

Nevada Hunter Information Sheet



DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP **Unit 211, south of U.S. Hwy 95**

LOCATION: See unit description in the big game hunting brochure. That portion of Unit 211 south of U.S. Hwy 95 is comprised of the Silver Peak Range and the Volcanic Hills of Esmeralda County.

ELEVATION: Elevations range from 4,800 feet at the lower valley floors to over 9,400 on Piper Peak in the Silver Peak Range.

TERRAIN: The terrain in the Silver Peak Range varies from rolling/undulating benches at the lower elevations to steep rocky canyons and cliffs with fairly dense stands of Pinyon /Juniper at the higher elevations. The Volcanic Hills is typically rolling/undulating hills with few rims and cliffs.

VEGETATION: Desert shrub and low sagebrush in the lower valley bottoms and benches and over most of the Volcanic Hills. Heavy pinyon/juniper exists from around 7,000-9,400 feet in the Silver Peak Range.

LAND STATUS: Lands are administered by the BLM.

HUNTER ACCESS: Access to the Silver Peak Range and Volcanic Hills is relatively unrestricted, except by the terrain itself. Refer to the maps referenced below for road and access locations.

MAP REFERENCES: The U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000 topographic maps that cover the area are: **Tonopah and Goldfield**. The 1:250,000 AMS topographic maps that cover the area are: **Tonopah**.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES: Full services are available in the town of Tonopah. Some services are available in the small towns of Silver Peak and Dyer, Nevada. Generally primitive camping is the rule.

RECOMMENDED HUNTING AREAS FOR DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP: If conditions remain warm and dry, sheep may still be tied to water when the November season arrives. When hunting in the Silver Peak Range, areas to look at include Icehouse Canyon, Rhyolite Ridge and Emigrant Peak. Sheep also occur in the Coyote Hole and Mud Spring areas. Sheep may be observed throughout the Volcanic Hills, but areas nearer the two wildlife water developments are good places to start. Sheep tend to prefer the southern reaches of the Volcanic Hills and travel to and from Gap Spring on a regular basis. During cool, wet periods, sheep have been known to drift from the Silver Peak Range to the Volcanic Hills temporarily increasing the density of sheep in the Volcanic Hills area. Several wildlife water developments are scattered within the Silver Peak Range from the Rhyolite Ridge area to near Emigrant Peak. These areas can be good even if sheep are not tied to water in the fall.