Nevada Hunter Information Sheet

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK
Area 7, Unit 072

LOCATION: Northeastern Elko. See unit description in big game brochure.

ELEVATION: 5,900 at O=Neil Basin to 10,840' on Matterhorn Peak.

TERRAIN: Variable. Valley bottoms to high mountain peaks.

VEGETATION: Sagebrush in lower valley bottoms to mahogany, aspen and Subalpine Fir at the upper elevations.

LAND STATUS: The majority of land within this unit group is public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the US Forest Service. The Jarbidge Wilderness is centered in Unit 072 and contains 110,000 acres.

HUNTER ACCESS: Good throughout the entire harvest units. Wilderness travel precludes vehicles.

MAP REFERENCES: Topographical and land status maps are available from the BLM (Elko), Forest Service (Elko), or private vendors. The U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000 topographical map that covers the area is: **Jarbidge.** The U.S. Geological Survey 1:250,000 topographical map that covers Unit 072 is: **Wells.**

FACILITIES AND SERVICES: The towns of Elko, Jackpot, and Wells provide most services. Primitive camping is available throughout public lands within the unit. Several developed campgrounds are located in Jarbidge Canyon.

RECOMMENDED HUNTING AREAS FOR ELK: Mary's River, Slide, T, Draw, and Canyon Creeks, EF Jarbidge River, and Elk Mountain provide the majority of the elk harvest in the 072 harvest unit. Elk are generally associated with water sources during September. Considerable water sources are available within the harvest unit and vary from perennial streams to small springs. Generally, hunters can develop a fairly good picture of where to start looking for elk by first becoming familiar with a map that identifies various water sources, roads and topographic features.

SPECIAL COMMENTS: The elk harvest within this unit has come from diversified areas. (See above). Bull hunting pressure is light due to a very limited quota. Hunters should be aware of unit boundaries particularly in this area. One should also be aware that animal distribution may change greatly following summer thunderstorms or snowstorms. These storms are fairly common during September and can quickly change an elk=s use pattern.