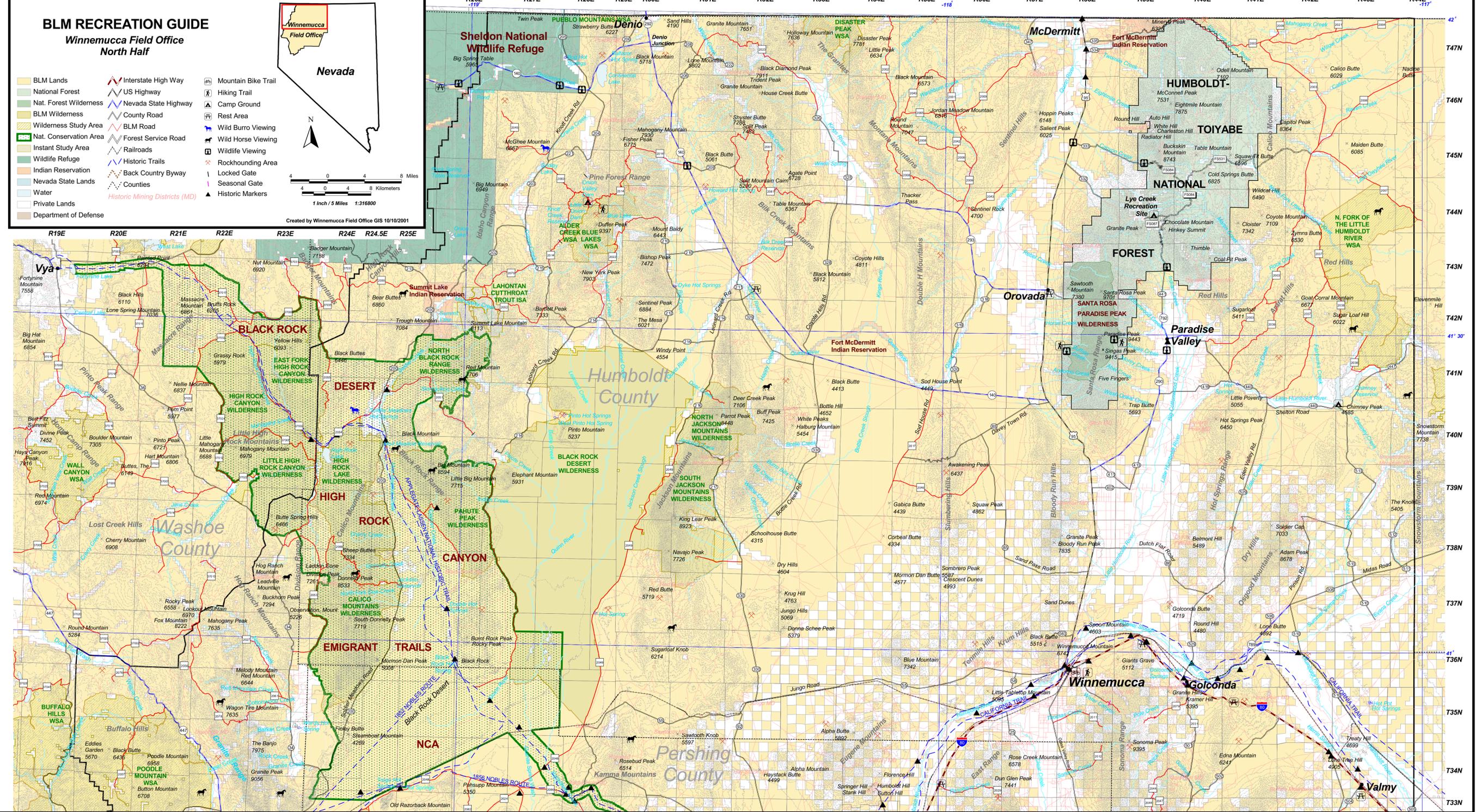




- Bureau of Land Management**
 Winnemucca Field Office
 5100 East Winnemucca Blvd.
 Winnemucca, NV 89445
 (775) 623-1500 www.blm.gov
 Bureau of Land Management
 Surprise Field Office
 602 Cressler, Cedarville CA
 96104 (530) 279-6101
 www.ca.blm.gov/surprise
- Nevada Division of Wildlife**
 Regional Office
 380 W. B. St., Fallon, NV 8906
 (775) 423-3171
 www.state.nv.us/dnr/wildlife/
- Wildlife Refuge**
 Field Office
 5100 East Winnemucca Blvd.
 Winnemucca, NV 89445
 (775) 623-6665
- U.S. Forest Service**
 Humboldt-Toiyabe Nat. Forest
 Santa Rosa Ranger District
 1200 East Winnemucca Blvd.
 Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
 (775) 623-5025 extension 5
 www.fs.fed.us/imco/its/reds
- Humboldt County Sheriff**
 25 West 5th
 Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
 (775) 623-6419 or 623-6429
 www.hcoso.nv.com
- Pershing County Sheriff**
 3635 N. Nevada 99419
 (775) 273-2641
- Winnemucca County Sheriff**
 118 E. Haskell
 Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
 (775) 623-9222
- Chamber of Commerce**
 30 W. Winnemucca Blvd.
 Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
 (775) 623-2225
- Nevada Road Conditions - Toll Free**
 (887) 687-6237
- Central Nevada Interagency**
 District Office
 Wildland Fire Report Line
 (775) 623-3444
- Wildland Fire Report Line**
 25 Marzen Lane
 Lovelock, NV 89419
 (775) 273-1213
- BLM Nevada**
 Northwest Recreation Guide



Prehistory

Deep lakes, existing 11,000 to 22,000 years ago, covered what are now mainly dry basins and ranges. Large mammals such as mammoths, bison, camels, sloths and saber-toothed cats once roamed the land.

Nomadic people entered this area between 10,000 and 12,000 years ago. Early residents used the resources provided by these waters as they began to rely more on plant foods. Grinding stones came into use.

By 7,000 years ago, the climate became hot and dry. The lakes and marshes dried and the population decreased.

About 4,000 years ago the climate cooled and became much like it is today. The population increased and people made a seasonal round from valleys to mountains, following game and making use of a variety of plants as they became available.

History

A major change in hunting occurred about 1,500 years ago when the bow and arrow replaced spears and atlatls.

The Winnemucca area is the traditional territory of Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone tribes. Reservations for local Paiute and Shoshone Indians were established at Pyramid Lake in 1859, Fort McDermitt in 1889, and Summit Lake in 1913. Indian colonies were established in Lovelock in 1867 and in Winnemucca in 1917.

The first white men in the Winnemucca area were members of a beaver trapping expedition led by Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson Bay Company in 1828. John Fremont, with Kit Carson as a guide, led an expedition through the Black Rock Desert between 1843 and 1844. Fremont named the Humboldt River after Baron Von Humboldt, a German naturalist.

Safety

Safety is an important consideration for the outdoor enthusiast. Outdoor recreationists face inherent risks of adverse weather conditions, isolation, physical hazards, and lack of rapid communication in the Winnemucca area.

Equipment for Emergencies

Carry drinking water (four liters or one gallon per day per person), sleeping bag, high energy food, first aid kit, matches, candle, flashlight, 100 ft. nylon cord and a tool kit.

Back Country Driving

Be sure your vehicle is in good condition. Check your tires, including the spare. Carrying two spare tires is strongly suggested. Always carry a shovel, tire, jack, tools and extra gasoline. Let someone know your planned route and when you will return. If you leave your vehicle, put a note in the window indicating your direction.

Hot Springs

There are numerous hot springs in the area. Use extreme caution around hot springs. Many are too hot to be safe. People and pets have been severely scalded or killed at hot springs. Stay safe - keep away from hot pools. The BLM does not

Flash Floods

Thunderstorms can cause flash floods. Don't camp in gullies or washes.

Great Basin Rattlesnake

These snakes frequent a variety of habitats. Keep an eye out for snakes and stay a safe distance away from them.

Tread Lightly

Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you plan to visit. Avoid running over young trees, shrubs and grasses. Stay off soft, wet roads. Trails, meadows, hill-sides, streambanks and lake shores are easily scarred up by vehicle tires. Resist the urge to pioneer a new road or trail,

Fire and Lightning

Lightning can start wildland fires which move rapidly. Call 775-623-3444 to report a wildfire.

Leave No Trace

Plan Ahead and Prepare

Schedule your trip to avoid times of high use. Visit in small groups. Use map and compass to eliminate the use of marking paint, rock cairns or flagging.

Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces

Durable surfaces include established trails and camp sites' rock, gravel, dry grasses or snow. Camp at least 300 feet from lakes and streams.

Dispose of Waste Properly

Pack it in, pack it out. Inspect your campsite for trash or spilled food.

Be Considerate of Others

Camp away from trails and other visitors.

Minimize Horse Impacts

Tether horses with hobbles, tree-saver straps or portable ties and fences. Tether stock at least 400 feet away from trails and water sources. Pack in processed feed such as pellets, crimped grain or weed-seed free hay.

Wildland Fires

Smoke in a safe area, clear of vegetation. Make sure all-terrain vehicles and chainsaws have a spark arrester. Check local seasonal fire restrictions.

Prehistory

In 1860, silver was discovered in the Humboldt Range and settlements were established. By 1863, a trading post was established at the present site of Winnemucca. Scenic Paradise Valley and Unionville are two surviving early settlements. Conflicts with Indians led to the establishment of several military camps and forts in the 1860s.

During the 1870s, large cattle and sheep operations moved into northeastern Nevada. Sheep ranching brought many Basque people to the area, and they remained to become permanent residents. Mining and ranching continue to be important to the local economy. Throughout the area, visitors can still find remnants of ghost towns, although in most cases, parts of foundations are all that remain.

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