



GMU 13A

April 30, 2025

Species within this game management unit (GMU): Pronghorn, Bighorn Sheep, Merriam's Turkey, Mule Deer, Chukar, Quail.

Game Management Unit Boundaries

Beginning on the western edge of the Hurricane Rim at the Utah state line; southerly along the western edge of the Hurricane Rim to Mohave County Rd. 5 (the Mt. Trumbull Rd.); west along Mohave County Rd. 5 to the town of Mt. Trumbull (Bundyville); south from the town of Mt. Trumbull (Bundyville) on Mohave County Rd. 257 to BLM Rd. 1045; south on BLM Rd. 1045 to Cold Spring Wash; south along the bottom of Cold Spring Wash to Whitmore Wash; southerly along the bottom of Whitmore Wash to the Colorado River; easterly along the Colorado River to Kanab Creek; northerly along Kanab Creek to the Utah state line; west along the Utah state line to the western edge of the Hurricane Rim; except those portions that are sovereign tribal lands of the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians.

All Hunts

Your big game hunter questionnaire link is located on the back of your tag. You also will receive a hunter questionnaire postcard in the mail. You can choose to return the hunter questionnaire postcard via postal mail or online: <https://www.azgfd.com/hunting/questionnaires>. You may also receive an email containing a link to your hunter questionnaire. You can respond by one method only. This information is a critical component of the hunt recommendation process, and your information helps us to accurately estimate species harvest and set permit levels.

Species Information

Pronghorn

Overview: Pronghorn typically occupy the grassland/desert scrub habitats in the northern and central portions of GMU 13A. They also occupy transition habitats into pinyon-juniper communities. This population is the result of transplant efforts in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s with animals originating from Arizona, Montana, and Colorado

In recent years the pronghorn population in 13A has been healthy but has experienced very low fawn production. The Department is currently partnering with the BLM and various public land permittees on improving water distribution and improving fence structure throughout the district.

The area is one of the most unpopulated in Arizona, and hunters should be prepared to camp in remote areas with no services available, bring shelter and plenty of food, water, extra fuel, and extra spare tires. The nearest full service communities are Colorado City and Fredonia, Arizona, both on Highway 389. Gas and a convenience store are available at Pipe Springs. Roads in the GMU can become extremely muddy and slippery when wet. The use of 4WD vehicles may be required to negotiate the roads.

Areas: Generally, higher densities of pronghorn are found in Antelope Valley, southern end of the Uinkaret Plateau, Little Clayhole Valley, Sunshine Ridge, and the Bulrush area. Areas to consider include the Antelope Knoll, Seven Knolls, Deadman Knoll, Hat Knoll, and Heaton/Findlay Knolls areas.

Yellowstone Mesa, Pipe Valley, and some areas south and east of Colorado City also have pronghorn, but at low density. Be aware private land exists in this area.

Bighorn Sheep

Overview: Desert Bighorn were transplanted into Hack Canyon in 1985 and 1987. In 1995 bighorns were released into the northern portion of Kanab Creek in the vicinity of Gunsight Point. Additional releases took place in 1999 in the Jumpup Point area and in 2005 north of Bulrush Point. Bighorn occupy much of the Kanab Creek watershed; however, population densities are generally higher in the vicinity of Hack Canyon, Sunshine Point, Water Canyon Point, and Chamberlain Canyon. Population densities from Bulrush Point north typically fluctuate with water availability. Three new water developments have been constructed from Bulrush Point north in an effort to improve water distribution in this otherwise suitable habitat. It is anticipated occupation of this area by bighorn will increase in future years as bighorn develop a fidelity to these sites.

In 2018, the Department added the 13AN hunt GMU for. This hunt GMU encompasses the area of 13A north of HWY 389 and west of the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation. Recent surveys in the area indicate a bighorn sheep population distributed throughout the Cottonwood Points Wilderness and adjacent cliff habitat. Access



is relatively open with access from Utah as well as points along the Rosy Canyon Road. The lower portion of Potters Canyon also holds bighorn sheep.

It is critical that hunters in 13AN familiarize themselves with private land and tribal boundaries. Hunting is not permitted on the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation that shares its boundary with this new hunt GMU. In 2023, the 13AN hunt area and the Kanab Creek hunt area were combined into one hunt area. Hunters lucky enough to draw a tag are able to hunt both the Kanab Creek and the 13AN hunt areas for their bighorn sheep. Hunters should be aware this is a large, remote and rugged hunt area with limited road access. Many areas occupied by bighorn in GMU 13A are designated as wilderness. Access into wilderness areas is limited to foot travel and/or use of horses/mules. The use of motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment is prohibited in wilderness designated areas. Hunters can access the rim of Kanab Creek and many associated side canyons via 2-track roads and can examine much of the area with good optics. Kanab Creek can be accessed via Hack Canyon on BLM road 1123. This road terminates at the Kanab Creek Wilderness boundary prior to the confluence of Hack Canyon and Kanab Creek. Hunters should also be aware portions of the Grand Canyon National Park exist within the GMU where hunting is prohibited. Hunters must familiarize themselves with these boundaries to ensure they do not cross them.

Overall, 13A is one of the most unpopulated areas in Arizona, and hunters should be prepared to camp in remote areas with no services available. Bring shelter and plenty of food, water, extra fuel, and extra spare tires. The nearest full service communities are Colorado City and Fredonia, Arizona, both on Highway 389. Gas and a convenience store are available at Pipe Springs.

Areas for 13A Kanab Creek: Population densities are generally higher in the vicinity of Hack Canyon, Sunshine Point, Water Canyon Point, and Chamberlain Point. Hunters can glass these areas via the rims, or parts of it from the bottom of Hack Canyon. Population densities typically fluctuate in the central to northern portion of the Kanab Creek watershed. With this being said, hunters should not overlook the Bulrush Point, Grama Canyon, and Water Canyon areas in the north as sheep are present at varying densities.

Areas for 13AN Cottonwood Points Wilderness: Cottonwood Points Wilderness area, Potters Canyon, and Lone Butte.

Mule Deer

Notice: Archery deer hunters – GMU 13A is not an open area for over-the-counter tag holders as of April, 2008. To hunt GMU 13A you must obtain a permit-tag through the big game draw process.

Overview: Mule deer generally occupy sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, interior chaparral and pine/oak woodlands in this GMU. Deer densities are generally low throughout the GMU even in high quality habitat areas. Access into most hunting areas is good with over 80 percent of the GMU in federal or state ownership.



Although deer densities are generally low, the GMU provides quality hunt opportunities for those who draw a permit. The GMU is managed according to the Arizona Game and Fish Department's Alternative Mule Deer Management Guidelines, which provides for low hunter densities and management for older age-class bucks. Hunters should expect an extremely challenging yet rewarding hunt and be prepared for the possibility of going some days without locating deer. The GMU produces large antlered deer, however they are not everywhere and can be extremely difficult to locate. Don't give up!

Hunters should be aware portions of the Grand Canyon National Park exist within the GMU where hunting is prohibited. Hunters must familiarize themselves with these boundaries to ensure they do not cross them. Weather in the GMU during the deer hunt is generally unpredictable. Hunters should be prepared for inclement weather. Many of the roads in the GMU can become extremely muddy if wet, and can only be negotiated with 4WD vehicles.

The area is one of the most unpopulated in Arizona, and hunters should be prepared to camp in remote areas with no services available, bring shelter and plenty of food, water, extra fuel, and extra spare tires. The nearest full service communities are Colorado City and Fredonia, Arizona, both on Highway 389. Gas and a convenience store are available at Pipe Springs.

Areas: Deer are present throughout the GMU in suitable habitat. Depending on time of year and weather conditions, deer densities are generally higher at higher elevations in the Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan areas. During the archery hunt, water availability influences success drastically. Concentrate your efforts in areas near water holes/catchments (not necessarily on the water) as the GMU is often dry at this time of year. Hunters who chose to hunt the Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan areas will see more deer than anywhere else in the GMU, but they will also share the area with the majority of hunters in the GMU.

Opting to hunt the lower elevation areas of the GMU in the pinyon-juniper sagebrush communities will likely result in fewer deer observed, but typically means fewer hunters as well.

General hunt: As mentioned above, deer can be located throughout the GMU in varying densities in suitable habitat. Below are reference areas for consideration.

In the northern part of the GMU, Rosy Canyon, Cedar Ridge, Lost Spring Mountain, and Yellowstone Mesa are all areas to consider. This area is influenced by deer migrating from Utah. The timing of the migration is influenced largely by weather conditions and hunting pressure in Utah.

The Kanab Creek rim including Bulrush, Sunshine Point, Grama Canyon, Water Canyon Point, and adjacent canyons are good places to look in the eastern portions of the GMU. Depending on the weather and hunting pressure, a limited migration occurs from GMU 12B on the northern end of Kanab Creek. Deer from this limited migration are typically located from the Bulrush Point area.



The Kanab Plateau contains good mule deer habitat. June Tank, Broad Canyon, Hancock Knolls, and areas east should be considered.

The Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan, Mt. Emma, Slide Mountain, and Whitmore Canyon areas contain excellent deer habitat. Depending on weather conditions, deer may stay at higher elevations such as Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan. Tuweep Valley should be considered as well. An early morning hunt will put the sun at your back as you glass across the valley to the west. This hunt will also give you glassing opportunities into Broad and Paradise Canyons. Whitmore Canyon, Pa's Pocket and Cold Spring Point areas are good places to hunt as well. The plateaus above the Bar 10 Ranch hold pockets of residence deer.

Hunting along the Hurricane Rim can be productive although the deer population is at low densities. Recent habitat treatments in the area have greatly improved vegetative production for mule deer, and also improved glassing opportunities for the area. Mule deer can be found along the entire Hurricane Rim from County road 5 to Cottonwood Canyon. Densities diminish as you move north.

Archery Deer Nonpermit-Tag Special Regulation - All archery deer nonpermit-tag hunters must report their deer harvest online at www.azgfd.gov/ArcheryDeerReport or by telephone at 623-236-7961 within 48 hours of taking a deer. When the number of deer equaling the archery deer harvest limit for a particular unit and species has been reported, that unit will be closed to further archery deer hunting at sundown the Wednesday immediately following. Hunters will be responsible for [checking online](#) or by telephone at 623-236-7961 before hunting to determine if their desired unit is still open.

Mountain Lion

Overview: Mountain lions can be found throughout the entire GMU, following closely with big game animal populations. Mountain Lions main prey base are mule deer and bighorn sheep. Please refer to the regulations on new rules and laws that will be applicable for this GMU.

Hunters are required to report their mountain lion harvest information to the Arizona Game and Fish Department within 48 hours of taking a mountain lion. Hunters can report their mountain lion harvest in person, by telephone at 1-877-438-0447, or [online](#).

In addition to the 48-hr reporting requirement, the hunter (or their designee) needs to present the mountain lion's skull and hide with attached proof of sex to a designated Arizona Game and Fish Department employee for inspection within 10 days of taking the mountain lion.

New Harvest Thresholds– When the number of harvested mountain lions reaches the threshold, that zone closes to the additional harvest of mountain lions at sundown the Wednesday immediately following. Before each hunting trip, verify that the zone is still open, by calling 877-438-0447 or checking online, view [harvest](#)



[thresholds and zone closures](#). A map of the zones can be found at the [mountain lion management zones map](#).

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Areas: Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan, Mt. Emma, Slide Mountain, Whitmore Canyon, cottonwood wilderness, Hurricane Rim, Hacks Canyon, Bullrush, Water Canyon, Yellowstone Mesa, Lost Springs, and any other location that might see high concentrations of deer and sheep.

Merriam's Turkey

Overview: Turkeys occupy ponderosa pine/oak woodlands on and in the vicinity of Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan. In 1961, turkeys were transplanted to the GMU, and several augmentations from the North Kaibab have occurred since. Turkey habitat in the GMU is limited therefore a relatively low number of spring permits are offered.

Habitat restoration efforts in the vicinity of Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan, and Death Valley areas are ongoing and include, but are not limited to, activities such as the operation of chainsaws, controlled burning, and generally large numbers of workers associated with said activities. Although the AZGFD and BLM coordinate closely to minimize the effects of such activities, hunters and visitors to the areas should be flexible if they encounter such activities and modify their "game plan" accordingly.

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The ponderosa pine/oak woodlands in the vicinity of Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan, Slide Mountain and the Sawmill Mountains (including Death Valley area) all contain turkey populations.

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Chukar

Overview: Chukar partridges are an exotic game bird introduced into various areas in Arizona. The species is native to the Middle East. Chukars can be found in GMU 13A in the Kanab Creek drainage and associated side canyons.

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Chukars are not numerous anywhere in Kanab Creek. Birds are usually found in isolated coveys, and can (usually do) descend thousands of feet into inaccessible canyons after being flushed. In other words, after the initial flush, don't expect to see the birds again.

Areas: Chukars are found throughout the Kanab Creek drainage and associated side canyon, but typically "concentrate" around water sources. Prospective hunters should study maps, find springs and water sources, and enjoy the perilous descents. Areas to consider include: Sunshine Point, Hack Canyon, Chamberlain Canyon and rim habitat along Water Canyon Point.

Quail

Quail populations fluctuate widely in the GMU, but Whitmore Canyon, Cold Spring Wash/Point, Pas Pocket, Moriah Knoll north along the Hurricane Rim, and along the entire Kanab Creek Rim, have fair populations of gambel's quail.

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Game Management Unit Summary

Primary Game Species/ Hunting Month(s)

Mule Deer	August/September, November
Pronghorn	September/October
Turkey	April-May

Secondary Game Species/ Hunting Month(s)

Bighorn	Sheep December
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Average # permits

Mule Deer - 73
Pronghorn - 10
Turkey - 12
Bighorn Sheep - 1

Climate Information

MONTH AVG. TEMP AVG. RAINFALL AVG. SNOWFALL

April Max 69°/Min 35° 0.67"
May Max 79°/Min 42° 0.54"
August Max 92°/Min 57° 1.39"
September Max 85°/Min 49° 0.89"
October Max 74°/Min 39° 0.76"
November Max 59°/Min 29° 1.02"
December Max 49°/Min 22° 0.80"

Other Climate Information

Heavy snowfall may occur in the GMU during the fall and winter seasons. Carry warm clothing, food, water, and matches or other fire starters.



Cities, Roads & Campgrounds

Major Cities and Towns in or Near Game Management Unit and Nearest Gas, Food, and Lodging

Fredonia, Colorado City, Kanab, UT, Hurricane, UT

*NOTE: Gas Stations are limited to towns listed. Most roads in the GMU are gravel or dirt. If you plan to hunt the GMU or travel extensively, be sure to bring sufficient gas, water, and a spare tire or two.

Major Highways and Roads Leading To

From the East: State Hwy 389

From the West: None

From the North: State Hwy 59 (Utah)

From the South: None

Developed Campgrounds

Pipe Springs RV Park (Kaibab-Paiute Tribe), located at Pipe Springs off State Hwy 389.

Undeveloped Campgrounds

Toroweap Campground located at Grand Canyon National Park, North Rim. Take County Route 109 (graded dirt road) south from State Hwy 389 and follow signs.

Brief Description of Terrain, Elevation, and Vegetation

Elevation ranges from approximately 1,650' on the plateau region to 8,028' on Mount Trumbull. Vegetation ranges from Great Basin desert scrub and desert grassland to pinyon-juniper and pine-oak woodlands.

Government Agencies and Phone Numbers

Arizona Game and Fish Department, Region II – 928 774-5045

Interagency Offices and Visitor Center (BLM and Forest Service) – 435 688-3200

Grand Canyon National Park – 928 638-7864

Arizona State Land Department – 928 774-1425