DEER HERD UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN
Deer Herd Unit # 14
San Juan
September 2025

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

Grand and San Juan Counties - Boundary begins at the confluence of the San Juan and Colorado rivers; north along the Colorado river to Kane Springs Creek; southeast along this creek to Hatch Wash; southeast along this wash to US-191; south on this road to the Big Indian road; east on this road to the Lisbon Valley road; southeast on this road to the Island Mesa road; east on this road to the Colorado state line; south on this line to the Navajo Indian Reservation boundary; southwest along this boundary to the San Juan River; west on this river to the Colorado River. EXCLUDES ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LANDS WITHIN THIS BOUNDARY.

This boundary includes the following two subunits:

Unit 14A - San Juan, Abajo Mountains - **Grand and San Juan Counties** - Boundary begins at US-163 and South Cottonwood Creek (near Bluff); north along this creek to Allen Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to Chippean Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to Deep Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to Mule Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to the Big Causeway; north from the Big Causeway to Trough Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to North Cottonwood Creek; north along this creek to Indian Creek; north along this creek to the Colorado River; north along this river to Kane Springs Creek; southeast along this creek to Hatch Wash; southeast along this wash to US-191; south on US-191 to Big Indian road; east on this road to Lisbon Valley road; southeast on this road to Island Mesa road; east on this road to the Utah-Colorado state line; south on this line to the Navajo Indian Reservation boundary; west and south along this boundary to the San Juan River; west along this river to US-163 at Mexican Hat; east on US-163 to South Cottonwood Creek. EXCLUDES ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LANDS WITHIN THIS BOUNDARY.

Unit 14B - San Juan, Elk Ridge - San Juan County - Boundary begins at the junction of US-163 and South Cottonwood Creek (near Bluff); north along this creek to Allen Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to Chippean Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to Deep Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to Mule Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to the Causeway; north from the Causeway to Trough Canyon; north along this canyon bottom to North Cottonwood Creek; north along this creek to Indian Creek; north along this creek to the Colorado River; south on this river to the San Juan River; east on this river to US-163; east on US-163 to South Cottonwood Creek. EXCLUDES ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LANDS WITHIN THIS BOUNDARY.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Subunit 14A - San Juan, Abajo Mountains

RANGE AREA AND APPROXIMATE OWNERSHIP

Ownership	Area (acres)	Percentage %
Forest Service	132,280	12.93%
Bureau of Land Management	485,478	47.46%
Utah State Institutional Trust Lands	66,756	6.53%
Native American Trust Lands	7,337	0.72%
Private	330,412	32.30%
National Parks	387	0.04%
Utah Department of Transportation	69	0.01%
Utah Department of Natural Resources	67	0.01%
TOTAL	1,022,828	100%

Subunit 14B - San Juan, Elk Ridge

RANGE AREA AND APPROXIMATE OWNERSHIP

Ownership	Area (acres)	Percentage %
Forest Service	233,549	23.69%
Bureau of Land Management	619,934	62.89%
Utah State Institutional Trust Lands	58,997	5.98%
Private (Includes Native American Trust Lands)	8,531	0.87%
National Parks	64,693	6.56%
Utah Department of Transportation	95	0.01%
TOTAL	69,050	100%

UNIT MANAGEMENT GOALS

Manage the deer population at a level capable of providing a broad range of recreational opportunities, including hunting and viewing.

Use current research (body condition scores (BCS), survival rates, cause-specific mortality, range trend data, etc.), historic population estimates, and production data to set realistic and attainable population objectives and use those data to evaluate population estimates using the most reliable models.

Balance deer herd goals and objectives with impacts on human needs, such as private property rights, agricultural crops and local economies.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Target Winter Herd Size – Manage for a target population of 19,000 wintering deer (modeled number) during the five-year planning period.

Subunit	2015-2019 Objective	2020-2024 Objective	2025-2029 Objective
Abajo Mountains	13,500	13,500	17,000
Elk Ridge	5,600	2,000	2,000
UNIT TOTAL	20,500	15,500	19,000

The 2025-2029 population objectives are not necessarily the carrying capacity nor the long-term objectives. Deer populations will be assessed annually using the monitoring strategies outlined below to determine the current population status and their relationship to carrying capacity. Deer populations can be very dynamic depending on a number of factors that can change carrying capacity. Deer objectives may be adjusted based on range condition and trend assessments, as well as deer body condition, productivity and survival trends. Improvements in computer population modeling has provided better estimates of current deer numbers which will aid in setting population objectives that are more realistic and attainable.

Abajo Mountains – An increase in population objective to 17,000 deer will be implemented in 2025. This largely comes from improvements in modeling estimate, where previous models did not take fluctuating survival rates into account. Range Trend data will be used to assess habitat conditions. Should over-utilization and range damage by deer occur, recommendations will be made to reduce deer populations to sustainable levels in localized areas. The Desirable Components Index (DCI) scores from the 2024 range trend survey show that the unit has generally remained the same over time, if not slightly improved (Figure 1). This suggests that the herd has not reached or exceeded carrying capacity on the summer range and upper elevation winter ranges on years with favorable environmental conditions. Population trend, habitat, and body condition data suggest that the current objective is realistic, attainable and allows for herd growth of 2100 deer over the next 5 years.

Elk Ridge – There will be no change in population objective in 2025. This subunit has experienced a large population decline over the past 20-25 years and the population objective has been lowered multiple times in response to this. While there was a slight increase in the population estimate with the updated model, it is still far below the current objective. Elk Ridge is a narrow plateau of summer range with limited perennial water sources. Fawn production has remained at low levels for an extended period of time primarily due to prolonged drought periods and poor summer range conditions (Table 1 and Figure 2). Beef Basin and Black Mesa, which are both major wintering grounds for the Elk Ridge deer herd, continue to experience reductions in sagebrush abundance.

However, according to the 2024 Range Trend Report, overall winter range conditions on Elk Ridge have improved since 1994. The Elk Ridge deer population is susceptible to fluctuations in abundance depending on environmental conditions, but the current population objective is adequate given historic trends on this unit.

Herd Composition

Abajo Mountains – This is a general season unit and will be managed for a buck to doe ratio of 15-17 bucks per 100 does in accordance with the statewide plan. This is a change from the previous objective of 18-20 bucks per 100 does. Biologists will take into account current year buck/doe ratio, 3-year average buck/doe ratio and trend as well as fawn and adult survival when making permit recommendations.

Elk Ridge – This is a limited entry unit and will be managed for a buck to doe ratio of 25-30 bucks per 100 does, in accordance with the statewide plan. Biologists will take into account current year buck/doe ratio, 3 year average buck/doe ratio and trend as well as fawn and adult survival when making permit recommendations.

Harvest

Abajo Mountains - Continue general season unit buck deer hunt regulations, using archery, any weapon, and muzzleloader hunts. Antlerless removal may be implemented if needed to maintain the population below carrying capacity and to address specific localized crop depredation, range degradation, or urban conflict concerns, using a variety of harvest methods and seasons.

Elk Ridge - Continue limited entry buck deer hunting strategy to maintain herd composition objectives and quality hunting opportunities. Antlerless removal may be implemented if needed to address specific localized range degradation issues. Antlerless removal will likely not occur for population management during the duration of this plan given that the population is considerably below carrying capacity.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Monitoring

Population Size - The **Abajo Mountains** and **Elk Ridge** population estimates will be made based on fall (post-season) composition counts conducted by biologists, survival and body condition data from GPS collared deer, and hunter harvest data. These data will be used to model the winter deer herd population size. The modeled population estimate for the winter of 2024 was 14,900 deer on the Abajo Mountains subunit and 1,100 deer on the Elk Ridge subunit.

Buck/doe ratios and Age Structure – Collect buck/doe and fawn/doe ratio data during fall composition counts. Monitor age class structure of the buck population through check stations, postseason classification, mandatory harvest surveys, and field bag checks.

Harvest - The primary means of monitoring harvest will be through statewide mandatory hunter harvest reporting.

Research - Continue to support research and collar efforts on this unit. These projects aim to collect annual adult and fawn survival rates, body condition scores, cause specific mortality, potential CWD transmission, mapping migration corridors, and identifying limiting factors for deer herd growth.

Table 1. Population and Harvest Trend data for the Abajos (top) and Elk Ridge (bottom).

Population Trends and Harvest for the San Juan, Abajo Mountains (14a) Deer Subunit

Year	Buck harvest	Permits	Post-Season F/100 doe	Post-Season B/100 doe	Post-Season Population	Objective	% of Objective
2020	749	2050	55	20	11000	13500	81%
2021	806	2050	45	23	12400	13500	92%
2022	842	2250	41	20	12400	13500	92%
2023	856	2250	47	17	11900	13500	88%
2024	845	2250	53	23	14900	13500	110%
5 Year Avg	820	2170	48	21	-	-	-

Population Trends and Harvest for the San Juan, Elk Ridge (14b) Deer Subunit

Year	Buck harvest	Permits	Post-Season F/100 doe	Post-Season B/100 doe	Post-Season Population	Objective	% of Objective
2020	50	60	50	46	750	2000	38%
2021	58	65	40	44	950	2000	48%
2022	57	65	47	34	950	2000	48%
2023	60	70	45	34	950	2000	48%
2024	57	74	47	41	1100	2000	55%
5 Year Avg	56	69	46	40	-	-	-

Antlerless Harvest

Use antlerless harvest to locally reduce deer populations when range conditions, deer adult and fawn survival, fawn production, and deer body condition suggest it is approaching carrying capacity.

Use antlerless harvest in combination with the Urban Deer Rule to reduce nuisance and depredation by deer.

Predator Management

Manage predators according to the predator management policy (W1AG-04) where habitat is not limiting and predators are demonstrated to have negative impacts on the population. Indices such as doe and fawn survival, body condition scores, fawn production, and cause specific mortality will be used to determine if predator management is deemed necessary.

Private Lands Management

Support programs that increase tolerance for deer on private lands including CWMU, landowner permits, and Walk-In Access programs.

Address all depredation problems in a timely and efficient manner.

Disease Management

Investigate and manage diseases that threaten mule deer populations and continue monitoring Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) as stated in the Statewide plan. The Abajo subunit is CWD positive (<0.05% prevalence). CWD has not been detected on the Elk Ridge subunit.

CWD Strategies

- Utilize rotational hunter harvest surveillance, targeting this unit once every several years.
- Consider compulsory testing of hunter harvested deer to increase sample size.
- Consider managing the unit toward the lower end of the buck/doe objective to minimize increase of the disease.
- Consider late season buck hunts in focal hotspots on the unit to minimize disease transmission.
- Consider increasing harvest on private lands and in urban areas working with landowners, WMAs, cities, and counties
- Educate public and enforce rules regarding carcass importation and disposal from CWD positive areas.

Urban Deer Management

Continue working with municipalities on localized urban deer control management actions. Work cooperatively with municipalities in developing urban deer management plans, within the guidelines set by state law and agency policies.

Poaching

While the effect of poaching on wildlife populations can be difficult to assess, the illegal take of wildlife is unacceptable. Law enforcement will continue to make mule deer protection a high priority by concentrating efforts on prioritized winter ranges. Success will only be achieved with vigilance and assistance from our conservation partners and the general public.

RECREATION OBJECTIVES

Provide mule deer hunting that encourages a variety of hunting opportunities while maintaining population objectives.

RECREATION STRATEGIES

Consider early rifle hunt opportunities as hunter crowding and other concerns dictate.

Work with land managers to maintain access during hunting seasons where appropriate.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Maintain or improve mule deer habitat on the unit by protecting, maintaining, and enhancing existing crucial habitats and mitigating losses due to natural and human impacts.

Use the most current range trend data and the best available science when prioritizing, designing, and implementing habitat improvement projects

Maintain and protect critical winter range from future losses. Acquire critical winter range when the opportunity arises.

Minimize deer vehicle collisions along highways on the unit by continuing to cooperate with UDOT in construction and maintenance of highway fences, passage structures and warning signs, etc.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Monitoring

Range trend studies will be conducted by DWR to evaluate deer habitat health, trend, and carrying capacity using the deer winter range Desirable Component Index (DCI) and other vegetation data. The DCI was created as an indicator of the general health of deer winter ranges. The index incorporates shrub cover, density and age composition as well as other key vegetation variables. Changes in DCI suggest changes in winter range capacity. The relationship between DCI and the changes in deer carrying capacity is difficult to quantify.

Continue to work with and support Universities and land management agencies on habitat research projects.

Conduct cooperative range assessments to evaluate forage condition and utilization of important deer ranges. Determining opportunities for habitat improvements will be an integral part of these surveys. This will also be pivotal in determining if antlerless harvest is necessary.

Habitat Protection

Work toward long-term habitat protection and preservation through the use of agreements with federal agencies and local governments and the use of conservation easements on private lands.

Support, cooperate with, and provide input to land management planning efforts dealing with actions affecting habitat security, quality and quantity.

Work with land management agencies and energy companies to minimize and mitigate impacts of energy development activities.

Work with land management agencies in managing riparian areas in critical fawning habitat to furnish water, cover and succulent forage from mid- to late summer.

Work with private landowners, federal, state, and local governments to maintain and protect critical ranges from future losses and degradation through grazing management and trail, OHV and Travel Plan modifications.

Habitat Improvements

Continue to improve, protect, and restore summer and winter ranges critical to deer, such as aspen and sagebrush steppe communities. Cooperate with federal land management agencies and private landowners in carrying out habitat improvements such as pinion-juniper removal, reseedings, controlled burns, mechanical treatments, grazing management, water developments etc. on public and private lands. Habitat improvement projects will occur through the WRI process. Projects completed to date are summarized in Table 3 and 4 as well as Map 1 and 2.

Reduce expansion of pinion-juniper woodlands into sagebrush habitats and improve habitats dominated by pinion-juniper woodlands by completing habitat restoration projects like lop-and-scatter, bullhog and chaining.

Protect deer winter ranges from wildfire by reseeding burned areas, creating fuel breaks and vegetated green strips and reseed areas dominated by annual grasses with desirable perennial vegetation. Seek opportunities to increase browse in burned areas of critical winter range.

Seek out opportunities to improve fawning habitat across the unit. Consider summer range habitat improvement projects that remove encroaching trees, improve succulent vegetation and wet meadow habitat, increases aspen recruitment, enhances and/or protects riparian areas, use prescribed fire to promote early succession habitats where appropriate.

Utilize antlerless deer harvest to improve or protect forage conditions when vegetative declines are attributed to deer over utilization.

Highway mortality will continue to be monitored and the need for additional highway fences, passage structures, warning signs and other mitigation options will be evaluated.

RANGE TREND SUMMARIES AND BODY CONDITION DATA

Deer Winter Range Condition Assessment San Juan, Abajos (Unit 14A)

The overall condition of deer winter and transitional range within the Abajo Mountains Management Unit has improved since 1994 (Figure 1). More specifically, average unit conditions improved from poor in 1994 to fair in 2024. Alkali Point (14A-01) is the only Range Trend site that has been consistently considered to be in very poor condition, which can be attributed to a lack of preferred browse and perennial forbs and the consistent presence of annual grass. One factor beneficial to the overall winter range health on all Range Trend sites in this unit is a general lack of annual grass. However, most sites could benefit by increasing preferred browse and perennial forb cover while diversifying these components in their respective communities. It is probable that these sites represent their surrounding areas. As such, Range Trend sites likely point to areas of needed habitat rehabilitation topics of concern, namely the need for increased preferred browse on Alkali Point, Harts Draw (14A-09), and Shay Mesa (14A-11) and increases in perennial forbs as a whole. Brushy Basin (14A-02), Peters Point (14A-08), and Shingle Mill (14A-12) have averaged conditions ranked between fair and good, and these sites are the drivers for unit-wide conditions. Brushy Basin and Shay Mesa tend to have higher variability in deer winter habitat and may have the highest degree of potential winter range improvement: the immediate area may benefit and respond the most to improvement projects. Areas of improvement may include a reduction in pinyon (Pinus spp.) and juniper (Juniperus spp.) tree cover, and/or cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum). Increases in preferred browse cover and native perennial grass and forbs would also improve habitat health.

The overall deer winter range assessment in 2024 was that WMU 14A is in fair condition. Factors negatively contributing to fair conditions are the lack of preferred shrub cover and recruitment on Alkali Point, Peters Point, Harts Draw, and Shay Mesa. Most sites would benefit from increases in native perennial grass and forb cover, while Alkali Point, Harts Point, and Shay Mesa have notable cheatgrass grass populations and a reduction of cover and abundance would benefit the respective habitat areas.

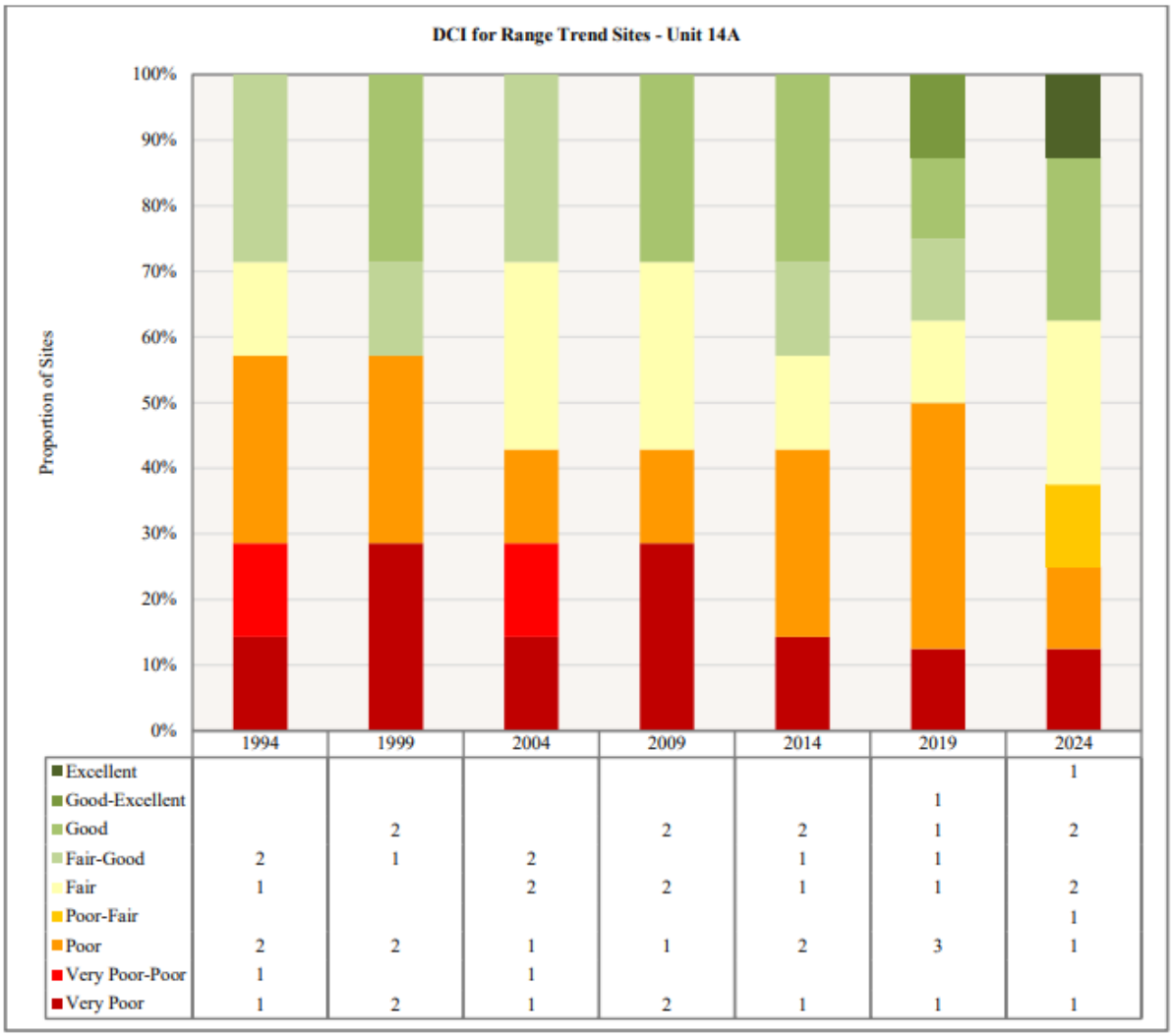


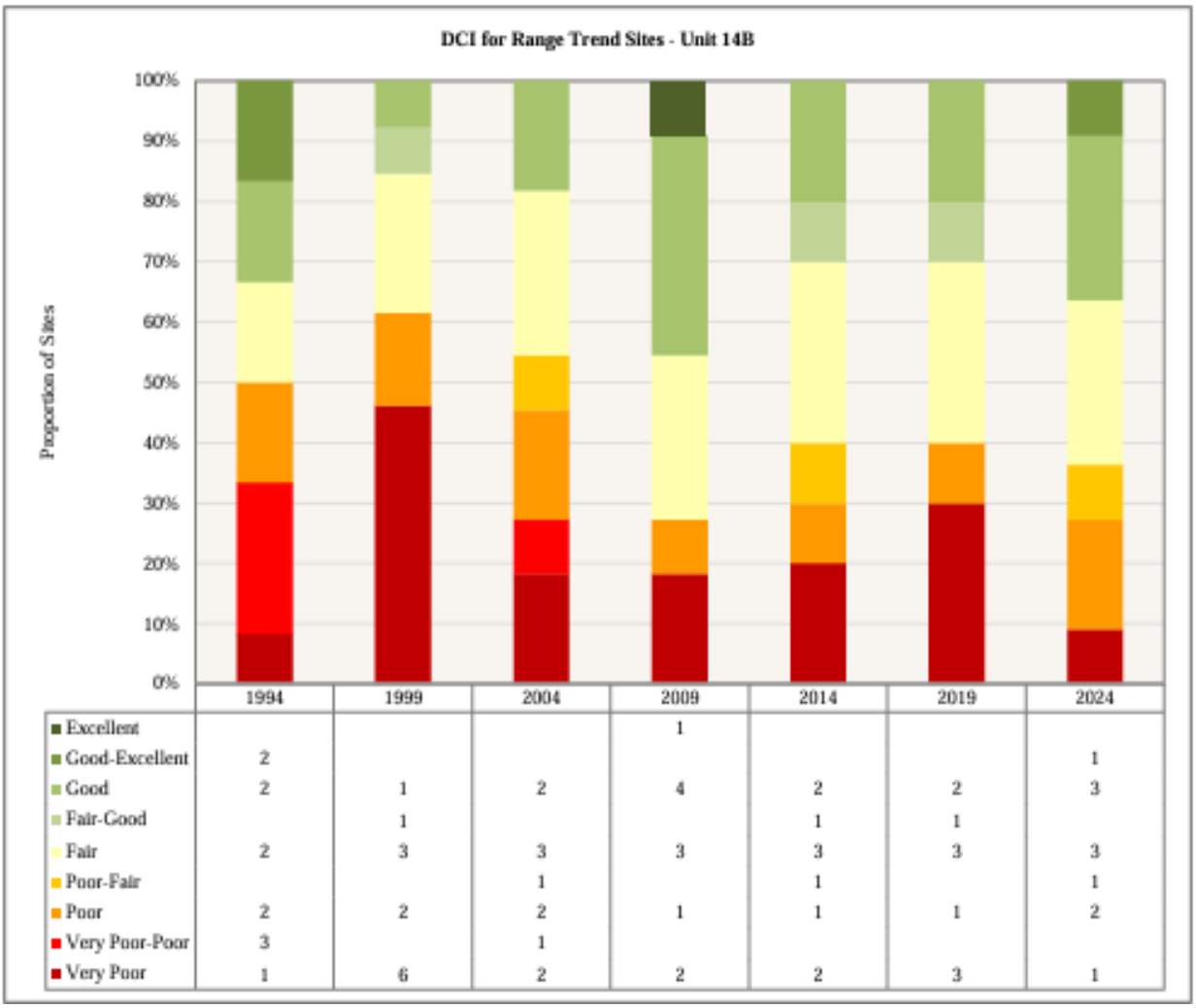
Figure 1. Deer winter range Desirable Components Index (DCI) summary by year of Range Trend sites for WMU 14A, San Juan, Abajos

San Juan, Elk Ridge (14B)

The overall condition of deer winter and transitional range on the Elk Ridge Management Unit has slightly improved from poor-fair conditions in 1994 to fair conditions in 2024 (Figure 2). Mormon Pasture Point (14B27), Dry Mesa (14B-36), and Beef Basin Wash (14B-39) are the main drivers for the unit's wintering habitat suitability and quality, and average between poor-fair and fair-good condition for deer winter range. Lower Lost Park (14B-16) (suspended), Deer Flat (14B-17) (suspended), South Plain (14B-23), North Cottonwood (14B-28) (suspended), Salt Creek Mesa (14B-29) (suspended), Arch Canyon (14B-38), and Lower Ballies (14B-42) are/have been considered to have very poor and poor (respective) wintering habitat condition consistently from year to year: these poor conditions suppress the unit's overall quality of winter habitat. Range Trend sites in WMU 14B that tend to have higher winter habitat variability include Black Mesa (14B13), Texas Flat (14B-14) (suspended), Harmony Flat (14B-15) (suspended),

Wild Cow Point (14B-22), and Arch Canyon (14B-38). This variability may suggest a higher potential for winter range improvement, but it may also suggest some instability in each community's resistance and resilience to state transitions. All of these sites appear to exhibit declining winter habitat condition overall but may experience the most improvement if treatments were applied in these areas.

The overall deer winter range assessment in 2024 for WMU 14B was that the unit is in fair condition with most sites ranging between fair and good-excellent condition. However, Black Mesa, Wild Cow Point, Arch Canyon, and Lower Ballies remain between very poor and poor-fair condition due to low amounts of preferred browse and lack of perennial grass and forbs. Black Mesa and Lower Ballies have particularly high amounts of cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum). Furthermore, caution should be used when implementing landscape-scale treatments for habitat improvement in the Black Mesa and Lower Ballies areas due to their respective communities' low productivity or resilience to change in the long term.



	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024
Excellent				1			
Good-Excellent	2						1
Good	2	1	2	4	2	2	3
Fair-Good		1			1	1	
Fair	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Poor-Fair			1		1		1
Poor	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Very Poor-Poor	3		1				
Very Poor	1	6	2	2	2	3	1

Figure 2. Deer winter range Desirable Components Index (DCI) summary by year of Range Trend sites for WMU 14B, San Juan, Elk Ridge

Treatments/Restoration Work

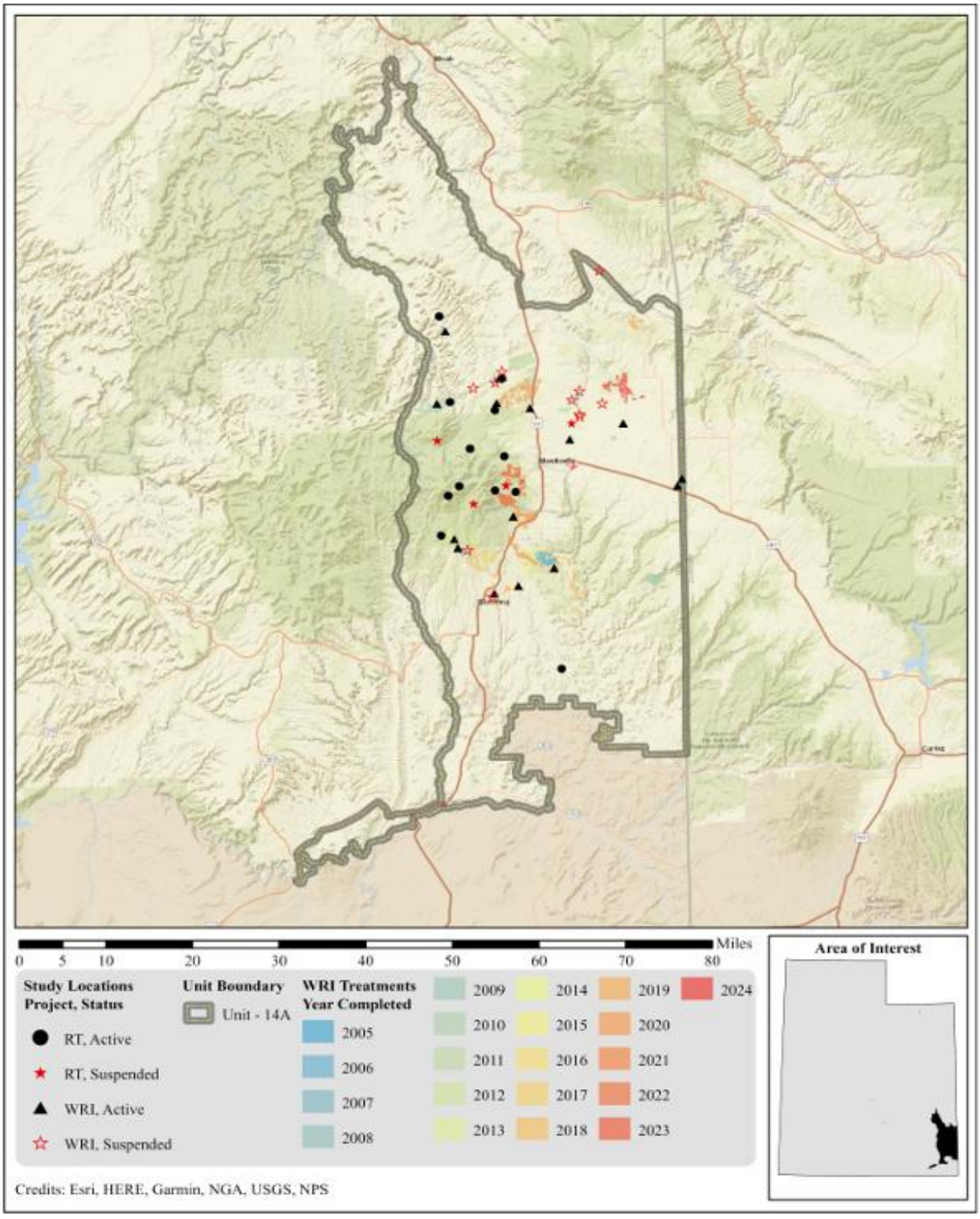
San Juan, Abajos (14A)

There has been an active effort to address many of the limitations on this unit through the Watershed Restoration Initiative (WRI). A total of 29,917 acres of land have been treated within the Abajo Mountains unit since the WRI was implemented in 2004 (Map 1). Treatments frequently overlap one another bringing the net total of completed treatment acres to 27,190 for this unit (Table 2). Other treatments have occurred outside of the WRI through independent agencies and landowners, but the WRI comprises most of the work done on deer winter ranges throughout the state of Utah.

The most common management practice in this unit is vegetation removal by hand crew (lop and scatter, loppile-burn, etc.) targeting pinyon (Pinus spp.) and juniper (Juniperus spp.) trees. Additional techniques to remove pinyon and juniper often include bullhog treatments. Other management practices including (but not limited to) aerating, prescribed fire, and seeding species to augment the herbaceous understory have all been used across the unit (Table 2).

Table 2: WRI treatment action size (acres) for completed projects for WMU 14A, Abajo Mountains. Data accessed on 02/25/2025.

Type	Total Completed Acreage
Vegetation Removal/Hand Crew	**9,496**
Lop & Scatter	5,563
Lop-Pile-Burn	3,904
Cut Stump	24
Lop & Chip	4
Bullhog	**8,697**
Full Size	6,898
Skid Steer	1,799
Aerator	**3,248**
Double Drum (Two-Way)	2,619
Single Drum (One-Way)	629
Prescribed Fire	**2,330**
Prescribed Fire	2,330
Harrow	**2,205**
≤ 15 ft. (One-Way)	2,205
Disc	**2,083**
Off-Set (One-Way)	1,863
Plow (One-Way)	220
Seeding (Primary)	**1,431**
Drill (Rangeland)	826
Ground (Mechanical Application)	438
Hand Seeding	87
Drill (Truax)	56
Broadcast (Aerial-Helicopter)	24
Forestry Practices	**252**
Thinning (Commercial)	252
Herbicide Application	**115**
Spot Treatment	115
Planting/Transplanting	**60**
Other	59
Bareroot Stock	<1
Grand Total	**29,917**
***Net Total Land Area Treated**	**27,190**



Map 1: Terrestrial WRI treatments by fiscal year completed for WMU 14A, San Juan, Abajos.

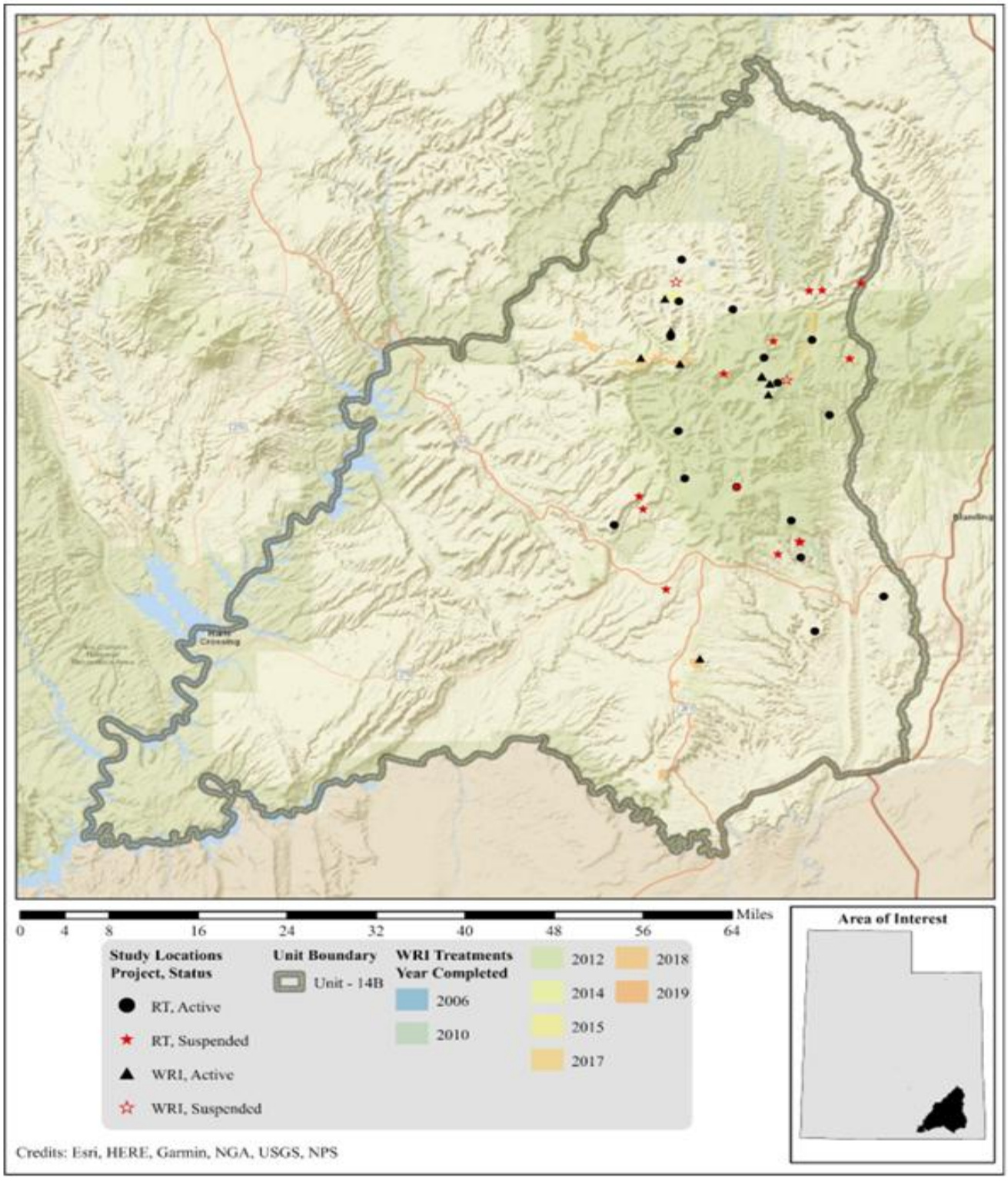
San Juan, Elk Ridge (14B)

There has been an active effort to address many of the limitations on this unit through the Watershed Restoration Initiative (WRI). A total of 9,612 acres of land have been treated within the Elk Ridge Management Unit since the WRI was implemented in 2004 (Map 2) Treatments frequently overlap one another bringing the net total of completed treatment acres to 9,153 for this unit (Table 3). Other treatments have occurred outside of the WRI through independent agencies and landowners, but the WRI comprises most of the work done on deer winter ranges throughout the state of Utah.

The most common management practice in this unit is vegetation removal by mastication (bullhog) to remove pinyon and juniper trees. Additional techniques to remove pinyon (Pinus spp.) and juniper (Juniperus spp.) often include lop and scatter treatments. Other management practices including (but not limited to) seeding species to augment the herbaceous understory and prescribed fire are all used across the unit (Table 3).

Table 3: WRI treatment action size (acres) for completed projects for WMU 14B, Elk Ridge. Data accessed on 02/25/2025.

Type	Total Completed Acreage
Bullhog	**5,991**
Full Size	5,400
Skid Steer	591
Seeding (Primary)	**1,336**
Drill (Rangeland)	699
Broadcast (Aerial-Fixed Wing)	636
Herbicide Application	**959**
Aerial (Fixed-Wing)	959
Vegetation Removal/Hand Crew	**537**
Lop & Scatter	533
Lop (No Scatter)	4
Prescribed Fire	**318**
Prescribed Fire	318
Forestry Practices	**270**
Thinning (Non-Commercial)	270
Seeding (Secondary/Shrub)	**184**
Broadcast (Aerial-Fixed Wing)	184
Planting/Transplanting	**17**
Other	17
Grand Total	**9,612**
***Net Total Land Area Treated**	**9,153**



Map 2: Terrestrial WRI treatments by fiscal year completed for WMU 14B, San Juan, Elk Ridge.

Table 4: Percent Ingesta Free Body Fat Comparisons of Captured Deer, 2014-2024.

Percent (%) Ingesta Free Body Fat (IFBF)											
Unit	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24
Box Elder						8.79	9.3	12.42			
Cache		11.02	9.59	13.65	10.32	13.71	12.13	12.88	10.44	14.4	12.4
Morgan							8.84	10.84		14.97	
Antelope Island						9.99					
North Slope					8.59						10.06
South Slope	11.31	9.46	9	9.56	7.24	9.9	8.52	12.18	8.65	11.02	9.11
Oquirrh-Stansbury	10.52	8.43	9.56	8.79	7.39	8.46	8.26	10.91	9.91	10.02	10.43
Chalk Creek/Kamas					7.19	11.02	10.75				
Wasatch-Manti		8.76	9.22	10.23	9.32	11.11	8.97	10.28	9.4	12.02	9.53
Wasatch East						11.51	12.26	10.78			
Wasatch-West											12.3
Southeast Manti			8.87			9.42	9.25	10.89	8.03		
Southwest Manti							7.3				
Nebo-Tintic								12.67	8.88	12.61	9.33
Book Cliffs				7.56	6.35	8.8	7.13	8.88		6.65	8.84
Range Creek									8.48	11.25	8.58
West Desert					6.33	8.04					
Monroe	8.1	8.98	8.23	9.53	6.5	10.37	8.56	11.28	8.4	12.23	8.59
Beaver						7.75	8.44	9.67			
Boulder						8.54	5.96			10.05	10.9
Kaiparowits							5.88				
Panguitch					8.76	8.64					
Pine Valley		7.42	6.68	6.54	6.91	6.86	6.77	7.71	7.25	8.92	6.89
Southwest Desert											7.28
Zion					8.48	9.04				7.21	8.36
La Sal						8.63		7.61	8.91	11.46	6.64
San Juan		9.35	9.25	7.6	7.77	9.5	8.11	8.79	7.97	9.22	7.36
Statewide	9.98	9.06	8.8	9.18	7.78	9.48	8.61	10.52	8.76	10.86	9.16
Statewide_7_Units	9.98	9.01	8.71	9.72	7.95	10.07	8.87	10.87	9.01	11.12	9.19

Unit Low

Unit High

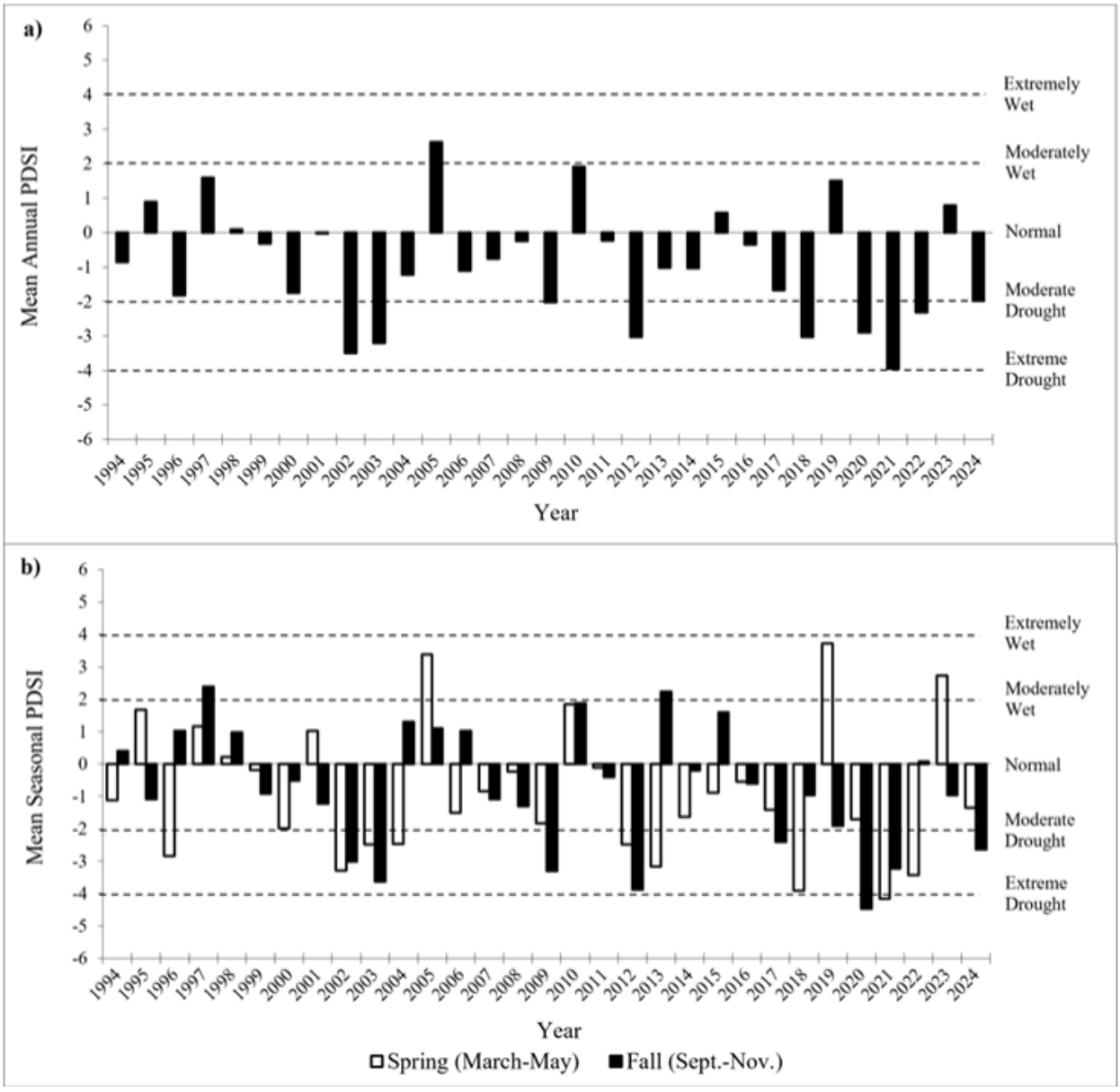


Figure 5. Drought Index, Southeast Utah. Top Graph Depicts the Entire Year, Bottom Graph Depicts Spring and Fall.

DURATION AND AUTHORITY OF PLAN

After approval by the Utah Wildlife Board this unit plan will be in effect for five years, or until amended. Unit deer plan goals, objectives and strategies are constrained within the sideboards set in the statewide deer plan, which supersedes unit plans. It is possible that changes to the statewide deer plan may affect unit plans. Additionally, changes to Utah State Code and/or Administrative Rules may also affect deer unit plans.