

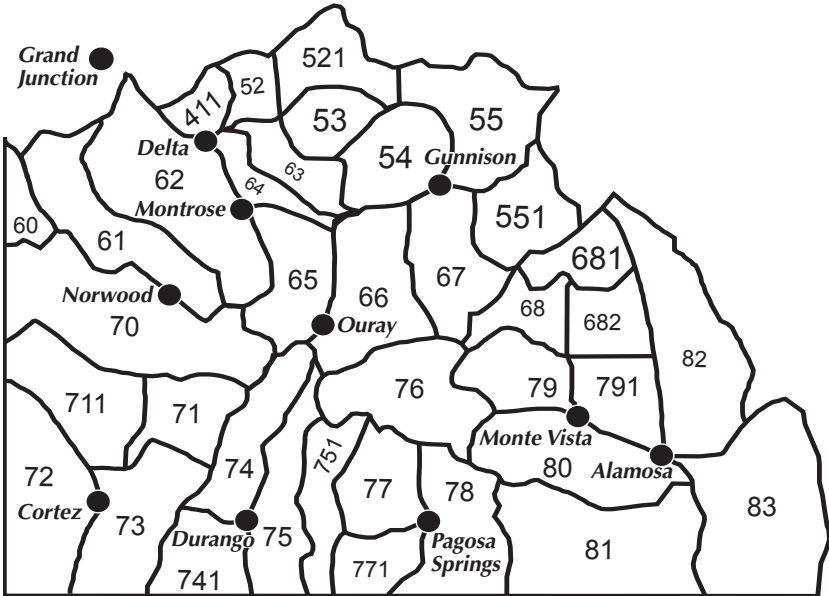
2010

Big Game Hunting in Southwest Colorado



Contents:

- Hunting tips
- 2009 season harvest statistics
- Preference point information
- Hunting tips and outlook
- Antler requirements
- Camping information
- Travel information
- Important phone numbers and web sites



2010 Elk & Deer Season Information

Season Dates	Deer	Elk	License Fees***	Deer Buck/Doe	Elk		
					Bull/ Either-sex	Cow	
Archery	Aug. 28 - Sept. 26		Resident	Adult	\$34	\$49	\$49
Muzzle	Sept. 11 - 19			Youth	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$13.75
1st Rifle		Oct. 16-20					
2nd Rifle	Oct. 23 - 31		Non-Resident	Adult	\$329	\$544	\$354
3rd Rifle	Nov. 6 - 14			Youth	\$103.75	\$103.75	\$103.75
4th Rifle	Nov. 17 - 21						
Colorado Division of Wildlife http://wildlife.state.co.us			***Prices include \$3 nonrefundable application fee, 25 cent search/rescue fee, 75 cent wildlife education fund fee; does not include \$5 habitat stamp fee.				

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www.staythetrail.org

What's New for 2010

Almost every year new regulations take effect that hunters need to know about. Please, read the new rules and determine how they might affect your hunt.

For all regulations, pick up a 2010 Big Game Brochure anywhere licenses are sold, at any DOW office, or go to: <http://wildlife.state.co.us>.

Some highlights on what's new for 2010:

- Gunnison Basin Elk Hunts: Archery licenses are totally limited in units 54, 55 and 551; either-sex over-the-counter licenses with caps are available in unit 54 during the second season; additional cow licenses and late-season licenses will be available in units 54, 55 and 551.
- Third-rifle combined seasons have been extended to nine days, and include two full weekends.
- All muzzleloading licenses are now sold specific to a game management unit. Statewide licenses are no longer available.
- Hunters over 18 years of age who purchase left-over or over-the-counter licenses are required to purchase a habitat stamp.

Bears

Bear heads and hides must not be frozen when presented for inspection at a DOW office. If the head and hide are frozen, the DOW may keep them long enough to thaw so that a tooth can be removed. The DOW is authorized to remove a premolar tooth for research purposes.

Rules for All-Terrain Vehicles

The number of all-terrain vehicles used during hunting season continues to increase. Unfortunately, inappropriate use is causing conflicts among hunters, and illegal use of the vehicles is causing severe resource damage on public lands.

Hunters must be aware of the laws governing ATV use.

All OHV/ATVs must be registered or permitted annually in Colorado. Your home state registration is not valid in Colorado. Non-residents wishing to use off-highway vehicles in Colorado must obtain a Colorado permit from the Colorado Parks Department. Permits cost \$25.25 and can be purchased on-line at www.parks.state.co.us. The web site also contains information on regulations. For more information, call the state parks office at 1-303-791-1920.

To protect roads, trails and federal land resources, Colorado Wildlife Officers and other local law enforcement agencies are authorized to write tickets to OHV users who are riding in closed areas or operating vehicles

improperly. You are responsible for knowing local regulations, and the trails and areas where you can ride legally. Contact the appropriate land management agency to learn about specific regulations in the area where you will be hunting.

OHV users riding in unauthorized areas face fines and penalties of \$100. If a violation occurs while the OHV user is hunting, fishing or trapping, the user will also receive 10 points against his/her hunting and fishing privileges. The fine for riding illegally in federal wilderness areas is \$200 and 15 penalty points can be assessed against license privileges.

Please, observe these rules and guidelines.

- Be considerate of other hunters. ATV noise drives off big game animals.
- ATVs can be operated only on designated roads.
- ATVs should not be driven off of roads. Check local regulations for: Colorado State Wildlife areas, U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management property.
- ATVs cannot be driven into designated wilderness or roadless areas.
- ATVs are prohibited from most streets in towns and counties.
- Do not drive ATVs on private roads.
- Rifles carried on ATVs must be unloaded completely and secured in a case.
- ATVs cannot be used as a rifle-rest when hunting.
- Explain these rules and guidelines to young hunters and those unfamiliar with using ATVs.

Hunting Q & A

Following are answers to some commonly asked questions. For more information, go to the DOW web site: <http://wildlife.state.co.us>.

Do I need a Hunter Education Card?

Yes. Hunters born after 1948 must present a hunter education card when purchasing a license. License agents also will accept cards issued by other states. Agents will not accept a previous year's license or photocopies of hunter education cards. For more information on hunter education classes go to the DOW web site.

Where do I buy my Colorado hunting license?

Licenses are available at all DOW offices, at licensing agents, by telephone - 1-800-244-5613, and on-line at: <http://wildlife.state.co.us>.

Most hunters are now buying their licenses through the web site of the Colorado Division of Wildlife. This is the fastest, easiest and most accurate way to buy your license.

Leftover licenses for 2010 go on sale Aug. 10, at DOW offices and

license agent locations, and on-line on Aug. 11.

Please, refer to the DOW web site or the Big Game Brochure for an explanation of all variety of licenses.

Can I hunt both deer and elk?

Yes, and you no longer need to hunt them during the same season. See the 2010 Big Game Brochure or the web site for details.

Can I have more than one elk and deer license?

Yes, but only in specific GMUs. See the web site or the Big Game Brochure for details.

Where can I hunt with an unlimited license?

Unlimited licenses are sold only for bull elk hunting during the second and third seasons. The licenses can be used in any GMU in Colorado, except those listed on page 26 of the Big Game brochure. The excluded units in the southwest region are: 54, 61, 66, 67, 76, 79, and 791.

What are “Private Land Only” licenses?

These licenses (also called PLO licenses) require the holder to hunt in a specific GMU and are valid only on private land. You must obtain permission from a landowner. It is recommended that you secure permission from a landowner before purchasing the license.

Hunting Ethically

Hunting is an integral part of wildlife management in Colorado. Remember, you are not only participating in a recreational activity, you are also an active and important participant in managing big-game herds. With your license comes a responsibility to hunt and conduct yourself in an ethical manner.

Please, take a few moments to answer the following questions. It's up to you to remember the answers when you are out in the field:

- Are your hunting actions providing a “fair chase” scenario for the animal?
- Would you behave the same way if you were hunting with a wildlife officer or being videotaped for the 5 o'clock news?
- Do you know exactly where you are hunting? Are you in the right GMU?
- Do you know the habits of the animal you are hunting?
- When you take aim at an animal do you know for certain that it is the right sex and species?
- Are you physically able to hunt in mountainous terrain and properly retrieve a harvested animal?
- Do you know how to properly field dress a big-game animal?
- Do you minimize the impacts of your camp on the landscape?

- Do you pack out all of your trash?
- Will you report rule violations – yours and others – to a Colorado wildlife officer?
- Have you read the Colorado Big Game Brochure to check for specific regulations for the GMU in which you are hunting?

Ethical behavior is critical to the future of hunting. Please, consider how your actions impact wildlife, fellow hunters and the general public.

If You Make a Mistake

Every year people make mistakes while hunting. Hunters occasionally shoot the wrong animal, accidentally kill more than one animal, hunt in the wrong GMU, etc.

Most of these errors can be prevented by carefully reading the Big Game Brochure, obtaining a good map of the hunting area and by being diligent in the field. Hunters who make errors can be penalized with fines, suspension points, felonies and misdemeanors, loss of meat, license suspension or confiscation of equipment. Penalties can be much more severe against those who purposefully attempt to hide mistakes from wildlife officers.

If you make a mistake while hunting, the best course of action is to report the incident to the closest DOW office right away. Be prepared to explain to a wildlife officer thoroughly what happened and why. While you still may be subject to penalties, they could be less severe if the officer determines that you are cooperative, the error was not intentional, or it was unavoidable given the circumstances.

Follow the officer's orders on caring for the meat, leaving the animal at the scene or bringing it to an agreed upon location, etc. If you are unable to contact a DOW officer immediately, field dress the animal on the spot and don't move it.

Know Where You're Hunting

It is your responsibility to know exactly where you are hunting. If you harvest an animal in the wrong GMU you will be subject to penalties, and you will not be allowed to keep the animal.

Location descriptions of each GMU can be found starting on page 46 of the 2010 Big Game Brochure.

Buy a high-quality topographic map, read the boundary description in the brochure carefully and outline the boundaries on the map. If you have questions, call the DOW office in the area where you are hunting.

In Colorado, landowners are not required to post or fence their land. It

is your responsibility to know the location of private land. You must obtain permission to hunt on private land. If you hunt on private land without permission you may be charged with trespassing, be required to appear in court and be fined.

Simple Rules for Hunting Safely

Hunting accidents have declined significantly since the passage of two laws in 1970 that require hunter education training for all hunters born on or after January 1, 1949, and hunters to wear at least 500-square-inches of fluorescent orange clothing above the waist - including a head covering visible from all directions.

Hunters should review basic safety rules every time they go into the field. Remember: One moment of carelessness can mean a lifetime of consequences.

Before the season, go to a shooting range and practice. You'll get re-acquainted with your gun and you'll improve your chances of harvesting an animal.

Most accidents occur near vehicles. Load and unload your gun at least 100 yards from your vehicle.

No matter how long you've been hunting, always observe these basic safety rules:

- Treat every firearm as if it is loaded and keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction at all times.
- Be sure of your target - what is in front of it and what is beyond it. Once you take a shot, you can't take it back. If you are in doubt, don't shoot.
- Keep the safety on and your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
- Never place your hand over the muzzle of a gun.
- Don't hurry while loading or unloading.
- Talk about safety issues to youngsters and inexperienced hunters.
- Stop to rest when you are out of breath; fatigue often contributes to accidents.



Safe Hunting is No Accident!

Tips for Hunting Mule Deer

A large mule deer buck can reach 400 pounds; however, most mule deer range from 200-300 pounds. During 2009, for all manners of take, about 78,000 hunters harvested 34,000 deer for a 43 percent success rate.

In the mountains and foothills, mule deer don't spend much time in heavy timber. They are primarily browsers and prefer aspen and forest edges where there are plenty of low shrubs, small trees, oak brush and varied vegetation types.

Mule deer are most active at night and can often be found in meadow areas during low-light hours. During the day, they'll bed down in protective cover.

In warm weather, look for deer along ridgelines where wind is consistent and helps to keep them cool.

During the low-light hours of evening and morning, hunt in meadows at the edge of thick cover. If you see where they are feeding during times of low-light, it's likely they'll move into nearby timbered areas to rest for part of the day. Deer tend to move during the middle of the day toward the areas where they feed in the evening.

A slow stalk is recommended. Spend a lot of time scanning slowly with binoculars - a deer can appear at any time.

Pay attention to the wind direction. If the wind is blowing in the direction you are moving, a deer will likely pick up your scent. Deer avoid going to creeks in daylight so there is no advantage to hunting near moving water sources during the day.

One advantage mule deer give to hunters is their curiosity. When mule deer are spooked, they'll often run a short distance then turn to determine if they are being pursued. That may give you one good chance for a shot.

A small amount of snow will get deer moving quickly out of high-altitude areas. Usually by late October migrating herds will move to winter range areas, even if there is no snow.

Hunters should aim at the vital organ area which presents a small target – about the size of a dinner plate just behind the front quarter. Hunters, no matter how good they are at the range, should never try to make a head shot. Many animals are injured and die slowly because of attempted head shots.



1-877-265-6648

Tips for Hunting elk

The popular hunting magazines often display colorful photographs of huge bull elk standing in open meadows presenting easy targets. The reality in the mountains of Colorado, however, is far different.

Stalking these animals is challenging and most hunters won't get easy shots. You're more likely to find elk on a steep hillside, in a dark ravine, or in thick timber than out in the open.

The hunter success rate for all manners of take in Colorado was 23 percent in 2009. A total of 223,400 hunters harvested 47,543 elk..

If weather is warm, elk stay spread out over vast areas at high elevations at and above timberline. In those conditions hunters need to work extra hard. When snow falls, elk start to move, bunch up, and look for food sources at lower elevations or on slopes where vegetation is exposed. Elk movement will start in earnest when a foot or more of snow falls.

Hunters must get off their ATVs and hunt slowly and quietly far from any road. Elk are very smart, move quickly at any hint of danger and hide in rugged terrain. Compounding the challenge for hunters is the fact that elk typically gather in groups of 10 or more. If one is spooked they all move and they can run easily for a mile or more.

Elk are most active during the night and are likely to be grazing in transition areas - meadows next to heavy timber, where different types of vegetation meet and just above or below ridgelines. Hunters should watch these areas at first light and at dusk.

During the day, hunters need to move into the dark timber and not be hesitant to hunt in difficult areas. Hunters should move as quietly as possible for short distances and then scan the woods for 10 minutes or more before moving again. Even in dense forest it's a good idea to use binoculars so you can discern subtle movement or colors in the trees.

If you find the areas where animals graze at night it's likely that you'll find them in adjacent areas during the day.

When hunting in areas with roads, move far above or far below the roads to find elk. In areas where there are two roads, locate the most difficult terrain in between.

Line up your shot carefully because elk are difficult to knock down. The best shots are delivered in the critical area of the lungs and heart just behind and below the front quarters.



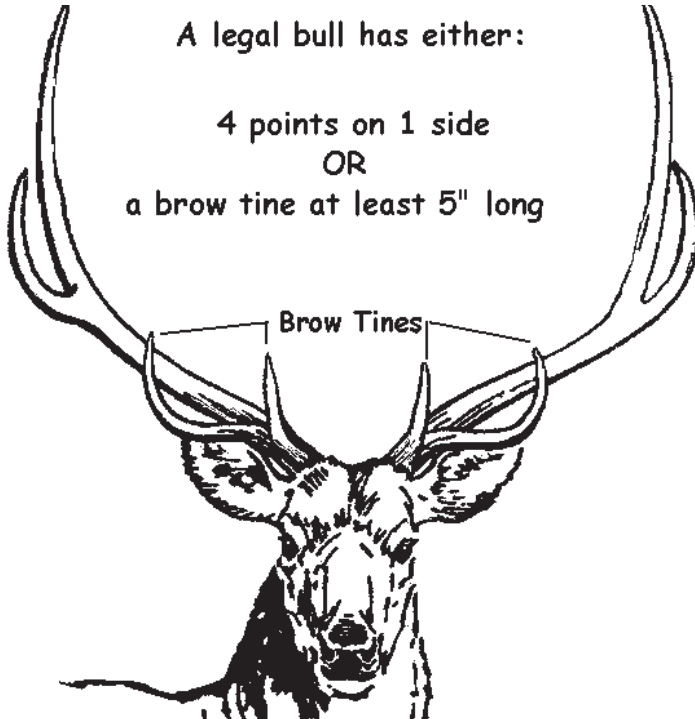
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Antler Requirements

To allow bull elk and mule deer bucks to reach maturity, animals must grow to an acceptable size before they can be harvested. Size is determined by the antlers. Be sure that you clearly identify the size of the antlers of a bull or a buck.

Bull Elk

In all GMUs in the southwest region except 61 and 76: A legal bull must have antlers with at least 4 points on one side OR brow tines that are 5 inches or longer. In GMUs 61 and 76 a legal bull must have antlers that are at least 5 inches long. There are no point restrictions. If you are unsure while taking aim, do not shoot. Be aware that the spikes of young bulls are difficult to see. If you have an antlerless permit, be sure the animal is indeed antlerless. Mistakes often occur in the low-light hours at dawn and dusk.



Mule Deer Bucks

A legal buck has antlers that are at least 5 inches long. There are no antler point restrictions for deer.

Know Your Physical Limits

Hunting in the mountains of Colorado is physically demanding. Even if you are in good shape you will still feel the effects of the altitude. Consider these tips as you head to the high country:

- To acclimate, plan to arrive at your hunting area a couple of days before hunting season begins.
- Drink lots of water. Dehydration can cause severe headaches, muscle cramps and loss of energy. Carry water purification tablets so that you can refill your bottles at creeks. Limit alcohol – it causes dehydration.
- If you experience severe headaches or find it difficult to breathe, move to lower altitude as soon as possible. These symptoms could be signs of pulmonary edema or cerebral edema--both of which can be fatal.
- When hunting, move slowly and stop to rest often. Accidents are more likely to occur when you are tired.
- If you are feeling very tired and you are far from camp, unload your gun before continuing to walk.
- Discuss any health issues with your hunting partners.

Caring for Your Campsite

Camping can cause significant impacts on public lands. You can minimize much of your impact with some advanced planning. Please, follow these guidelines:

- Use established camping areas. Occupy as small of an area as possible.
- Campsites must be at least 100 feet from streams, lakes or riparian areas. Avoid trampling grass and shrubs.
- Do not dig a trench around your tent site.
- Check for public land fire restrictions; keep fires small, put fires out every night; burn only paper trash items.
- Use a stove for cooking to reduce impacts on the land.
- Collect all cooking grease in a can and carry it out. Do not dump.
- Collect deadfall for campfires. Do not cut down trees.
- When you leave camp for the day, store all food and garbage securely inside a vehicle. Food and garbage attracts animals - including bears.
- Strain dish water before throwing it out and put debris in the trash. Small bits of food accumulate significantly over time.
- Pack out human feces. Sanitary products are available in which waste can be deposited and then disposed of properly in town.
- If you must, dig a latrine. Dig a hole about three-feet deep; be sure that it is at least 100 feet from the nearest water source. Spread soil on top after each use. Cover completely and restore to natural condition when you break camp.
- Pack out all trash. Do not bury trash.
- Inspect your camp carefully after it is packed up. Leave your camp cleaner than how you found it.

Don't Shoot a Moose!

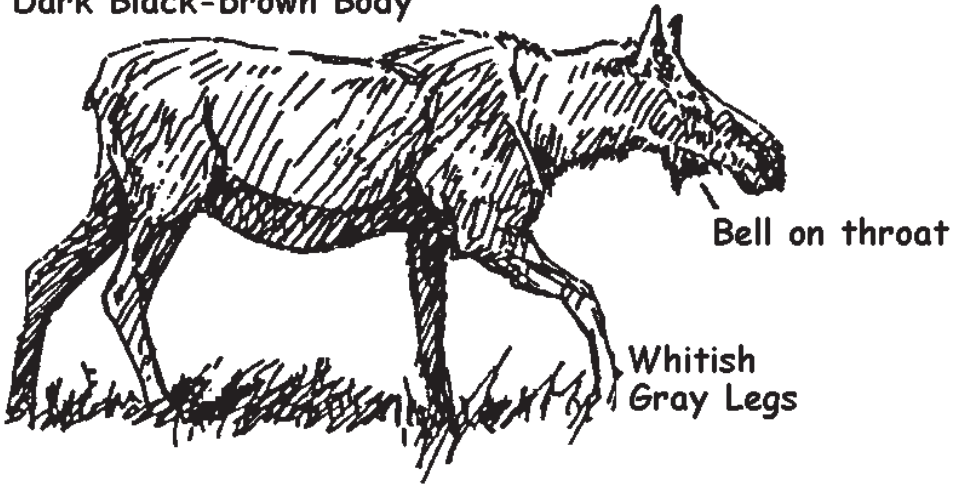
There are moose in areas around Creede, Lake City, Gunnison and on the Grand Mesa. Moose favor wetlands but they can be found in any terrain where elk live.

Too often, hunters mistake moose – especially cow moose - with elk.

Please, be sure of your target. The fine for accidentally killing a moose is \$1,370. If the animal is killed illegally and the carcass abandoned the shooter can be charged with a Class 5 felony.

Cow Moose

Dark Black-brown Body



Bell on throat

Whitish
Gray Legs

Hunter's Checklist

Preparing for a hunting trip is a major effort. Be sure to leave information about where you'll be hunting and camping, license plate numbers and cell phone numbers with folks at home.

Listed below are a few common items that hunters often forget as they get ready to go into the backcountry.

- First aid kit, sunscreen, toilet paper, water bottles.
- Hunting license, compass and maps.
- Flashlight, lantern, extra batteries.
- Rain gear, tire chains.
- Knife sharpener, bone saw, game bag.
- Blaze orange vest and cap.
- Extra camp-stove fuel.
- Cleaning supplies, trash bags, shovel
- List of family/friends phone numbers.

Are You Using Horses?

If you plan to use horses on your hunting trip, please be aware of the following:

- You must have a Certificate of Health inspection for each horse. Talk to your veterinarian about getting a health check for your horse. Be sure to bring the certificate with you.
- Horses must have a Coggins Blood Test within one year of entering Colorado. The test must be negative. Be sure to bring documentation.
- Hay, straw and mulch must be certified as “weed free.” Only the following products are allowed on national forests in Colorado: cubed and pelletized hay, steamed grain, treated/steamed mulch from tree fibers. For information, call the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 1-303-239-4149; or for a list of regulations and vendors, go to www.colorado.gov/ag/dpi.
- Don't tie horses to trees in camp. This causes tree damage and vegetation around the tree to be trampled.
- Highline or picket your stock. If you use a highline, please use tree-saver straps to avoid damaging trees.
- Move horses often to keep them from trampling vegetation or overgrazing an area.
- Keep stock 200 feet or more from lakes, streams, wetlands and trails.
- Restrictions on horse travel in wilderness areas are often greater than in other areas. Be sure to read notices at trailheads. Many wilderness areas carry maximum group size limits, which regulate the number of livestock and people that are allowed to travel together.
- Contact the U.S. Forest Service in the area where you're hunting for complete information.



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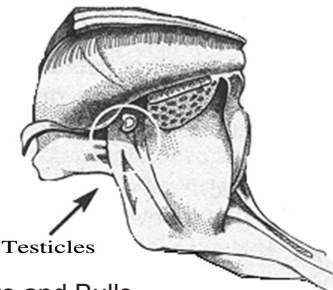
Evidence of Sex

After harvest, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the carcass. You can use either the head or sex organs, but they **must** be naturally attached to the carcass.

Leaving the evidence attached to one-quarter of the carcass is acceptable – so long as all four quarters are being transported together.

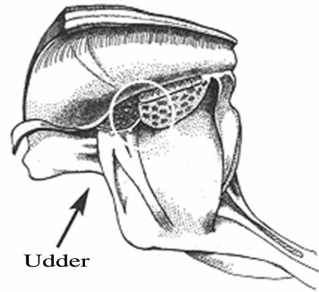
The head or skull plate with both antlers naturally attached must accompany the carcass of a buck or bull while it is in camp or being transported – even when the testicles are used to meet proof of evidence of sex.

If you are working with a taxidermist to mount the head with antlers, obtain a written receipt from the taxidermist before transporting the carcass home or to a meat processor. The receipt must list the following: date delivered and description of antlers.



Bucks and Bulls

Attached head with antlers or attached testicle, scrotum or penis



Does and Cows

Attached head or udder

Tagging the Carcass

Improperly attaching the carcass tag is a common violation and can result in a fine. Make sure that everyone in your hunting party knows how to properly attach the tag. You can be held liable for illegally transporting big game even if someone else made an error.

Please, follow these guidelines:

- Sign your license as soon as you buy it or receive it in the mail.
- Immediately after harvesting the animal, detach the carcass tag from your license, sign it and punch the holes indicating sex, month and day of kill. Put the carcass tag in your pocket while taking the animal to camp or to your vehicle.
- When you arrive at camp or at your vehicle, immediately attach the carcass tag to the body of the animal. Do not attach to antlers. Attach the tag to the animal's leg or the hide.
- Place the tag where it can be easily inspected by a wildlife officer.

- If the carcass is cut up, keep all the pieces together so they can be inspected.
- Retain the top portion of your license during all transport of the carcass.
- If you are shipping the meat via commercial carrier, the meat must be accompanied by one of the following: the hunter's license, a photocopy of the license, or the carcass tag.

The “Easy” Way to Field Dress Your Animal

More often than not in Colorado, harvested animals must be cared for in remote areas that are far from roads. That requires hunters to pack out meat and antlers.

To help lighten the load for hunters, the Colorado Division of Wildlife has produced a helpful how-to video that provides instruction on how to bone out the meat.

“Down to the Bone” explains methods for deboning in the field. This DVD will help you learn a simple and legal method of removing the edible portions of meat. By removing the bones and other inedible portions of the animal, you can reduce the weight you carry out of the backcountry by more than 50 percent.

The video also explains how to identify the best cuts for steaks, roasts and hamburger.

Order a copy of the DVD on line. Go to the DOW website www.wildlife.state.co.us and click on the “Shop” button at the top of the page.

Chronic Wasting Disease

Chronic Wasting Disease has not been detected in the southwest region. If you see an animal that appears to be sick, do not shoot it. Determine the location as accurately as possible and contact a DOW officer as soon as possible.

The DOW will test your animal for CWD. The charge is \$25. Allow two weeks to receive results. Heads can be submitted to any DOW area office during the hunting seasons.

For more information about CWD, go to the DOW web site at <http://wildlife.state.co.us>, click on “Hunting” then click on “Big Game.”

When field dressing big game, the Colorado Department of Health recommends that you: wear rubber gloves; minimize handling of brain and spinal tissue; bone out meat; disinfect tools thoroughly and air dry. Also, do not consume brain, spinal cord, eyes, spleen, tonsils, pancreas or lymph nodes.

Managing Colorado's Big Game Herds

To manage the state's big game populations the DOW uses a "management by objectives" approach. Big game populations are managed to achieve population and sex-ratio objectives established for Data Analysis Units (DAUs). Each DAU represents a geographically distinct big game herd. The estimated populations and sex-ratio averages that follow in this booklet are for DAUs.

Game management units are subsets of DAUs. The GMU groupings in this booklet are based on DAUs. However, because big game herds travel wide areas throughout the year, the population of each GMU cannot be estimated.

The DAU planning process incorporates public input, habitat capabilities, and herd considerations into management objectives for each of Colorado's big game herds. The general public, hunters, federal and state land management agencies, landowners, and agricultural interests are involved in determining DAU plan objectives through questionnaires, public meetings, comments on draft plans, and by giving input to the Colorado Wildlife Commission. License numbers and season recommendations result from this process.

Each DAU plan establishes post-hunt herd objectives for the size and structure of the population. Once the Colorado Wildlife Commission approves the DAU objectives they are compared with modeled population estimates.

Model inputs include:

- Harvest estimates determined by hunter surveys.
- Post-hunt sex and age ratios determined by aerial classifications.
- Estimated wounding loss, illegal kill and survival rates based on field observations and telemetry studies.

The information is entered into a specialized computer program which then estimates the population size. The final step in the process is to calculate harvest recommendations that will align population estimates with the herd objectives.



1-877-265-6648

Southwest Colorado Hunting Outlook

Grand Mesa

GMUs 411, 52, 521

Maps: Grand Mesa and Gunnison national forests

Gunnison DOW office:

(970)641-7060

The Grand Mesa offers a wide variety of terrain. From the spruce, fir and aspen forests up to 11,000 feet, to the pinon-juniper woodlands at about 4,800 feet. Weather can vary as widely as the terrain.

Motorized access is good, but roads can become very muddy and four-wheel drive is recommended. It is recommended that hunters obtain maps of area to avoid trespassing or unintentionally crossing private

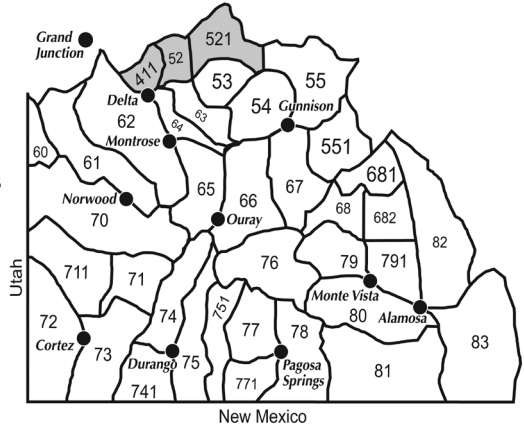
land. Please respect motorized closures on public lands. Lower elevations are mainly private, especially in GMUs 411 and 52. Hunting pressure is heavy

Deer hunting

Deer are found on forest land and on higher elevation private land during October. Some deer stay in lower elevation agricultural lands year around. In late October or early November, deer generally migrate to lower elevation as the weather cools and snow starts to accumulate. Hunting in aspen and oak brush can be productive. Hike to high points and scan below with binoculars at early morning and dusk to locate deer moving to and from bedding areas.

Estimated deer population: 8,600

3-year estimated sex ratio: 22 bucks per 100 does



2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
411	Archery	17	0	0	17	27	63 / 33
411	Muzzle	2	0	0	2	6	33 / 22
411	2 nd Rifle	34	0	0	34	56	61 / 46
411	3 rd Rifle	43	0	0	43	60	72 / 63
52	Archery	2	0	0	2	4	50 / 50
52	Muzzle	12	0	0	12	66	18 / 30
52	2 nd Rifle	17	0	0	17	27	63 / 53
52	3 rd Rifle	126	0	0	126	275	46 / 50
521	Archery	77	0	0	77	124	62 / 61
521	Muzzle	12	0	0	12	34	35 / 39
521	2 nd Rifle	70	0	0	70	258	27 / 44
521	3 rd Rifle	25	0	0	25	82	30 / 41
521	4 th Rifle	1	0	0	1	3	33 / 25

Elk Hunting

The elk herd is well distributed and hunting is rated as good. Most elk will be at higher elevations – above 8,500 feet in thick timber and oak brush. But distribution may change in relation to weather and hunting pressure. There is no migration during the hunting seasons; but as hunters arrive the elk will move to remote areas. Successful hunters move well away from established roads, especially in GMU 521. Some older age class bulls are found throughout these units. Hunting pressure is lowest during the limited first season.

Estimated elk population: 11,000

3-year estimated sex ratio: 20 bulls per 100 cows

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr
411	Archery	11	3	0	14	161	9 / 11
411	Muzzle	0	0	0	0	30	0 / 4
411	1 st Rifle	5	8	0	13	36	36 / 24
411	2 nd Rifle	40	10	6	56	241	23 / 24
411	3 rd Rifle	10	1	0	11	90	12 / 12
411	4 th Rifle	0	5	0	5	17	29 / 12
52	Archery	15	7	0	22	275	8 / 7
52	Muzzle	9	16	3	28	122	23 / 21
52	1 st Rifle	27	3	0	30	72	42 / 31
52	2 nd Rifle	61	18	3	82	467	18 / 19
52	3 rd Rifle	17	31	0	48	224	21 / 16
52	4 th Rifle	0	17	0	17	39	44 / 18
521	Archery	77	33	10	120	589	20 / 18
521	Muzzle	15	48	3	66	260	25 / 26
521	1 st Rifle	79	106	7	192	446	43 / 45
521	2 nd Rifle	106	68	5	179	813	22 / 25
521	3 rd Rifle	43	36	2	81	415	20 / 21
521	4 th Rifle	0	19	12	31	135	23 / 35

Crawford-Smith Fork

GMUs 53, 63

Map: Gunnison National Forest

Gunnison DOW office: (970)641-7060

Winter weather is almost guaranteed during any season in this area which borders the high country West Elk Wilderness Area.

Altitude ranges from 5,400 feet near Hotchkiss to more than 12,000 feet in the wilderness.

The range in elevations and the topography create volatile weather at all times of year.

prepared for hot and cold temperatures and snow.

These GMUs contain abundant public land: 90

percent of GMU 53, 60 percent of GMU 63. When snow falls, herds move quickly to lower elevations on the western ends of the units.

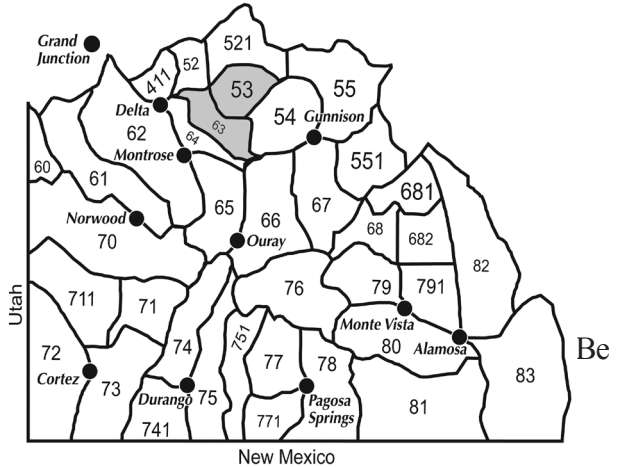
GMU 53 contains rough terrain and access is on rugged 4WD roads and foot/horse trails. Hunters should be prepared to hunt in steep, difficult terrain. Packing an animal out in this area is challenging. Do not count on moving a vehicle close to the kill site. Access is easier for GMU 63; but be sure to study the map closely to avoid trespassing. West of Highway 92 most of the land is private.

Deer Hunting

The deer herd is well distributed throughout both GMUs. If the weather is warm, hunt at higher elevations. As the season progresses and hunting pressure increases, the deer will move to lower elevations in GMU 63 where private land is abundant. Hunting is good on public lands on the west side of GMU 63 if the weather is dry. In GMU 53 try the Chain Mountains, Browning Ridge, Land's End Peak and Smith Mountain.

Estimated deer population: 10,600

3-year estimated sex ratio: 29 bucks per 100 does



2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr
53	Archery	17	0	0	17	50	34 / 31
53	Muzzle	5	0	0	5	24	21 / 36
53	2 nd rifle	79	0	0	79	140	56 / 60
53	3 rd rifle	104	0	0	104	149	70 / 77
53	4 th rifle	10	0	0	10	10	100 / 100
63	Archery	48	0	0	48	66	73 / 61
63	Muzzle	22	0	0	22	33	67 / 54
63	2 nd rifle	106	0	0	106	139	76 / 75
63	3 rd rifle	144	0	0	144	187	77 / 75
63	4 th rifle	8	0	0	8	9	89 / 94

Elk Hunting

If there is no snow, elk will likely be scattered throughout the higher elevations. Hunters will be most successful by walking along transition areas up high. By November, animals will start moving down to lower elevations and onto private land in GMU 63 as hunting pressure increases. Expect heavy hunting pressure in the Black Mesa area of GMU 63.

Estimated elk population: 3,400

3-year estimated sex ratio: 20 bulls per 100 cows

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
53	Archery	42	10	7	59	509	12 / 14
53	Muzzle	18	6	0	24	179	13 / 18
53	1 st Rifle	71	68	5	144	425	34 / 32
53	2 nd Rifle	43	12	8	63	446	18 / 16
53	3 rd Rifle	26	19	2	47	352	13 / 14
53	4 th Rifle	5	9	0	14	115	12 / 12
63	Archery	38	7	3	38	281	14 / 15
63	Muzzle	18	12	0	30	96	31 / 22
63	1 st Rifle	16	49	5	70	182	38 / 36
63	2 nd Rifle	26	19	2	47	329	14 / 17
63	3 rd Rifle	15	35	6	56	190	29 / 19
63	4 th Rifle	2	26	3	31	97	32 / 27

Gunnison Basin

GMUs 54, 55, 551, 66 and 67

Map: Gunnison National Forest

Gunnison DOW office:
(970)641-7060

Deer populations throughout the Gunnison Basin were reduced as a result of the 2007-08 winter. To continue moving the herds back towards objectives, additional

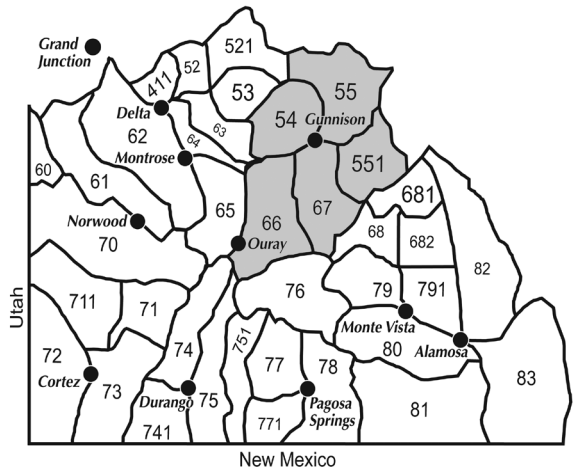
license reductions were made for the 2010 seasons. Hunters need several preference points to draw a license.

Deer hunting, however, will be good this fall for hunters who have drawn licenses. But be prepared to work hard for your animal. Public land in the area is abundant so a wide variety of terrain – from sage brush hills to alpine tundra – is available to big game. Watch the weather closely. One snowstorm can cause animals to move rapidly to lower elevations. Be prepared for very cold and snowy weather during all seasons. Motorized travel is limited to designated routes, so obtaining a public lands map of the basin is helpful

The Division of Wildlife has been conducting a mule deer aging project in GMU 54 for several years and may continue the project during the 2010 season. Hunters who drew unit 54 buck licenses may receive a mailing pertaining to the project prior to their hunt. The DOW encourages hunters to participate in the project, as it is intended to benefit future mule deer management.

Deer Hunting

These units are managed for high buck-to-doe ratios. Consequently, relatively few licenses are available. Success rates for those who draw a license are usually well above the statewide average. The herd is distributed throughout the vast basin, and excellent deer hunting opportunities are found in all five game management units. Hunt higher ground during the early season and monitor weather conditions. Deer generally start moving to lower elevations in mid- to late October.



Estimated deer population: 12,500

3-year estimated sex ratio: 32 bucks per 100 does

2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
54	Archery	9	0	0	9	38	24 / 23
54	Muzzle	9	0	0	9	33	27 / 31
54	2 nd Rifle	65	0	0	65	193	34 / 52
54	3 rd Rifle	24	0	0	24	45	53 / 56
55	Archery	8	0	0	8	41	20 / 27
55	Muzzle	18	0	0	18	27	67 / 66
55	2 nd Rifle	61	0	0	61	142	43 / 60
55	3 rd Rifle	23	0	0	23	32	72 / 81
551	Archery	0	0	0	0	13	0 / 35
551	Muzzle	6	0	0	6	10	60 / 41
551	2 nd Rifle	30	0	0	30	86	35 / 56
551	3 rd Rifle	8	0	0	8	15	53 / 72
66	Archery	6	0	0	6	19	32 / 32
66	Muzzle	4	0	0	4	13	31 / 60
66	2 nd Rifle	37	0	0	37	48	77 / 76
66	3 rd Rifle	17	0	0	17	21	81 / 84
67	Archery	3	0	0	3	20	15 / 23
67	Muzzle	6	0	0	6	15	40 / 31
67	2 nd Rifle	41	0	0	41	59	69 / 65
67	3 rd Rifle	19	0	0	19	25	76 / 74

Elk Hunting

Elk populations remain healthy in the Gunnison Basin and hunting should be good this fall. Hunters are advised to be in good shape and to move well away from roads. Elk will move to difficult terrain when hunting pressure starts, so be prepared to hunt canyons or thick timber. If the weather is warm, hunt at higher elevations and in heavy timber.

Elk licenses in GMUs 66 and 67 have been limited since 1998 and hunters are required to apply during the annual draw. Some older age-class bulls are available in these units and pressure is generally lighter than in the units north of U.S. Highway 50.

Hunters must be aware that for 2010 significant changes have been made to elk management and license availability in the northern Gunnison Basin - GMUs 54, 55 and 551. Please, review the big game brochure for regulation changes, or go to the DOW web site.

Estimated elk population: 16,400

3-year estimated sex ratio: 24 bulls per 100 cows

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
54	Archery	31	29	0	60	660	9 / 9
54	Muzzle	23	22	0	45	198	23 / 19
54	1 st Rifle	58	55	14	127	543	23 / 23
54	2 nd Rifle	62	31	0	93	879	11 / 14
54	3 rd Rifle	63	25	11	99	713	14 / 11
54	4 th Rifle	0	41	10	51	566	9 / 13
55	Archery	46	23	6	75	832	9 / 11
55	Muzzle	18	9	3	30	298	10 / 12
55	1 st Rifle	10	75	12	187	666	28 / 23
55	2 nd Rifle	112	31	6	149	948	16 / 14
55	3 rd Rifle	106	186	26	318	806	39 / 19
55	4 th Rifle	0	23	6	29	231	13 / 7
551	Archery	7	22	3	32	315	10 / 7
551	Muzzle	6	23	6	40	179	22 / 23
551	1 st Rifle	16	18	6	40	179	22 / 23
551	2 nd Rifle	54	34	14	102	668	15 / 15
551	3 rd Rifle	52	51	8	111	562	20 / 14
551	4 th Rifle	7	20	0	27	112	24 / 21
66	Archery	30	5	0	35	167	21 / 21
66	Muzzle	13	6	1	20	73	27 / 27
66	1 st Rifle	109	48	0	157	430	37 / 33
66	2 nd Rifle	79	64	4	147	435	34 / 32
66	3 rd Rifle	46	50	4	100	346	29 / 26
66	4 th Rifle	8	62	0	70	188	37 / 32
67	Archery	8	1	0	9	62	15 / 16
67	Muzzle	11	10	2	23	77	30 / 23
67	1 st Rifle	115	39	2	156	396	39 / 29
67	2 nd Rifle	80	60	2	142	429	33 / 29
67	3 rd Rifle	45	84	12	141	351	40 / 28
67	4 th Rifle	22	53	7	82	303	27 / 33



**Safe Hunting
is No Accident!**

San Luis Valley Area

Map: Rio Grande National Forest

Monte Vista DOW office: (719) 587-6900

The San Luis Valley is a vast 8,000 square mile area that provides a wide variety of terrain at elevations that range from 14,000 feet to 7,500 feet. On the east, the valley is walled in by the steep and rugged Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The middle of the valley is flat and fertile farm land. The Rio Grande River and the Conejos River provide long riparian areas that cut through high-elevation alpine forests to lower elevation cottonwood and willow stands.

The west is bordered by the Rio Grande National Forest and the San Juan mountain range.

Throughout the area, access varies from moderate to very difficult. Hunting can be good for hunters willing to go into tough terrain. Hunting is also challenging because animals move to areas that experience little or no hunting pressure when seasons begin.

Deer hunting in the San Luis Valley has been improving recently due to the limit on buck licenses. Success rates are high for hunters who draw a buck tag. Due to overall low deer population, doe hunting is allowed only on private lands in specific areas.

GMU 68 buck licenses can also be used in GMU 681 and 682; GMU 79 buck licenses can also be used in GMU 791. Private Land Only doe tags are available for GMU 79 and 791. Hunters must have landowner permission prior to applying for a PLO license.

Elk hunting is good but requires hunters to pursue animals off the roads and beaten paths. Overall success rates for elk hunters in unlimited units in the San Luis Valley are generally lower than the statewide average.

Weather is a dominant factor for hunters. Snow will cause herds to move quickly down from high elevation. Success for elk hunters in the later seasons is dependent on weather. It is difficult to find elk when there is little or no snow at higher elevations, especially during the third and fourth rifle seasons.

You must have permission to hunt on private land. Trespassing is a significant issue in the area. Herds, especially elk in GMU 82, also move onto the Great Sand Dunes National Park and the Baca National Wildlife Refuge where hunting is not allowed.

Small amounts of snow can make travel difficult. Hunters are urged to check weather conditions as much as possible.

North Valley Floor Special Elk Units (GMUs 682, 791)

A special DAU north of Highway 160 was created in 2006 to address the growing elk population which could cause damage on high-value agricultural lands. The population objective in the DAU is 0 - the only such designation in the state. Bulls are hunted beginning May 15. All licenses are distributed through landowner vouchers or by the DOW for nearby state wildlife areas. The waiting list for these licenses is long. Contact the Monte Vista office for information.

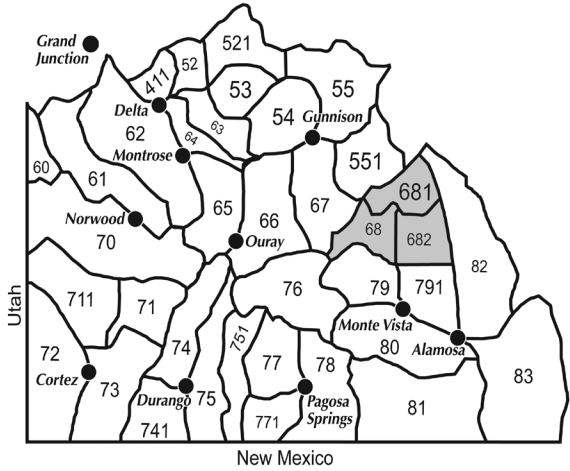
Saguache

GMUs – 68, 681, 682

Map: Rio Grand National Forest

Monte Vista DOW office:
(719)587-6900

The area is dominated by public lands and hunting access is excellent in most areas. Vegetation types range from heavy timber to vast areas of grass and low shrubs. There is a lot of public land in both of these units. These units hold good summer and winter habitat.



Deer Hunting

The deer herd is small in this area and is at the lower end of the population objectives. The population is growing slowly and the buck-to-doe ratio is slightly above objective. Buck hunting is good to excellent with quality bucks taken by those who know where to find them.

Estimated deer population: 3,950

3-year estimated sex ratio: 28 buck to 100 does

2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
68	Archery	2	0	0	2	22	9 / 13
68	Muzzle	10	0	0	10	43	23 / 39
68	2 nd Rifle	38	0	0	38	68	56 / 61
68	3 rd Rifle	25	0	0	25	81	31 / 36
68	4 th Rifle	5	0	0	5	10	50 / 47
681	Archery	5	0	0	5	46	11 / 11
681	Muzzle	16	0	0	16	41	39 / 53
681	2 nd Rifle	64	0	0	64	93	69 / 74
681	3 rd Rifle	64	0	0	64	85	75 / 70
681	4 th Rifle	4	0	0	4	4	100 / 100

Elk Hunting

Even though there is a healthy population of elk in these units, hunter success rates are lower than most other parts of the state because it is difficult to find animals during hunting season. Some elk are believed to stay in GMU 67 during hunting season. The ratio of bulls to cows is relatively high for an unlimited unit.

Estimated elk population: 4,250

3-year estimated sex ratio: 31 bulls per 100 cows.

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
68	Archery	7	3	0	10	310	3 / 8
68	Muzzle	3	9	0	12	92	13 / 10
68	1st Rifle	32	0	0	32	230	14 / 15
68	2 nd Rifle	50	29	7	86	742	12 / 12
68	3 rd Rifle	32	34	2	68	503	14 / 9
68	4 th Rifle	17	63	10	90	437	21 / 25
681	Archery	11	0	0	11	230	5 / 8
681	Muzzle	3	0	0	3	61	5 / 17
681	1 st Rifle	37	0	0	37	130	28 / 14
681	2 nd Rifle	37	23	0	60	557	11 / 9
681	3 rd Rifle	21	15	3	39	324	12 / 7
681	4 th Rifle	6	25	4	35	235	15 / 18
682	Early	0	24	0	24	53	45 / 67



**Safe Hunting
is No Accident!**

Costilla

GMU 83

Map: Rio Grande National Forest

Monte Vista DOW office:
(719) 587-6900

This entire unit is private land, so hunters must obtain permission from land owners. This includes subdivisions where landowners may not be present. The unit is dominated by the Trinchera

Ranch - formerly Forbes. The ranch is enrolled in the DOW's Ranching for Wildlife program. Deer and elk hunting on the ranch are excellent. For information about hunting on the ranch, see the 2008 Colorado Big Game Brochure or go to the DOW website at:

<http://wildlife.state.co.us/Hunting/BigGame/RanchingforWildlife/>.

Deer Hunting

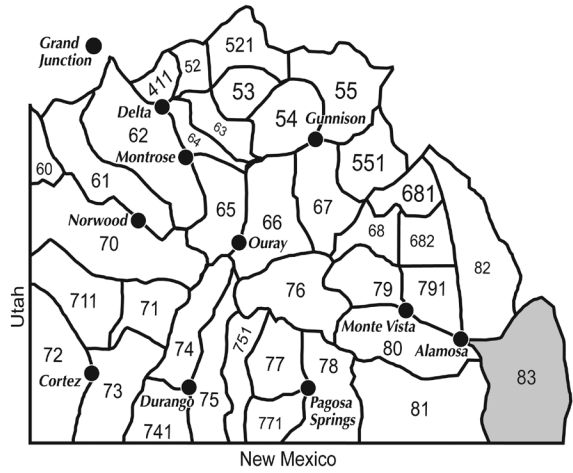
The herd is small but appears to be growing slowly. The buck-to-doe ratio is higher than most units in the valley and is near objective with quality bucks.

Estimated deer population: 2,200

3-year estimated sex ratio: 45 bucks per 100 does.

2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	% Success
							2009 / 3 yr.
83	Archery	2	0	0	2	2	100 / 71
83	Muzzle	8	0	0	8	8	100 / 83
83	2 nd Rifle	28	0	0	28	28	100 / 90
83	3 rd Rifle	22	0	0	22	28	79 / 80



Elk Hunting

The herd is holding steady. Because all of the land is private the unit faces low hunting pressure. An either sex tag in the Ranching for Wildlife area requires a minimum of 14 preference points.

Estimated elk population: 18,000 (includes GMUs 85, 851, 140)
3-year estimated sex ratio: 43 bulls per 100

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	% Success
							2009 / 3 yr.
83	Archery	17	3	0	20	96	21 / 24
83	Muzzle	0	0	3	3	42	7 / 13
83	1 st Rifle	32	10	0	42	86	49 / 42
83	2 nd Rifle	64	29	0	93	294	32 / 23
83	3 rd Rifle	25	14	3	42	279	15 / 20
83	4 th Rifle	16	25	4	45	118	38 / 42

Lower Rio Grande

GMUs – 80, 81

Map: Rio Grande

National Forest

Monte Vista DOW office:

(719) 587-6900

This area has a high amount of public land, easy access via roads and, consequently, heavy hunting pressure.

Elk and deer move to areas of rough terrain far from roads when the season starts. For hunters who want to get far away from vehicular traffic, the South San Juan Wilderness Area

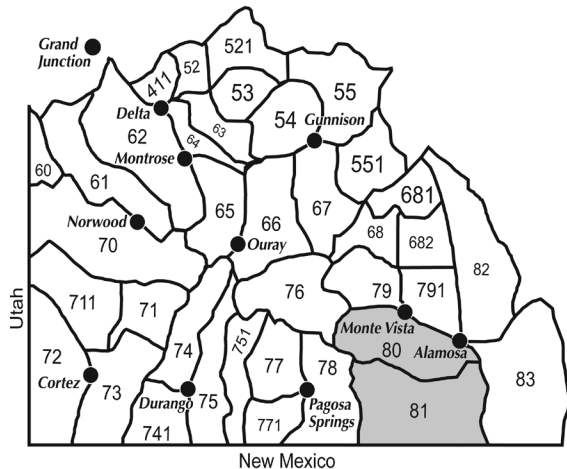
is in the southern portion of GMU 81. Hunting quality is good, especially in early seasons before winter weather pushes animals out. No big game hunting is allowed on the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge.

Deer Hunting

The population is growing slowly and the buck-to-doe ratio is at objective. Hunters who are willing to pass up younger bucks can often find a mature buck to harvest. Deer are found throughout the area.

Estimated deer population: 5,170

3-year estimated sex ratio: 27 bucks per 100 does



2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
80	Archery	17	0	0	17	101	17 / 24
80	Muzzle	22	0	0	22	53	42 / 33
80	2 nd Rifle	99	0	0	99	146	68 / 65
80	3 rd Rifle	67	0	0	67	154	44 / 48
80	4 th Rifle	13	0	0	13	19	48 / 70
81	Archery	7	0	0	7	74	9 / 18
81	Muzzle	28	0	0	28	68	41 / 33
81	2 nd Rifle	46	0	0	46	71	65 / 52
81	3 rd Rifle	63	0	0	63	102	62 / 46
81	4 th Rifle	13	0	0	13	20	65 / 72

Elk Hunting

Population is at objective, the bull-to-cow ratio is high and there are a high number of legal bulls in these units. However, elk are difficult to find after receiving hunting pressure and before any significant snow accumulations. Hunters who work hard and get away from roads have the best chance of filling their tags.

Estimated elk population: 6,850

3-year estimated sex ratio: 36 bulls per 100 cows.

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

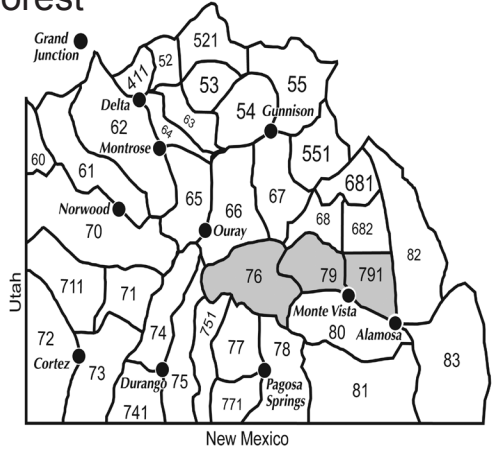
GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
80	Archery	42	17	3	62	657	9 / 7
80	Muzzle	6	11	0	17	201	8 / 9
80	1 st Rifle	118	0	0	118	464	25 / 24
80	2 nd Rifle	149	25	0	174	874	20 / 12
80	3 rd Rifle	34	14	3	51	407	13 / 9
80	4 th Rifle	0	61	0	61	238	26 / 16
81	Archery	47	35	3	85	933	9 / 12
81	Muzzle	22	9	3	34	248	14 / 21
81	1 st Rifle	102	0	0	102	483	21 / 27
81	2 nd Rifle	109	19	3	131	899	15 / 13
81	3 rd Rifle	18	30	0	48	414	12 / 9
81	4 th Rifle	0	42	3	45	257	18 / 12

Upper Rio Grande

GMUs – 76, 79, 791

Map: Rio Grande National Forest

GMU 76 has the highest percentage of public lands in the San Luis Valley. GMU 76 also has portions of wilderness areas for hunters who want to pack in. While GMU 79 contains some private land, there is plenty of room for hunters to roam on public land in this unit.



Deer Hunting

Population is increasing steadily and the sex ratio is at objective.

The habitat for deer, however, is not ideal; so the population in this unit will remain low. GMU 76 is primarily summer range for deer, very few animals winter there. Mature bucks can be found in both of these units.

Estimated deer population: 2,400

3-year estimated sex ratio: 25 bucks per 100 does.

2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
76	Archery	26	0	0	26	138	19 / 27
76	Muzzle	31	8	0	39	80	49 / 45
76	1st Rifle	109	0	0	109	178	61 / 56
76	2nd Rifle	25	45	2	72	229	31 / 34
76	3rd Rifle	23	99	5	127	265	48 / 33
76	4th Rifle	0	75	5	80	266	30 / 28
79	Archery	20	0	0	20	156	13 / 6
79	Muzzle	0	0	0	0	57	0 / 7
79	1st Rifle	13	6	0	19	205	9 / 12
79	2nd Rifle	25	9	0	34	418	8 / 8
79	3rd Rifle	30	8	0	38	404	9 / 7
79	4th Rifle	0	95	2	97	467	21 / 23

Elk Hunting

Habitat for elk in this unit is excellent and population is well over objective. GMU 79 is primarily winter range for elk and success is highly dependent on snow pushing animals into the area. These units are totally

limited for elk hunting. The only exception is that GMU 79 can be hunted with a general elk license during archery and muzzleloader seasons. GMU 76 offers quality hunting for those willing to wait to draw a license. The chance to harvest a mature bull is high; but the unit doesn't produce trophy-quality animals found in other limited units in Colorado.

Estimated elk population: 4,900

3-year estimated sex ratio: 22 bulls per 100 cows

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
76	Archery	26	0	0	26	138	19 / 27
76	Muzzle	31	8	0	39	80	49 / 45
76	1 st Rifle	109	0	0	109	178	61 / 56
76	2 nd Rifle	25	45	2	72	229	31 / 34
76	3 rd Rifle	23	99	5	127	265	48 / 33
76	4 th Rifle	0	75	5	80	266	30 / 28
79	Archery	20	0	0	20	156	13 / 6
79	Muzzle	0	0	0	0	57	0 / 7
79	1 st Rifle	13	6	0	19	205	9 / 12
79	2 nd Rifle	25	9	0	34	418	8 / 8
79	3 rd Rifle	30	8	0	38	404	9 / 7
79	4 th Rifle	0	95	2	97	467	21 / 23
791	Early	0	6	0	6	13	46 / 36

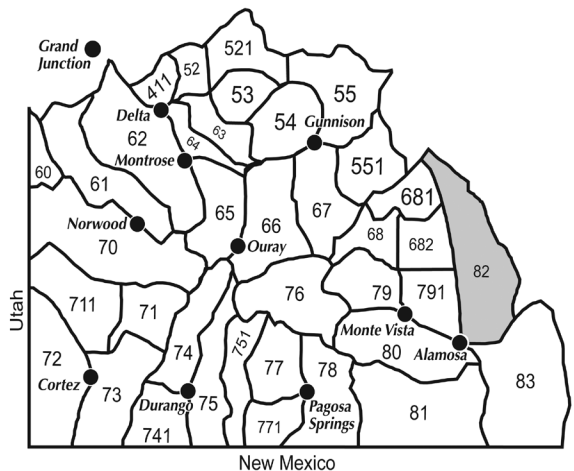
Sand Dunes

GMU 82

Map: Rio Grande National Forest

Hunting is prohibited in Great Sand Dunes National Park and the Baca National Wildlife Refuge which are located within this unit. National forest abuts the park and refuge, so when hunting pressure begins many deer and elk move down quickly to the safe havens.

There is also private land with residential development in the northern half of the unit. So, be sure to know what's behind your target.



Much of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range is U.S. Forest Service land. This range is extremely rugged and most is wilderness area. It is accessible only by foot or horseback. Hunters should be in excellent physical shape if planning to hunt here.

Deer Hunting

Deer are not plentiful in the area, although the population appears to be growing. The unit does hold a high buck-to-doe ratio.

Estimated deer population: 1,680

3-year estimated sex ratio: 33 bucks to 100 does

2009 Deer Hunting Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
82	Archery	2	0	0	2	35	6 / 2
82	Muzzle	14	0	0	14	49	29 / 33
82	2 nd Rifle	52	0	0	52	92	57 / 58
82	3 rd Rifle	42	0	0	42	64	66 / 78
82	4 th Rifle	7	0	0	7	7	100 / 94

Elk Hunting

While there are plenty of elk in this area, they quickly move to areas where hunting is prohibited - federal national wildlife refuges and the national park - once the season starts. When hunting in this area be sure to know the location of the federal boundaries. Hunters are allowed to pass through the national park to hunting areas, but some restrictions apply. Call the National Park Service at 1-719-378-6399, or go to the web site, www.nps.gov/grsa for information. Access is good in the northern portion of the unit, but there are fewer animals.

Estimated elk population: 5,100

3-year sex ratio average: 38 bulls to 100 cows

2009 Elk Hunting Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
82	Archery	22	8	4	34	338	10 / 9
82	Muzzle	6	0	0	6	47	13 / 13
82	1 st Rifle	35	38	5	78	358	22 / 27
82	2 nd Rifle	82	17	0	99	559	18 / 19
82	3 rd Rifle	28	5	2	35	214	16 / 16
82	4 th Rifle	9	47	0	56	139	40 / 28

Dolores - Dry Creek

GMUs 70, 71, 711, 72, 73

Montrose DOW office:

(970)252-6000, Durango

DOW office: (970)247-0855

Maps: GMUs 70, 71, 711, 72,
73 – San Juan National Forest;
GMU 70 Uncompahgre
National Forest

This area covers a vast
2,800-square-mile area from the
west side of the Uncompahgre

Plateau to the Utah state line and south to the New Mexico border. Habitat throughout these GMUs is favorable for big game. Altitude ranges from about 5,000 feet to about 12,000 feet. Vegetation includes desert shrubs, grasses, pinyon/juniper, aspen, evergreens and alpine tundra. Food sources for big game are abundant. Weather can change quickly so be prepared for all conditions. Chains can be necessary, even for 4-wheel drive vehicles. Vehicle access is easy in these areas; consequently hunting pressure is heavy on public lands.

Travel in the Lizard Head Wilderness Area in GMU 71 is by foot and horseback only. Most of unit 72 and the western sections of 70 and 711 is desert terrain. Consequently, few elk are found in those areas.

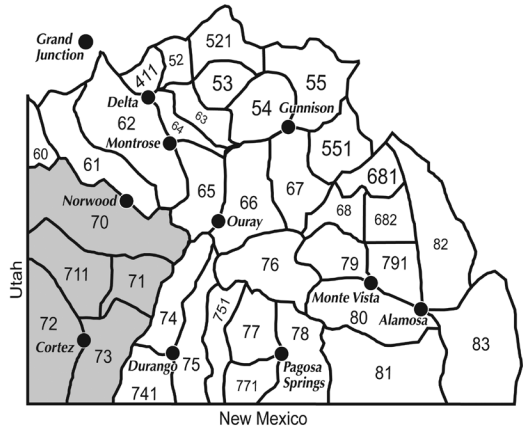
Be aware of private land in the northern sections of GMUs 71 and 711, and in the southern section of GMU 70. The southern half of units 72 and 73 is tribal land of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute tribe. Hunting by non-tribal members is prohibited.

Deer Hunting

The deer population has declined somewhat, but overall hunting will still be good. The chances of seeing a mature buck are rated from fair to good. In the early seasons, deer are evenly distributed above 8,000 feet. Deer begin migrating to lower elevations, generally from east to west, in mid October. Snow will cause them to move lower and faster. Deer will concentrate on winter range in Dry Creek Basin, Disappointment Valley and along the Dolores River. GMU 70 in Dry Creek Basin is recommended in the third and fourth seasons.

Estimated deer population: 22,300

3-year average sex ratio: 30 bucks per 100 does



2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
70	Archery	27	13	0	40	140	29 / 29
70	Muzzle	40	6	0	46	90	51 / 54
70	2 nd Rifle	448	147	0	595	878	68 / 70
70	3 rd Rifle	355	155	0	510	809	63 / 70
70	4 th Rifle	34	0	0	34	38	89 / 84
71	Archery	20	7	0	27	93	29 / 34
71	Muzzle	18	0	0	18	55	33 / 34
71	2 nd Rifle	101	18	5	124	361	34 / 41
71	3 rd Rifle	48	6	0	54	199	27 / 40
71	4 th Rifle	15	0	0	15	21	71 / 68
711	Archery	6	4	0	10	69	14 / 21
711	Muzzle	15	0	0	15	41	37 / 46
711	2 nd Rifle	238	73	0	311	512	61 / 56
711	3 rd Rifle	222	31	3	256	441	58 / 54
711	4 th Rifle	15	0	0	15	27	56 / 59
72	Archery	8	3	0	11	39	28 / 29
72	Muzzle	34	1	0	24	45	53 / 61
72	2 nd Rifle	178	61	0	239	356	67 / 69
72	3 rd Rifle	122	26	0	148	180	82 / 70
72	4 th Rifle	16	0	0	16	20	80 / 77
73	Archery	34	13	0	47	75	63 / 49
73	Muzzle	22	20	0	42	65	65 / 53
73	2 nd Rifle	84	10	5	99	192	52 / 56
73	3 rd Rifle	56	26	0	82	151	54 / 66
74	4 th Rifle	11	0	0	11	21	52 / 71

Elk Hunting

The elk population is holding steady. Animals are distributed widely throughout these units. Generally, GMU 71 is better early in the season; and GMU 711 is better as the season progresses. During the season the animals move to lower elevations, especially as the weather changes. Elk also move quickly into thick aspen and mountain shrub when hunting pressure becomes apparent. The opportunity to see a mature bull is only fair.

Estimated elk population: 20,500

3-year average sex ratio: 18 bulls per 100 cows

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
70	Archery	68	52	13	133	793	17 / 17
70	Muzzle	19	11	0	30	162	19 / 21
70	1 st Rifle	342	103	25	470	742	63 / 54
70	2 nd Rifle	21	126	18	356	1351	26 / 29
70	3 rd Rifle	158	166	10	334	940	36 / 27
70	4 th Rifle	12	88	7	107	303	35 / 41
71	Archery	52	55	0	107	911	12 / 13
71	Muzzle	28	34	6	68	328	21 / 21
71	1 st Rifle	86	80	18	184	381	48 / 40
71	2 nd Rifle	196	85	0	281	1114	25 / 22
71	3 rd Rifle	29	20	0	49	450	11 / 12
71	4 th Rifle	0	6	0	6	51	12 / 23
711	Archery	38	17	0	55	357	15 / 18
711	Muzzle	15	6	3	24	110	22 / 20
711	1 st Rifle	27	21	8	56	183	31 / 31
711	2 nd Rifle	64	22	3	89	657	14 / 16
711	3 rd Rifle	67	90	70	164	75	22 / 18
711	4 th Rifle	4	63	14	81	253	32 / 29
72	Archery	10	0	3	13	151	9 / 7
72	Muzzle	6	9	0	15	29	52 / 15
72	1 st Rifle	5	0	0	5	65	8 / 23
72	2 nd Rifle	21	7	0	28	178	16 / 13
72	3 rd Rifle	15	2	2	19	116	16 / 14
72	4 th Rifle	0	3	0	3	25	12 / 23
73	Archery	10	22	0	32	248	13 / 16
73	Muzzle	3	11	3	17	94	18 / 18
73	1 st Rifle	20	17	3	40	112	36 / 33
73	2 nd Rifle	31	22	0	53	213	25 / 16
73	3 rd Rifle	18	5	2	25	110	23 / 21
73	4 th Rifle	13	7	0	20	37	54 / 36



Safe Hunting
is No Accident!

Hermosa

GMUs 74, 741

Map: San Juan National Forest

Durango DOW office: (970)247-0855

Elevations range from about 6,000 feet near the New Mexico border to more than 13,000 feet near Silverton. An abundance of vegetation provides plenty of cover and food for big-game herds.

Public land is abundant in GMU 74, road access is good and hunting pressure is significant.

Durango is the southeast corner of this unit. Most of the land in GMU 741 is private or part of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. Only members of the tribe can hunt on the reservation.

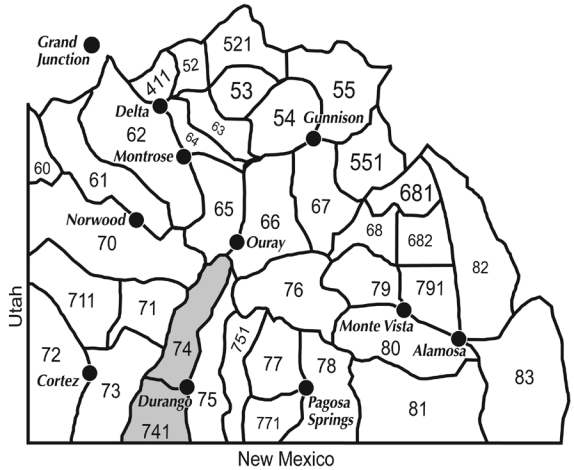
Because of reservoir construction, hunting is restricted in the former areas of the Bodo State Wildlife Area that is now owned by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Deer Hunting

Hunters will have a realistic opportunity to harvest mature bucks even though the deer herd remains well below the objective of 11,500. A lot of private land exists in these units, so be aware of GMU and land ownership boundaries. In October, deer will move from their summer range at the high elevations in the north to their winter range to the south.

Estimated deer population: 5,500

3-average estimated sex ratio: 33 bucks per 100 does



1-877-265-6648

2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
74	Archery	17	0	0	17	9	19 / 19
74	Muzzle	25	0	0	25	77	32 / 32
74	2 nd Rifle	72	0	0	72	210	34 / 36
74	3 rd Rifle	10	0	0	10	73	14 / 25
74	4 th Rifle	4	0	0	4	39	10 / 21
741	Archery	6	0	0	6	37	16 / 20
741	Muzzle	11	1	0	12	25	48 / 61
741	2 nd Rifle	100	52	0	152	239	64 / 69
741	3 rd Rifle	112	50	2	164	215	76 / 72
741	4 th Rifle	22	31	0	53	107	50 / 64

Elk Hunting

Most elk are found in GMU 74 in the higher elevation areas. Hunters willing to venture into rugged, remote terrain could be rewarded. A lot of country is available around Engineer Mountain, throughout the Hermosa Creek drainage west of the Durango Mountain Resort ski area, and up Junction Creek just northwest of Durango. Weather dictates the success rate in this area. GMU 741 is dominated by private land and tribal property.

Estimate elk population: 5,900

3-year estimated sex ratio: 20 bulls per 100 cows

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
74	Archery	35	38	7	80	578	14 / 12
74	Muzzle	12	18	3	33	167	20 / 23
74	1 st Rifle	112	35	0	147	517	28 / 25
74	2 nd Rifle	70	83	5	158	701	23 / 22
74	3 rd Rifle	32	35	0	67	272	25 / 18
74	4 th Rifle	3	8	2	13	145	9 / 11
741	Archery	7	3	3	13	65	20 / 15
741	Muzzle	0	0	0	0	12	0 / 38
741	1 st Rifle	15	3	5	23	60	38 / 48
741	2 nd Rifle	20	4	2	26	105	25 / 23
741	3 rd Rifle	7	2	0	9	87	10 / 19
741	4 th Rifle	9	0	0	9	49	18 / 21

San Juan Basin

GMUs 75, 77, 78, 751, 771

Map: San Juan National Forest

Durango DOW office: (970)247-0855

Public land access is good at high elevations in these units which lie between Durango, Wolf Creek Pass and the Continental Divide to the north. Elevations range from about 6,500 feet to more than 14,000 feet, so weather can change quickly and be severe.

Deer and elk populations are steady and thrive in the vast forest lands that hold a wide variety of food sources and cover. Road access is good throughout these units. Hunters can also venture far from roads.

Two wilderness areas – the Weminuche on the north side of the basin, and the South San Juan in the southeast corner – offer good back-country hunting opportunities. Vehicles are not allowed in the wilderness.

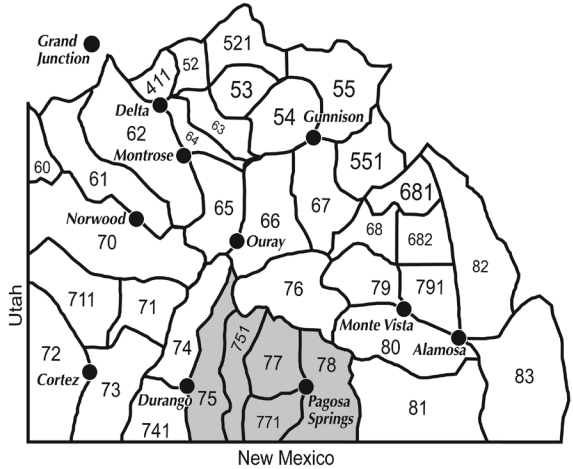
South of Highway 160 much of the land is privately owned or on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. To access pockets of public land within the Southern Ute boundaries you MUST obtain an access permit (\$25) from the tribe. Call (970)563-0125 for information.

Deer Hunting

Deer hunting is good at high elevations in October and gets better at lower elevations as the season progresses. Mule deer initiate migration in mid-October, and after November 1 are typically on winter range at lower elevations. Much of the winter range occupied by this herd is on private land or tribal property. The areas offering the best deer hunting on public lands are: the HD Mountains, Piedra River drainage, the mountains between the Piedra and Los Pinos rivers, and lands southeast of Pagosa Springs.

Estimated deer population: 25,500

3-year estimated sex ratio: 31 bucks per 100 does



2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
75	Archery	31	4	0	35	150	23 / 28
75	Muzzle	13	3	0	16	103	16 / 34
75	2 nd Rifle	164	17	0	181	356	51 / 44
75	3 rd Rifle	137	7	3	147	274	54 / 53
75	4 th Rifle	66	9	0	75	135	56 / 61
751	Archery	4	10	0	14	63	22 / 15
751	Muzzle	13	0	0	13	67	19 / 30
751	2 nd Rifle	87	13	0	100	207	48 / 50
751	3 rd Rifle	76	1	0	77	207	37 / 43
751	4 th Rifle	26	0	0	26	51	51 / 60
77	Archery	28	19	0	47	87	54 / 29
77	Muzzle	21	2	0	23	91	25 / 26
77	2 nd Rifle	196	3	0	199	427	47 / 45
77	3 rd Rifle	65	1	0	66	276	24 / 25
77	4 th Rifle	20	1	0	21	56	38 / 36
771	Archery	0	0	0	0	13	0 / 0
771	Muzzle	2	0	0	2	11	18 / 52
771	2 nd Rifle	109	0	0	109	164	66 / 55
771	3 rd Rifle	148	1	0	149	215	69 / 54
771	4 th Rifle	54	0	0	54	101	53 / 61
78	Archery	7	30	0	37	83	45 / 22
78	Muzzle	27	9	0	36	90	40 / 39
78	2 nd Rifle	169	2	0	171	317	54 / 65
78	3 rd Rifle	55	1	0	56	209	27 / 26
78	4 th Rifle	19	0	0	19	56	34 / 42

Elk Hunting

The elk herd in these units is at objective. Hunters must be prepared to walk into remote and heavily-forested areas to find animals. Do not expect to see elk from roads. Elk prefer higher elevations until the weather turns severe. In the early seasons, stick to the spruce/fir and aspen forests. As snow accumulates, elk will move south and into lower elevations. In late seasons, ponderosa pine forests and oak brush are usually more productive.

Estimated elk population: 19,300

3-year estimated sex ratio: 16 bulls per 100 cows

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
75	Archery	22	14	4	40	637	6 / 7
75	Muzzle	3	6	0	9	82	11 / 13
75	1 st Rifle	130	59	9	198	741	27 / 25
75	2 nd Rifle	91	25	5	121	655	18 / 16
75	3 rd Rifle	40	31	8	79	309	26 / 18
75	4 th Rifle	18	37	2	57	184	31 / 24
751	Archery	29	4	3	6	330	11 / 9
751	Muzzle	3	6	0	9	64	14 / 15
751	1 st Rifle	91	0	0	91	225	40 / 37
751	2 nd Rifle	38	34	3	75	462	16 / 16
751	3 rd Rifle	31	27	0	58	267	22 / 12
751	4 th Rifle	7	5	0	12	97	12 / 10
77	Archery	31	15	0	46	548	8 / 9
77	Muzzle	15	6	3	24	153	16 / 15
77	1 st Rifle	110	38	0	148	521	28 / 32
77	2 nd Rifle	116	62	0	178	993	18 / 17
77	3 rd Rifle	121	85	5	211	728	29 / 17
77	4 th Rifle	10	11	0	21	234	9 / 16
771	Archery	0	0	0	9	70	0 / 8
771	Muzzle	0	0	0	0	15	0 / 14
771	1 st Rifle	9	9	0	18	28	64 / 22
771	2 nd Rifle	10	5	0	15	147	10 / 11
771	3 rd Rifle	14	16	0	30	123	24 / 18
771	4 th Rifle	0	13	0	13	64	20 / 19
78	Archery	65	17	0	82	768	11 / 13
78	Muzzle	15	6	0	21	119	18 / 16
78	1 st Rifle	101	88	8	197	521	38 / 32
78	2 nd Rifle	156	21	0	177	747	24 / 20
78	3 rd Rifle	59	15	2	76	327	23 / 15
78	4 th Rifle	10	20	0	30	120	25 / 21

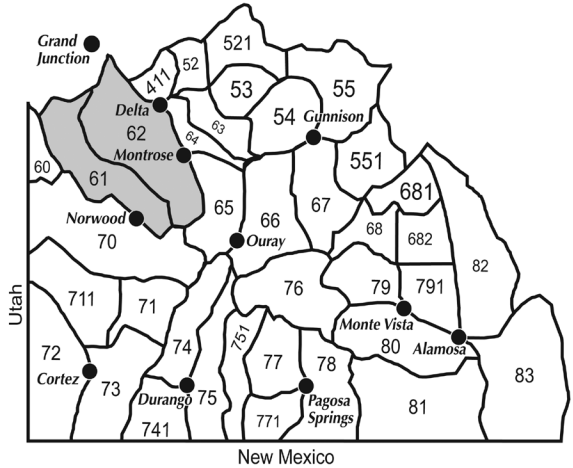
Uncompahgre Plateau

GMUs 61, 62

Map: Uncompahgre National Forest

Montrose DOW office: (970)252-6000

The plateau encompasses 2,300 square miles of terrain that includes large, relatively flat mesas that are bisected by deep, rugged canyons. The elevation ranges from 4,600 feet to 10,300 feet. Be prepared for sudden weather changes. Numerous roads provide easy access to the plateau, but many canyons are accessible only by foot and on horseback. Archery and muzzleloaders should concentrate on U.S. Forest Service lands along the top of the plateau. The highest success rates for bull hunters occur in GMU 62 during first season, but expect hunting pressure there. Animals usually move to lower elevation private lands as hunting pressure increases. GMU 61 is managed as a quality deer and quality elk unit.



Deer Hunting

The deer population is below objective. In these units there are fourth season buck licenses and private-land only doe licenses available.

During the past five years, deer hunting has been good in GMUs 61 and 62. The opportunity to see mature bucks is fair to good throughout the plateau. During the early season deer are concentrated in the aspen and oak brush. As hunting pressure increases they will move lower into the pinon and juniper.

Estimated deer population: 22,700.

3-Year estimate sex ratio: 31 bucks per 100 does.

2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
61	Archery	20	9	0	29	65	45 / 44
61	Muzzle	20	3	0	23	35	66 / 71
61	2 nd Rifle	66	45	4	115	209	55 / 62
61	3 rd Rifle	84	52	0	136	224	61 / 58
61	4 th Rifle	2	0	0	2	9	22 / 41
62	Archery	67	34	0	101	287	35 / 30
62	Muzzle	35	7	0	42	94	45 / 46
62	2 nd Rifle	356	125	0	381	665	57 / 61
62	3 rd Rifle	318	46	0	364	585	62 / 64
62	4 th Rifle	21	0	0	21	27	78 / 81

Elk Hunting

Elk are plentiful, slightly over the population objective and widely distributed across the plateau. Most stay high until hunting pressure increases; then they move to lower areas in less accessible areas. To be successful, hunters are advised to walk far from roads. Hunters have found the most success in GMU 61 which is a limited unit. You cannot hunt in this unit with an over-the-counter tag. If your tag is for GMU 62 be sure that you are hunting on the northeast side of the divide road.

Estimated elk population: 11,000.

3-year estimated sex ratio: 22 bulls per 100 cows.

2009 Elk Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
61	Archery	41	0	0	41	81	51 / 49
61	Muzzle	29	18	3	50	90	56 / 53
61	1 st Rifle	89	83	9	181	267	68 / 56
61	2 nd Rifle	78	166	0	244	483	51 / 49
61	3 rd Rifle	21	72	4	97	184	53 / 48
61	4 th Rifle	14	44	1	59	139	42 / 42
62	Archery	133	106	3	242	1705	14 / 15
62	Muzzle	31	36	3	70	341	21 / 20
62	1 st Rifle	124	91	7	222	763	29 / 30
62	2 nd Rifle	280	85	0	365	2102	17 / 18
62	3 rd Rifle	106	98	2	206	975	21 / 17
62	4 th Rifle	15	18	4	37	289	13 / 19

Cimarron River Drainage

GMUs 64, 65

Maps: GMU 64,

Uncompahgre National Forest

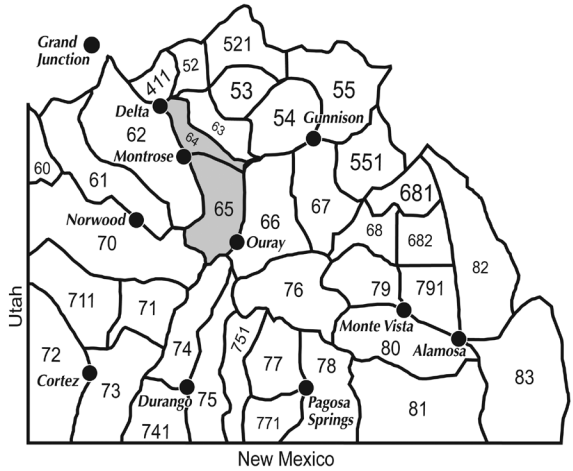
Map: GMU 65, Gunnison National Forest

Montrose DOW office:

(970)252-6000

These units include some of the most diverse terrain in Colorado, from 4,700 feet in the dry desert lands near Delta to 14,309-foot Uncompahgre Peak. Warm weather at the low elevations will cause meat to spoil very quickly, so be prepared to pack meat out fast. Weather is variable and unpredictable at the higher elevations.

Most of GMU 64 is private land or part of Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park. Hunting is prohibited in the national park. Much of GMU 65 is easily accessible by road, so hunting pressure is significant. Hunters must be willing to walk well away from roads if they expect to be successful. Hunters willing to enter challenging terrain can hunt in the Uncompahgre or Mount Sneffels wilderness areas at the south end of GMU 65.



Deer Hunting

The deer population has declined due to the difficult winter of 2007-08 and is now below objective. Currently, there are no doe licenses in either GMU, but there is a fourth season for buck hunting.

For the best bucks, hunt high elevations early. Go lower as the season progresses. Deer move lower and to private land as hunting pressure increases. During the second season, deer favor aspen/oak brush/serviceberry areas; they move lower to pinon/juniper during the third season. Access is relatively easy, but rewards can be great for hunters willing to go to higher and more challenging terrain.

Estimated deer population: 8,400

3-year estimate sex ratio: 23 bucks per 100 does

2009 Deer Harvest Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
64	Archery	5	3	0	8	17	47 / 19
64	Muzzle	4	0	0	4	9	44 / 31
64	2 nd Rifle	62	9	0	71	163	44 / 60
64	3 rd Rifle	43	6	0	49	128	38 / 54
64	4 rd Rifle	2	0	0	2	2	100 / 50
65	Archery	28	0	0	28	112	25 / 24
65	Muzzle	12	2	0	14	24	58 / 40
65	2 nd Rifle	113	13	0	126	311	41 / 50
65	3 rd Rifle	106	4	0	110	238	46 / 50
65	4 rd Rifle	7	0	0	7	11	64 / 81

Elk Hunting

Because of the extent of wilderness area in these units, elk find plenty of lush meadows for summer grazing. Consequently, the elk herd is stable and hunting is rated as good. The elk will stay high until hunting pressure or weather force them down. If you hunt in the wilderness areas, beware that they are bordered by numerous private ranches – especially near Ridgway and Dallas Divide. Elk will move to private land quickly, so know your location. In GMU 65 the main areas of the Cimarron drainage are good during the first and second seasons. Try the Cimarron and Billy Creek state wildlife areas in later seasons or after snow has pushed the elk down. GMU 64 is dominated by private land so hunting opportunities are limited.

Late seasons for elk run from Dec. 1-31 and include public-land and private-land-only licenses. Success during these seasons is high. Hunters can put in for these licenses in the draw.

Estimated elk population: 5,200

3-year estimated sex ratio: 22 bulls per 100 cows

2009 Elk Hunting Statistics

% Success

GMU	Season	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Harvest	Hunters	2009 / 3 yr.
64	Archery	10	0	0	10	136	7 / 10
64	Muzzle	3	0	0	3	15	20 / 20
64	1 st Rifle	73	36	11	120	283	42 / 42
64	2 nd Rifle	26	17	1	44	179	25 / 29
64	3 rd Rifle	33	19	0	52	165	32 / 21
64	4 th Rifle	3	39	0	42	147	29 / 32
65	Archery	62	14	0	76	636	12 / 14
65	Muzzle	18	3	0	21	109	19 / 23
65	1 st Rifle	105	44	6	155	444	35 / 34
65	2 nd Rifle	109	28	11	148	705	21 / 25

65	3 rd Rifle	89	25	0	114	401	28 / 21
65	4 th Rifle	17	62	12	91	346	26 / 34
65	Late	0	27	0	27	81	33 / 49

Deer Preference Points

The figures in these tables provide the minimum number of points needed to draw a limited license in 2009. So, for example, in a hunt code showing 2 preference points required, an individual applying with 3 or more points will draw a license. Any remaining licenses are issued randomly to applicants with at least 2 points. Unsuccessful applicants are awarded a preference point for use in future drawings.

These charts will help you determine your chances of drawing a limited license for the 2011 big-game season. If a unit is not listed, no preference points are required. For a complete list for the state, go to: www.wildlife.state.co.us.

Note on abbreviations: Rifle seasons indicated by the number; “E” indicates either sex, M-male, F-female; “L” indicates late season; “P” indicates private land only; “S” indicates a section of the GMU. “Float” indicates game management units with licenses that are shared between seasons.

Archery

Unit	Sex	Licenses	Applicants	Pts: Res / NR
54	M	40	43	0 / 0
55	M	45	122	1 / 1
551	M	15	65	2 / 2
61	E	70	323	2 / 4
66	M	25	113	2 / 3
67	M	25	43	0 / 1
76	M	20	120	4 / 4
79	M	10	38	2 / 0
83	M	7	33	2 / 2

Muzzleloader

Unit	Sex	Licenses	Applicants	Pts: Res / NR
52	M	75	260	1 / 2
53	M	30	195	4 / 5
54	M	35	82	3 / 3
55	M	30	195	4 / 5
551	M	10	99	4 / 5
60	M	5	7	0 / 0
61	F	10	27	0 / 0
61	M	30	172	4 / 12
62	M	50	202	2 / 2
63	M	35	114	1 / 3
64	M	30	78	1 / 2
66	M	15	107	4 / 6
67	M	15	58	2 / 4

68	M	90	139	1 / 1
70	M	100	201	0 / 1
71	M	100	310	1 / 3
72	F	40	32	0 / 1
76	M	15	114	5 / 7
77	M	200	285	0 / 1
79	M	15	39	1 / 2
80	M	130	279	1 / 1
83	M	8	55	3 / 0

Rifle

Unit	Sex-Season	Licenses	Applicants	Pts: Res / NR
52	M3	200	424	1 / 2
52	M4	15	289	3 / 5
53	M2	155	282	1 / 1
53	M3	120	343	1 / 4
53	M4	10	208	3 / 8
54	M2	210	365	1 / 1
54	MPLO2	5	5	0 / 1
54	MPLO3	5	15	1 / 2
54	M3	40	355	5 / 5
54	M2	10	15	0 / 1
54	M3	10	13	1 / 1
55	MPLO3	5	15	1 / 2
55	M2	150	456	2 / 2
55	M3	40	355	5 / 5
55	MPLO2	5	9	2 / 2
55	MPLO3	5	10	1 / 3
551	M2	90	338	2 / 2
551	M3	15	215	5 / 7
60	M4	5	39	1 / 5
60	MPLO3	10	1	0 / 1
61	F2	15	72	1 / 0
61	F3	15	72	1 / 0
61	M2	155	711	3 / 7
61	M3	145	411	2 / 8
61	M4	10	303	8 / 13
62	F2	20	199	1 / 1
62	F3	20	88	1 / 0
62	M2	520	1142	1 / 1
62	M3	485	841	0 / 1
62	M4	25	510	6 / 6
63	M3	100	223	1 / 3
63	M4	10	138	4 / 4
64	M4	15	183	2 / 3
66	M2	60	483	4 / 6

66	M3	25	388	6 / 8
67	M2	65	440	4 / 4
67	M3	25	256	5 / 7
68	M2	170	717	2 / 2
68	M3	170	464	1 / 2
68	M4	15	204	3 / 3
70	F3	25	49	0 / 1
70	M2	600	808	0 / 1
70	M3	500	1018	0 / 2
71	F2	25	163	1 / 2
71	F3	FLOAT	84	1 / 0
71	M2	1300	1049	0 / 1
71	M3	FLOAT	702	0 / 1
71	M4	50	533	2 / 4
72	M4	40	292	1 / 1
74	M1	20	282	7 / 7
74	MPLO4	5	2	1 / 0
741	M4	20	60	1 / 3
741	MPLO4	30	90	2 / 2
76	M2	25	200	4 / 4
76	M3	20	97	2 / 4
77	F2	25	106	1 / 1
77	F3	FLOAT	66	1 / 1
77	F4	FLOAT	49	1 / 1
77	M4	150	374	0 / 1
79	M2	75	310	2 / 3
79	M3	80	194	1 / 1
79	M4	10	99	3 / 0
80	M2	245	1084	2 / 2
80	M3	245	474	1 / 1
80	M4	30	320	3 / 3
82	M-Early	30	172	7 / 11
82	M2	100	193	1 / 1
82	M4	10	102	3 / 3
83	MPLO2	30	182	3 / 3
83	MPLO3	30	116	2 / 3
83	MPLO4	5	125	4 / 0

Deer - Ranching for Wildlife

Colorado Residents only

Unit	Season	Licenses	Applicants	Pts
83	E1	10	233	14
83	F1	60	159	1

Elk Preference Points

The figures in these tables provide the minimum number of points hunters needed to draw a limited license for the 2009 season. So, for example, in a hunt code showing 2 preference points required, an individual applying with 3 or more points will draw a license. Any remaining licenses are issued randomly to applicants with at least 2 points. Unsuccessful applicants are awarded a preference point for use in future drawings.

These charts will help you determine your chances of drawing a limited license for the 2011 big-game season. If a unit is not listed no preference points are required. The charts below are for GMUs in the southwest region. For a complete list for the state, go to: www.wildlife.state.co.us.

Note on abbreviations: Rifle season indicated by the number; “E” indicates either sex; “L” indicates late season; “P” indicates private land only; “S” indicates a section of the GMU. If no designation for sex is listed under “Season” the license is for a male animal; “Float” indicates game management units with licenses that are shared between seasons.

Archery

Unit	Sex	Licenses	Applicants	Pts: Res / NR
61	E	85	1047	9 / 14
66	E	190	398	1 / 3
67	E	70	166	1 / 1
76	E	160	799	4 / 8

Muzzleloader

Unit	Sex	Licenses	Applicants	Pts: Res / NR
61	F	55	72	1 / 1
61	M	40	623	11 / 17
66	M	35	206	3 / 10
67	M	35	175	2 / 7
76	F	15	57	1 / 3
76	M	70	556	7 / 12

Rifle

Unit	Season	Licenses	Applicants	Pts: Res / NR
61	F1	160	262	1 / 1
61	M1	130	1587	9 / 14
61	M2	200	976	6 / 12
61	M3	Float	367	6 / 12
61	M4	Float	202	6 / 12

66	M1	350	508	0 / 2
66	M3	170	230	0 / 1
67	F1	135	206	0 / 1
67	M1	320	393	0 / 1
70	E4	150	509	1 / 1
70	FPLO4	FLOAT	13	1 / 0
73	F4	FLOAT	6	0 / 1
76	M1	205	1404	6 / 10
76	M2	70	471	5 / 9
76	M3	35	216	5 / 8
80	F2	120	415	1 / 1
80	F-LATE1	100	172	1 / 1

Ranching for Wildlife

Colorado residents only

Unit	Season	Licenses	Applicants	Pts
83	E1	10	258	14
83	F1	60	210	2

Operation Game Thief

Poaching and illegal hunting are ongoing problems. Colorado's wildlife officers depend on everyone to report law violations. If you see or are suspicious of illegal activity, contact a local wildlife officer or call Operation Game Thief at 1-877-265-6648; for Verizon cell phone users, dial #OGT. E-mail: game.thief@state.co.us; or write to: Operation Game Thief, Colorado DOW, 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216. Tips can be reported anonymously. Rewards are given for tips that lead to convictions. Wildlife officers patrol large areas. Please, help them protect your wildlife.



1-877-265-6648

Emergency Information

All hunters should make sure that friends and family at home can contact them in case of an emergency. Please, fill out this form and leave it at home.

Hunter's Name and address:	
Cell Phone:	Home:
Other Hunter(s) in Party:	
Vehicle Information:	
Hunting Location:	

STATE OF COLORADO	
GAME DONATION CERTIFICATE	Date: _____
Donor name _____	
Donor Address _____	
Recipient name _____	
Recipient Address _____	
Kind of game donated _____	
Number/Weight of donation _____	
The above mentioned game and/or fish was legally taken on (date): _____	
using hunting license # _____	
Signature Recipient _____	
Signature Donor _____	
Make two copies - one for donor, one for recipient	

If you have questions about this booklet or suggestions, please contact: Joe Lewandowski, Southwest Region
(970) 375-6708
joe.lewandowski@state.co.us

Travel Planning Resources

Colorado Division of Wildlife

www.wildlife.state.co.us

Durango Service Center	GMUs 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 711, 771, 741, 751, 771	(970) 247-0855
Montrose Service Center	GMUs 60 61, 62, 64, 65, 70	(970) 252-6000
Gunnison Service Center	GMUs 41,42, 52, 53, 54, 55, 63, 66, 67, 411, 421 ,521	(970) 641-7060
Monte Vista Service Center	GMUs 68, 681, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83	(719) 587-6900

U.S. Forest Service Directory

www.fs.fed.us

*RD=Ranger District

GRAND MESA- UNCOMPAHGRE-GUNNISON National Forests	Delta	(970) 874-6600 <i>www.fs.fed.us/r2/gmug</i>
Grand Valley RD	Grand Junction	(970) 242-8211
Gunnison RD	Gunnison	(970) 641-0471
Norwood RD	Norwood	(970) 327-4261
Ouray RD	Montrose	(970) 240-5300
Paonia RD	Paonia	(970) 527-4131
SAN JUAN National Forest	Durango	(970) 247-4874 <i>www.fs.fed.us/r2/sanjuan</i>
East Columbine RD	Durango	(970) 884-2512
West Columbine RD	Bayfield	(970) 247-4874
Dolores Public Lands Center	Dolores	(970) 882-7296
Pagosa RD	Pagosa Springs	(970) 264-2268

Bureau of Land Management Directory

www.co.blm.gov

*FO=Field Office

Southwest Center	Montrose	(970) 240-5300
Columbine FO	Durango	(970) 247-4874
Del Norte FO	Del Norte	(719) 657-3321
Dolores Public Lands Center	Dolores	(970) 882-7296
Gunnison FO	Gunnison	(970) 641-0471
La Jara FO	La Jara	(719) 274-8971
Pagosa FO	Pagosa Springs	(970) 264-2268
Saguache FO	Saguache	(719) 655-2547
San Juan Public Lands Center	Durango	(970) 247-4874
Uncompahgre Basin FO	Montrose	(970) 240-5300



COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE
Southwest Region Service Center
415 Turner Drive
Durango, CO 81303

First Class Mail