2023–2024 Colorado Mountain Lion

APRIL SEASON: April 1–30, 2023
FALL SEASON: Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024
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COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE (CPW)
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216 • 303-297-1192
cpw.state.co.us

OUR MISSION: The mission of Colorado Parks and Wildlife is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state, to provide a quality state parks system and to provide enjoyable and sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities that educate and inspire current and future generations to serve as active stewards of Colorado’s natural resources.

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE DIRECTOR
Heather Disney Dugan, CPW Acting Director

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REGULATION BROCHURE EDITOR Cover Photo
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NOTICE: Laws and regulations in this brochure are paraphrased for easier understanding and are intended only as a guide. Complete Colorado wildlife statutes and regulations are available at CPW offices listed below and online: cpw.info/regulations

CPW ADMINISTRATIVE, REGIONAL & AREA OFFICE LOCATIONS

ADMINISTRATION
6060 Broadway
Denver, 80216
303-297-1192 (M–F, 8 a.m.–5 p.m. MT)

REGISTRATION OFFICE
Boat, Snowmobile, Off-Highway Vehicle
13787 US Hwy. 85 N
Littleton, 80125

ONLY the offices below can assist hunters with animal checks and taking samples that are related to hunting activities. See the CPW website for a complete list of our parks locations that can also sell licenses, issue duplicate licenses and accept licenses for refunds.

BRUSH
28167 County Rd. T
Brush, 80723
970-842-6300

COLORADO SPRINGS
4255 Sinton Rd.
Colorado Springs, 80907
719-227-5200

DENVER
6060 Broadway
Denver, 80216
303-281-7227

DURANGO
151 E. 16th St.
Durango, 81301
970-247-0855

FORT COLLINS
317 W. Prospect Rd.
Fort Collins, 80526
970-472-4300

GLENWOOD SPRINGS
0088 Wildlife Way
Glenwood Springs, 81601
970-947-2820

GRAND JUNCTION
711 Independent Ave.
Grand Junction, 81505
970-255-6100

GREENVILLE
300 W. New York Ave.
Gunnison, 81230
970-641-7060

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS
346 Grand County Rd. 362
Hot Sulphur Springs, 80451
970-725-6200

LAMAR
2500 S. Main St.
Lamar, 81052
719-336-6600

MEEKER
73485 Hwy. 64
Meeker, 81641
970-879-6090

MONTE VISTA
7225 S. Rd. 1 E.
Monte Vista, 81144
719-587-6900

MONTROSE
2300 S. Townsend Ave.
Montrose, 81401
970-252-6000

PUEBLO
600 Pueblo Reservoir Rd.
Pueblo, 81005
719-561-5300

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
925 Weiss Dr.
Steamboat Springs, 80487
970-877-3333

SALIDA
7405 Hwy. 50
Salida, 81201
719-530-5520

GLENWOOD SPRINGS
0088 Wildlife Way
Glenwood Springs, 81601
970-947-2820

#LiveLifeOutside
LET’S BE SOCIAL
WHAT’S NEW: 2023–2024

- BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS FOR SOME GMUS: See the updated descriptions for GMUs 8, 123, 124, 125, 128, 129, 135 and 191 starting on page 9, “Game Management Unit (GMU) Descriptions.”

- CHECK OUR OTHER REGULATION BROCHURES FOR MORE INFORMATION: Depending on the activity you’d like to do on our state’s public lands, our other brochures such as Fishing and Big Game contain useful additional information to help you recreate responsibly. Be sure to take a look!

- SPANISH-LANGUAGE VERSION OF THE MOUNTAIN LION BROCHURE ALSO AVAILABLE! (¡La versión en español del folleto del león de montaña estará disponible en línea pronto!): Consulte cpw.info/puma.

LICENSE INFORMATION

LICENSE & HABITAT STAMP FEES

BUY ONLINE, BY PHONE OR IN PERSON

- Online: Go to cpw.info/buy-apply
- Call: 1-800-244-5613
- In person: CPW offices and sales agents around the state

HABITAT STAMPS

- 2023 Habitat Stamp (required & nonrefundable).............. $11.50
  Only one is required per person, ages 18–64, per year buying or applying for a license.
- Lifetime Habitat Stamp .................................................. $345.36

LICENSES

- RESIDENTS............................................................ $56.97
- NONRESIDENTS ...................................................... $388.83

All license prices include a 25-cent search-and-rescue fee and a $1.50 fee for the Wildlife Education Fund.

ACCEPTED FORMS OF PAYMENT

- Online and by phone: Visa, Mastercard, Discover credit/debit cards and CPW gift certificates.
- CPW offices/parks: Visa, Mastercard, Discover credit/debit cards, CPW gift certificates, check, money order, traveler’s checks and cash.
- Sales agents: Any form of payment the agent accepts. CPW gift certificates are not valid.

WHAT YOU NEED TO BUY A LICENSE

See page 2 for details

1. PROPER IDENTIFICATION and PROOF of residency (for Colorado residents).
2. PROOF of hunter education.
3. HABITAT STAMP: A 2023 or lifetime Habitat Stamp is required prior to buying a license or purchasing a qualifying license to apply for the draw for anyone ages 18–64.
   
   NOTE: A Social Security number is required for hunters age 12 and older, per federal law.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

- YOU MUST HAVE A LION LICENSE and must carry it on you when hunting. Licenses are valid for the April 1–March 31 license year during open mountain lion seasons.

- HUNTER EDUCATION — TWO REQUIREMENTS:
  1. HUNTER EDUCATION
     A hunter education card is required to buy a license.
  2. MOUNTAIN LION EDUCATION CERTIFIED COURSE AND TEST
     The test is mandatory, including for those with the apprentice certificate. Materials and the official test are online at cpw.info/mountain-lion-exam. Enter your CID number when taking the official test. If you do not have a CID, contact a CPW office.
     Tests also can be taken at CPW area offices (listed on inside front cover). Hunters must carry the certificate of completion while hunting, unless a “Lion — V” (for verified) is printed on the license. To get your hunter education card verified, take your hunter education card to a CPW office (listed on inside front cover) or state park.

- A HABITAT STAMP IS REQUIRED for those ages 18–64 who buy or apply for hunting or fishing licenses, or preference points.

SEASON DATES

One mountain lion, either sex, per license year (April 1–March 31). Hunters may harvest one lion from April 1–30, 2023 OR one lion during the fall season, Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024, depending on the valid season dates for the unit you are hunting. See hunt code table on page 8.
RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

1. Standard Colorado Resident
   a. Requirements: You must live in Colorado for at least 6 consecutive months immediately prior to buying or applying for any resident CPW product, have your primary residence in Colorado and have not applied for or purchased a resident license or pass outside of Colorado in the last 6 months.
   b. Proof: Current and valid Colorado driver’s license/ID with a Colorado address issued 6 or more months prior. If the Colorado driver’s license/ID is not 6 months old, you must provide at least two forms of additional residency proof, as outlined in "Additional Residency Proofs" below.

2. Student: Attending School Full-Time in Colorado
   a. Requirements: You must be attending school full time at an accredited Colorado school starting at least 6 months prior to buying or applying for any resident CPW product.
   b. Proof: Student ID, name of institution, date you became a full-time student, school transcript showing full-time status.

3. Student: Attending School Full-Time Outside of Colorado
   a. Requirements: You must meet Colorado residency requirements and be attending an accredited school outside of Colorado, paying nonresident tuition.
   b. Proof: Student ID, name of institution, date you became a full-time student, proof of out-of-state tuition payment.

4. Military: Stationed in Colorado
   a. Requirements: You must be active-duty military stationed in Colorado. Military member’s spouse and/or dependents share the same residency status. Residency begins the date the orders begin.
   b. Proof: Military ID and orders.

5. Military: Colorado Home of Record
   a. Requirements: You must be active-duty military stationed outside of Colorado, but with Colorado as your home of record, paying income tax as a Colorado resident. Military member’s spouse and/or dependents share the same residency status.
   b. Proof: Military ID and orders.

6. Youth
   Children under the age of 18 have the same residency status as their parent, legal guardian or person with whom they live the majority of the time per court order.

OTHER RESIDENCY INFORMATION

1. Additional Residency Proofs
   If you otherwise meet residency requirements but your Colorado driver’s license or ID was issued or renewed less than 6 months ago, or you have a CPW-approved religious exemption to photo identification on your record, you must provide at least two additional proofs of residency showing 6 consecutive months of Colorado residency immediately prior to buying or applying for a license. Those proofs include: income sources (pay stubs), utility bills, state income tax documents (as a full-time resident), lease agreements/rent receipts, motor vehicle registration, voter registration.

2. Multiple Homes
   If you have a home in Colorado and another location, call 303-287-1192 to make sure you comply with Colorado residency requirements before obtaining a CPW license or state park pass.

HUNTER EDUCATION

HUNTER EDUCATION (SAFETY) REQUIREMENTS
1. Anyone born on or after January 1, 1949, must have a hunter education card to hunt in Colorado.
2. A hunter education card is required to buy a license.
3. Your hunter education card must be carried while hunting, unless it is verified and your license is marked with a “V.” To get your hunter education card verified, take your hunter education card to a CPW office (listed on inside front cover) or state park.
4. CPW honors hunter education cards from other states, provinces and countries.

HUNTER EDUCATION EXEMPTIONS
1. Individuals over age 50 or active duty U.S. military and veterans can obtain a hunter education certificate by testing out of hunter education: cpw.info/hunter-education-test-out
2. An apprentice certificate can be obtained for hunters who are at least 10 years old (age 12 for big game) and who must be accompanied by a mentor in the field. This hunter education waiver can be obtained twice in a lifetime: cpw.info/apprentice-certificate

For more information, go to: cpw.info/hunter-education

HABITAT STAMPS

Habitat Stamps are REQUIRED for hunters and cost $11.50; only one is required per person, per year for anyone ages 18–64. Habitat Stamps are now valid March 1–March 31 of the following year (13 months).

A 2023 Habitat Stamp will automatically be added to your first hunting or fishing license purchase of each license year, if applicable.

A lifetime stamp is $345.36.

Anyone who is approved in the Columbine, First Responder, Veteran and/or Big Game Mobility Impaired programs is exempt from the Habitat Stamp requirement. See cpw.info/accessibility

For more information, go to: cpw.info/habitat-stamp
**GENERAL INFORMATION**

### Identifying Male & Female Lions

Binoculars are recommended to determine the sex of treed or bayed lions. Sex also can be determined with the naked eye if you are close enough.

If a lion is in a tree and it’s difficult to identify its sex, get it to move so you have a better view. Bang a branch on the tree trunk or throw a few snowballs or pine cones into branches near the lion.

**Remember, it is illegal to kill a female with kittens present.** The absence of kittens with a lion does not mean it is a male or an unbred adult female. Research has shown that young are close to their mothers about half the time.

**MALES** usually have three spots below the base of their tail. Just under their tail is the anal opening; about 1 inch below that is the scrotum, an oval-shaped patch of silver, light brown and white fur.

Beneath the scrotum is a small, conspicuous black spot (about 1 inch across) that surrounds the penis sheath opening.

**FEMALES** have only two spots below the base of their tail, including the anal opening hidden beneath the base of the tail and vaginal opening directly below the anus. The rest of the area behind the female’s hindquarters is covered with white fur.

Although colored spots help in identification, first and foremost, look for the darkest spot. If it is high and near the tail or is difficult to see, the lion is probably female. If the dark patch is 4–5 inches beneath the tail, it is probably a male.

Because treed or bayed lions often urinate, look for the origin of the urine. If urine comes from behind the hind legs, about 4–5 inches below the anus, the lion is probably male. If the stream comes from under the base of the tail, there’s a good chance the lion is female.

Tracks also can be good indicators of sex. Adult and large, sub-adult males usually have hind foot plantar (heel) pads more than 2 inches (51 mm) wide. Adult and sub-adult female lions usually have heel pads less than 2 inches wide. Hunters should carry a small ruler or wind-up metal tape to measure tracks.

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### LION MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH

Colorado Parks and Wildlife develops management plans for mountain lion populations in Colorado. The harvest limits are determined annually to ensure that lion mortality objectives are not exceeded.

**Conserving Colorado’s Mountain Lions**

Mountain lion populations are very sensitive to female deaths, specifically adult female mortality.

Females don’t disperse far, and some don’t disperse at all. If too many adult females are harvested, it can take longer for lions to reoccupy an area. Therefore, harvesting too many females can have far-reaching implications for Colorado’s lion population.

Wildlife managers use the amount and proportion of female or adult female harvest when setting annual harvest limits. Hunter harvest and total human-caused mortality data are examined annually against thresholds described in lion management plans for each group of units. If the female, or adult female, harvest and total mortality levels are too high in an area with a management goal of maintaining a stable lion population, harvest limits may be lowered.

CPW officials ask hunters to refrain voluntarily from harvesting females in units managed to maintain stable populations. In units on the West Slope which are managed under the 2022 West Slope Lion Plan, if adult female harvest proportions are exceeded, CPW will highlight a request for voluntary female harvest reductions in the lion brochure and online Mountain Lion Harvest Limit Report.

The majority of lions harvested in Colorado are taken with the aid of hounds which allows hunters to reduce female harvest by examining tracks and treed lions to determine gender before pursuit or harvest.

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### After Harvest

Once a mountain lion has been harvested, these steps will ensure proper reporting and inspection is completed.

1. **Report** the lion harvest to a CPW office (listed on inside front cover) within 48 hours. If you reach voicemail, leave your CID number, license number, date and unit of harvest, and sex of the lion harvested.

2. **After** any field photos have been taken of the harvested lion, prop its jaw open with a stick in the mouth to help keep it open as rigor sets in. This will help CPW agents with tooth extraction later.

3. **Present** the lion to a CPW office in person within five days of harvesting for inspection and sealing. Heads and hides must be unfrozen. CPW may retain frozen heads and hides until they thaw to extract a tooth. At this time, hunters must also fill out a report about the hunt.

### Additional Opportunities

**Fishers Peak State Park Hunting Opportunities**

Up to 7 hunters will have the opportunity to hunt deer, elk or bear, and one hunter for mountain lion, on Fishers Peak, near Trinidad, in 2023. Access is by permit only, issued by drawing. Information about how to apply for these opportunities can be found at: [cpw.info/fishers-peak](http://cpw.info/fishers-peak)
HUNTING LAWS

MOUNTAIN LION REGULATIONS

1. Hunters must check the Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report online prior to each hunting trip. See “Daily Harvest Limits Report” at right.

2. It is illegal to hunt (pursue or harvest) mountain lion in a game management unit after it has closed. See “Daily Harvest Limits Report” at right.

3. Hunters who have licenses to hunt certain species can legally wear fluorescent pink clothing as an alternative to fluorescent orange garments. Lion hunters are not required to wear fluorescent orange or pink, but may wish to consider wearing it if concerned about visibility to other hunters.

4. It is illegal to kill a kitten or lion accompanied by one or more kittens. A kitten is a lion with spots.

5. Artificial light is illegal.

6. Bait is illegal.

7. Non-electronic calls (hand-held or mechanical calls) are permitted. Electronic calls are NOT legal in the majority of the state, but are permitted in a few specific GMUs: 43, 44, 45, 60, 61, 70 (west of Colo. 141), 72, 73 and 444 ONLY.

8. Dogs are permitted. No more than 8 dogs are allowed per pack.

9. Hunters must be present when dogs are released and must be an active participant until the hunt ends.

10. After a lion is pursued, treed, cornered or held at bay, you must harvest or release the lion. It is illegal to prevent a lion from escaping so that someone not in your hunting party can harvest it.

11. All edible parts of lions must be properly prepared for human consumption, excluding internal organs. At a minimum, this means the four quarters, tenderloins and backstraps. Internal organs are not considered edible meat.

12. Upon harvest, the carcass tag must immediately be detached from the license and attached to the lion carcass, per instructions on tag.

13. Hunting with archery equipment, rifles, muzzleloaders, handguns or shotguns firing single slugs is prohibited within 50 feet on either side of the centerline of state highways and municipal or county roads.

For general Colorado hunting regulations, see cpw.info/regulations.

MOUNTAIN LION PURSUIT DEFINITIONS

Dogs: Dogs or hounds that are used to track and bay or tree a mountain lion.

Opportunistic encounter: Using spot and stalk, stand-sitting or other encounter methods to harvest a mountain lion.

Non-electronic call: Mouth calls (hand-held or mechanical calls) may be used to attract lions during open seasons.

Electronic call: Predator calls that are electronically activated or powered. Only legal in a small set of West Slope units. See page 8 and ”Mountain Lion Regulations” above.

DAILY HARVEST LIMITS REPORT

You must check DAILY to make sure the unit you want to hunt is open. Units close when harvest limits are reached. It is illegal to hunt (pursue or harvest) mountain lion in a unit after it has closed.

After 5 p.m. the day before the hunt, check the “Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report” on CPW’s website for open units: cpw.info/mountain-lion. If a unit is closed, you must pick a different unit to hunt.

BAG LIMITS & TAGGING

1. One mountain lion, either sex, per license year (April 1–March 31). Hunters may harvest one lion from April 1–30, 2023 OR one lion during the fall season, Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024, depending on the valid season dates for the unit you are hunting. See hunt code table on page 8.

2. A lion harvested during special damage seasons doesn’t count toward the annual bag limit.

3. A lion harvested on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation does not count toward annual bag limit.

TAKE THE MOUNTAIN LION HUNTER EDUCATION TEST

The Mountain Lion Education and Identification Course presents information about mountain lion biology, physiology and behavior; explains the importance of determining mountain lion gender for anyone who pursues or hunts mountain lions; explains the mountain lion management objectives of Colorado Parks and Wildlife; details Colorado laws and regulations pertaining to mountain lion hunting and helps mountain lion hunters and others make informed choices, improving the hunting experience.

Learn more in the required mountain lion hunter test online: cpw.info/mountain-lion-exam
LEGAL METHODS OF TAKE

1. CENTERFIRE RIFLES OR HANDGUNS: Bullets must weigh a minimum of 45 grains and produce at least 400 foot-pounds of energy at muzzle. Minimum barrel length of 4 inches for handguns.

NOTE: SMART RIFLES are prohibited, including any firearm equipped with a target tracking system, electronically controlled, assisted or computer-linked trigger or a ballistics computer. Any firearm equipped with a scope containing a computer processor is considered to be a smart rifle.

NOTE: FULLY AUTOMATIC RIFLES are prohibited.

2. MUZZLELOADING RIFLES & SMOOTHBORE MUSKETS: Minimum .40 caliber for conical bullets and .50 caliber for roundball bullets, and must use a bullet at least 170 grains in weight.

3. SHOTGUNS: Minimum 20 gauge. Must fire single slug.

4. HAND-HELD BOWS: Long bow, recurved bow or compound bow on which the string is not drawn mechanically or held mechanically under tension. String or mechanical releases that are hand drawn or hand-held without other attachments or connections to the bow (other than bowstring) are legal.
   a. Hand-held bows, including compound bows, must use arrows equipped with a broadhead with an outside diameter or a minimum width of 7/8 of an inch, with a minimum of two steel cutting edges. Each cutting edge must be in the same plane for the entire length of the cutting surface.
   b. Minimum draw weight of 35 pounds. No let-off maximum required.
   c. No part of bow’s riser (handle) or track, trough, channel, arrow rest or other device (excluding cables and bowstring) that attaches to the riser can contact, support and/or guide the arrow from a point rearward of the bow’s brace height behind the undrawn string.
   d. Bows can propel only a single arrow at a time. No mechanisms for automatically loading arrows are permitted.
   e. Electric or battery-powered devices cannot be incorporated or attached to a bow, with the exception of lighted nocks on arrows and recording devices on bows that cast no light towards the target and do not aid in range finding, sighting or shooting the bow.
   f. Hydraulic or pneumatic technology cannot be used to derive or store energy to propel arrows. Explosive arrows are prohibited.

5. CROSSBOWS:
   a. Draw weight: minimum 125 pounds.
   b. Draw length: minimum 14 inches from front of the bow to nocking point of the drawstring.
   c. Positive mechanical safety device is required.
   d. Bolt must be a minimum 16 inches long, have a broadhead at least 7/8 inch wide and a minimum of two steel cutting edges. Each cutting edge must be in the same plane for the entire length of cutting surface.

6. METHODS NOT LISTED ARE PROHIBITED.

LEGAL HUNTING HOURS

Legal hunting hours for mountain lion are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. Go to cpw.info/hunting-resources for a link to current sunrise/sunset tables and more information.

MINIMUM HUNTING AGE

Hunters must be at least 12 years old. Eleven-year-olds can buy a license if they will turn 12 before the end of the season. However, youths cannot hunt before their 12th birthday. Hunters 16 and younger must be accompanied by someone 18 or older who meets hunter education requirements: cpw.info/hunter-education

RESTRICTIONS

CHILD SUPPORT DELINQUENCY

State law requires a Social Security number to buy a license. It is not displayed on the license but is provided, if requested, to Child Support Enforcement authorities. Hunting and fishing licenses are not issued to those suspended for noncompliance with child support. Any current licenses become invalid if held by an individual who is noncompliant with child support.

WEAPONS RESTRICTIONS

Colorado and federal laws prohibit people convicted of certain crimes, such as domestic violence, from possessing weapons even for hunting. If you’ve been convicted of a crime, check with the appropriate law enforcement authority to find out how the laws apply to you.

EVIDENCE OF SEX

1. IT IS ILLEGAL to have or transport a mountain lion carcass without evidence of sex naturally attached. Evidence of sex means testicles or penis of male, or vulva of female.

2. EVIDENCE OF SEX is not required when donation certificate accompanies less than 20 pounds of meat or after carcass is commercially processed, cut into portions, wrapped and frozen for storage, or stored at licensee’s home.

LAND CLOSURES

KENOSHA PASS & GUANELLA PASS RD. (UNITS 39, 46, 500 & 501)

Closed to hunting year-round along Kenosha Pass within 1/4 mile of Hwy. 285, between mile markers 203 and 206 in Park Co., excluding private lands. Also closed to hunting within 1/4 mile of Guanella Pass Rd. (Clear Creek CR 381 and Park CR 62) when the road is open to motor-vehicle traffic, from mile markers 12.5 to 19 (located at the intersection of Guanella Pass Rd. and the Clear Lake picnic area). This closure includes 1/4 mile around and including Deadman’s Lake (E of Guanella Pass Rd., N of Mt. Bierstadt Trail (USFS trail 711)), excluding private lands. When Guanella Pass Rd. is closed to motor-vehicle traffic, the hunting closure is lifted.

GET THE LEAD OUT

Go to CDPHE.COLORADO.GOV/LEAD-HEALTH and click “For the public” to see the Lead in Harvested Wild Game factsheet.

From the field to the table, ensuring your next harvest is safe for your family is important. Switching from lead bullets may be an option that’s right for you.

Science tells us that ingesting lead can cause potential health problems over time. Risks are low for most people; however, you can also:

1. Use lead-free shot or bullets.
2. Choose a firearm with lower-velocity bullets, so the bullet fragments don’t scatter as far into the wound. Liberally trim and discard meat damaged by the bullet when you process an animal.
3. Clean your meat grinder between each animal. Lead is soft and can go through your grinder, contaminating an entire batch of ground meat. If you don’t grind the meat yourself, speak with your commercial processor about their equipment cleaning process between animals.
4. Avoid eating game meat from animals harvested with lead bullets if you are pregnant. Children younger than 6 should also avoid it.
**DONATING WILDLIFE**

Donation certificates are required for all donations. Certificates must contain names, addresses and telephone numbers of donor and recipient; donor's hunting license number; species and amounts donated; date of kill; donor's signature. The certificate can be a simple note; no special form is required. Certificate must stay with the meat until the meat is completely consumed. Donor and recipient are subject to all bag and possession limits. **NOTE:** A "like license" is a license for exactly the same species, sex, season and method of take as a donor's license.

1. You can donate to someone **WITH OR WITHOUT** a like license:
   a. Any amount of processed and packaged game meat, anywhere.

2. You can donate to someone **WITHOUT** a like license:
   a. up to 20 pounds of unprocessed meat, anywhere.
   b. more than 20 pounds of unprocessed meat, only at recipient's home.

3. You can donate to someone **WITH** a like license:
   a. up to 20 pounds of unprocessed meat, anywhere.
   b. more than 20 pounds of unprocessed meat, anywhere, only if:
      ▶ recipient's license is unfilled.
      ▶ recipient's carcass tag is on the meat. This establishes recipient's claim to his/her portion of meat and voids his/her license. Donor's tag must remain with his/her portion.
   c. the entire carcass, if:
      ▶ recipient's license is unfilled, and:
      ▶ both the donor's carcass tag and recipient's like-license carcass tag is on meat, voiding both.

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**INSPECTION & SEALS**

Hunters must contact a CPW office (listed on inside front cover) within 48 hours of harvesting a lion and give their name, CID number, license number, date and unit of harvest, and sex of the lion. If you get voice-mail, leave a message with the information.

Within five days of harvest, hunters must **personally present** their lion to a CPW office or officer for inspection and seal. Hides cannot be frozen. Hunters can help by making sure the jaw is propped open with a stick before rigor sets in and by making sure the carcass is not frozen at time of inspection. Lions or parts cannot be taken out of Colorado unless inspected and sealed. Lion hides or heads without seals become state property.

A mandatory check report must be completed during inspection. Inspections and seals are free. Seals must stay attached until hide is tanned.

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT:**

To transport a mountain lion or parts to a foreign country, you must first obtain CITES documents. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 303-342-7430, or download the form at [fws.gov/program/office-of-law-enforcement/information-importers-exporters](http://fws.gov/program/office-of-law-enforcement/information-importers-exporters).

**TOOTH INSPECTION**

At inspection, CPW officials are authorized to extract and keep a premolar tooth.

If the head and hide are frozen, CPW may keep them long enough to thaw so that a tooth can be removed. The tooth will be analyzed to determine the lion's age.

Hunters can help by making sure the jaw is propped open with a stick before rigor sets in and by making sure the head and carcass are not frozen at time of inspection.

The animal's age will be posted on the CPW website 9–12 months after lion season ends. Ages are posted by seal number, so hunters should record the number to check the age of their animal.
ILLEGAL HUNTING ACTIVITIES

THE TOP 10 MOST COMMON HUNTING VIOLATIONS IN COLORADO:

1. **TRESPASSING.** Going onto private lands without getting permission first while hunting, fishing or performing any related activity is illegal. Private lands do not need to be posted or fenced, so it can be difficult to see boundaries. **Violators may be suspended for up to 5 years for trespassing.** This includes State Land Board properties not leased and signed by CPW, unless permission is given by the lessee. You must have permission from the landowner to enter private land to retrieve a harvested animal. First, you should try to contact the landowner on your own. If that effort fails, call the local CPW office (inside front cover).

2. **Failing to make a reasonable attempt to track and kill animals you wound or may have wounded.** Remember that it’s against the law to pursue wounded wildlife that goes on private property without first obtaining permission from the landowner or person in charge. You must still attempt to gain permission to enter and locate the animal.

3. **Failing to reasonably dress, care for, prepare and provide edible wildlife meat for human consumption.** At a minimum, the four quarters, tenderloins and backstraps are edible meat. Internal organs are not considered edible meat.

4. **Hunting without a proper license.** Anyone who hunts wildlife must have in their possession the appropriate and valid Colorado resident or nonresident license that includes their Customer Identification (CID) number, and must only harvest wildlife of the species and type indicated on the license.

5. **Mistakenly killing wildlife.** You must report big-game animals unintentionally killed, not due to carelessness or negligence, to a CPW office (inside front cover) (or the local Sheriff’s office after CPW regular hours) before continuing to hunt and as soon as practical. Before contacting CPW, field dress the animal. CPW evaluates the circumstances, including shots fired, species and number of animals present, firearms, ammunition, etc. Big game accidentally killed does not count toward annual bag limits.

6. **Not showing evidence of sex.** Be sure to leave evidence of sex naturally attached to the carcass. Evidence includes the testicles or penis of a male, or vulva of a female. See “Evidence of Sex” on page 5 for more details.

7. **Carrying loaded firearms while in or on any motor vehicle.** Firearms must be unloaded in the chamber. Muzzleloading rifles are considered unloaded if the powder is removed from the flashpan. It is illegal for anyone to have a loaded electronic-ignition muzzleloader in or on a motor vehicle; the chamber must be unloaded or the battery must be disconnected and removed from its compartment. **Most accidents involving firearms occur in or near vehicles.**

8. **Carrying loaded firearms (except handguns) on an OHV during deer, elk, pronghorn and bear seasons.** Firearms (except handguns) must be unloaded in the chamber and magazine. Firearms (except handguns) and bows must be fully enclosed in a hard or soft case. Scabbards or cases with open ends or sides are prohibited. **This does not apply to landowners or their agents who carry a firearm on an OHV to take depredating wildlife on property they own or lease.**

9. **Improperly voiding and/or attaching a carcass tag.** You must sign and detach the carcass tag from your hunting license immediately following taking your animal. It is illegal to sign or tear the carcass tag before harvest. The tag must also be attached to the animal properly.

10. **Hunting with rifles, handguns or shotguns firing a single slug, or archery equipment within an area 50 feet on each side of the center line of any state highway or municipal or county road, as designated by the county.** Before firing a shot, you must be at least 50 feet off a designated state or county road, and just off U.S. Forest Service or BLM roads. **You also cannot shoot across a road.**

FELONY OFFENSES:

*If convicted of a felony violation, you can face a lifetime license suspension:

- To kill and abandon big game. It is illegal to remove only the hide, antlers or other trophy parts and leave the carcass in the field.
- To sell, buy or offer to sell or buy big game.
- To solicit someone to illegally kill big game for commercial gain or provide outfitting services without required registration.

IT IS ALSO AGAINST THE LAW TO:

- Hunt carelessly or discharge a firearm or release an arrow disregarding human life or property.
- Hunt outside of legal hunting hours (one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset).
- Interfere with hunters. This includes distracting or frightening prey; causing prey to flee by using light or noise; chasing prey on foot or by vehicle; throwing objects; making movements; harassing hunters by using threats or actions; erecting barriers to deny access to hunting areas; intentionally injecting yourself into the line of fire. Violators face prosecution and may have to pay victim’s damages and court costs.
- Hunt under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.
- Operate or ride a snowmobile with a firearm unless it’s completely unloaded and cased, or with a bow unless it’s unstrung or cased. Compound bows must be cased, not unstrung.
- Shoot from or use a motor vehicle, motorcycle, off-highway vehicle, snowmobile or aircraft to hunt, intercept, chase, harass or drive wildlife.
- Use aircraft to hunt, to direct hunters on the ground or to hunt the same day or day after a flight was made to find wildlife.
- For two or more people on the ground, in a vehicle or vessel to use electronic devices to communicate information that violates any wildlife law or regulation.
- Use computer-assisted remote technology (any device, equipment or software used to remotely control a weapon, including the Internet) to hunt or fish. Hunters and anglers must be physically present in the immediate vicinity while hunting/fishing.
- Use unmanned or remote-control drones to look for, scout or detect wildlife.
- Use live-action game cameras to locate, surveil, or aid/assist in locating/surveilling game wildlife in order to take/try to take wildlife during the same or following day. “Live-action game camera” is any device capable of recording and transmitting photographic/video data wirelessly to a remote device (such as a computer or smart phone). This doesn’t include game cameras that record photographic/video data and store such data for later use, as long as the device cannot transmit data wirelessly.
- Use poison, drugs or explosives to hunt or harass wildlife.
- Fail to extinguish a campfire completely.
- Party hunt (i.e. harvest someone else’s game or let someone harvest yours).
- Hunt big game over bait, whether or not the person hunting personally placed the bait. Bait means to put, expose, distribute or scatter salt, minerals, grain, animal parts or other food as an attraction for big game. Salt or mineral blocks used for normal agricultural purposes are not considered bait. Scent sticks that smell like food are illegal for bears.
- Post, sign or indicate that public lands, not under an exclusive-control lease, are private.
- Establish a permanent structure or plant vegetation on CPW-owned land or waters. Only portable blinds and tree stands for big-game hunting can be erected on CPW land, and no more than 30 days prior to the season during which they will be used. No nails can be driven into trees. Man-made materials for blinds or stands must be removed within 10 days after the season they are used in ends. The owner’s CID number and dates of use must be visible on outside of portable blinds or underside of tree stands. Placement of blinds or stands does not reserve them for personal use: They may be used on first-come, first-served basis.
MTN. LION HUNTING SEASONS

HUNTING DATES: April 1–30, 2023, then Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024

These harvest limits are for April 1–30, 2023, then Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024. Harvest limits are the total number of lions that can be harvested in a unit. Units not listed in the table below are not open to lion hunting for the April and/or fall season. Map on page 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>SEASON DATES</th>
<th>HARVEST LIMIT</th>
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<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 201, 211, 301</td>
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<td>4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 33, 131, 214, 231, 441</td>
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<td>■39 See “Land Closures” on page 5 for hunting closure details.</td>
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<td>■43, 44, 45, 444 Electronic calls permitted for hunting mountain lion.</td>
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Go online to see the April season map: cpw.info/mountain-lion-april-season-map
These units are for hunting mountain lion. Unit boundaries are subject to change. These descriptions are exact boundaries of the units; the boundaries depicted on the map in this brochure are approximate.

1. MOFFAT CO.  bounded on N, E and S by Green River; on W by UT.
2. MOFFAT CO.  bounded on N by WY; on E by Little Snake River; on S by Yampa River; on W by Green River. CRs 34 & 10, Colo. 318 and CR 10N (Irish Canyon Rd.).
3. MOFFAT CO.  bounded on N by WY; on E by Colo. 13 and CRs 108, 3, 5 & 17; on S by Yampa River, U.S.-40 and Colo. 318; on W by Little Snake River.
4. MOFFAT & ROUTT CO.  bounded on N by WY; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Little Snake-Elk River divide and USFS 42; on W by USFS 150, Routt CR 82 and Moffat CR 1.
5. MOFFAT & ROUTT CO.  bounded on N by WY; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Little Snake-Elk River divide and USFS 42; on W by USFS 150, Routt CR 82 and Moffat CR 1.
6. JACKSON CO.  bounded on W by E; on Jackson-Larimer Co. line; on S by Colo. 14; on W by Colo. 125, from Colo. 14 to WY.
7. LARIKER CO.  bounded on N by WY; on E by CR 103 (Laramie River Rd.); on S by Colo. 14; on W by Larimer-Jackson Co. line.
8. LARIKER CO.  bounded on N by WY; on E by CRs 59, 8OC (Cherokee Park Rd.), 71 (Prairie Divide Rd.), 74E (Red Feather Lakes Rd.) and 69 (Manhattan Rd.); on S by Colo. 14; on W by CR 103 (Laramie River Rd.).
9. LARIKER & WELD COs.  bounded on N by WY; on E by-25; on S by Colo. 14; on W by US. 287.
10. MOFFAT & RIO BLANCO COs.  bounded on N by Yampa and Yampa rivers; on E by Twelvemile Gulch Rd.; U.S. 40 to mile marker 38.3 to Elk Springs Ridge to Drill Hole, Winter Valley Gulch, Coal Creek and Wolf Creek; on S by White River; on W by UT.
11. MOFFAT & RIO BLANCO COs.  bounded on N by Colo. 318 and 40; on E by Moffat CR 57 and Rio Blanco CR 7; on S by White River; on W by Wolf Creek, Coal Creek, Winter Valley Gulch to Drill Hole to Elk Springs Ridge to mile marker 38.3 on U.S. 40, Twelvemile Gulch Rd., Yampa River and Little Snake River.
13. MOFFAT & ROUTT COs.  bounded on N by U.S. 40; on E by Routt CR 179, Trout Creek, Fish Creek; on S by Routt CR 29 and Colo. 317; on W by Colo. 13.
14. ROUTT & GRAND COs.  bounded on N by Little Snake-Elk River divide; on E by Continental Divide; on S by U.S. 40; on W by U.S. 40 and Routt CR 129.
15. ROUTT, GRAND & EAGLE COs.  bounded on N by U.S. 40; on E by Muddy Creek-Yampa River divide (Gore Range divide) and Canyon Creek; on S by Colorado River; on W by Colo. 131.
16. JACKSON CO.  bounded on N by Lone Pine Creek, CRs 16 & 12W; on E by Colo. 14; on S by U.S. 40; on W by Continental Divide.
17. JACKSON CO.  bounded on N and E by Colo. 125; on S by Continental Divide (Jackson-Grand Co. line); on W by N and Colo. 14.
18. GRAND CO.  bounded on N and E by Continental Divide; on S by Arapaho Creek, Lake Granby and Colorado River; on W by main fork of Troublesome Creek and Poison Creek.
19. LARIKER CO.  bounded on N by Colo. 14 (Poudre Canyon Rd.); on E by CR 21-5; on S by Harmony Rd., CRs 19, 38E & 44H (Buckhorn Rd.);
20. LARIKER, BOULDER & WELD COs.  bounded on N by Larimer CRs 44H (Buckhorn Rd.), 27, 38E & 19 and Harmony Rd.; on E by CR 50, U.S. 287, Boulder CRs 34 (Niwot/Medora roads), U.S. 36, Boulder CRs 94, 101, 95 (Left Hand Canyon Drive) & 102 (Boulder County Rd.); and ridge line from Bolder County W to Pawnee Peak; on W by Continental Divide; RMNP boundary and Pennock Creek-Elk Creek divide.
21. RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.  bounded on N by White River; on E by Monument Gulch, Colo. 64, Monument Gulch Rd. and Rio Blanco CRs 103 & 26; on S by Douglas Creek-Roan Creek divide, Douglas Creek-Salt Creeks divide; on W by White River-Colorado River divide; on S by White River-Colorado River divide; on W by Continental Divide.
22. RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.  bounded on N by White River; on E by Colo. 13; on S by White River-Colorado River divide; on W by White River-Colorado River divide, USFS 26 & 103; Monument Gulch Rd., Colo. 64 and Monument Gulch.
23. RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.  bounded on N by Rio Blanco CRs 30, 15 & 48 and USFS 250; on E by USFS 250, Rio Blanco CRs 10 & 8; and USFS Primary Forest Rd. 245 (Balfour-Newcastle Rd.); on W by White River-Colorado River divide; on W by CR 103.
24. RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.  bounded on N by Williams Fork River-White River divide; on E by White River-Yampa River divide and White River-Colorado River divide; on W by South Fork of White River-Colorado River divide; on W by USFS Primary Forest Rd. 245 and Rio Blanco CRs 17 (Balfour-Newcastle Rd.); and USFS 250.
25. GARFIELD & EAGLE COs.  bounded on N by Middle Fork of Derby Creek and Derby Creek; on E by Colorado River; on S by Deep Creek; on W by Colorado River-White River divide.
26. GARFIELD, EAGLE & ROUTT COs.  bounded on N by Bear River; on E by Colo. 131; on S by Colorado River; on W by Derby Creek, Middle Fork of Derby Creek and USFS Trail 1802.
27. GRAND, ROUTT & JACKSON COs.  bounded on N and E by U.S. 40; on S by Colo. 9 and Colorado River; on W by Canyon Creek and Muddy Creek-Yampa River divide (Gore Range divide).
28. GRAND CO.  bounded on N by Colorado River, Lake Granby and Arapaho Creek; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Continental Divide and Williams Fork-Straight Creek divide; on W by Williams Fork-Blue River divide and Barger Gulch.
29. BOULDER, JEFFERSON & GILPIN COs.  bounded on N by ridge line from Pawnee Peak to Brainard Lake, Boulder CRs 102 (Brainard Lake Rd.), 94, 81, 106 & 95 (Le fiberd Canyon Drive), U.S. 36, Boulder CR 34 (Neva/Haywood roads) and Colo. 52 (Mineral Rd.); on E by CR 125; on S by Colo. 128, 93, 72, 119 and USFS 149 (Rollins Pass Rd.); on W by Continental Divide.
30. GARFIELD & MESA COs.  bounded on N by West Salt Creek-Bitter Creek divide, Evacuation Salt-Creeks divide and Douglas Creek-Salt Creeks divide; on E by East Salt Creek-Roan Creek divide, Big Salt Wash- and Small Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide and Bookcliffs; on S by Colorado River; on W by UT.
31. MESA, GARFIELD & RIO BLANCO COs.  bounded on N by Colorado-White River divide; on E by Roan Creek-Parachute Creek divide and Kelly Gulch; on S by Colorado River; on W by Bookcliffs, Little Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide, Big Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide and East Salt Creek-Roan Creek divide.
32. GARFIELD CO.  bounded on N by Parachute Creek-Pine Creek divide; on E by Colo. 13; on S by Colorado River; on W by Kelly Gulch and Roan Creek-Parachute Creek divide.
33. GARFIELD & RIO BLANCO COs.  bounded on N by White River-Colorado River divide; on E by Balfour-Newcastle Divide; on S and Colorado River; on W by Boulder Creek.
34. GARFIELD & EAGLE COs.  bounded on N by Deep Creek; on E and S by Colorado River; on W by Canyon Creek.
35. EAGLE CO.  bounded on N by Colorado River; on E by Colo. 131; on S by Eagle River; on W by Colorado River.
36. EAGLE CO.  bounded on N by Elk Creek to Piney Ridge, to Eagle’s Nest Wilderness boundary and Gore Range divide (Elliot Ridge); on E by Gore Range divide; on S from Gore Range divide to Vail Pass summit on I-70, following I-70 to Dowd Junction, then to Wolcott by Eagle River; on W by Colo. 131 and Colorado River from State Bridge to Elk Creek.
37. SUMMIT & GRAND COs.  bounded on N by Colorado River; on E by Barger Gulch, Williams Fork-Blue River divide, Williams Fork-Straight Creek divide and Continental Divide; on S by Continental Divide; on W by Eagle River-Tennille Creek divide, I-70, Blue River, Cataract Creek and Gore Range divide.
38. GILPIN, BOULDER, CLEAR CREEK & JEFFERSON COs.  bounded on N by USFS 149 (Rollins Pass Rd.) and Colo. 119, 72, 93 & 128; on E by I-25; on S by I-70 and U.S. 40; on W by Continental Divide.
39. JEFFERSON, CLEAR CREEK & PARK COs.  bounded on N by U.S. 40 and I-70; on E by Colo. 74 and Jefferson CR 73; on S by U.S. 285, North Turkey Creek-Elk Creek divide and Pike-Arapahoe NF boundary; on W by Continental Divide. (See unit 391) See “Land Closures,” page 5.
40

GUNNISON CO.

bound on N by Gunnison River-North Fork of Gunnison River divide and CR 12 (Kebler Pass Rd.); on E by Colo. 135; on S by U.S. 50, Blue Mesa Res. and Gunnison River; on W by Curecanti Creek.

GUNNISON CO.

bound on N by Gunnison-Pitkin Co. line; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Taylor River-Tomichi Creek divide and Cumberland Pass, USFS 765 (N Quartz Creek Rd.), Quartz Creek Rd. and U.S. 50; on W by Colo. 135, CR 12 (Kebler Pass Rd.), Kebler Pass and Ruby Range Summit.

CHAFFEE CO.

bound on N by Tincup Pass Rd. and Chalk Creek; on E by Arkansas River; on S by South Arkansas River and U.S. 50; on W by Continental Divide.

FREMONT & PARK CO.

bound on N by U.S. 24; on E by Kaufman Ridge and Badger Creek; on S and W by Arkansas River.

PUEBLO, FREMONT, EL PASO & TELLER CO.

bound on N by U.S. 24; on E by Taylor Crks 59, 102 and Colo. 9; on S by U.S. 50 and Arkansas River; on W by Kaufman Ridge and Badger Creek.

69

CUSTER & FREMONT CO.

bound on N by U.S. 30; on E by Colo. 67; on S by Colo. 96; on W by Colo. 69, Grape Creek and Arkansas River.

70

DOLORES, MONTROSE & SAN MIGUEL CO.

bound on N by Colo. 90, Dolores River, San Miguel River and Colo. 62; on E by Ouray-San Miguel Co. line and San Miguel-San Juan Co. line; on S by San Miguel-Dolores Co. line, Disappointment Creek, Dolores River and Summit Canyon Creek; on W by U.T.

71

DOLORES & MONTZUMA CO.

bound on N by Disappointment Creek and Dolores-San Miguel Co. line; on E by Dolores-San Juan Co. line, Montezuma-La Plata Co. line and Bear Creek; on S by Colo. 145; on W by USFS 526 (Dolores-Norwood Rd.).

72

DOLORES & MONTZUMA CO.

bound on N and E by U.S. 491; on S by NM; on W by U.T.

73

MONTZUMA CO.

bound on N by Colo. 184 & 145 and Bear Creek; on E by Montezuma-La Plata Co. line; on S by NM; on W by U.S. 491.

77

ARCHULETA, HINSDALE, LA PLATA & MINERAL CO.

bound on N by Continental Divide and Piedra River-San Juan River divide; on E by Piedra River-San Juan River divide, Four Mile Creek and San Juan River; on S by U.S. 160; on W by Los Pinos River-Piedra River divide.

78

ARCHULETA, CONEJOS, MINERAL & RIO GRANDE CO.

bound on N and E by Continental Divide; on S by NM; on W by San Juan River, Four Mile Creek and Piedra River-San Juan River divide.

79

MINERAL, RIO GRANDE & SAGUACHE CO.

bound on N by USFS trails 787 & 796, USFS 676 & 675 and Saguache Crks 416 & 6; on E by U.S. 285; on S by U.S. 160; on W by USFS 145, USFS 600 & 600-1A and La Garita Stock Driveway (ATV trail).

80

ALAMOSA, CONEJOS, MINERAL & RIO GRANDE CO.

bound on N by U.S. 160; on E by Rio Grande; on S by La Jara Creek, Alamosa River, USFS 250 & 380 and Elwood Pass; on W by Continental Divide.

81

ALAMOSA, ARCHULETA, CONEJOS & RIO GRANDE CO.

bound on N by USFS 380 & 250, Alamosa River and La Jara Creek; on E by Rio Grande; on S by NM; on W by Continental Divide.

82

ALAMOSA & SAGUACHE CO.


83

ALAMOSA, COSTILLA & HUERFANO CO.

bound on N by U.S. 160 and Alamosa-Costilla Co. line; on E by Costilla-Huerfano Co. line and Sangre de Cristo-Culebra Range; on S by NM; on W by Rio Grande River.

84

CUSTER, FREMONT, HERFANO & PUEBLO CO.

bound on N by U.S. 30; on E by I-25 and Colo. 1; on S by Colo. 69; on W by Colo. 96 & 67. 

2023-2024 COLORADO MOUNTAIN LION HUNTING
231 ROUTT, RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.

301 MOFFAT & RIO BLANCO COs. bounded on N by Cts S, 3 & 108; on E by Colo. 13; on S by Yampa River; on W by CR 17.

361 EAGLE & GRAND COs. bounded on N by Colorado River from Elk Creek to Inspiration Point; on E by Gore Range divide; on S and W by Piney Divide to Elk Creek, following Piney Divide to Eagle's Nest Wilderness boundary and Gore Range divide (Elliot Ridge).

371 SUMMIT CO. bounded on N by Cataract Creek; on E by Green Mountain Reservoir and Blue River; on S by I-70; on W by Gore Range divide.

391* JEFFERSON CO. bounded on N by I-70; on E by I-25; on S by Colo. 470, CRs 124 (Deer Creek Canyon) & 122 (South Turkey Creek) and U.S. 285; on S by CR 73 and Colo. 74. (See unit 39.)

411 MESA & DELTA COs. bounded on N by Delta-Mesa Co. line, Flowing Park Rd. and Lands End Rd.; on E by Colo. 65 & 92; on S by U.S. 50.

421 MESA & GARFIELD COs. bounded on N by Colorado River-Plateau Creek divide; on E by Divide Creek-Buzzard Creek divide; on S by Mesa-Delta Co. line; on W by Colo. 65.

444 EAGLE, GLENWOOD & PITkin COs. bounded on N by Colorado River, Cottonwood Creek, Eagle CR 10A (Cottonwood Pass Rd.), USFS 514 (Red Table Mountain Rd.) and Fryingpan-Eagle River divide; on E by divide between Lime Creek and North Fork of Fryingpan River and its tributaries and Cross Creek-Homestake Creek drainages; on S by Ivanhoe Creek and Fryingpan River; on W by Roaring Fork River.

461* JEFFERSON & PARK COs. bounded on N by Jefferson Cts 122 (South Turkey Creek Canyon) & 124 (Deer Creek Canyon) and Colo. 7 & 470; on E by South Platte River; on S by U.S. 40; on W by Elkhead Creek.

471 PITkin CO. bounded on N by Roaring Fork and Colo. 82; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Roaring Fork-Taylor River divide; on W by Castle Creek.

481 CHAFFEE COs. bounded on S by South Fork of Clear Creek and Clear Creek; on E by Arkansas River; on S by Chalk Creek and Timpano Pass Rd. from St. Elmo; on W by Continental Divide.

500 PARK CO. bounded on N by Continental Divide; on E by North Fork of South Platte River; on S by U.S. 285; on W by Colo. 9. See “Land Closures,” page 5.


511 TELLER, EL PASO & PARK COs. bounded on N by Douglas Co. line; on E by I-25; on S by U.S. 24; on W by South Platte River, except on U.S. Air Force Academy.

521 GUNNISON & DELTA COs. bounded on N by Delta-Mesa Co. line and Gunnison-Mesa Co. line; on E by Gunnison-Pitkin Co. line, White River-Gunnison NF boundary and Ruby Range Summit; on S by Gunnison CR 12 (Kebler Pass Rd.) and North Fork of Gunnison River; on W by JAY Creek, West Res. No. 1, Ovland Ditch and Grand Mesa-Gunnison NF boundary.

551 GUNNISON & SAGUACHE COs. bounded on N by U.S. 50; on E by U.S. 285; on S by Arkansas River-Rio Grande drainage divide; on W by Continental Divide.

581 CHAFFEE & SAGUACHE COs. bounded on N by Colo. U.S. 24; on S by Colo. 67 and Phantom Canyon Rd.; on S by U.S. 50; on W by Colo. 9 and Park Cts 59 and 102.

591 PUEBLO, FREMONT & EL PASO COs. on Fort Carson Military Reservation land.


682 SAGUACHE COs. bounded on N by U.S. 285; on E by Colo. 17; on S by CR G; on W by U.S. 285.

691 CUSTER & FREMONT COs. bounded on N by Arkansas River and U.S. 50; on E by Arkansas River and Grape Creek and Arkansas River; on W by Colo. 69, U.S. 50 and Fremont CR 27.

711 DOLORES, MONTEZUMA & SAN MIGUEL COs. bounded on N by Summit Canyon Creek, Dolores River and Disappointment Creek; on USFS 526 (Dolores-Norwood Rd.); on E and S by Colo. 145; on S by U.S. 184; on W by U.S. 491 and UT.

741 LA PLATA CO. bounded on N by U.S. 160; on E by Animas River; on S by NM; on W by Montezuma-La Plata Co. line.

751 ARCHULETA, HINSDALE, LA PLATA & SAN JUAN COs. bounded on N by Continental Divide; on E by Los Pinos River-Piedra River divide; on S by NM; on W by Los Pinos River, CRs S01 (Bayfield-Vallecito Rd.) & 240 (Pine River-Florida River Rd.) and Los Pinos River-Florida River divide.

771 ARCHUELTa COs. bounded on N by U.S. 160; on E by San Juan River; on S by NM; on W by Los Pinos River-Piedra River divide.

791 ALAMOSA, RIO GRANDE & SAGUACHE COs. bounded on N by CR G; on E by Colo. 17; on S by U.S. 160; on W by U.S. 285.

851 COSTILLA & LAS ANIMAS COs. bounded on N by West and North forks of Purgatoire River and Colo. 12; on E by I-25; on S by NM; on W by Sangre de Cristo divide.

861 HUERFANO COs. bounded on N by Custer-Huerfano Co. line; on E by Colo. 69, CRs S55 (Muddy Creek Rd.), 570 & 572 (Pass Creek Rd.); on S and W by Sangre de Cristo divide.

951 WELD & MORGAN COs. bounded on N by Colo. 14; on E by Weld CR 105, Morgan CR KK/Weld CR 74, Morgan CR 2 and Colo. 144; on S by I-76; on W by Weld CR 49 and U.S. 34 & U.S. 85.

Visit the Colorado Hunting Atlas for detailed GMU boundaries and maps: cpw.info/hunting-atlas
Standard hunting regulations and limits apply to all game management units open to lion hunting. For specific harvest limits, see table on page 8.

HARVEST LIMITS FOR MOUNTAIN LION ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Check the new “Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report” on our website for the most up-to-date information: cpw.info/mountain-lion
NOTICE: This brochure includes information on mountain lion hunting. It is not a legal notice nor a complete collection of hunting regulations and laws. It is a condensed guide issued for hunters’ convenience. The online brochure is the most up-to-date version and contains any corrections: cpw.info/mountain-lion-brochure. Copies of statutes and regulations can be obtained from a Colorado Parks and Wildlife regional or area office, or at cpw.info/regulations. For questions, call CPW at 303-297-1192.

2023–2024 MTN. LION
SEASON DATES

MARCH 25, 2023
Annual mountain lion licenses go on sale

APRIL 1–30, 2023
April mountain lion season

NOV. 27, 2023–MARCH 31, 2024
Fall mountain lion season

THE DAY BEFORE THE HUNT (after 5 p.m.)
Check the "Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report" online.

See hunt table, GMUs and map for details, pages 8–13.

IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO KNOW THE CORRECT DATES FOR YOUR HUNT.

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Earn a reward payment for reporting wildlife violations by calling Operation Game Thief. Callers can remain anonymous.
(This number is not for information requests or emergencies.)

TO DONATE: co.accessgov.com/ogt/Forms/Page/ogt/payments/