



GMU 6A

April 4, 2025

Species within this game management unit (GMU): Black Bear, Elk, Mule Deer, Merriam's Turkey, White-tailed Deer, Javelina, Mountain Lion, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Tree Squirrel, Waterfowl.

Game Management Unit Boundaries

Beginning at the junction of U.S. Hwy 89A and FR 237; southwesterly on U.S. Hwy 89A to the Verde River; southeasterly along the Verde River to the confluence with Fossil Creek; northeasterly along Fossil Creek to Fossil Springs; southeasterly on FS trail 18 (Fossil Spring Trail) to the top of the rim; northeasterly on the rim to Nash Point on the Tonto-Coconino National Forest boundary; easterly along this boundary to AZ Hwy 87; northeasterly on AZ Hwy 87 to Lake Mary-Clint's Well Rd. (FH3); northwesterly on FH3 to FR 132; southwesterly on FR 132 to FR 296; southwesterly on FR 296 to FR 296A; southwesterly on FR 296A to FR 132; northwesterly on FR 132 to FR 235; westerly on FR 235 to Priest Draw; southwesterly along the bottom of Priest Draw to FR 235; westerly on FR 235 to FR 235A; westerly on FR 235A to FR 235; southerly on FR 235 to FR 235K; northwesterly on FR 235K to FR 700; northerly on FR 700 to Mountaineer Rd.; west on Mountaineer Rd. to FR 237; westerly on FR 237 to U.S. Hwy 89A except those portions that are sovereign tribal lands of the Yavapai-Apache Nation.

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.



Coconino National Forest Travel Management

The Travel Management Rule only allows motorized use on designated roads, trails and areas as identified on a Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM). These maps are available for free at Forest Service offices and at [the following link](#). Only motorized retrieval of elk is permitted in Game Management Unit 6A. Motorized retrieval of other wildlife, including all other big game species, is not permitted on national forest lands in Game Management Unit 6A. For further information regarding the Travel Management Rule, please contact the Coconino National Forest or refer to [the following page](#).

There are several places in GMU 6A where vehicles are not allowed for any reason, including recovering game. These are great hunting spots because animals like to be in places where they are not disturbed. These areas are the Pine Grove and Rattlesnake Quiet Areas, the Woods Canyon Big Game Winter Habitat Seasonal Closure Area. GMU 6A also has three wilderness areas where wheeled travel is prohibited. Those areas are the Wet Beaver Creek, West Clear Creek, and Fossil Springs Wilderness Areas.

These areas allow for a unique hunting experience as long as you are willing to pack your animal out.

Species Information

Pronghorn

Overview: Pronghorn mostly occur in the open grassland and sparse pinyon-juniper country in the southern part of the GMU. Hunting for pronghorn occurs during the annual rutting period. During this period, bucks are active, cover lots of ground, and are easily seen. Pronghorn country is sparsely watered making animals dependent on and vulnerable at reliable water sources. Hunters should first locate areas of green up, and then they will find pronghorn.

Areas: The highest concentrations of pronghorn in GMU 6A can be found in the open areas south of Stoneman Lake road, on Apache Maid and Cedar Flat. Forest Roads 230 and 229 are the main roads covering the Apache Maid area. Forest Road 214 will take you out to Cedar Flat. Forest Road 214 can become very muddy and slick in wet weather. Please be respectful and do not create large ruts in the road.

There are small groups of pronghorn in the northern portion of the GMU, west of Lake Mary and in the southern portion, near Maxwell Park. These pronghorn tend to spend their time in the Ponderosa trees and are more difficult to find.

Black Bear

Overview: GMU 6A supports a healthy black bear population. Most hunters find them by glassing the canyons in the southern portion of the GMU. In the fall, bears move around a lot trying to find food and put on extra weight in preparation for winter. Bears like just about anything edible, including prickly pear fruits, acorns, and bugs. Bears eat prickly pear fruit when it is ripe. Remember that baiting of any kind is illegal in Arizona.

Areas: Although hunting with hounds is most effective, hunters also have success by spending many hours glassing for them. Canyons in the lower end of the GMU with prickly pears usually contain bears. Any high point that affords a good view of the surrounding area is a good place to start. Some areas in the northern portion of the GMU include Mormon Mountain and Apache Maid Mountain. Try sitting a tree stand over a tank. As with most types of hunting, quality optics are a must.

Hunters also have success using varmint calls. If you choose to use a varmint call, bring a friend and sit back to back. You will want to call at a loud volume for ten minutes at a time, spending at least 45 minutes per stand. Use caution, as bears coming to a call can be aggressive.

Hunters are required to report their black bear harvest information to the Arizona Game and Fish Department within 48 hours of taking a black bear. Hunters can report their black bear 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 black bear'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 black bear.

The hunter is responsible for monitoring if the GMU's bear season is still open prior to going out into the field. Call 1-800-970-BEAR (2327) or monitor the AGFD [fall black bear harvest tracking page](#) to ensure that the season is still open. Click [here](#) to access more information regarding black bear regulations and harvest reporting.

Elk

Overview: Approximately 20% of Arizona's elk hunting opportunity is found in GMU 6A. Older age-class bulls are taken on a regular basis. The secret to harvesting an elk is spending time scouting just prior to the hunts opening. Scouting months in advance does little good, as elk move around quite a bit. Elk are found throughout GMU 6A. The key to successful hunting is getting out on foot or horseback away from roads. Keep in mind it is unlawful to operate motor vehicles cross country, with the exception of doing so to recover an elk that is down and tagged. Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV) have become very popular with hunters over the past few years, but recognize that animals key into the noise of motor vehicles and avoid areas where they hear them. It is estimated that an elk can hear an OHV from up to a half mile away.

Look for areas that afford a decent view of the surrounding country and glass for them at sunrise. This means you need to be at that location prior to the sun coming up! Even an inexpensive pair of binoculars allows you to see much better than the naked eye. Quality optics will greatly enhance your chances of harvesting an elk.

Bear in mind that nobody "owns" the water tanks, or the hunting rights to those tanks. Remember that we are all part of a group that enjoys the outdoors, and we must stick together to enjoy these activities in the future. In the past, hunters have been charged with crimes as serious as aggravated assault as a result of conflicts over "who's hunting where". Erecting permanent tree stands and damaging trees by putting spikes in them is illegal.

Areas: Archery Seasons: During the early archery season, the Ponderosa Pines are where you will find the majority of the elk, especially if the weather is still warm. Many hunters sit in tree stands and on elk trails, and success depends on scouting. Don't get the wrong impression, big bulls are also in the pinyon-juniper all year long.

Muzzleloader Seasons: These hunts are getting quite popular, as hunters explore what it was like in the old days. Keep in mind that although these modern muzzleloaders are capable of shooting a good group at amazing distances, they simply do not have the energy to effectively kill an animal consistently at distances over 75 to 100 yards. Muzzleloaders also do not offer a quick follow-up shot, this can lead to animals getting away and later dying. During the muzzleloader season the elk should still be at the higher elevations. We recommend glassing to locate animals with quality optics, determine your wind patterns, and make the stalk on them. It is not difficult to get quite close to elk, especially bedded ones. Bear in mind that you may have to



repeat this procedure many times before getting close enough to harvest an elk, but doing so increases your hunting abilities and makes for an enjoyable hunt.

General Seasons: There are more antlerless elk in the woods than there are antlered elk, by a ratio of about 3 to 1. Elk are found throughout the GMU during the general season hunts. For the late bull hunt, weather can be a factor. In this part of the state, elk don't normally migrate due to snowfall; however, when temperatures get below freezing at night for extended periods, the grasses go dormant and elk work their way down to lower elevations in search of more palatable foods. So, for the late hunts, focus on the Apache Maid and Cedar Flat areas.

For the general antlerless hunt, the elk should be in the higher elevations. The Pine Grove Quiet Area is a good place to look during this hunt. Early in the season the elk spend their days on Mormon Lake. The Youth hunters usually break the elk up and they disperse into the areas surrounding the lake. Be advised that motorized travel in the Pine Grove Quiet Area and the Mormon Lake bed is prohibited for any reason. If you harvest an elk in these areas, you must be prepared to pack it out.

The Rattlesnake Quiet Area usually holds bulls all year; however, you must pack your elk out. It is wise to find areas where few roads exist and you can hike to the high points and glass in the mornings. While scouting prior to your hunt, record these locations on your GPS. That way when hunting season starts a week or two later, you can walk right to them in the dark and be ready to start glassing when the sun comes up. During the later hunts, the elk have already had a lot of pressure and will be more difficult to stalk.

Elk like to feed up on the flats at nighttime, and work their way to the drainages when the sun comes up. Then they tend to bed down during the day. Look for the larger canyons, and then concentrate on the smaller drainages that feed into the big canyons.

Youth-Only General Antlerless Hunt: The Youth hunt has been expanded to include 6A and 5B south. The Youth hunt is a great opportunity to get youngsters interested in hunting. The best locations to hunt will be at higher elevations. The Pine Grove Quiet Area and other areas surrounding Mormon Lake, as well as the Happy Jack/Clint's Well areas are great places to start.

Parents and adult mentors, please note: Due to lack of experience, young hunters are more apt to make mistakes. This hunt has a high number of wounding-loss animals from young hunters shooting into herds of elk. Once a shot is fired, instruct your hunter to wait to determine if an animal was hit. Before taking a follow-up shot, know what animal your hunter is shooting at. We also have a high number of spike elk shot on this hunt. Once again, inexperienced hunters need to know what they are shooting at and adult mentors also need to be sure of what the hunter is shooting at. Be aware of which elk the gun barrel is pointed toward and do not let your hunter shoot if you do not have a clear view of the elk's head.



A Youth elk hunter camp is normally held in the Happy Jack area. The camp starts the evening before the hunt and has presentations from AZGFD Wildlife Managers, meat processors and hunter education instructors. Hunters should receive a flyer in the mail prior to the hunt.

If your youth hunter makes a mistake and shoots the wrong animal, please report it to the Game and Fish Department. The goal of these hunts is to teach good hunter ethics and accountability. We would prefer that you report accidents rather than get caught later.

Verde Valley Over-The-Counter (OTC) Non-Permit Tag: Information on the OTC hunts: Elk densities are low in these areas and hunt success may be very low. Elk are concentrated throughout the year in the riparian areas of the Verde River, Beaver Creek, and Clear Creek. Much of this area is privately owned, so hunters should be aware of property boundaries and respect land-owners' rights. Much of this area is also within the town limits of Camp Verde, where hunting within ¼ mile of structures is prohibited. Hunting within town boundaries is limited to archery-only. The ¼ mile rule applies to archery also. At night, some elk use agricultural fields adjacent to the Verde River during the growing season, and then retreat to the shady riparian areas during the day. Outside of town limits, hunters may use firearms on the public lands north and northeast of Camp Verde on the Coconino National Forest in the vicinities of White Hills and Wickiup Mesa. A Coconino National Forest (US Forest Service) map is helpful in locating area boundaries, access, and roadways. Elk may be found in these locations year-round in low numbers. Throughout much of the year, elk use here is tied closely to available water on these mesas. In the summer months, stock tanks and water troughs may dry up, so these elk will live in the canyons and ravines adjacent to the mesas, above the Verde River, Beaver Creek, and Clear Creek.

Hunting is not allowed on the Yavapai-Apache Reservation or within Montezuma Castle & Montezuma Well National Monuments; hunters should be aware of these boundaries.

*Note: This hunt area does not follow Game Management Unit boundaries. More information about Verde Valley Hunt Area boundaries, season dates, and legal weapon types can be found at <https://www.azgfd.com/otc>.

Mule Deer

Overview: Mule deer can be found throughout the GMU, but the best areas are the pinyon-juniper woodlands and ponderosa pine forests. To successfully locate deer, pre-season scouting is a must. Like most big game animals, deer are most active at sunrise and sunset. Deer numbers are down statewide, and GMU 6A is no exception.

Areas: The highest densities of Mule Deer occur in the "transition zones"; these are areas where the habitat is changing from ponderosa pine to pinon-juniper. Look for areas that have oak trees, when acorns are present on the ground, you will find deer feeding on them. Other cool season type forage materials that deer like are cliffrose, mountain mahogany, and juniper berries. Water is always important, and stock tanks are abundant in



the GMU. The Rattlesnake Quiet Area is a good area to start looking. The Pine Grove Quiet Area and surrounding areas are also good places to look. Deer really do occur throughout the GMU so it is hard to pinpoint specific locations. Look for transition zones and oaks.

Look for areas where you can see a lot of country, such as hills, mountains, and canyon rims. These are good areas to glass, and concentrate on the large open flats to find deer feeding at sunrise. This is most helpful in the southern part of GMU 6A. The northern areas do not afford many good glassing locations.

Other Concerns: The general season deer hunt is open for mule deer only. There is a healthy population of whitetail deer in GMU 6A also. Be sure of your target before shooting. Whitetails are much smaller and look grayer in color. When whitetail deer are frightened, they “flag” by raising their bushy white tails when they run off. Mule deer tails look more “rope-like” and have a black tip. Whitetails are most often encountered in the chaparral areas. If you find yourself taking the wrong species by accident, please call and report your mistake, rather than being caught later. Mistakes can and do happen and will be handled accordingly. Please call in to report any accidents.

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.

Merriam's Turkey

Notice: Turkey hunting seasons in the spring and fall include limited weapon-shotgun shooting shot only, and over-the-counter, archery-only.

Overview: Turkey populations are improving in GMU 6A. This is a result of reduced permits and better rainfall patterns. Turkeys spend a lot of time foraging for food. During the hunting seasons, they are in the ponderosa pine forested areas of the GMU. In the spring, they follow the snow line working their way up to the higher elevations. In the fall, they rely heavily on acorns from oak trees. Turkeys favor canyons containing large ponderosa pines to roost in. They are usually off the roost by sunrise and return to it an hour or so before dark.

Fall Season: A good strategy for the fall hunt is to scout by checking for tracks and droppings around the stock tanks in the area. Also look for areas with high densities of oak trees, as turkeys will be searching for acorns. Some years acorns are almost nonexistent, but most years, that is where you will find turkeys in the fall.

Spring Season: In the spring, follow the snow line up the mountains and hills. Listen for birds at sunrise and



hope for no wind. Park at closed roads and walk up them at first light. Males like to strut in small openings, but generally, turkeys prefer heavy cover. Males are looking for females to breed with in the spring. By imitating the sounds of a hen, the Toms are drawn to you. Good, full camouflage is an absolute must. Sit still and do not make sudden movements, turkeys have excellent vision. If you are a beginner, try a box type call with a plunger and invest in a turkey calling tape to learn the proper sounds. Remember that shotguns shooting shot are the only legal weapons during the spring hunt.

Some good locations to get started include areas south of Apache Maid, near the junction of FR 229 and FR 230; Weimer Springs; Schnebley Hill; FR 229 off of FH 3; And Turkey Draw off of FR 81.

Other Concerns: Never wear black, red, or blue when hunting turkeys. Never stalk up to noises you believe are turkeys, you will most likely never get close enough for a shot, and it could be coming from another hunter.

White-tailed Deer

Overview: Whitetail deer in GMU 6A are somewhat restricted to the lower half of GMU U6A. If you plan to hunt GMU 6A, it is recommended you hunt the lower elevation canyons that generally fall below the Stoneman Lake Road. The whitetail population in the GMU is stable, with many above average bucks being taken every year.

Areas: White-tailed deer prefer dense chaparral cover and can be very difficult to locate. All the major drainages in the lower half of the GMU contain whitetail. One must be careful to properly identify the species before shooting, as both types of deer occupy the area. Plan on spending many hours glassing. Quality optics are a must. Good spotting scopes and binoculars can save you many miles of walking. If you climb to a high point to glass, you need to spend several hours at that location looking for movement. This hunt requires a lot of pre-season scouting.

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.

Javelina

Overview: GMU 6A supports a healthy population of javelina. Javelina hunting is a lot of fun. It is a nice time of year to be out in the woods, in an area that is otherwise quite warm. Javelina can be difficult to find, but once located they are fairly easy to get close to. They like to be out feeding in good weather, and usually are not out feeding in rain, high winds, or snow. They bed under trees, like most animals, but also seek out caves and rocky outcrops as shelter. Normally, if you see one javelina, there are many more around. Javelina respond fairly well



to varmint calls, as the entire herd will protect the young of the herd, even when they are not the parents. Normally, the call will spook them. Try calling after the herd has scattered. Javelina are not as vicious as they are rumored to be, but if cornered they can inflict serious bites on you or a pet.

Areas: They are generally found in the lower half of the GMU. Cedar Flats boasts a healthy population of Javelina. 6A North now provides an archery only, over-the-counter hunt in the fall, designed to target nuisance javelina near rural communities. Hunting within ¼ mile from structures is prohibited without permission from the homeowner. The boundary of GMU 6A North is: that portion of GMU 6A north of Stoneman Lake Road and East of Interstate 17.

Mountain Lion

Overview: Lions have very large home ranges (up to 150 square miles), and except when rearing young, are constantly on the move. Lions establish territories and defend them against intrusion by other lions. Lions feed primarily on deer and other ungulates. Lions will move seasonally as their prey moves to and from winter range. Lions breed year-round, and females care for their young alone.

Areas: Mountain lions can be found throughout GMU 6A; however, they will concentrate mostly in and along the rougher canyons, rims and mountains of the GMU. Some examples are West Clear Creek, Wet Beaver Creek, Apache Maid Mountain, and Mormon Mountain. Most lion hunting takes place in the cooler winter months on deer and elk winter range. Calling with predator calls on canyon rims may be effective. Most lions are taken in GMU 6A by houndsmen.

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.

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](#).

Access: The Forest Service manages most of the lion habitat in GMU 6A. Access to these lands may be closed due to heavy snows. Maps of the Coconino National Forest are available at most Forest Service offices in the state.



Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep

Overview: From 2005-2007 approximately 80 Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep were transplanted into GMU 6A in the area of West Clear Creek. A small, but stable population of bighorn sheep remains today. As bighorns are usually highly visible and not as elusive as other big game, the most difficult aspect of hunting bighorn is locating the rams and then negotiating the rugged terrain they inhabit. Essential equipment for a successful bighorn hunt would include: good, quality hiking boots; spotting scope and binoculars; a flat-shooting rifle with telescopic sight; and plenty of help to pack out your ram. Pack-out weights for rams (boned out meat, plus head and cape) commonly exceed 200 pounds.

Areas: The GMU 6A bighorn sheep are located primarily in West Clear Creek, Boulder Canyon, Fossil Creek, and the East Verde River. Some animals have been observed along highway 260 and near Camp Verde.

Special Regulations: All successful bighorn hunters must personally submit the intact horns and skull of their bighorn for inspection at a Department office within three days of the close of the season. Even if unsuccessful, hunters are still required to check out through a Department office within three days of the close of the season.

Tree Squirrel

Overview: Hunting for tree squirrels is great fun and an excellent opportunity to introduce a youngster to the art of hunting. GMU 6A has an abundance of squirrels and success only requires a bit of patience.

Areas: Look for tree squirrels wherever you find ponderosa pine trees. My favorite place is to find a road that is closed to motor vehicles, park, and walk on down the road. Generally speaking, good hunting opportunities exist from The Pine Grove Quiet Area, south to Stoneman Lake. Also try down around Clint's Well.

Other Concerns: As with any type of hunting, be sure of your backstop and cognizant of other hunters around you. Remember that using a vehicle to hunt with is both dangerous and illegal.

Waterfowl

Overview: There is a lot of quality waterfowl hunting in GMU 6A, be it puddle jumping or setting decoys. This time of year can be cold, so dress warm.

Areas: Many tanks are scattered throughout the GMU. Scouting is a must to find those hidden ones. Hunters also find waterfowl on Upper Lake Mary, Stoneman, and Mormon Lake. When hunting in these areas, be aware that you cannot discharge a firearm within 1/4 mile of an occupied structure. Unfortunately, many hunters find themselves receiving citations when they get carried away and shoot too close to homes. Also, gas motors are prohibited on Stoneman Lake.



Arizona Game and Fish has obtained a "permit" from the Coconino National Forest to allow waterfowl hunters access to the "Berry Road " on the east side of Mormon Lake through the fall waterfowl season. The gate will be open during the hunting season. Please check road conditions before driving on the Berry road so you don't cause damage to the road.

Other Concerns: During waterfowl season, possession or use of lead shot is prohibited. Also, don't forget you need a state and federal waterfowl stamp affixed to your license.

Game Management Unit Summary

Primary Game Species/ Hunting Month(s)

Elk	September/November
Mule Deer	October
White-tailed Deer	October/ December
Turkey	April-May/October

Secondary Game Species/ Hunting Month(s)

Pronghorn	September
Javelina	January/February/August/December

Average # permits in past 5 years

Elk - 3800
Deer (Mule & White-tailed) - 1000
Turkey - 800
Pronghorn - 9
Javelina - 300

Climate Information

MONTH AVG. TEMP AVG. RAINFALL AVG. SNOWFALL

January	Max 42°/Min 15°	0.6"	16.0"
February	Max 45°/Min 18°	0.4"	14.0"
March	Max 49°/Min 21°	0.5"	19.4"
April	Max 58°/Min 27°	0.7"	9.9"
May	Max 67°/Min 34°	0.7"	2.1"
June	Max 75°/Min 41°	0.4"	0.0"
July	Max 79°/Min 48°	2.5"	0.0"
August	Max 76°/Min 48°	2.9"	0.0"
September	Max 72°/Min 40°	1.7"	0.2"
October	Max 63°/Min 20°	1.1"	0.9"
November	Max 50°/Min 22°	1.0"	6.8"
December	Max 42°/Min 15°	0.4"	15.2"

Other Climate Information

Heavy snowfall can be expected in the northern half of the GMU during the fall and winter seasons. Carry warm clothing, food, water, and matches or other fire starters. Weather reports can be heard on 92.9 FM and 600 AM. Early snowfall usually results in road closures.

Cities, Roads & Campgrounds

Major Cities and Towns in or Near Game Management Unit and Nearest Gas, Food, and Lodging
Camp Verde, Sedona, Flagstaff, Mormon Lake, Strawberry, Clints Well

Major Highways and Roads Leading To

From the East: State Hwy 87 from Winslow

From the West: Interstate 40 from Williams

From the North: State Hwy 89 from Page

From the South: Interstate 17 from Phoenix, State Hwy 87 from Payson

Developed Campgrounds

Pine Grove Campground near Upper Lake Mary, Dairy Springs and Double Springs campgrounds at Mormon Lake, both managed by U.S. Forest Service, Mormon Lake Ranger District; Pine Flat, Cave Springs, and Manzanita campgrounds on Oak Creek, Sedona Ranger District; Beaver Creek Campground, north of Rim Rock, and Bull Pen Campground on West Clear Creek, Beaver Creek Ranger District; Clints Well Campground at the intersection of Lake Mary Road and Hwy 87, Blue Ridge Ranger District.

Undeveloped Campgrounds

Beaver Creek Ranger District manages two undeveloped campgrounds at the southern tip of the GMU; Childs, on the Verde River, and Stehr Lake. Camping is allowed on Forest Service administered lands over most of the GMU (two-week limit).

Brief Description of Terrain, Elevation, and Vegetation

Half of the GMU is high desert, open grasslands, and pinyon-juniper woodlands. The upper half, north of Stoneman Lake, is predominantly ponderosa pine with some mixed conifer. Elevation ranges from 4,000' to 8,000'. GMU is cut by numerous canyons, including Oak Creek, Beaver Creek, and West Clerk Creek canyons.

Government Agencies and Phone Numbers

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

U.S. Forest Service, Flagstaff Ranger District – 928-526-0866

Happy Jack Information Center – 928-477-2172

Red Rock Ranger District – 928-203-7500

Mogollon Rim Ranger District – 928-477-2255