

Species: Mule Deer

Unit Group: 065

Hunt Geometry ID: 126

Hunt ID: [319, 275, 193, 103, 128, 395, 879]

Access:

The main access points for this unit are off State Route 228 and State Route 278. Private lands and mining activity limit access on the northwest portion of this unit. Otherwise, there is good public access throughout much of Unit 065. Most of the public land in this unit is administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). BLM 1:100,000 scale surface management status maps that cover this unit include Elko, Battle Mountain, Crescent Valley and Ruby Lake.

Recommended Hunting Areas:

Mule deer can be found throughout much of the unit. From low elevations near agricultural lands on both sides of the unit to the upper elevations of the Piñon Range. The highest densities of deer are located along the upper elevations of the Piñon Range during the archery, muzzleloader and rifle hunts. Focus on productive sites from Bunker Hill on the north end of the range south towards Robinson Mountain and between Coffin Mountain and Bailey Mountain. Deer can also be located on Grindstone Mountain and Cedar Ridge, albeit at low densities.

Biologist Comments:

Groceries and fuel can be found in the towns of Carlin, Elko and Spring Creek. RV campgrounds can be found in the towns of Carlin and Elko. South Fork State Recreation Area also offers options for camping (<http://parks.nv.gov/parks/south-fork>). Otherwise, hunters should plan on dispersed camping on public land. Mineral exploration has occurred at an accelerated rate in recent years within the upper elevations of Unit 065. Hunters should be aware of the increased traffic related to mineral exploration as well as new roads and other disturbances associated with mineral exploration. Focus on areas with good feed, water, and cover. Often these more productive areas are associated with riparian areas in close association with stands of aspen, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany. Much of this unit has burned over the past several decades. Some of the past burn scars have responded well to fire rehab and natural recovery of native plant communities, while others have not. As a rule, mule deer tend to avoid cheatgrass dominated sites.