The sight of a wild horse, head held high, ears alert, long mane spilling over forehead and neck, is thrilling to see. The majesty, wildness and wariness of these animals stir emotions and, in one’s heart, there is a knowing that these animals belong in the landscape of the West.

Federal Management

Nevada is the Silver State, but could also be called the Wild Horse and Burro State since about half of the nation’s wild horses and wild burros free-roam on public lands primarily managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Nevada. The places where most of the wild horses and burros are found are identified as herd management areas, or HMAs. The HMAs highlighted in this brochure offer good chances of seeing these animals. They move with the seasons seeking food and water so they will be found in different parts of the HMAs throughout the year.

Viewing and Safety - What to Bring:

- Binoculars
- Camera
- Sturdy shoes
- Plenty of food and water
- Sunscreen
- Warm clothing or layers
- Bug spray
- Hat
- Durable tires and a spare tire
- Full tank of gas
- Coverage can be unreliable

Please don’t approach wild horses or burros.

It is against Federal law to harass or remove a wild horse or burro from public land. Nevada State Law makes it illegal to camp within 300 feet of a spring or water hole as this will prevent animals from approaching these life-giving sources.
**WHAT IS A WILD HORSE?**

Nevada’s wild horses and burros were brought here by miners, ranchers, missionaries, and others. These wild animals now reflect the many colors, sizes and ancestral breeds brought here during the settlement of the West. You might see rare Curly horses with their curly rings of hair all over their bodies—as well as curly eyelashes, kinky manes and tails and curly hair in their ears. Another interesting aspect of these animals is that—they are hypoallergenic!

**WHAT IS A BURRO?**

Burros grow to be about half the size of a horse. Males are called jacks, and females are called jennies. The differences between horses and burros are easy to see and hear. Burros have longer ears and shorter manes and tails and they bray instead of whinny.

Most burros, regardless of coat color, will have dorsal stripes and shoulder crosses, dark ear marks, as well as light points of white muzzle and eye rings, and white belly and inner legs.

**WHAT IS A BAND?**

Wild horses and burros form small bands or family groups consisting of a dominant stallion, a lead mare, other mares and their young. When young males are about two years old and weaned, they are forced to leave the band. These adolescent studs join bachelor bands with other males.

By watching a band of wild horses closely, you may be able to identify the lead mare, the dominant stallion, or a bachelor band.
Ely District 775.899.1100

Pancake Herd Management Area

This is one of the remaining areas where horses with Curly characteristics exist in the wild. These horses are primarily descendants of mining stock, with influences from local ranch horses, clydesdales, and calber remounts. The Pancake Herd Management Area encompasses approximately 90,000 acres. The horses generally stand 13 to 14 hands tall and are grey, chestnut, or dun in color. The Pancake Herd Management Area is located west of the Carson Range, approximately 20 miles southeast of Ely.

Silver King Herd Management Area

The wild horses here are descendants of ranch stock, miners, calber remounts and settlers in the area. The herd derives its name from the Silver King Mining District of the late 1880s.

Silver Lake Herd Management Area

How to get there:
- From Ely, drive south about 60 miles on U.S. Highway 93 to Mule Shoe tunnelf. Stay on the main road for about 11 miles, which leads into the HMA.
- From Calvino, drive north about 38 miles on U.S. Highway 93 to the Brandville tunnel. As soon as you leave the highway you are within the HMA.

Antelope Valley Herd Management Area

This herd is comprised of ranching horses that were turned out for better breeding. The wild horses are descendants of horses used by homesteaders, ranchers, and miners. There is some evidence that the Army Remount Service was active in at least part of the area during the early 1900s to the early 1940s.

How to get there:
- From Incentum 80, east at West Window to the Antelope 93. Take Antelope 93 South to the Keyhia Mountain tunnelf and head east.
- What to know before you go: Heads are very dusty in the summertime and muddy and rutted in the fall and spring. Wintertime brings snow to Northern Nevada and winter tires or chains are suggested.

Spurce-Pedop Herd Management Area

This herd is comprised of ranching horses that were turned out for better breeding. The wild horses are descendants of horses used by homesteaders, ranchers, and miners. There is some evidence that the Army Remount Service was active in at least part of the area during the early 1900s to the early 1940s.

How to get there:
- From Incentum 80, take the Highway 93 exit toward Ely. Approximately 40 miles south, turn into the Goshute Valley tunnel and head east.
- What to know before you go: Heads are very dusty in the summertime and muddy and rutted in the fall and spring. Wintertime brings snow to Northern Nevada and winter tires or chains are suggested.

Winnebago District 775.823.1500

This region is home to the Silver Horse, a breed of horse that is native to the area. These horses are known for their intelligence, beauty, and gentle disposition. There are several locations where you can find these horses, including the Water Color HMA, the Wild Horse HMA, and the Silver Lake HMA.

 Carson City District 775.885.0000

Martina is the nation’s first formally recognized Wild Burro Range. This designation means the area is managed primarily, not necessarily exclusively, for wild burros. One reason for the designation is the unique opportunity available for public viewing of the herd and its habitat. The burros roam freely near the ruins of the historic Nevada mining town of Martina and the seasonally changing Toad Marsh. The Martina Wild Burro Range was publicly dedicated in 1991 – the 20th anniversary of the passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act. The Martina Wild Burro Range is located 6 miles south of the Carson City line.

Battle Mountain District 775.835.4000

Stone Cabin Herd Management Area

Wild horses in this HMA can have a special “Stone Cabin Gray” color. Stone Cabin Grays are thought to be offspring of a prized gray thoroughlybred that the famous gunfighter Jack Longstreet turned loose on the Virginia Range Road. Stone Cabin Grays are distinctive because they are born, almost black, and then lighten up with age to be nearly completely gray or white. These grays mixed with fine thoroughbred stock from the grandfather of the current Stone Cabin rancher to produce some great horses.

How to get there:
- The Stone Cabin HMA is located approximately 28 miles east of Tonopah in Nye County, east of the Stansbury Mountains on Highway 6.

What to know before you go:
- Once in Stone Cabin Valley, wild horses usually can be observed in the valley on the north or south side of the mountain. Observers from the highway: Exploration throughout the valley will likely produce numerous sightings of wild horses grazing or traveling from feeding areas to water, particularly on the east side of the valley near Cedarville. Gravel roads are maintained and usually in good condition depending on recent weather activity.

Bullfrog Herd Management Area

Bullfrogs were brought to the area by local settlers. They were used by mining prospectors for carrying loads and riding. They were also used for recreation and hunting. Bullfrogs have been successfully reintroduced to this area.

How to get there:
- The Bullfrog HMA surrounds the town of Beatty. The best possible place to view burros outside Beatty is along the Amargosa River in the morning and late evening. From Beatty, travel north on U.S. Highway 95 for 5 or 10 miles.

What to know before you go:
- These burros are locally known as the "Bullfrog burros" and can be seen around town. The gravel roads are in fair to improved condition; however, high-turbulence vehicles are recommended.

Fish Creek Herd Management Area

Though rare, Curry horses are known to exist within this HMA, and since the mid-1990s, the HMA has been treated as the “Home of the Curry Horse.” According to the book “The Damesel and the American Curry Horse” by Dale E. Worley, Tom Dirr was one of the largest horse breeders in the Eureka area, owning more than 10,000 horses. He is said to have covered his breed’s name with the common name used for horse traders in India in early 1874 that were reported to have been from Russia. One of these horses was released to the north in the Buckskin Mine area, located between Kennedy Creek and Buck Creek in the vicinity of Pete Hanson Canyon. Another was released in White Pine County. The following year, young Curry horses were seen in both regions and were later fenced in Ely Creek Valley.

How to get there:
- From Eureka, drive about 15 miles west on U.S. Highway 95. Over part Road Mountain Road on the right, travel and turn left onto the gravel road. Follow this gravel road south into Antelope Valley and search for wild horses by the left in the foothills. Continue south will take you into the Sevenmile HMA, then farther south into the Little Fish Lake HMA. Stone Cabin HMA and finally Highway 6, east of Tonopah.

What to know before you go:
- Gravel roads are in fair to improved condition.

Hickenburro Herd Management Area

Burros were brought to the area by local settlers. They were used by mining prospectors for carrying loads and riding. The Spencer Hot Springs area is a notable feature in the area that has been developed by locals and other visitors for use. The burros sometimes use the oversew of the springs, and their tracks can be observed in the area.

How to get there:
- The HMA is located 20 miles east of Austin. Travel east on Austin on U.S. Highway 95 to the junction with Highway 376 to the south. Turn right and travel approximately one-quarter of a mile to a well-traveled gravel road on the left. Follow this road about six miles, and either turn right, left or continue onto the footpath to visit the burros.

What to know before you go:
- The burros have three sources of water: Joe’s Well, Burns Well and the Spencer Hot Springs. All three of the water sources are located in close proximity to each other, and this is a great area to see them. The gravel roads are in fair to improved condition.

Diamond Herd Management Area

Early settlers of the Eureka area were involved with ranching, mining, wood cutting and coal production. Horses were an integral part of everyday life as the settlers established households in the area. The horses here today are descendants of horses which were released once monitored vehicles came into wide existence in the area.

How to get there:
- Travel north of Eureka on Highway 279 approximately 17 miles to Silver Burro Road which turns off to the east (right). Follow this road approximately four miles to a main gravel road crossing the valley to the east. Take this road over the valley to the Diamond Mountain Range approximately 12 miles to the gravel road that travels along the footpath of the mountains.

What to know before you go:
- Gravel roads are in fair to improved condition.

Southern Nevada District 702.515.5000

Red Rock Herd Management Area

These wild horses originated from animals that escaped or were abandoned by settlers coming to the Las Vegas valley, ranchers, prospectors that originally mined in this region and Native American tribes.

How to get there:
- From Las Vegas, take Charleston Blvd. west until you reach State Route 159. State Route 159 runs north through a loop through the perimeter of the HMA and takes travelers back into Las Vegas on State Route 160 (Blue Diamond Road).

What to know before you go:
- The wild horses primarily live south of State Route 160. The majority of the wild burros live north of the highway. One of the best places in Red Rock Canyon to look for the wild burros is between Spring Mountain Ranch State Park and the small community of Blue Diamond on SR-159 where they frequently water at the springs north of town and graze by the road.

Wheeler Pass Herd Management Area

These wild horses originated from animals that escaped or were abandoned by settlers coming to the Las Vegas valley, ranchers, prospectors that originally mined in this region and Native American tribes. Do not be surprised to see mares with foals on their left hip or left side of the body. The burros have been infected with the fertility control vaccine. The fertility control vaccine is intended to slow the population growth and does not harm the wild horses or their foals.

How to get there:
- One of the best places to see wild horses is near Cold Creek, a small community about 45 minutes north of Las Vegas. From the northwest side of Las Vegas, take U.S. 99 north about 20 miles, then turn left on State Route 172 (Cold Creek Rd.). Travel about 15 miles, and the paved roads end west of the Cold Creek Ranch.

What to know before you go:
- Wild horses can be seen from about four miles out of Cold Creek. There are several springs, crooks and fire suppression ponds near the mountain. These burros supply water to the wild horses and wildlife in the area. Cold Creek lies within the Wheeler Pass HMA and the Spring Mountain Wild Horse Territory (WHM). The BLM manages the HMA’s while the U.S. Forest Service manages the WHM and the burros migrate back and forth in that area.

4WD Vehicle Strongly Recommended.