorn sheep. The observed sex and age ratios were 75 rams:100 ewes:150 lambs.

Population Status and Trend
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 stable.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 111 – 113

Survey Data
Spring mule deer surveys were conducted in conjunction with post-season elk surveys February 2024. A survey sample of 1,433 mule deer yielded a ratio of 38 fawns:100 adults. The previous 5-year average fawn recruitment is 24 fawns:100 adults for this herd.

Population Status and Trend
Winter 2018-2019, drought from 2020 to 2022, and winter 2022-2023 negatively impacted this herd. The improved moisture regime since summer 2022 has increased the quality and quantity of habitat available for mule deer. Improved fawn recruitment is resulting in a population increase.

Unit Group 114 – 115

Survey Data
Spring mule deer surveys were conducted in conjunction with post-season elk and bighorn surveys February 2024. A composition survey sample of 328 mule deer yielded a ratio of 41 fawns:100 adults. The previous 5-year average fawn recruitment is 26 fawns:100 adults for this herd. The 2024 fawn ratio is the highest since 2006. .

Population Status and Trend
A conservative management strategy has been employed in this unit to maintain a robust male age structure. The 5-year average of% 4-point or greater in buck harvest is 58% compared to the statewide average of 41%, indicating an older age structure in the population. The greatly improved fawn recruitment in the last 2 years is resulting in a population increase.

MANAGEMENT AREA 12

Report by Report by Kody Menghini, Matthew Jeffress, and Josh Kirk

HABITAT

National Weather Service precipitation data measured at the Ely Airport for the 2023 calendar year was 147% of normal. The Berry Creek SNOTEL site, in Unit 111, recorded 114% of the long-term average snowpack during the 2023-24 winter as accessed March 18, 2024 (www.nrcs.usda.gov). Severe drought occurred from 2020-2022 in White Pine County. Monsoonal rains returned to the area in late summer 2022, improving habitat conditions prior to the harsh winter 2022-2023. The favorable habitat conditions improved body condition of big game animals prior to the 2022-2023 winter. Had drought conditions continued through fall 2022, the effects of the 2022-2023 winter would have been much worse for big game. At the time of this writing, spring conditions have continued to be mild and wet. Habitat conditions should continue to improve through 2024, providing an ongoing benefit to big game populations.

Pinyon and juniper encroachment occurs across a substantial portion of this unit. Several large-scale habitat enhancement projects have occurred and are occurring 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 Nevada Department of Wildlife (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 Bureau of Land Management (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 305 antelope was classified from the ground in early 2024. The sample yielded sex and age ratios of 26 bucks:100 does:28 fawns. The observed fawn ratio a welcome reprieve from the historic low recruitment the previous 4 years and the buck ratio is 1 point higher than last year. The elevated fawn ratios observed this year is likely a result of greatly improved range conditions from the historic moisture received winter 2022-2023.

Population Status and Trend

Between 2019 and 2022 recruitment ranged between 11-16 fawns:100 does. These depressed recruitment values caused a near 50% decrease in the overall population of antelope occupying this hunt unit group. The herd remains well below historic highs, and it will take several years of elevated recruitment to rebuild this herd. Improved recruitment this past year was not enough to show growth, but it did slow the decline. To further confound growth of this herd, early June 2023 observations of antelope associated with agricultural lands between McGill and Ely indicate very low production values in the single digits. The low fawn ratios associated with this segment of the herd are troubling as biologists do not know if female antelope are not becoming pregnant, if fawns are being lost in utero or if fawns are dying soon after parturition.

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 has been identical for each since the implementation of the season restructure.

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 the desired goal while providing additional hunting opportunities.

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted February 2024, when 440 elk were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 35 bulls:100 cows:47 calves. The calf ratio was well above the previous 10-year average of 39 calves:100 cows. Calf ratios were also above average in surrounding management areas, which can be attributed to the favorable range conditions.

Population Status and Trend

The 2024 population estimate is very similar to the previous estimate. Population growth was limited by targeting a maintenance level of harvest for the 2023-2024 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

A post-season composition survey was conducted December 2023 and resulted in 1,313 mule deer classified. The sample yielded sex and age ratios of 27 bucks:100 does:50 fawns. Spring mule deer surveys were conducted February 2024. A composition survey sample of 1,070 mule deer classified yielded a ratio of 34 fawns:100 adults. The previous 5-year average fawn recruitment is 27 fawns:100 adults for this herd.

Population Status and Trend

Winter 2018-2019 and continued drought from 2020 to 2022 negatively impacted this herd. Habitat conditions did improve in late summer and fall 2022, resulting in improved body condition prior to the 2022-2023 winter. This helped to moderate the impacts of winter.

In February 2024, 25 mule deer were captured and fitted with radio collars or ear tag transmitters in Unit 121. The data obtained from this capture effort will improve the NDOW understanding of migration routes, movements, survival rates, cause-specific mortality, and areas to conduct future habitat restoration projects.

This population is starting to increase with 2 years of improved fawn recruitment. Harvest metrics and survey data indicate that recent quota reductions are improving buck ratios and age structure in this population. Model adjustments were made to account for the large sample obtained in December 2023.

MANAGEMENT AREA 13

Report by Report by Josh 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 spans 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.

The lengthy and record-breaking winter 2022-2023 was well above average in all aspects. It provided for exceptional range conditions throughout summer and most notably in the higher elevation summer ranges. Throughout the remainder of 2023, timely monsoonal events occurred often in early summer into fall, providing green up of many warm season grasses. The subsequent precipitation events in the southern portion of the management area provided for favorable winter range conditions that will help wildlife fare the mild winter 2023-2024. The northern portion of Management Area 13 (MA) received more total annual precipitation than the southern portions, which is typical for this ecoregion transition. Unfortunately, there are no accurate weather stations in MA 13 itself, but, as of March 13, 2024, based on the Ward Mountain SNOTEL location in the North Egan Range of MA 22, the snowpack was average at 99% of median and the water basins within MA 13 range from 93%-128% of average precipitation for water year to date per the NRCS Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report (https://nwcc-apps.sc.egov.usda.gov). As of March 5, 2024, the U.S. Drought Monitor currently shows that this management area is in a zero-drought condition category which is welcomed considering the last 4 of 6 years, during this same period, experienced moderate to exceptional drought conditions (https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu).

The limiting factors to productive habitat conditions throughout MA 13 include consecutive exceptional drought years, pinyon and juniper encroachment, excessive feral horse numbers, and mineral and fluid resource exploration. This area encompasses multiple sizable wilderness and wilderness study areas that overlap critical use habitat areas. This overlap proves to be challenging as managers and land management agencies are limited in the ability to implement habitat enhancement projects that will directly benefit wildlife. More pinyon and juniper thinning projects and big game water developments in new areas would benefit wildlife populations in this vast resource area. A $3.4 million watershed restoration environmental assessment was proposed for the Illipah basin, in the northern portion of Unit 131. If approved as proposed, it will provide opportunity for various habitat enhancement projects.

Multiple pinyon and juniper removal projects and riparian fencing projects have been conducted by the US Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) over the years that have benefited a variety of wildlife species. Two big game water development sites received clearance from the BLM in 2023 and will be built in the Golden Gate Range within the next 2 build cycles. A large-scale pinyon and juniper removal project will be completed in fall 2024 on Currant Summit in cooperation with the USFS. The BLM concluded a commendable feral horse gather February 2022 within the Pancake Herd Management Area (HMA). The Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) for the Pancake HMA are 361-638 horses. The pre-gather estimate was 3,244 horses, excluding the 2021 foal crop, which was at the time, approximately 408% over AML. The large effort removed 2,054 excess feral horses off the landscape in these units. Feral horse numbers above AML are continuing to degrade critical habitat in the Mount Hamilton and Green Springs areas of Unit 131 and the Cove area in the White River Valley of Unit 132. 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. Renewable energy exploration is also on the horizon throughout this unit group, which has the potential to severely impact wildlife populations.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 131, 145, 163, 164

Survey Data

A late September 2023 ground survey resulted in 255 antelope being classified, with ratios of 29 bucks:100 does:30 fawns. A lot of time and effort was put into this survey to get a baseline of what is going on with this herd with its recent and severe population contraction. Compared to last year the observed fawn ratio and buck ratios increased but with a slight drop in total antelope classified. Although areas covered during the survey was exceptional, the low sample can be attributed to both favorable range conditions across the unit group and recent population declines. The unit group is vast, and antelope were not tied to the limited water resources like normal and were spread out across the range in small groups. The total antelope observed is still below the 5-year average of 348, but the buck and fawn ratios are both above the 5-year average of 21 bucks:100 does:14 fawns. Concentrations of antelope were found in Jake's, Little Smoky, Antelope, Newark, Hot Creek, Big Sand Springs, and Duckwater Valleys.

Population Status and Trend

Several consecutive years of low fawn production and recruitment have caused declines in this population. This unit group, like surrounding areas, had exceptional drought conditions for multiple years resulting in fawn ratios below maintenance levels. Antelope across this unit group are limited by rising feral horse numbers well above AML which have increased competition for the already limited resources on the rangeland during drought years. Timely monsoonal activity from fall 2022 provided favorable conditions for antelope in preparation for winter. The above-average and lengthy winter 2022-2023, coupled with a wet spring and early monsoonal activity provided exceptional landscape conditions throughout the remainder of 2023. In turn, this generated 2 years of promising fawn recruitment.

Unit Group 132-134, 245

Survey Data

An exhaustive ground survey across the unit group in late September 2023 classified 346 antelope with ratios of ratios of 22 bucks:100 does:37 fawns. Compared to last year, the survey saw an increase in the observed fawn ratio and the number of antelope classified, but the buck ratio is still below the 5-year average of 32 bucks:100 does. 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. This unit group has suffered exceptional drought conditions for several years and fawn ratios have reflected that. Antelope struggle to compete for resources with the rising feral horse numbers well above AML which have increased competition for the already limited resources on the rangeland during drought years. Timely monsoonal activity from fall 2022 provided favorable conditions for antelope in preparation for winter. The above-average and lengthy winter 2022-2023, coupled with a wet spring and early monsoonal activity provided exceptional landscape conditions throughout the remainder 2023. In turn, this generated the most promising fawn ratio since 2017 and limited population growth.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

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

Survey Data

Due to consecutive weeks of inconsistent and unflyable weather conditions from early-January throughout February, an aerial survey was not conducted for elk in this unit group. A comprehensive aerial survey was conducted February 2023 which obtained the highest sample size since 2018. During last year's survey, 189 elk were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 39 bulls:100 cows:36 calves. The observed calf ratio was above the 5-yr average of 32 calves:100 cows. It is important to note that elk surveys that were conducted in surrounding areas this year, like Management Areas 11, 12, 16, and 22, all resulted in above average calf recruitment. An aerial survey will be prioritized in 2025.

The 2023 hunting season was the first to integrate a split season for the antlered any legal weapon hunt. Incremental tag increases in recent years necessitated the split, which was successful in distributing hunting pressure. The 2023 antlered elk quota was split 60% to the early season and 40% to the late season hunts. Harvest results indicate that hunters were

successful in the early hunt while the success rate dropped slightly in the late hunt. Please see the appendix for more detailed harvest results.

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 currently stable and within objectives and the NDOW is committed to maintain this elk herd at its current levels.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit Group 131, 132, and 164

Survey Data

In late August 2023 an aerial survey was conducted which totaled 105 sheep classified across the 3 units. The sex and age ratios yielded 71 rams:100 ewes:48 lambs. The majority of the sample came from Units 132 and 164 and only 10 sheep were observed in Unit 131. Units 131 and 132 prove to be difficult surveys due to the low densities in each sub-population, the dense tree cover, and the rugged topography of the White Pine, Grant, and Quinn Canyon Ranges. It is important to note that despite the overall above average lamb ratio, it varied upon sub-population. The Currant Mountain and Irwin Canyon sub-populations yielded extremely low lamb numbers while the others proved to be much stronger. A handful of sheep were observed during post-season deer and spring deer surveys in Unit 131 and 132 again this year. The 2023 survey, in concert with incidental sheep observations throughout the year, provided indications of promising lamb recruitment.

Population Status and Trend

In 2022, Units 131, 132, and 164 were combined as one desert bighorn sheep hunt. The idea behind this was to provide the hunters more opportunity to locate mature rams amidst the continued decline across the sub-populations. Since this change, no rams have been harvested in Unit 164. Desert bighorn sheep occupying the southern portion of Unit 164 have been known to occasionally cross U.S. 6 into Unit 134. Anecdotal information indicated that in 2021 many animals likely made that movement because of limited water sources. In response to this movement, 4 GPS collars were deployed in Unit 164 March 2023. Since the collaring event, none of the collared individuals moved south into Unit 134, but range conditions in Unit 164 have been exceptional due to timely monsoonal events. 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 Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) and have experienced extremely low lamb recruitment in the past. Bighorn are continually at risk of further exposure and interaction with domestic sheep because there is overlap with occupied bighorn habitat and an active domestic sheep allotment. Stray domestic sheep have been seen in 2011, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2022, and again in 2023. The desert bighorn sheep in Unit 132, the Grant Range, have also tested positive for the bacterial pathogen M. ovi in the past. 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 January 2014 with M. ovi not detected in the 4 adults sampled. The high lamb ratio in this sub-population is a strong indicator that it hasn't been exposed to M. ovi. Large scale disease sampling, outside of hunter harvested rams, has not been done since then but lamb recruitment has been monitored closely to identify any population level disease outbreak.

Unit Group 134 and 251

Survey Data

The aerial composition survey was conducted September 2023 and yielded a sample size of 72 bighorn sheep. The age and sex ratios were classified as 38 rams:100 ewes:33 lambs. In comparison, the 2021 aerial composition survey yielded a sample size of 112 bighorn sheep classified as 37 rams:100 ewes:41 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 M. ovi, a lamb to ewe ratio of 41 was observed on aerial survey in 2021 and a lamb ratio of 33 in 2023. These 2 survey results are suggesting that the pancake herd is clear of M. ovi. Unfortunately, dangerous of contact with novel pathogens still loom with domestic trailing routes to the north of Unit 134 in Big Sand Springs Valley. In November 2022, 3 sheep were captured and tested in Unit 134 near Black Rock Summit. These sheep had been recently exposed to M. ovi but are 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 indicate a recovery. 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 December 2023, a post-season aerial survey was conducted. In total, 363 deer were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 26 bucks:100 does:50 fawns. Most of the deer during the survey were observed on the east side of the White Pine range near Indian Gardens and Corduroy Mountain as well as in the Currant Hills, Ellison Knobs, Douglas Hills, and down on Scofield Bench. No deer were observed in Unit 133, and Unit 134 typically does not get surveyed due to its very low density of deer.

In February 2024, an aerial spring survey was conducted with 553 deer classified, yielding a ratio of 36 fawns:100 adults. Most of the deer were detected in the Currant Hills, Ellison Knobs, Douglas Hills, and the Golden Gate Range. The survey was shortened due to poor weather conditions, but a representative sample was observed. The sample size was again below the 5-year average, but the fawn ratio was well above it with 28 fawns:100 adults. The promising fawn recruitment that was seen on survey can be attributed to the above average range conditions from the wet summer and in fall 2022, the lengthy 2022-2023 winter, multiple timely monsoonal events throughout 2023, and the mild winter 2023-2024 thus far.

Population Status and Trend

Multiple years of low fawn recruitment have caused significant declines in this population. Consecutive years of extreme drought conditions in the central part of the state from 2018-2022, as well as rising feral horse numbers well above AML have increased competition for limited resources on the rangeland. Population estimate adjustments have been made over the past 3 years to more accurately reflect the reduced observed buck ratio and the population contraction. Quota recommendations will remain low to shift back towards the alternative unit post-season management objective of 35 bucks:100 does. Despite the more recent decline, the 2023-2024 post-season and spring surveys yielded promising results of a slow population rebound.

In February 2024, 30 deer comprised of 15 adults and 15 fawns were captured and fitted with GPS collars throughout the critical winter ranges in MA 13. This large collaring effort will help managers identify a multitude of important population characteristics including, but not limited to, important migration corridors, stopover locations, seasonal habitat use areas, survival rates, and could identify other limiting factors of this herd. With these data, managers will be able to identify the most critical areas to conduct habitat improvement projects that could directly benefit deer and many other wildlife species in the area.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 14

Report by Josh 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 spans 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 Ranges. The elevation ranges from 10,574 feet on Diamond Peak in the Diamond Range to 4,700 feet in Crescent Valley.

A record-breaking winter 2022-2023 provided favorable landscape conditions well into late spring and early summer. In concert with above average precipitation values through late fall, wildlife should be in excellent body condition to fare the mild 2023-2024 winter thus far. As of March 13, 2024, the water basins within Management Area 14 (MA) range from 128%-134% of average precipitation for water year to date. The Diamond Peak SNOTEL site indicates that annual snowpack is above normal at 154% of median, as per the March 2024 NRCS Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report (https://nwcc-apps.sc.egov.usda.gov). As of March 5, 2024, The U.S. Drought Monitor shows all of Eureka County

in a zero-drought condition category which is welcomed considering the last 5 years, during the same time frame, fell in between the Abnormal and Extreme drought categories (https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu). Currently, there is a fair amount of green up on south facing slopes and on lower elevation benches and wildlife are heavily concentrated on the respective winter ranges.

The limiting factors to productive habitat conditions throughout MA 14 include, but are not limited to consistent exceptional drought conditions, pinyon and juniper encroachment, excessive feral horse numbers, and fluid and mineral resource exploration. Some recently completed habitat projects conducted primarily by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Eureka County Natural Resource Section, and the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) include extensive pinyon and juniper removal in Unit 143 specifically on Lone Mountain, east Whistler Range, and multiple locations on Roberts Mountain (near Pete Hansan, Henderson Creek, Vinini Creek, and Roberts Creek corridors). Extensive pinyon and juniper removal and retreatment projects have also occurred on the southwest side of Unit 144 mostly residing on private property. Exploration for oil, gas, and minerals continues throughout MA 14, negatively impacting wildlife habitat and movement corridors. In 2020, an applaudable feral horse gather occurred in the Diamond and Cortez Mountains and positive effects of that gather are apparent on the landscape today. In early November 2023, another commendable feral horse gather was conducted on the Roberts Mountain Complex. The Appropriate Management Level (AML) for Roberts Mountain, Whistler Mountain, and the northern portion of the Fish Creek Herd Management Areas (HMAs) is 110-184 horses. In early 2023, the BLM estimated 1,161 horses, which excluded the 2023 foal crop, within just the Roberts Mountain and Whistler Mountain HMAs. This pre-gather estimate is over 6-times above the high end of the established AML in these HMAs. In total, 858 horses were gathered during the large effort, but the complex entirety remains over AML. Continued gathers to maintain HMAs at or below AML are imperative to rangeland health and ecosystem balance throughout MA 14. Continued pinyon and juniper removal projects, fire rehabilitation herbicide and reseeding projects, and natural spring fencing projects are in the works for 2024.

ANTELOPE

For status reports on antelope in Unit 142 and 144, refer to the 065 Unit Group report listed in Management Area 6. and report for 101 – 104, 108, 109 Unit Group 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.

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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 prove to be very difficult. Since 2012, 69 bulls and 41 cows have been harvested. During the 2023 hunting season, 3 bulls were harvested, and cow hunters were unsuccessful. In January, the NDOW changed the season structure for this hunt, and it will be initiated during the upcoming 2024 hunting season. The new season structure will eliminate the mid-season to provide an extended early and a late season only for both antlered and antlerless hunts. The quota recommendations will split equally between the 2 seasons. The change to lengthen the early and late hunts was intended to provide hunters with a longer season and, hopefully, increase elk harvested each year.

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 late November 2023, a comprehensive post-season aerial survey was conducted. In total, 1,850 deer were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 27 bucks:100 does:58 fawns. This was the highest sample since 2007 and the highest fawn ratio since 2011. The impressive fawn ratio was surprising considering the above average and lengthy winter 2022-2023. Coverage on this survey was exceptional and the Cortez, Diamond, Roberts Creek, Sulfur Springs, and Fish Creek Ranges were surveyed during the effort.

In March 2024, an aerial spring survey was conducted which totaled 2,044 deer yielding ratios of 41 fawns:100 adults. Both the total sample and the fawn to adult ratio were well above the 5-year average of 1,674 deer and 27 fawns:100 adults, respectively. Deer were heavily concentrated on the respective winter ranges in the Cortez, Diamond, Sulphur Springs, and Whistler Ranges. The southern and more productive portion of the Fish Creek Range was not surveyed this year due to time constraints.

Population Status and Trend

Deer were radio collared from 2017 through 2019 throughout MA 14 to gain a better understanding of seasonal movement patterns. Since then, the collar data has assisted managers, land management agencies, and other constituents in identifying critical use areas to conduct habitat enhancement projects. Multiple habitat projects have been completed and more are on the docket for the near future. Consecutive years of low fawn recruitment from 2019-2022 caused declines of this population. Drought in the central part of the state, as well as rising feral horse numbers increased competition for the limited resources on the rangeland. Since 2022, MA 14 has seen 2 years in a row of exceptional range conditions from above average precipitation, in concert with applaudable horse gathers from the BLM, and multiple habitat improvement projects. These positive changes have helped generate 2 years of promising fawn recruitment and hopeful population growth.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 15

Report by Ridge Ricketts

HABITAT

Above average precipitation persisted throughout 2023-2024, generating increased water and forage availability for wildlife. Consecutive good waters years are having positive effects on the landscape, but Management Area 15 (MA) is still combatting historic events such as drought, wildfire, exotic annual grass proliferation, and feral horse overpopulation that have all significantly degraded mule deer habitat. Since 1999, over 450,000 acres have been burned by wildfire in this area. Post-fire rehabilitation has been an ongoing process. Since 2020, the application of herbicide and the seeding a wildlife desired seed mix on roughly 8,800 acres has occurred on Argenta Rim, with more work planned this winter. In 2023, 1,300 acres near Fire Creek in the Shoshones was sprayed to combat cheatgrass, to be followed up by the aerial seeding of a sagebrush and kochia mix. The Vigus Butte pinyon and juniper thinning project treated 1,900 acres on the south end of Ravenswood, this will enhance winter range for sagebrush obligate species. In 2024, a pinyon and juniper treatment project on Bald Mountain is planned for the upper elevation summer habitat for mule deer. This unit group covers all or part of 5 Herd Management Areas (HMAs), and according to the 2024 population estimates published by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), these 5 HMAs ranged from being within Appropriate Management Level (AML) to 1,824% of AML (www.blm.gov/programs/wild-horse-and-burro/). In 2023, 880 wild horses were removed from the Fish Creeks; this will help alleviate competition for limited resources within Unit 153. If recent patterns of precipitation continue throughout spring 2024, conditions for habitat restoration project success will be favorable in areas where feral horses do not dominate the landscape.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 141, 143, 151 – 156

Survey Data

Post-season ground surveys for antelope were conducted during January and February 2024. Areas surveyed included Antelope Valley, Lower Reese River Valley, Crescent Valley, Dry Hills, the north bench of the Simpson Park Mountains, and the south-east benches of the Cortez Mountains. A total of 1,943 antelope were classified, yielding an observed age and sex ratios of 61 bucks:100 does:44 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

Management Area 14 and 15 antelope herd has steadily increased over time from a population of approximately 100 individuals in the early 1980s to the current population of several thousands of animals. The continued increase markedly differs from what has been observed in herds occupying other parts of the state. The reasons for the continued growth of this herd are attributed to several factors such as forage availability and relatively milder climatic conditions. Female harvest is an important management tool to help manage population growth, address private land depredation issues, and limit potential winter range congestion.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 151 – 156

Survey Data

No post-season aerial surveys were conducted in MA 15 during 2023. An aerial spring survey was conducted during early March 2024, during which 1,411 deer were classified with an observed ratio of 43 fawns:100 adults. The observed fawn ratio was significantly higher than the previous 5-year average of 34 fawns:100 adults.

Population Status and Trend

Until recently, the MA 15 mule deer population had been in a multiyear decline. Due to the record water year from 2022-2023, green up on the landscape persisted well into spring 2023, allowing mule deer to build up adequate body condition for winter. With a relatively mild winter in 2023-2024 fawn recruitment is on an upward trend, significantly above the 2022 statewide average. Future growth in this population will be dependent on continued favorable precipitation patterns, habitat restoration efforts, and feral horse gathers.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 16

Report by Report by Hunter Burkett

HABITAT

Management Area 16 (MA) is comprised of long, linear mountain ranges that run North to South with a large range of elevations from 11,932 feet at the South Summit of Mount Jefferson to the valleys at 5,000-6,000 ft. Precipitation varies greatly from the mountain peaks to the valley bottoms. According to Community Environmental Monitoring and Planning (CEMP) precipitation data from April 2023 to March 2024, Tonopah received 145% of the 30-year average. August and September resulted in 55% of the 2023-2024 precipitation total. Rainfall during these months was historically high. In comparison, the previous year received 91% of 30-year average. The single SNOTEL site located in central Nevada at Big Creek Summit measured a water-year-to-date precipitation of 124% of median as of March 2024. The U.S. Drought Monitor places northern Nye and southern Eureka and counties in the zero-drought condition category. 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 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 Herd Management Area (HMA). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) gathered 322 horses (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 BLM population estimate is still above Appropriate Management Level (AML). Regardless, antelope, mule deer, and bighorn sheep populations will benefit from these gathers.

Multiple US Forest Service 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.

A large-scale fence exclosure was completed in Butler Basin in the October 2023. Barbed wire fence once excluded feral horse and trespassing cattle use on the mesic habitats within the basin. These fences quickly became dilapidated and no longer excluded nonnative ungulates out of these critical meadows. Habitat degradation reduced the value of the historic greater sage-grouse brood rearing habitat. These meadows are also important habitat for mule deer, elk, and a multitude of other wildlife species. The new fence is comprised of welded drill steel that totals 12,014 feet in length.

Feral equid competition continues to be a major concern for all wildlife in MA 16. The Nevada Department of Wildlife (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 effects on available water and riparian habitat. Pinyon and Juniper encroachment on traditional sagebrush steppe habitats threatens game species in central Nevada. Over 350 species depend on this vital ecosystem. The NDOW will continue to pursue treatments that minimize disturbance and impacts to species dependent on single leaf pinyon forests. The above-average precipitation received this winter should result in improved range conditions for the still-recovering habitats of central Nevada. It has been many years since central Nevada has experienced 2 consecutive years of above average precipitation. The benefits will be a welcome relief, reinvigorating browse, grasses, and forb species. Although, without feral horse herd round ups or alternative population abatement measures, mule deer, elk, antelope, and bighorn sheep recovery will be moderated.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 161 – 162

Survey Data

Antelope ground surveys were conducted in Units 161 and 162 over 3 days during September and October 2023. Survey totals were 115 antelope, which was classified as 16 bucks:100 does:29 fawns. In comparison, the 2022 survey sample was 172 antelope with ratios of 13 bucks:100 does:15 fawns. Antelope within these units are known to immigrate and emigrate from/to adjacent units. These movements are known and are reflected in the population modeling and quota setting process.

Population Status and Trend

Depressed fawn recruitment in 2021 and 2022 decreased this population significantly. This is now reflected in the buck ratio observed on survey. Fawn ratios classified in 2023 were higher, responding from the above average precipitation. Feral equid populations well above AML, and pinyon and juniper encroachment are negatively impacting this herd. The antelope that have persisted are outcompeted by feral equids near water sources in Stone Cabin Valley, Little Fish Lake Valley, and Monitor Valley. This population is estimated to be slightly increasing.

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 January 2024. The survey yielded a sample size of 480 elk which were classified as 18 bulls:100 cows:48 calves. Elk were exclusively observed in Unit 162 and 163. In comparison, the survey in 2023 yielded a sample size of 415 elk comprising a ratio of 18 bulls:100 cows:21 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 MA 16. The population estimate in 2024 is approximately 725 adult elk, an increase from last year and below the population objective of 850.

Exceptional precipitation patterns in 2022 and 2023 have improved habitat conditions for elk in MA 16. The observed a calf ratio of 48 is a dramatic increase from the 2 previous years. And, as a result, the MA 16 elk population is increasing.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 161

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted September 2023. This survey resulted in the classification of 218 bighorn sheep. These sheep were classified as 28 rams:100 ewes:36 lambs. An additional aerial survey occurred January 2024. This most recent survey resulted in the classification of 97 bighorn sheep, classified as 26 rams:100 ewes:16 lambs. The most recent surveys conducted prior to 2023 occurred September 2021. The survey yielded a sample size of 281 bighorn sheep which were classified as 40 rams:100 ewes:30 lambs. The survey area where bighorn sheep are encountered encompasses Mount Jefferson and Mount Ziggurat.

Population Status and Trend

During the ewe hunt season in October 2023, hunters reported observations of bighorn sheep exhibiting symptoms of bacterial pneumonia. These observations were from groups of bighorn sheep near the North Summit of Mont Jefferson. The area biologist confirmed these suspicions, observing sneezing and coughing in rapid succession from multiple individuals. The NDOW reached out to tagholders, asking for samples to confirm the presence of Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi), the causal agent of bacterial pneumonia. The PCR tests resulted in high prevalence rates, indicating a recent exposure event. The samples obtained from Mt Jefferson matched with M. ovi strain BHS-49 (Pancakes). It is likely this same strain was the cause of recent die-offs within the Hot Creek and South Monitor range herds. Additional reports of symptomatic sheep began to spread from the epicenter to the southern reaches of Mt Jefferson. Sheep were observed to be so lethargic that human presence was not causing a flight response that is commonly seen in wild animals.

A supplementary aerial survey was conducted January 2024. This survey was an attempt to derive a minimum count, as the pathogen will have likely spread to every individual. Few lambs were observed on survey, with a ratio of 16 lambs:100 ewes. This is a reduction from the lamb ratio observed in September at 36 lambs:100 ewes. Adult mortality rates will remain unknown until a proper summer or fall survey is conducted.

Unit Group 162 - 163

Survey Data

Aerial surveys in fall 2022 within 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 M. ovi. This disease exposure, coupled with extraordinary drought conditions, is presumed to be the cause for the catastrophic decline.

Aerial surveys conducted September 2024 showed positive results. Although only 65 bighorn sheep were observed, lamb ratios were elevated. The NDOW remains hopeful for a quick recovery of these herds, but the dangers of novel pathogen spillover still loom. An active domestic sheep allotment trails south up to highway 6, adjacent to Halligan Mesa. In fall 2023, a collared ram in Unit 164 made his way onto Halligan Mesa and then into the Hot Creek Range. This was a great example of how the spread of M. ovi strain BHS-49 (Pancakes) made its way into the Hot Creeks. The bighorn sheep in Unit 164 reside in an active domestic sheep allotment, at constant threat of contact with novel pathogens.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 161 – 164

Survey Data

The 2023 post-season composition survey for MA 16 yielded a sample size of 550 deer which were classified as 32 bucks:100 does:59 fawns. In comparison, the 2021 post-season composition survey for MA 16 yielded a sample size of 317 deer which were classified as 14 bucks:100 does:28 fawns. The 2023 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 with the dataset. Moreover, observed fawn and buck ratios will stabilize at lower sample sizes.

A spring composition survey was conducted March 2024. The survey yielded a sample size of 492 deer classified as 40 fawns:100 adults. In comparison, the 2023 spring aerial composition survey yielded a sample size of 492 deer classified as 29 fawns:100 adults. The survey was drawn from portions of Units 161, 162, 163, and 164, generating a well-distributed sample.

Population Status and Trend

Drought conditions, excessive feral equids, senescent browse species, and increasing pinyon and juniper densities have caused a decline in the MA 16 mule deer population. Recently, increased precipitation has improved the range conditions and is reflected in the elevated spring fawn to adult ratio. Survival rates in GPS collared mule deer has also increased in central Nevada. Data gathered during capture and collaring efforts in MA 16 were optimistic. Mule deer body fat calculations, pregnancy rates, and fawn weights were all considerably higher in comparison to captures conducted in the same area in the previous year. These metrics are indications of a healthy mule deer herd.

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 MA 16 mule deer population. A total of 33 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 MA 16 mule deer population is currently experiencing an increasing trend due to an improvement in fawn recruitment and adult survival rates. Limiting this population's growth is competition with feral equids, senescent browse, and pinyon and juniper encroachment are all contributing factors to the current trend.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 17

Report by Hunter Burkett

HABITAT

Management Area 17 (MA) is comprised of long, linear mountain ranges that run North to South with a large range in elevations from Arc Dome at 11,778 ft to the valleys at 5,000-6,000ft. Precipitation varies greatly from the mountain peaks to the valley bottoms. According to Community Environmental Monitoring and Planning (CEMP) precipitation data from April 2023 to March 2024, Tonopah received 145% of the 30-year average. August and September resulted in 55% of the 2023-2024 precipitation total. Rainfall during these months was historically high. In comparison, the previous year received 91% of 30-year average. The single SNOTEL site located in central Nevada at Big Creek Summit measured a water-year-to-date precipitation of 124% of median as of March 2024. The U.S. Drought Monitor places northern Nye and southern Lander and counties in the zero-drought condition category. 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 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.
Due to lack of water sources in the San Antonio Mountains the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, 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. This area is vital wintering habitat for mule deer. 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 fall 2024. 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.

The NDOW will continue to pursue treatments that minimize disturbance and impacts to species dependent on single leaf pinyon forests. The elevated level of precipitation received this winter is hopeful for the still-recovering habitats of central Nevada. It has been many years since central Nevada has experienced 2 consecutive years of above average precipitation. The benefits will be a welcome relief, reinvigorating browse, grasses, and forb species.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 171 – 173

Survey Data
A 3-day survey in late September and early October 2023 classified 267 antelope with ratios of 13 bucks:100 does:39 fawns. In comparison, the 2022 survey yielded a sample of 111 antelope, which were classified as 15 bucks:100 does:21 fawns.

Population Status and Trend
Depressed fawn recruitment observed in 2021 and 2022 decreased this population significantly. This is now reflected in the buck ratio observed on survey. Fawn ratios classified in 2023 were higher, responding from the above average precipitation. Feral horses are in low densities in Reese River and Ione Valleys, allowing those sub-herds to utilize the landscape naturally, without direct competition. MA 17's antelope habitat was limited during the drought by low densities of forbs, grasses, and surface water. With the increased precipitation in the last 2 years, ephemeral springs are flowing annually, playas remain full year-round, and forb production is much greater than previous years at low elevations. This herd is estimated to be increasing.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 171 – 173

Survey Data
A total of 23 elk were classified during the fall mule deer surveys. Those elk were classified as 7 bulls:100 cows:47 calves. In comparison, a total of 14 elk were classified in Indian Valley during a sage-grouse survey March 2022. This small sample was classified as 12 cows and 2 calves.

Population Status and Trend
Small groups of elk have been seen in MA17 throughout the years. These elk were thought to be transient elk from MA 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 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 winter and spring periods. These movements have remained consistent.

Management Area 17 elk are estimated to be static at low population levels. Elk in MA 17 are an enigma. Normal growth rates would have this herd at far greater population levels than what has been observed on survey. Further investigations are warranted to determine factors preventing this herd from reaching the established population objective of 225 individuals.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 173S

Survey Data

No surveys were conducted in 2023. An aerial composition survey was performed September 2022 for Unit 173S. The survey yielded a sample size of 52 sheep, classified as 66 rams:100 ewes:13 lambs. The 2022 aerial survey encompassed the San Antonio range.

Population Status and Trend

A capture, sampling, and collaring effort took place 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 (M. ovi) 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. Although there is still unoccupied habitat with the San Antonio Range, noteworthy forays and reduced lamb ratios have been observed in this herd. This herd is on a slight decline.

Unit 173N

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted September 2023. The survey yielded a sample size of 38 bighorn sheep, classified as 29 rams:100 ewes:52 lambs. In comparison, an aerial survey was accomplished in Unit 173N September 2021 and yielded a sample size of 36 sheep, classified as 13 rams:100 ewes:43 lambs. The 2023 survey covered the Toiyabe range exclusively from Peavine to Ophir Canyon.

Population Status and Trend

The recent detection of M. ovi. 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 United States Forest Service, conducted all appropriate National Environmental Policy Act (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 of exposure to M. ovi. 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 M. ovi, lamb recruitment in this population has remained stable. In fact, the Toiyabe herd has elevated lamb ratios compared to adjacent populations. At this point it is unknow why the population remain stagnant despite indications suggesting otherwise.

The 173N hunt continues to be challenging for hunters. The precipitous terrain and use of limber pine tree stands makes this a challenging hunt. The NDOW recently recommended a change of hunt boundary lines and hunt class definition. The new management ram hunt requires hunters to harvest rams within the Arc Dome Wilderness and other adjacent roadless areas. The inaugural management ram 2023 season was successful with 2 mature rams harvested allowing the NDOW to achieve management objectives.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 171 – 173

Survey Data

The 2023 post-season composition survey for MA 17 yielded a sample size of 871 deer which were classified as 36 bucks:100 does:66 fawns. In comparison, an aerial composition survey was conducted in 2021 yielding a sample of 500 deer which were classified as 31 bucks:100 does:49 fawns. Since 2017, a random-stratified survey design has been implemented in MA 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 March 2024. The survey generated a sample size of 704 deer which

were classified as 47 fawns:100 adults. In comparison, a spring composition survey was conducted March 2023 and yielded a sample size of 894 deer, classified as 39 fawns:100 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 April 2018 and an additional 10 collared 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, the trees 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 this year in the USGS Ungulate Migrations of the Western United States, Volume 5.

Drought conditions from 2019-2021 in central Nevada have had a minimal impact on the MA 17 mule deer herd. Slightly depressed fawn ratios were observed, but not nearly to the degree of adjacent areas. Two consecutive years of elevated precipitation have benefitted this population greatly. A spring fawn to adult ratio was classified as 39 in 2023 and 47 in 2024. These are remarkable ratios that have not been observed to be this high since the 80s and 90s. Feral equid populations are at low numbers eliminating added competition for resources. The MA 17 mule deer herd is estimated to be increasing.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 18

Report by Jason Salisbury

HABITAT

Range conditions improved considerably in 2023. Summer and fall 2023 experienced increased precipitation and green up throughout Churchill County. Wildlife was less dependent on perennial water sources during the hot summer months. Currently the 2023-2024 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 for this coming year.

In winter 2023 feral horse populations were reduced in Churchill and Pershing Counties. A total of 4,800 feral horses were removed from the Clan Alpines, Stillwaters, and Mt Cain areas. The current estimated population of feral horses in the Clan Alpine Range sits at 500 horses. Feral horse populations continue to pose challenges to all native wildlife in Churchill County. Currently the most impacted areas for units 181-184 is the Ravenswood Herd Management Area (HMA) located on the east side of the New Pass Range. The Battle Mountain District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), is currently preparing the NEPA documents for a gather.

The Bravo-17 Naval Ranges land withdrawal to expand its bombing ranges was accepted recently. This most likely will 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 for now. Additionally numerous wilderness areas were added to the Clan Alpine, Stillwater, and Desatoya Mountain Ranges. These newly designated wilderness areas restrict habitat manipulation and are cumbersome to creating better habitat for wildlife although some protections are afforded for future development.

An herbicide project was initiated in 2021 in Water Canyon located in the New Pass Range. This project controlled 2,000 acres of cheat grass growth on the eastern slope of the New

Pass Mountain Range. In winter 2022 and 2023 the area was seeded using a contract plane to deliver seed. A follow up tour was conducted of the seeding area in fall 2023 and determined the first seeding was a success.

A fencing project has been started in the Gilbert Creek area of the New Pass Mountain Range. Several springs were fenced with drill pipe to protect the riparian areas for sage grouse, mule deer, and antelope. A barbwire fence will be constructed in summer or fall 2024 of the entire 481 acres. Once fenced, the area will be rehabilitated with seed as well as water developments.

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

In April 2024, a new water development will be constructed in the Sand Springs Range directly above the South Rail spring development. Water is limited in the Sand Springs Range. This water development is a backup system to the spring development. In the past, the South Rail system has been impacted by monsoonal rain events causing damage to the unit, which needed immediate repairs. The water development ensures adequate water if the spring goes dry or the South Rail fence gets taken out by a future rain event.

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 2024 population estimate is 1,373 antelope. Hunters reported an 88% success rate in the any legal weapon hunt. This year's fawn ratio is above maintenance level recruitment. Fawn ratios below 30 fawns:100 does usually result in static to declining populations. Therefore, this population is increasing.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 181

Survey Data

Aerial survey of Unit 181 was conducted October 2023 yielding a sample of 247 individuals. The observed sex and age ratios were 28 rams:100 ewes:21 lambs.

Population and Trend

The bighorn sheep herd in Unit 181 has been in a significant decline for the past several years. The recruitment for 2023 is significant when compared to the 2 previous years. The current population estimate is 300 adults. Substantial ram harvest coupled with lion predation and unknown levels of mortality from possible disease events has severely dropped the available rams in the herd. Increased lamb recruitment and adult survival is necessary to ensure that this population remains a huntable population. Lion removal may need to be conducted to allow for the herd to recover to a population level that can sustain moderate lion predation.

Unit Group 182, 044

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in October 2023 that classified 149 individuals with observed sex and age ratios of 46 rams:100 ewes:25 lambs.

Population and Trend

The bighorn sheep within the Stillwater and East Ranges is slowly recovering from the 2019 disease event with the mediocre lamb ratio detected last year. The Stillwater bighorn population continues to struggle with increased lion predation coupled with low lamb recruitment. The current population estimate of 240 adults is less than half its estimate prior to the pneumonia event in 2019. The 2024 tag quotas will be reduced to reflect the lower overall mature ram segment in the population.

Unit Group 183, 153

Survey Data
Aerial surveys were conducted during October 2023 and resulted in the classification of 244 bighorn sheep. These consisted of 68 rams, 140 ewes, and 36 lambs for a ratio of 49 rams:100 ewes:26 lambs.

Population and Trend
The 2024 bighorn sheep population estimate is 270 adults and is stable compared to recent years. The average lamb ratio for the past 5 years is 23 lambs:100 ewes. This herd experienced a die-off event in 2018 and is finally starting to show signs of a slow comeback. Lamb ratios need to be in the 30-40 range to allow for a full recovery of the Clan Alpine Mountain bighorn herd.

In November 2023, a collared ewe from the Unit 153-herd died in the Home Station Gap area of Unit 183. The ewe's body was recovered and presented to the veterinarian for cause of death. It was determined that the ewe had a severe case of pneumonia. The ewe had fist size abscesses with lung tissue completely adhered to the body. Upon further inspection it was determined that Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) was not present. The population status of the Unit 153 sheep is not known currently. It is concerning the one ewe that had pneumonia may have been one of many. A survey in future may be required to determine the overall population remaining in Unit 153.

Unit 184

Survey Data
An October 2023 aerial survey classified 177 bighorn sheep with ratios of 37 rams:100 ewes:7 lambs.

Population and Trend
The Desatoya bighorn sheep herd is currently estimated at 180 individuals, an increase compared to last year. The lamb ratio of 7 lambs:100 ewes is alarming and may be an indicator of disease effecting the lamb segment of the population. Efforts will be made to conduct summer lamb surveys to assess lamb survival and any clinical signs of pneumonia. The 2023 survey was a record survey total for this unit group. This population continues to have a strong cohort of mature rams which will provide ample opportunities into the future.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 181 – 184

Survey Data
Post-season survey flights were flown mid-December 2023. The survey resulted in a classification of 519 deer with a ratio of 38 bucks:100 does:39 fawns. Survey conditions were favorable with moderate snow on north facing slopes.

A ground survey was conducted in Lahontan Valley as well as the Desatoya Mountain Range in spring 2023. In total 208 deer were classified as 30 fawns:100 adults.

Population and Trend
The 2023 modeled population estimate is 1,175 deer. Mule deer herds within Management Area 18 (MA) are expected to experience stable population trends. Quota recommendations for the 2023 season will be slightly increased. This year's fawn recruitment was low possibly due to the above average winter precipitation. The MA 18 deer herd population is expected to remain static. The overall hunter success for MA 18 is 36% and wellay above the 10-year average of 32%. The 4-point or better harvest in the any legal weapon hunt was 44%, which is also 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. This includes the substantial increase in the number of human created recreation trails throughout the Carson Range and dissecting deer winter range within. Two years of drought followed by the extreme winter 2022-2023 negatively impacted fawn recruitment and adult survival. Spring precipitation in 2023 and a moderate winter in 2023-2024 will help improve range conditions. There were no major fires in 2023.

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.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 195

Survey Data

No aerial surveys were conducted in 2023 but a ground count yielded a sample of 66 sheep with a ratio of 43 rams:100 ewes:35 lambs. Other, opportunistic ground counts had smaller, yet similar results. 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 seen a slow but steady growth despite poor habitat conditions due to the estimated 4,000 feral horses in this unit. The horses are fed and watered year-round with permission of the major landowners, Blockchains. In fall 2023, the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) identified and monitored a contagious ecthyma (CE) disease event. It is believed it was isolated to the area south of USA Parkway, in the vicinity of Derby Dam and the US Silica processing plant. Three adult rams are known to have died. This population is not hunted.

MULE DEER

Unit 192

Survey Data

The post-season survey flight was flown mid-November 2023. 174 deer were classified, with a ratio of 17 bucks:100 does:22 fawns. Survey conditions were very poor, with high winds and warm temperatures. Deer were widely scattered and located from 5,000-9,200 feet in elevation. The spring composition survey was conducted on April 1 and yielded a classification of 192 deer with a ratio of 25 fawns:100 adults. Most deer were found between 5,800-6,200 feet.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 modeled population estimate is 1,000 deer. For the last several years the Unit 192 herd has fluctuated between 1100 and 1500 deer, but with a slow, steady decline from 1550 in 2001 to 1000 currently. The resident portion of this population does not migrate into California and is estimated at around 400 deer. The majority of this herd uses the eastern

slopes of the Carson Range as winter range, migrating from the Tahoe Basin and Hope Valley summer ranges, starting in November, returning to summer ranges by April. With the drought, followed by the extreme winter 2023, poor recruitment is expected to further impact all deer herds in Management Area 19 (MA).

Unit Group 194,196

Survey Data

The post-season survey flight was flown mid-November 2023. 124 deer were classified, with a ratio of 24 bucks:100 does:27 fawns. Survey conditions were very poor, with high winds and warm temperatures. Deer were widely scattered and located from 5,000-9,200 feet in elevation. The spring composition survey was conducted on April 1 and yielded a classification of 398 deer with a ratio of 20 fawns:100 adults. Most deer were found between 5,800-6,200 feet.

Population and Trend

The modeled population estimate is 1,100 deer. The 194-196 herd was stable for several years but poor recruitment the last few years has resulted in a decline in the population. 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. The majority of this herd uses the eastern slopes of the Carson Range as winter range, migrating from the summer range in the Tahoe Basin or near Truckee, California. With the drought, followed by the extreme winter 2023, poor recruitment is expected to further impact all deer herds in MA 19. The resident portion of this population is estimated at around 600 deer.

Unit 195

Survey Data

This population is not modeled or surveyed.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 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 2023, poor recruitment is expected to further impact all deer herds in MA 19.

2022-2023

MANAGEMENT AREA 20

Report by Jason Salisbury

HABITAT

This past winter resulted in an above normal snowpack which should allow for sustained perennial green-up going into the summer months. As of March 2024, the Walker Basin is 120% of normal. Water receipts for the 2023-2024 year are slightly above normal in the lower elevational areas of Mineral County. Spring green-up conditions are sporadic throughout Mineral County. Water developments are full at this time and should provide adequate water throughout summer and early fall months.

Exploration of mineral resources is occurring in the Aurora mine area. Numerous roads have been constructed for mineral exploration. It is not known at this time what mineral resources have been discovered and what the future may hold for this region. This area is important to the interstate movement of antelope and mule deer.

A solar project in Lyon County that is going to be built in the Pumpkin Hollow area will impact 5,000 acres of antelope forage or winter fat. Winter fat is an important food resource for antelope. These solar projects essentially exclude all big game animals from utilizing the area with a tall cyclone fence. The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) along with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) need to look at the feasibility of seeding inside these areas as well as erecting barbwire type fences to include big game animals.

A water development package with the Stillwater District BLM is in the final phases of the archaeological clearances. Additional plant surveys will be conducted in spring 2024. These new water developments will provide needed water to the bighorn sheep, antelope, and mule deer of Mineral County.

Management Area 20 (MA) could benefit from additional habitat projects conducted on federal lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service within the Inyo and Bridgeport Ranger Districts. Projects like spring developments, pinyon and juniper removal, horse removal, and water developments would aid the resident and migratory mule deer herds.

The Marrietta Burro Range is currently estimated to be about 627% over Appropriate Management Level (AML). The BLM is planning a feral burro gather August 2024. Reducing the population of burros will help the bighorn sheep as well as the antelope in the area surrounding the Excelsiors.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 202, 204

Survey Data

A survey was conducted February 2024 and resulted in the classification of 72 antelope. The resulting sex and age ratios for the sample were 36 bucks:100 does:24 fawns.

Population and Trend

The 2024 population estimate is a slight reduction to last year's estimate of 100 animals. Last year's hunter success rate was 75%. Hunters will continue to have limited opportunity to harvest antelope because of the low overall population size. Additionally, a small resident population of antelope in Nevada is slowly starting to grow and expand in these unit groups.

Unit Group 203, 291

Survey Data

The most recent composition survey for antelope occurred October 2023. A total of 152 antelope was classified from the air. The composition ratios obtained from the October surveys averaged 54 bucks:100 does:33 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

This population seems to be stable. This population of antelope is slowing starting to occupy new habitat types within the Pine Nut Mountains that has benefited from past fires. The wildfires have opened pinyon and juniper woodland habitat and have allowed for pioneering antelope into these new locations. Furthermore, multiple pinyon and juniper removal projects have happened on the landscape to benefit the bi-state sage grouse population, which in turn has benefitted the antelope resource. There is potential for an augmentation of antelope on the southwestern slope of the Pine Nut Mountains. The Tamarack fire that occurred in 2021 responded well to a seeding performed by the NDOW and holds potential for an antelope herd.

Unit Group 205 – 208

Survey Data

A sample of 108 antelope was classified, yielding a composition ratio of 31 bucks:100 does:28 fawns. Areas surveyed include Townsite, Calvada, Marrietta, Whiskey Flat, Stewart Valley, and Garfield Flat.

Population Status and Trend

This year's fawn ratio will allow for a static population growth trend. Hunters reported success rate of 92% in the Any Legal Weapon hunt. The Mineral County area received increased monsoonal moisture in 2023, which greened up valleys and alluvial fans. With increased moisture, antelope started to spread out away from perennial water sources in late summer. The population estimate for the MA 20 antelope herd is 263 animals.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 202

Survey Data

An aerial survey conducted October 2023 yielded a sample of 59 sheep. The observed sex and age ratios were 47 rams:100 ewes:26 lambs.

Population and Trend

The current modeled population of bighorn occupying Unit 202 is 126 animals. The Unit 202 lamb ratio from 2023 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 decreasing population trend.

Unit 204

Survey Data

An aerial survey conducted October 2023, yielded a sample of 47 sheep. The observed sex and age ratios were 54 rams:100 ewes:27 lambs.

Population and Trend

The bighorn sheep herd on the East Walker River corridor is estimated around 51 individuals. The East Walker desert bighorn herd seems to be just hanging in there. Adequate sheep terrain exists on the river corridor, but sheep are usually confined to the open country on the southwest end. The southwest end allows the sheep herd to be vigilant for encounters with mountain lions.

Unit Group 205, 207

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted October 2023. These consisted of 49 rams, 101 ewes, and 19 lambs for a ratio of 46 rams:100 ewes:19 lambs.

Population and Trend

The population estimate of 233 animals is a significant decrease in the estimate derived last year. The average lamb ratio for the past 3 years is 11 lambs:100 ewes. This year's population reduction is a direct result of 3 bad lamb production years. In fall 2023, there was some level of die off. A few rams were picked up that most likely died of disease. Hunters reported shooting sheep that were coughing. These same sheep were tested for disease but came up clean. It is believed that these sheep went through a sickness but were on the way to recovery. The coughing observed is a result of lung damage caused by an illness. The next subsequent years of lamb production will dictate if the population will be recovering from the die off. Also, to aid in the recovery of the Unit 205 bighorn herd, lion removal may need to be conducted to lessen the burden on the sheep herd.

Unit Group 206, 208

Survey Data

In October 2023, an aerial survey was conducted in Units 206 and 208. This survey resulted in the classification of 133 sheep. The sample was comprised of 28 rams, 71 ewes, and 34 lambs. The lamb to ewe ratio was calculated at 48 lambs:100 ewes.

Population and Trend

The Garfield and Candalaria herds are growing slightly with the observed lamb ratio of 48 lambs:100 ewes. Factors that influence lamb survival include drought related conditions coupled with disease transmission between the adult segment and the offspring. It appears that disease is not that prevalent or causing any significant lamb mortality in this sheep herd currently. In 2023, a predator management program was instituted to address documented lion predation. As of this writing only 2 lions have been removed from the project area. The core Excelsior herd continues to struggle with overall sheep numbers. Factors that contribute to this decline include burro and horse interspecific competition, conifer encroachment, and increased lion predation in the treed cover.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 201, 202, 204 – 206

Survey Data

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife will conduct a spring deer count for MA 20 and X-12. Data from the survey will be incorporated into the model when received.

Population and Trend

The MA 20 mule deer herd is managed by harvest metrics such as overall hunter success and the percentage of 4-points in the harvest. The 10-year average for 4-point or greater bucks is 31%. This year's harvest of 4-point or greater bucks is a 56% increase compared to last year. Tag numbers on the Nevada side have always been relatively low for an interstate herd that migrates into Nevada during winter. In recent years, because of mild winter conditions, the deer migrating in from the X-12 unit never make it to Nevada. We know this because of the collars that have been placed on wintering deer on both the Nevada and California sides. So, it is speculated that a considerable amount of the harvest in November is resident mule deer.

Unit 203

Survey Data

Unit 203 is managed by harvest metrics such as overall success and the percentage of 4-points harvested. This unit is not surveyed for population status metrics.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 overall hunter success for the any legal weapon hunt was 33% with 57% of the bucks being 4-point or greater. This overall hunter success rate is a 47% decrease from last year's overall hunter success. The 10-year average for Unit 203 is 40% 4-points or greater. So, this year's 57% 4-point or greater is considerably higher than the 10-year average. This population is believed to be static with the potential to increase under favorable habitat conditions.

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Report by Hunter Burkett

HABITAT

Management Area 21 (MA) is comprised of sky islands of productive habitat and is within the transition range of the Great Basin to the Mojave Desert. High elevations are typical of the great basin ecotype and transition to creosote brush, Joshua trees, and other classic Mojave Desert plant species in the lower elevations. There is a stark contrast in elevations from the tallest peak in Nevada, Boundary Peak, 13,147 ft, to the basins, 4,000-5,000 ft. Precipitation varies greatly from the mountain peaks to the valley bottoms. According to Community Environmental Monitoring and Planning (CEMP) precipitation data from April 2023 to March 2024, Tonopah received 145% of the 30-year average. August and September resulted in 55% of the 2023-2024 precipitation total. Rainfall during these months was historically high. In comparison, the previous year received 91% of 30-year average. The U.S. Drought Monitor places northern Esmeralda County in the zero-drought condition category. Despite recent improvements, MA 21 has received historically low measurable precipitation over the previous 3 years. Drought conditions began in mid-2010s and continued through early 2022. These precipitation regimes diminished forage quality throughout MA 21. This is evident in the desiccated sagebrush and single leaf pinyon found throughout the management area. The previous 2 recent winters are expected to revive the plant community to some extent.

The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) rebuilt the Robb and Beko Guzzlers 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 Bureau of Land Management (BLM), completed appropriate National Environmental Policy Act documentation to rebuild and expanded the Monte Cristo #1 guzzler.

Management 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 MA 21, while during dry periods, distribution contracts. Drought years within the last decade, coupled with competition from feral equids in many areas, continue to affect habitat conditions throughout MA 21.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 211 – 213

Survey Data

No formal composition surveys were conducted in 2023. A December 2022 post-season ground survey was conducted for MA 21. The survey yielded a sample size of 21 antelope classified as 73 bucks:100 does:18 fawns. In comparison, the 2021 fall survey yielded a sample of 26 antelope, which were classified as 47 bucks:100 does:6 fawns.

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 MA 21. The Esmeralda County antelope population can be scattered, live in small pockets of habitat, and 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 increased fawn recruitment in 2023 in adjacent areas, this population is considered slightly increasing.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 211

Survey Data

An aerial survey was completed September 2023. The survey yielded a sample size of 87 bighorn sheep, classified as 23 rams:100 ewes:42 lambs. In comparison, an aerial composition survey was conducted September 2021 and generated a sample size of 241 bighorn sheep classified as 49 rams:100 ewes:24 lambs. Areas surveyed include Nivloc Mine, Argentine Canyon, Rhyolite Ride, Mineral Ridge, Emigrant Pass, and the Volcanic Hills.

Population Status and Trend

The MA 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.

Aerial surveys in 2023 detected lamb ratios that were greatly improved, but sample size was drastically decreased from previous years. Increased moisture, causing an abundance of available forage and more available free water along the landscape could be the cause for a reduced sample size. One harvested ram during the 2023 hunting season tested positive for Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi). The strain typing revealed a direct match to BHS-017 in White Mountain. This strain is believed to be relatively benign and has persisted in this population for over 10 years. The more virulent strain if M. ovi, BHS-054 (Fairview-Slate), had been found in nearby herds and could be present in 211, but remains undetected. This herd is on an upwards trend, after a reduction due to drought and disease.

Unit 212

Survey Data

Two aerial surveys were conducted in Unit 212 September 2023 and follow-up survey October 2023. The initial survey yielded a sample size of 21 bighorn sheep classified as 600 rams:100 ewes:0 lambs. Given these troubling results, an additional survey was deemed warranted. The follow-up survey occurred October 2023, yielding 33 total bighorn sheep, classified as 48 rams:100 ewes:10 lambs. In comparison, the 2022 aerial survey for Unit 212 yielded a sample size of 131 bighorn sheep classified as 87 rams:100 ewes:21 lambs. Survey areas include Lone Mountain and the Weepah Hills.

Population Status and Trend

The 2023 aerial survey data was incredibly concerning. Sample size was 1/5 of the sample size observed in 2022. In recent years, 3 distinct M. ovi strain types have been detected within Unit 212. Of these strains, BHS-002 (Mojave), was discovered most recently and likely the cause of the increased adult mortality rates and low lamb recruitment rates. BHS-002 (Mojave) is highly virulent and has also been discovered in the White Mountains.

A capture and collaring effort were initiated February 2024. 18 individuals were collared, of which 9 were ewes, 7 rams, and 2 lambs. The goals of this project were primarily to understand prevalence rates of bacterial pneumonia. There were no PCR detections out of this sampling effort, but the low lamb recruitment, and high adult mortality rates indicate M. ovi is present in this population. This population is on a decreasing trend. All hunts have been closed for bighorn sheep in Unit 212 due to drastic changes in population size.

Unit 213

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in Unit 213 during September 2023. The survey produced a sample size of 98 sheep classified as 55 rams:100 ewes:8 lambs. In comparison, the 2022 survey yielded a sample size of 95 sheep classified as 74 rams:100 ewes:6 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 significant population reductions due to M. ovi. Sample sizes observed on survey in 2022 and 2023 were a third of what was observed in 2020. Recent above average precipitation has improved range conditions within the Monte Cristos and filled water developments. Springs that have been historically dry are bubbling up with water and riparian vegetation is responding quickly.

The presence of M. ovi has been detected via Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing in bighorn sheep populations within Unit 213. Bighorn sheep from Unit 213 were captured, fitted with GPS collars, and sampled January 2022 and June 2023. From the sampling efforts, the BHS-054 (Fairview-Slate) and BHS-047 (Southern Nevada) strains have been detected in the Monte Cristos. This population is currently on a declining trend.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 211 - 213

Survey Data

Currently, no formal surveys are conducted in MA 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 MA 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 MA 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. Hunters are continuing to report having a difficult time finding animals because of wide distribution. Currently, the MA 21 mule deer population is stable at low levels.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 22

Report by Matthew Shanks and Kody Menghini

HABITAT

Management Area 22 (MA) holds true to the Basin and Range topography with linear mountain ranges covering 115 miles from 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 gradients. 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 in recent years. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, most of the area was in Exceptional or Extreme Drought between September 2020 and December 2022. However, moisture patterns have improved since summer 2022. Precipitation receipts since summer and fall 2022 have been well above average. In 2023, Community Environmental Monitoring Program weather stations in Pioche and Alamo registered 115% and 89% of average precipitation, respectively. Summer precipitation in Pioche from July through September resulted in 3.58 inches of precipitation equating to 26% of the annual moisture and winter precipitation from December-February resulted in 4.48 inches of moisture equating to 33% of the annual precipitation. National Weather Service precipitation data measured at the Ely Airport for the 2023 calendar year was 147% of normal. The Ward Mountain SNOTEL site recorded 99% of the long-term average snowpack during the 2023-24 winter, accessed March 18, 2024 (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 Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the US Forest Service (USFS), and the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) have treated thousands of acres to reduce pinyon and juniper density to increase productive wildlife habitat, and additional projects are scheduled to further improve habitat conditions for wildlife in the area. The NDOW is coordinating with the BLM-Caliente District office to build 2 new water developments in Steptoe Valley and another near Milk Ranch, with plans to fence multiple springs adjacent to Mule Shoe. These water developments will benefit many wildlife species in the area and fencing will reduce the impact of feral horses on water resources. The BLM has removed 1,257 feral horses and treated 25 mares with fertility control in 2018 and 2021, but the Silver King Herd Management Area is still currently 257%

over Appropriate Management Level (AML). Despite the removal of these animals, habitat degradation from overuse will continue and have lasting impacts on the range. The NDOW and local sportsmen fenced Grassy Spring in 2023 to protect the spring. Protection of water sources and continued removal of excess feral horses is necessary to preserve and improve wildlife habitat within the area.

Wildfires continue to impact wildlife habitat within the area. In 2020, the Brown Fire consumed approximately 8,300 acres near Lund, an area important for wintering mule deer, and the Comet Fire burned 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 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 September 2023 resulted in the classification of 238 antelope. The observed sex and age ratios were 34 bucks:100 does:35 fawns. The buck ratio was lower than the previous 5-year average of 38 buck:100 does, the fawn ratio was above the previous 5-year average of 29 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 2021 and 2022, fawn recruitment was at one of the lowest levels this population has experienced. In 2023 fawn ratios returned to a high level. This population is still experiencing the effects from the 2020-2022 drought. 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 summer and fall.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit Group 221 – 223

Survey Data

A post-season composition survey for elk was conducted January 2024. A sample of 713 elk was obtained yielding sex and age ratios of 24 bulls:100 cows:49 calves. Sex and age ratios have averaged 43 bulls:100 cows:33 calves over the previous 5 years.

Population Status and Trend

In February 2023, 10 radio-collars were deployed on cow elk in MA 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. Data obtained after the first year of this project shows that some segments of this elk herd spend a significant portion of time in Unit 231. This will inform and influence management decisions moving forward.

Calf recruitment improved in 2023 and 2024. The current population estimate shows an increasing population. The MA 22 elk herd is within population objectives.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit Group 221, 223 and 241

Survey Data

No formal survey was conducted in 2023. An aerial survey was conducted in Units 221, 223, and 241 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

No formal surveys were conducted in 2023. The last survey conducted in 2022 was comprised of 194 sheep which was one of the highest sample sizes on record. In contrast from drought conditions endured from 202-2022, lamb ratios have returned to levels that are indicative of an increasing population. The harvest metrics in Unit 241 were strong. However, there was limited success in Units 223 and 221.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 221 – 223

Survey Data

A post-season aerial survey was conducted in early December 2024. During this survey, a total of 552 mule deer were observed, yielding ratios of 30 bucks:100 does:58 fawns. The observed buck ratio is above the 5-year average of 26 bucks:100 does while the fawn ratio is well above the 5-year average of 40 fawns:100 does. A spring aerial survey was conducted during early March 2024. A composition sample of 1,087 mule deer yielded a ratio of 39 fawns:100 adults. This is well above the previous 5-year average fawn recruitment of 26 fawns:100 adults.

Population Status and Trend

This population has been affected by severe drought conditions over the past several years. During the drought, fawn recruitment was depressed contributing to the observed population decline. Above-average precipitation in the later parts of 2022 to 2024 has resulted in improved fawn recruitment. Harvest strategies and higher recruitment have this unit projected to be at objective for an alternative unit. In February 2023, 43 mule deer were collared on winter range. The purpose of this project is to assess movement corridors, critical summer and winter ranges, demographic parameters, and to inform the NDOW where to implement habitat projects to be most beneficial.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 23

Report by Matthew Shanks

HABITAT

Elevations in Management Area 23 (MA) range from 4,743 feet at Panaca to 9,301 feet on Mount Wilson. Generally, the higher elevations of this area are utilized by mule deer and elk for fawning, calving, and summer range, while the lower elevations are used as winter range. Favorable moisture patterns from summer 2022 to early 2024 improved range conditions and should provide ample forage during spring and summer 2024. In 2023, a Community Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP) weather station in Pioche registered 115% of average precipitation. SNOTEL sites adjacent to this unit indicate well above average snowpack. Wheeler peak, north of this unit, is at 179% of average snowpack, and Gutz Peak in Utah, adjacent to the southern portion of this unit, is at 142% of average snowpack in mid-March.

Despite the recent improved forage, much of the habitat of MA 23 is still negatively impacted by pinyon and juniper encroachment and feral horses. In 2023, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) conducted a 10,000-acre chaining to allow for understory regeneration and restore habitat for big game species and sage grouse. To reduce the impacts of feral horses in the area, the BLM has removed 2,996 feral horses and treated 97 mares with fertility control between 2018 and 2021. Despite removals, there are still over 1,100 horses currently occupying the Eagle Herd Management Area, which has an Appropriate Management Level (AML) of 100-210. Horse populations have damaged natural resources beyond what the landscape can sustain and have moved out of the managed areas, damaging fencing, destroying crops, and creating safety hazards along roads and on private property. The horse population will continue to grow and have significant impacts on both the habitat and wildlife in the area until it is brought down to a AML.

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 burn in late 2021 revealed that the seeding was unsuccessful and was reseeded in 2023.

ANTELOPE

Unit Group 115, 231, and 242

Survey Data

Ground surveys conducted in late September 2023 resulted in the classification of 345 antelope. The observed sex and age ratios were 35 bucks:100 does:35 fawns. The buck ratio was below and fawn ratio above previous 5-year averages of 40 bucks:100 does:28 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

In 2023 there were 448 antelope observed but only 345 were classified due to technical errors. The population estimate has risen to 590 antelope. Success and trophy metrics have remained high with the Any Legal Weapon (ALW) success being 89% with 24% of the harvested antelope being 15-inch or better. 2023 also yielded high buck and fawn ratios. Unit 115 and 231 antelope are responding favorable to above average precipitation receipts.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Unit 231

Survey Data

An aerial survey was conducted in early January 2023. During this survey,508 elk were classified yielding sex and age ratios of 35 bulls:100 cows:40 calves. In comparison, the 5-year average ratios are 44 bulls:100 cows:37 calves. Elk were distributed throughout the White Rock and Wilson Creek Mountain Ranges.

Population Status and Trend

This elk population remains difficult to model due to large movements of elk into the unit from adjacent units in Nevada and across the state border from Utah. During summer, several elk move from MA 22 to agricultural land in Lake Valley. Many of these elk return to MA 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. However, the high number of observations on this year's survey indicate a delayed migration across the border. The elk population that resides in this unit year-round has remained stable to increasing in recent years despite drought conditions.

The 5-point restricted antlered depredation hunt in Unit 231 applies pressure on elk adjacent to agricultural lands. The hunt has 5 seasons to apply constant pressure throughout the fall hunting seasons. In 2023, the hunt was successful in deterring elk use on private property and the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) will continue implementing this hunt.

MULE DEER

Unit 231

Survey Data

A post-season aerial survey was conducted in early December 2023. During this survey, a total of 914 mule deer was observed, yielding ratios of 25 bucks:100 does:57 fawns. These ratios are above the 5-year average ratios of 22 bucks:100 does:41 fawns. A spring aerial survey was conducted in early March 2024. A composition sample of 1,109 mule deer yielded a ratio of 41 fawns:100 adults. This is above the previous 5-year average fawn recruitment of 28 fawns:100 adults.

Population Status and Trend

Conditions have continued to improve in MA 23, forage quality and water availability across the area are favorable. Buck ratios are responding due to tag reductions in recent years. The harvest metrics are holding very strong in MA 23. 67% of the bucks harvested in 2023 were 4-points or better and the ALW success was 61% respectively.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 24

Report by Matthew Shanks and Erin Wood

HABITAT

Significant mountain ranges in Management Area 24 (MA) are the Delamar, Clover, Meadow Valley, and Arrow Canyon Ranges. Elevations range from 2,100 feet near Garnet to 8,002 feet on Chokecherry Mountain. Habitat conditions can vary greatly across these latitudinal and elevational changes. This area has been impacted by severe drought for several years, which contributed to declines in wildlife populations. However, milder temperatures and higher precipitation throughout 2023 have provided some relief from prolonged drought in this area. A NOAA weather station in Hiko recorded 11.45 inches of precipitation in 2023, or 150% of the 30-year average of 7.30 inches. A SNOTEL site at Gutz Peak in Utah adjacent to this unit recorded 142% of average snowpack in mid-March. Moisture patterns beginning in late 2022 improved forage conditions through 2023 and allowed animals to enter winter with improved 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 Delamar 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 for wildlife, however these efforts largely failed due to severe drought conditions.

Feral horses have also degraded habitat in this area. The Caliente Complex is made up of 9 Herd Areas and is managed for zero horses due to insufficient forage and water availability, but the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) estimates over 1,000 horses currently reside here. A gather in the Meadow Valley Mountains HA in 2020 removed 455 individuals, and another gather is scheduled for April 2024 with plans to remove up to 350 horses using bait and water trapping. 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.

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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

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 rates and harvest metrics. Last year's harvest success was 67% in the Any Legal Weapon (ALW) bull hunt. The success rate for the ALW cow hunt was 40%. Bull quality has remained stable in recent years. In 2023, 80% of the harvested bulls were 6-points or greater. However, only 20% of the bulls had a 50-inch main beam or longer. The elk population within this unit group appears stable and current harvest levels are sustainable.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 243

Survey Data

Aerial surveys were last conducted in Unit 243 September 2023, classifying 147 bighorn sheep. The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) observed age and sex ratios of 34 rams:100 ewes:34 lambs while on survey.

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. The mature ram segment of this herd is strong as supported by survey data and hunt metrics.

Unit 244

Survey Data

No aerial surveys were conducted in this unit in 2023. In 2022, the NDOW classified 67 bighorn sheep during aerial surveys and observed a ratio of 34 rams:100 ewes:29 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 beginning in late 2022 have improved forage and free water availability in this unit. The population is estimated between 110 and 120 individuals.

Unit Group 245, 133

Survey Data

The Unit 245, 133 population has been relatively stable with a slight decline in recent years due to residual disease impacts and prolonged drought. Favorable summer and winter precipitation beginning in late 2022 have improved forage and water availability. In 2024, the NDOW will be rebuilding 2 guzzlers, one at Sheep Camp and another at East Pahranagat 1 in the Pahranagat Range. Disease monitoring efforts in 2012 and 2015 indicated the herd had been exposed to Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) as evidenced by antibodies, however all sheep tested negative for any active infection. Disease monitoring will continue. Due to ground observations the mature ram segment of this population has been contracted.

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

For status reports on 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 2023. The survey yielded a sample size of 284 deer with observed age and sex ratios 24 bucks:100 does:67 fawns. It is important to note that this was an abbreviated survey where many 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 efforts in adjacent areas and multiple weather events that precluded surveys.

Population Status and Trend

The MA 24 mule deer population has been impacted by severe drought conditions in recent years. Empirical evidence showed reduced forage quality and water availability across the area. Moisture patterns experienced in late 2022 and early 2023 allowed deer to enter the fawning period in better body condition and improved range conditions, which was evident in observed fawn recruitment. Habitat conditions have continued to improve in MA 24 into early 2024, forage quality and water availability across the area have become favorable. The MA 24 mule deer population is increasing with improved conditions. Buck ratios are responding to tag allocations in recent years and an influx of younger age class animals due to great recruitment over the last 2 years. The harvest metrics are holding strong in MA 24. 86% of the bucks harvested in 2023 were 4-points or better and the ALW success was 57% respectively.

MANAGEMENT AREA 25

Report by Hunter Burkett and Erin Wood

HABITAT

Management Area 25 (MA) is comprised of sky islands of productive habitat and is within the transition range of the Great Basin to the Mojave Desert. High elevations are typical of the great basin ecotype and transition to creosote brush, Joshua trees, and other classic Mojave Desert plant species in the lower elevations. There is a stark contrast in elevations from the Kawich Peak, 9,350 ft, to the basins, 4,000-5,000 ft. Precipitation varies greatly from the mountain peaks to the valley bottoms. According to Community Environmental Monitoring and Planning (CEMP) precipitation data from April 2023 to March 2024, Tonopah received 145% of the 30-year average. August and September resulted in 55% of the 2023-2024 precipitation total. Rainfall during these months was historically high. In comparison, the previous year received 91% of 30-year average. The U.S. Drought Monitor places northern Nye County in the zero-drought condition category. Despite recent improvements, MA 25 has received historically low measurable precipitation over the previous 3 years. Drought conditions began in mid-2010s and continued through early 2022. These precipitation regimes diminished forage quality throughout MA 25. This is evident in the desiccated sagebrush, creosote, and single leaf pinyon found throughout the management area. The previous 2 recent winters are expected to revive the plant community to some extent. Early precipitation may stimulate more nutritious growth during spring green-up when nutritional demands are high, especially for pregnant animals. The department will continue monitoring the habitat conditions in this area and conduct restoration as needed.

With the reduced number of springs, seeps, and other surface water sources in the Revielle Range, two new water developments, Revielle 1 and Revielle 2, were constructed at the north end of the Revielle Range in June 2023. These guzzlers were cleared under the Central Nevada Water Developments for Wildlife Environmental Assessment. The guzzlers will allow bighorn sheep to utilize unoccupied habitat in the Revielle range. Several bighorn sheep were observed adjacent to the water developments, as well as other native mountain ungulates. Additionally, spring exclusionary fencing to reduce bighorn use at the north end of the Pancake range will be implemented during summer 2024 to reduce risk of contact with domestic sheep.

Wildlife in MA 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 Herd Management Area (HMA) in Unit 253, where an Appropriate Management Level (AML) was set at 55-91 animals. In 2021, an emergency feral horse gather was conducted within the Stone Cabin HMA that includes both MA 16 and MA 25, removing 322 horses, well below the planned 450. A gather in the Nevada Wild Horse Range HMA in the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR) removed 137 horses and treated another 109 mares with contraceptive vaccines, but an additional 165 gathered horses were released without fertility control. 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 2023. The survey yielded a sample of 129 antelope, which were classified as 30 bucks:100 does:31 fawns. In comparison, the 2022 survey yielded a sample of 114 antelope which were classified as 23 bucks:100 does:17 fawns.

Population Status and Trend

The Unit 251 antelope population is slightly increasing due to an increased observed fawn ratio. Drought conditions have been stymied and rangelands are lush with forbs, warm

season grasses and improved leader growth on shrubs. These antelope use agricultural lands during dry periods which has helped ease the decline in fawn to doe ratios during drought periods. 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. 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 increase in 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 and 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 have variable success rates in this Unit.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 252

Survey Data

No formal surveys were conducted in 2023. The most recent survey was performed during September 2022. The survey generated a sample size of 44 sheep classified as 21 rams:100 ewes:12 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Modeling of the Stonewall Mountain population in Unit 252 is challenging due to the continual movement of bighorn sheep between Stonewall Mountain and areas further within the NTTR. In recent years, it seems that many of the bighorn that inhabited Stonewall Mountain are residing further in the NTTR and not present for hunters to harvest. After many attempts to collar sheep on the NTTR for test and removal efforts as well as Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) prevalence testing, the NDOW is no longer continuing capture efforts. Few bighorn sheep have been observed by helicopter

netgun capture crews on Stonewall itself. Connectivity between sub herds present on the Cactus Range, Pahute Mesa, Black Mountain, and Thirsty Mountain makes this test and removal effort nearly impossible. Monitoring efforts via passive camera trap surveys will be amplified. The lone 2023 tagholder hunted a total of 17 days without success and reported observing very few bighorn sheep. The NDOW recommended the closure of bighorn sheep hunting in Unit 252 during the January 2024 Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioner's season setting meeting. Unfortunately, few mature rams are available and lamb recruitment is almost nonexistent. The Stonewall Mountain herd continues on a decreasing trend.

Unit 253

Hunt Results

A Commission directive was revised prior to the 2023 hunt season limiting bighorn sheep Specialty Tag quotas based on unit group quotas. This unit was closed upon the harvest of a ram under a Specialty Tag when a second Specialty Tag holder harvested a ram in the same unit. This did not affect standard season tags or management tags, such as one-horn ram tags.

Survey Data

2023 autumn aerial surveys resulted in classification of 99 individuals with observed ratios of 53 rams:100 ewes:17 lambs. Observed lamb ratios is Unit 253 have been very low for several years but are beginning to recover. Very few younger age class rams were observed on survey.

Population Status and Trend

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 due to M. ovi. It is also suspected that the Bare Range is used seasonally by a subset of the population, particularly rams, and aerial survey results may not reflect year-round use of the area. To monitor disease prevalence in this population and connectivity with adjacent mountain ranges, a total of 18 bighorn sheep were collared and tested in 2022 and 2023 in this herd. Above-average precipitation throughout autumn and winter provided a temporary reprieve from prolonged drought, though herd-level effects may not be seen.

Unit 254

Survey Data

The most recent aerial survey in this unit was conducted during September 2022 and classified 114 bighorn sheep. Observed ratios are 55 rams:100 ewes:18 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Bighorn sheep in Unit 254, especially rams, move seasonally between the Specter Range and the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) to the north and may also foray to the Last Chance Range to the south. In November 2022 and June 2023, a total of 13 bighorn sheep were collared as part of an effort to monitor movement and disease between adjacent ranges. One ewe tested positive for M. ovi and was removed. We will continue to monitor this population for signs of disease impacts and connectivity with other herds. Movement data from these collars will also be incorporated into planned highway improvements.

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 2023-2024 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

Management 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 browse species. 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

Management Area 26 (MA) 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 the state at the 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, Nevada, recorded 2.13 inches of precipitation in 2023, or 32% of the 30-year average of 7.8 inches annually. Valley of Fire State Park recorded 5.86 inches, or 93% of normal, which is 6.29 inches annually, and a second year of much higher-than-average rainfall in September. Mount Charleston reported 25.5 inches of precipitation, or 97% of 30-year average of 26.40, with a record 9.57 inches of rainfall in August alone. The result of weather patterns from Hurricane Hilary, nearly 8 inches of rain fell in a single storm, causing severe flooding, road washouts, and emergency road closures. SNOTEL sites in the upper elevations of the Spring Mountains report 201% snow water equivalent and annual precipitation at 109% of the 30-year median. Consistent rainfall and milder summer temperatures may have contributed to a calm wildfire season as well. A notable exception was the York Fire, which burned over 93,000 acres. Mostly in the Mojave National Preserve in California, it spread into about 8,400 acres of the newly established Avi Kwa Ame National Monument in Unit 263.

Densities of mule deer and elk are estimated to be very low in most of MA 26, but the Spring Mountains sustain populations at higher density due to cooler temperatures, higher average annual rainfall, 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 and River Mountains of Unit 269. The largest populations of bighorn sheep occur in Units 267 and 268 in the Black Mountains and Muddy Mountains. Wildlife populations in all of these areas are limited by poor range conditions exacerbated by drought, disturbance from energy development and mining, the expansion of cities and recreation into wildlands, and competition from feral horses and burros for limited resources.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has developed a 5-year gather plan with the goal of reducing populations of wild horses and burros in the Spring Mountains Wild Horse and Burro Complex. A total of 70 burros and 92 horses are planned to be removed from Red Rock Herd Management Area (HMA) with an additional 5 of each species to be released with fertility control in 2024. Emergency gathers near Pahrump Valley in 2017, Cold Creek in 2018, and Red Rock HMA in 2019 removed 117 burros, 148 horses, and 237 horses, respectively, due to deteriorating rangeland conditions and concerns of starvation and lack of water. A Nuisance Wild Horse and Burro Gather was conducted in the Johnnie HMA July and August 2023, removing 16 horses and 115 burros. Despite recent removals, all areas of the Complex are still estimated above Appropriate Management Level (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. An aerial survey was attempted in 2023 but was truncated due to poor weather. 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 MA 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. A remote camera project in the Spring Mountains was initiated in 2023 to monitor use of water sources by wildlife. Though the focus of this project is to survey mule deer populations, many of these sites are used by elk and data from this project may supplement aerial surveys. The effects of recent drought appear less pronounced in populations inhabiting the northern Spring Mountains due to higher elevations and greater water availability.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 261

Survey Data

Aerial surveys were last conducted in Unit 261 September 2022, classifying 62 bighorn sheep. The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) observed age and sex rations of 70 rams:100 ewes:37 lambs while on survey.

Population Status and Trend

Fall surveys from the last 5 years indicate lamb ratios between 30 and 50 lambs:100 ewes, but modeled population growth remained negative for most years. Surveys indicate good cohorts of older and younger age classes. A total of 7 radiocollars were deployed on rams and ewes in the Last Chance Range June 2023, and all were negative for Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi). Migration is possible to and from the Spring Range or adjacent ranges in California, the Nopah, Resting Spring, and Funeral Mountains, especially when resources are limited or population density is high, but this was not observed for collared animals in 2023. These movements also have the potential to transmit disease among herds, and at least 3 unique strains of M. ovi have been detected in this population.

Unit 262

Survey Data

Surveys in parts of Unit 262 are difficult due to human recreation activity, especially near Red Rock Canyon. In the southern Spring Mountains and La Madre areas, 59 bighorn sheep were classified with observed ratios of 28 rams:100 ewes:20 lambs. There were no bighorn sheep observed in the Bird Springs Range during 2023 surveys.

Population Status and Trend

Long-term disease impacts have affected numbers, distribution, and lamb recruitment in Unit 262. Three distinct strains of M. ovi have been detected in this unit since 2013, including one stain that is unique to the Spring Mountains. Connectivity between this population and those in the Last Chance, Specter, and McCullough populations is suspected as well as across the California border into the Clark Mountains. Data from radiocollared bighorn sheep in Units 261 and 254 may help estimate seasonal home range use and disease transmission potential for these populations.

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 in this unit have been poor for the past 10 years based on survey data, range conditions, and impacts from disease and drought. However, based on the observed age classes of the 2022 survey, recruitment may have been higher than estimated between the 2018 and 2022 survey years. Younger age classes may have been underreported; however, mature ram estimates remain strong based off survey data, modeling exercises, and harvest metrics.

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, though range conditions have improved since late 2022.

Unit 267

Survey Data

This unit was not surveyed in 2023, but last year was the second-highest number of bighorn sheep classified on survey at 305 individuals. Observed ratios were 80 rams:100 ewes:36 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Despite previous 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, and both units 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

Survey Data

A brief survey of Unit 268 was conducted to get estimates of lamb productivity following the severe drought of 2019 through 2022. We classified 272 individuals with observed ratios of 80 rams:100 ewes:36 lambs. Bighorn sheep distribution was among the entire unit again this year, with many animals in the northern part of the unit.

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. An Environmental Assessment was completed for the construction of 3 large water developments in the Muddy Mountains, the first of which will be finished April 2024. These larger designs will be more efficient at capturing and storing precipitation and will be strategically placed to alleviate heavy use of other water resources.

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 some of the largest and most prolific herds in the area. The ewe quota was reduced in 2022 due to the transfer of 32 bighorn sheep, 28 ewes and 4 rams, to Utah for the Division of Wildlife Resources use as clean source stock. Future transfers to Utah are being considered over the next several years.

Unit 269

Survey Data

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. The most recent aerial surveys occurred in 2020 and yielded a sample size of 198 bighorn sheep with an observed a ratio of 42 rams:100 ewes:6 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Ground observations indicate low lamb recruitment and residual polymicrobial pneumonia. This herd has shown limited recovery since M. ovi was initially detected in 2012 and again in 2015. It is known that this population is not closed, and movement occurs between Unit 269 and Unit 266 based off radiocollar data managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 261 – 268

Survey Data

Aerial surveys for mule deer are not conducted in MA 26 due to low population densities and insufficient sample sizes for modeling. A remote camera survey proposed by the Mule Deer Enhancement Subcommittee of Clark County was initiated in spring 2023. This project will provide supplementary data to the hunter harvest metrics collected from MA 26 by documenting distribution and age- and sex ratios of mule deer visiting water sources in Unit 262. 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 United States, Volume 5 published by the US Geological Survey.

Population Status and Trend

This mule deer population is not modeled due to low numbers and uneven distribution among units, though most mule deer occur in the Spring Mountains of Unit 262. 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. Improved body condition observed in adjacent areas is likely shared with the mule deer population in much of MA 26 as favorable temperatures and rainfall have improved forage availability.

MANAGEMENT AREA 27

Report by Matthew Shanks and Erin Woods

HABITAT

Management Area 27 (MA) has elevations that range from 2,000 feet on the desert floor to 7,395 feet on Mormon peak and 7,946 feet on Virgin Peak. Vegetation communities vary greatly across these latitudinal and elevational gradients, with lower elevations dominated by creosote bush and various cacti to sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and other conifers on the higher parts of mountain ranges. Habitat conditions in this area are rebounding from severe drought in recent years as precipitation in late 2022 through 2023 have been well above-average. A NOAA weather station in Bunkerville received 10.33 inches of rain in 2023, nearly twice the 30-year average annual precipitation of 5.93 inches. Wildfires have been minimal in recent years in this area despite extremely hot, dry conditions prior to late 2022. In, 2020 the Virgin Mountain Fire burned approximately 1,500 acres in an area utilized by mule deer and occasionally bighorn sheep, and native vegetation was slow to re-establish during the drought. Above average moisture patterns coupled with milder summer temperatures in 2023 should improve the vegetation communities and provide ample forage for all species during summer months.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit Group 271, 242

Survey Data

One hundred and fourteen bighorn sheep were classified on survey in 2023 with observed ratios of 51 rams:100 ewes:42 lambs.

Population Status and Trend

Based on observations during surveys, harvest metrics, and recent environmental conditions, the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) was likely overestimating this bighorn sheep population. Modeling exercises now estimate this population at approximately 200 animals. Despite poor lamb recruitment caused by severe drought conditions, ram hunter success and average age has remained high. In 2023, a hunter harvest swab came back PCR positive for Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi), indicating an active infection. The NDOW will continue to monitor the herd for impacts of disease, especially near areas with domestic sheep and goats.

Unit 272

Survey Data

Twenty-seven 27 bighorn sheep were classified on survey in 2023 with an observed ratio of 67 rams:100 ewes:13 lambs. Unit 272 is difficult to survey due to the low density of bighorn sheep, distribution, and landscape features.

Population Status and Trend

Based on observations during surveys, harvest metrics, and recent environmental conditions, the the 272 bighorn sheep population was likely overestimated for several years. Adjusted models now estimate this population at 50 animals. The Arizona Game and Fish Department officials recently detected M. ovi in tested animals adjacent to this unit.

MULE DEER

Unit Group 271 – 272

Survey Data

No aerial surveys were conducted in this area during 2023. 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. In 2023 the hunter success was 36% in the Any Legal Weapon season. The quality of harvest, based on the percentage of bucks with 4-points or greater, was 60%. The deer population within this area appears to have declined due to recent drought conditions. However, this mule deer population should be responding favorably to improved range conditions and above average precipitation since 2022.

2023-2024

MANAGEMENT AREA 28

Report by Erin Wood

HABITAT

Almost all of Management Area MA 28 (MA) falls within the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, with Units 280, 281, and 282 also within the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR). According to the NOAA climatological report for the Las Vegas area, an estimated 4.59 inches of precipitation fell in 2023, exceeding the expected annual average of 4.18 inches. A weather station near Mercury, Nevada, reported approximately 5.45 inches of precipitation in 2023, just above the 30-year average of 5.22 inches, and another station at Corn Creek reported 8.77 inches- nearly double the 30-year average of 4.59 inches. Aerial surveys of MA 28 conducted September 2022 and September 2023 showed improved range conditions, and bighorn sheep populations appear to be dispersing into areas that had been impacted by drought. New water developments were installed at Saddle Mountain and Rug Mountain in the East Desert Range in Unit 284, supplementing the existing systems, with plans to improve other systems in the Refuge.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Unit 280

Survey Data

Aerial surveys were most recently conducted in Unit 280 September 2022, where 147 bighorn sheep were classified with an observed ratio of 53 rams:100 ewes:38 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 between 2020 and 2022 due to extreme drought but promising lamb ratios.

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 most recently conducted in Unit 281 September 2022 where 104 bighorn sheep were classified with an observed ratio of 85 rams:100 ewes:54 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 2022 autumn surveys with noticeable green up from monsoons, and continued precipitation have given reprieve from extreme drought. This population has shown good recovery and remained stable.

Unit 282

Survey Data
During the aerial survey in 2022, 26 bighorn sheep were observed with no mature rams over a wide distribution, prompting an evaluation of this population. Unit 282 was resurveyed in 2023, and 63 bighorn sheep were classified with population ratios observed at 50 rams:100 ewes:25 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. In 2022, fewer sheep than expected were classified in the Desert Range and some coverage of the East Desert water systems. A collaring project planned for 2022 was halted and the hunt quota reduced to zero in 2023 due to low numbers observed during survey. 2023 surveys were much better; the population in this unit may have temporarily dispersed into adjacent ranges due to poor range conditions caused by extreme drought over several years. The Desert Range has historically been used as seasonal habitat, and water developments have aided in year-round occupancy in years with sufficient forage.

Unit Group 283, 284

Survey Data
Aerial surveys of Units 283 and 284 in 2023 were not conducted due to poor weather. Since these units fall within controlled air space, survey windows are extremely limited. The most recent aerial survey in 2021 yielded a sample size of 88 animals in 16 hours of survey time.

Population Status and Trend
Aerial surveys will be a high priority for these units in 2024 given the impacts of disease and high herd connectivity to adjacent ranges. This population suffered a significant die-off in the early 1990s and has seen limited recovery despite reintroduction efforts and herd performance in adjacent ranges.

Unit 286

Survey Data
In 2023, 70 bighorn sheep were classified with an observed ratio of 24 rams:100 ewes:18 lambs. Thorough surveys of Units 283, 284, and 286 are planned for 2024 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 after 2018 when Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (M. ovi) was detected here followed by years of extreme drought. Lamb recruitment was likely low despite good observed lamb ratios during survey, and movement into adjacent ranges is suspected during periods of poor forage and water availability. This population has seen some recent growth likely related to favorable weather and improved range conditions since late 2022 with good lamb and mature ram segments.

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Report by Carl Lackey and Becca Carniello

HABITAT

Significant portions of Management Area 29 (MA) still contain dense stands of pinyon and juniper trees, much of which are 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 Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have conducted habitat treatments in several areas under the Pine Nut Land Health Project to increase browse and decrease the pinyon-juniper.

MULE DEER

Unit 291

Survey Data

The population is not modeled or surveyed.

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. Most deer in Unit 291 are resident deer, with few migrating into the Pine Nut Mountains the last few decades due to housing and traffic increases along the U.S. 395 corridor.

BLACK BEAR

The cumulative number of black bears captured or handled from 1997 through the end of 2023 was 2,189 (Table 1) including 1,346 individual bears. All bears are marked with permanently identifying individual ear tags, tattoos, and PIT tags prior to release. Since 1997 the NDOW has marked and released 761 individual bears.

Table 1: Black bear capture events 2014-2023.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bears handled	142	122	71	87	121	75	102	156	145	95
Cumulative Total[a] (since 1997)	1215	1337	1408	1495	1616	1691	1793	1949	2094	2189

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

Harvest Analysis

Since the inception of the black bear hunt, season structure has varied little with minor changes in season length. The 2023 season, as approved by the Commission, was open from September 15 to December 1 (78 days).

The harvest limit established by the Wildlife Commission remained at 20 bears each year until 2023 when the Commission increased the limit to 37 (30 resident and 7 non-resident). Female harvest limits were in place in 2011; removed in 2012-2016; and re-instituted from 2017-2023.

The total female harvest limit of 8 (2017-2022) was increased to 14 in 2023.

Harvest limits were apportioned to subsets of open units in 2017, concurrent with the decision to increase the number of tags for resident and non-resident hunters from 41 and 4 to 45 and 5, respectively. Thus, one auction tag (Dream Tag) became available each year from 2018-2023. In 2023 the Commission decreased resident tags by 33%, from 45 to 30, and increased non-resident tags from 5 to 7. This decrease in resident tags voided the Dream Tag opportunity for 2024. Applications for bear tags have increased each year since the hunt's inception (Table 2).

Table 2: Resident and non-resident applications received for Black Bear Tags 2014-2023.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Applications	2,090	2,293	2,457	2,546	2,828	3,109	3,206	3,973	4,260	4,410
Bonus Point Only	939	1,182	1,387	1,592	2,301	2,537	2,905	3,659	4,042	4,541
Total Applications	3,029	3,475	3,844	4,138	5,129	5,646	6,111	7,632	8,302	8,951

The Department's Black Bear Management Plan specifies that harvest data will be analyzed both annually and for the most recent 3-year period. 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, we consider harvest rate (percent harvest of the estimated population) for males, females, and the total population. We continue 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 an agency representative.

The overall harvest of 19 bears in 2023 represents about 2.7 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 2.4 percent and 2.2 percent respectively. Hunter success rate, determined by the number of tag holders who hunted, was 54 percent in 2023 compared to the long-term rate of 36 percent. Of the 188 successful hunters to date, 92 percent saved the meat for consumption, 31 percent used professional guides, 7 percent were nonresident hunters, and 76 percent used hounds as their hunt method. Of the 143 hunters that used hounds, 71 percent killed male bears and 29 percent killed females. Comparatively, when other hunt methods were used, hunters killed female bears 41 percent of the time. To date, hunters who were eventually successful, pursued or treed and selectively did not harvest on 215 occasions. Thirty-five unsuccessful hunters also had the opportunity to harvest but chose not to. Hunter success has been corrected for all years due to Return Card data becoming available in 2023.

Fifty-two percent (97 of 188) of bears killed during the 13 years of the hunt have been harvested in Unit 291. In 2017, open units were classified into 3 unit-groups with the goal of distributing harvest. Each unit group has a separate female harvest and total harvest limit. Unit groups are: 1) 192, 194 and 196 2) 195, 201, 202, 204 and 206; and 3) 203 and 291. In 2023, MA 19 (Units 192, 194, 195, and 196) had a total harvest limit of 10 with a female harvest limit of 5. The harvest limits for MA 20 (Units 201, 202, 204, and 206) and MA 29 (Units 291 and 203) were set at 12 total and 4 females and 15 total and 5 females, respectively.

Table 3: Hunter harvest data 2016-2023.

Data from all successful hunters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr Harvest criteria indicator	All Years 2011-2023
Male bears killed	9	11	14	6	13	11	10	34	128
Male harvest rate	2.0%	2.3%	3.1%	1.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Female bears killed	4	3	3	7	1	5	9	15	60
Female harvest rate	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	3.1%	0.5%	2.2%	3.9%	2.2%	2.0%
Total harvest	13	14	17	13	14	16	19	49	188
Total harvest rate	**1.9%**	**2.0%**	**2.5%**	**1.9%**	**2.1%**	**2.3%**	**2.7%**	**2.3%**	2.2%
% females in harvest	***31%***	***21%***	***18%***	***54%***	***7%***	***31%***	***47%***	***31%***	*32%*
Mean age males (years)	***3.9***	***5.9***	***8.4***	***7.8***	***5.3***	***5.0***	**5.5**	**4.8**	6.0
Mean age females (years)	***6.3***	***4.0***	***5.0***	***5.4***	***11.0***	***7.2***	**8.4**	**9.0**	6.9
Mean age all (years)	4.6	5.5	7.8	6.5	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.3
Male:female ratio	2.3	3.7	4.7	0.9	13.0	2.2	1.1	2.3	2.1
Hunter success rate	33%	29%	37%	28%	34%	52%	54%	36%	36%
Average days hunted	5.2	8.8	5.4	4.8	5.0	2.9	5.7	4.2	6.3
Average days scouted	7.5	4.6	4.9	1.5	2.6	3.9	3.6	2.8	4.0
Hunt Method: Dogs	9	11	12	10	14	11	19	NA	124
Other	4	3	5	3	0	5	0		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 long-term (1988-2023) average population growth rate of 5% per year. Sultaire et al. 2023 developed an integrated spatial capture-recapture 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

Hunt Unit 022 and other parts of northern Washoe county have increased in recent times and are indicative of black bears taking advantage of varying habitats seasonally when forage is available. 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).

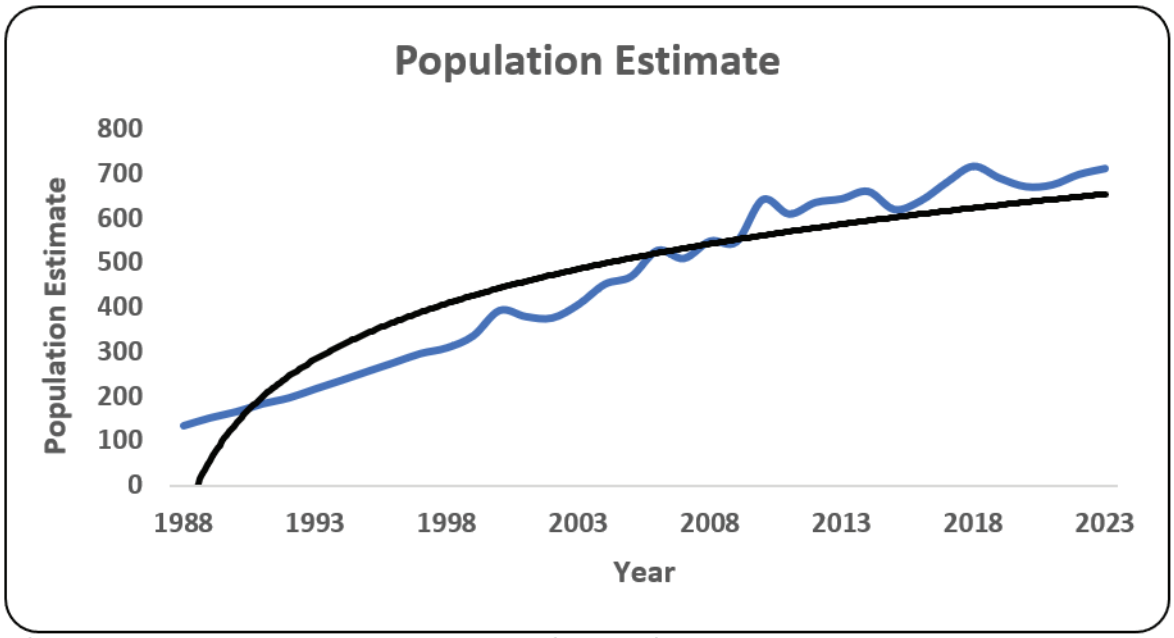

Figure 1: Nevada black bear population estimate 1988-2023.

Human- Bear Conflicts

In 2023, NDOW personnel handled over 600 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's 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 through November are predominantly when most calls are received. Washoe County accounted for 46% of reported conflicts, followed by Douglas County at 29%, Carson City at 15%, and Lyon County at 8%. NDOW Game Division personnel spent over 1,100 hours and over 36,000 miles responding to calls for service in 2023. Additional hours and miles were expended by Law Enforcement and Conservation Education personnel.

Including recaptures, 86 individual bears were handled during 95 capture/handling events. Of those 86 bears, 25 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. Twenty-nine new marks were made this year. Including these new marks and recaptures, bears were released about 84% of the time (49 out of 58 capture events). Three of the 58 bears were captured with obvious medical conditions preventing release, and 4 bears were killed for public safety reasons. Karelian Bear Dogs (KBDs) used by NDOW Game biologists were deployed on 76% 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. Nine cubs of the year were handled; 4 were tagged and released; 3 were killed in vehicle strikes; 1 was killed by a train; and 1 had injuries consistent with being bit by another bear. There were 46 documented mortalities recorded this year (Table 4), and 21 of these were previously marked bears.

Table 4. Documented mortalities of black bears in Nevada, 2013-2023. (Marked Nevada bears reported killed in other states are excluded - 42 since 1997).

Mortality Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (1997-present
Hit by Car	12	18	22	8	15	33	13	25	46	**36**	**14**	**400**
Management	5	1	9	2	9	8	8	4	4	**9**	**4**	**162**
Hunter	14	18	14	11	13	14	17	13	14	**16**	**19**	**188**
Depredation	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**0**	**1**	**40**
Illegal	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	**0**	**1**	**13**
Other	9	9	5	2	4	4	3	5	8	**10**	**7**	**102**
Yearly Total	42	49	50	23	42	61	41	48	74	71	**46**	
Cumulative Total (since 1997)		399	448	498	521	563	625	666	714	859	**905**	**905**

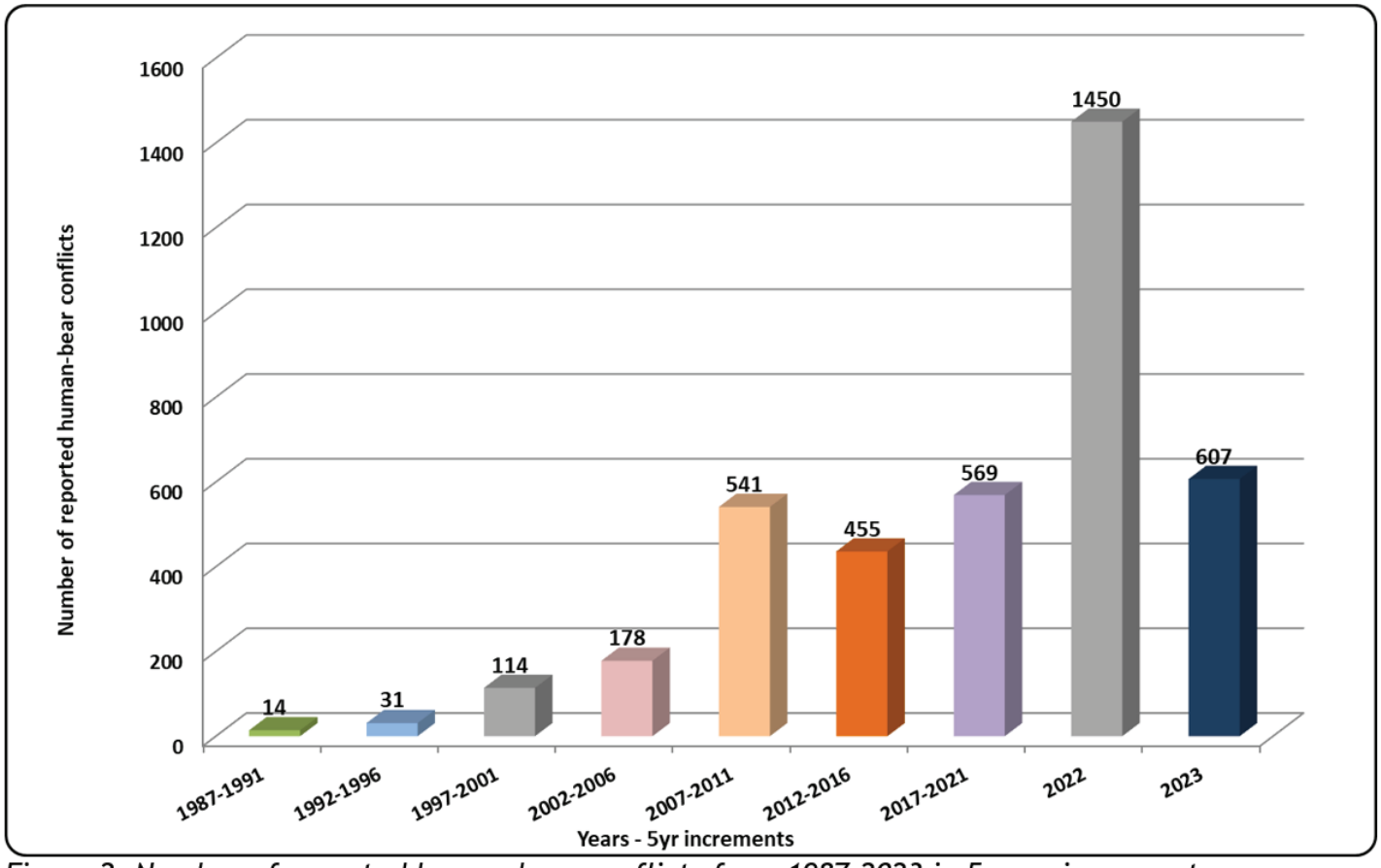

Figure 2. Number of reported human-bear conflicts from 1987-2023 in 5-year increments.

HARVEST, SURVEY, AND POPULATION TABLES

Photo By: Victor Trujillo

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	011	Aug 22 - Sep 07	499	1,454	20	20	19	11	4%	95%	58%	58%		27%	3.4	4.1	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	012 - 014	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,241	3,979	120	120	110	53	10%	98%	45%	48%		12%	3.7	4.9	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	015	Aug 22 - Sep 07	506	2,598	60	60	49	34	12%	98%	58%	69%		9%	3.0	4.1	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	021, 022	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,820	3,641	40	40	39	32	2%	100%	80%	82%		13%	3.1	6.7	4.1
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	031	Aug 22 - Sep 07	554	2,212	90	90	80	54	16%	98%	61%	68%		15%	3.3	5.1	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	032, 034	Aug 22 - Sep 07	304	1,962	40	40	37	22	13%	98%	56%	59%		18%	3.4	4.8	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	033	Aug 22 - Aug 28	364	1,176	25	25	23	12	7%	100%	48%	52%		8%	3.0	3.4	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	033	Aug 29 - Sep 07	135	924	25	25	25	9	19%	100%	36%	36%		0%	3.5	4.8	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	035	Aug 22 - Sep 07	224	1,447	20	20	16	12	9%	90%	67%	75%		17%	2.4	4.1	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	041, 042	Aug 22 - Aug 28	772	3,120	20	20	18	14	3%	95%	74%	78%		21%	2.4	4.4	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	041, 042	Aug 29 - Sep 07	258	2,544	20	20	20	17	8%	100%	85%	85%		29%	2.5	4.0	4.4
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	043 - 046	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,039	4,177	130	129	119	99	13%	95%	80%	83%		13%	2.7	4.6	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	051	Aug 22 - Sep 07	469	2,046	45	45	39	30	10%	96%	70%	77%		23%	2.7	4.1	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,815	4,899	150	150	132	109	8%	95%	77%	83%		20%	2.8	4.3	4.4
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	065, 142, 144	Aug 22 - Sep 07	546	2,285	25	25	22	22	5%	100%	88%	100%		36%	2.7	5.1	4.4
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	066	Aug 22 - Sep 07	193	1,289	25	25	21	17	13%	88%	77%	81%		35%	3.0	4.8	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	067, 068	Aug 22 - Sep 07	732	3,546	100	100	92	76	14%	95%	80%	83%		26%	3.4	4.4	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	072, 074 - 075	Aug 22 - Sep 07	598	3,036	75	75	65	56	13%	96%	78%	86%		26%	2.9	4.0	4.4
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 22 - Sep 07	916	2,721	50	50	49	42	5%	100%	84%	86%		31%	2.9	4.0	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 22 - Sep 07	564	2,243	25	25	23	22	4%	100%	88%	96%		14%	2.1	4.2	4.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Aug 22 - Sep 07	735	3,043	35	35	32	29	5%	97%	85%	91%		24%	2.7	4.4	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	111 - 114	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,050	3,220	30	30	26	20	3%	100%	67%	77%		21%	2.6	3.9	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	115, 231, 242	Aug 22 - Sep 07	748	2,634	20	20	19	17	3%	95%	89%	89%		25%	2.2	4.6	4.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 22 - Sep 07	420	2,208	3	3	2	1	1%	67%	50%	50%		0%	2.5	2.5	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	132 - 134, 245	Aug 22 - Sep 07	606	2,330	20	20	18	18	3%	95%	95%	100%		11%	2.0	4.5	4.1
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 22 - Sep 07	2,134	5,855	250	250	226	176	12%	97%	73%	78%		22%	2.9	4.1	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	161 - 162	Aug 22 - Sep 07	495	2,238	15	15	12	9	3%	100%	60%	75%		22%	3.2	4.2	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	171 - 173	Aug 22 - Sep 07	351	1,990	15	15	14	11	4%	93%	79%	79%		27%	2.1	2.9	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	181 - 184	Aug 22 - Sep 07	821	2,772	55	55	53	47	7%	96%	89%	89%		23%	2.3	3.9	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	202, 204	Oct 15 - Oct 30	145	411	8	8	8	6	6%	100%	75%	75%		0%	3.5	4.3	3.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	203, 291	Aug 22 - Sep 07	164	512	10	10	9	7	6%	100%	70%	78%		29%	2.9	4.9	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	205 - 208	Aug 22 - Sep 07	196	685	15	15	13	12	8%	100%	80%	92%		8%	2.6	5.8	4.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	211 - 213	Aug 22 - Sep 07	102	481	7	7	7	5	7%	100%	71%	71%		20%	3.0	5.1	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	221 - 223, 241	Aug 22 - Sep 07	786	3,081	20	20	18	16	3%	100%	80%	89%		7%	2.9	6.1	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	251	Aug 22 - Sep 07	589	1,535	15	15	14	13	3%	100%	87%	93%		23%	2.0	3.9	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	011	Aug 01 - Aug 21	23	69	5	5	3	0	22%	100%		0%			7.0	10.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	012 - 014	Aug 01 - Aug 21	45	138	15	15	11	3	33%	100%	20%	27%		0%	4.3	7.5	2.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	015	Aug 01 - Aug 21	36	111	15	16	15	2	42%	100%	13%	13%		0%	4.9	7.3	4.1
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	021, 022	Aug 01 - Aug 21	63	166	5	5	3	0	8%	100%		0%			6.0	7.3	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	031	Aug 01 - Aug 21	8	36	6	6	5	1	75%	100%	17%	20%		0%	7.6	11.4	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	032, 034	Aug 01 - Aug 21	26	66	20	20	14	2	77%	95%	11%	14%		0%	4.9	6.9	3.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	033	Aug 01 - Aug 21	15	51	4	4	3	1	27%	100%	25%	33%		0%	5.0	7.3	3.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	035	Aug 01 - Aug 21	9	37	1	1	1	0	11%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	3.0

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	041, 042	Aug 01 - Aug 14	36	158	7	7	5	1	19%	100%	14%	20%		0%	4.2	6.8	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	043 - 046	Aug 01 - Aug 14	38	143	20	20	17	7	53%	100%	35%	41%		0%	3.4	7.5	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	051	Aug 01 - Aug 21	26	69	20	20	17	3	77%	90%	17%	18%		33%	4.2	5.6	3.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 01 - Aug 21	39	125	15	15	12	3	38%	93%	21%	25%		33%	6.3	9.6	4.1
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	065, 142, 144	Aug 01 - Aug 21	16	54	3	3	3	1	19%	100%	33%	33%		0%	5.0	6.3	4.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	066	Aug 01 - Aug 21	9	28	5	5	4	1	56%	80%	25%	25%		100%	4.5	7.8	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	067, 068	Aug 01 - Aug 21	21	83	15	15	15	3	71%	100%	20%	20%		67%	5.7	7.5	3.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	072, 074 - 075	Aug 01 - Aug 21	35	89	25	24	21	6	71%	100%	25%	29%		0%	5.1	8.3	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 01 - Aug 21	21	60	3	3	3	2	14%	100%	67%	67%		50%	5.7	5.7	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 01 - Aug 21	11	44	1	1	1	0	9%	100%		0%			8.0	11.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Aug 01 - Aug 21	29	108	5	5	4	3	17%	80%	75%	75%		0%	5.0	6.5	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	111 - 114	Aug 01 - Aug 21	29	89	4	4	4	3	14%	100%	75%	75%		0%	4.3	5.8	3.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	115, 231, 242	Aug 01 - Aug 14	49	106	4	4	4	3	8%	100%	75%	75%		33%	4.0	6.3	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 01 - Aug 14	9	56	1	1	1	0	11%	100%		0%			2.0	2.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	132 - 134, 245	Aug 01 - Aug 14	22	71	1	1	1	1	5%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	2.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 01 - Aug 14	63	168	35	35	29	4	56%	94%	12%	14%		50%	5.4	8.0	3.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	161 - 162	Aug 01 - Aug 21	11	66	3	3	3	2	27%	100%	67%	67%		0%	3.3	4.7	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	171 - 173	Aug 01 - Aug 21	22	81	5	5	4	2	23%	80%	50%	50%		50%	6.5	8.3	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	181 - 184	Aug 01 - Aug 21	42	141	10	10	9	3	24%	100%	30%	33%		33%	5.1	6.5	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	203, 291	Aug 01 - Aug 21	3	15	2	2	2	0	67%	100%		0%			10.0	16.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	205 - 208	Aug 01 - Aug 21	19	46	10	10	10	6	53%	100%	60%	60%		33%	5.5	9.9	3.6
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	211 - 213	Aug 01 - Aug 21	4	12	1	1	1	1	25%	100%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	11.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	221 - 223, 241	Aug 01 - Aug 14	30	95	3	3	3	1	10%	100%	33%	33%		100%	7.3	9.0	4.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	AR	251	Aug 01 - Aug 21	22	80	1	1	1	1	5%	100%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	6.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	011	Sep 25 - Oct 04	5	21	4	4	3	1	80%	100%	25%	33%		0%	3.0	3.0	1.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	012 - 014	Sep 25 - Oct 04	11	55	5	5	5	1	45%	100%	20%	20%		0%	2.6	3.2	2.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	015	Sep 25 - Oct 04	22	64	10	10	10	3	45%	100%	30%	30%		0%	4.0	5.7	2.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	021, 022	Sep 25 - Oct 04	12	73	2	2	2	1	17%	100%	50%	50%		0%	6.5	12.5	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	031	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1	12	1	1	1	0	100%	100%		0%			4.0	14.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	032, 034	Sep 25 - Oct 04	2	12	1	1	1	0	50%	100%		0%			3.0	3.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	033	Sep 25 - Oct 04	9	22	2	2	2	0	22%	100%		0%			6.5	10.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	035	Sep 25 - Oct 04	2	15	1	1	1	1	50%	100%	100%	100%		100%	2.0	4.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	041, 042	Aug 15 - Aug 21	5	40	2	2	2	0	40%	100%		0%			6.0	9.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	043 - 046	Aug 15 - Aug 21	10	44	5	5	5	5	50%	100%	100%	100%		20%	2.4	5.0	4.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	051	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1	26	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	52	1	1	0		13%	100%							
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	065, 142, 144	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	29	1	1			13%	0%							
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	066	Sep 25 - Oct 04	7	21	5	5	5	1	71%	100%	20%	20%		100%	3.8	7.6	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	067, 068	Sep 25 - Oct 04	5	41	3	3	3	1	60%	100%	33%	33%		0%	3.7	10.0	3.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	072, 074 - 075	Sep 25 - Oct 04	4	20	1	1	1	1	25%	100%	100%	100%		0%	4.0	10.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Sep 25 - Oct 04	7	42	1	1	1	1	14%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	2.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	078, 105 - 107, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	5	26	2	2	2	2	40%	100%	100%	100%		50%	1.5	4.5	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Sep 25 - Oct 04	6	47	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			5.0	7.0	3.0

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	111 - 114	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	50	1	1	1	1	13%	100%	100%	100%		100%	6.0	8.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	115, 231, 242	Aug 15 - Aug 21	8	48	1	1	1	1	13%	100%	100%	100%		100%	4.0	25.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 15 - Aug 21	2	16	1	1	1	0	50%	100%		0%			2.0	2.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	132 - 134, 245	Aug 15 - Aug 21	8	35	1	1	0		13%	100%							
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 15 - Aug 21	14	68	2	2	2	1	14%	100%	50%	50%		0%	2.0	4.5	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	161 - 162	Sep 25 - Oct 04	11	35	3	3	3	2	27%	100%	67%	67%		50%	2.0	5.0	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	171 - 173	Sep 25 - Oct 04	10	40	5	5	3	1	50%	100%	20%	33%		100%	3.7	3.8	2.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	181 - 184	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	48	2	2	2	1	25%	100%	50%	50%		0%	3.0	3.0	4.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	202, 204	Aug 15 - Aug 21	1	10	1	1	1	0	100%	100%		0%			3.0	5.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	203, 291	Sep 25 - Oct 04	2	11	1	1	1	0	50%	100%		0%			1.0	1.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	205 - 208	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1	9	1	1	1	0	100%	100%		0%			2.0	2.0	1.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	211 - 213	Sep 25 - Oct 04	2	4	1	1	1	1	50%	100%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.0	1.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	221 - 223, 241	Aug 15 - Aug 21	10	56	1	1	1	0	10%	100%		0%			3.0	3.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	M	251	Sep 25 - Oct 04	6	33	2	2	2	1	33%	100%	50%	50%		0%	3.0	3.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	043 - 046	Sep 08 - Sep 24	1,335	3,550	50	50	44	37	4%	100%	74%	84%		0%	2.0	3.2	4.5
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sep 08 - Sep 24	1,670	4,131	230	230	200	182	14%	98%	81%	91%		0%	1.9	2.3	4.5
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	065, 142, 144	Sep 08 - Sep 24	205	1,339	6	6	6	6	3%	100%	100%	100%		0%	4.3	6.0	4.8
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	066	Sep 08 - Sep 24	124	937	10	10	8	5	8%	90%	56%	63%			2.6	4.4	3.8
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	067, 068	Sep 08 - Sep 24	501	3,842	90	90	83	62	18%	98%	70%	75%		0%	2.5	3.4	4.4
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	072, 074 - 075	Sep 08 - Sep 24	261	2,028	50	50	41	32	19%	100%	64%	78%		0%	2.6	3.3	4.2
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Sep 08 - Sep 24	190	1,018	15	15	10	7	8%	93%	50%	70%			2.2	3.3	4.3
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 121	Sep 08 - Sep 24	219	689	1	1	0		0.5%	100%							
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Sep 08 - Sep 24	415	1,829	15	15	12	10	4%	100%	67%	83%		0%	1.3	1.8	4.3
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	115	Sep 08 - Sep 24	241	645	20	20	18	17	8%	100%	85%	94%		0%	1.6	2.0	3.7
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	131, 145	Sep 08 - Sep 24	271	986	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%	100%		0%	5.0	5.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	141, 143, 152, 154 - 155	Sep 08 - Sep 24	1,926	5,362	330	330	287	192	17%	96%	60%	67%		0%	2.7	3.5	4.2
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	151, 153, 156	Sep 08 - Sep 24	918	4,572	219	220	186	146	24%	98%	68%	78%		0%	2.3	3.0	4.2
Antelope Horns Shorter Than Ears	R	Antelope	ALW	181 - 184	Sep 08 - Sep 24	1,025	2,747	30	30	26	22	3%	97%	76%	85%		0%	1.8	2.7	4.4
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	012	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		100%	3.0	3.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	022	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%			2.0	4.0	
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	031	See Regulations				1	1	0		100%		0%			5.0	5.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	035	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		50%	1.0	1.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	044	See Regulations				5	5	5		100%	100%	100%		20%	2.4	6.4	3.7
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	046	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		50%	1.5	9.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	051	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		100%	7.0	10.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	068	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		0%	4.5	11.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	075	See Regulations				1	1	0		100%		0%			5.0	8.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	115	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	3.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	141	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	3.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	144	See Regulations				3	2	2		67%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	2.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	152	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	1.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	153, 156	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	3.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	172, 184	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		0%	1.5	3.5	5.0

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	183	See Regulations				6	5	5		83%	100%	100%		20%	2.4	3.2	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	184	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	251	See Regulations				9	8	8		89%	100%	100%		0%	3.4	5.3	5.0
PIW Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	R	Antelope	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Oct 30	2,490	2,490	5	5	5	4	0.2%	100%	80%	80%		75%	4.4	6.0	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	011	Aug 22 - Sep 07	521	1,296	2	2	2	0	0.4%	100%		0%			5.5	8.0	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	012 - 014	Aug 22 - Sep 07	495	1,648	15	15	15	11	3%	100%	73%	73%		9%	3.2	5.7	2.4
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	015	Aug 22 - Sep 07	370	1,427	7	7	5	4	2%	71%	80%	80%		25%	2.6	5.0	3.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	021, 022	Aug 22 - Sep 07	503	1,559	4	4	4	4	1%	100%	100%	100%		25%	2.5	4.0	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	031	Aug 22 - Sep 07	262	1,076	10	10	9	6	4%	100%	60%	67%		0%	2.4	3.3	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	032, 034	Aug 22 - Sep 07	120	789	4	4	1	1	3%	50%	50%	100%		0%	5.0	7.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	033	Aug 22 - Aug 28	274	860	1	1	1	0	0.4%	100%		0%			2.0	3.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	033	Aug 29 - Sep 07	69	558	1	1	1	0	1%	100%		0%			7.0	9.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	035	Aug 22 - Sep 07	51	321	2	2	1	1	4%	50%	100%	100%		0%	4.0	9.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	041, 042	Aug 22 - Aug 28	145	740	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.5	5.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	041, 042	Aug 29 - Sep 07	70	489	2	2	2	1	3%	100%	50%	50%		100%	3.0	3.0	3.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	043 - 046	Aug 22 - Sep 07	269	1,165	15	15	15	14	6%	100%	93%	93%		14%	2.7	3.6	4.1
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	051	Aug 22 - Sep 07	111	634	5	5	5	3	5%	100%	60%	60%		33%	3.0	4.0	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 22 - Sep 07	494	1,666	20	20	20	17	4%	100%	85%	85%		24%	2.9	3.3	4.3
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	065, 142, 144	Aug 22 - Sep 07	143	527	3	3	3	3	2%	100%	100%	100%		33%	2.0	2.7	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	066	Aug 22 - Sep 07	75	399	3	3	2	2	4%	67%	100%	100%		50%	3.5	6.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	067, 068	Aug 22 - Sep 07	430	1,883	15	15	13	13	3%	87%	100%	100%		46%	2.6	2.9	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	072, 074 - 075	Aug 22 - Sep 07	272	1,158	8	8	6	4	3%	88%	57%	67%		0%	3.3	4.7	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 22 - Sep 07	1,581	3,041	5	5	3	3	0.3%	60%	100%	100%		0%	1.7	3.0	4.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 22 - Sep 07	127	572	3	3	3	3	2%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.7	4.0	4.7
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Aug 22 - Sep 07	161	674	4	4	4	4	2%	100%	100%	100%		0%	1.3	1.5	4.8
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	111 - 114	Aug 22 - Sep 07	214	626	3	3	3	2	1%	100%	67%	67%		50%	2.3	4.3	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	115, 231, 242	Aug 22 - Sep 07	193	553	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%	50%		0%	4.5	4.5	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 22 - Sep 07	97	503	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	4.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	132 - 134, 245	Aug 22 - Sep 07	92	965	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%	50%		0%	3.0	3.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 22 - Sep 07	547	1,609	30	30	28	23	5%	97%	79%	82%		13%	3.1	4.2	4.2
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	161 - 162	Aug 22 - Sep 07	255	1,742	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	4.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	171 - 173	Aug 22 - Sep 07	133	741	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%	100%		50%	1.5	1.5	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	181 - 184	Aug 22 - Sep 07	153	1,036	6	6	6	5	4%	100%	83%	83%		20%	1.7	1.8	4.4
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	202, 204	Oct 15 - Oct 30	42	107	1	1	1	0	2%	100%		0%			8.0	13.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	205 - 208	Aug 22 - Sep 07	68	233	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	3.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	221 - 223, 241	Aug 22 - Sep 07	101	471	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.5	3.5	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	ALW	251	Aug 22 - Sep 07	715	1,651	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	2.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	011	Aug 01 - Aug 21	25	70	1	1	1	0	4%	100%		0%			10.0	10.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	012 - 014	Aug 01 - Aug 21	21	89	1	1	1	1	5%	100%	100%	100%		0%	6.0	12.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	015	Aug 01 - Aug 21	26	96	1	1	1	0	4%	100%		0%			6.0	12.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	021, 022	Aug 01 - Aug 21	38	103	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			8.0	8.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	031	Aug 01 - Aug 21	4	39	1	1	0		25%	100%							
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	032, 034	Aug 01 - Aug 21	15	56	2	2	1	1	13%	50%	100%	100%		0%	5.0	5.0	5.0

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	033	Aug 01 - Aug 21	36	74	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			20.0	27.0	1.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	035	Aug 01 - Aug 21	8	40	1	1	1	1	13%	100%	100%	100%		100%	12.0	18.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	041, 042	Aug 01 - Aug 14	22	57	1	1	1	0	5%	100%		0%			14.0	17.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	043 - 046	Aug 01 - Aug 14	14	57	2	2	2	1	14%	100%	50%	50%		0%	5.5	7.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	051	Aug 01 - Aug 21	12	51	2	2	2	0	17%	100%		0%			4.0	4.5	2.5
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 01 - Aug 21	13	87	1	1	1	1	8%	100%	100%	100%		0%	5.0	5.0	2.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	065, 142, 144	Aug 01 - Aug 21	4	31	1	1	1	0	25%	100%		0%			8.0	8.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	067, 068	Aug 01 - Aug 21	33	97	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	072, 074 - 075	Aug 01 - Aug 21	29	81	3	3	3	1	10%	100%	33%	33%		0%	4.3	6.0	3.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 01 - Aug 21	5	44	1	1	1	1	20%	100%	100%	100%		100%	4.0	6.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Aug 01 - Aug 21	9	25	1	1	1	0	11%	100%		0%			6.0	7.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	111 - 114	Aug 01 - Aug 21	17	55	1	1	1	0	6%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	115, 231, 242	Aug 01 - Aug 14	20	55	1	1	1	1	5%	100%	100%	100%		0%	4.0	6.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	131, 145, 163 - 164	Aug 01 - Aug 14	6	42	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			5.0	7.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	132 - 134, 245	Aug 01 - Aug 14	18	74	1	1	1	0	6%	100%		0%			7.0	10.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 01 - Aug 14	40	116	4	4	3	0	10%	100%		0%			7.3	10.3	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	161 - 162	Aug 01 - Aug 21	24	111	1	1			4%	0%							
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	171 - 173	Aug 01 - Aug 21	7	58	1	1	1	1	14%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	4.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	181 - 184	Aug 01 - Aug 21	8	56	1	1	0		13%	100%							
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	AR	205 - 208	Aug 01 - Aug 21	4	18	1	1	1	0	25%	100%		0%			2.0	2.0	4.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	012 - 014	Sep 25 - Oct 04	11	43	1	1	1	1	9%	100%	100%	100%		0%	6.0	7.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	031	Sep 25 - Oct 04	5	33	1	1			20%	0%							
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	043 - 046	Aug 15 - Aug 21	11	58	1	1	1	0	9%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sep 25 - Oct 04	6	70	1	1	1	1	17%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	6.0	1.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	067, 068	Sep 25 - Oct 04	17	70	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	5.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	078, 105 - 107, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	10	36	1	1	1	1	10%	100%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	2.0	5.0
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	101 - 104, 108 - 109, 144	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	36	1	1	1	1	13%	100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	4.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	111 - 114	Sep 25 - Oct 04	8	33	1	1	1	1	13%	100%	100%	100%		100%	3.0	4.0	
Antelope Horns Longer Than Ears	NR	Antelope	M	141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 15 - Aug 21	16	79	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	031	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	032	See Regulations				2	1	1		50%	100%	100%		0%	3.0	3.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	035	See Regulations				5	5	5		100%	100%	100%		20%	2.0	2.4	4.8
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	044	See Regulations				10	10	10		100%	100%	100%		11%	1.9	2.7	4.5
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	051	See Regulations				2	2	1		100%	50%	50%		100%	6.0	12.5	2.5
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	062	See Regulations				7	7	7		100%	100%	100%		0%	2.3	2.6	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	068	See Regulations				4	4	2		100%	50%	50%		0%	5.0	5.5	4.5
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	075	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		0%	2.0	2.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	114, 115	See Regulations				1				0%							
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	115	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.5	3.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	121	See Regulations				2	1	1		50%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	144	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	156	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		50%	4.5	4.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	172, 184	See Regulations				5	2	2		40%	100%	100%		50%	2.0	2.0	5.0

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	183	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		100%	1.0	2.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	184	See Regulations				4	4	4		100%	100%	100%		0%	1.8	2.3	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	205	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		0%	1.0	1.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Antelope	NR	Antelope	SWR	251	See Regulations				1				0%							
Silver State Pronghorn Antelope	NR	Antelope	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31	7,116	7,116	1	1	1	0	0.01%	100%		0%			21.0	24.0	4.0
Wildlife Heritage Antelope	NR	Antelope	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%		50%	1.0	1.0	4.0
Dream Antelope	R	Antelope	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Oct 30				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%		0%	18.0	28.0	
Black Bear Either Sex	R	Black Bear	ALW	192, 194 - 196, 201 - 204, 206, 291	Sep 15 - Dec 01	4,034	4,034	30	30	29	15	1%	100%	50%	52%			9.9	13.5	3.3
Black Bear Either Sex	NR	Black Bear	ALW	192, 194 - 196, 201 - 204, 206, 291	Sep 15 - Dec 01	402	402	7	6	5	4	2%	83%	80%	80%			3.8	5.8	3.4
Dream Black Bear	R	Black Bear	SWR	192, 194 - 196, 201 - 204, 206, 291	Sep 15 - Dec 01				1	1	0		100%		0%			11.0	11.0	4.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	012, 014	Sep 01 - Oct 31	300	954	1	1	1	1	0.3%	100%	100%	100%			16.0	24.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	022	Sep 01 - Oct 31	959	2,230	2	2	2	2	0.2%	100%	100%	100%			7.5	12.5	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	031	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,260	5,510	5	5	5	5	0.4%	100%	100%	100%			4.8	7.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	032	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,222	4,664	5	5	5	3	0.4%	100%	60%	60%			11.4	16.4	3.2
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	032, 033	Sep 01 - Oct 31	346	2,156	2	2	1	0	1%	50%		0%			5.0	7.0	3.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	034	Sep 01 - Oct 31	858	5,367	5	5	5	3	1%	100%	60%	60%			10.6	17.2	4.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	035	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,391	5,878	6	6	6	4	0.4%	100%	67%	67%			12.3	21.0	3.7
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	051	Sep 01 - Oct 31	625	3,733	2	2	2	2	0.3%	100%	100%	100%			6.5	12.5	4.5
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	California Bighorn	ALW	068	Sep 01 - Oct 31	2,742	5,778	5	5	5	5	0.2%	100%	100%	100%			5.4	8.0	4.6
Wildlife Heritage California Bighorn Shee	R	California Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit	July 01 - Dec 31				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%			20.0	41.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	032	Sep 01 - Oct 31	2,965	10,290	1	1	1	1	0.03%	100%	100%	100%			2.0	8.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	034	Sep 01 - Oct 31	992	9,731	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%	100%			14.0	18.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	035	Sep 01 - Oct 31	3,636	10,801	1	1	1	1	0.03%	100%	100%	100%			20.0	20.0	5.0
California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	California Bighorn	ALW	068	Sep 01 - Oct 31	4,784	10,615	1	1	1	1	0.02%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	2.0	5.0
Dream California Bighorn Sheep	NR	California Bighorn	SWR	Any Open Unit	Sep 01 - Oct 31				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%			2.0	5.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	223, 245, 133	Jan 05 - Feb 20	159	663	1	1	1	0	1%	100%		0%			16.0	21.0	1.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	241, 243, 271	Jan 05 - Feb 20	98	1,027	1	1	1	0	1%	100%		0%			14.0	19.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	253, 254, 261	Jan 05 - Feb 20	159	1,039	2	2	1	1	1%	100%	50%	100%			5.0	4.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	262, 263, 264, 265, 266	Jan 05 - Feb 20	356	1,295	3	3	2	1	0.8%	100%	33%	50%			16.0	16.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	267, 268	Jan 05 - Feb 20	841	1,476	4	4	4	3	0.5%	100%	75%	75%			5.0	7.8	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep 1-Horned Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	283, 284, 286	Jan 05 - Feb 20	50	799	1	1			2%	0%							
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ewe	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Oct 01 - Oct 20	898	1,293	44	45	41	16	5%	100%	36%	39%			3.6	4.8	3.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ewe	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	268	Oct 20 - Nov 15	995	1,538	36	36	28	22	4%	94%	65%	79%			2.9	4.8	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	044, 182	Nov 20 - Jan 01	983	2,453	8	8	8	6	1%	100%	75%	75%			13.0	17.0	2.9
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	045	Sep 15 - Oct 15	162	595	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%	100%			3.5	17.5	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	131, 132, 164	Nov 20 - Jan 01	100	390	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%	100%			11.0	17.5	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	133, 245	Nov 20 - Jan 01	75	358	3	3	3	2	4%	100%	67%	67%			9.0	22.3	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	134, 251	Nov 20 - Jan 01	56	330	3	3	3	2	5%	100%	67%	67%			8.3	13.0	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Sep 10 - Sep 30	235	852	4	4	4	4	2%	100%	100%	100%			1.5	8.3	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Oct 21 - Dec 01	99	769	4	4	4	2	4%	100%	50%	50%			13.5	17.8	2.8
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	162 - 163	Nov 20 - Jan 01	232	929	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%	100%			21.0	21.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	173N	Sep 15 - Jan 01	58	328	1	1	1	0	2%	100%		0%			21.0	21.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	173S	Nov 20 - Jan 01	55	297	2	2	2	2	4%	100%	100%	100%			6.5	14.5	2.5

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	183, 153	Nov 20 - Jan 01	405	2,247	8	8	8	8	2%	100%	100%	100%			3.3	8.6	4.8
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	184	Oct 15 - Nov 15	261	1,410	5	5	5	4	2%	100%	80%	80%			3.4	8.4	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	202	Oct 15 - Nov 15	303	958	3	3	3	3	1%	100%	100%	100%			3.0	10.3	4.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	204	Oct 15 - Nov 15	103	368	1	1	0		1%	100%						5.0	
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	205	Nov 20 - Jan 01	494	2,296	6	6	6	6	1%	100%	100%	100%			2.8	9.0	4.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	206, 208	Nov 20 - Jan 01	67	612	3	4	4	3	4%	100%	75%	75%			7.8	13.8	4.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	207	Oct 15 - Nov 15	64	411	3	3	3	3	5%	100%	100%	100%			4.3	10.0	4.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	211	Nov 20 - Jan 01	243	1,140	8	8	8	8	3%	100%	100%	100%			3.1	6.5	4.9
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	212	Nov 20 - Jan 01	116	598	6	3	3	3	5%	100%	100%	100%			6.7	14.3	3.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	213	Nov 20 - Jan 01	50	317	2	2	2	1	4%	100%	50%	50%			9.0	12.5	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	221, 223	Nov 20 - Jan 01	103	379	2	2	2	0	2%	100%		0%			21.0	30.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	241	Nov 20 - Jan 01	95	614	4	3	3	3	4%	100%	100%	100%			9.3	23.7	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	242, 271	Nov 20 - Jan 01	285	2,034	4	4	4	3	1%	100%	75%	75%			11.8	14.5	4.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	243	Nov 20 - Jan 01	230	1,177	5	5	5	5	2%	100%	100%	100%			12.0	16.4	4.2
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	244	Nov 20 - Jan 01	88	743	3	3	3	3	3%	100%	100%	100%			12.0	22.3	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	252	Nov 18 - Dec 10	107	392	1	1	1	0	1%	100%		0%			17.0	17.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	253	Nov 20 - Jan 01	979	2,870	4	3	3	3	0.4%	100%	100%	100%			4.0	9.0	4.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	254	Nov 20 - Jan 01	87	648	2	3	3	2	2%	100%	67%	67%			4.7	7.0	4.7
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	261	Nov 20 - Jan 01	57	321	2	1	1	1	4%	100%	100%	100%			3.0	4.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	262	Nov 20 - Jan 01	279	1,702	3	3	3	2	1%	100%	67%	67%			6.0	10.7	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	263	Nov 20 - Jan 01	1,160	3,501	5	5	5	5	0.4%	100%	100%	100%			2.4	6.4	4.6
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	264, 265, 266	Nov 20 - Jan 01	181	851	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%	100%			8.5	16.5	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	267	Nov 20 - Jan 01	329	2,549	7	8	8	8	2%	100%	100%	100%			3.6	8.8	4.4
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	268	Nov 20 - Jan 01	2,702	5,558	33	33	32	31	1%	100%	94%	97%			4.8	8.8	4.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	272	Nov 20 - Jan 01	62	506	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%	100%			2.0	2.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	280	Dec 16 - Jan 01	62	332	5	5	4	3	8%	80%	75%	75%			6.0	6.0	4.5
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	281	Dec 16 - Jan 01	80	362	4	4	4	3	5%	100%	75%	75%			6.5	6.5	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	283 - 284	Nov 20 - Jan 01	66	530	3	3	3	1	5%	100%	33%	33%			14.0	15.7	2.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	286	Nov 20 - Jan 01	97	580	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%	100%			7.0	20.5	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	East portion of 181C	Nov 20 - Jan 01	453	1,596	12	12	12	12	3%	100%	100%	100%			3.2	8.2	4.3
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	West portion of 181D	Nov 20 - Jan 01	301	1,455	8	8	8	6	3%	100%	75%	75%			6.9	11.3	3.9
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	AR	044, 182	Oct 01 - Oct 31	35	98	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			20.0	24.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	AR	161	Aug 05 - Aug 25	20	58	1	1	1	0	5%	100%		0%			8.0	12.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	AR	202	Oct 01 - Oct 31	29	101	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	8.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	AR	211	Oct 01 - Oct 31	11	52	1	1	1	1	9%	100%	100%	100%			15.0	17.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	AR	212	Oct 01 - Oct 31	8	64	1	1	1	0	13%	100%		0%			20.0	20.0	1.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	AR	213	Oct 01 - Oct 31	10	66	1	1	1	0	10%	100%		0%			14.0	20.0	2.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	AR	267	Oct 01 - Oct 31	29	68	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%			3.0	7.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Mgmt Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	North portion of 173A	Aug 15 - Jan 01	1,444	1,444	4	4	4	3	0.3%	100%	75%	75%			12.3	16.0	3.5
PIW Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	R	Desert Bighorn	SWR	Any Open Unit	Sep 15 - Jan 02	2,696	2,696	1	1	1	1	0.04%	100%	100%	100%			17.0	17.0	4.0
Wildlife Heritage Desert BHS #1	R	Desert Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit	July 01 - Dec 31				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%			4.0	9.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ewe	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Oct 01 - Oct 20	223	384	5	5	5	4	2%	100%	80%	80%			2.4	4.2	4.2
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ewe	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	268	Oct 20 - Nov 15	236	398	4	4	4	2	2%	100%	50%	50%			2.8	2.8	4.3

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	044, 182	Nov 20 - Jan 01	964	3,614	1	1	1	1	0%	100%	100%	100%			3.0	24.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Sep 10 - Sep 30	451	1,305	1	1	1	1	0%	100%	100%	100%			5.0	10.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	161	Oct 21 - Dec 01	324	1,680	1	1			0.3%	0%							
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	183, 153	Nov 20 - Jan 01	291	2,362	1	1	1	1	0.3%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	9.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	184	Oct 15 - Nov 15	229	1,889	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	2.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	205	Nov 20 - Jan 01	631	4,486	1	1	1	1	0.2%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	21.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	211	Nov 20 - Jan 01	272	2,090	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%	100%			3.0	5.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	212	Nov 20 - Jan 01	98	1,490	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%			5.0	10.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	213	Nov 20 - Jan 01	62	1,027	1	1	1	0	2%	100%		0%			4.0	7.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	242, 271	Nov 20 - Jan 01	763	5,468	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%	100%			12.0	17.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	253	Nov 20 - Jan 01	787	5,061	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%	100%			4.0	4.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	263	Nov 20 - Jan 01	3,990	7,476	1	1	1	1	0.03%	100%	100%	100%			2.0	9.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	267	Nov 20 - Jan 01	481	3,603	1	1	1	1	0.2%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	8.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	268	Nov 20 - Jan 01	3,876	8,637	5	5	5	5	0.1%	100%	100%	100%			3.0	4.2	4.8
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	283 - 284	Nov 20 - Jan 01	177	1,840	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%			7.0	8.0	5.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	East portion of 181C	Nov 20 - Jan 01	348	1,558	1	1	1	1	0.3%	100%	100%	100%			21.0	23.0	3.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	West portion of 181D	Nov 20 - Jan 01	254	2,262	1	1	1	1	0.4%	100%	100%	100%			4.0	8.0	4.0
Desert Bighorn Sheep Any Ram	NR	Desert Bighorn	AR	161	Aug 05 - Aug 25	145	383	1	1			1%	0%							
Dream Desert Bighorn Sheep	NR	Desert Bighorn	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 05 - Jan 01				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%			8.0	28.0	4.0
Silver State Desert Bighorn Sheep	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit	July 01 - Dec 31	9,195	9,195	1	1	1	1	0.01%	100%	100%	100%			3.0	5.0	5.0
Wildlife Heritage Desert BHS #2	NR	Desert Bighorn	ALW	Any Open Unit	July 01 - Dec 31				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%			7.0	28.0	4.0
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Any Ram	R	Rocky Bighorn	ALW	102	Sep 01 - Oct 31	3,261	5,367	1	1	1	1	0.03%	100%	100%	100%			5.0	12.0	5.0
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Any Ram	R	Rocky Bighorn	ALW	115	Nov 15 - Feb 20	4,326	6,578	1	1	1	1	0.02%	100%	100%	100%			21.0	24.0	4.0
Mountain Goat Either Sex	R	Mountain Goat	ALW	101	Sep 01 - Oct 31	1,866	5,949	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%	100%			5.0	5.0	5.0
Mountain Goat Either Sex	R	Mountain Goat	ALW	102	Sep 01 - Oct 31	4,436	6,727	10	10	10	10	0.2%	100%	100%	100%			5.8	9.7	4.6
Mountain Goat Either Sex	R	Mountain Goat	ALW	103	Sep 01 - Oct 31	582	5,821	1	1	1	0	0.2%	100%		0%			3.0	6.0	1.0
Silver State Mountain Goat	R	Mountain Goat	ALW	102	July 01 - Dec 31	4,606	4,606	1	1	1	1	0.02%	100%	100%	100%			2.0	2.0	4.0
Mountain Goat Either Sex	NR	Mountain Goat	ALW	102	Sep 01 - Oct 31	6,224	6,224	1	1	1	1	0.02%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	051	Sep 17 - Sep 30	340	958	1	1	1	1	0.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	6.0	6.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 05 - Oct 21	751	2,065	15	15	12	9	2%	93%	64%	75%	78%	0%	4.3	6.1	4.4
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 22 - Nov 05	347	1,702	23	25	21	9	7%	84%	43%	43%	89%	33%	5.1	7.2	3.9
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 22 - Nov 05	541	1,914	30	30	29	11	6%	97%	38%	38%	55%	30%	6.7	8.6	3.1
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 22 - Nov 05	877	2,862	50	50	45	22	6%	100%	44%	49%	73%	5%	5.3	7.0	3.8
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Nov 06 - Nov 20	302	1,905	49	50	41	21	16%	92%	46%	51%	52%	10%	4.5	7.0	3.6
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	075	Oct 22 - Nov 05	99	759	8	8	8	4	8%	100%	50%	50%	75%	25%	4.1	5.6	3.9
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	075	Nov 06 - Nov 20	42	426	6	6	6	4	14%	100%	67%	67%	50%	50%	5.3	14.8	3.3
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 06 - Nov 20	1,424	4,122	60	60	59	38	4%	100%	63%	64%	47%	11%	6.8	8.7	3.8
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 21 - Dec 04	425	2,566	59	60	49	28	14%	90%	52%	57%	50%	11%	6.1	9.2	3.8
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 22 - Nov 05	269	1,458	20	20	20	14	7%	100%	70%	70%	86%	46%	6.6	12.0	3.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Nov 06 - Nov 20	146	1,069	20	20	18	6	14%	95%	32%	33%	67%	50%	6.6	9.6	3.1
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	091	Sep 16 - Oct 06	763	1,475	12	12	12	11	2%	100%	92%	92%	45%	0%	5.9	9.7	3.9
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 06 - Nov 20	801	3,488	40	40	37	20	5%	95%	53%	54%	70%	26%	6.2	9.2	3.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 21 - Dec 04	228	1,505	40	40	39	21	18%	98%	54%	54%	19%	32%	6.1	9.5	3.4

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Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Nov 06 - Nov 20	365	2,376	30	30	26	11	8%	90%	41%	42%	82%	45%	7.1	11.2	3.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Nov 21 - Dec 04	46	365	25	25	25	7	54%	100%	28%	28%	86%	57%	8.3	12.1	2.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 06 - Nov 20	2,838	7,448	59	60	55	41	2%	95%	72%	75%	71%	30%	5.1	7.8	4.2
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 21 - Dec 04	780	4,708	59	60	57	33	8%	97%	57%	58%	76%	19%	5.8	8.6	4.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Nov 06 - Nov 20	614	1,831	28	30	28	12	5%	97%	41%	43%	25%	9%	6.0	9.5	3.6
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Nov 21 - Dec 04	297	1,220	34	35	32	7	11%	91%	22%	22%	57%	29%	7.6	10.4	3.3
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 06 - Nov 20	1,988	7,140	70	70	64	36	4%	93%	55%	56%	69%	37%	5.8	8.0	3.6
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 21 - Dec 04	422	4,303	69	70	66	28	16%	99%	41%	42%	71%	35%	6.7	9.8	3.4
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 06 - Nov 20	1,310	4,342	40	40	38	28	3%	98%	72%	74%	64%	31%	5.8	8.8	4.4
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 21 - Dec 04	362	2,557	40	40	37	26	11%	93%	70%	70%	65%	12%	6.3	8.5	4.3
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	241, 242	Nov 06 - Nov 20	135	912	3	3	3	2	2%	100%	67%	67%	100%	0%	6.7	9.0	2.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	262	Sep 17 - Sep 30	554	1,047	3	3	3	3	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	1.0	3.0	4.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	061, 071	Aug 16 - Aug 31	70	223	13	13	13	2	19%	100%	15%	15%	0%	0%	6.3	8.7	3.5
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 16 - Aug 31	22	90	6	6	4	0	27%	67%		0%			4.8	6.5	3.8
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 25 - Sep 16	95	314	14	14	10	2	15%	93%	15%	20%	0%	0%	6.6	6.9	4.5
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	075	Aug 25 - Sep 16	8	72	3	3	3	2	38%	100%	67%	67%	100%	50%	7.7	15.3	3.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sep 16	119	402	12	12	11	7	10%	92%	64%	64%	71%	57%	10.9	17.8	4.1
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	078, 105 - 107, 109	Sep 01 - Sep 20	59	264	10	10	10	6	17%	100%	60%	60%	83%	50%	6.3	13.8	4.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	091	Aug 19 - Sep 09	10	56	4	4	4	1	40%	100%	25%	25%	100%	0%	11.8	19.3	2.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 25 - Sep 16	154	562	19	19	18	13	12%	95%	72%	72%	77%	38%	10.7	15.7	4.4
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 25 - Sep 16	62	302	7	7	7	4	11%	100%	57%	57%	100%	25%	9.7	12.7	3.6
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sep 16	375	1,052	30	30	28	15	8%	93%	54%	54%	87%	36%	10.0	15.8	4.3
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Sep 17 - Sep 30	175	417	6	6	6	5	3%	100%	83%	83%	100%	40%	5.0	6.5	4.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16	292	977	35	35	35	19	12%	100%	54%	54%	89%	58%	10.7	15.1	4.5
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	231	Aug 25 - Sep 16	167	555	12	12	12	7	7%	100%	58%	58%	100%	29%	7.6	10.8	4.5
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	241, 242	Sep 17 - Sep 30	18	123	3	3	3	2	17%	100%	67%	67%	50%	50%	9.0	14.0	3.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	AR	262	Aug 25 - Sep 16	30	102	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			7.0	28.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	051	Sep 01 - Sep 16	11	66	1	1	1	0	9%	100%		0%			3.0	5.0	1.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	061, 071	Sep 01 - Sep 16	126	390	6	6	5	2	5%	83%	40%	40%	100%	50%	9.6	11.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 01 - Sep 16	49	188	3	3	3	2	6%	100%	67%	67%	100%	100%	8.7	17.3	4.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30	167	448	7	7	7	4	4%	100%	57%	57%	75%	67%	5.0	7.4	4.3
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	075	Sep 17 - Sep 30	31	104	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			4.0	5.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 22 - Nov 05	81	299	11	11	10	6	14%	91%	60%	60%	67%	0%	6.6	10.2	3.4
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 05 - Oct 21	69	255	13	13	12	7	19%	92%	58%	58%	71%	29%	8.3	14.2	3.3
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Oct 22 - Nov 05	106	356	24	25	24	14	23%	100%	56%	58%	71%	36%	7.9	11.4	4.0
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	108, 131 - 132	Oct 22 - Nov 05	24	123	9	9	9	4	38%	100%	44%	44%	75%	75%	7.7	13.0	3.9
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	111 - 115	Oct 22 - Nov 05	164	584	27	27	27	16	16%	100%	59%	59%	75%	44%	5.9	9.7	3.8
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Oct 22 - Nov 05	48	171	4	4	3	1	8%	100%	25%	33%	100%	0%	5.0	5.3	4.7
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	221 - 223	Oct 22 - Nov 05	90	456	22	22	21	8	24%	95%	38%	38%	63%	38%	5.8	8.3	3.5
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	231	Oct 22 - Nov 05	61	299	5	6	5	3	8%	100%	50%	60%	67%	0%	7.6	9.0	4.6
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	241, 242	Oct 22 - Nov 05	14	61	2	2	2	1	14%	100%	50%	50%	100%	0%	8.5	12.0	4.5
Elk Antlered	R	Elk	M	262	Oct 22 - Nov 05	17	109	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	2.0	18.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Sep 17 - Oct 04	2,024	4,396	130	130	116	45	6%	98%	35%	39%			5.2	6.3	3.4

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Nov 06 - Jan 01	685	2,784	130	130	100	25	19%	96%	20%	25%			5.5	6.7	3.1
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	062	Sep 17 - Oct 04	388	1,564	75	75	61	18	19%	96%	25%	30%			4.3	5.3	3.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	062, 066A	Nov 06 - Jan 01	243	935	70	70	52	13	29%	94%	20%	25%			7.7	10.1	2.9
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 01 - Oct 20	752	2,534	90	90	78	18	12%	98%	20%	23%			5.4	6.4	3.1
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	072 - 075	Nov 21 - Jan 01	749	3,203	80	80	61	20	11%	95%	26%	33%			5.3	6.6	3.6
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	075	Oct 01 - Oct 20	81	642	14	14	11	7	17%	93%	54%	64%			3.7	4.5	2.8
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 01 - Oct 20	1,719	4,692	85	85	76	36	5%	99%	43%	47%			5.7	7.0	3.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Dec 05 - Jan 01	530	2,589	65	65	55	35	12%	97%	56%	64%			4.1	5.1	4.1
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Nov 21 - Jan 01	269	1,359	45	45	43	25	17%	98%	57%	58%			4.9	5.9	3.8
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	078, 107	Sep 21 - Oct 04	129	503	70	70	57	32	54%	96%	48%	56%			3.4	4.2	3.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	091	Aug 01 - Aug 18	106	360	5	5	5	3	5%	100%	60%	60%			2.0	3.6	4.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	091	Oct 07 - Nov 01	117	490	5	5	5	5	4%	100%	100%	100%			3.4	6.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	980	3,184	40	40	37	21	4%	98%	54%	57%			4.2	5.5	3.7
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Dec 05 - Jan 01	223	1,551	16	16	15	9	7%	100%	56%	60%			4.5	5.4	4.4
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	105, 106, 109	Sep 21 - Oct 04	76	620	8	8	5	2	11%	88%	29%	40%			3.0	3.2	3.3
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Sep 25 - Oct 04	275	1,469	20	20	18	10	7%	100%	50%	56%			4.2	7.1	3.4
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1,666	5,179	35	35	28	17	2%	94%	52%	61%			2.9	4.8	3.8
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Dec 05 - Jan 01	631	2,934	40	40	34	11	6%	98%	28%	32%			5.6	6.7	3.4
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	113	Sep 25 - Oct 04	130	652	15	15	14	8	12%	100%	53%	57%			5.9	6.9	3.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	113	Dec 05 - Jan 01	48	353	9	10	7	2	19%	100%	20%	29%			3.7	5.1	3.4
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	113N	Jan 02 - Jan 31	22	166	6	6	4	1	27%	67%	25%	25%			3.5	5.0	
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Sep 25 - Oct 04	565	2,932	45	45	41	19	8%	100%	42%	46%			3.8	5.0	3.9
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Dec 05 - Jan 01	235	1,584	65	65	52	22	28%	97%	35%	42%			4.4	5.4	3.6
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 01 - Oct 20	728	1,933	20	20	17	4	3%	100%	20%	24%			5.4	7.8	2.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Dec 05 - Jan 01	409	1,540	30	30	24	1	7%	100%	3%	4%			6.1	9.0	2.2
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	221	Sep 25 - Oct 04	374	1,918	35	35	34	14	9%	97%	41%	41%			5.2	6.2	3.3
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	221	Dec 05 - Jan 01	90	699	25	25	23	7	28%	96%	29%	30%			4.9	6.3	3.7
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1,119	4,307	55	55	47	21	5%	91%	42%	45%			4.2	5.6	3.8
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Dec 05 - Jan 01	503	2,647	50	50	48	20	10%	98%	41%	42%			5.4	6.4	3.9
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	231	Sep 25 - Oct 04	1,243	3,511	40	40	33	13	3%	95%	34%	39%			3.8	5.4	3.6
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	231	Dec 05 - Jan 01	450	2,248	50	49	41	20	11%	98%	42%	49%			5.2	6.6	3.9
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	241, 242	Oct 01 - Oct 20	201	921	10	10	10	4	5%	100%	40%	40%			5.9	7.9	3.1
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	061, 071	Aug 01 - Aug 15	117	309	35	35	32	2	30%	100%	6%	6%			6.1	7.0	3.4
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	062	Aug 01 - Aug 15	27	91	16	16	15	3	59%	100%	19%	20%			4.9	6.3	3.8
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 01 - Aug 24	41	121	16	16	10	0	39%	88%		0%			6.4	8.0	2.8
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	075	Aug 01 - Aug 24	9	58	2	2	2	0	22%	100%		0%			3.5	3.5	2.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 01 - Aug 24	85	240	13	13	10	1	15%	100%	8%	10%			4.4	5.4	2.9
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 01 - Aug 15	36	132	20	20	19	1	56%	100%	5%	5%			5.8	8.2	3.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 01 - Aug 24	52	226	4	4	4	1	8%	100%	25%	25%			6.8	12.3	4.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 01 - Aug 24	31	120	2	2	2	1	6%	100%	50%	50%			3.0	5.0	2.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	111, 112	Aug 01 - Aug 24	139	445	8	8	8	1	6%	100%	13%	13%			7.3	8.5	3.6
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	113	Aug 01 - Aug 24	19	87	6	6	6	2	32%	100%	33%	33%			4.2	5.3	3.2
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	114, 115	Aug 01 - Aug 24	90	309	18	18	17	5	20%	94%	29%	29%			5.5	8.1	3.2

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	161 - 164	Aug 01 - Aug 24	52	191	4	4	1	0	8%	75%		0%			1.0	1.0	3.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 01 - Aug 24	247	793	25	25	23	1	10%	100%	4%	4%			5.3	7.7	2.9
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	231	Aug 01 - Aug 24	97	303	4	4	4	1	4%	100%	25%	25%			8.0	12.0	4.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	AR	241, 242	Aug 01 - Aug 24	24	80	2	2	2	1	8%	100%	50%	50%			4.5	7.5	3.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30	95	220	8	8	8	6	8%	100%	75%	75%			3.8	4.9	4.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	075	Sep 17 - Sep 30	22	70	2	2	2	0	9%	100%		0%			10.0	13.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Sep 17 - Sep 30	91	368	14	14	13	6	15%	93%	46%	46%			4.8	7.2	3.4
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 16 - Aug 31	43	109	25	25	22	2	58%	100%	8%	9%			5.3	8.0	2.8
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Sep 17 - Sep 24	51	200	3	3	3	0	6%	100%		0%			4.3	6.3	4.7
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	108, 131 - 132	Sep 17 - Sep 24	22	108	2	2	2	0	9%	100%		0%			5.0	7.5	5.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	111, 112	Sep 17 - Sep 24	85	369	4	4	4	2	5%	100%	50%	50%			3.5	3.8	3.5
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	113	Sep 17 - Sep 24	28	75	3	3	3	1	11%	100%	33%	33%			6.3	7.0	3.7
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	114, 115	Sep 17 - Sep 24	54	230	10	10	10	4	19%	100%	40%	40%			4.8	6.4	3.6
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	161 - 164	Aug 25 - Sep 16	59	175	2	2	2	1	3%	100%	50%	50%			4.5	6.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	221 - 223	Sep 17 - Sep 24	138	530	13	13	10	1	9%	100%	8%	10%			4.5	6.2	4.0
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	231	Sep 17 - Sep 24	99	340	6	6	5	2	6%	100%	33%	40%			2.2	2.6	2.8
Elk Antlerless	R	Elk	M	241, 242	Aug 25 - Sep 16	9	42	2	2	2	0	22%	100%		0%			6.0	7.0	2.5
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	101 - 103	Aug 01 - Sep 30	1,657	2,527	50	50	42	17	3%	98%	35%	40%	35%	6%	8.2	11.2	2.9
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	101 - 103	Oct 01 - Jan 01	618	2,168	50	50	43	11	8%	96%	23%	26%	55%	0%	8.3	11.3	3.1
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit 1st	Aug 01 - Aug 15	409	918	5	5	5	2	1%	100%	40%	40%	0%	0%	4.6	6.4	4.0
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit 2nd	Aug 16 - Aug 31	44	780	5	5	5	3	11%	100%	60%	60%	0%	0%	4.0	8.4	3.4
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit 3rd	Sep 01 - Sep 30	267	1,231	5	5	5	3	2%	100%	60%	60%	0%	0%	7.4	11.6	2.8
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit 4th	Oct 01 - Oct 31	39	655	5	5	5	1	13%	100%	20%	20%	0%	0%	6.4	7.8	2.2
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	115 - Antler Pt Limit 5th	Nov 01 - Nov 30	96	521	5	5	5	1	5%	100%	20%	20%	0%	0%	8.0	12.4	2.0
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Sep 01 - Sep 30	345	1,362	5	5	4	1	1%	100%	20%	25%	0%	0%	10.5	12.5	2.8
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Oct 01 - Oct 31	37	906	5	5	3	1	14%	100%	20%	33%	100%	0%	8.0	8.7	3.3
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Nov 01 - Jan 01	80	833	5	5	5	1	6%	100%	20%	20%	100%	0%	9.8	14.2	2.2
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	231 - Antler Pt Limit 1st	Aug 01 - Aug 15	429	961	5	5	5	3	1%	100%	60%	60%	0%	0%	3.6	7.0	4.6
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	231 - Antler Pt Limit 2nd	Aug 16 - Aug 31	62	823	5	5	5	5	8%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	4.8	7.8	4.0
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	231 - Antler Pt Limit 3rd	Sep 01 - Sep 30	366	1,267	5	5	5	3	1%	100%	60%	60%	0%	33%	5.8	8.8	2.2
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	231 - Antler Pt Limit 4th	Oct 01 - Oct 31	61	750	5	5	5	2	8%	100%	40%	40%	0%	0%	8.4	11.4	2.8
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	231 - Antler Pt Limit 5th	Nov 01 - Nov 30	59	599	5	5	5	3	8%	100%	60%	60%	0%	0%	5.0	6.0	4.2
Elk Depredation Antlered	R	Elk	ALW	251	Aug 01 - Jan 01	464	1,183	5	5	4	1	1%	100%	20%	25%	0%	0%	5.3	6.3	3.0
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	081 1st	Aug 01 - Aug 24	143	411	19	19	13	8	13%	89%	47%	62%			4.4	5.7	3.7
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	081 2nd	Sep 17 - Sep 30	236	653	19	19	15	8	8%	100%	42%	53%			3.1	4.1	3.8
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	081 3rd	Oct 01 - Oct 20	130	573	19	19	15	7	15%	100%	37%	47%			5.4	6.5	3.6
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	081 4th	Dec 05 - Jan 01	128	473	18	18	13	5	14%	100%	28%	38%			3.2	3.5	3.8
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	101 - 103	Aug 01 - Jan 01	757	1,109	150	150	110	17	20%	96%	12%	15%			7.3	8.9	2.8
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115B Ag Lands 1st	Aug 01 - Aug 15	309	568	10	10	10	4	3%	100%	40%	40%			4.3	7.2	3.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115B Ag Lands 2nd	Aug 16 - Aug 31	35	500	10	10	9	5	29%	100%	50%	56%			4.4	5.8	3.2
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115B Ag Lands 3rd	Sep 01 - Sep 30	136	701	10	10	8	4	7%	100%	40%	50%			3.3	4.3	3.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115B Ag Lands 4th	Oct 01 - Oct 31	53	513	10	10	8	3	19%	90%	33%	38%			4.5	6.0	3.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115B Ag Lands 5th	Nov 01 - Nov 30	69	432	10	10	9	0	14%	100%		0%			5.4	7.4	2.6

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	121 1st	Aug 01 - Aug 31	106	430	15	15	11	1	14%	100%	7%	9%			5.6	7.3	2.5
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	121 2nd	Sep 01 - Sep 30	42	380	10	10	9	0	24%	100%		0%			5.2	7.0	1.6
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	121 3rd	Oct 01 - Jan 01	54	451	5	5	4	2	9%	80%	50%	50%			3.0	6.0	3.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Aug 01 - Aug 31	61	228	5	5	3	0	8%	80%		0%			10.0	9.8	2.3
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Sep 01 - Sep 30	49	308	5	5	5	0	10%	100%		0%			4.0	5.6	2.2
Elk Depredation Antlerless	R	Elk	ALW	144, 145	Oct 01 - Jan 01	49	386	5	5	2	0	10%	100%		0%			5.5	5.5	3.5
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 05 - Nov 05				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	5.5	6.5	4.5
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 06 - Dec 04				2	2	1		100%	50%	50%	100%	0%	11.0	16.0	3.5
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 06 - Dec 04				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15.0	36.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 06 - Dec 04				4	4	1		100%	25%	25%	100%	100%	7.3	13.3	2.3
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 06 - Dec 04				2	1	0		50%		0%			14.0	14.0	2.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	ALW	231, 221 - 223	Nov 06 - Dec 04				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%		2.0	2.0	4.5
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sep 16				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	2.0	12.0	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	AR	111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sep 16				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4.0	10.0	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16				1	1	0		100%		0%			21.0	42.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	AR	231	Aug 25 - Sep 16				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	8.0	16.0	2.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30				3	3	3		100%	100%	100%	67%	67%	3.3	3.3	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	R	Elk	M	075	Sep 17 - Sep 30				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	1.0	1.0	5.0
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Sep 17 - Oct 04	291	655	5	5	4	0	2%	100%		0%			5.0	5.2	4.3
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Nov 06 - Jan 01	139	493	5	5	5	1	4%	100%	20%	20%	0%	0%	7.4	9.2	3.2
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 17 - Oct 04	177	499	18	18	15	4	10%	100%	22%	27%	0%	0%	5.0	6.8	3.2
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 01 - Oct 20	208	704	10	10	10	4	5%	100%	40%	40%	0%	0%	5.1	7.4	2.9
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Nov 21 - Jan 01	83	538	10	10	10	2	12%	100%	20%	20%	0%	0%	4.3	5.3	3.3
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 01 - Oct 20	405	921	10	10	10	7	2%	100%	70%	70%	0%	0%	3.4	4.6	4.2
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Dec 05 - Jan 01	180	760	10	10	8	7	6%	100%	70%	88%	0%	0%	5.6	6.0	4.4
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Nov 21 - Jan 01	44	196	8	8	8	5	18%	100%	63%	63%	0%	0%	4.3	5.8	4.1
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	078, 107	Sep 21 - Oct 04	27	133	8	8	7	3	30%	88%	43%	43%	0%	0%	4.3	8.3	3.0
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	105, 106, 109	Sep 21 - Oct 04	26	177	1	0			4%								
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	211	746	6	6	5	3	3%	100%	50%	60%	0%	0%	5.8	6.0	3.6
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Dec 05 - Jan 01	46	232	4	4	3	1	9%	100%	25%	33%	0%	0%	1.3	1.3	4.0
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Sep 25 - Oct 04	297	852	15	14	13	1	5%	100%	7%	8%	0%	0%	4.5	5.5	4.0
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Dec 05 - Jan 01	105	506	15	15	15	4	14%	100%	27%	27%	0%	0%	4.7	5.1	3.9
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	113	Sep 25 - Oct 04	44	187	6	6	6	2	14%	100%	33%	33%	0%	0%	5.3	6.0	3.5
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	113	Dec 05 - Jan 01	14	85	6	6	5	1	43%	100%	17%	20%	0%	0%	3.6	5.4	2.8
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Sep 25 - Oct 04	131	523	17	17	14	4	13%	100%	24%	29%	0%	0%	5.1	7.4	3.3
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Dec 05 - Jan 01	52	358	17	17	14	3	33%	100%	18%	21%	0%	0%	2.6	3.4	3.6
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Dec 05 - Jan 01	164	439	15	15	11	0	9%	93%		0%			7.6	10.4	2.6
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	221	Sep 25 - Oct 04	107	595	18	18	17	0	17%	100%		0%			6.2	9.1	3.5
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	221	Dec 05 - Jan 01	36	274	14	14	9	0	39%	86%		0%			8.2	10.4	3.1
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Sep 25 - Oct 04	229	852	20	20	18	6	9%	100%	30%	33%	0%	0%	5.8	8.0	2.6
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Dec 05 - Jan 01	106	509	20	20	17	6	19%	95%	32%	35%	0%	0%	6.1	7.2	3.6
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	231	Sep 25 - Oct 04	249	645	9	9	7	4	4%	89%	50%	57%	0%	0%	4.4	6.3	4.4
Elk Spike	R	Elk	ALW	231	Dec 05 - Jan 01	75	428	9	9	7	3	12%	100%	33%	43%	0%	0%	4.9	5.7	4.0

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
PIW Elk Antlered	R	Elk	SWR	Any Open Unit Except Unit 091	Aug 16 - Dec 04	2,870	2,870	3	3	3	2	0.1%	100%	67%	67%	100%	50%	9.7	10.0	3.7
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	R	Elk	ALW	062	Sep 30 - Oct 08				6	3	1		50%	33%	33%			1.7	5.0	4.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	R	Elk	ALW	078, 107	Aug 01 - Jan 01				5	5	4		100%	80%	80%			1.4	1.8	3.6
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	R	Elk	ALW	101, 102	Oct 10 - Dec 31				2	1	0		50%		0%			5.0	10.0	1.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	R	Elk	ALW	111	Sep 01 - Sep 30				16	14	11		94%	73%	79%			4.1	4.6	3.8
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	R	Elk	ALW	131, 132 (WRR)	July 31 - Aug 20				2	1	0		50%		0%			8.0	13.0	2.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	R	Elk	ALW	231 (8MR)	Dec 08 - Dec 22				5				0%							
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	R	Elk	ALW	231 (FNR)	July 28 - Aug 11				5	5	4		100%	80%	80%			6.2	13.2	4.2
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	R	Elk	ALW	231 (LVR)	Aug 01 - Dec 31				6	6	1		100%	17%	17%			4.0	6.7	3.2
Dream Elk	NR	Elk	SWR	Any Open Unit Except Unit 091	Aug 01 - Jan 01				1	1	0		100%		0%			21.0	22.0	2.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 05 - Oct 21	400	1,061	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%	50%	0%	0%	6.0	7.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 22 - Nov 05	128	663	3	3	2	2	2%	67%	100%	100%	100%	50%	2.5	3.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 22 - Nov 05	190	597	3	3	2	1	2%	100%	33%	50%	100%	0%	9.0	18.0	3.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 22 - Nov 05	384	1,237	5	5	4	1	1%	80%	25%	25%	100%	100%	6.5	7.8	3.3
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Nov 06 - Nov 20	193	902	5	5	5	3	3%	100%	60%	60%	67%	0%	5.8	7.4	3.8
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	075	Oct 22 - Nov 05	49	315	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	2.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	075	Nov 06 - Nov 20	39	231	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%		1.0	1.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 06 - Nov 20	568	2,068	7	7	6	4	1%	100%	57%	67%	75%	0%	5.5	6.3	3.7
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 21 - Dec 04	250	1,549	7	7	7	6	3%	100%	86%	86%	50%	17%	5.7	5.9	3.9
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 22 - Nov 05	212	949	2	2	1	1	1%	50%	100%	100%	100%	0%	6.0	7.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Nov 06 - Nov 20	100	735	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%	50%	100%	0%	6.0	8.5	2.5
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 06 - Nov 20	548	2,413	6	6	5	4	1%	83%	80%	80%	50%	25%	5.8	8.0	4.8
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Nov 21 - Dec 04	185	1,321	5	5	4	4	3%	80%	100%	100%	25%	0%	9.5	10.5	3.5
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Nov 06 - Nov 20	181	1,100	4	4	4	1	2%	100%	25%	25%	100%		10.3	11.5	3.5
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Nov 21 - Dec 04	43	293	3	3	3	1	7%	100%	33%	33%	100%	100%	4.7	4.7	2.7
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 06 - Nov 20	2,774	6,247	6	6	5	4	0.2%	100%	67%	80%	100%	75%	4.8	6.4	4.8
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 21 - Dec 04	707	3,937	7	7	5	5	1%	71%	100%	100%	100%	40%	5.4	7.4	4.2
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Nov 06 - Nov 20	199	820	3	3	3	1	2%	100%	33%	33%	0%	0%	6.7	11.7	3.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Nov 21 - Dec 04	121	644	4	4	4	3	3%	100%	75%	75%	67%	50%	4.8	7.0	3.8
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 06 - Nov 20	1,782	5,422	7	7	7	6	0.4%	100%	86%	86%	100%	83%	4.9	5.9	4.1
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 21 - Dec 04	366	3,448	8	8	7	5	2%	88%	71%	71%	100%	40%	6.0	7.6	3.7
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 06 - Nov 20	470	2,231	4	4	4	3	1%	100%	75%	75%	100%	33%	4.3	5.5	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 21 - Dec 04	221	1,741	4	4	4	3	2%	100%	75%	75%	100%	33%	6.5	6.5	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	061, 071	Aug 16 - Aug 31	95	389	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%	50%	100%	0%	9.0	14.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 16 - Aug 31	39	220	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 25 - Sep 16	171	706	2	2	1	0	1%	50%		0%			5.0	5.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sep 16	173	949	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	4.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	078, 105 - 107, 109	Sep 01 - Sep 20	97	637	2	2	1	1	2%	50%	100%	100%	100%	0%	7.0	7.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 25 - Sep 16	261	1,791	2	2	2	0	1%	100%		0%			8.0	10.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 25 - Sep 16	96	1,178	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10.0	31.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sep 16	1,909	3,211	3	3	3	3	0.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	11.0	11.0	4.7
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Sep 17 - Sep 30	218	721	1	1	1	1	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	2.0	6.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16	658	2,785	3	3	3	3	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	10.7	15.7	4.3

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	AR	231	Aug 25 - Sep 16	162	1,441	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	061, 071	Sep 01 - Sep 16	112	346	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	5.0	5.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 01 - Sep 16	56	270	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5.0	5.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30	185	501	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	4.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 22 - Nov 05	47	247	1	1	1	0	2%	100%		0%			12.0	26.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 05 - Oct 21	150	442	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%	100%	50%	0%	3.0	4.5	3.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Oct 22 - Nov 05	70	361	3	3	3	2	4%	100%	67%	67%	100%	0%	4.3	5.0	4.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	111 - 115	Oct 22 - Nov 05	211	818	3	3	2	2	1%	67%	100%	100%	100%	50%	6.0	6.0	4.5
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	161 - 164, 171 - 173	Oct 22 - Nov 05	25	140	1	1	1	1	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	2.0	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	221 - 223	Oct 22 - Nov 05	92	558	3	3	3	1	3%	100%	33%	33%	100%	0%	6.0	8.0	3.3
Elk Antlered	NR	Elk	M	231	Oct 22 - Nov 05	39	240	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4.0	5.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Sep 17 - Oct 04	267	455	15	15	13	5	6%	93%	36%	38%			3.5	4.4	3.3
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Nov 06 - Jan 01	125	387	15	15	12	0	12%	93%		0%			7.6	9.0	2.8
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	062	Sep 17 - Oct 04	39	176	8	8	6	4	21%	88%	57%	67%			3.5	3.7	3.8
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	062, 066A	Nov 06 - Jan 01	32	105	8	8	6	3	25%	88%	43%	50%			3.5	4.3	3.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 074	Oct 01 - Oct 20	85	231	10	10	6	3	12%	90%	33%	50%			3.5	4.8	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	072 - 075	Nov 21 - Jan 01	126	361	9	9	8	2	7%	100%	22%	25%			6.5	7.3	3.3
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 01 - Oct 20	68	148	9	9	8	2	13%	89%	25%	25%			7.5	8.1	3.3
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Dec 05 - Jan 01	23	120	7	7	6	4	30%	100%	57%	67%			3.7	4.5	4.7
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	078, 105 - 107, 109	Nov 21 - Jan 01	14	66	5	5	4	2	36%	100%	40%	50%			8.0	8.5	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	078, 107	Sep 21 - Oct 04	11	39	8	8	7	4	73%	100%	50%	57%			3.6	4.6	4.2
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Sep 25 - Oct 04	74	241	4	4	2	3	5%	75%	100%	150%			2.3	4.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	104, 108, 121	Dec 05 - Jan 01	51	220	2	2	2	1	4%	100%	50%	50%			1.0	1.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	105, 106, 109	Sep 21 - Oct 04	6	33	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			7.0	9.0	2.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	108, 131 - 132	Sep 25 - Oct 04	16	98	2	2	2	0	13%	100%		0%			5.0	5.5	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Sep 25 - Oct 04	102	288	4	4	4	4	4%	100%	100%	100%			2.0	2.8	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	111, 112	Dec 05 - Jan 01	116	334	3	4	4	2	3%	100%	50%	50%			3.5	5.3	4.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	113	Sep 25 - Oct 04	16	68	2	2	2	1	13%	100%	50%	50%			6.0	6.5	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	113	Dec 05 - Jan 01	18	63	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%			4.0	5.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	113N	Jan 02 - Jan 31	4	31	1	1			25%	0%							
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Sep 25 - Oct 04	54	193	5	5	5	3	9%	100%	60%	60%			2.6	3.4	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	114, 115	Dec 05 - Jan 01	31	159	7	7	7	3	23%	100%	43%	43%			4.3	5.6	3.9
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 01 - Oct 20	59	158	2	2	1	1	3%	100%	50%	100%			2.0	2.0	
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	161 - 164	Dec 05 - Jan 01	55	206	3	3	3	1	5%	100%	33%	33%			3.3	5.7	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	221	Sep 25 - Oct 04	27	99	4	4	4	1	15%	100%	25%	25%			5.3	5.8	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	221	Dec 05 - Jan 01	10	67	3	3	3	3	30%	100%	100%	100%			4.3	4.3	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Sep 25 - Oct 04	39	177	6	6	5	2	15%	100%	33%	40%			5.6	9.0	4.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	222 - 223	Dec 05 - Jan 01	32	175	6	6	6	3	19%	100%	50%	50%			2.8	3.3	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Sep 25 - Oct 04	44	157	4	4	4	1	9%	100%	25%	25%			4.5	5.0	4.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Dec 05 - Jan 01	51	217	5	5	5	4	10%	100%	80%	80%			2.6	4.0	4.2
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	061, 071	Aug 01 - Aug 15	16	37	5	5	3	1	31%	80%	25%	33%			4.3	4.7	3.5
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	062	Aug 01 - Aug 15	2	11	2	2	1	0	100%	50%		0%			5.0	5.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 01 - Aug 24	8	22	2	2	2	1	25%	100%	50%	50%			6.0	6.0	5.0

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 01 - Aug 24	7	19	1	1	1	0	14%	100%		0%			3.0	3.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 01 - Aug 15	2	11	2	2	1	0	100%	100%		0%			5.0	7.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 01 - Aug 24	6	21	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			2.0	4.0	2.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 01 - Aug 24	2	22	1	1	0		50%	100%							
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	111, 112	Aug 01 - Aug 24	6	28	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	113	Aug 01 - Aug 24	4	13	1	1	0		25%	100%							
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	114, 115	Aug 01 - Aug 24	5	22	2	2	1	0	40%	100%		0%			2.0	4.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	161 - 164	Aug 01 - Aug 24	9	23	1	1	1	0	11%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 01 - Aug 24	11	49	2	2	2	0	18%	100%		0%			7.5	9.0	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	AR	231	Aug 01 - Aug 24	5	20	1	1	1	1	20%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	3.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30	14	28	1	1	1	0	7%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Sep 17 - Sep 30	13	30	1	1	0		8%	100%							
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 16 - Aug 31	3	15	2	2	1	0	67%	50%		0%			8.0	10.0	1.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	104, 108, 121	Sep 17 - Sep 24	4	27	1	1	1	0	25%	100%		0%			4.0	5.0	1.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	108, 131 - 132	Sep 17 - Sep 24	3	14	1	1	1	1	33%	100%	100%	100%			1.0	3.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	111, 112	Sep 17 - Sep 24	12	35	1	1	1	1	8%	100%	100%	100%			2.0	2.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	113	Sep 17 - Sep 24	5	13	1	1	1	0	20%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	4.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	114, 115	Sep 17 - Sep 24	2	43	1	1	1	0	50%	100%		0%			4.0	6.0	1.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	161 - 164	Aug 25 - Sep 16	8	28	1	1	1	0	13%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	3.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	221 - 223	Sep 17 - Sep 24	6	47	1	1	1	1	17%	100%	100%	100%			5.0	6.0	5.0
Elk Antlerless	NR	Elk	M	231	Sep 17 - Sep 24	8	32	1	1	0		13%	100%							
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	061, 071	Oct 05 - Nov 05				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	1.5	4.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	075	Oct 22 - Nov 20				4	4	3		100%	75%	75%	67%	33%	2.3	3.3	4.8
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 06 - Dec 04				19	15	11		79%	73%	73%	82%	36%	5.6	7.1	4.5
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	091	Sep 16 - Oct 06				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	6.0	6.0	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	111 - 115	Nov 06 - Dec 04				3	3	2		100%	67%	67%	100%	100%	11.7	14.0	3.7
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	221 - 223	Nov 06 - Dec 04				3	2	2		100%	67%	100%	50%	50%	11.5	16.5	4.5
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	231	Nov 06 - Dec 04				7	5	5		71%	100%	100%	100%	60%	4.6	6.0	4.4
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	ALW	231, 221 - 223	Nov 06 - Dec 04				5	3	3		80%	75%	100%	67%	33%	2.3	2.3	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	072 - 074	Aug 25 - Sep 16				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	13.0	21.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sep 16				10	9	5		90%	56%	56%	100%	80%	9.1	10.9	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	091	Aug 19 - Sep 09				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		2.0	2.0	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	104, 108, 121	Aug 25 - Sep 16				1	1	0		100%		0%			10.0	10.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	108, 131 - 132	Aug 25 - Sep 16				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14.0	24.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sep 16				8	7	4		88%	57%	57%	100%	50%	5.9	7.6	4.9
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16				4	4	4		100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	7.8	7.8	4.3
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	231	Aug 25 - Sep 16				2	1	1		50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3.0	8.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	231, 221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sep 16				3	3	2		100%	67%	67%	50%	100%	4.3	5.7	3.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	AR	241, 242	Sep 17 - Sep 30				1	1	0		100%		0%			8.0	11.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	061, 071	Sep 01 - Sep 16				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	8.5	8.5	4.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	072 - 074	Sep 17 - Sep 30				5	4	3		100%	60%	75%	100%	0%	3.3	3.3	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	075	Sep 17 - Sep 30				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3.0	3.0	5.0
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 22 - Nov 05				3	3	3		100%	100%	100%	67%	0%	3.3	4.3	5.0

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Elk Incentive Hunt	NR	Elk	M	221 - 223	Oct 22 - Nov 05				1	1	0		100%		0%			2.0	2.0	3.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 01 - Nov 01				10	9	9		90%	100%	100%			1.9	2.4	4.9
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	076, 077, 079, 081	Nov 02 - Jan 01				8	5	4		75%	67%	80%			2.0	2.2	5.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	078, 107	Aug 01 - Jan 01				10	7	4		70%	57%	57%			1.7	1.9	3.6
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	111	Sep 01 - Sep 30				1				0%							
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	131, 132 (WRR)	July 31 - Aug 20				1	1	0		100%		0%			3.0	3.0	3.0
Private Lands Hunt Antlerless Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	231 (LVR)	Aug 01 - Dec 31				7	5	0		100%		0%			4.2	4.4	3.6
Silver State Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	Any Open Unit Except Unit 091	Aug 01 - Dec 31	12,005	12,005	1	1	1	1	0.01%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5.0	5.0	5.0
Wildlife Heritage Elk	NR	Elk	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31				2	2	1		100%	50%	50%	100%	100%	1.5	12.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	012	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	50%		2.5	5.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	013	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	6.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	031	See Regulations				3	2	1		67%	50%	50%	0%		4.0	4.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	031 - 032	See Regulations				3	3	3		100%	100%	100%	33%		3.3	3.3	1.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	032	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	0%		6.0	9.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	034	See Regulations				1				0%							
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	035	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%		5.5	8.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	051	See Regulations				3	3	2		100%	67%	67%	100%		4.0	12.0	3.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	062	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		8.0	9.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	065	See Regulations				1	1	0		100%		0%			4.0	7.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	081	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		14.0	14.0	3.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	102	See Regulations				3	3	3		100%	100%	100%	100%		6.3	6.3	2.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	121	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	5.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	141	See Regulations				4	4	4		100%	100%	100%	75%		3.3	5.3	4.8
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	144	See Regulations				6	6	6		100%	100%	100%	0%		6.2	10.2	4.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	152	See Regulations				3	3	3		100%	100%	100%	100%		5.3	6.3	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	173	See Regulations				1	1	0		100%		0%			21.0	42.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	231	See Regulations				5	5	3		100%	60%	60%	100%		14.2	18.4	3.2
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	SWR	241	See Regulations				1	1	0		100%		0%			21.0	41.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	011 - 013	Oct 05 - Nov 05	664	2,041	35	35	27	9	5%	94%	27%	33%	67%		4.7	6.1	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	014	Oct 05 - Nov 05	152	768	8	8	8	5	5%	100%	63%	63%	40%		6.1	11.9	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	015	Dec 11 - Jan 01	154	1,083	10	10	8	3	6%	90%	33%	38%	100%		6.1	9.1	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	021	Dec 21 - Jan 01	733	3,032	19	20	18	10	3%	100%	50%	56%	50%		4.1	6.4	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	022	Oct 05 - Nov 05	358	2,009	35	35	32	20	10%	100%	57%	63%	30%		5.4	7.4	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	031	Oct 05 - Nov 05	643	2,304	85	85	79	51	13%	95%	63%	65%	43%		5.7	7.8	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	032	Oct 05 - Nov 05	104	844	40	40	32	16	38%	98%	41%	50%	31%		3.9	4.7	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	033	Oct 05 - Nov 05	163	710	15	15	14	8	9%	100%	53%	57%	25%		5.3	6.8	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	034	Oct 05 - Nov 05	86	623	20	20	17	1	23%	100%	5%	6%	100%		5.9	7.6	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	035	Oct 05 - Nov 05	185	1,148	30	30	28	13	16%	100%	43%	46%	38%		4.4	6.0	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	041, 042	Oct 05 - Nov 05	181	960	8	8	7	4	4%	88%	57%	57%	0%		4.4	6.3	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	043, 044, 046	Oct 05 - Nov 05	469	1,746	65	65	57	24	14%	94%	39%	42%	25%		5.9	8.4	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	045	Oct 05 - Nov 05	47	400	20	20	12	7	43%	100%	35%	58%	14%		5.7	8.3	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	051	Oct 05 - Nov 05	1,049	3,940	140	140	129	71	13%	98%	52%	55%	46%		6.1	7.9	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 05 - Oct 20	2,321	6,597	800	800	671	161	34%	96%	21%	24%	29%		5.3	6.9	2.7

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 21 - Nov 05	914	5,367	89	90	84	45	10%	97%	52%	54%	60%		5.6	8.1	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	065	Oct 05 - Nov 05	457	2,118	20	20	19	9	4%	100%	45%	47%	56%		7.4	10.7	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 05 - Oct 20	1,895	6,685	550	549	465	206	29%	95%	39%	44%	26%		4.8	6.1	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 21 - Nov 05	1,606	6,518	140	140	122	88	9%	96%	65%	72%	52%		5.4	6.5	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	081	Dec 11 - Jan 01	586	2,262	28	30	28	17	5%	97%	59%	61%	59%		4.8	6.6	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 01 - Oct 16	975	3,214	449	450	359	72	46%	95%	17%	20%	14%		4.9	6.5	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 17 - Oct 30	691	3,116	447	449	353	72	65%	92%	17%	20%	17%		5.1	6.7	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 31 - Nov 08	485	2,463	100	100	79	28	21%	92%	30%	35%	50%		5.1	6.9	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 05 - Oct 20	1,370	4,395	170	170	144	61	12%	94%	38%	42%	15%		4.0	5.8	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 21 - Nov 05	385	2,553	10	10	10	8	3%	100%	80%	80%	88%		6.3	7.7	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 05 - Oct 20	291	1,758	65	64	53	18	22%	95%	30%	34%	33%		4.5	6.4	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 21 - Nov 05	100	887	5	5	4	3	5%	80%	75%	75%	67%		3.3	3.3	4.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	115	Dec 01 - Dec 15	146	665	5	5	5	3	3%	100%	60%	60%	100%		6.8	8.6	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 05 - Oct 20	356	1,689	40	40	33	27	11%	100%	68%	82%	26%		3.9	5.8	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 21 - Nov 05	156	1,000	5	5	3	1	3%	100%	20%	33%	0%		5.7	7.0	1.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 05 - Oct 20	473	2,787	25	25	25	11	5%	100%	44%	44%	27%		4.2	6.7	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 21 - Nov 05	203	1,464	3	3	3	1	1%	100%	33%	33%	100%		7.3	8.3	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 05 - Oct 20	591	2,714	200	200	168	74	34%	97%	38%	44%	23%		4.4	6.0	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 21 - Nov 05	193	1,443	20	20	16	7	10%	95%	37%	44%	29%		4.4	5.3	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 05 - Oct 20	572	2,502	247	247	206	67	43%	95%	29%	33%	31%		5.0	7.0	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 21 - Nov 05	174	1,385	25	25	25	14	14%	100%	56%	56%	64%		7.1	10.3	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 05 - Oct 20	504	2,411	90	90	78	20	18%	94%	24%	26%	20%		4.9	6.0	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 21 - Nov 05	235	1,314	15	15	12	7	6%	100%	47%	58%	71%		5.3	7.2	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 05 - Oct 16	666	2,574	270	270	219	43	41%	96%	17%	20%	44%		4.6	6.1	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 17 - Oct 30	357	1,753	190	190	164	59	53%	96%	32%	36%	47%		4.8	6.7	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 31 - Nov 08	212	1,435	30	30	29	16	14%	97%	55%	55%	44%		4.0	6.3	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	181 - 184	Oct 05 - Nov 05	786	2,917	130	130	111	40	17%	97%	32%	36%	50%		5.2	7.1	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	192	Nov 05 - Nov 30	347	1,932	55	55	48	23	16%	96%	43%	48%	39%		6.3	9.2	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	194, 196	Nov 05 - Nov 30	2,535	5,942	35	35	34	29	1%	97%	85%	85%	69%		6.3	10.0	4.1
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	195	Oct 05 - Nov 02	275	1,948	15	15	15	2	5%	100%	13%	13%	0%		8.3	12.5	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	201, 204	Nov 05 - Nov 30	343	1,594	20	20	19	10	6%	100%	50%	53%	40%		5.4	8.2	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	202, 205 - 208	Nov 05 - Nov 30	292	1,195	44	44	40	24	15%	95%	57%	60%	29%		5.2	7.3	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	211 - 213	Nov 05 - Nov 30	162	626	15	15	14	4	9%	93%	29%	29%	75%		8.7	11.8	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 05 - Oct 16	766	4,485	80	80	67	21	10%	94%	28%	31%	14%		4.6	6.8	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 17 - Oct 30	297	3,377	45	45	40	16	15%	96%	37%	40%	56%		6.0	8.3	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 31 - Nov 08	648	3,106	6	5	4	2	1%	100%	40%	50%	100%		3.3	5.5	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	231	Oct 05 - Oct 31	1,756	5,728	45	45	41	25	3%	96%	58%	61%	40%		5.7	8.0	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	241 - 245	Oct 05 - Oct 31	1,425	4,477	45	45	42	24	3%	93%	57%	57%	83%		8.2	11.0	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	251 - 254	Oct 05 - Nov 02	60	382	10	10	7	1	17%	100%	10%	14%	100%		7.0	10.3	2.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	261 - 268	Nov 05 - Nov 30	1,010	2,355	40	40	33	9	4%	95%	24%	27%	56%		8.0	11.6	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	271, 272	Nov 05 - Nov 30	197	922	15	15	14	5	8%	93%	36%	36%	60%		6.4	9.1	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	ALW	291	Nov 05 - Nov 30	780	2,734	55	55	51	33	7%	96%	62%	65%	45%		4.7	7.0	4.1
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	011 - 013	Aug 10 - Sep 09	45	148	15	15	12	4	33%	93%	29%	33%	75%		7.3	9.2	3.3

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	014	Aug 10 - Sep 09	8	46	2	2	1	0	25%	100%		0%			15.0	15.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	015	Aug 10 - Sep 09	8	60	3	3	1	0	38%	100%		0%			3.0	5.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	021	Dec 01 - Dec 10	54	276	15	15	14	2	28%	93%	14%	14%	50%		5.6	10.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	022	Aug 10 - Sep 09	36	187	6	6	5	1	17%	100%	17%	20%	100%		9.8	15.4	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	031	Aug 10 - Sep 09	25	164	9	9	9	3	36%	100%	33%	33%	0%		8.6	10.0	2.1
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	032	Aug 10 - Sep 09	21	84	20	20	16	1	95%	95%	5%	6%	100%		5.3	7.4	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	033	Aug 10 - Sep 09	13	36	7	7	5	1	54%	100%	14%	20%	0%		7.6	11.4	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	034	Aug 10 - Sep 09	12	35	8	8	7	1	67%	100%	13%	14%	100%		6.9	9.4	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	035	Aug 10 - Sep 09	26	75	20	20	15	2	77%	100%	10%	13%	0%		6.8	7.8	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	041, 042	Aug 10 - Sep 09	21	87	15	15	12	0	71%	93%		0%			5.7	8.2	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	043, 044, 046	Aug 10 - Sep 09	55	126	50	50	40	4	91%	98%	8%	10%	25%		7.1	9.5	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	045	Aug 10 - Sep 09	14	33	15	15	12	1	100%	100%	7%	8%	100%		5.3	7.3	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	051	Aug 10 - Sep 09	60	353	30	30	23	2	50%	90%	7%	9%	100%		5.2	8.5	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 10 - Sep 09	282	866	209	210	176	20	74%	96%	10%	11%	45%		7.2	10.1	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	065	Aug 10 - Sep 09	29	242	5	5	5	3	17%	100%	60%	60%	33%		7.0	8.6	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	071 - 079, 091	Aug 10 - Sep 09	305	919	190	190	154	37	62%	94%	21%	24%	57%		7.6	10.2	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	071 - 079, 091	Nov 10 - Nov 20	147	563	20	20	18	6	14%	100%	30%	33%	50%		6.9	8.5	3.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	081	Aug 10 - Sep 09	27	139	3	3	2	1	11%	100%	33%	50%	100%		12.5	19.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	081	Nov 10 - Nov 20	42	276	3	3	3	1	7%	100%	33%	33%	100%		6.3	8.7	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	101 - 109	Aug 10 - Sep 09	457	664	460	460	360	44	100%	96%	10%	12%	34%		6.6	8.7	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	101 - 109	Nov 10 - Nov 20	45	305	20	20	19	3	44%	100%	15%	16%	33%		6.6	10.2	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	111 - 113	Aug 10 - Sep 09	84	420	25	25	22	5	30%	100%	20%	23%	0%		9.2	12.7	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	114, 115	Aug 10 - Sep 09	114	304	70	70	62	8	61%	97%	12%	13%	50%		7.5	10.9	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	121	Aug 10 - Sep 09	24	134	9	9	8	4	38%	89%	50%	50%	25%		6.9	14.8	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	121	Nov 10 - Nov 20	21	98	5	5	3	1	24%	100%	20%	33%	0%		6.7	13.0	4.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	131 - 134	Aug 10 - Sep 09	63	333	4	4	4	2	6%	100%	50%	50%	50%		9.0	11.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	141 - 145	Aug 10 - Sep 09	169	592	140	140	114	23	83%	96%	17%	20%	13%		6.3	8.1	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	151 - 156	Aug 10 - Sep 09	134	393	110	110	98	19	82%	96%	18%	19%	68%		6.9	9.4	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	161 - 164	Aug 10 - Sep 09	60	417	25	25	15	3	42%	100%	12%	20%	33%		5.7	6.9	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	171 - 173	Aug 10 - Sep 09	284	583	260	260	215	16	92%	96%	6%	7%	31%		5.8	7.7	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	181 - 184	Aug 10 - Sep 09	80	309	35	34	29	4	44%	94%	13%	14%	25%		6.2	8.4	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	192	Aug 10 - Sep 09	43	180	15	15	13	3	35%	100%	20%	23%	33%		7.3	10.1	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	192	Dec 01 - Jan 01	32	204	20	20	16	1	63%	90%	6%	6%	100%		5.9	9.3	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	194, 196	Aug 10 - Sep 09	116	500	4	4	4	1	3%	100%	25%	25%	100%		12.5	23.3	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	194, 196	Dec 01 - Jan 01	119	573	15	14	14	6	13%	100%	43%	43%	67%		11.3	14.4	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	195	Aug 10 - Sep 09	29	180	5	5	4	1	17%	100%	20%	25%	100%		10.5	20.0	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	201 - 202, 204 - 208	Aug 10 - Sep 09	18	70	10	10	6	1	56%	90%	11%	17%	0%		11.0	14.5	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	201, 204	Dec 16 - Jan 01	15	103	10	10	9	2	67%	90%	22%	22%	50%		5.9	6.9	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	202, 205 - 208	Dec 16 - Jan 01	11	41	10	10	9	1	91%	90%	11%	11%	0%		6.3	8.7	4.2
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	203	Aug 10 - Sep 09	47	182	15	15	8	2	32%	87%	15%	25%	100%		10.3	14.6	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	203	Dec 16 - Jan 01	30	167	15	15	12	2	50%	87%	15%	17%	50%		6.5	9.2	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	211 - 213	Aug 10 - Sep 09	10	50	3	3	2	0	30%	67%		0%			3.0	3.0	1.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	221 - 223	Aug 10 - Sep 09	87	509	15	15	12	3	17%	87%	23%	25%	67%		7.5	9.9	3.8

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	231	Aug 10 - Sep 09	128	485	15	15	14	1	12%	100%	7%	7%	100%		9.1	10.7	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	241 - 245	Aug 10 - Sep 09	80	309	5	5	5	0	6%	100%		0%			9.4	16.2	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	251 - 254	Aug 10 - Sep 09	9	39	5	5	4	1	56%	100%	20%	25%	100%		7.3	10.8	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	261 - 268	Aug 10 - Sep 09	67	254	8	8	7	2	12%	100%	25%	29%	0%		8.1	14.1	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	271, 272	Aug 10 - Sep 09	14	55	8	8	6	0	57%	100%		0%			11.5	15.0	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	AR	291	Aug 10 - Sep 09	42	189	15	15	14	4	36%	100%	27%	29%	50%		6.9	12.1	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	011 - 013	Sep 10 - Oct 04	26	84	4	4	4	3	15%	100%	75%	75%	33%		3.0	5.0	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	014	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	23	2	2	2	0	67%	100%		0%			7.0	10.5	1.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	015	Sep 10 - Oct 04	10	45	5	5	4	2	50%	100%	40%	50%	50%		1.8	4.4	2.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	021	Dec 11 - Dec 20	29	169	4	5	5	2	14%	100%	40%	40%	50%		6.6	10.8	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	022	Sep 10 - Oct 04	16	90	5	5	4	3	31%	100%	60%	75%	67%		2.8	9.0	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	031	Sep 10 - Oct 04	20	86	4	4	4	3	20%	100%	75%	75%	100%		4.8	5.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	032	Sep 10 - Oct 04	8	33	4	4	3	2	50%	100%	50%	67%	0%		5.7	6.8	4.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	033	Sep 10 - Oct 04	16	57	5	5	5	1	31%	100%	20%	20%	100%		8.8	10.4	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	034	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	13	2	2	0		67%	50%						4.0	
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	035	Sep 10 - Oct 04	8	31	2	2	2	0	25%	100%		0%			7.0	7.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	041, 042	Sep 10 - Oct 04	10	71	5	5	3	0	50%	100%		0%			3.7	6.0	2.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	043, 044, 046	Sep 10 - Oct 04	36	122	20	20	17	6	56%	100%	30%	35%	17%		5.5	6.3	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	045	Sep 10 - Oct 04	16	44	10	10	9	1	63%	100%	10%	11%	100%		5.1	7.7	2.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	051	Sep 10 - Oct 04	59	252	14	15	11	6	24%	93%	43%	55%	67%		6.3	12.1	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 10 - Oct 04	136	581	60	60	53	11	44%	95%	19%	21%	36%		7.2	11.1	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	065	Sep 10 - Oct 04	37	146	5	6	6	4	14%	100%	67%	67%	25%		4.8	5.8	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	071 - 079, 091	Sep 10 - Oct 04	132	603	50	50	45	19	38%	100%	38%	42%	32%		5.9	7.5	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	081	Nov 21 - Dec 10	224	622	8	8	8	4	4%	100%	50%	50%	50%		9.6	13.4	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	101 - 109	Sep 10 - Sep 30	128	298	98	98	83	12	77%	97%	13%	14%	17%		6.0	8.6	2.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	111 - 113	Sep 10 - Oct 04	50	215	16	16	13	4	32%	88%	29%	31%	50%		6.2	10.3	3.2
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	114, 115	Nov 10 - Nov 30	147	540	25	25	23	18	17%	96%	75%	78%	67%		4.8	5.8	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	121	Sep 10 - Oct 04	25	102	7	7	7	5	28%	100%	71%	71%	60%		7.1	11.0	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	131 - 134	Sep 10 - Oct 04	41	228	3	3	3	0	7%	100%		0%			5.0	10.0	2.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	141 - 145	Sep 10 - Oct 04	34	221	15	15	15	2	44%	100%	13%	13%	50%		7.7	11.0	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	151 - 156	Sep 10 - Oct 04	38	187	15	15	14	2	39%	100%	13%	14%	100%		5.4	7.4	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	161 - 164	Sep 10 - Oct 04	37	223	7	7	6	0	19%	100%		0%			4.0	4.2	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	171 - 173	Sep 10 - Oct 04	102	308	60	60	51	15	59%	100%	25%	29%	33%		5.6	7.2	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	181 - 184	Nov 10 - Nov 30	77	301	9	9	7	5	12%	100%	56%	71%	80%		8.6	16.7	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	192	Sep 10 - Oct 04	25	75	15	15	13	2	60%	100%	13%	15%	50%		6.7	9.4	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	194, 196	Sep 10 - Oct 04	61	308	5	5	5	5	8%	100%	100%	100%	60%		10.2	12.8	4.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	195	Sep 10 - Oct 04	12	93	5	5	4	0	42%	80%		0%			9.0	13.0	2.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	201, 204	Dec 01 - Dec 15	14	78	1	1			7%	0%							
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	202, 205 - 208	Dec 01 - Dec 15	13	64	7	7	6	4	54%	86%	67%	67%	25%		6.0	8.3	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	211 - 213	Sep 10 - Oct 10	8	55	3	3	3	0	38%	100%		0%			12.3	21.3	2.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	221 - 223	Sep 10 - Oct 04	42	266	4	4	3	0	10%	100%		0%			11.0	17.0	1.3
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	231	Sep 10 - Oct 04	79	406	5	5	5	2	6%	100%	40%	40%	50%		10.8	17.0	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	241 - 245	Sep 10 - Oct 04	88	310	3	3	3	1	3%	100%	33%	33%	100%		6.0	9.3	4.7

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	251 - 254	Sep 10 - Oct 04	4	37	2	2	2	0	50%	100%		0%			2.5	2.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	261 - 268	Sep 10 - Oct 04	44	215	8	8	8	0	18%	100%		0%			4.9	8.6	2.9
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	271, 272	Sep 10 - Oct 04	13	55	8	8	7	0	62%	88%		0%			6.7	9.1	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	M	291	Sep 10 - Oct 04	19	90	3	3	3	1	16%	100%	33%	33%	100%		6.0	10.7	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	WR	203	Nov 05 - Nov 30	132	471	25	25	21	7	19%	100%	28%	33%	57%		6.4	9.4	3.7
Mule Deer Antlerless	R	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 10 - Oct 31	1,794	3,673	70	70	55	26	4%	99%	38%	47%			4.1	5.1	3.2
Mule Deer Antlerless	R	Mule Deer	ALW	062, 067 - 068	Nov 06 - Nov 20	750	3,180	70	70	52	31	9%	93%	48%	60%	0%		3.0	4.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlerless	R	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 10 - Oct 31	1,077	3,471	50	50	41	33	5%	96%	69%	80%			2.7	3.3	4.1
Mule Deer Antlerless	R	Mule Deer	ALW	101, 102, 109	Oct 05 - Oct 20	930	3,059	15	15	9	5	2%	100%	33%	56%			1.9	2.1	2.6
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	011 - 013	See Regulations	40	155	15	15	13	8	38%	100%	53%	62%	63%		4.2	5.9	3.4
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	014	See Regulations	11	61	3	3	1	0	27%	67%		0%			6.0	7.0	2.0
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	015	See Regulations	5	88	3	3	3	1	60%	100%	33%	33%	0%		2.7	4.7	3.0
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	021	See Regulations	58	384	7	7	7	5	12%	100%	71%	71%	75%		4.9	8.0	4.6
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	022	See Regulations	38	296	15	15	14	6	39%	100%	40%	43%	33%		4.7	8.0	3.4
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	031	See Regulations	60	249	30	30	26	12	50%	100%	40%	46%	42%		4.5	6.5	3.5
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	032	See Regulations	21	89	15	15	10	3	71%	100%	20%	30%	33%		4.0	6.5	3.1
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	033	See Regulations	11	35	5	5	4	2	45%	80%	50%	50%	0%		3.3	3.8	2.5
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	034	See Regulations	7	44	4	4	4	4	57%	100%	100%	100%	50%		5.5	8.3	3.5
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	035	See Regulations	25	126	15	15	14	8	60%	100%	53%	57%	25%		5.1	8.1	3.6
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	041, 042	See Regulations	22	109	10	10	9	8	45%	100%	80%	89%	38%		4.7	6.6	4.4
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	043, 044, 046	See Regulations	49	245	25	25	20	12	51%	88%	55%	60%	55%		5.8	8.9	3.5
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	045	See Regulations	14	71	10	10	9	5	71%	100%	50%	56%	60%		4.7	5.2	3.8
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	051	See Regulations	114	466	50	50	41	22	44%	96%	46%	54%	45%		4.8	5.8	3.6
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	See Regulations	471	1,200	340	340	286	157	72%	93%	50%	55%	39%		5.1	6.8	3.5
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	065	See Regulations	33	393	10	10	9	5	30%	90%	56%	56%	25%		9.3	16.9	3.7
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	071 - 079, 091	See Regulations	451	1,269	260	260	227	149	58%	94%	61%	66%	35%		5.4	6.9	3.8
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	081	See Regulations	59	381	15	15	15	10	25%	100%	67%	67%	60%		4.9	5.5	3.6
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	101 - 109	See Regulations	434	839	400	400	307	123	92%	93%	33%	40%	26%		5.1	7.0	3.1
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	111 - 113	See Regulations	164	692	55	55	47	26	34%	95%	50%	55%	23%		4.6	6.0	3.4
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	114, 115	See Regulations	62	339	35	35	29	14	56%	91%	44%	48%	29%		4.5	5.8	3.6
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	121	See Regulations	57	320	15	15	11	8	26%	93%	57%	73%	71%		4.7	7.0	4.2
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	131 - 134	See Regulations	58	516	8	8	8	4	14%	100%	50%	50%	50%		4.6	7.8	3.5
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	141 - 145	See Regulations	128	641	70	70	60	41	55%	99%	59%	68%	32%		4.8	7.1	4.1
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	151 - 156	See Regulations	128	497	90	90	71	38	70%	99%	43%	54%	42%		4.3	5.4	3.7
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	161 - 164	See Regulations	65	346	30	30	23	9	46%	93%	32%	39%	67%		4.1	5.4	3.4
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	171 - 173	See Regulations	156	442	120	120	97	34	77%	95%	30%	35%	39%		4.8	6.0	3.7
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	181 - 184	See Regulations	80	326	40	40	32	14	50%	95%	37%	44%	57%		5.1	6.9	3.9
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	192	See Regulations	47	272	25	25	22	10	53%	100%	40%	45%	20%		8.4	12.1	3.2
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	194, 196	See Regulations	205	712	20	20	18	14	10%	95%	74%	78%	57%		5.3	8.8	4.4
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	195	See Regulations	38	230	10	10	10	6	26%	100%	60%	60%	33%		5.1	8.5	3.7
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	201, 204	See Regulations	34	201	6	6	6	5	18%	100%	83%	83%	40%		4.2	6.3	4.7
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	202, 205 - 208	See Regulations	39	153	20	20	16	12	51%	90%	67%	75%	42%		4.0	6.3	4.4
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	203	See Regulations	27	72	15	15	14	8	56%	93%	57%	57%	25%		7.5	12.4	4.5

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	211 - 213	See Regulations	18	75	10	10	8	5	56%	100%	50%	63%	20%		5.3	5.9	3.4
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	221 - 223	See Regulations	147	909	35	35	25	15	24%	89%	48%	60%	29%		3.4	4.5	3.6
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	231	See Regulations	206	822	40	40	33	21	19%	95%	55%	64%	57%		4.9	6.5	3.9
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	241 - 245	See Regulations	207	666	15	15	14	10	7%	93%	71%	71%	60%		4.4	7.1	4.1
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	251 - 254	See Regulations	7	47	5	5	3	1	71%	100%	20%	33%	0%		4.0	9.3	3.0
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	261 - 268	See Regulations	146	390	20	20	18	5	14%	100%	25%	28%	40%		6.4	8.6	3.1
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	271, 272	See Regulations	24	166	8	8	7	4	33%	88%	57%	57%	50%		2.7	7.9	3.9
Mule Deer Junior	R	Mule Deer	SWR	291	See Regulations	96	386	25	25	22	17	26%	96%	71%	77%	24%		3.9	5.8	4.3
PIW Mule Deer Antlered	R	Mule Deer	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 10 - Jan 01	4,867	4,867	22	22	21	18	0.5%	95%	86%	86%	72%		14.2	22.5	4.4
Silver State Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31	12,908	12,908	1	1	1	1	0.01%	100%	100%	100%	100%		10.0	20.0	5.0
Wildlife Heritage Mule Deer	R	Mule Deer	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		10.0	24.0	4.0
Dream Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 10 - Jan 01				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		21.0	26.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	031	See Regulations				8	7	2		88%	29%	29%	100%		6.1	6.1	2.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	031 - 032	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	0%		3.0	3.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	032	See Regulations				3	3	2		100%	67%	67%	50%		6.3	7.3	4.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	034	See Regulations				8	7	5		88%	71%	71%	100%		5.3	7.6	3.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	035	See Regulations				2	1	1		50%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	044	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	50%		5.0	7.5	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	045	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	051	See Regulations				15	13	11		87%	85%	85%	82%		4.7	7.0	4.1
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	062	See Regulations				4	2	2		50%	100%	100%	100%		4.5	4.5	3.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	073	See Regulations				3	3	2		100%	67%	67%	100%		4.3	6.3	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	081	See Regulations				3	3	2		100%	67%	67%	100%		15.7	19.0	1.7
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	101	See Regulations				4	3	2		75%	67%	67%	100%		4.3	5.0	4.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	102	See Regulations				13	11	6		92%	50%	55%	33%		6.5	8.2	3.6
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	114, 115	See Regulations				2	1	1		100%	50%	100%	100%		3.0	4.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	115	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	121	See Regulations				4	4	3		100%	75%	75%	100%		5.8	6.3	4.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	131	See Regulations				1	1	0		100%		0%			10.0	10.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	131 - 132	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		6.0	6.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	132	See Regulations				3	3	2		100%	67%	67%	50%		10.7	15.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	141	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	5.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	144	See Regulations				4	4	2		100%	50%	50%	50%		8.5	9.5	4.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	152	See Regulations				3	3	3		100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	7.7	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	161	See Regulations				1	1	0		100%		0%			5.0	8.0	1.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	172	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	2.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	223, 242	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%		11.0	14.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	231	See Regulations				19	17	10		89%	59%	59%	70%		6.4	6.9	3.9
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	231, 242	See Regulations				4	4	1		100%	25%	25%	100%		16.8	25.3	4.3
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	241	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%		19.5	23.0	4.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	241, 242	See Regulations				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	5.0
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	242, 243	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%		12.0	14.0	4.5
Damage Compensation Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	245	See Regulations				2	2	2		100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	5.0	5.0

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	011 - 013	Oct 05 - Nov 05	302	776	2	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%	100%	50%		10.5	13.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	014	Oct 05 - Nov 05	32	234	1	1	1	1	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%		6.0	6.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	015	Dec 11 - Jan 01	196	795	1	1	0		1%	100%							
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	021	Dec 21 - Jan 01	185	844	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	0%		1.0	3.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	022	Oct 05 - Nov 05	69	294	2	2	2	1	3%	100%	50%	50%	100%		10.0	12.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	031	Oct 05 - Nov 05	221	727	5	5	5	3	2%	100%	60%	60%	67%		4.4	6.4	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	032	Oct 05 - Nov 05	52	306	2	2	2	0	4%	100%		0%			7.0	12.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	033	Oct 05 - Nov 05	84	377	1	1	1	0	1%	100%		0%			13.0	17.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	034	Oct 05 - Nov 05	16	143	1	1	1	0	6%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	035	Oct 05 - Nov 05	30	191	2	2	1	0	7%	100%		0%			4.0	6.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	041, 042	Oct 05 - Nov 05	22	124	2	2	2	1	9%	100%	50%	50%	0%		4.0	4.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	043, 044, 046	Oct 05 - Nov 05	62	223	4	4	2	1	6%	50%	50%	50%	100%		3.0	6.0	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	045	Oct 05 - Nov 05	23	76	2	2	2	2	9%	100%	100%	100%	100%		2.5	3.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	051	Oct 05 - Nov 05	366	1,540	9	9	7	5	2%	100%	56%	71%	60%		6.6	8.0	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 05 - Oct 20	505	1,618	39	40	37	21	8%	93%	57%	57%	33%		5.5	7.1	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 21 - Nov 05	335	1,667	3	3	2	2	1%	67%	100%	100%	100%		4.5	4.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	065	Oct 05 - Nov 05	119	671	2	2	2	2	2%	100%	100%	100%	50%		3.5	4.5	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 05 - Oct 20	608	2,120	24	24	22	3	4%	100%	13%	14%	0%		5.9	7.6	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 21 - Nov 05	829	2,912	6	6	5	4	0.7%	83%	80%	80%	75%		8.8	8.8	3.8
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	081	Dec 11 - Jan 01	783	2,347	1	1	1	1	0.1%	100%	100%	100%	0%		3.0	3.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 01 - Oct 16	284	884	25	25	21	8	9%	100%	32%	38%	38%		5.3	6.4	3.1
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 17 - Oct 30	158	823	7	7	7	3	4%	100%	43%	43%	0%		5.7	7.0	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 31 - Nov 08	250	1,001	4	4	4	2	2%	100%	50%	50%	100%		4.5	6.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 05 - Oct 20	272	799	10	10	9	7	4%	100%	70%	78%	57%		2.6	3.9	4.4
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 21 - Nov 05	108	735	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	0%		8.0	9.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 05 - Oct 20	111	466	6	6	6	2	5%	100%	33%	33%	100%		4.7	7.0	2.2
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 21 - Nov 05	86	689	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%	50%	100%		8.5	9.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	115	Dec 01 - Dec 15	230	912	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%	50%	100%		8.5	9.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 05 - Oct 20	49	271	3	3	3	1	6%	100%	33%	33%	0%		11.0	14.3	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 21 - Nov 05	67	454	1	2	2	2	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%		6.0	7.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 05 - Oct 20	151	702	2	2	2	1	1%	100%	50%	50%	0%		7.5	7.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 21 - Nov 05	408	2,579	1	1	1	1	0.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%		7.0	9.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 05 - Oct 20	129	582	9	9	8	3	7%	100%	33%	38%	0%		6.0	6.4	3.6
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 21 - Nov 05	46	277	1	1	1	1	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%		1.0	2.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 05 - Oct 20	119	480	24	24	22	8	20%	96%	35%	36%	63%		5.3	6.7	2.6
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 21 - Nov 05	34	247	2	2	1	1	6%	50%	100%	100%	100%		1.0	1.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 05 - Oct 20	98	416	5	6	5	2	5%	100%	33%	40%	50%		6.6	7.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 21 - Nov 05	51	350	2	1	1	0	4%	100%		0%			13.0	13.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 05 - Oct 16	144	531	20	19	16	5	14%	89%	29%	31%	20%		4.8	6.5	2.8
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 17 - Oct 30	61	322	15	15	15	7	25%	100%	47%	47%	43%		6.4	7.1	4.2
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 31 - Nov 08	49	272	2	2	2	2	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%		5.5	5.5	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	181 - 184	Oct 05 - Nov 05	100	382	8	8	7	2	8%	88%	29%	29%	50%		8.0	10.6	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	192	Nov 05 - Nov 30	54	372	4	4	4	1	7%	100%	25%	25%	100%		9.8	11.5	4.3

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	194, 196	Nov 05 - Nov 30	831	1,975	2	2	2	1	0.2%	100%	50%	50%	100%		9.0	10.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	195	Oct 05 - Nov 02	29	133	2	2	2	1	7%	100%	50%	50%	0%		8.5	9.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	201, 204	Nov 05 - Nov 30	80	292	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	0%		9.0	13.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	202, 205 - 208	Nov 05 - Nov 30	66	279	4	4	1	1	6%	75%	33%	100%	100%		1.0	3.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	211 - 213	Nov 05 - Nov 30	114	401	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%	50%	100%		6.0	8.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 05 - Oct 16	123	752	3	4	4	1	2%	100%	25%	25%	100%		7.3	7.8	2.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 17 - Oct 30	80	798	2	2	2	1	3%	100%	50%	50%	100%		6.5	9.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 31 - Nov 08	1,193	4,065	2	2	2	1	0.2%	100%	50%	50%	100%		3.5	4.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	231	Oct 05 - Oct 31	1,013	4,109	4	4	4	4	0.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%		7.5	11.8	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	241 - 245	Oct 05 - Oct 31	2,353	4,646	2	2	2	2	0.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%		7.0	7.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	251 - 254	Oct 05 - Nov 02	29	105	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			4.0	6.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	261 - 268	Nov 05 - Nov 30	114	338	3	3	3	1	3%	100%	33%	33%	0%		3.7	4.7	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	271, 272	Nov 05 - Nov 30	73	384	2	2	1	1	3%	50%	100%	100%	100%		10.0	20.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	291	Nov 05 - Nov 30	87	356	4	4	4	2	5%	100%	50%	50%	50%		2.5	3.0	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	011 - 013	Aug 10 - Sep 09	25	69	1	1	1	0	4%	100%		0%			10.0	15.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	014	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	28	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			5.0	11.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	015	Aug 10 - Sep 09	9	54	1	1	1	0	11%	100%		0%			20.0	24.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	021	Dec 01 - Dec 10	15	91	1	1	1	0	7%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	022	Aug 10 - Sep 09	8	36	1	1	1	0	13%	100%		0%			9.0	14.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	031	Aug 10 - Sep 09	10	55	1	1	1	1	10%	100%	100%	100%	100%		7.0	12.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	032	Aug 10 - Sep 09	4	42	2	2	2	1	50%	100%	50%	50%	0%		3.5	5.5	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	033	Aug 10 - Sep 09	5	23	1	1	1	1	20%	100%	100%	100%	0%		12.0	19.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	034	Aug 10 - Sep 09	2	11	1	1	1	0	50%	100%		0%			6.0	6.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	035	Aug 10 - Sep 09	3	27	2	2	2	0	67%	100%		0%			6.5	6.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	041, 042	Aug 10 - Sep 09	5	21	2	2	0		40%	100%						4.0	
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	043, 044, 046	Aug 10 - Sep 09	9	48	5	5	4	2	56%	100%	40%	50%	0%		4.8	6.5	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	045	Aug 10 - Sep 09	4	12	1	1			25%	0%							
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	051	Aug 10 - Sep 09	57	274	3	3	2	0	5%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 10 - Sep 09	92	363	20	20	15	2	22%	95%	11%	13%	50%		6.2	7.2	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	065	Aug 10 - Sep 09	26	124	1	1	1	0	4%	100%		0%			10.0	10.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	071 - 079, 091	Aug 10 - Sep 09	134	513	20	20	18	3	15%	95%	16%	17%	67%		7.6	9.1	3.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	071 - 079, 091	Nov 10 - Nov 20	70	340	2	2	2	0	3%	100%		0%			9.0	9.5	1.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	081	Aug 10 - Sep 09	87	189	1	1	1	0	1%	100%		0%			11.0	11.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	081	Nov 10 - Nov 20	87	467	1	1			1%	0%							
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	101 - 109	Aug 10 - Sep 09	164	366	45	45	34	3	27%	91%	7%	9%	33%		5.4	6.2	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	101 - 109	Nov 10 - Nov 20	30	159	2	2	1	0	7%	100%		0%			10.0	15.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	111 - 113	Aug 10 - Sep 09	26	142	3	3	1	0	12%	67%		0%			6.0	6.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	114, 115	Aug 10 - Sep 09	55	169	7	7	7	3	13%	100%	43%	43%	100%		4.9	10.7	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	121	Aug 10 - Sep 09	12	74	1	1	1	0	8%	100%		0%			17.0	38.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	121	Nov 10 - Nov 20	6	92	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			6.0	6.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	131 - 134	Aug 10 - Sep 09	92	564	1	1	1	0	1%	100%		0%			8.0	8.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	141 - 145	Aug 10 - Sep 09	52	180	15	15	12	4	29%	93%	29%	33%	75%		5.8	7.0	4.1
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	151 - 156	Aug 10 - Sep 09	28	79	10	10	8	1	36%	100%	10%	13%	0%		4.3	5.3	3.4

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	161 - 164	Aug 10 - Sep 09	34	156	3	3	3	1	9%	100%	33%	33%	0%		4.0	6.0	2.7
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	171 - 173	Aug 10 - Sep 09	69	191	25	25	22	1	36%	96%	4%	5%	0%		6.2	7.5	3.4
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	181 - 184	Aug 10 - Sep 09	13	54	4	4	3	1	31%	100%	25%	33%	0%		7.7	10.3	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	192	Aug 10 - Sep 09	5	28	2	2	2	0	40%	100%		0%			3.0	4.5	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	192	Dec 01 - Jan 01	9	73	1	2	2	0	11%	100%		0%			3.0	4.0	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	194, 196	Aug 10 - Sep 09	31	123	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			2.0	2.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	194, 196	Dec 01 - Jan 01	124	365	1	1	1	0	1%	100%		0%			12.0	12.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	195	Aug 10 - Sep 09	9	34	1	1	1	1	11%	100%	100%	100%	0%		6.0	8.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	201 - 202, 204 - 208	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	17	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			7.0	10.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	201, 204	Dec 16 - Jan 01	17	57	1	1	1	0	6%	100%		0%			2.0	2.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	202, 205 - 208	Dec 16 - Jan 01	8	36	1	1	1	0	13%	100%		0%			4.0	4.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	203	Aug 10 - Sep 09	8	21	2	2	2	0	25%	100%		0%			2.5	6.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	203	Dec 16 - Jan 01	10	51	2	2	2	0	20%	100%		0%			4.0	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	211 - 213	Aug 10 - Sep 09	7	28	1	1	1	1	14%	100%	100%	100%	0%		5.0	7.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	221 - 223	Aug 10 - Sep 09	58	420	1	1	1	0	2%	100%		0%			5.0	10.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	231	Aug 10 - Sep 09	322	1,107	1	1	1	0	0.3%	100%		0%			21.0	21.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	241 - 245	Aug 10 - Sep 09	527	1,013	1	1	1	0	0.2%	100%		0%			10.0	10.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	251 - 254	Aug 10 - Sep 09	3	17	1	1	0		33%	100%							
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	261 - 268	Aug 10 - Sep 09	6	27	2	2	0		33%	50%						3.0	
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	271, 272	Aug 10 - Sep 09	3	22	1	1	1	0	33%	100%		0%			15.0	16.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	AR	291	Aug 10 - Sep 09	11	27	2	2	2	0	18%	100%		0%			5.5	7.5	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	011 - 013	Sep 10 - Oct 04	17	56	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%	0%		5.0	6.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	014	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	22	1	1	1	0	33%	100%		0%			3.0	3.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	015	Sep 10 - Oct 04	15	56	1	1	1	1	7%	100%	100%	100%	100%		1.0	3.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	021	Dec 11 - Dec 20	30	172	1	1	1	0	3%	100%		0%			10.0	13.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	022	Sep 10 - Oct 04	6	28	1	1	1	0	17%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	031	Sep 10 - Oct 04	15	44	1	1	1	0	7%	100%		0%			10.0	13.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	032	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	20	1	1	1	0	33%	100%		0%			5.0	7.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	033	Sep 10 - Oct 04	12	41	1	1	1	0	8%	100%		0%			7.0	8.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	034	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	17	1	1	0		33%	100%							
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	035	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	16	1	1	1	0	33%	100%		0%			12.0	14.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	041, 042	Sep 10 - Oct 04	5	23	2	2	2	1	40%	100%	50%	50%	0%		3.0	3.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	043, 044, 046	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	10	1	1	1	1	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%		3.0	3.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	045	Sep 10 - Oct 04	2	12	2	2	2	1	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%		3.5	6.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	051	Sep 10 - Oct 04	14	134	1	1	0		7%	100%							
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Sep 10 - Oct 04	36	173	5	5	3	1	14%	100%	20%	33%	0%		9.0	9.0	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	065	Sep 10 - Oct 04	9	66	2	2	1	0	22%	50%		0%			2.0	2.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	071 - 079, 091	Sep 10 - Oct 04	48	217	4	4	4	3	8%	100%	75%	75%	0%		5.0	6.8	3.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	081	Nov 21 - Dec 10	322	927	2	2	2	0	1%	100%		0%			8.0	11.0	1.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	101 - 109	Sep 10 - Sep 30	35	140	6	6	4	1	17%	83%	20%	25%	0%		6.0	6.3	3.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	111 - 113	Sep 10 - Oct 04	10	91	1	1	1	0	10%	100%		0%			8.0	11.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	114, 115	Nov 10 - Nov 30	129	538	2	2	2	1	2%	100%	50%	50%	100%		4.5	6.0	2.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	121	Sep 10 - Oct 04	12	66	1	1	1	0	8%	100%		0%			3.0	3.0	5.0

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Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	131 - 134	Sep 10 - Oct 04	25	164	1	1	1	1	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%		6.0	6.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	141 - 145	Sep 10 - Oct 04	15	55	1	1	1	0	7%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	151 - 156	Sep 10 - Oct 04	5	22	1	1	1	1	20%	100%	100%	100%	0%		6.0	6.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	161 - 164	Sep 10 - Oct 04	16	60	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%	0%		4.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	171 - 173	Sep 10 - Oct 04	19	64	7	7	6	3	37%	86%	50%	50%	100%		7.5	11.5	4.3
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	181 - 184	Nov 10 - Nov 30	19	80	1	1	1	1	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%		3.0	3.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	192	Sep 10 - Oct 04	3	15	2	2	1	1	67%	50%	100%	100%	100%		1.0	1.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	194, 196	Sep 10 - Oct 04	14	78	1	1	1	1	7%	100%	100%	100%	100%		6.0	10.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	195	Sep 10 - Oct 04	7	22	1	1	1	0	14%	100%		0%			6.0	9.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	201, 204	Dec 01 - Dec 15	18	76	1	1	1	1	6%	100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	202, 205 - 208	Dec 01 - Dec 15	15	65	2	2	2	2	13%	100%	100%	100%	100%		1.5	2.0	4.5
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	211 - 213	Sep 10 - Oct 10	11	33	1	1	1	0	9%	100%		0%			10.0	12.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	221 - 223	Sep 10 - Oct 04	20	172	1	1	1	0	5%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	231	Sep 10 - Oct 04	77	561	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	0%		5.0	10.0	4.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	241 - 245	Sep 10 - Oct 04	166	627	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%		12.0	12.0	5.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	251 - 254	Sep 10 - Oct 04	4	22	1	1	1	0	25%	100%		0%			2.0	2.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	261 - 268	Sep 10 - Oct 04	5	31	2	2	1	1	40%	100%	50%	100%	100%		3.0	10.0	2.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	271, 272	Sep 10 - Oct 04	1	17	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		7.0	8.0	3.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	M	291	Sep 10 - Oct 04	7	19	1	1	1	1	14%	100%	100%	100%	0%		4.0	4.0	1.0
Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	WR	203	Nov 05 - Nov 30	16	46	2	2	1	1	13%	100%	50%	100%	100%		1.0	4.0	1.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	011 - 013	Oct 05 - Nov 05	16	50	2	2	2	1	13%	100%	50%	50%	100%		4.5	4.5	3.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	014	Oct 05 - Nov 05	1	2	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		2.0	2.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	015	Dec 11 - Jan 01	2	6	2	2	1	0	100%	50%		0%			5.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	022	Oct 05 - Nov 05	3	14	2	1			67%	0%							
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	031	Oct 05 - Nov 05	7	65	4	4	3	3	57%	75%	100%	100%	0%		3.7	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	032	Oct 05 - Nov 05	3	3	3	3	3	1	100%	100%	33%	33%	100%		6.7	7.7	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	033	Oct 05 - Nov 05	2	18	1	1	1	1	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	7.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	034	Oct 05 - Nov 05	2	4	2	2	2	1	100%	100%	50%	50%	0%		2.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	035	Oct 05 - Nov 05	2	13	2	1	0		100%	100%							
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	041, 042	Oct 05 - Nov 05	1	8	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		1.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	043, 044, 046	Oct 05 - Nov 05	3	17	3	3	2	2	100%	100%	67%	100%	0%		2.5	2.5	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	045	Oct 05 - Nov 05	2	2	1	1	1	1	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%		2.0	4.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	051	Oct 05 - Nov 05	86	227	6	6	5	5	7%	100%	83%	100%	100%		3.4	4.2	4.2
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 05 - Oct 20	37	112	36	31	23	12	97%	87%	44%	52%	50%		4.0	5.3	3.2
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Oct 21 - Nov 05	26	242	5	5	4	3	19%	80%	75%	75%	33%		4.8	5.8	2.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	065	Oct 05 - Nov 05	8	148	3	3	3	1	38%	100%	33%	33%	100%		6.3	7.3	2.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 05 - Oct 20	78	221	29	28	25	14	37%	96%	52%	56%	64%		3.4	4.0	4.2
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	071 - 079, 091	Oct 21 - Nov 05	97	401	9	8	8	6	9%	100%	75%	75%	100%		4.1	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	081	Dec 11 - Jan 01	35	130	2	2	2	0	6%	100%		0%			5.5	6.5	3.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 01 - Oct 16	19	27	41	17	11	3	100%	76%	23%	27%	100%		4.3	4.6	3.9
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 17 - Oct 30	37	54	38	32	26	15	100%	84%	56%	58%	27%		3.7	4.0	3.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	101 - 109	Oct 31 - Nov 08	20	94	6	5	3	2	30%	100%	40%	67%	50%		3.0	3.7	4.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 05 - Oct 20	24	80	9	8	7	6	38%	88%	86%	86%	67%		5.3	5.7	4.9

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	111 - 113	Oct 21 - Nov 05	4	92	1	1	1	1	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%		3.0	3.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	114, 115	Oct 05 - Oct 20	11	21	3	2	2	1	27%	100%	50%	50%	100%		2.5	2.5	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	115	Dec 01 - Dec 15	18	120	1	1			6%	0%							
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 05 - Oct 20	5	43	2	2	2	2	40%	100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	5.5	3.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	121	Oct 21 - Nov 05	3	57	1	1	1	1	33%	100%	100%	100%	0%		4.0	4.0	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 05 - Oct 20	14	137	6	5	5	3	43%	100%	60%	60%	100%		5.4	8.8	3.2
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	131 - 134	Oct 21 - Nov 05	14	389	2	2	2	2	14%	100%	100%	100%	100%		1.5	2.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 05 - Oct 20	25	75	12	12	12	10	48%	100%	83%	83%	80%		3.8	3.9	4.9
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	141 - 145	Oct 21 - Nov 05	6	75	2	2	1	0	33%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 05 - Oct 20	16	59	9	9	8	8	56%	89%	100%	100%	75%		2.8	2.8	4.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	151 - 156	Oct 21 - Nov 05	2	32	1	1	1	0	50%	100%		0%			5.0	6.0	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 05 - Oct 20	4	16	4	4	4	3	100%	100%	75%	75%	33%		3.5	4.8	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	161 - 164	Oct 21 - Nov 05	2	14	2	2	2	1	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%		3.5	3.5	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 05 - Oct 16	10	19	10	9	7	5	100%	78%	71%	71%	80%		3.4	3.6	4.1
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 17 - Oct 30	7	27	6	6	3	1	86%	67%	25%	33%	100%		3.7	3.7	3.3
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	171 - 173	Oct 31 - Nov 08	6	23	2	2	2	1	33%	100%	50%	50%	100%		1.5	1.5	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	181 - 184	Oct 05 - Nov 05	9	20	6	6	5	3	67%	100%	50%	60%	0%		4.8	4.8	3.4
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	192	Nov 05 - Nov 30	2	2	2	2	1	0	100%	50%		0%			5.0	5.0	2.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	194, 196	Nov 05 - Nov 30	44	63	2	2	2	1	5%	100%	50%	50%	100%		3.5	6.0	3.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	201, 204	Nov 05 - Nov 30	1	8	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		4.0	4.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	202, 205 - 208	Nov 05 - Nov 30	3	8	2	2	2	2	67%	100%	100%	100%	50%		4.0	4.0	4.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	211 - 213	Nov 05 - Nov 30	4	19	2	1	1	0	50%	100%		0%			5.0	7.0	1.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 05 - Oct 16	26	148	5	4	3	3	19%	75%	100%	100%	67%		4.3	5.3	3.7
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 17 - Oct 30	42	333	3	2	2	1	7%	100%	50%	50%	100%		6.0	7.0	3.5
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	221 - 223	Oct 31 - Nov 08	125	645	1	1	1	1	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%		8.0	8.0	5.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	231	Oct 05 - Oct 31	61	775	3	3	3	2	5%	100%	67%	67%	100%		3.7	3.7	3.7
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	241 - 245	Oct 05 - Oct 31	987	1,107	3	3	3	2	0.3%	100%	67%	67%	100%		6.0	7.0	4.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	251 - 254	Oct 05 - Nov 02	3	18	2	1			67%	0%							
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	261 - 268	Nov 05 - Nov 30	4	27	2	1	1	1	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%		7.0	7.0	1.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	271, 272	Nov 05 - Nov 30	4	65	1	1	1	1	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%		5.0	5.0	3.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	291	Nov 05 - Nov 30	4	43	2	1	1	0	50%	100%		0%			5.0	5.0	1.0
Mule Deer Guided Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	WR	203	Nov 05 - Nov 30	5	5	2	2	2	2	40%	100%	100%	100%	50%		2.0	3.0	5.0
PIW Mule Deer Antlered	NR	Mule Deer	SWR	Any Open Unit	Aug 10 - Jan 01	4,470	4,470	3	3	3	3	0.1%	100%	100%	100%	33%		17.7	22.7	4.7
Wildlife Heritage Mule Deer	NR	Mule Deer	ALW	Any Open Unit	Aug 01 - Dec 31				1	1	1		100%	100%	100%	100%		1.0	3.0	5.0

TABLE 1. 2023 BIG GAME HARVEST BY SPECIES, RESIDENCY, SEX, WEAPON, AND UNIT GROUP

Hunt	RES/ NR	Species	Weapon	Unit Group	Season	Clients	Total Choice	2023 Quota	Tags Issued	Hunters Afield	Successful Hunters	Draw Rate	Survey Rate	Tag Success	Hunter Success	Points or Greater	Length or Greater	Hunt Days	Effort Days	Hunter Satisfaction

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
Unique Clients	Renamed from "Apps." Sum of tags awarded, regardless of choice, and ONLY first choice applicants that were unsuccessful in the draw. An application for a unique client is only counted once for a given species class regardless of the number of choices selected
Total Choices	Number of instances a particular hunt was selected on an application across all choices. A unique client can be counted up to 5 times for a given species class
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 choice
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
Length or Greater	Calculated for antelope and elk harvest. Proportion in total harvest of antelope with horns 15-in
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. 2023 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			1		5	4	8	1	18			
012						4	12	1	17			
013					1	2	4		7	42	62%	43
014					1	2	3	1	7	7	57%	7
015					1	2	4	1	8	8	63%	8
021	1				3	6	10	2	21	21	57%	22
022					5	14	10	2	31	31	39%	31
031				2	13	32	33	2	82	82	43%	82
032				1	5	12	8	1	27	27	33%	27
033					6	4	3	1	14	14	29%	14
034						3	8	1	12	12	75%	12
035					8	8	5	5	26	26	38%	26
041				1	2	3	2		8			
042					1	4	2		7	15	27%	15
043	1			3	4	7	6	1	21			
044				2	2	5	3		12			
046				1	6	6	6	1	20	53	32%	54
045				1		7	8	3	19	19	58%	19
051				2	16	37	54	14	123	123	55%	123
061	23	1		4	27	16	14		61			
062	48		1	7	49	38	57	5	156			
064	2			1	8	8	7	1	25			
066	5				10	12	9	6	37			
067	6		1	1	13	15	14	2	45			
068	8		1	1	14	21	29	8	73			
unk^							1		1	398	38%	494
065	1				7	6	10		23	23	43%	24
071	15		1	1	19	16	18	2	56			
072	6		1	6	26	29	26		87			
073	4			2	16	14	23	3	58			
074	1				3	2	5	2	12			
075	13		1	8	57	63	74	10	212			
076	5			1	13	19	16	5	54			
077	3				11	14	12		37			
078					1	1	1		3			
079						1			1			
091									0	520	38%	570
081					3	11	18	6	38	38	63%	38
101	15	1		4	23	28	26	5	86			
102	23	1	1	8	62	57	34	13	174			
103	5		3	1	15	5	3	1	25			
104	3				13	9	5	3	30			
105	1			1		1		1	3			
106					2	1	2		5			
107						2			2			
108				1	11	9	1		22			
109	3				1	2			3			

TABLE 2. 2023 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+				
unk^					1				1	351	27%	407
111				4	46	28	24	7	109			
112					1	2		1	4			
113					3	2		1	6	119	28%	119
114					9	12	15	2	38			
115					6	6	22	5	39	77	57%	77
121	1			1	15	14	18	5	53	53	43%	54
131				2	6	3	8	2	21			
132						1	3	1	5			
133							1	1	2			
134						1	1		2	30	57%	30
141			1	2	18	11	17	3	51			
142					3	2	3		8			
143				5	2	6	3	1	17			
144				8	37	18	18	2	83			
145				2	5	4	4	1	16	175	30%	176
151					8	9	8	1	26			
152				1	6	14	31	3	55			
153					1	5	8	2	16			
154				2	6	9	3	1	21			
155					11	13	17	2	43			
156						1	2	1	4	165	48%	165
161					13	5	6		24			
162					4	2	5	3	14			
163					1	2	4		7			
164						1	1		2	47	40%	47
171				1	8	5	12	1	27			
172				1	17	11	12	1	42			
173	1		1	5	32	35	59	6	137	206	44%	208
181				1	2	5	14	3	25			
182						2	1		3			
183					9	6	6		21			
184				2	4	4	10	1	21	70	50%	70
192				2	12	11	13	4	42	42	40%	42
194					1	7	16	6	30			
196					5	11	15	4	35	65	63%	65
195				1	3	4	3		11	11	27%	11
201				1	3	5	8		17			
204					2		1		3	20	45%	20
202					11	12	13		36			
205					1				1			
206					2	4	3		9			
207							1		1			
208									0	47	36%	47
203				1	3	7	10	1	22	22	50%	22
211					2	2	1		5			
212						2	4		6			

TABLE 2. 2023 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+				
213									0	11	45%	11
221					8	7	5	3	23			
222					10	7	10	4	31			
223	1				1	5	5	3	14	68	44%	69
231					13	16	30	10	69	69	58%	69
241						2	9	16	27			
242					2	4	15	4	25			
243									0			
245							3	1	4	56	86%	56
251						1	1	1	3			
252									0			
253									0	3	67%	3
261						1			1			
262					5	3	7	1	16			
263						1		1	2			
264									0			
265									0			
268									0	19	47%	19
271						2	5	1	8			
272				1		1	2		4	12	67%	12
291				5	11	19	20	3	58	58	40%	58
TOTAL	**195**	**3**	**13**	**108**	**852**	**935**	**1,130**	**230**	**3,255**		**42%**	**3,466**

^unable to verify correct unit of harvest in hunt group

SPECIAL TAGHOLDER HARVEST BY UNIT

HUNT	UNIT	#
PIW	015	1
PIW	021	1
PIW	081	1
PIW	115	2
PIW	131	1
PIW	192	1
PIW	194	3

HUNT	UNIT	#
PIW	196	3
PIW	222	1
PIW	223	1
PIW	241	4
PIW	242	1
PIW	245	1
PIW	DNH	4

HUNT	UNIT	#
DREAM	021	1
SILVER	194	1
HERITAGE	223	1
HERITAGE	242	1

TABLE 3. % FOUR-POINT OR GREATER MULE DEER HARVEST BY UNIT GROUP, 2014-2023

Unit Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
011- 013	38%	43%	46%	47%	50%	50%	53%	49%	43%	62%
014	40%	25%	32%	18%	27%	28%	18%	50%	29%	57%
015	36%	42%	33%	58%	65%	28%	50%	80%	50%	63%
021	46%	65%	57%	43%	62%	60%	55%	59%	50%	57%
022	51%	52%	52%	42%	32%	59%	51%	45%	35%	39%
031	50%	48%	43%	46%	38%	45%	43%	40%	45%	43%
032	34%	24%	23%	32%	28%	26%	22%	44%	33%	33%
033	44%	33%	63%	45%	41%	40%	52%	40%	39%	29%
034	45%	43%	49%	68%	32%	50%	43%	32%	47%	75%
035	30%	34%	41%	25%	29%	42%	30%	27%	34%	38%
041, 042	55%	46%	53%	37%	18%	23%	30%	30%	53%	27%
043 - 046	35%	33%	32%	31%	29%	39%	24%	33%	36%	39%
051	40%	40%	46%	41%	46%	46%	51%	50%	58%	55%
061,062,064,066-068	39%	39%	40%	42%	40%	41%	45%	38%	35%	38%
065	51%	54%	54%	66%	65%	49%	38%	43%	53%	43%
071 - 079, 091	33%	40%	51%	54%	56%	61%	54%	40%	35%	38%
081	87%	81%	79%	88%	88%	84%	78%	49%	86%	63%
101 - 108	27%	29%	32%	37%	34%	35%	36%	32%	26%	27%
111 - 113	25%	31%	32%	34%	33%	36%	30%	23%	32%	28%
114, 115	45%	44%	50%	55%	62%	64%	53%	59%	59%	57%
121	32%	31%	36%	36%	27%	27%	28%	36%	38%	43%
131 - 134	42%	44%	43%	51%	43%	45%	32%	27%	43%	57%
141 - 145	28%	23%	33%	30%	31%	30%	30%	34%	31%	30%
151 - 156	37%	28%	41%	40%	37%	34%	43%	42%	39%	48%
161 - 164	30%	39%	44%	33%	36%	34%	30%	28%	22%	40%
171 - 173	28%	33%	25%	29%	29%	30%	36%	32%	34%	44%
181 - 184	36%	40%	41%	35%	42%	44%	31%	43%	49%	50%
192	38%	41%	44%	35%	35%	29%	31%	48%	27%	40%
194, 196	60%	72%	74%	72%	65%	58%	61%	63%	65%	63%
195	74%	36%	53%	60%	43%	35%	18%	48%	41%	27%
201, 204	23%	30%	21%	33%	32%	33%	36%	45%	30%	45%
202, 205-208	46%	28%	28%	29%	40%	28%	36%	34%	23%	36%
203	39%	38%	29%	33%	36%	38%	36%	57%	45%	50%
211 - 213	55%	29%	28%	52%	35%	47%	46%	35%	13%	45%
221 - 223	37%	40%	49%	47%	48%	58%	43%	39%	57%	44%
231	54%	61%	58%	65%	60%	62%	49%	50%	67%	58%
241 - 245	65%	69%	64%	75%	75%	82%	75%	61%	76%	86%
251 - 253	74%	67%	81%	41%	47%	56%	80%	29%	67%	67%
261 - 268	40%	57%	47%	43%	43%	58%	41%	28%	40%	47%
271, 272	65%	62%	46%	65%	33%	55%	55%	45%	73%	67%
291	34%	36%	33%	40%	38%	33%	50%	50%	46%	40%
Statewide	**37%**	**38%**	**41%**	**43%**	**41%**	**45%**	**43%**	**39%**	**37%**	**42%**

*Includes harvest from all hunts and weapon classes combined

TABLE 4. 2023 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+
011					14	14	14	14	21%
012			1		28		29		
013					22		22		
014					20	70	20	71	11%
015					43	43	43	43	9%
021					13		13		
022		1			25	38	26	39	16%
031					62	62	62	62	13%
032					18		18		
034					9	27	9	27	15%
033					22	22	22	22	5%
035					22	22	22	22	27%
041					21		21		
042					14	35	14	35	26%
043	`	2	13	1	38		54		
044		1	12	4	55		72		
045			1		12		13		
046			3		34		37		
unk^					3	142	3	179	14%
051					39	39	39	39	28%
061	1	2	34	7	38		82		
062	2	4	48	5	46		105		
064	1	2	21	2	13		39		
071	1	1	24	4	18		48		
073		1	18	4	23	138	46	320	20%
065	1		2	2	18		23		
142					4		4		
144			1		4	26	5	32	35%
066			5		21	21	26	26	43%
067		3	13	4	45		65		
068		3	33	7	52		95		
unk^					1	98	1	161	28%
072		1	4	1	24		30		
074		1	5	1	12		19		
075		1	18	1	32	68	52	101	21%
076			4		27		31		
077	1		2		13		16		
079					1		1		
081					6		6		
091					4	51	4	58	31%
078					1		1		
105					3		3		

Updated 3/12/2024

TABLE 4. 2023 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+
106					4		4		
107					0		0		
121					22	30	22	30	20%
101					0		0		
102					5		5		
103					0		0		
104	1		2		8		11		
108					12		12		
109					0		0		
144			6	1	16	41	23	51	17%
111					14		14		
112					3		3		
113					5		5		
114					4		4		
unk^					1	27	1	27	27%
115		1	14	2	12		29		
231					14		14		
242					0	26	0	43	24%
131					1		1		
145				1	0		1		
163					1		1		
164					0	2	0	3	0%
132					7		7		
133					10		10		
134					0		0		
245					3	20	3	20	10%
141	1	6	52	7	57		123		
143		1	8	2	21		32		
151		1	32	9	12		54		
152		2	25	7	20		54		
153	1	3	34	7	22		67		
154		2	16	2	12		32		
155		4	51	6	40		101		
156		2	48	9	26		85		
unk^					1	211	1	549	22%
161					10		10		
162					4	14	4	14	21%
171					4		4		
172					8		8		
173					7	19	7	19	32%
181		1	3	2	4		10		
182					6		6		

TABLE 4. 2023 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							
183			10		29		39		
184			5	1	30	69	36	91	23%
202					5		5		
204					2	7	2	7	0%
203					2		2		
291					5	7	5	7	29%
205					10		10		
206					8		8		
207					1		1		
208					2	21	2	21	14%
211					2		2		
212					5		5		
213					0	7	0	7	14%
221		1			5		6		
222					4		4		
223					5		5		
241					3		3		
unk^					1	18	1	19	11%
251					25	25	25	25	12%
TOTAL	**10**	**47**	**568**	**99**	**1,460**			**2,184**	**20%**

^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	022	1	Heritage	076	1
PIW	076	1	Heritage	081	1
PIW	141	1	Dream	202	1
PIW	251	1	Silver	DNH	1

TABLE 5. PRONGHORN HORN LENGTH TRENDS - % OF BUCKS 15+ INCHES BY UNIT GROUP, 2014-2023

Unit Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
011	28%	30%	31%	30%	22%	24%	34%	14%	22%	21%
012 - 014	31%	35%	36%	26%	30%	22%	24%	9%	12%	11%
015	21%	25%	28%	26%	41%	31%	33%	7%	11%	9%
021, 022	55%	39%	46%	52%	43%	45%	42%	22%	39%	16%
031	18%	27%	19%	19%	34%	21%	9%	4%	11%	13%
032, 034	19%	18%	34%	13%	20%	10%	23%	3%	22%	15%
033	44%	48%	34%	30%	46%	37%	23%	10%	19%	5%
035	6%	18%	23%	22%	15%	26%	44%	12%	31%	27%
041, 042	26%	39%	41%	28%	25%	32%	25%	5%	14%	26%
043 - 046	24%	13%	33%	25%	33%	18%	27%	12%	13%	14%
051	21%	30%	21%	16%	32%	33%	24%	12%	11%	28%
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	31%	39%	32%	32%	33%	27%	23%	10%	23%	20%
065, 142, 144	39%	38%	32%	36%	25%	26%	27%	19%	8%	35%
066	36%	46%	58%	28%	40%	33%	10%	25%	15%	43%
067, 068	31%	33%	44%	40%	37%	34%	33%	22%	22%	28%
072, 074, 075	35%	35%	37%	26%	21%	25%	24%	18%	16%	21%
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	54%	60%	50%	55%	62%	57%	52%	22%	37%	31%
078, 105 - 107, 121	27%	19%	25%	27%	38%	24%	27%	18%	30%	20%
101 - 104, 108, 109, 144	34%	45%	31%	42%	29%	36%	35%	20%	21%	17%
111 - 114	8%	10%	17%	17%	14%	21%	22%	8%	18%	27%
115, 231, 242	22%	24%	24%	30%	24%	30%	29%	21%	14%	24%
131, 145, 163, 164	38%	29%	37%	33%	25%	28%	22%	15%	11%	0%
132 - 134, 245	37%	40%	36%	24%	44%	28%	26%	23%	7%	10%
141, 143, 151 - 156	24%	17%	28%	27%	27%	27%	18%	9%	18%	22%
161, 162	20%	41%	29%	35%	19%	39%	49%	18%	30%	21%
171 - 173	14%	21%	20%	12%	38%	40%	33%	10%	28%	32%
181 - 184	21%	21%	27%	27%	36%	40%	22%	16%	19%	23%
202, 204	0%	33%	20%	40%	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
203, 291	25%	0%	20%	40%	0%	14%	33%	11%	0%	29%
205, 206, 207, 208	20%	25%	8%	22%	21%	21%	26%	0%	16%	14%
211 - 213	100%	67%	29%	0%	0%	17%	13%	9%	60%	14%
221 - 223, 241	31%	33%	28%	23%	23%	14%	26%	5%	18%	11%
251	60%	42%	74%	33%	52%	50%	50%	15%	39%	12%
Statewide	**27%**	**30%**	**32%**	**28%**	**30%**	**29%**	**27%**	**13%**	**19%**	**20%**

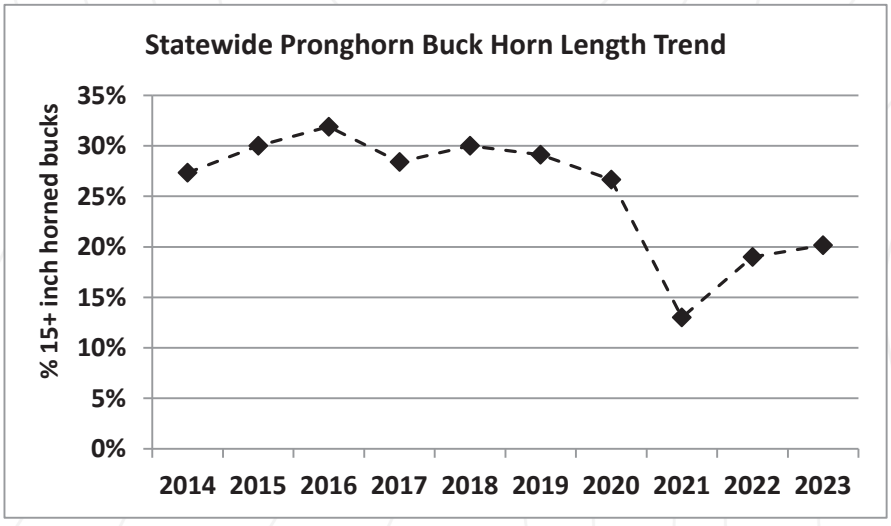


TABLE 6. 2023 ELK HARVEST BY UNIT AND UNIT GROUP FOR ALL HUNTS

	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				0						1	1	2	2	100%	2
061	10									9	2	11			
071	67	1		78		1		1	5	15	1	23	34	82%	112
unk^									1			1			
062	32	1	1		4				2	8		14			
064												0			
066	7		1					1	1	2		4			
067												0			
068				42								0	19	67%	61
065				0								0	0		0
unk^										1		1			
072	24		1		4		1	4	14	28	4	55			
073	9	1	1			1			1	3		5			
074	3			39		1			1	3		5	66	65%	105
075	19			19					5	11	1	17	17	71%	36
076	22				4	1	1	1	7	8		22			
077	42	1	3		3			5	7	14	1	30			
079	1				1				1	1		3			
081	54	1	2	126	3	4		2	18	36	6	69	124	60%	250
078	48	1	2			1			2	9	4	16			
105	7								3	10	1	14			
106	3				1					3		4			
107	9		2		2				1	3		6			
109	6			78	2				2			4	44	83%	122
091	8			8				1	5	6	2	14	14	57%	22
101	5	1	1				2	1	4	9		16			
102	9				1		1	1	2			5			
103	1			17	1				3	2	1	7	28	43%	45
104	3				1				5	5	1	12			
108	1		1		2					1	2	5			
121	31	1	1	38	4	1	2	4	20	31	4	66	83	56%	121
108	1									1		1			
131	7		1						4	10	4	18			
132	3			12						10	2	12	31	87%	43
111	44	2	2		5	1		4	10	49	12	81			
112	2								1	2	1	4			
113	16				3			1	1	4	1	10			
114	35		3		3				2	14	3	22			
115	33	1	1	139	4	1	1	5	7	11	5	34	151	81%	290
144										1		1			
145				0				1		1		2	3	67%	3
unk^										1		1			
161	1							1	4	1	1	7			
162	6							1	8	12	1	22			
163												0			
164	1											0			
171												0			
172												0			
173				8						1		1	31	57%	39
221	26		1		1		1	1	6	33	4	46			

TABLE 6. 2023 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
222	42	1	6		9	2		1	10	43	6	71			
223	2			78	1				2	3	1	7	124	80%	202
231	45	5	1	51	9	2	4	4	25	53	10	107	107	75%	158
241	1									1		1			
242	4			5					1	3		4	5	80%	10
251				0					1			1	1	0%	1
262				0						4		4	4	100%	4
TOTAL	**690**	**17**	**31**	**738**	**68**	**16**	**13**	**40**	**192**	**477**	**82**	**888**	**888**	**71%**	**1,626**

^ unable to verify correct unit of harvest in hunt group

*****% 6+ Pts omits reported harvest from spike-only and certain depredation hunts with antler point restrictions.

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

HUNT	UNIT	#
PIW	051	1
PIW	115	1
PIW	--	DNH

HUNT	UNIT	#
Heritage	231	1
Heritage	--	DNH

HUNT	UNIT	#
Silver State	132	1
Dream	--	DNH

TABLE 7. ELK 2023 ANTLER LENGTH BY UNIT GROUP

Unit Group	Count of Antlers by Class Size						Percent of Antlers by Class Size				Avg Beam Length (in)
	0"-29"	30"-43"	44"-49"	50" plus	Total	Response	0"-29"	30"-43"	44"-49"	50" plus	
051	0	1	0	1	2	100%	0%	50%	0%	50%	50
061, 071	0	12	15	5	32	97%	0%	38%	47%	16%	45
062, 064, 066 - 068	1	4	3	6	14	93%	7%	29%	21%	43%	46
065					0	--					
072 - 074	4	25	18	9	56	92%	7%	45%	32%	16%	42
075	1	4	5	6	16	94%	6%	25%	31%	38%	44
076, 077, 079, 081	8	50	32	20	110	99%	7%	45%	29%	18%	43
078, 105 - 107, 109	0	10	13	14	37	97%	0%	27%	35%	38%	47
091	0	8	5	0	13	93%	0%	62%	38%	0%	42
101 - 103	4	15	7	1	27	96%	15%	56%	26%	4%	38
104, 108[A], 121	6	20	27	23	76	96%	8%	26%	36%	30%	45
108[B], 131, 132	0	6	7	17	30	97%	0%	20%	23%	57%	50
111 - 115	7	31	42	45	125	98%	6%	25%	34%	36%	45
144, 145	0	2	1	0	3	100%	0%	67%	33%	0%	41
161 - 164, 171 - 173	1	8	14	6	29	94%	3%	28%	48%	21%	44
221 - 223	5	18	37	50	110	97%	5%	16%	34%	45%	48
231	4	17	34	26	81	93%	5%	21%	42%	32%	46
241, 242	0	2	2	1	5	100%	0%	40%	40%	20%	44
251	0	1	0	0	1	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	32
262	0	3	1	0	4	100%	0%	75%	25%	0%	44
Statewide	**41**	**237**	**263**	**230**	**771**	**96%**	**5%**	**31%**	**34%**	**30%**	**45**

TABLE 8. COMPOSITION OF 50-IN MAIN BEAMS IN ELK HARVEST, 2014-2023

Note: Current and historic main beam data have been updated to exclude results from spike hunts and certain depredation hunts with antler point restrictions.

Unit Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr Avg
051		100%	100%	29%	17%	50%	50%	25%	33%	50%	**36%**
061, 071	11%	21%	21%	22%	8%	19%	17%	16%	28%	16%	**20%**
062, 064, 066 - 068	37%	30%	25%	39%	37%	16%	32%	27%	23%	43%	**31%**
065	50%			0%	0%		100%				**--**
072 - 074	30%	26%	26%	20%	23%	22%	21%	21%	24%	16%	**20%**
075	12%	28%	23%	10%	26%	17%	24%	29%	31%	38%	**33%**
076, 077, 079, 081	33%	22%	23%	17%	26%	24%	36%	24%	30%	18%	**24%**
078, 105 - 107, 109	42%	44%	35%	45%	68%	48%	55%	39%	42%	38%	**40%**
091	67%	25%	71%	60%	33%	63%	44%	22%	13%	0%	**12%**
101 - 103	5%	11%	4%	16%	17%	10%	34%	19%	32%	4%	**18%**
104, 108[A], 121	42%	29%	34%	42%	29%	45%	46%	32%	47%	30%	**36%**
108[B], 131, 132	70%	30%	19%	39%	39%	42%	39%	33%	34%	57%	**41%**
111 - 115	48%	48%	40%	44%	45%	49%	41%	44%	41%	36%	**40%**
144, 145	33%	11%	0%	17%	100%	0%	33%	20%	40%	0%	**20%**
161 - 164, 171 - 173	44%	32%	44%	25%	29%	40%	33%	38%	35%	21%	**31%**
221 - 223	47%	43%	39%	39%	25%	39%	35%	43%	40%	45%	**43%**
231*	39%	35%	29%	30%	16%	34%	34%	25%	36%	32%	**31%**
241, 242			100%	50%	20%	20%	20%	50%	33%	20%	**34%**
251					0%	100%	33%	25%	0%	0%	**8%**
262	20%	20%	0%	67%	25%	25%	0%	40%	75%	0%	**38%**
Statewide	**35%**	**32%**	**30%**	**29%**	**28%**	**32%**	**34%**	**31%**	**36%**	**30%**	**32%**

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

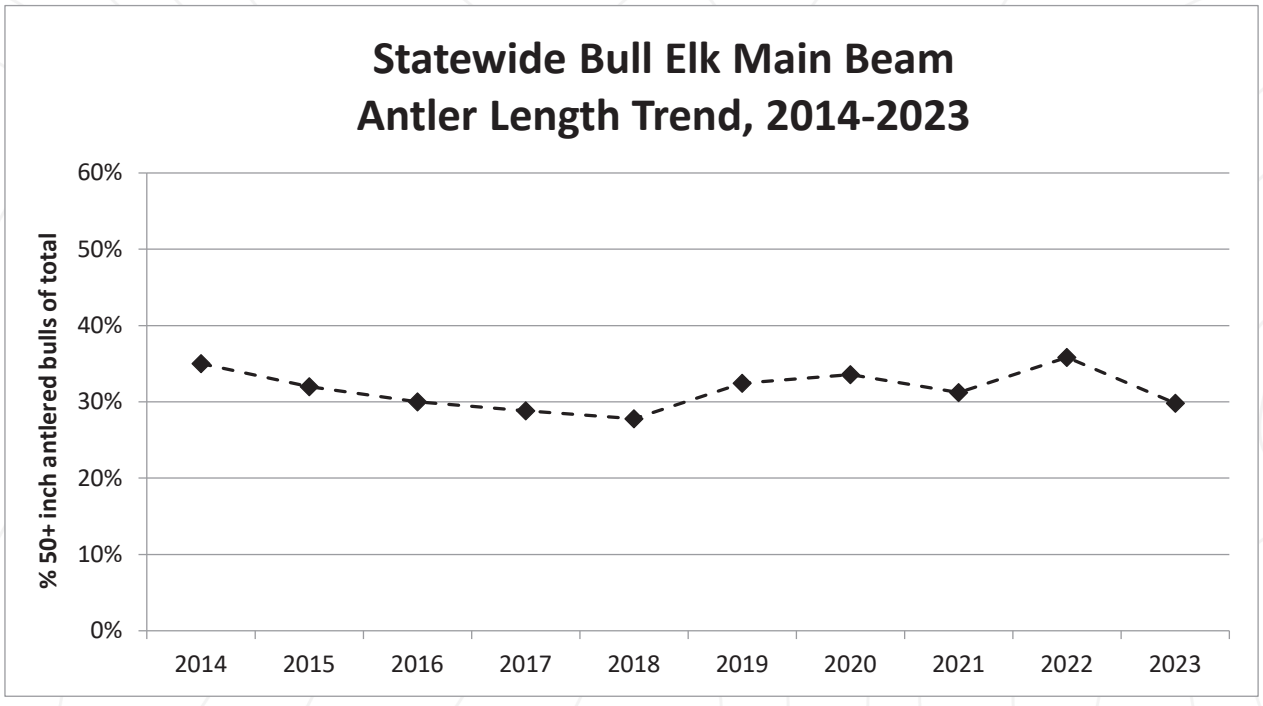


TABLE 9. BIGHORN SHEEP RAM HARVEST HISTORY

DESERT BIGHORN BY YEAR

Year	# Tags Used**	Percent Success	Avg Days Hunted	Avg Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score	Maximum Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base
2004	138	92%	6.1	6.1	150 3/8	174 6/8	39 3/8	16 5/8
2005	149	91%	4.7	6.5	153 1/8	176 5/8	37 6/8	15 6/8
2006	154	92%	5.5	6.7	152 3/8	177 6/8	39 7/8	16 2/8
2007	172	87%	6.1	6.4	149 5/8	172 7/8	37	15 6/8
2008	173	88%	5.8	6.3	152 3/8	178 1/8	39 4/8	16
2009	190	91%	5.2	6.2	153 4/8	177 4/8	39	16 2/8
2010*	216	86%	5.6	6.5	153 5/8	189 6/8	41	16 1/8
2011	222	87%	4.9	6.6	153 7/8	181 6/8	39 7/8	15 6/8
2012	281	85%	5.6	6.5	154	182 2/8	39 6/8	16 4/8
2013	275	91%	5.7	6.3	153 2/8	182 3/8	43 4/8	15 7/8
2014	287	90%	4.5	6.4	152 1/8	183 3/8	40 2/8	16 6/8
2015	307	93%	4.7	6.4	152 5/8	181 1/8	41 1/8	16 1/8
2016	310	92%	4.3	6.5	153 7/8	182 7/8	41 3/8	16 3/8
2017	319	94%	4.5	6.6	154 4/8	178 7/8	39 5/8	16 1/8
2018	306	91%	5.4	6.4	153 5/8	179 7/8	40 6/8	16
2019	298	90%	5.7	6.9	154 1/8	185	41	16 3/8
2020	304	95%	4.6	6.8	153 6/8	179 1/8	40 4/8	16 1/8
2021	308	86%	5.6	6.9	152 5/8	181 1/8	41 1/8	15 6/8
2022	275	84%	6.1	6.8	150 1/8	180 5/8	41 2/8	16
2023	221	85%	6.7	6.9	151 1/8	179 2/8	39	15 5/8
Total/Avg	**4,905**	**90%**	**5.3**	**6.6**	**152 7/8**	**189 6/8**	**43 4/8**	**16 6/8**

Highlighted for best metric value **Highlighted for lowest metric value**

* Includes Rocky Mtn Ram harvested in Unit 131; **1-Horn Rams not included

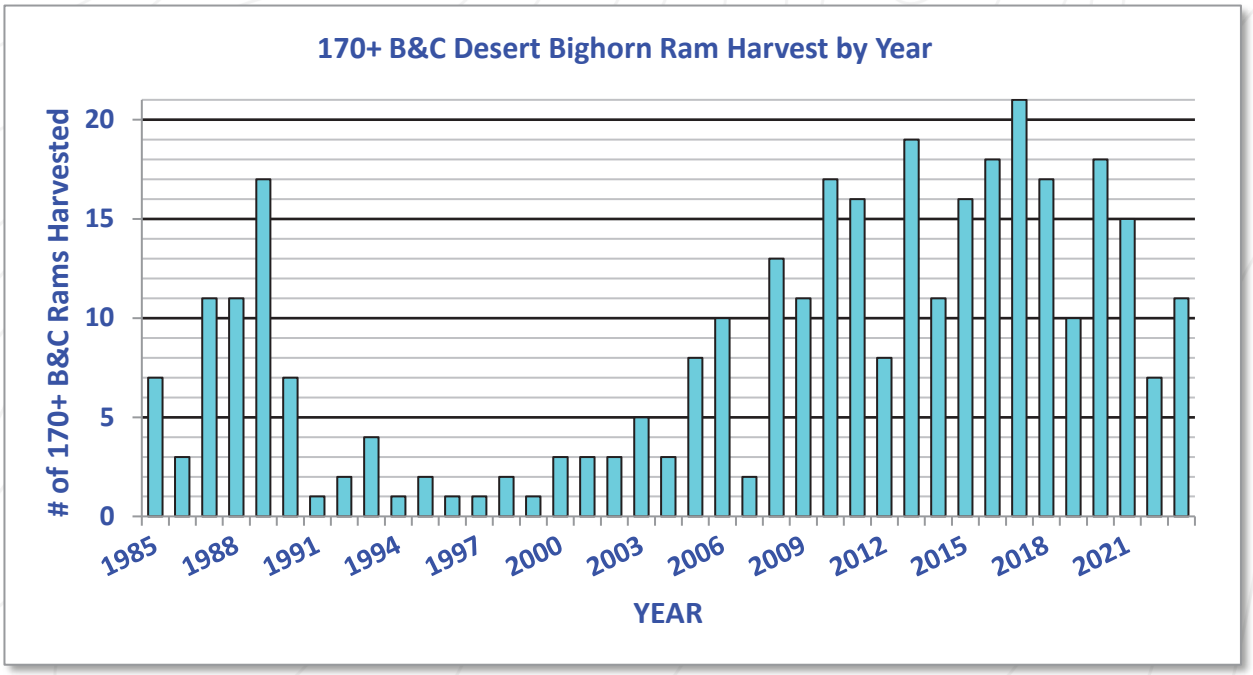


TABLE 9. BIGHORN SHEEP RAM HARVEST HISTORY

CURRENT COMPARISON - DESERT BIGHORN BY UNIT GROUP 2021 - 2023

Unit Group	# Tags Used	Percent Success	Avg Days Hunted	Avg Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score	Maximum Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base
045	6	83%	3.8	4 2/8	134 7/8	154	31 4/8	14 5/8
131,132,164	11	91%	7.4	5	139 2/8	164 4/8	34	15
134, 251	11	55%	10.5	5	146 5/8	155	31 1/8	15 1/8
161	46	74%	6.8	5 5/8	142 7/8	158 2/8	34	15 6/8
163, 162	17	88%	6.5	5 3/8	143 2/8	165	33 4/8	15 1/8
173 N	12	50%	13.5	5 4/8	136 3/8	150 6/8	31 6/8	14 2/8
173 S	6	83%	5.3	7 3/8	159 2/8	167 3/8	36	15
181	66	92%	5.1	6 7/8	155 3/8	171 4/8	36 4/8	15 3/8
182, 044	50	82%	8.3	5 6/8	145 7/8	168	36 1/8	15 6/8
183	25	100%	3.4	7	154 4/8	165 6/8	35 2/8	15 5/8
184	18	89%	3.8	6 5/8	152 6/8	170 4/8	34 4/8	15 5/8
202	13	85%	3.9	7 4/8	156 3/8	171 4/8	36 7/8	15 1/8
204	3	100%	1.0	5 5/8	146 2/8	159 3/8	32 1/8	14 5/8
205	23	87%	5.4	7 5/8	162 2/8	179 2/8	36 4/8	15 5/8
206, 208	12	83%	5.8	6 2/8	145 3/8	152 4/8	31 3/8	14 4/8
207	11	82%	3.8	6 2/8	142 4/8	156 4/8	32 2/8	14 7/8
211	35	80%	5.0	6 3/8	143 5/8	163 1/8	35 2/8	15 1/8
212	41	90%	4.9	7 4/8	144	163 1/8	36	14 7/8
213	38	71%	6.2	6 3/8	137 3/8	150 5/8	33 2/8	14 4/8
223, 221	7	71%	8.4	6 5/8	153 4/8	157	32 2/8	15 4/8
241	12	83%	9.4	6 4/8	158 1/8	174 5/8	36 5/8	15 4/8
243	16	88%	9.9	7 3/8	161 1/8	180 5/8	41 2/8	15 6/8
244	10	100%	9.3	8 4/8	149 1/8	170	33 4/8	15 2/8
245, 133	11	91%	6.7	6 7/8	144 3/8	162 2/8	33 6/8	15 3/8
252	5	80%	8.2	8	156 4/8	161 6/8	34 4/8	14 2/8
253	20	95%	4.4	8 1/8	164 7/8	180	39	15 4/8
254	13	85%	4.0	7 7/8	158 2/8	174 6/8	35 7/8	15 2/8
261	9	78%	7.6	6 7/8	150	161 3/8	33 1/8	15 4/8
262	11	64%	6.0	7 7/8	164 4/8	172 5/8	38	15 3/8
263	21	95%	4.0	8 1/8	161 6/8	181 1/8	40	15 3/8
264,265,266	6	100%	5.7	7 1/8	155 7/8	170 6/8	37 2/8	15 4/8
267	28	96%	4.9	6 4/8	149 4/8	169 3/8	36 4/8	15
268	117	96%	5.0	7 2/8	154 2/8	171	41 1/8	15
271, 242	22	77%	10.5	8 1/8	157 7/8	171 4/8	36 5/8	15 3/8
272	3	100%	4.7	8	155 5/8	165 4/8	35	15 1/8
280	13	69%	5.9	9	155 7/8	164 4/8	36 4/8	15
281	15	67%	5.1	6 7/8	155 4/8	165 5/8	35 5/8	15 5/8
282	3	67%	8.3	6	153 5/8	175 5/8	37 3/8	15
283, 284	13	77%	10.5	6 5/8	153 2/8	179	38 6/8	15 2/8
286	5	80%	6.4	7 6/8	162 7/8	172 5/8	35 6/8	16

*Doesn't include 1-horn ram hunts

TABLE 9. BIGHORN SHEEP RAM HARVEST HISTORY

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN BY YEAR

Year	# Tags Used	Percent Success	Avg Days Hunted	Avg Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score	Maximum Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base
2004	6	83%	3.2	8.0	176 7/8	189 4/8	40 4/8	16 2/8
2005	6	83%	8.5	7.4	174 5/8	178 2/8	39 2/8	15 6/8
2006	6	83%	2.7	7.0	170 5/8	189 5/8	38 6/8	18
2007	9	100%	3.2	6.1	172	190 5/8	40 6/8	17
2008	13	92%	5.5	7.0	168 1/8	191 5/8	41 2/8	16 6/8
2009	11	100%	3.8	7.9	172 2/8	195 4/8	41	16 3/8
2010*	4	100%	3.0	5.8	153 6/8	160 1/8	33	15 6/8
2011	5	60%	8.0	7.7	159 5/8	167 2/8	36	15 3/8
2012	8	88%	5.1	7.0	158	174 7/8	36 4/8	16
2013	7	100%	6.3	6.6	153 3/8	170	36 4/8	16 2/8
2014	5	80%	12.0	7.0	150	154 6/8	31 4/8	15
2015	4	25%	12.0	7.0	146 5/8	146 5/8	28 4/8	13 4/8
2016	5	40%	11.6	5.5	151 5/8	155 6/8	32 5/8	14 5/8
2017	6	67%	13.6	7.0	165 4/8	167 6/8	35	15 7/8
2018	5	100%	9.4	5.8	140 3/8	166 2/8	30 7/8	15 4/8
2019	6	83%	9.0	5.4	137 6/8	166 2/8	33 6/8	15 3/8
2020	6	33%	22.5	5.0	144	146 2/8	32 3/8	14 5/8
2021	5	80%	17.0	6.0	156 2/8	172	34	15 6/8
2022	4	100%	15.8	6.5	145 7/8	177 3/8	36 1/8	15 5/8
2023	2	100%	20.0	8.0	155 4/8	177 4/8	37 4/8	15 2/8
Total/Avg	**123**	**82%**	**8.2**	**6.8**	**160 7/8**	**195 4/8**	**41 2/8**	**18**

Highlighted for best metric value **Highlighted for lowest metric value**

CURRENT COMPARISON - ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN BY UNIT GROUP 2021 - 2023

Unit Group	# Tags Used	Percent Success	Avg Days Hunted	Avg Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score	Maximum Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base
074	1	100%	1.0	5	151 2/8	151 2/8	30	14 6/8
102	2	100%	3.5	8	177 4/8	177 4/8	37 4/8	15 5/8
114	3	67%	34.0	4	132 3/8	143 6/8	29 6/8	15
115	5	100%	15.6	7 3/8	149 6/8	172	34	15 6/8

TABLE 9. BIGHORN SHEEP RAM HARVEST HISTORY

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN BY YEAR

Year	# Tags Used	Percent Success	Avg Days Hunted	Avg Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score	Maximum Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base
2004	35	91%	5.7	7.3	152 2/8	166	37 2/8	15
2005	39	90%	7.1	6.6	149 5/8	167 1/8	36 3/8	15 4/8
2006	42	88%	7.3	6.8	151 5/8	171 3/8	37	15 6/8
2007	43	100%	6.4	6.8	147 4/8	165 2/8	35 2/8	15 1/8
2008	42	95%	6.1	7.1	152 3/8	172 4/8	35 4/8	15 7/8
2009	48	98%	7.0	7.3	155 3/8	169 6/8	37 3/8	15 6/8
2010*	52	100%	6.4	7.4	156	175 1/8	37 1/8	16 1/8
2011	58	95%	6.2	7.0	153 6/8	173 2/8	35 2/8	16
2012	61	90%	6.1	7.0	150 4/8	169 4/8	34 6/8	15 4/8
2013	67	91%	6.4	7.2	153 5/8	171 7/8	35 5/8	16 2/8
2014	66	88%	6.1	7.0	153 1/8	173 4/8	35	15 7/8
2015	63	89%	5.3	6.8	153	172 7/8	37 2/8	16
2016	57	95%	6.4	6.8	152 1/8	172 3/8	35 6/8	15 6/8
2017	57	93%	8.6	6.7	151 1/8	177 4/8	37 6/8	16 2/8
2018	60	98%	7.7	6.4	149	175 6/8	35 2/8	16
2019	58	90%	7.6	6.9	150 7/8	172	38	15 4/8
2020	66	82%	9.1	7.0	152 6/8	171 5/8	36 5/8	15 6/8
2021	59	86%	8.8	6.7	147 3/8	165	36	16
2022	54	93%	8.6	6.3	146 1/8	168	40 4/8	15 6/8
2023	39	79%	10.1	6.0	149 5/8	171	35 4/8	15 5/8
Total/Avg	**1,066**	**91%**	**7.1**	**6.9**	**151 4/8**	**177 4/8**	**40 4/8**	**16 2/8**

Highlighted for best metric value **Highlighted for lowest metric value**

CURRENT COMPARISON - CALIFORNIA BIGHORN BY UNIT GROUP 2021 - 2023

Unit Group	# Tags Used	Percent Success	Avg Days Hunted	Avg Age	Average B&C Score	Maximum B&C Score	Maximum Horn Length	Maximum Horn Base
011, 013	2	100%	14.5	5.5	137 4/8	138 6/8	29	13 3/8
012	7	71%	9.4	6.2	139 6/8	153	32 2/8	14 2/8
014	3	67%	5.0	7.0	128 6/8	132 6/8	26 4/8	13 2/8
012, 014	1	100%	16.0	4.0	134 2/8	134 2/8	28	14
022	6	83%	8.5	6.8	152 4/8	161	34 5/8	15
031	18	100%	5.3	6.5	148 7/8	161 1/8	33 4/8	15 4/8
032	28	86%	7.7	5.2	137 6/8	158 6/8	32 7/8	15 2/8
033	7	29%	10.3	3.5	130 7/8	136	27 6/8	14 4/8
034	24	83%	10.5	6.4	143 3/8	161 6/8	35	15 5/8
035	28	93%	13.1	7.2	157 5/8	168	40 4/8	16
051	6	100%	8.8	6.3	156 4/8	171	34	15 6/8
066	1	100%	4.0	7.0	151 7/8	151 7/8	33 2/8	14 1/8
068	20	100%	6.3	7	151 4/8	165	36	15 5/8

TABLE 10. MAXIMUM RAM HORN BASE AND LENGTH BY UNIT GROUP, 2020-2023

	HORN BASE				HORN LENGTH			
Unit Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
DESERT BIGHORN								
045	15.4	14.5	13.8	14.6	35.4	31.5	26.3	31.0
131, 132, 164	14.6	15.0	13.9	14.1	33.0	34.0	30.6	29.6
134, 251	15.8	15.1	14.9	15.0	33.8	30.5	31.1	29.3
161	15.3	15.8	15.1	15.5	33.8	32.3	34.0	31.5
163, 162	16.0	14.8	15.1	13.8	35.0	33.5	31.5	23.5
173 N	14.3	13.5	14.3	13.9	35.1	31.8	28.5	29.8
173 S	14.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	34.5	36.0	34.0	32.6
181	15.8	15.0	15.3		36.0	35.0	35.8	
181 E				15.0				36.5
181 W				15.4				34.6
182, 044	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.4	35.5	36.1	34.5	34.3
183	15.0	14.6	14.8	15.6	33.8	35.3	35.0	35.0
184	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.3	33.3	32.0	34.5	33.3
202	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.8	33.0	32.6	35.8	36.9
204	14.5	14.6	14.4		32.8	30.3	32.1	
205	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.6	37.0	35.1	35.0	36.5
206, 208	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.4	33.8	31.4	30.5	29.5
207	15.0	14.9	14.0	14.1	35.5	30.0	32.3	31.5
211	14.6	14.9	15.1	14.8	34.4	35.3	34.5	32.0
212	15.3	14.9	14.1	13.9	34.0	36.0	31.9	30.0
213	14.6	14.4	14.5	13.9	34.3	32.5	31.0	33.3
223	14.6	15.5	15.0		33.0	32.3	31.9	
241	15.1	15.5	14.8	15.3	35.3	36.3	33.4	36.6
243	16.1	15.8	15.3	14.5	37.1	40.0	41.3	35.0
244	15.5	15.3	14.5	15.3	36.3	33.4	33.5	33.5
245, 133	14.4	15.4	14.4	14.0	31.8	33.8	30.3	31.5
252	15.4	14.1	14.3		37.5	34.5	34.5	
253	14.3	15.5	14.3	14.6	36.5	39.0	36.0	39.0
254	15.1	14.1	15.3	14.3	33.9	33.0	35.9	34.4
261	15.3	15.5	14.8	14.0	34.4	33.0	33.1	29.0
262	15.0	14.6	14.1	15.4	35.5	34.5	38.0	37.0
263	16.0	15.4	14.8	14.9	40.5	40.0	37.7	35.0
264, 265, 266	14.3	13.5	15.0	15.5	33.8	33.8	33.1	37.3
267	14.1	14.3	15.0	13.8	37.9	36.5	36.0	34.4

TABLE 10. MAXIMUM RAM HORN BASE AND LENGTH BY UNIT GROUP, 2020-2023

	HORN BASE				HORN LENGTH			
Unit Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
268	15.6	15.0	14.6	14.8	38.5	41.1	40.5	36.8
271	15.3	14.8	15.4	15.3	36.9	36.6	36.3	35.4
272		14.0	15.1	13.5		28.1	34.6	35.0
280	14.5	13.9	14.3	15.0	39.5	35.8	34.8	36.5
281	15.5	15.1	14.3	15.6	35.1	35.6	31.5	35.0
282	15.0	15.0			37.1	37.4		
283, 284	14.6	15.3	14.8	14.1	35.6	38.8	32.8	32.3
286	15.0	15.0	16.0	14.5	36.3	34.5	35.8	33.3
	Cells Gray ≥ 15.5"				**Cells Gray ≥ 36"**			
CALIFORNIA BIGHORN								
011, 013		13.4	13.0			29.0	27.9	
012	14.3	14.3	13.9		36.3	32.3	30.0	
014	13.3	13.3	12.0		31.4	23.9	26.5	
012, 014				14.0				28.0
022	14.1	15.0	14.0	15.0	30.4	34.6	30.8	31.3
031	15.4	15.3	15.0	15.5	33.3	33.5	32.3	29.5
032	14.6	14.8	15.3	14.1	31.0	32.9	32.9	29.6
033, 032	14.9	14.4	14.5		33.0	24.4	27.8	
034	14.9	15.6	15.1	15.4	34.3	31.5	35.0	32.3
035	15.5	16.0	15.5	15.5	36.0	33.4	40.5	34.4
051	14.6	15.0	15.8	15.6	31.0	31.5	32.5	34.0
066	14.0	14.1			32.3	33.3		
068	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.8	36.6	36.0	35.3	35.5
	Cells Gray ≥ 15.5"				**Cells Gray ≥ 36"**			
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN								
074	14.6	14.8			30.4	30.0		
102			15.6	15.3			36.1	37.5
114	13.9	15.0	13.5		32.4	29.8	25.0	
115		15.8	15.3	14.1		34.0	29.3	25.145
	Cells Gray ≥ 15.5"				**Cells Gray ≥ 36"**			

TABLE 11. BIGHORN SHEEP RAM MAXIMUM B&C SCORE TRENDS, 2016 - 2023

Unit Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
DESERT BIGHORN								
045, 153	161	156 7/8	157 3/8	157 6/8	169 2/8	154	123 5/8	142 4/8
131, 132, 164	157 2/8	162 4/8	168 2/8	145 4/8	148 4/8	164 4/8	145 2/8	142 7/8
134, 251	156 3/8	161 5/8	160 2/8	163 6/8	164 5/8	155	150 1/8	147 5/8
161	164 7/8	162 3/8	160 7/8	173 4/8	161 2/8	158 2/8	158	147 2/8
163, 162	164	164 6/8	173 5/8	168 5/8	169 4/8	165	152 5/8	130 4/8
173 N	135 6/8	159	158 6/8	148 2/8	162 1/8	150 2/8	140 3/8	150 6/8
173 S	161 6/8	165 4/8	164 4/8	161 5/8	159 1/8	167 3/8	161	157 7/8
181	172	170 7/8	166 5/8	166 5/8	175 2/8	171 4/8	168 6/8	
181 E								163 6/8
181 W								165 7/8
182, 044	163 2/8	164	168 6/8	174 6/8	165 3/8	165 7/8	166 5/8	168
183	165 2/8	170 2/8	168	170 6/8	161 7/8	163 6/8	164 2/8	165 6/8
184	146 2/8	158 4/8	161 2/8	163	157 2/8	167 3/8	170 4/8	164
202	157	151	163 2/8	167 7/8	158 4/8	164 6/8	168 3/8	171 4/8
204			155 4/8	154 1/8	156 5/8	141 2/8	159 3/8	
205	177 2/8	169 1/8	170 5/8	169 2/8	171	172 4/8	169	179 2/8
206, 208	156 4/8	153 6/8	152 4/8	149 7/8	156 4/8	152 4/8	152 3/8	149 7/8
207	156 2/8	161 5/8	147 4/8	162	167 5/8	156 4/8	155 2/8	155 6/8
211	163 6/8	171 1/8	170 1/8	159 1/8	165 4/8	163 1/8	163 1/8	152
212	160 4/8	159 7/8	161 6/8	158 5/8	165 4/8	163 1/8	153 4/8	146 4/8
213	157 4/8	159 3/8	154 5/8	151 6/8	155 2/8	147 3/8	145 6/8	150 5/8
223	156 3/8	158 2/8	146 5/8	169 2/8	164 5/8	157	156 6/8	
241	156 6/8	175 6/8	160 7/8	158	168 6/8	173 3/8	163 6/8	174 5/8
243	161 3/8	153	177 2/8	166 6/8	172 6/8	178 6/8	180 5/8	167 4/8
244	165 5/8	166 3/8	176 4/8	164 5/8	163 2/8	161 3/8	158 6/8	170
245, 133	165 2/8	162 2/8	153 1/8	163 3/8	153 6/8	162 2/8	146 1/8	149
252	164 4/8	164 6/8	172 4/8	162 6/8	174 7/8	161 6/8	155 4/8	
253	180 4/8	172 2/8	167 4/8	166 2/8	165 5/8	180	167 6/8	171 2/8
254	167 6/8	150 6/8	165 2/8	154 4/8	166 4/8	158 6/8	174 6/8	163 7/8
261	160 7/8	164	158 1/8	151 1/8	175	158 6/8	161 3/8	148 2/8
262	175	178 7/8	172 7/8	178 3/8	172 5/8	161 7/8	170 3/8	172 5/8
263	173	178 6/8	168 7/8	169 2/8	179 1/8	181 1/8	172	170 6/8
264, 265, 266	161	154 3/8	151 2/8	152 6/8	153 5/8	144 4/8	157 7/8	170 6/8
267	168 5/8	170 4/8	170 4/8	164 1/8	169 6/8	166	169 3/8	156.1

Cells are gray if B&C Score is ≥ 168

TABLE 11. BIGHORN SHEEP RAM MAXIMUM B&C SCORE TRENDS, 2016 - 2023

Unit Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
DESERT BIGHORN								
268	175 6/8	173 1/8	175 2/8	185	171 7/8	171	166 2/8	162.8
271	168 5/8	172 7/8	179 7/8	166 7/8	171 6/8	171 4/8	169 5/8	170 5/8
272		164	147 7/8			149 3/8	165 4/8	151 7/8
280	162 4/8	162 4/8	164 2/8	173 2/8	172	163 6/8	160	164 4/8
281	165 3/8	165 5/8	162 2/8	172 3/8	160 3/8	165 5/8	153 4/8	164 2/8
282	174 5/8	176	179 2/8	174 4/8	175 3/8	175 5/8		
283, 284	171 2/8	163 5/8	167 6/8	169 7/8	163 5/8	179	154 6/8	153.1
286	182 7/8	175 4/8	166 6/8	172 6/8	164	164 4/8	172 5/8	159.8

Cells are gray if B&C Score is ≥ 168

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN								
012	161	151 2/8	163 4/8	163 7/8	158 5/8	153	140	134 2/8
014	157 1/8	151 7/8	145 3/8	145 4/8	145 7/8	132 6/8	124 5/8	158 7/8
012, 014								150 5/8
022	152 3/8	164 4/8	151 5/8	167 6/8	150 3/8	161	152 2/8	140 6/8
031	166 4/8	162 4/8	169 4/8	164 1/8	164 6/8	161 1/8	159 1/8	
032	163 6/8	162 7/8	164 3/8	159	154 1/8	158 6/8	156 6/8	159 3/8
033	139 7/8	166 2/8	146 5/8	160 7/8	157 4/8	125 5/8	136	166 2/8
034	166 2/8	154 3/8	156 6/8	159 4/8	159 1/8	161 6/8	160 6/8	
035	161	158 5/8	163 1/8	163 3/8	169 6/8	162 7/8	168	171
041	172 3/8	163 2/8	133 6/8	164 1/8	146 6/8			
051	165 3/8	177 4/8	175 6/8	155 5/8	149 6/8	157 4/8	167	162 4/8
066	150		155 6/8		147 4/8	151 7/8		
068	165 4/8	164 6/8	162 4/8	172	171 5/8	165	164 6/8	

Cells are gray if B&C Score is ≥ 168

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN								
074					141 5/8	151 2/8		177 4/8
091		162 6/8		166 2/8				
102							177 3/8	133 4/8
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

TABLE 12. MOUNTAIN GOAT HARVEST HISTORY BY UNIT AND YEAR, 2013 - 2023

Year	Tags	Harvest	Avg Days Hunted	Average Age	Max Left Horn	Max Right Horn
Unit 101 - East Humboldt Range						
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
2023	1	1	5.0	2.0	7 4/8	7 4/8
Overall	**24**	**22**	**4.2**	**6.1**	**9 3/8**	**9 3/8**
Unit 102 - Ruby Mountains						
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
2023	**12**	12	5.3	5.1	10	9 4/8
Overall	**80**	**67**	**5.6**	**5.3**	**10 3/8**	**10 2/8**
Unit 103 - Pearl Peak Area, Southern Ruby Mountains						
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			
2023	**1**	0	3.0			
Overall	**11**	**9**	**6.7**	**5.4**	**10 2/8**	**10 2/8**

TABLE 12. MOUNTAIN GOAT HARVEST HISTORY BY UNIT AND YEAR, 2013 - 2023

ALL UNITS - Tags, Harvest, Success Rate, % Nannies

Year	Tags	Harvest	Hunter Success	# of Billies	# of Nannies	% Nannies
2002	23	19	83%	18	1	5%
2003	23	22	96%	19	3	14%
2004	23	19	83%	17	3	16%
2005	28	22	79%	22	2	9%
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%
Overall	**232**	**211**	**91%**	**174**	**40**	**19%**
Post Dieoff Years						
2011	11	11	100%	7	4	36%
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%
2023	14	13	93%	9	4	31%
Overall	**132**	**114**	**86%**	**82**	**32**	**28%**

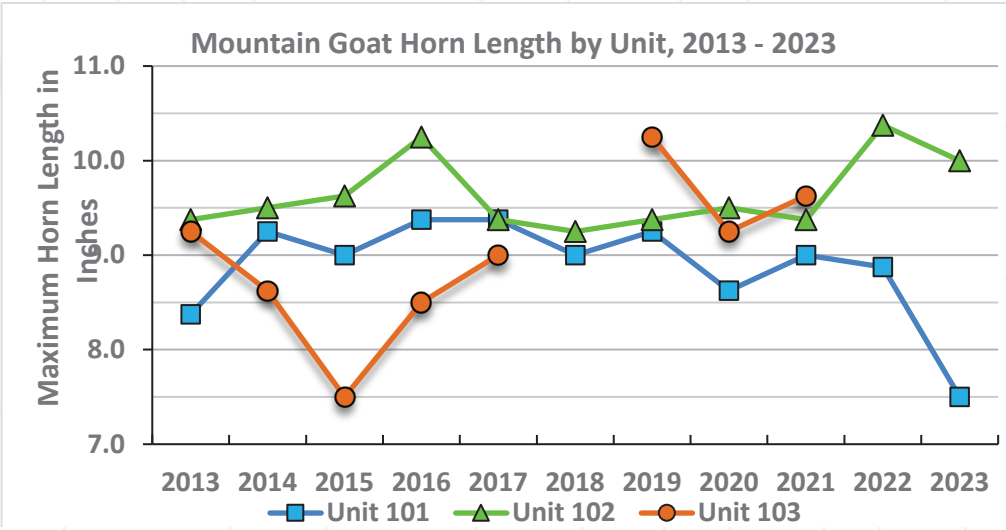


TABLE 13. 2023 BLACK BEAR DRAW AND HUNT RESULTS

BLACK BEAR HARVEST COMPOSITION*

Year	Gender	Harvest	Mean Age	3-yr Average Age
2023	Males	11	8.3	4.8
	Females	5	5.5	9

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

BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY UNIT

	# Bears		
Unit	Male	Female	Total
192	0	0	0
194	3	3	6
195	1	1	2
196	0	1	1
201	0	0	0
202	0	0	0
203	0	0	0
204	0	0	0
291	6	4	10
TOTAL	10	9	**19**

TABLE 14. FALL 2023 AND SPRING 2024 MULE DEER SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	2023 FALL BUCKS	2023 FALL DOES	2023 FALL FAWNS	2023 FALL TOTAL	2023 Bucks: 100 Does	2023 Fawns: 100 Does	2023 Fawns: 100 Adults	2024 Spring Adults	2024 Spring Fawns	2024 Spring TOTAL	2024 Fawns: 100 Adults	*Spring 2023 Fawns: 100 Adults*
011 - 013, 033	49	135	66	250	36	49	**36**			--	--	***24***
014	17	59	33	109	29	56	**43**			--	--	***31***
015				0	--	--	**--**			--	--	***53***
021	18	70	27	115	26	39	**31**			--	--	***44***
022	17	42	27	86	41	64	**46**			--	--	***42***
031	29	100	56	185	29	56	**43**	638	222	860	35	***25***
032, 034	5	26	10	41	19	39	**32**	179	73	252	41	***24***
035	18	50	28	96	36	56	**41**	158	59	217	37	***37***
041, 042				0	--	--	**--**			--	--	***--***
043 - 046				0	--	--	**--**	448	148	--	33	***--***
051	56	132	65	253	42	49	**35**	385	143	528	37	***32***
061,062,064, 066-068	555	1,642	1,227	3,424	34	75	**56**	2,489	1,092	3,581	44	***34***
081				0	--	--	**--**				--	***--***
071 - 079, 091	385	1,687	968	3,040	23	57	**47**	2,253	884	3,137	39	***31***
101 - 109	412	1,056	623	2,091	39	59	**42**	3,353	990	4,343	30	***24***
111 - 113				0	--	--	**--**	1,041	392	1,433	38	***26***
114 - 115				0	--	--	**--**	233	95	328	41	***37***
121	202	741	370	1,313	27	50	**39**	799	271	1,070	34	***30***
131 - 134	53	207	103	363	26	50	**40**	406	147	553	36	***31***
141 - 145	273	1,000	577	1,850	27	58	**45**	1,448	596	2,044	41	***31***
151, 152, 154-156				0	--	--	**--**	988	423	1,411	43	***31***
161 - 164	91	288	171	550	32	59	**45**	463	185	648	40	***29***
171 - 173	154	431	286	871	36	66	**49**	480	224	704	47	***39***
181 - 184				0	--	--	**--**	160	48	208	30	***29***
192	21	125	28	174	17	22	**19**	154	38	192	25	***28***
194, 196	20	82	22	124	24	27	**22**	332	66	398	20	***19***
201 - 206				0	--	--	**--**			--	--	***--***
221 - 223	87	294	171	552	30	58	**45**	783	304	1,087	39	***32***
231	124	502	288	914	25	57	**46**	784	325	1,109	41	***32***
241 - 244	36	147	99	282	25	67	**54**			--	--	***--***
2023-24 TOTALS	**2,622**	**8,816**	**5,245**	**16,683**	**30**	**60**	**46**	**17,974**	**6,725**	**24,699**	**37**	***30***
2022-23 TOTALS	3,000	9,800	5,328	*18,128*	*31*	*54*	*42*	*22,586*	*6,751*	*29,337*	*30*	*30*

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

Units with (--) were not surveyed.

TABLE 15. LATE SUMMER/FALL/WINTER 2023-2024 PRONGHORN SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	BUCKS	DOES	FAWNS	TOTAL	2023 BUCKS: 100 DOES	2023 FAWNS: 100 DOES	*2022 FAWNS: 100 DOES*
011	86	303	101	490	28	**33**	*50*
012 - 014	119	416	152	687	29	**37**	*46*
015	84	260	132	476	32	**51**	*57*
021 - 022	69	203	70	342	34	**35**	*--*
031	69	198	78	345	35	**39**	*71*
032, 034, 035	61	258	110	429	24	**43**	*56*
033	185	541	153	879	34	**28**	*33*
041, 042	49	137	49	235	36	**36**	*41*
043-046	478	1125	395	1,998	43	**35**	*32*
051	41	103	54	198	40	**52**	*--*
061 - 064, 071, 073	322	669	345	1,336	48	**52**	*60*
065, 142, 144	138	293	90	521	47	**31**	*22*
066				--	--	**--**	*--*
067 - 068	275	485	189	949	57	**39**	*38*
072, 074, 075	61	158	69	288	39	**44**	*38*
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	121	207	103	431	59	**50**	*46*
078, 105 - 107, 121	51	199	55	305	26	**28**	*16*
101 - 104, 108	152	312	81	545	49	**26**	*28*
111 - 114	245	722	206	1,173	34	**29**	*22*
115, 231, 242	71	203	71	345	35	**35**	*27*
131, 145, 163, 164	47	160	48	255	29	**30**	*21*
132 - 134, 245	48	217	81	346	22	**37**	*15*
141, 143, 151 - 155	581	949	413	1,943	61	**44**	*53*
161, 162	13	79	23	115	17	**29**	*15*
171 - 173	23	175	69	267	13	**39**	*21*
181 - 184	56	240	86	382	23	**36**	*31*
202, 204	13	45	11	69	29	**24**	*33*
203, 291	40	87	26	153	46	**30**	*33*
205, 206	21	68	19	108	31	**28**	*34*
211 - 213				--	--	**--**	*18*
221 - 223, 241	48	141	49	238	34	**35**	*20*
251	24	80	25	129	30	**31**	*17*
2023 TOTALS	**3,591**	**9,033**	**3,353**	**15,977**	**40**	**37**	
2022 TOTALS	*2,705*	*7,274*	*2,581*	*12,560*	*37*	*35*	*--*

Units with (--) were not surveyed.

TABLE 16. LATE SUMMER/FALL 2023 DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	RAMS	EWES	LAMBS	TOTAL	2023 RAMS: 100 EWES	2023 LAMBS: 100 EWES	*2022 LAMBS: 100 EWES*
045, 153	9	23	12	44	39	**52**	*67*
131, 164	15	24	16	55	63	**67**	*--*
132	19	24	7	50	79	**29**	*--*
134	16	42	14	72	38	**33**	*--*
161	18	68	11	97	27	**16**	*--*
163, 162	14	37	14	65	38	**38**	*18*
173 N	6	21	11	38	29	**52**	*--*
173 S				--	--	**--**	*14*
181	47	165	35	247	29	**21**	*7*
182, 044	40	87	22	149	46	**25**	*--*
183	68	140	36	244	49	**26**	*26*
184	45	123	9	177	37	**7**	*22*
195	16	37	13	66	43	**35**	*--*
202	16	34	9	59	47	**27**	*--*
204	14	26	7	47	54	**27**	*--*
205, 207	49	101	19	169	49	**19**	*--*
206, 208	28	71	34	133	39	**48**	*43*
211	12	53	22	87	23	**42**	*--*
212	18	21	2	41	86	**10**	*21*
213	33	60	5	98	55	**8**	*6*
223, 241				--	--	**--**	*32*
241 SE				--	--	**--**	*25*
243	30	87	30	147	35	**35**	*--*
244				--	--	**--**	*29*
245, 133				--	--	**--**	*20*
252				--	--	**--**	*18*
253	31	58	10	99	53	**17**	*17*
254				--	--	**--**	*18*
261				--	--	**--**	*37*
262	11	40	8	59	28	**20**	*13*
263				--	--	**--**	*17*
264				--	--	**--**	*--*
265				--	--	**--**	*--*
266				--	--	**--**	*--*
267				--	--	**--**	*11*
268	101	126	45	272	80	**36**	*24*
269				--	--	**--**	*--*
271	30	59	25	114	51	**42**	*--*
272	10	15	2	27	67	**13**	*--*
280				--	--	**--**	*38*
281				--	--	**--**	*52*
282	18	36	9	63	50	**25**	*40*
283, 284				--	--	**--**	*--*
286	12	49	9	70	25	**18**	*42*
2023 TOTALS	**726**	**1,627**	**436**	**2,789**	**45**	**27**	
2022 TOTALS	*840*	*1,559*	*354*	*2,753*	*54*	*23*	

TABLE 17. LATE SUMMER/FALL 2023 CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	RAMS	EWES	LAMBS	TOTAL	2023 RAMS/ 100 EWES	2023 LAMBS/ 100 EWES	*2022 LAMBS/ 100 EWES*
011, 013				--	--	--	*48*
012	27	42	19	88	64	45	*50*
014	3	19	8	30	16	42	*50*
022				--	--	--	*57*
031	15	44	14	73	34	32	13
032	22	87	51	160	25	59	40
033 & McGee Mtn	25	61	25	111	41	41	38
034	24	72	40	136	33	56	69
035, Jacksons	47	119	58	224	40	49	53
035, Bloody Runs	14	29	14	57	48	48	65
041	8	16	4	28	50	25	13
051				--	--	--	44
066	14	21	11	46	67	52	*40*
068	41	65	22	128	63	34	--
2023 TOTALS	**240**	**575**	**266**	**1,081**	**42**	**46**	
2022 TOTALS	*226*	*443*	*189*	858	51	43	

TABLE 18. SUMMER/WINTER/EARLY SPRING 2023 - 2024 ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	RAMS	EWES	LAMBS	TOTAL	2023-24 RAMS/ 100 EWES	2023-24 LAMBS/ 100 EWES	*2022-23 LAMBS/ 100 EWES*
074				--	--	--	*27*
091				--	--	--	*32*
101	*5*	*13*	*10*	28	39	77	*39*
102	*15*	*9*	*8*	32	167	89	*53*
114	19	33	18	70	58	55	*55*
115	7	15	6	28	47	40	--
2023-24 TOTALS	**46**	**70**	**42**	**158**	**66**	**60**	
2022-23 TOTALS	*32*	*78*	*32*	*142*	*41*	*41*	

Units with (--) were not surveyed.

TABLE 19. JANUARY 2024 MOUNTAIN GOAT SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	ADULTS	KIDS	TOTAL	**2024 KIDS/ 100 ADULTS**	*2023* KIDS/ 100 ADULTS	*2022* KIDS/ 100 ADULTS
101	32	13	**45**	41	22	11
102			**--**	--	21	34
103	14	4	**18**	29	--	11
2024 TOTALS	**46**	**17**	**63**	**37**		
2023 TOTALS	*107*	*23*	*130*	*21*		

TABLE 20. WINTER 2023-2024 ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK SURVEY COMPOSITION

UNIT GROUP	BULLS	COWS	CALVES	TOTAL	**2023-2024 BULLS/ 100 COWS**	**2023-2024 CALVES/ 100 COWS**	*2022-2023 CALVES/ 100 COWS*
051				--	--	--	*45*
061, 071	443	1,065	448	1,956	42	42	*36*
062, 064, 066-068	87	563	225	875	16	40	*41*
065				--	--	--	*--*
072 - 074				--	--	--	*74*
075				--	--	--	*54*
076, 077, 079, 081	221	639	418	1,278	35	65	*--*
078,104, 105-107	29	111	49	189	26	44	*48*
091				--	--	--	*--*
104,108,121	84	243	113	440	35	47	*39*
108,131 - 132				--	--	--	*36*
111 - 115	232	759	312	1,303	31	41	*34*
221 - 223	98	412	203	713	24	49	*41*
161 - 164	51	290	139	480	18	48	*21*
171 - 173	1	15	7	23	7	47	*--*
231	102	290	116	508	35	40	*60*
241, 242				--	--	--	*--*
262				--	--	--	*--*
2023-2024 Totals	**1,348**	**4,387**	**2,030**	**7,765**	**31**	**46**	
2022-2023 Totals	*1,414*	*3,706*	*1,459*	*6,579*	*38*	*39*	

Units with (--) were not surveyed.

TABLE 21. 2024 MULE DEER POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2024 ESTIMATE*	*2023 ESTIMATE**
011 - 013	700	*750*
014	300	*290*
015**	200	*200*
021**	450	*380*
022	525	*500*
031	1,700	*1,700*
032***	650	*800*
033	300	*300*
034***	160	*200*
035	550	*600*
041, 042	600	*600*
043, 044, 046[!]	1,000	*1,000*
045	350	*350*
051	1,800	*1,900*
061,062,064, 066 - 068	6,400	*7,900*
065	500	*500*
071 - 079, 091	9,300	*9,400*
081	700	*700*
101 - 108	10,700	*10,800*
111 - 113	2,800	*2,600*
114 - 115	1,100	*1,000*
121	2,000	*1,600*
131 - 134	1,500	*1,400*
141 - 145	3,700	*3,600*
151, 152 ,154, 155	2,600	*2,500*
161 - 164	1,700	*1,500*
171 - 173	3,800	*3,200*
181 - 184	1,200	*1,100*
192**	450	*500*
194, 196**	630	*750*
195	250	*250*
201, 204**	550	*550*
202, 205 - 208**	280	*280*
203	500	*500*
211, 213	340	*340*
221 - 223	2,300	*2,200*
231	2,400	*2,100*
241 - 245	1,000	*1,000*

TABLE 21. 2024 MULE DEER POPULATION ESTIMATES

251 - 254	340	*340*
261 - 268	450	*450*
271, 272	225	*225*
291	850	*850*
TOTAL	**68,000**	***68,000***
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.

***Estimate includes deer that primarily inhabit agricultural fields

[!] Previous year's population estimate included Unit 045

TABLE 22. 2024 ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	**2024 ESTIMATE***	*2023 ESTIMATE**
051	120	*120*
061, 071**	1,500	*1,400*
062, 064, 066 - 068**	550	*500*
065	60	*60*
072 - 075**	1,300	*1,300*
076, 077, 079, 081**	1,300	*1,300*
078, 105 - 107, 109	700	*750*
091	350	*360*
104, 108, 121	900	*900*
108, 131, 132	320	*310*
111 - 115	2,300	*2,300*
221 - 223	1,800	*1,700*
145	30	*30*
161 - 164	750	*600*
171 - 173	40	*100*
231	650	*550*
241, 242	110	*110*
262	160	*150*
TOTAL	**13,000**	*12,500*
Percent Change	**4%**	

*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 may be +/- 20% of estimate.

**Estimate based on apportionment of an interstate herd.

TABLE 23. 2024 PRONGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2024 ESTIMATE*	*2023 ESTIMATE**
011	650	650
012-014	1,600	1,700
015	1,000	1,000
021, 022	600	600
031	1,200	1,200
032, 034	1,000	1,000
035	500	500
033**	900	1,000
041, 042	1,300	1,300
043 - 046	2,500	2,300
051	750	700
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	2,300	1,900
065, 142, 144	850	800
066	400	450
067, 068	1,400	1,300
072, 074, 075	1,200	1,100
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	900	750
078, 105 - 107, 121	750	750
101 - 104, 108, 109, 144	975	850
111 - 114	1,300	850
115, 231, 242	590	500
131, 145, 163, 164	460	450
132 - 134, 245	460	450
141, 143, 151 - 156	5,300	4,200
161, 162	340	320
171 - 173	400	310
181 - 184	1,400	1,100
202, 204	80	80
203, 291	180	140
205 - 208	270	270
211 - 213	100	80
221 - 223, 241	450	400
251	450	370
TOTAL	***32,500***	***29,500***
Percent Change	**10%**	

*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.

TABLE 24. 2024 DESERT BIGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2024 ESTIMATE*	*2023 ESTIMATE**
045	120	*110*
131, 164	60	*50*
132	90	*110*
134, 251	120	*150*
153	20	*20*
161	180	*400*
162	30	*30*
163	60	*80*
173 N	120	*120*
173 S	50	*60*
181	300	*500*
182, 044	240	*400*
183	270	*270*
184	180	*130*
195	160	*140*
202	130	*130*
204	50	*40*
205, 207	230	*280*
206, 208	210	*220*
211	240	*240*
212	60	*250*
213	110	*120*
221, 223, 241	210	*210*
243	190	*180*
244	110	*110*
245, 133	130	*130*
252	50	*60*
253	110	*120*
254	130	*130*
261	120	*120*
262	100	*120*
263	230	*190*
264, 265, 266	70	*70*
267, 268	900	*900*
269	160	*150*
271	200	*230*
272	50	60
280	160	150
281	110	110
282	80	50
283, 284	130	130
286	100	90
TOTAL	***6,400***	*7,200*
Percent Change	**-11%**	

*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 25. 2024 CALIFORNIA BIGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2024 ESTIMATE*	*2023 ESTIMATE**
011, 013	50	*50*
012	110	*60*
014	50	*40*
022	80	*80*
031	160	*150*
032	190	*180*
033 and McGee Mtn	130	*110*
034	230	*240*
035	270	*260*
035 Bloody Run Hills	70	*60*
041	30	*30*
051	110	*110*
066	40	*30*
068	190	*180*
TOTAL	**1,700**	1,600
Percent Change	**6%**	

TABLE 26. 2024 ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2024 ESTIMATE*	*2023 ESTIMATE**
074	20	*30*
091	30	*40*
101	50	*40*
102	80	*70*
114	80	*80*
115	70	*70*
TOTAL	**330**	**330**
Percent Change	**0%**	

TABLE 27. 2024 MOUNTAIN GOAT POPULATION ESTIMATES

UNIT GROUP	2024 ESTIMATE*	*2023 ESTIMATE**
101	60	*50*
102	240	*240*
103	50	*50*
TOTAL	**350**	340
Percent Change	**3%**	

*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

TABLE 28. BIG GAME POPULATION ESTIMATE HISTORY, 1992 - 2024

YEAR	MULE DEER	ANTELOPE	ELK	DESERT BIGHORN	CALIFORNIA BIGHORN	ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN	MOUNTAIN GOAT	MOOSE
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	
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	40
2020	92,000	29,500	13,000	9,900	2,000	310	290	60
2021	84,000	28,500	13,000	9,300	2,100	320	290	60
2022	78,000	28,000	12,500	8,200	1,800	320	340	80
2023	68,000	29,500	12,500	7,100	1,600	330	340	*90*
2024	68,000	32,500	13,000	6,400	1,700	330	350	105
%Diff to 2023	0%	10%	4%	-10%	6%	0%	3%	*17%*
10-YR AVG	*86,000*	*29,000*	*14,000*	*9,000*	*2,000*	*280*	*320*	*70*
%Diff to AVG	**-21%**	**2%**	**-11%**	**-21%**	**-20%**	**18%**	**6%**	**29%**

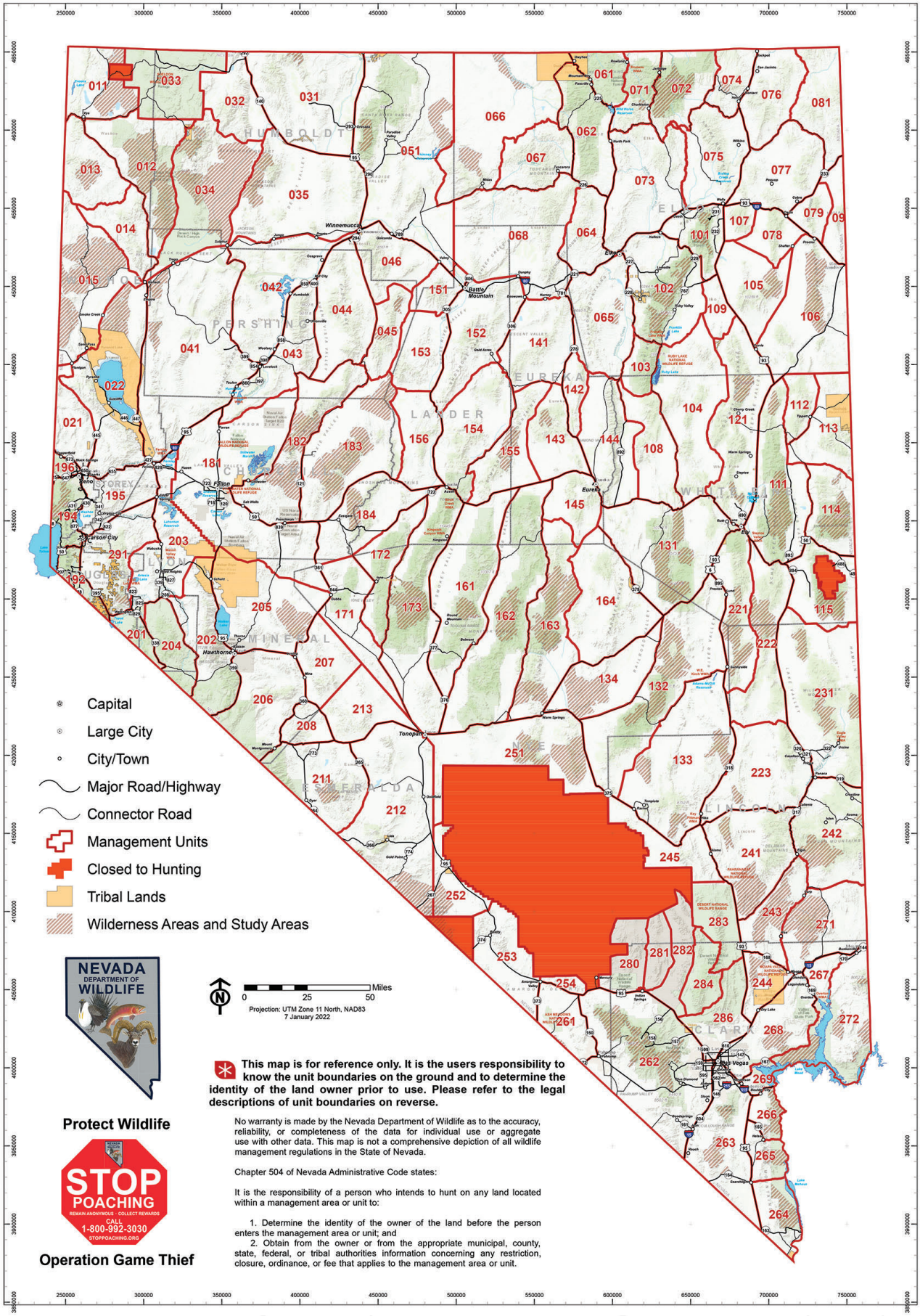
TABLE 29. BIG GAME TAG SALES AND HARVEST HISTORY BY SPECIES, 1992 - 2023

	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
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
2023	11,028	3,466	3,364	2,184	4,258	1,622	240	194	39	31	2	2	14	13
%Diff to 2022	-30%	-37%	3%	0%	3%	-1%	-19%	-17%	-28%	-38%	-50%	-33%	0%	18%
10-YR AVG	17,404	6,987	4,099	2,643	7,792	2,430	304	264	58	52	5	3	11	9
%Diff to AVG	-37%	-50%	-18%	-17%	-45%	-33%	-21%	-27%	-33%	-40%	-59%	-35%	30%	43%

TABLE 30. NEVADA MOUNTAIN LION TAG SALES, SPORT HARVEST, AND HUNTER SUCCESS, 1984 - 2023

	Tag Sales			Harvest			Hunter Success		
Year	Resident	Nonresident	Total	Resident	Nonresident	Total	Resident	Nonresident	Total
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%
2023 - 2024	7,728	600	8,328	77	71	148	1%	12%	2%
Totals	**96,739**	**9,289**	**106,028**	**3,060**	**1,929**	**5,696**			
Avg. (40 yrs)	**2,418**	**232**	**2,651**	**85**	**54**	**142**			
10-Year Avg	**5,525**	**404**	**5,929**	**104**	**52**	**164**			

NEVADA
GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS 2024



2023-2024

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.

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