BIG GAME STATUS STATEWIDE SUMMARY

MULE DEER

The 2013 total statewide mule deer tag quota of 22,656 was 6.5% lower than the 24,257 set in 2012. The decrease in quota and tag sales resulted in a total deer harvest of 9,367 compared to 10,112 deer harvested in 2012. Of the 9,364 deer harvested in 2013, 8,230 were bucks and 975 were does. The 2013 statewide hunter success for all deer hunters was nearly 44%, up from the 42% hunter success observed during 2012.

The 2013 aerial post-season survey effort was down from the 2012 survey with approximately 21,300 mule deer classified statewide compared to 34,000 in 2012, and 27,000 deer classified in 2010. The aerial survey flights were hampered by weather-related delays and helicopter mechanical issues in several large hunt units. Mule deer were also widely scattered during post-season surveys due to mild conditions across much of the state. Fawn production was slightly down during 2013 with 51 fawns:100 does counted in late fall/early winter survey, likely a result of persistent drought conditions across much of the state. The post-season buck ratio was measured at 30 bucks:100 does. This buck ratio meets the statewide management objective and reflects the successful implementation of increased tag quotas during the previous two years designed to lower the buck ratio to meet management objectives. The 2013 spring deer surveys classified 27,888 deer compared to 33,346 in spring 2012. The survey results showed a slight improvement over the 2012 survey with 33 fawns:100 adults observed, likely due to very mild winter conditions. However, combined with the observed decline in fall fawn ratios, overall this equates to an approximate 17% over-winter fawn loss across the state. Population estimates across the state will continue to remain static given the poor recruitment observed during the past several years which is undoubtedly related to persistent drought and degraded rangeland conditions.

Nevada's mule deer populations have been stable to slightly declining over the past two years. Following a modest population decline (3%) in 2012, the 2013 population is estimated to be approximately 108,000 down from the estimated 109,000 in 2012. Because sizeable increases in deer tag quotas were realized during the 2011-2012 hunting seasons, the 2013 post-season survey revealed a management objective of 30 bucks:100 does were finally met. Maintaining a healthy buck ratio will be even more important in the persistent drought conditions Nevada has been experiencing over the past several years. Not only will tag quotas reflect the lower recruitment levels, but antler growth is expected to suffer due to poor forage quality and range conditions for mule deer.

The Game Division continues to conduct a large-scale research and monitoring study that was initiated in 2011. The results of this study have provided valuable information with regards to survival rates, body condition, and migration corridors. To date over 800 mule deer collars have been deployed throughout the state since the study began. During January 2014, NDOW deployed an additional 20 GPS satellite collars in the Pequop Range and 20 GPS satellite collars in the Southern Rubies to gather baseline information and monitor mining related impacts to mule deer migration corridors. The data gathered will be instrumental in understanding the relationship between habitat conditions and population performance, especially given the challenges that mule deer herds face in the coming decade.

PRONGHORN ANTELOPE

Nevada pronghorn hunters had 3,814 tags available last year. This represents a 3% increase over what was available in 2012 and a 40% increase from the past 10-year average. Total pronghorn harvest in 2013 was 2,330, a 5% increase over what was harvested in 2012 and a 27% increase over the last 10-year average. Buck harvest actually declined slightly from the 2012 level while female harvest rose 100% over the previous year due to an increase in tag availability. A total of 762 tags were available across 15 unit groups targeting female pronghorn in an attempt to: reduce rancher conflicts, maintain herds within compromised carrying capacities, or provide hunting opportunity. During these hunts a total of 408 adult does were harvested by hunters. These hunts remain popular with 3 applicants competing for each available tag.

Division biologists observed a total of 12,254 pronghorn while conducting their annual composition surveys both from the ground and air. These surveys yielded ratios of 34 bucks:100 does:35 fawns. This buck ratio was slightly below the 2012 ratio but is well within acceptable levels especially considering that Nevada consists of almost entirely public lands hunting. The trend in both observed post-season buck ratios and percent of bucks with 15 inch or longer horns of the total buck harvest has been downward since 2010. The percent of 15+ inch bucks of the total harvested bucks in 2010 was 37% and in 2013 it was 24%. This decline is likely due to both increases in pronghorn buck tags to provide more opportunity to sportsmen and also due to the lower precipitation and even drought conditions that have persisted over the last 3 years that impacts horn growth during the late winter and spring months.

The 2013 statewide fawn ratio improved by 6 fawns per 100 does despite near record low precipitation levels that resulted in poor range conditions this past year. The 2014 statewide pronghorn population estimate is 27,500, which is relatively static when compared to the 2013 estimate. Just a decade ago the statewide pronghorn estimate was only 18,000.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK

Nevada's elk resource continues to provide substantial elk hunting opportunity for the sportsmen of the state. The sale of 7,936 elk tags in 2013 resulted in the harvest of 2,857 elk compared to 6,035 tags sold in 2012 with a harvest of 2,461 elk. The 2013 reported elk harvest consisted of 1,209 bulls and 1,648 antlerless elk. The 2012 reported elk harvest consisted of 943 bulls and 1,518 antlerless elk. Bull quality remains high with 73% of harvested bulls reported as being 6-points-or-better (71% in 2012). Harvest strategies are designed to maintain elk herd numbers within individual unit population objectives. In units where elk populations are below objectives, elk harvest management is designed to allow those populations to increase. The Department's Elk Management on Private Lands Program continued to be a success and benefit to landowners with 96 elk-incentive tags sold for an estimated revenue generation of more than $846,000.00 for private landowners in 2013.

There were 13,547 elk classified during aerial winter composition surveys yielding statewide ratios of 34 bulls:100 cows: 35 calves compared to the previous year when 11,473 animals were classified, yielding ratios of 37 bulls:100 cows:44 calves. Calf recruitment was fair in 2013 and resulted in slight population increases in most herds throughout the state. The statewide adult elk population estimate increased from 16,600 last year to 17,500 for 2014. Nevada's elk harvest management continues to be based on meeting population objectives within the guidelines of the state's Elk Species Management Plan. Statewide population increases resulted in a substantial increase in overall recommended tag quotas.

Nevada's elk harvest management continues to be based on meeting population objectives within the guidelines of the state's Elk Species Management Plan. To this end the State Wildlife Commission adopted several new hunts for the upcoming 2014 season including antlerless elk management tags, September antlerless hunts, wilderness antlerless hunts, spike hunts, and a new antlerless elk landowner tag program.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

The Department made 274 tags available in 2013, compared to 182 in 2012. Hunter success continued to be strong at 91% for both resident and non-resident hunters compared to 86% in 2012. Hunters averaged 5.8 days in the field compared to the 20-year average of 6.2 days. The 2013 statewide average age of harvested rams was 6.2 years compared to the 20-year average of 6.3. The statewide average unofficial B&C score was 153 points. The 2013 hunting season was record setting at 251 rams and for the number of trophy quality rams at 19 rams scoring 170+ B&C from 7 different units; the most ever in a single season.

The statewide desert bighorn survey in 2013 classified 4,207 bighorn in 2013. This represents a slight increase when compared to 4,015 in 2012. Observed lambs increased over 2012 with 29 lambs per 100 ewes to 34 lambs per 100 ewes in the 2013 survey. The statewide desert bighorn population estimate remained stable at 8,900 adults.

During the 2013 capture and transplant operations 50 desert bighorn were captured from the Bare Mountains and released in the Candelaria Hills, Mineral County (30) and Excelsior Mountains, Mineral County (20). NDOW has given Utah Division of Wildlife Resources 185 desert bighorn since 1999 to help them in restoring desert bighorn into unoccupied desert bighorn habitat in the Kaiparowits Plateau region of southern Utah. The Muddy Mountains herd in Clark County was captured in early November 2013 with 49 ewes and lambs relocated to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Utah.

To mitigate potential negative impacts of the predicted and ongoing drought conditions in southern Nevada this summer, temporary water stations are planned for two mountain ranges. This should reduce the need to haul water to replenish existing wildlife water developments using helicopter transport.

Disease surveillance and detection continues to be a priority effort statewide for all bighorn subspecies herds. Disease sampling has been conducted through both 1) passive disease surveillance and 2) active disease investigation. Passive disease surveillance consists of performing in depth herd health screening during captures for transplant or collaring operations as well as testing certain tissues recovered from hunter harvested animals. Health screening samples are tested for bacteria, virus, parasites and trace mineral levels. During the 2013-2014 sampling period both disease surveillance and active investigations were conducted in desert bighorn herds.

A total of 100 desert bighorn were screened during capture and transplant operations in the Muddy Mountains and Bare Mountains. Additional surveillance screening was conducted in the newly established Quinn Canyon Range herd with 4 animals captured and sampled. Samples from these herds were all negative for the bacteria *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae* which in Nevada plays a significant role in bighorn sheep pneumonia complex. All of Nevada's tested sheep herds have blood antibody titers (indicating exposure) to a number of respiratory viruses. We also find lung worms in many of our herds and ear mites in some desert bighorn herds.

Several desert bighorn hunters had submitted lung and trachea samples and even skulls from their harvested rams for *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae* testing. Samples were received from 17 different desert bighorn hunt units throughout the state. Of these, 4 were positive for PCR (indicating presence of the organism) from Units 164, 212, 281, and 264. Unit 164 experienced a disease outbreak in 2011, where *M. ovipneumoniae* was isolated and the population has suffered poor lamb recruitment since then, so the test results were not unexpected in this unit. The remaining positive samples came from other southern Nevada herds where we either had suspected active or past disease events in that herd or adjacent herds. Pneumonia was noted by microscopic examination of lung or trachea tissues in 5 of these ram samples consistent with lungworm infections.

Four desert bighorn sheep herds were targeted for active disease investigation after reports were received of coughing sheep and unusual numbers of mortalities were identified in spring and summer 2013. Concurrently an outbreak of pneumonia was documented in a number of herds in the Mojave Preserve just south of the border in California and there was concern about its spread into Nevada. There were 38 animals captured and sampled from the River, Eldorado, and McCullough Mountains, as well as the Spring Range. Testing was similar to that performed for surveillance and *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae* was isolated from all populations. Two animals showing clinical signs of disease were lethally harvested for more extensive testing and both had pneumonia consistent with *Mycoplasma* infection on microscopic examination. DNA testing of the isolated *Mycoplasma* bacteria showed that the Spring Range contained an M. *ovipneumoniae* common to the other 3 Nevada herds tested as well as the M. *ovipneumoniae* strain found in the Mojave Preserve die-off. Once infected with this bacteria bighorn sheep, especially rams can spread the infection through dispersal movements, thus accounting for strain movement between California and Nevada.

Through both passive surveillance and active disease investigation we are gradually establishing a health profile for each of Nevada's bighorn herds. The results of this on-going effort provide wildlife managers with the critical information they need to maintain healthy and productive bighorn sheep populations for generations to come.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP

During the 2013 California bighorn season a total of 67 tags were issued including 5 nonresident tags, and 3 special tags (Heritage, Dream, and PIW). This was the highest California bighorn tag quota ever in Nevada. Also, the highest ever recorded in a single season was 61 successful hunters in 2013. The average age of all harvested rams was 7.2 years with an average Boone and Crockett score of 153 5/8 inches. There were 2 rams harvested over 170 B&C. The number of California bighorn applicants, especially nonresidents, has steadily grown over the years. The 2003 applicants were 4,021 residents and 2,414 nonresidents. These numbers have increased considerably to 5,902 resident and 5,670 nonresident applicants in 2013.

Biologist's classified 1,000 California bighorn sheep in 2013 with a lamb ratio of 39 lambs:100 ewes. There has been a steady decline in statewide lamb ratios each year since 2009. The lamb ratio in 2009 was 49 per 100 ewes, and 2011 it was 44. The suspected causes for these declines include cumulative effects of rangeland degradation by overgrazing in some mountain ranges, prolonged multi-year drought conditions in all habitat areas, and a few herds likely reaching their habitat carrying capacity.

The 2014 statewide California bighorn population is estimated at 1,900 sheep a decline of 10% from 2013. This statewide decline was primarily due to declines realized in Unit 012 and 033 herds.

Only 1 primary capture and transplant operation was conducted this past year with 20 California bighorn removed from the Double H Mountains and translocated to the Coleman Rim area of northern Washoe County near the Oregon border.

Disease surveillance and detection continues to be a priority effort statewide for all bighorn subspecies herds. Disease sampling has been conducted through both 1) passive disease surveillance and 2) active disease investigation. Passive disease surveillance consists of performing in depth herd health screening during captures for transplant or collaring operations as well as testing certain tissues recovered from hunter harvested animals. Health screening samples are tested for bacteria, virus, parasites and trace mineral levels. During the 2013-2014 sampling period both disease surveillance and investigations were conducted. A total of 23 bighorn were sampled during captures for transplants and collaring in the Double H Mountains and the Pine Forest Range. All were negative for *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae* which in Nevada this bacteria plays a significant role in the bighorn sheep pneumonia complex.

The Santa Rosa Range experienced a die-off event in 2003-04 and has struggled to recover population numbers since that time. Archived tissues from the die-off were re-sampled and *M. ovipneumoniae* was isolated indicating that it was involved in this die-off. This herd has been sampled for disease over the past 3 years. Titers to M. *ovipneumoniae* antibodies were identified (indicating continued exposure) however no organism was identified. In January 2014, 2 ewes were captured in the southern portion of the range. These 2 sheep were part of an augmentation originating from the Black Rock Range in 2013. Both ewes were negative for *M. ovipneumoniae* antibodies and organism when they were captured in 2013, but positive for M. *ovipneumoniae* on recapture in January 2014. Currently the strain of M. *ovipneumoniae* from the 2003-04 die-off is being compared to the strain isolated from these 2 ewes to determine if it has been circulating within the herd for the past 10 years and likely accounting for persistent low population numbers within this herd.

There is evidence that sheep introduced into a population that contains M. *ovipneumoniae* carriers may be more susceptible to infection from the bacteria then resident adult animals that may have a degree of immunity. NDOW is utilizing this pattern of disease transmission is to determine if there are chronic M. *ovipneumoniae* carrier animals in the northern part of the Santa Rosa Range. Three ewes from the Pine Forest Range (Unit 032) were captured, collared and sampled before being released into this area. The Pine Forest herd has been repeatedly used as a source population and no M. *ovipneumoniae* has been isolated from this herd. These ewes and their lambs will be closely monitored and resampled over the next 12 months to determine if they have contracted *M. ovipneumoniae.*

Five animals were also tested from McGee Mountain (Unit 032) and adjacent habitat in Unit 033. Area biologists had questioned whether the stagnant population growth could be due to disease. Preliminary

testing of these animals indicated that the herd does not carry M. *ovipneumoniae* as all 5 animals were negative for exposure to blood antibodies. As of mid April 2014, 7 hunter harvested California bighorn rams were sampled and all were negative for *M. ovipneumoniae.*

Through both passive surveillance and active disease investigation we are gradually establishing a health profile for each of Nevada's bighorn herds. The results of this on-going effort provide wildlife managers with the critical information they need to maintain healthy and productive bighorn sheep populations for generations to come.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN SHEEP

A total of 7 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep tags were issued in 2013, 1 less than in 2012. All 7 bighorn hunters were successful. The average age of 6.6 and average B&C green-score was 153 3/8, much lower than the long-term average but to be expected without ram harvest from Units 101 or 102.

Helicopter surveys in 2013 – 2014 were conducted in Units 074, 091, 114, and 115. A total of 150 bighorns were classified with ratios of 46 rams:100 ewes:32 lambs. This compares to the 2012 - 2013 surveys of 124 classified with ratios of 59 rams:100 ewes:24 lambs. The low average lamb ratio was again primarily due to the Pilot Peak/Leppy Hills herd in Unit 091 that only had 7 lambs:100 ewes (only 4 the previous survey) in 2013), This is to be expected with this herd being positive for *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae* and associated with domestic sheep that trail within a few miles of the herd.

The statewide 2014 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep population is estimated to be approximately 260, with no change from 2013. As part of a larger research project in monitoring potential disease transmission between mountain goats and bighorn sheep on the East Humboldt Range, intensive ground monitoring efforts were made of the recently transplanted 20 Rocky Mountain bighorn from Alberta from May – September 2013. In addition, periodic aerial telemetry surveys and monitoring of satellite collars were conducted year round on the marked ewes and rams. It was estimated that by February 2014 the herd included 3 rams, 15 ewes, and 12 lambs. One ewe had crossed Interstate 80 during the summer and was hit and killed by a train.

Both passive disease surveillance and active disease investigation was conducted on 4 of our Rocky Mountain Bighorn herds in early 2014. Since the 2009-2010 die-off in the Ruby Mountians and East Humboldt Range, NDOW has regularly sampled the survivors in the Ruby Mountains. Seven sheep were sampled, some showing evidence that they may have cleared the infection, whereas others have consistently tested positive for the presence of *M. ovipneumoniae* consistent with a chronic carrier state. In 2012, 20 Rocky Mountain bighorn were reintroduced into the East Humboldt's from Alberta, Canada. A subset of this population will be sampled annually to determine if they have contracted disease. This year 7 animals were tested and were negative for exposure to *M. ovipneumoniae* as well as other respiratory viruses.

A collaring effort in January 2014 was conducted on the Great Basin National Park (Unit 115) with 5 bighorns being sampled and all were negative for *M. ovipneumoniae*. Additionally, 2 bighorn ewes were captured and collared in Hunt Unit 074. This herd had suffered a die-off in 1998 and had not been actively sampled since. *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae* was isolated from a very old aged ewe (a likely die-off survivor) which may indicate that M. ovi was one of the pathogens likely involved in the original die-off. Lastly, there were 4 harvested rams in 2013 from Units 074 and 114 that were tested and all were negative for *M. ovipneumoniae.*

MOUNTAIN GOAT

See page 105 for the statewide mountain goat report.

MOUNTAIN LION

The 2013 cougar hunting season (1 March 2013 – 28 February 2014) resulted in an overall mortality of 153 Nevada lions. The 5 and 10-year average for statewide mortality of lions was 186 and 181 respectively. Sport hunter harvest accounted for 118 lions or 77% of the total lions killed. The 2013 sport harvest represented a

35% decrease over the 2012 sport harvest (compared to a 75% increase in 2012 from 2011). Poor winter and spring snow conditions likely accounted for much of the decrease in cougar harvest from 2012.

Cougars removed for the protection of livestock or human safety (depredation) decreased by 1 from 21 in 2012 to 20 in 2013. Depredating lions represented 13% of the overall 2013 mortalities. During 2013, 10 lions were killed as part of the Predation Management Program, down 5 from 15 in 2012 and accounted for 7% of the overall 2013 mortalities. Taken together, depredation and predation management mortalities accounted for 20% and 16% of total cougar mortalities in 2013 and 2012 respectively. During 2013, 1 lion was poached, 1 was killed in self defense and the remaining 3 lions (2%) were killed incidentally, either through vehicle collisions or died of undetermined natural causes.

Total cougar mortality represented 58% of the statewide harvest limit of 265 for 2013, up from 45% in 2012. This increase was an artifact of lowering the harvest limit to published sustainable levels of 20% in 2013 from that of 38% (500) in 2012. Total cougar mortality also represented approximately 11% of the estimated adult population of cougars in the state.

Eastern, Western and Southern Regions accounted for 49%, 32% and 19% of the total statewide cougar mortality respectively in 2013 as compared to 59%, 26% and 15% in 2012.

Females accounted for 41% of the total mortality in 2013. Adult female cougars in the female cougar harvest accounted for 62% of the female harvest. Mean age of harvested male cougars averaged 3.7 years. These harvest parameters combined with the total state harvest of 153 cougars pointed to a moderate harvest for 2013 (Table 1).

Over 72% of successful lion hunters in 2013 were Nevada residents. Nearly 28% of successful out-of-state hunters came from 2 foreign countries (Norway and South Africa). The remaining out-of-state lion hunters came from18 different states.

Table 1. Cougar Harvest Parameters

Parameter	Light Harvest	Moderate Harvest	Heavy Harvest
% females in harvest	<30%	30-40%	>40%
% adult females within female harvest (>3)	>55%	45-55%	<45%
Mean age of harvested males	>4 years	3-4 years	<3 years

BLACK BEAR

See page 113 for the statewide black bear report.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE EFFECTS

This year's summary of Nevada weather and climatic data that affected big game herds October 2013 through April 2014 is based on active SNOTEL sites in Nevada that are located in selected water basins in the northern half of the state. Table 1 displays the snow water equivalent of snowpack and precipitation from October 2013 – April 2014 for select SNOTEL sites located in the following Mountain Ranges/Areas: Carson Range and Sierra Front (Area 19), Sheldon NWR (Unit 033), Trout Creek Mountains (Unit 031), Jarbidge Mountains (Area 7), Independence and Tuscarora Mountains (Area 6), Santa Rosa Range (Area 5), Toiyabe Range (Area 17), East Humboldt Range and Ruby Mountains (Area 10), Diamond Mountains (Area 14), Schell Creek Range (Area 11) and Egan Range (Area 22). October-April precipitation was marginal in most water basins from 53% - 95%

of the long-term average, with the Clover Valley being above average at 105%. These values were comparably poor to the 2012-2013 observed values (Table 1). The snowpack was poor overall, albeit highly variable, this past winter with basin averages between 22% - 128% of the long-term values. Without snowpack many of Nevada's high elevation summer ranges and streams from July – September will be extremely dry which could have a profound effect on young survival this summer and fall and body condition of our big game animals going into next winter. Figure 1 shows the trend in total water year precipitation for these same water basins from 2006 – 2014. Although the 2010-2011 fall and winter precipitation was close to record setting in most water basins, the last 3 years have experienced a dramatic reduction in precipitation and snowpack. As of April 15 2014 the majority of Nevada has experienced moderate to extreme drought conditions as quantified by the U. S. Drought Monitor Index (Figure 2). Significant portions of Pershing, Churchill, and Lander counties have been categorized a "exceptional" drought conditions, the highest category defined by the Drought Monitor Index. Expect low fawn ratios to continue statewide in response to low precipitation and snowpack. Antler growth and body condition is also expected to diminish if late spring and summer moisture do not return to normal levels.

Table 1. Water basin climate data from SNOTEL monitoring stations throughout Nevada and the Sierra Nevada Mountains for snow water equivalent of snowpack as of 15 April 2014 and total water year precipitation from 1 October 2013 – 15 April 2014 in inches (Natural Resources Conservation Service,* Data may not provide a valid measure of conditions).

BASIN		Snow Water Equivalent			Total Precipitation		
Data Site Name - elev. ft	Unit(s)	Current	Average	**% of Avg**	Current	Average	**% of Avg**
NORTHERN GREAT BASIN				**60***			**70**
Disaster Peak - 6,500	031		0.1			16.2	
Sheldon - 5,800	033				3	5.8	52
TRUCKEE RIVER				**22**			**53**
Mt Rose Ski Area - 8,801	194	10.3	36.1	29	24.6	48.1	51
Big Meadow - 8,249	194	0.1	15.2	0	14.1	26.6	53
CARSON RIVER	192			**37**			**57**
WALKER RIVER	201			**32**			**54**
JARBIDGE/SNAKE RIVER				**76**			**77**
Pole Creek R.S. - 8,330	072	15.8	19.9	79	9.4	12.3	76
BRUNEAU RIVER				**30**			**83**
Big Bend - 6,700	061/071	0	4.2	0	11.1	12.2	91
Bear Creek - 8,040	071/072	7.6	21.1	36	21.1	25.5	83
Seventysix Creek - 7,100	071/072	4.6	7.8	59	10.8	14.2	76
OWYHEE RIVER				**74**			**80**
Fawn Creek - 7,000	062	15.1	15.6	97	18.1	22.8	79
Jack Creek Upper - 7,250	062	15	16.2	93	16.8	19.8	85
Laurel Draw - 6,697	062	1.4	6.4	22	15.3	18.5	83
Taylor Canyon - 6,200	068/062	0	0		6.9	8.4	82
LOWER HUMBOLDT RIVER				**61**			**82**
Big Creek Summit - 8,695	173	14.2	17.7	80	13	16.7	78
Buckskin Lower - 6,915	051	5.1	6.8	75	15.2	16.4	93
Granite Peak - 8,543	051	12.1	19.9	61	18.3	24.3	75
Lamance Creek - 6,000	051	0	2.4	0	17.3	20.7	84
UPPER HUMBOLDT RIVER				**107**			**90**
Draw Creek - 7,200	072	7	8.7	80	12.2	14.2	86
Dorsey Basin - 8,100	101/102	13.3	11.6	115	19.6	21.8	90
Green Mountain - 8,000	102	14.2	11.2	127	20.5	21.7	94
Lamoille #3 - 7,700	102	12	11.4	105	17.2	20.8	83
CLOVER VALLEY				**128**			**105**
Hole-in-Mountain - 7,900	101	19	14.8	128	25.5	24.4	105
EASTERN NEVADA				**63***			**74***
Berry Creek - 9,100	111	11.8	15.6	76	13.6	16.4	83
Diamond Peak - 8,033	141	2.3	1	230	10.4	13.7	76
Ward Mountain - 9,200	221	3.7	11.7	32	9.4	14.9	63

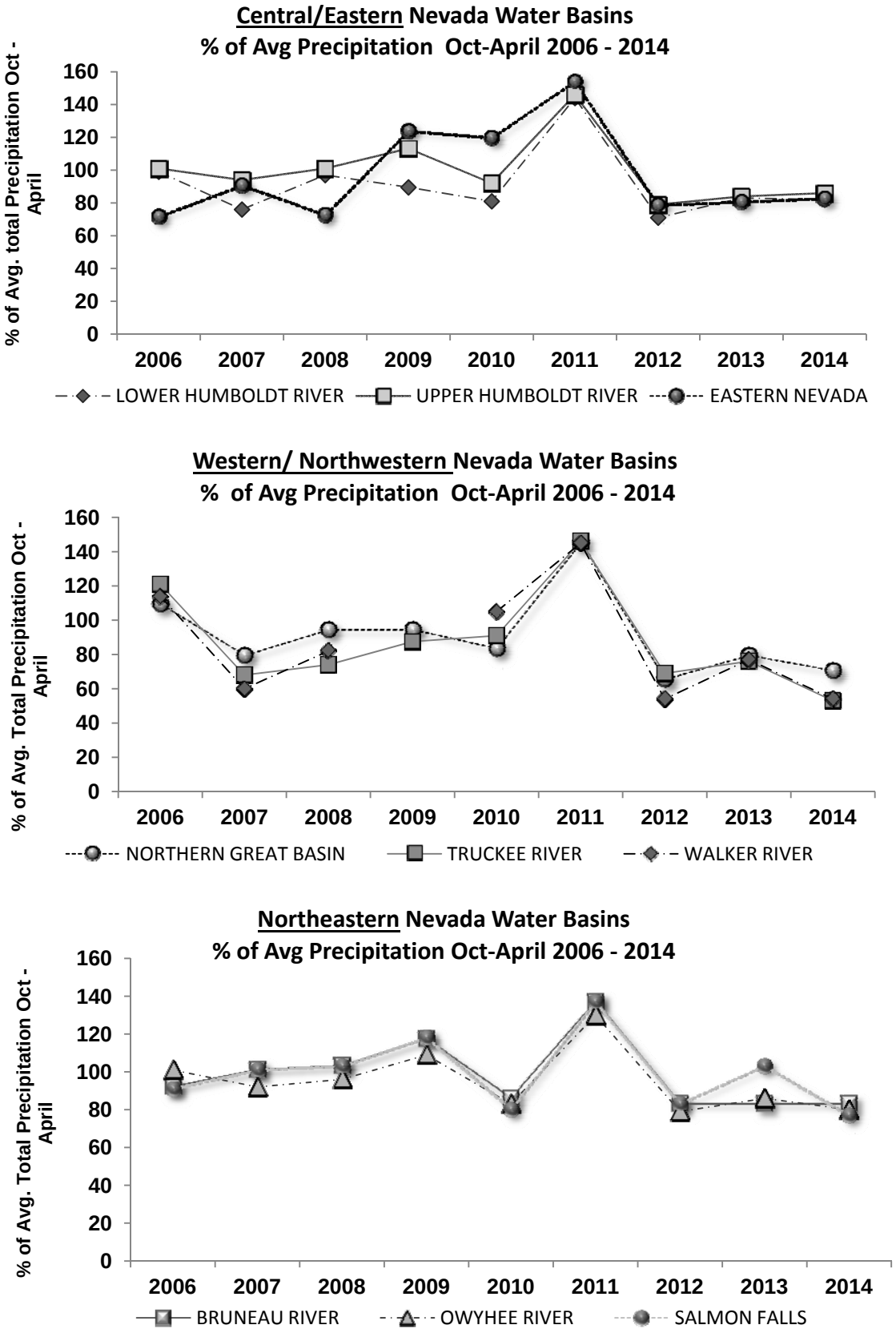

Figure 1. Trend in percent of Average October – April Precipitation for Nevada water basins from 2006 – 2014 (SNOTEL sites, Natural Resources Conservation Service).

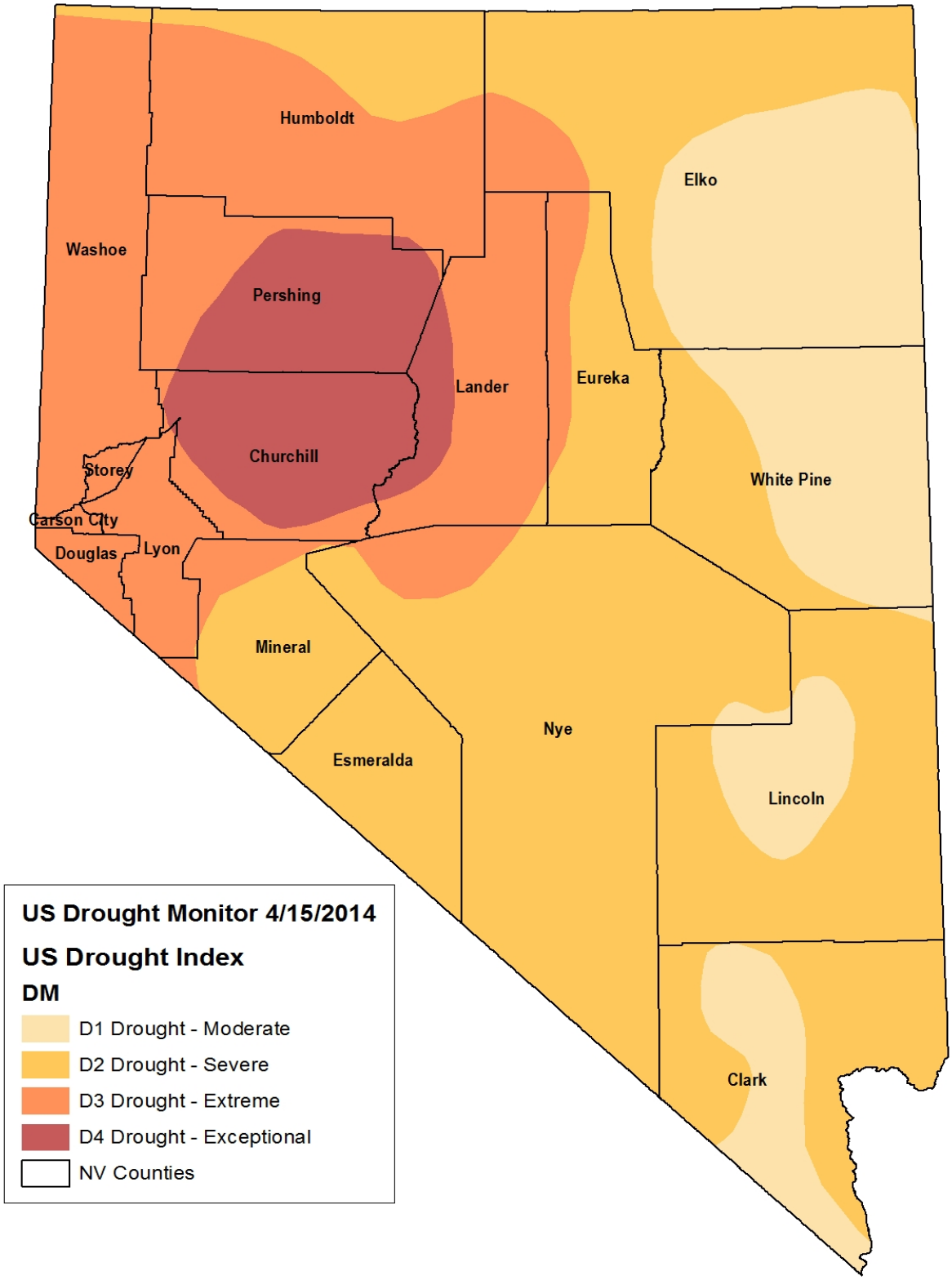

Figure 2. US drought monitor index for the state of Nevada. Data was generated on April 15, 2014 from the USDA funded website: http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu.