2014-15 UTAH UPLAND GAME & TURKEY GUIDEBOOK

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

UTAH DNR

CONTACT US

Turn in a poacher

Phone: 1-800-662-3337
Email: *turninapoacher@utah.gov*
Online: *wildlife.utah.gov/utip*

Division offices

Offices are open 8 a.m.–5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Salt Lake City
1594 W North Temple
Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
801-538-4700

Central Region
1115 N Main Street
Springville, UT 84663
801-491-5678

Northeastern Region
318 N Vernal Avenue
Vernal, UT 84078
435-781-9453

Northern Region
515 E 5300 S
Ogden, UT 84405
801-476-2740

Southeastern Region
319 N Carbonville Road, Ste A
Price, UT 84501
435-613-3700

Southern Region
1470 N Airport Road
Cedar City, UT 84721
435-865-6100

Washington County Field Office
451 N SR-318
Hurricane, UT 84737
435-879-8694

CONTENTS

6 Key dates and fees
7 Three-day nonresident small game license
8 Are you old enough?
8 Have you passed hunter education?
9 Do you have a license?
9 Do you have a HIP number?
10 How to obtain an upland game permit
11 New Upland Game Slam program
12 Youth hunts for upland game
14 How to obtain a turkey permit
16 Important dates for turkey hunters
17 Opportunities for youth
18 Additional turkey permits
19 Depredation hunts
20 Field requirements
20 Firearms, crossbows and archery tackle
21 Areas with special restrictions
21 Are you allowed to possess a weapon?
22 Trespassing
23 Hunting methods for upland game
24 Report banded or collared birds
25 Participate in the turkey and upland game harvest surveys
26 Hunting methods for turkey
27 What is a beard?
28 Game bird breeders and hobbyists
30 Utah's Trial Hunting Program
31 Prairie dog hunting
32 Wildlife Management Area rules
34 Hunt tables and habitat maps
42 Shooting hours
45 Determining a spring turkey's age
46 Species identification
55 Definitions

WHAT'S NEW?

Fall turkey hunts: This year, Utah will hold fall general-season turkey hunts in northern and southern Utah. For season dates and details on how to obtain a permit, see the hunt tables on page 40.

Obtain two turkey permits: Starting this fall, you will be able to obtain up to two turkey permits in one calendar year, as long as one of them is for a spring hunt and the other is for a fall hunt. For details, see page 14.

American crow hunts: This year, Utah will offer its first American crow season. For season dates and details, see the hunt tables on page 34.

Extended pheasant season statewide: Starting this fall, you can participate in the extended pheasant season statewide. For details, please see page 38.

More doves, longer season: If you enjoy hunting doves, you can now spend an extra month afield. The bag and possession limits have also increased. For details, see the hunt tables on page 37.

New trial hunting program: Starting this fall, people who haven't hunted may be able to try it for the first time without taking Hunter Education. For details, see the article on page 30.

New Upland Game Slam: This year, the Division is launching an Upland Game Slam program. Hunters who join the program can earn awards for harvesting various upland game species. For more information, see the box on page 11.

New definition of youth: For all upland game and turkey hunts, you will now be considered a youth if you are 17 years old or

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE RULES

This guidebook summarizes Utah's upland game and turkey hunting laws and rules. Although the guidebook is a convenient quick-reference document for these regulations, it is not an all-encompassing resource.

For an in-depth look at the state's upland game and turkey hunting laws and rules, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

You can use the references in the guidebook—such as Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Administrative Rule R657-6-4—to search the Division's website for the detailed statute or rule that underpins the guidebook summary.

If you have questions about a particular rule, call or visit the nearest Division office.

Who makes the rules?

The Utah Wildlife Board passes the rules summarized in this guidebook.

There are seven board members, and each serves a six-year term. Appointed by the governor, board members are not Division employees.

The Division's director serves as the board's executive secretary but does not have a vote on wildlife policies.

Before board members make changes to wildlife rules, they listen to recommendations from Division biologists. They also receive input from the public and various interest groups via the regional advisory council (RAC) process.

If you have feedback or suggestions for board members, you can find their contact information online at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

Wildlife Board members

John Bair
Calvin Crandall
Steve Dalton
Michael King
Kirk Woodward

Jake Albrecht, *Chair*
Bill Fenimore, *Vice Chair*
Gregory Sheehan, *Division Director & Executive Secretary*

younger on July 31 of the year in which the hunt takes place. For more information, please see page 56.

Three-day youth hunts for upland game: This fall, the youth hunts for partridge, pheasant and quail will be extended to three days. For details, please see page 12.

Extra hunting opportunity for youth: Starting in 2015, youth who don't harvest during the limited-entry turkey hunt will be allowed to continue hunting during the youth hunt and the spring general season. For details, see page 17.

Apply as a group for the turkey hunt: You can now apply with a group of up to four people for the limited-entry turkey hunt. For details, please see page 14.

Additional shotgun gauge for the turkey hunt: You can now use 10- to 28-gauge shotguns during the turkey hunt. For details, please see page 20.

New license fees: Starting July 1, new license fees will go into effect. We are also offering multi-year licenses for the first time. For details, see page 6.

Crossbows now legal: This year, you may use a crossbow during the upland game and turkey seasons. For details, please see page 20.

And keep in mind

Hunt drawing for upland permits: Greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits will be available through Utah's upland game hunt drawing. You must apply for the respective permits from July 7–21, 2014. To learn more, see page 10.

Hunt drawing for turkey permits: If you hope to hunt turkey on a limited-entry unit in 2015, the application period runs from Dec. 3–29, 2014. See page 14 for more information.

Opportunity for youth: Fifteen percent of the greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse, fall general-season turkey and limited-entry turkey permits have been reserved for youth hunters. For more information on youth hunting opportunities and age requirements, please see the boxes on pages 11 and 17.

Walk-in Access program requirement: If you plan to hunt on Utah's Walk-in Access properties in 2014–2015, you'll need to obtain an authorization number. For details, see the information box on page 23.

Cooperative Wildlife Management Units: Five Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs) will be open to turkey hunting in spring 2015. Please see page 41 for more information or visit *wildlife.utah.gov/cwmu.*

Other permits available: Beginning July 31 at 8 a.m., you can obtain the free permits required for hunting band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan. Permits are available at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

Hunting license required: You must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license before you can hunt upland game or apply for or obtain a turkey permit. You can buy your license from a license agent, a Division office or online at *wildlife.utah.gov.* You can also purchase your license by calling 1-800-221-0659.

Don't forget to register in the HIP: If you plan to hunt migratory game birds—American crow, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, sandhill crane or white-winged dove—during the 2014–2015 season, you must register in the Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information

Don't lose your hunting and fishing privileges

If you commit a wildlife violation, you could lose the privilege of hunting and fishing in Utah. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources can suspend the license of anyone who knowingly, intentionally or recklessly violates wildlife laws. Your license can be suspended for a wildlife violation if:

- You are convicted.
- You plead guilty or no contest.
- You enter a plea in abeyance or diversion agreement.

Suspension proceedings are separate and independent from criminal prosecution. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources may suspend your license privileges whether or not the court considers suspension in your criminal case. You will be notified of any action against your privilege after criminal proceedings conclude. And remember, if your license is suspended in Utah, you may not be permitted to hunt or fish in most other states. (Visit *ianrc.org* to see a map of participating states.)

Program (HIP). Registration is easy and takes about five minutes to complete. For more information, please see page 9.

Eurasian collared-doves: During the dove season, do not pluck any Eurasian collared-doves before transporting them. You do not need a license to hunt Eurasian collared-doves, and you can hunt them statewide throughout the year. Please see page 52 for characteristics that will help you distinguish the various dove species in Utah.

Corrections: If errors are found in this guidebook after it is printed, the Division will correct them in the electronic copy that is posted at *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*.

Protection from discrimination: The Division receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information, please write to:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office for Diversity and Civil Rights Programs—External Programs
4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130
Arlington, VA 22203

Private lands: The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land. If you plan to hunt—or engage in any other wildlife-related activities—in an area made up of all or mostly private lands, you must obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative. To learn more, please see *Trespassing* on page 22.

Division funding: The Division is mostly funded by the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and through federal aid made possible by an excise tax on the sale of firearms and other hunting- and fishing-related equipment.

KEY DATES

Grouse and sandhill crane application dates

Applications available online	July 7, 2014
Application deadline	July 21, 2014
Drawing results available	Aug. 4, 2014
Remaining permits available	Aug. 21, 2014

Turkey application and purchase dates

Fall 2014 general-season permits available	Sept. 18, 2014
Limited-entry applications available online	Dec. 3, 2014
Application deadline	Dec. 29, 2014
Drawing results available	Jan. 23, 2015
Remaining limited-entry permits available	Feb. 12, 2015
Spring general-season permits available	Feb. 12, 2015

Turkey season dates

Fall 2014 general season (northern Utah)	Nov. 1–Dec. 31, 2014
Fall 2014 general season (southern Utah)	Nov. 1, 2014–Jan. 15, 2015
Limited-entry season	April 11–30, 2015
Youth hunt	May 1–3, 2015
Spring 2015 general season	May 4–31, 2015

FEES

Resident license fees (effective July 1)

License	Fee
365-day hunting license (age 13 and under)	$11
365-day hunting license (ages 14–17)	$16
365-day hunting license (ages 18–64)	$34
365-day hunting license (age 65 and older)	$25
Multi-year hunting license (age 18 and older)	$33 per year, up to five years
365-day combination* license (ages 14–17)	$20
365-day combination* license (ages 18–64)	$38
365-day combination* license (age 65 and older)	$29
Multi-year combination* license (age 18 and older)	$37 per year, up to five years

** A combination license allows you to hunt or fish in Utah and, starting July 1, also allows you to fish with a second pole.*

Boundary maps online

Looking for a map of your hunting area? All of the boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*. Detailed boundary descriptions are also printed on most grouse, crane and turkey hunting permits.

Nonresident license fees (effective July 1)

License	Fee
3-day small game license (any age)	$32
365-day hunting license (age 17 and younger)	$25
365-day hunting license (age 18 and older)	$65
Multi-year hunting license (up to five years) for age 18 and older	$64 per year, up to five years
365-day combination* license (age 17 and younger)	$29
365-day combination* license (age 18 and older)	$85
Multi-year combination* license (age 18 and older)	$84 per year, up to five years

** A combination license allows you to hunt or fish in Utah and, starting July 1, also allows you to fish with a second pole.*

Upland game permit fees

Greater sage-grouse permit	$0†
Sandhill crane permit	$15†
Sharp-tailed grouse permit	$0†
Band-tailed pigeon permit	$0
White-tailed ptarmigan permit	$0

† You will be charged a $10 nonrefundable application fee if you obtain this permit through the hunt drawing. If you obtain a permit that remains available after the drawing, the application fee does not apply.

Three-day nonresident small game license

If you're not a resident of Utah and you'll only be in the state for a short time, you can hunt upland game without paying the full price for a nonresident license. A three-day nonresident small game license is now available for $32. You can purchase one online at *wildlife.utah.gov* or from license agents and Division offices. This three-day license does not allow you to apply for or obtain big game, bear, cougar or turkey permits.

Resident turkey permit fees

Turkey limited-entry permit	$35†
Turkey general-season permit	$35
CWMU turkey permit	$35†

Nonresident turkey permit fees

Turkey limited-entry permit	$100†
Turkey general-season permit	$100
CWMU turkey permit	$100†

† You will be charged a $10 nonrefundable application fee if you obtain this permit through the hunt drawing. If you obtain a permit that remains available after the drawing, the application fee does not apply.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Are you planning to hunt upland game or wild turkey in Utah this year? Before you head into the field, make sure you meet Utah's hunter education and license requirements. And, if you plan to hunt migratory game birds, you must also obtain a Harvest Information Program (HIP) registration number. This section explains how to meet these requirements.

Are you old enough?

Utah Code § 23-19-11

In Utah, there are no age restrictions for upland game or turkey hunters. If you have passed a Division-approved hunter education course, then you can hunt upland game and turkey in Utah, regardless of your age.

Adults must accompany young hunters

Utah Code § 23-20-20

While hunting with any weapon, a person under 14 years old must be accompanied by his or her parent, legal guardian or other responsible person who is 21 years of age or older and who has been approved by the parent or guardian.

A person at least 14 years old and under 16 years old must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older while hunting with any weapon.

The Division encourages adults to be familiar with hunter education guidelines or to complete the hunter education course before accompanying youth into the field.

While in the field, the youth and the adult must remain close enough for the adult to see and provide verbal assistance to the young hunter. Using electronic devices, such as walkie-talkies or cell phones, does not meet this requirement.

Have you passed hunter education?

Utah Code § 23-19-11 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-23

If you were born after Dec. 31, 1965, you must provide proof that you've passed a hunter education course approved by the Division before you can apply for or obtain a hunting or combination license.

The only exception to this law is for individuals who are participating in the Division's new Trial Hunting Program. You can find details about the program on page 30 or by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov/trial* in July 2014.

Proof of hunter education

You can prove that you've completed hunter education by obtaining a hunter education card (called a "blue card" in Utah) or by using a hunting license from a previous year with your hunter education number noted on the license.

How to take hunter education

To get started, you should visit *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*. You'll see links to a complete list of traditional or online hunter education courses. Follow the instructions on the website to sign up for a course.

If you need assistance, please contact your local Division office or call 801-538-4727.

When you complete the course, your instructor will sign your course certificate, which will then become your hunting license. With a valid hunting license, you can also apply for or obtain permits in the Division's hunt drawings.

Approximately four to six weeks after you complete the course, you will receive your blue card by mail.

You should also keep the following in mind:

- Hunters under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.
- Regardless of when a student graduates, all hunting regulations (such as season dates and bag limits) will apply.
- Students who are planning to hunt out of state should allow enough time for their hunter education card to arrive in the mail.

New to Utah?

If you become a Utah resident, and you've completed a hunter education course in another state, province or country, you must obtain a Utah blue card before you can buy a resident hunting license. You can obtain a Utah blue card at any Division office by providing proof that you've completed a hunter education course approved by the Division. The card costs $10.

Do you have a license?

Utah Code §§ 23-19-1 and 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-3

You must purchase a hunting license or a combination license to hunt upland game in Utah. You must also have one of these licenses before you can apply for or obtain a permit to hunt a turkey. Here's the difference between the two licenses:

- A hunting license allows you to hunt small game, including upland game and waterfowl.
- A combination license allows you to fish and hunt small game in Utah.

It costs less to buy a combination license than it does to buy separate hunting and fishing licenses.

Licenses are available at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices. You can also purchase a license by calling 1-800-221-0659. The line is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to the fee for the license, you'll also be charged a $2 transaction fee for each item you buy.

You must carry your license with you while you're hunting upland game, and you cannot alter, transfer or lend your license to another person.

Do you have a HIP number?

50 CFR 20.20 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-3

In addition to your license, if you're hunting migratory game birds—American crow, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, sandhill crane or white-winged dove—you must obtain a Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) registration number for Utah. You can obtain your Utah HIP number in one of two ways:

1. Register at *www.uthip.com*.
2. Call 1-877-882-4744.

If you have questions or need help obtaining your HIP number, please call 1-800-368-4683.

You must provide the following information to obtain your HIP number: your hunting license number and hunting license type; your name, address, phone number and date of birth; and information about any migratory game bird hunts you participated in during the 2013–2014 season.

Once you've obtained your HIP number, you must write the number in the space provided on your current hunting license.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service started the HIP in the mid-1990s. The program provides biologists with information that allows them to better manage the nation's migratory game bird populations.

HOW TO OBTAIN AN UPLAND GAME PERMIT

After you meet the basic hunting requirements (see page 8), you should determine whether you need any additional permits. There are a few upland game hunts that require you to obtain a separate permit before you can head into the field. This section outlines the types of permits available and explains how to apply for or obtain them. You'll also find information about group applications, preference points and the youth hunt drawing.

Types of permits

Utah Code §§ 23-19-1 and 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-4 and R657-6-5

You must obtain a permit if you want to hunt the following species:

- Band-tailed pigeon
- Greater sage-grouse (a two-bird permit)
- Sandhill crane (a one-bird permit)
- Sharp-tailed grouse (a two-bird permit)
- White-tailed ptarmigan

You may obtain only one permit for each of these species. Please remember that you must also have a valid hunting or combination license in order to use the permit. If your hunting license expires before the end of the season for which your permit was issued, you'll have to buy a new license to hunt the remainder of the season.

Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan permits are available at *wildlife.utah.gov*, and from license agents and Division offices, beginning July 31 at 8 a.m.

The permits for greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse are available through the state's upland game hunt drawing. For more information, please see the section below.

Applying for a permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-21

To hunt greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse in Utah, you must draw a permit in the state's upland game hunt drawing. You can apply for the drawing online at *wildlife.utah.gov* beginning July 7, 2014.

If you don't want to apply for a permit this year, but you want a better chance of drawing one next year, you can apply for a preference point instead.

Please note the following dates if you want to apply for permits or preference points.

July 7: Apply online for permits or preference points

Beginning July 7, 2014, you can visit *wildlife.utah.gov* to apply for greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits or preference points. You may apply for one permit or preference point per species each year.

Both residents and nonresidents may apply. Groups of up to four people may also apply. For more information, please see *Applying as a group* on page 12.

Application fees are charged to your credit or debit card when your application is processed. Your application can be rejected if your credit or debit card is invalid or refused. A permit fee is charged only if you are successful in drawing a permit. For a list of permit fees, see page 6.

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. All credit or debit cards must be valid through September 2014. To change the credit or debit card associated with your application, call 1-800-221-0659.

If you obtain a greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse permit, please remember that you must have a valid hunting

Youth upland game drawing process

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-21

Fifteen percent of this year's greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits are reserved for youth hunters.

For greater sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse, you will be considered a youth if you will be 17 years old or younger on July 31, 2014. For sandhill crane, you will be considered a youth if you will be 15 years old or younger on Sept. 20, 2014.

You can participate in the youth drawing by submitting an application as an individual hunter. You won't be included in the youth drawing if you apply as a member of a group.

New Upland Game Slam program

This year, the Division is launching an Upland Game Slam program in partnership with multiple conservation organizations. Hunters who join the program can earn awards for harvesting various upland game species. By launching this program, the Division hopes to:

- Encourage hunters to improve their upland game identification skills
- Help hunters learn more about upland game habitats and behavior
- Recruit and retain upland game hunters
- Raise money for upland game-specific projects
- Create friendly competition among hunters

To learn more about the new program, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/uplandslam*.

or combination license in order to use your permit. If your hunting license expires before the applicable hunting season ends, you'll have to buy a new license to hunt the remainder of the season.

July 21: Deadline for permit applications and preference points

Your application must be submitted through *wildlife.utah.gov* no later than 11 p.m. on July 21, 2014. If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 5 p.m. on July 21. A Division employee will be available to help you.

July 21: Deadline to withdraw and resubmit your application

Did you make a mistake in your online permit application? Simply withdraw your original online application and submit a new, correct application before 11 p.m. on July 21, 2014.

You must have your confirmation number, your customer ID and your date of birth in order to withdraw your application. For each new application you submit, you will be charged a $10 nonrefundable application fee.

If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 5 p.m. on July 21, 2014.

July 21: Deadline to withdraw your application

If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application until 11 p.m. on July 21, 2014. Application fees are not refundable.

August 4: Drawing results available

You'll be notified of the drawing results by email on or before Aug. 4, 2014. You can also learn the drawing results by calling 1-800-221-0659 or by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov*.

Note: Drawing results are not final until the Division posts the results online or you receive an official notification email. If you

Youth hunts for upland game

This fall, Utah is expanding its statewide youth-only hunts for chukar, gray (Hungarian) partridge, pheasant and quail. Young hunters will have the opportunity to hunt for three days instead of just one.

These hunts are open to all youth who meet the age requirements and who either graduate from hunter education or participate in the Trial Hunting Program.

Youth chukar and gray partridge hunts

The youth chukar and gray partridge hunts will be held statewide Sept. 20–22, 2014. To participate in these hunts, you must be 17 years of age or younger on July 31, 2014.

For shooting hours, see page 42. For bag and possession limits, see the hunt tables that begin on page 34.

Youth pheasant and quail hunts

The youth pheasant and quail hunts will be held statewide Oct. 11–13, 2014. To participate in these hunts, you must be 17 years of age or younger on July 31, 2014.

For shooting hours, see page 42. For bag and possession limits, see the hunt tables that begin on page 34.

Adult hunting partner

All hunters under the age of 16 must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older who has been approved by the youth's parent or legal guardian.

Additional hunt opportunities

Youth and recent hunter education graduates can take advantage of some additional hunt opportunities this year. A few sponsored hunts will be available during the upland game season. For more information, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/uplandyouth*.

For more information about youth turkey hunts, please see the information box on page 17.

draw a permit, you'll receive your permit in the mail in August.

August 21: Remaining permits available

Any permits remaining after the upland game drawing may be obtained beginning Aug. 21, 2014, at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices. Remaining permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Note: If you plan to visit a license agent, you should find out when they'll be open for business. A list of license agents is available at *wildlife.utah.gov/licenseagents*.

Applying as a group

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-21

Instead of applying as an individual hunter, you and your friends and family can apply as a group for each of the following hunts:

- Greater sage-grouse
- Sandhill crane
- Sharp-tailed grouse

Up to four hunters—including both residents and nonresidents—can apply together for greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits.

Please remember that if you're a youth, and you want to participate in the youth hunt drawing, you must apply as an individual hunter. Do NOT apply as part of a group. Please see the information box on page 11 for more information about the youth hunt drawing.

If your group is successful in the drawing, all of the applicants in your group who have valid applications will receive a permit.

Preference points

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-9

Preference points are used to ensure that applicants who are unsuccessful—or who apply only for preference points for greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse—will have an advantage in the next year's drawing for the respective permits.

Preference points in the upland game drawing apply to greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse hunts only. A preference point is awarded for each unsuccessful greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse application.

If you do not want to hunt greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse this year, you may apply for a preference point by selecting the appropriate hunt choice code on the application. You will be charged a $10 application fee for every preference point you apply for (limit one per species).

The application period is from July 7–21, 2014.

You may surrender your greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse permit before the season opening date to reinstate your preference points, including a preference point for the current year (just as if a permit had not been drawn).

Eligibility to obtain a preference point

If you are eligible to obtain a greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse permit, you are eligible to apply for a preference point for that hunt.

You cannot apply for both a permit and a preference point for the same species.

A preference point will not be issued if you are successful in drawing for the respective permit.

You will not forfeit your preference points if you obtain a permit that remains after the drawing.

You cannot apply for a greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse permit or a preference point if you are currently under wildlife license suspension.

If you want to hunt it tomorrow, help us protect it today.

UTiP

1-800-662-3337

Turn In a Poacher

HOW TO OBTAIN A TURKEY PERMIT

After you meet Utah's hunter education and license requirements (see page 8), you can apply for or obtain a wild turkey permit. You must have a turkey permit before you can hunt turkeys in Utah. This section provides information about the different types of turkey permits, the permit application process, bonus points, applying with a group and important dates for turkey hunters.

Types of turkey permits

There are a variety of turkey permits available to hunters:

- Limited-entry permits
- General-season permits (spring and fall)
- Conservation permits
- Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) permits
- Poaching-reported reward permits

You may obtain one permit for the spring season (limited-entry or general-season) and one for the fall season.

Please remember that you must carry the turkey permit on your person while you're hunting. You cannot alter your permit or transfer it to another person.

Limited-entry permits

Limited-entry turkey permits are available through the state's turkey permit drawing.

You can enter the permit drawing by applying online at *wildlife.utah.gov* during the turkey application period, which will be open from Dec. 3–29, 2014.

If you are successful in the drawing, your permit will authorize you to harvest a turkey on a specific limited-entry area, during the 2015 limited-entry season.

Your limited-entry turkey permit allows you to take one bearded turkey within the area and during the season specified on your permit. Most mature male turkeys have a beard, and about 20 percent of mature female turkeys have one too. Please see page 27 to learn what a beard looks like and where it's located on a turkey.

Fifteen percent of Utah's turkey limited-entry permits are reserved for young hunters (those who are 17 years old and younger by July 31, 2015). For more information on this opportunity for youth, see the information box on page 17.

If a youth obtains a limited-entry permit but does not harvest during the limited-entry season, he or she will be allowed to continue hunting during the youth hunt and the spring general season.

For more information on the limited-entry areas, see page 41.

Turkey application period

The 2015 turkey application period will be open from Dec. 3–29, 2014. Here's what you need to know in order to apply for a turkey limited-entry permit or a bonus point (see the column to the right for more information about bonus points):

- Before you can apply, you must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license. If you don't already have one of these licenses, you can buy one online when you apply.
- You can apply online at *wildlife.utah.gov* until 11 p.m. on Dec. 29.

If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 5 p.m. on Dec. 29, 2014. A Division employee will be available to help you.

Applying as a group

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-25

Instead of applying as an individual hunter, you and your friends and family can apply as a group for limited-entry turkey permits.

Up to four hunters—including both residents and nonresidents—can apply together. If your group is successful in the drawing, all of the applicants in your group who have valid applications will receive a permit.

Please remember that if you're a youth, and you want your application to be considered in the youth portion of the limited-entry turkey drawing, you must apply as an individual hunter. Do NOT apply as part of a group.

Permit application fees

Utah Code § 23-19-38 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-6

There is a nonrefundable $10 application fee when you apply for a turkey limited-entry permit or a bonus point.

The application fee will be charged to your credit or debit card when your application is processed. Permit fees are charged later if you are successful in the drawing. Your application can be voided if your credit or debit card is invalid or refused.

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. All credit or debit cards must be valid through March 2015. To change the credit or debit card associated with your application, call 1-800-221-0659.

Remaining permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-14

Starting Feb. 12, 2015 at 8 a.m., any remaining turkey limited-entry permits will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis. If you purchase a remaining limited-entry permit, you will lose any bonus points you've accumulated.

Waiting periods

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-25

Waiting periods do not apply to turkey limited-entry permits.

Bonus points

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-8

A turkey bonus point system was started in 2000 to increase your chance of drawing a limited-entry turkey permit.

Here's a quick look at how your bonus points work in the drawing:

- Fifty percent of the permits for each limited-entry hunting unit are reserved for applicants who have the greatest number of bonus points.
- You receive a random drawing number for your current turkey application and a random drawing number for every turkey bonus point you have. Your lowest random number is then used in the drawing. (The lower your number, the better your chance at drawing a permit.)

How bonus points are earned:

- You receive a bonus point each time you're unsuccessful in drawing a limited-entry turkey permit.
- If you don't plan to hunt a turkey during the upcoming limited-entry season, you may apply for a bonus point only. Simply select the appropriate hunt choice code (TKY) on the application and pay the $10 application fee.
- You may apply for either a limited-entry turkey permit or a bonus point, but not both.

You cannot apply for or receive a bonus point if your hunting privileges are suspended for turkey or small game.

Once you draw a limited-entry or CWMU permit—or obtain a remaining limited-entry permit—you lose any bonus points you've accumulated. You'll start earning bonus points again the next time you apply for a limited-entry or CWMU turkey permit and are unsuccessful in that year's drawing.

Note: You will not lose your bonus points if you purchase a turkey general-season permit.

General-season permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-20

This year, for the first time in decades, Utah will hold fall general-season turkey hunts. These hunts will be in addition to the spring general-season hunt. Here's what you need to know about obtaining permits for the general-season hunts.

Fall 2014 general-season hunts

The Utah Legislature and Wildlife Board approved fall turkey hunts in areas where there is an overabundance of wild turkeys.

This fall, there will be a limited number of permits for two general-season turkey hunts: one within the Northern Region and one within the Southern Region. Only specified areas within each of these two regions will be open to hunting during the fall seasons.

The Northern Region hunt will be held from Nov. 1–Dec. 31, 2014, and the Southern Region hunt will be held from Nov. 1, 2014–Jan. 15, 2015.

Some of these hunt areas are comprised of all or largely private property. To see maps of those areas, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.

The permits for the fall 2014 general-season hunts will be sold at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices. Permits will go on sale at 8 a.m. on Sept. 18, 2014 and be available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Fifteen percent of Utah's fall general-season turkey permits are reserved for young hunters (those who are 17 years old and younger by July 31, 2014). For more information on opportunities for youth, see the information box on page 17.

If you obtain a permit for one of the fall hunts, you may harvest any turkey, regardless of its gender. You do not need to harvest a bearded turkey.

Spring 2015 general-season hunt

The spring 2015 general-season hunt will be held statewide from May 4–31, 2015.

Spring general-season permits will be available beginning at 8 a.m. on Feb. 12, 2015 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

You may obtain a spring general-season turkey permit if you meet the basic hunting requirements (see page 8), and you didn't obtain a turkey limited-entry permit for the 2015 season.

Young hunters who obtain general-season turkey permits will have the opportunity to participate in the youth hunt. For details, see the information box on page 17.

Fall 2015 general-season hunts

The Division will decide on locations for fall 2015 general-season turkey hunts in summer 2015. Please visit *wildlife.utah.gov* in August 2015 to see where the hunts will be held and when the permits will go on sale.

Permit refunds

Utah Code § 23-19-38 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-42

The Division rarely issues refunds for licenses or permits, but there are some exceptions. To see if you're eligible for a refund, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/refund*.

Important dates for turkey hunters

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-25

Please note the following dates if you want to obtain a turkey limited-entry permit or a turkey general-season permit.

September 18: Fall 2014 general-season permits available

You may obtain a fall 2014 general-season turkey permit beginning at 8 a.m. on Sept. 18, 2014. Permits are available on a first-come,

Opportunities for youth

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-25 and R657-54-20

If you're a young hunter, make sure you understand all of the opportunities you have to hunt and harvest a wild turkey.

You may obtain one permit for the spring season (limited-entry or general-season) and one for the fall season.

Limited-entry permits for youth

Fifteen percent of Utah's turkey limited-entry permits have been set aside for young hunters.

If you'll be 17 years old or younger on July 31, 2015, you'll be automatically entered in the youth permit drawing when you apply for your permit.

With a turkey limited-entry permit, you can hunt only the region listed on your permit from April 11–30, 2015. And, if you don't harvest a turkey during the limited-entry season, you may participate in the youth-only hunt and the spring general season.

General-season permits and the youth-only hunt

If you're a youth who obtains a turkey general-season permit, you can participate in Utah's Youth Turkey Hunt from May 1–3, 2015. (See page 42 for shooting hours.) This hunt will be restricted to youth who are 17 years old or younger on July 31, 2015.

If you do not harvest a turkey during the youth hunt, you can continue to hunt during the turkey general season, which runs from May 4–31, 2015.

Fifteen percent of the fall general-season permits will be set aside for youth.

No matter what turkey permit a youth obtains, an adult must accompany the young hunter in the field.

Please see page 8 of this guide for more information about the requirements adults must meet to accompany a youth.

For information on youth upland game hunts, please see the information box on page 12.

first-served basis at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

Please remember that license agents have different hours of operation. You should verify that an agent is open before you attempt to purchase a turkey general-season permit.

You can find a list of participating license agents at *wildlife.utah.gov/licenseagents*.

December 3: Apply online

Starting Dec. 3, 2014, residents and nonresidents can apply for a turkey limited-entry permit, a CWMU permit or a bonus point at *wildlife.utah.gov*. You can also apply by calling any Division office.

To apply for a resident permit, you must be a resident on the date the permit is purchased. January 23, 2015 is considered the purchase date. Please see the definition of "resident" on page 56.

When applying for a turkey limited-entry permit, you may select up to five hunt choices. Please list your hunt choices in order of preference.

This is also the first year you may apply with a group for limited-entry permits. Up to four hunters—including both residents and nonresidents—can apply together. If your group is successful in the drawing, all of the applicants in your group who have valid applications will receive a permit.

December 29: Application deadline

Your application for a turkey limited-entry permit, a CWMU permit or a bonus point must be completed at *wildlife.utah.gov* and submit-

ted no later than 11 p.m. on Dec. 29, 2014. For assistance with your online application, you can call any Division office until 5 p.m. on Dec. 29, 2014. Please remember that you must have a hunting license or a combination license to apply for a permit or bonus point.

December 29: Deadline to withdraw and resubmit your application

Did you make a mistake in your online permit application? Simply withdraw your original online application and submit a new, corrected application before 11 p.m. on Dec. 29, 2014.

In order to withdraw your application, you must have the confirmation number from your original application. You must also have your customer ID and your date of birth. For each new application you submit, you will be charged a $10 application fee.

If you need help resubmitting your online application, please call any Division office before 5 p.m. on Dec. 29, 2014.

December 29: Deadline to withdraw your application

If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application until 11 p.m. on Dec. 29, 2014. Application fees are not refundable.

January 23: Drawing results available

You'll be notified of the turkey drawing results on or before Jan. 23, 2015. You can also learn the drawing results by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov* or calling 1-800-221-0659.

Note: Drawing results are not final until the Division posts the results online or you receive an official notification email. If you draw a turkey permit, you'll receive it in the mail by the middle of February.

Please be aware that if the debit card or credit card you used for payment is refused, the Division will attempt to contact you multiple times to obtain a valid card number. If you realize that your card number is no longer valid, please call 1-800-221-0659 to provide a different card number.

February 12: Spring general-season permits and remaining limited-entry available

Any limited-entry permits remaining after the drawing—as well as the spring general-season permits—may be obtained beginning at 8 a.m. on Feb. 12, 2015 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

Remaining limited-entry permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis. If you purchase a remaining limited-entry permit, you will lose any bonus points you've accumulated.

Spring general-season permits will be available for purchase through May 31, 2015.

You can find a list of participating license agents at *wildlife.utah.gov/licenseagents*. Please remember that license agents have different hours of operation. You should verify that an agent is open before you attempt to purchase a remaining permit.

Additional turkey permits

In addition to limited-entry and general-season permits, other types of turkey permits are available.

Conservation permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-41

You may obtain conservation permits in addition to any other turkey permit you've obtained.

Turkey conservation permits are available from nonprofit conservation organizations. The organizations usually sell the permits at fund-raising banquets. A list of organizations selling conservation permits for Utah's 2015 turkey season will be available at *wildlife.utah.gov* by late November 2014.

Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-37

You can enjoy hunting turkeys on private property in Utah through the state's Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) program. Here's how the CWMU program works:

Private lands can become CWMUs if the landowners work with the Division to manage the land for turkeys. Private landowners who own land that qualifies as a CWMU are given permits they can sell to hunters. In return, the landowners agree to allow an equal number of public hunters—those who obtain CWMU permits through the state's drawing—onto their CWMUs to hunt.

You can obtain a CWMU permit in one of two ways: you can either apply for one in the turkey drawing, or you can contact a CWMU operator directly to inquire about purchasing a permit. For a list of CWMU operators, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/CWMU*.

For more information about obtaining a CWMU permit, contact the nearest Division office.

Depredation hunts

When wild turkeys cause material damage to private property, the Division may hold hunts that are not listed in this guidebook. These hunts are called depredation hunts. They may occur on short notice, involve small areas and are often limited to only a few hunters.

To apply for the depredation hunter pool each year, you must visit *wildlife.utah.gov/depredation* between July 1 and January 31 to complete and submit an online application.

Poaching-reported reward permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-19

If you provide information that leads to the arrest and successful prosecution of a person who has illegally taken a turkey, you may be eligible to receive a permit from the Division to hunt turkeys the following year on the same limited-entry area where the violation occurred.

FIELD REQUIREMENTS

While hunting upland game or turkey in Utah, you should know the requirements for carrying and using firearms, crossbows and archery tackle. You should also know the different hunting methods you may use and what you're required to do with any game you take.

Firearms, crossbows and archery tackle

50 CFR 20.21, Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-6, R657-6-7 and R657-54-4

Several rules apply to the types of firearms, crossbows, archery tackle and ammunition that you may use to take wild turkeys and upland game in Utah.

Upland game

You may hunt and harvest upland game with any of the following:

- Archery equipment, including a draw lock
- A crossbow
- A shotgun no larger than 10 gauge
- A handgun

Ammunition for shotguns and handguns must be one-half ounce or more of shot that ranges in size from no. 2 through no. 8.

The only exceptions to these rules are as follows:

- Sandhill crane may be taken only with nontoxic shot, but there's no restriction on the size of the nontoxic shot you may use (to learn more about nontoxic shot, please see the definition on page 55 of this guide).
- Migratory game birds (crows, doves, pigeons and cranes) may not be taken with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells (one in the chamber and two in the magazine). Many shotguns can hold more than two shells in the magazine, but making these guns legal for crow, dove, pigeon and crane hunting is easy. An inexpensive item, called a "shotgun plug," comes with most shotguns, or you can purchase one at most sporting goods stores.
- Crows, doves, pigeons and cranes may not be taken with a handgun.
- Cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare may be taken with any firearm that is not capable of being fired fully automatic.

In addition to the requirements above, you may NOT use either of the following:

- A firearm capable of being fired fully automatic
- Any light-enhancement device or aiming device that casts a visible beam of light

Wild turkey

You may hunt and harvest a turkey with any of the following:

- Archery equipment, including a draw lock, using broadhead-tipped arrows
- A crossbow, using broadhead-tipped arrows or bolts
- A shotgun no larger than 10 gauge and no smaller than 28 gauge, with firing shot that ranges in size from BB through no. 8.

Loaded firearms in a vehicle

Utah Code §§§§ 76-10-502, 76-10-504, 76-10-505 and 76-10-523

You may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle unless you meet all of the following conditions:

- You own the vehicle or have permission from the vehicle's owner.
- The firearm is a handgun.
- You are 18 years of age or older.

A pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun is considered to be loaded when there is an

Are you allowed to possess a weapon?

Utah Code §§ 76-10-503 and 76-10-512

It is illegal under Utah Code §§ 76-10-503 and 76-10-512 to possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader or any other dangerous weapon if you have been charged or convicted of certain offenses.

The purchase or possession of any hunting license, permit, tag or certificate of registration from the Division does not authorize the holder to legally possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader or any other dangerous weapon while hunting if they are otherwise restricted from possessing these weapons under Utah Code.

To determine whether you are allowed to possess a weapon, please review the Utah Code sections listed above or contact the law enforcement agency that oversees your case.

unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile in the firing position.

Pistols and revolvers are also considered to be loaded when an unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile to be fired.

A muzzleloading firearm is considered loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

The firearm restrictions in this section do not apply to concealed firearm permit holders, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

Areas with special restrictions

Although many areas are open to hunters, some areas are closed or have specific restrictions.

Areas closed to upland game hunting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-21

You may not hunt upland game in any area posted closed by the Division or in any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.
- Many Utah towns, cities and incorporated municipalities have laws that restrict hunting and the discharge of firearms within city limits. Contact the city's administrative office for specific laws and boundaries.
- Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge is closed to upland game hunting.
- The Goshen Warm Springs Wildlife Management Area is closed to all hunting.
- Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing.
- All national wildlife refuges in Utah are closed to crow hunting.

Some Waterfowl Management Areas are open but they have weapon, ammunition and season restrictions. For detailed information, see page 32.

Areas closed to turkey hunting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-14

You may not hunt wild turkeys in any area posted closed by the Division or in any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.
- Many Utah towns, cities and incorporated municipalities have laws that restrict hunting and the discharge of firearms within city limits. Contact the city's administrative office for specific laws and boundaries.
- All state waterfowl management areas, except Brown's Park and Stewart Lake.

- All national wildlife refuges, unless they have been declared open by the managing authority.
- Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing.

State parks

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-11 and R651-614-4

Hunting any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas, except those designated open to hunting by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Utah Admin. Rule R651-614-4.

Hunting with rifles and handguns in park areas designated open to hunting is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities, including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps and developed beaches.

Hunting with shotguns, crossbows or archery tackle is prohibited within one-quarter mile of the above areas.

Areas with motorized vehicle restrictions

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-14

Motorized vehicle travel on all state wildlife management areas is restricted to county roads and improved roads that are posted open to vehicles.

Areas where you cannot discharge a firearm

Utah Code § 76-10-508

You may not discharge a dangerous weapon, crossbow or firearm under any of the following circumstances:

- From a vehicle
- From, upon or across any highway
- At power lines or signs
- At railroad equipment or facilities, including any sign or signal
- Within Utah state park camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps or developed beaches
- Without written permission from the owner or property manager, within 600 feet of:
  - A house, dwelling or any other building
  - Any structure in which a domestic animal is kept or fed, including a barn, poultry yard, corral, feeding pen or stockyard

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not—without permission—enter or remain on privately owned land that is:

- Cultivated
- Properly posted
- Fenced or enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders

In addition, you may not:

- Enter or remain on private land when directed not to do so by the owner or a person acting for the owner.
- Obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

"Cultivated land" is land that is readily identifiable as land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops, land used for the raising of crops, or a pasture that is artificially irrigated.

"Permission" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is cultivated or properly posted. Permission must include all of the following details:

- The signature of the owner or person in charge
- The name of the person being given permission
- The appropriate dates
- A general description of the land

"Properly posted" means that signs prohibiting trespass—or bright yellow, bright

Utah's Walk-in Access program

The Walk-in Access (WIA) program provides hunters, anglers and trappers access to privately owned land, streams, rivers, ponds or reservoirs.

If you enjoy using the program and you are 14 years old or older, please remember that you must obtain a WIA authorization number in order to access any WIA properties.

The Division uses the numbers to track who's using WIA properties throughout the year and to assess the program's value to the public.

To obtain your free authorization number, you can visit *wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess*. You can also call 1-800-221-0659 to obtain a number.

orange or fluorescent paint—are clearly displayed at all corners, on fishing streams crossing property lines, and on roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. Or, they are displayed in a manner that is visible to a person in the area.

You may not post private property you do not own or legally control or land that is open to the public as provided by Utah Code § 23-21-4. In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or its parts while trespassing in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

You are guilty of a class B misdemeanor if you violate any provision described in this section. Your license, tag or permit privileges may also be suspended.

Checkpoints and officer contacts

Utah Code §§ 23-20-25 and 77-23-104

To help the Division fulfill its responsibility as trustee and guardian of Utah's wildlife, Division conservation officers monitor the taking and possession of wildlife, and the required licenses, permits, firearms and equipment used for hunting. You should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists in the field and at checkpoints.

If you're contacted by a conservation officer, you must provide the officer with the items he or she requests, including any licenses and permits required for hunting, any devices used to participate in hunting and any game that you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about upland game and turkeys in Utah.

Hunters with disabilities

Utah Admin. Rule R657-12

Utah provides special hunting accommodations for people with disabilities. For a complete copy of these accommodations and what's required to qualify for them, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/disabled* or call any Division office.

Hunting methods for upland game

Several rules apply to the methods you can use to hunt upland game in Utah.

Baiting

50 CFR 20.11 and 20.21 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-13

Baiting is an illegal activity that involves the spreading of shelled, shucked or unshucked grain, feed or salt to lure, attract or entice birds to an area. You may not hunt upland game by baiting. You also cannot hunt on or over any baited area if you know, or reasonably should know, that the area is or has been baited. An area is considered to be a baited area for 10 days after the bait has been removed from the area, or for 10 days after the bait in the area has been eaten.

You can take any upland game—except sandhill crane—on or over lands or areas that have not been baited, and where grain or other

Report banded or collared birds

The Division, Brigham Young University and Utah State University are conducting research on wild turkey and many upland game populations. Part of the study includes placing leg bands and radio collars on these species.

You may legally harvest banded or collared birds as long as you follow the regulations. If you take a wild turkey or an upland game bird with a leg band or a radio collar, please report it at *wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame/birdband*. We will need to know when and where you harvested the bird (GPS coordinates preferred) as well as the number on the leg band.

The Division thanks you in advance for helping with these research projects!

feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown (for example, a farmer shredding corn in a field and letting the corn remain where it fell).

In addition, you can take any upland game—including sandhill crane—on or over the following lands or areas as long as these areas have not been baited:

- standing crops or flooded standing crops (including aquatics); standing, flooded or manipulated natural vegetation; flooded harvested croplands; or lands or areas where seeds or grains have been scattered solely as the result of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation (for example, a farmer working his land after the harvest is over) or normal soil stabilization practice (for example, a farmer planting a cover crop to protect the soil during the winter);

Hunting dog field trials and training

Utah Admin. Rule R657-46

Many of today's hunting dog field trialers and trainers want to use game birds (waterfowl or upland game) in their dog-related pursuits.

Because game birds in Utah are classified as protected wildlife, rules and regulations govern their use in these activities.

If you want to use live game birds in dog field trials and training, you can pick up a copy of the rules at any Division office or find them at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with natural vegetation;
- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with vegetation from agricultural crops, as long as such camouflaging does not result in the exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of grain or other feed;
- or standing or flooded standing agricultural crops where grain is inadvertently scattered solely as a result of a hunter entering or exiting a hunting area, placing decoys or retrieving downed birds.

Using dogs to hunt

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-20

Dogs may be used to locate and retrieve upland game during open hunting seasons.

Although dogs are generally allowed on state wildlife and waterfowl management areas (WMAs), they are prohibited on many WMAs from March 10 to August 31 or as posted by the Division. You can see the complete list of WMAs that are seasonally closed to dogs in Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-20.

Live decoys and electronic calls

50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-22

You may not take migratory game birds (crows, doves, pigeons or cranes) with:

- the use or aid of live birds as decoys; or
- recorded or electronically amplified migratory game bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electronically amplified imitations of migratory game bird calls or sounds.

Spotlighting

Utah Code §§§ 23-20-3, 76-10-504, 76-10-523 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-24

You may not use a spotlight, headlight or other artificial light to locate any protected wildlife while having in your possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife.

The use of a spotlight or other artificial light in any area where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife. (Prima facie evidence means that if you're spotlighting, the burden of proof falls on you to prove that you were not attempting to locate protected wildlife.)

The provisions of this section do not apply to you under the following conditions:

- You are using the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.
- You are licensed to carry a concealed weapon, and you're not utilizing the concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.

Falconry

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-12

If you're interested in hunting upland game with a falcon, you must obtain a hunting or combination license and a falconry certificate of registration (COR). Falconers who are interested in hunting band-tailed pigeon, greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse or white-tailed ptarmigan must also obtain a permit for the bird(s) they wish to hunt.

The areas open and the bag and possession limits for falconry are the same as those listed in the hunt table in this guide. The only differences are as follows:

- Falconers may take pheasants of either sex.
- The daily bag limit for band-tailed pigeon is two birds, and the possession limit is six birds. The daily bag limit for mourning dove and white-winged dove is three birds and the possession limit is nine birds. If more than one of these bird species is in your daily bag limit, you may keep a maximum combined total of three birds, which must be in one of the following combinations:
  - Two band-tailed pigeons and one dove
  - One band-tailed pigeon and two doves

Falconry season dates for upland game are as follows:

- All upland game—except American crow, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove—may

Participate in the turkey and upland game harvest surveys

After the upland game and turkey seasons end, the Division may ask you to participate in a harvest survey.

Although these surveys are not mandatory, we encourage you to complete them, even if you didn't harvest. The surveys help the Division evaluate population trends, gauge harvest success and collect other valuable information.

Both surveys are conducted online and by telephone.

Safety tips for turkey hunters

To stay safe during the turkey hunt, follow the recommendations of the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF):

- Select your calling spot in open timber rather than thick brush; turkeys are hesitant to walk into thick brush.
- Select a stump, tree trunk or rock—taller and wider than you are—to lean back against while calling; this will protect your back if another hunter moves in behind you.
- Eliminate the colors white, red, black and blue from your hunting outfit; these are the colors of most gobblers.
- Listen for the alarm cries of birds or squirrels; these sounds can alert you when another hunter begins moving into your area.
- When nearby songbirds or your turkey go suddenly silent, take a careful look around. There's a good chance another hunter is moving in on your bird.
- Never move, wave or make turkey sounds to alert another hunter to your location. Remain still and speak in a loud, clear voice to announce your presence.

For more information about hunting wild turkeys, visit the NWTF's website at *nwtf.org/new_hunting_tactics.html*.

be taken by falconry from Sept. 1, 2014 through Feb. 28, 2015.

- Band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2014.

For additional information, please see the Falconry Guidebook at *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*.

Hunting methods for turkey

Several rules apply to the methods that you may use to hunt turkeys in Utah.

Baiting

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-9

Baiting is an illegal activity that involves the spreading of shelled, shucked or unshucked grain, feed or salt to lure, attract or entice turkeys to an area. You may not hunt turkeys by baiting. You also cannot hunt on or over any baited area if you know, or reasonably should know, that the area is or has been baited. An area is considered to be a baited area for 10 days after the bait has been removed from the area, or for 10 days after the bait in the area has been eaten.

You can take turkey on lands or areas that have not been baited, and where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown. For example, a farmer shredding corn in a field and letting the corn remain where it fell.

Using dogs to hunt

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-13

Dogs may be used to locate and retrieve turkeys during open hunting seasons.

Although dogs are generally allowed on state wildlife and waterfowl management areas (WMAs), they are prohibited on many WMAs from March 10 to August 31 or as posted by the Division. You can see the complete list of WMAs that are seasonally closed to dogs in Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-13.

Live decoys and electronic calls

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-8

You may not use live decoys, recordings or tapes of turkey calls or sounds, or electronically amplified imitations of turkey calls to take turkeys.

Sitting or roosting turkeys

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-10

You may not take any turkey that is sitting in a tree.

Spotlighting

Utah Code §§§ 23-20-3, 76-10-504, 76-10-523 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-16

You may not use a spotlight, headlight or other artificial light to locate any protected wildlife while having in your possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife.

The use of a spotlight or other artificial light in any area where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife. (Prima facie evidence means that if you're spotlighting, the burden of proof falls on you to prove that you were not attempting to locate protected wildlife.)

The provisions of this section do not apply to you under the following conditions:

- You are using the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.
- You are licensed to carry a concealed weapon, and you're not utilizing the concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.

Falconry

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-7

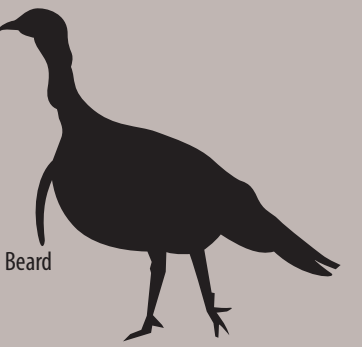
In order to hunt a wild turkey using falconry, a falconer must have a fall general-season turkey permit and follow the same rules and boundaries that apply to those who are hunting with archery tackle, a crossbow or a shotgun.

A falconer may only release a raptor on a wild turkey during the fall hunting season listed on his or her permit. Using falconry to hunt a turkey during the spring is prohibited.

What is a beard?

A cluster of hair-like feathers called a beard grows from the center of the chest on male turkeys. A small percentage of hens also grow a beard.

During the spring turkey-hunting seasons, the head and beard of a turkey must remain attached during transport to help conservation officers confirm the sex of the bird.



Possession of upland game and turkey

Once you've harvested an upland game species or a wild turkey, several rules apply to the use of the game you've taken.

Waste of upland game or turkey

Utah Code § 23-20-8 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-18 , R657-54-15 and R657-54-18

You may not waste any upland game or turkey, or permit it to be wasted or spoiled. Waste means to abandon the game or to allow it to spoil or be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use. For example, using the meat as fertilizer or for trapping bait is not considered a beneficial use of the meat.

In addition, you may not kill or cripple any upland game or turkey without making a reasonable effort to retrieve it. Any game you've wounded must be immediately killed and included in your bag limit.

Tagging requirements

Utah Code § 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-16 and R657-54-11

You must tag the carcass of a greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse or turkey before you leave the site of kill or move the carcass from the site of kill.

To tag a carcass, completely detach the tag from the permit and completely remove the appropriate notches to correspond with the date the bird was taken. Then attach the tag to the carcass so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.

Your tag also includes a notch that indicates the sex of the bird. You are only required to remove this notch if you harvested a turkey.

You may not remove more than one notch indicating the date the bird was taken, or tag more than one carcass using the same tag. Also, you may not hunt or pursue greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse or turkey after any of the notches have been removed from the tag or the tag has been detached from the permit.

Identification of species and sex

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-17 and R657-54-12

When you are transporting any upland game bird or migratory game bird, one fully feathered wing must remain attached to each bird you've taken. Keeping the wing attached allows wildlife officers and biologists to determine the species and sex of each bird.

When you are transporting a turkey during the spring seasons, both the head and beard of the turkey must remain attached to the bird. During the fall seasons, only the turkey's head must remain attached.

Possession of live upland game

50 CFR 20.38, Utah Code § 23-13-4 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-4 and R657-6-15

A hunting license does not give you authority to possess live upland game. You must immediately kill any upland game you've wounded and include it in your bag limit.

Game bird breeders and hobbyists

Utah Admin. Rule R657-4

Many people in Utah possess live game birds (waterfowl and upland game) in captivity.

Some people raise the birds as a hobby, while others exhibit the animals or use them to train hunting dogs or falcons. Nearly all of these activities require a Certificate of Registration (COR), a document that allows you to legally possess and use game birds.

Because game birds in Utah are classified as protected wildlife, rules and regulations (R657-4) govern their possession and use. If you are interested in possessing or using live game birds—or in obtaining a COR—please review the rules carefully.

Donating and transporting upland game or turkey

50 CFR 20.36, 20.37 and 20.40 and Utah Code § 23-20-9

The following are the only places where you may donate, or give, upland game or turkey (or their parts) to another person:

- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the person receiving upland game, turkey or their parts
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat-processing facility

If you donate upland game or turkey, a written statement of donation must be kept with the upland game or turkey (or their parts). That statement must include all of the following information:

- The number and species of wildlife or parts donated

- The date of donation
- The license or permit number of the donor
- The signature of the donor

In addition to the information required above, if you're donating migratory game birds, or another person is transporting migratory game birds for you, the birds must be tagged with your address and the dates the birds were killed. You must also tag any migratory game birds that have been left for cleaning, storage (including temporary storage), shipment or taxidermy services.

Shipping harvested migratory game birds

50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-23

You may not ship migratory game birds (crows, doves, pigeons or cranes) unless you possess a shipping permit. Shipping permits are available from the Division offices listed on page 2. You must also write all of the following information on the outside of the package the birds are shipped in:

- Your name and address
- The name and address of the recipient
- The number and species of the birds contained in the package

Exporting harvested upland game or turkey from Utah

50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-23 and R657-54-17

You may only export harvested upland game or turkey (or their parts) from Utah if one of the following conditions applies:

- You harvested the upland game or turkey and possess a valid permit corresponding to the tag.
- If you're not the person who harvested the upland game or turkey, you must obtain a shipping permit from the Division.

Importing harvested migratory game birds

50 CFR 20.61–20.66

For information regarding the importation of migratory game birds you've harvested in another state or country, consult the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 20.61 through 20.66.

The following are some of the rules that apply:

- One fully feathered wing must remain attached to all migratory game birds being transported between the point of entry and your home or to a migratory bird preservation facility (i.e., a facility where birds are taken to be cleaned and prepared for the table).
- You may not import migratory game birds harvested in any foreign country, except Canada, unless the birds are dressed (except as required in CFR 20.63), drawn and the head and feet are removed.
- You may not import migratory game birds that belong to another person.
- Federal bag and possession limits apply, regardless of the number of states or provinces you may have hunted in during your trip. For example, if you hunt doves in two states, the total number of doves you take cannot exceed a single federal bag and possession limit. (For example, if the federal bag limit is 10 doves, and you take eight doves in the first state and then travel to another state and hunt the same day, you can take only two doves in the second state.)

UTAH'S TRIAL HUNTING PROGRAM

Now it's easier for hunters to bring friends and family into the field.

Have you ever wanted to bring your spouse, child or friend along on a hunt and give them a chance to try hunting? Starting this fall, it will be easy to have them join you on your next trip.

Utah's new Trial Hunting Program goes into effect in the fall of 2014. This program allows anyone over the age of 12 to try hunting for a few years—while accompanied by a licensed hunter over the age of 21—before taking a Hunter Education course.

The program applies to all small game hunts (upland, waterfowl and turkey) as well as a few big game hunts. For complete details on which hunts are eligible, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/trial* in July 2014.

How do I sign up for the program?

It's very easy to sign up for this program. To get started, the trial hunter must:

- Be at least 11 years old to apply for a permit and at least 12 years old to hunt.
- Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/trial* to complete a brief online questionnaire. (After completing the questionnaire, the trial hunter will receive a trial hunting authorization number.)

The authorization number is valid for three years, but the trial hunter can choose to take Hunter Education at any time during that three-year period.

Before hunting, the trial hunter must:

- Purchase a Utah hunting or combination license using the trial hunting authorization number in place of a Hunter Education number.
- Obtain any permit that is required to hunt a specific species. Trial hunters can apply for permits in the permit drawing using the trial hunting authorization number in place of a Hunter Education number.

What are the responsibilities of the supervising hunter?

The hunter who will supervise the trial hunter in the field must:

- Be 21 years old or older.
- Provide direct, continual supervision and instruction on safety, ethics and hunting regulations.
- Possess a valid Utah hunting or combination license.
- Supervise no more than two trial hunters at one time.
- Obtain and carry written permission from the parent or guardian of any trial hunters who are minors.

The Division has monitored the progress and success of trial/apprentice hunting programs in 35 other states, and these programs have exceptional participation and safety records. This program will simplify the process of allowing people to hunt for the first time with those they love and respect.

Please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/trial* in July 2014 to sign up for the Trial Hunting Program or to learn more about it.

PRAIRIE DOG HUNTING

Check the calendar and map before making plans to hunt prairie dogs.

In Utah, prairie dog management is similar to other game management—there are "open" and "closed" seasons. This means that you can only hunt prairie dogs during certain times of the year and in certain areas.

Two prairie dog populations cannot be hunted under any circumstances. These populations are the white-tailed prairie dogs that live in northeastern Utah's Coyote Basin and all Utah prairie dogs (see map).

Season dates

From June 16, 2014 to March 31, 2015, hunting is permitted only for white-tailed and Gunnison's prairie dogs in the open (green) areas on the map.

Those areas are closed to prairie dog hunting from April 1–June 15, 2015. During that time, prairie dog hunting is prohibited on all of Utah's public lands.

This closure protects prairie dogs while they breed and raise their litters. It helps prairie dogs reproduce successfully and gives their young a better chance of survival. During this period, hunting is permitted on private lands.

Hunting prohibited for protected populations

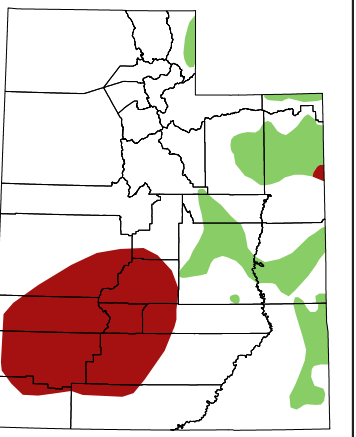
The white-tailed prairie dogs in Coyote Basin are protected and may not be hunted at any time during the year. These animals are the primary prey of black-footed ferrets, a federally protected species in the area. Similarly, the threatened Utah prairie dog is protected by the Endangered Species Act; it cannot be hunted at any time.

Prairie dogs in Utah

Utah prairie dogs live in southwestern Utah; Gunnison's prairie dogs live east of the Colorado River; and white-tailed prairie dogs live in areas across the state.

All of these prairie dog species have suffered dramatic population declines over the past century. Some research suggests prairie dog populations have declined by as much as 98 percent since the late 1800s. Destruction and fragmentation of habitat is thought to be the greatest reason for this decline, although disease and drought have also contributed to the species' plight.

Prairie dog populations



Open to hunting June 16, 2014–March 31, 2015

Closed to hunting all year

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA RULES

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-8 and R657-6-9

Certain state wildlife and waterfowl management areas and national wildlife refuges are intensively managed for upland game and waterfowl production. As such, each area has restrictions on the use of firearms, crossbows, archery tackle and ammunition. Please use the table below to help you understand the restrictions at each area you plan to hunt.

Wildlife Management Area or National Wildlife Refuge	May possess a firearm, crossbow or archery tackle only during specified hunting seasons.*	May possess a firearm, crossbow or archery tackle only during waterfowl hunting seasons.	May hunt upland game, only with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and only during waterfowl hunting seasons.
Bear River National Wildlife Refuge			X
Bear River Trenton Property Parcel	X		
Bicknell Bottoms†		X	X
Blue Lake		X	X
Browns Park†	X		X
Bud Phelps	X		
Castle Dale	X		
Clear Lake‡	X		X
Desert Lake†	X		X
Farmington Bay		X	X
Harold S. Crane		X	X
Howard Slough		X	X
Huntington	X		
James Walter Fitzgerald	X		
Kevin Conway	X		
Locomotive Springs	X		X
Manti Meadows	X		X

** Specified hunting seasons are authorized by the Utah Wildlife Board. You can find information about the hunting seasons in Utah's hunting and fishing guidebooks. These guidebooks are available from license agents and Division offices and at* wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks.

† May hunt mourning dove with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and during the season dates listed on page 37.

‡ May hunt mourning dove with a shotgun using nontoxic shot from Sept. 1–15, 2014.

Wildlife Management Area or National Wildlife Refuge	May possess a firearm, crossbow or archery tackle only during specified hunting seasons.*	May possess a firearm, crossbow or archery tackle only during waterfowl hunting seasons.	May hunt upland game, only with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and only during waterfowl hunting seasons.
Mills Meadows		X	X
Montes Creek	X		
Nephi	X		
Ogden Bay		X	X
Ouray National Wildlife Refuge			X
Pahvant	X		
Powell Slough		X	X
Public Shooting Grounds		X	X
Redmond Marsh†	X		
Richfield	X		
Salt Creek		X	X
Scott M. Matheson Wetland Preserve	X		X
Stewart Lake	X		X
Timpie Springs		X	X
Utah Lake Wetlands Preserve†			X
Vernal	X		
Willard Bay§	X		

** Specified hunting seasons are authorized by the Utah Wildlife Board. You can find information about the hunting seasons in Utah's hunting and fishing guidebooks. These guidebooks are available from license agents and Division offices and at* wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks.

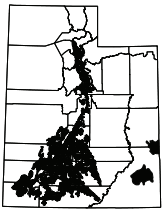
† May hunt mourning dove with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and during the season dates listed on page 37.

§ Weapons are restricted to only shotguns and archery tackle on the Willard Bay WMA.

HUNT TABLES AND HABITAT MAPS

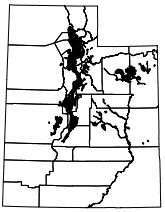
American crow

- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Sept. 30, 2014 and Dec. 1, 2014–Feb. 28, 2015
- **Falconry season date**s: Sept. 1–Sept. 30, 2014 and Dec. 1, 2014–Feb. 28, 2015
- **Areas open:** Statewide.* All national wildlife refuges in Utah are closed to crow hunting.
- **Bag limit:** 10
- **Possession limit:** 30
- **Falconry bag limit:** 10
- **Falconry possession limit:** 30
- **Footnotes:** For tips that will help you identify crows—and avoid shooting blackbirds and ravens—see the article on page 54.



Band-tailed pigeon

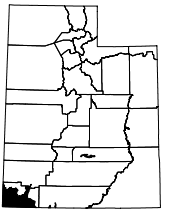
- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Sept. 30, 2014
- **Falconry season date**s: Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2014
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 2
- **Possession limit:** 6
- **Falconry bag limit:** 2
- **Falconry possession limit:** 6 (see page 25 for details)
- **Footnotes:** Requires a free permit in addition to your hunting license.



California quail

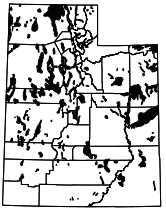
California and Gambel's quail

- **Season dates:** Nov. 1–Dec. 31, 2014
- **Youth hunt:** The youth hunt will occur from Oct. 11–13, 2014. If you are a youth who will be 17 or younger on July 31, 2014, you may participate in this hunt. If you are under the age of 16, you must be accompanied by an adult who is 21 or older. For more information, see page 12.
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 5
- **Possession limit:** 15
- **Footnotes:** Limits singly or in combination.



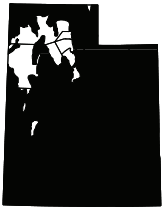
Gambel's quail

Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands • Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.



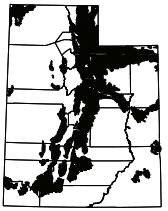
Chukar partridge

- **Season dates:** Sept. 27, 2014–Feb. 15, 2015
- **Youth hunt:** The youth hunt will occur from Sept. 20–22, 2014. If you are a youth who will be 17 or younger on July 31, 2014, you may participate in this hunt. If you are under the age of 16, you must be accompanied by an adult who is 21 or older. For more information, see page 12.
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 5
- **Possession limit:** 15
- **Footnotes:** Antelope Island is closed to all upland game hunting.



Cottontail rabbit (desert and mountain)

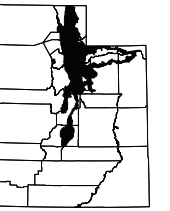
- **Season dates:** Sept. 1, 2014–Feb. 28, 2015
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 10
- **Possession limit:** 30



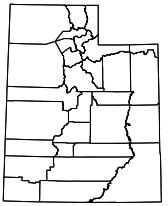
Dusky grouse

Dusky and ruffed grouse

- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 2014
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 4
- **Possession limit:** 12
- **Footnotes:** Limits singly or in combination.



Ruffed grouse



(Found statewide)

Eurasian collared-dove

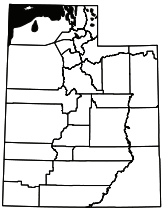
- **Season dates:** Year round
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** No limit
- **Possession limit:** No limit
- **Footnotes:** Eurasian collared-doves may be hunted without a license, year round. Eurasian collared-doves taken during the dove season will not count as part of the combined dove bag and possession limits if they remain unplucked during transport.

Gambel's quail

- See "California and Gambel's quail" on page 34.

**Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands • Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.*

HUNT TABLES AND HABITAT MAPS



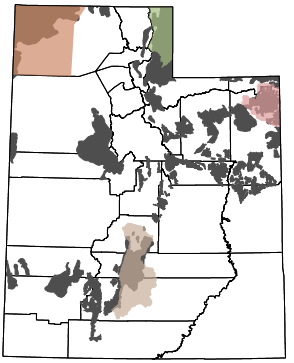
Gray (Hungarian) partridge

- **Season dates:** Sept. 27, 2014–Feb. 15, 2015
- **Youth hunt:** The youth hunt will occur from Sept. 20–22, 2014. If you are a youth who will be 17 or younger on July 31, 2014, you may participate in this hunt. If you are under the age of 16, you must be accompanied by an adult who is 21 or older. For more information, see page 12.
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 5
- **Possession limit:** 15

Greater sage-grouse *(Diamond, Blue Mountain)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 27–Oct. 19, 2014
- **Areas open:** Diamond, Blue Mountain (#9000).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Greater sage-grouse permit required. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

Greater sage-grouse



- Diamond, Blue Mountain
- Parker Mountain
- Rich County
- West Box Elder County

Greater sage-grouse *(Parker Mountain)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 27–Oct. 19, 2014
- **Areas open:** Parker Mountain (#9001).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Greater sage-grouse permit required. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

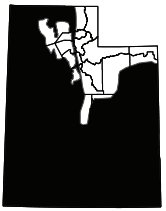
Greater sage-grouse *(Rich County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 27–Oct. 19, 2014
- **Areas open:** Rich County (#9002).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Greater sage-grouse permit required. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

**Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands • Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.*

Greater sage-grouse *(West Box Elder County)*

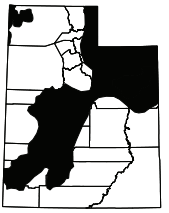
- **Season dates:** Sept. 27–Oct. 19, 2014
- **Areas open:** West Box Elder (#9003).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Greater sage-grouse permit is required. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.



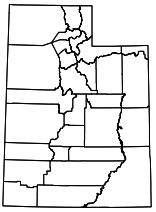
Black-tailed jackrabbit

Jackrabbit (black-tailed and white-tailed)

- **Season dates:** Year round
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** No limit
- **Possession limit:** No limit
- **Footnotes:** May be hunted without a license.



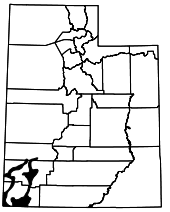
White-tailed jackrabbit



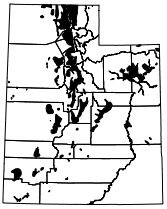
Mourning dove
(Found statewide)

Mourning dove and white-winged dove

- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Oct. 30, 2014
- **Falconry season dates:** Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2014
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 15
- **Possession limit:** 45
- **Falconry bag limit:** 3
- **Falconry possession limit:** 9 (see page 25 for details)
- **Footnotes:** Limits singly or in combination. Eurasian collared-doves should remain fully feathered so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.



White-winged dove



Ring-necked pheasant *(General season)*

- **Season dates:** Nov. 1–Nov. 16, 2014
- **Youth hunt:** The youth hunt will occur from Oct. 11–13, 2014. If you are a youth who will be 17 or younger on July 31, you may participate in this hunt. If you are under the age of 16, you must be accompanied by an adult who is 21 or older. For more information, see page 12.
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 2
- **Possession limit:** 6
- **Footnotes:** Only males may be harvested. The Goshen Warm Springs WMA in Utah County is closed to all hunting.

**Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands • Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.*

HUNT TABLES AND HABITAT MAPS

Ring-necked pheasant *(Extended season)*

- **Season dates:** Nov. 17–Dec. 7, 2014
- **Areas open:** All state and federal lands, including private land leased or managed by the Division, which may be subject to restrictions and closures imposed by administering agencies. All other private lands are closed.
- **Bag limit:** 2
- **Possession limit:** 6
- **Footnotes:** Only males may be harvested.

Ruffed grouse

- See "Dusky and ruffed grouse" on page 35.

Scaled quail

- **Season dates and bag limit:** Closed

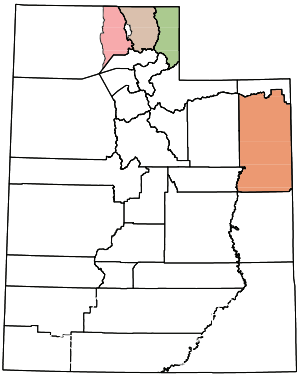
Sage-grouse

- See "Greater sage-grouse" on page 36.

Sandhill crane *(East Box Elder County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 6–14, 2014
- **Areas open:** East Box Elder County (#9200).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. Harold Crane, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Areas are closed to sandhill crane hunting. Bear River National Wildlife Refuge is closed to sandhill crane hunting. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sandhill crane
(Found statewide)



- Cache County
- East Box Elder County
- Rich County
- Uintah County

Sandhill crane *(Cache County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 6–14, 2014
- **Areas open:** Cache County (#9201).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

**Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands • Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.*

Sandhill crane *(Rich County)*

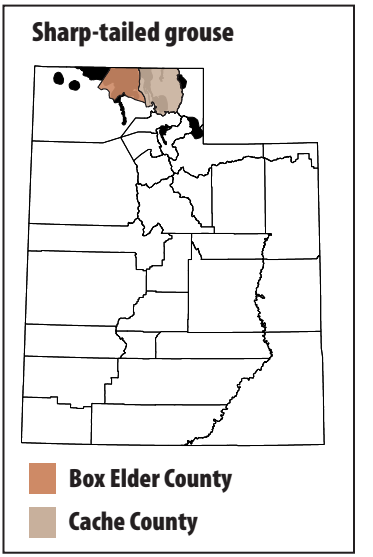
- **Season dates:** Sept. 6–14, 2014
- **Areas open:** Rich County (#9202).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sandhill crane *(Uintah County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 20–28, 2014 (early), Oct. 1–9, 2014 (middle) and Oct. 11–19, 2014 (late)
- **Areas open:** Uintah County (hunts #9203, #9204 and #9205).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sharp-tailed grouse *(Northeast Box Elder County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 27–Oct. 19, 2014
- **Areas open:** Northeast Box Elder County (#9100).* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt. To apply for a preference point, use the code SHA in your online application.

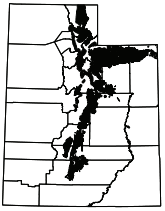


Sharp-tailed grouse *(Cache County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 27–Oct. 19, 2014
- **Areas open:** Cache County (#9101).*
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt. To apply for a preference point, use the code SHA in your online application.

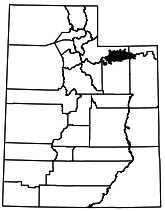
**Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands • Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.*

HUNT TABLES AND HABITAT MAPS



Snowshoe hare

- **Season dates:** Sept. 1, 2014–March 15, 2015
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 5
- **Possession limit:** 15



White-tailed ptarmigan

- **Season dates:** Aug. 23–Oct. 31, 2014
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 4
- **Possession limit:** 12
- **Footnotes:** Requires a free permit in addition to a hunting license.

White-winged dove

- See "Mourning dove and white-winged dove" on page 37.

Wild turkey *(Fall general-season hunts)*

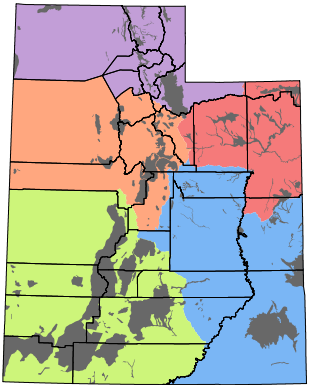
- **Season dates:** Nov. 1–Dec. 31, 2014 for the hunt within the Northern Region and Nov. 1, 2014 –Jan. 15, 2015 for the hunt within the Southern Region.
- **Areas open:** Select areas within the Northern Region and within the Southern Region. Some of these hunt areas are comprised of all or largely private property. Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Bag limit:** 1 turkey of either sex
- **Possession limit:** 1 turkey of either sex
- **Footnotes:** Permits for the fall 2014 general-season hunts will be sold at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices. See page 16 for more information.

**Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands • Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.*

Wild turkey *(Limited-entry hunts)*

- **Season dates:** April 11–April 30, 2015
- **Areas open:** Central (#9300), Northeastern (#9301), Northern (#9302), Southeastern (#9303) and Southern (#9304) regions.* Boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Bag limit:** 1 bearded turkey
- **Possession limit:** 1 bearded turkey
- **Footnotes:** The limited-entry hunt requires a permit distributed through Utah's turkey drawing. See page 14 for more information. To apply for a bonus point, use the code TKY in your online application. If you are a youth with a limited-entry permit and you don't harvest during the limited-entry season, you may continue to hunt during the youth hunt and the spring general-season hunt.

Wild turkey
(Colors show limited-entry hunt boundaries)



Northern Region
Central Region
Northeastern Region
Southern Region
Southeastern Region

Wild turkey *(Youth hunt and spring general-season hunt)*

- **Season dates:** May 1–3, 2015 for youth-only hunts and May 4–31, 2015 for general-season hunts
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 1 bearded turkey
- **Possession limit:** 1 bearded turkey
- **Footnotes:** Spring general-season permits may be purchased over the counter. See page 16 for more information.

Wild turkey *(CWMU hunts)*

- **Season dates:** The CWMU operator establishes the number of hunting days within the time-frame established by the Utah Wildlife Board for turkey hunting on CWMUs, April 11–May 31, 2015.
- **Areas open:** Deer Creek (#9500), Folley Ridge (#9501), Missouri Flat (#9502) and New Harmony (#9503). Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/CWMU* for maps and contact information.
- **Bag limit:** 1 bearded turkey
- **Possession limit:** 1 bearded turkey
- **Footnotes:** The CWMU hunt requires a permit distributed through Utah's turkey drawing. See page 19 for more information.

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SHOOTING HOURS

Utah Admin. Rules R657-6-10

Shooting hours for all upland game species begin 30 minutes before official sunrise.

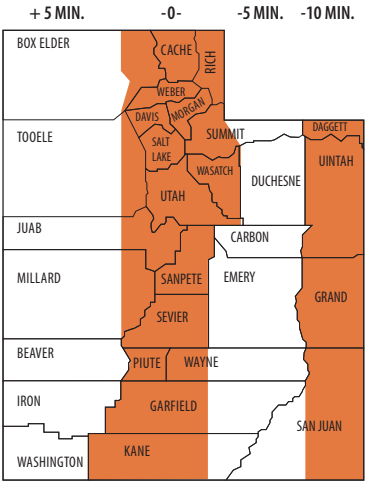
Shooting hours end at different times, depending on the species you're hunting:

- For pigeon, dove, crow and crane, shooting hours end at official sunset.
- For turkey and for all other upland game species, shooting hours end 30 minutes after official sunset.

Official sunrise and sunset times are different, depending on the day and your location. Please consult the table at the right and the time zone map below to learn the differences. You must also follow one other shooting-hour rule:

- You may not discharge a firearm on state-owned lands adjacent to the Great Salt Lake, on state waterfowl management areas or on federal refuges after official sunset or sooner than 30 minutes before official sunrise.

Time zone map



Official sunrise and sunset

DATE	August 2014		September 2014	
	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.
1			6:55	8:00
2			6:56	7:58
3			6:57	7:56
4			6:57	7:55
5			6:58	7:53
6			6:59	7:51
7			7:00	7:50
8			7:01	7:48
9			7:02	7:46
10			7:03	7:45
11			7:04	7:43
12			7:05	7:41
13			7:06	7:40
14			7:07	7:38
15			7:08	7:36
16			7:09	7:35
17			7:10	7:33
18			7:11	7:31
19			7:12	7:30
20			7:13	7:28
21			7:14	7:26
22			7:15	7:24
23	6:46	8:14	7:16	7:23
24	6:47	8:12	7:17	7:21
25	6:48	8:11	7:18	7:19
26	6:49	8:09	7:19	7:18
27	6:50	8:08	7:20	7:16
28	6:51	8:06	7:21	7:14
29	6:52	8:04	7:22	7:13
30	6:53	8:03	7:23	7:11
31	6:54	8:01		

DATE	October 2014		November 2014		December 2014		January 2015	
	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.
1	7:24	7:09	7:58	6:24	7:32	5:01	7:52	5:11
2	7:25	7:08	6:59	5:22	7:33	5:00	7:52	5:11
3	7:26	7:06	7:00	5:21	7:34	5:00	7:52	5:12
4	7:27	7:04	7:02	5:20	7:35	5:00	7:52	5:13
5	7:28	7:03	7:03	5:19	7:36	5:00	7:52	5:14
6	7:29	7:01	7:04	5:18	7:37	5:00	7:52	5:15
7	7:30	7:00	7:05	5:17	7:38	5:00	7:52	5:15
8	7:31	6:58	7:06	5:16	7:39	5:00	7:52	5:17
9	7:32	6:56	7:07	5:15	7:40	5:00	7:51	5:18
10	7:33	6:55	7:09	5:14	7:41	5:00	7:51	5:19
11	7:35	6:53	7:10	5:13	7:42	5:00	7:51	5:20
12	7:36	6:52	7:11	5:12	7:42	5:00	7:51	5:21
13	7:37	6:50	7:12	5:11	7:43	5:00	7:50	5:22
14	7:38	6:49	7:13	5:10	7:44	5:01	7:50	5:23
15	7:39	6:47	7:14	5:09	7:45	5:01	7:50	5:25
16	7:40	6:46	7:16	5:08	7:45	5:01	7:49	5:26
17	7:41	6:44	7:17	5:08	7:46	5:01	7:49	5:27
18	7:42	6:43	7:18	5:07	7:47	5:02	7:48	5:28
19	7:43	6:41	7:19	5:06	7:47	5:02	7:48	5:29
20	7:44	6:40	7:20	5:06	7:48	5:03	7:47	5:30
21	7:45	6:38	7:21	5:05	7:48	5:03	7:46	5:31
22	7:47	6:37	7:23	5:04	7:49	5:04	7:46	5:33
23	7:48	6:35	7:24	5:04	7:49	5:04	7:45	5:34
24	7:49	6:34	7:25	5:03	7:50	5:05	7:44	5:35
25	7:50	6:33	7:26	5:03	7:50	5:05	7:44	5:36
26	7:51	6:31	7:27	5:02	7:50	5:06	7:43	5:38
27	7:52	6:30	7:28	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:42	5:39
28	7:53	6:29	7:29	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:41	5:40
29	7:55	6:27	7:30	5:01	7:51	5:08	7:40	5:41
30	7:56	6:26	7:31	5:01	7:51	5:09	7:40	5:42
31	7:57	6:25			7:52	5:10	7:39	5:44

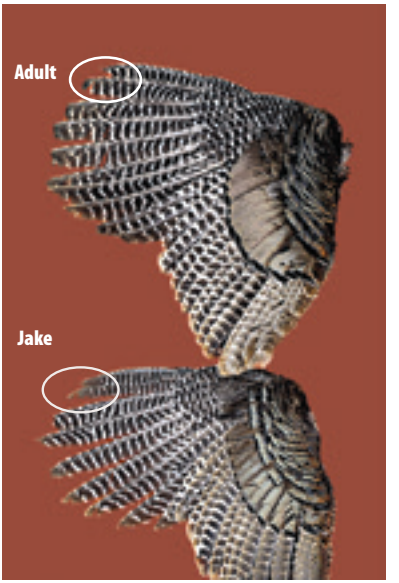
DATE	February 2015		March 2015		April 2015		May 2015	
	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.
1	7:38	5:45	7:02	6:19			6:23	8:24
2	7:37	5:46	7:00	6:20			6:25	8:25
3	7:36	5:47	6:59	6:21			6:24	8:26
4	7:35	5:49	6:57	6:22			6:22	8:27
5	7:34	5:50	6:55	6:23			6:21	8:28
6	7:32	5:51	6:54	6:24			6:20	8:29
7	7:31	5:52	6:52	6:25			6:19	8:30
8	7:30	5:54	7:51	7:26			6:18	8:31
9	7:29	5:55	7:49	7:27			6:17	8:32
10	7:28	5:56	7:48	7:29			6:16	8:33
11	7:27	5:57	7:46	7:30	6:55	8:03	6:14	8:34
12	7:25	5:58	7:44	7:31	6:54	8:04	6:13	8:35
13	7:24	6:00	7:43	7:32	6:52	8:05	6:12	8:36
14	7:23	6:01	7:41	7:33	6:51	8:06	6:11	8:37
15	7:22	6:02	7:39	7:34	6:49	8:07	6:10	8:38
16	7:20	6:03			6:47	8:08	6:10	8:39
17	7:19	6:04			6:46	8:09	6:09	8:40
18	7:18	6:06			6:44	8:10	6:08	8:41
19	7:16	6:07			6:43	8:11	6:07	8:42
20	7:15	6:08			6:41	8:12	6:06	8:42
21	7:13	6:09			6:40	8:13	6:05	8:43
22	7:12	6:10			6:39	8:14	6:04	8:44
23	7:11	6:12			6:37	8:15	6:04	8:45
24	7:09	6:13			6:36	8:16	6:03	8:46
25	7:08	6:14			6:34	8:17	6:02	8:47
26	7:06	6:15			6:33	8:18	6:02	8:48
27	7:05	6:16			6:32	8:19	6:01	8:49
28	7:03	6:17			6:30	8:20	6:01	8:49
29					6:29	8:21	6:00	8:50
30					6:28	8:23	5:59	8:51
31							5:59	8:52

DETERMINING A SPRING TURKEY'S AGE

Juveniles, or jakes (sub-adult male turkeys less than one year old), can be distinguished from adult gobblers by the coloration (barring) on their wings, the length of their beards and spurs and the shape of their tail feathers.

Wings

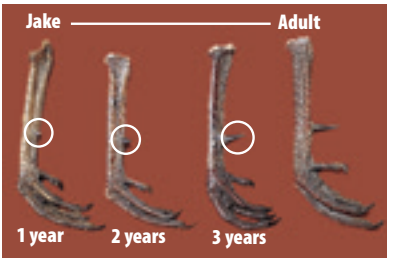
Adults have white barring to the tips of the two outermost wing feathers. These bars are absent at the tips of jakes' two outermost wing feathers. Also, the tips of the adults' two outermost feathers are more rounded than the tips of jakes' two outermost feathers.



Beards and spurs

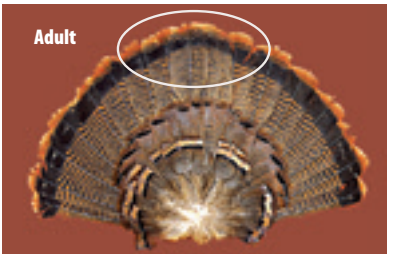
Turkeys' beards (top) and spurs (bottom) become longer as turkeys age.

Photos courtesy of the National Wild Turkey Federation



Tail feathers

Adults' tail feathers are all one length. The central tail feathers on a jake are longer than the rest of the tail feathers.



SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

Dusky grouse

Weight: up to 3.5 pounds
Length: Male, 21 inches; Female, 18 inches

The dusky grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus*, is also known as the blue grouse, pine hen, pine grouse, and fool hen. This bird is dark gray to blackish with mottled brown on the wings. The under parts are pale bluish-gray marked with white on the sides of the neck and flanks. The tail is dark gray with a broad, light gray terminal band. Open stands of conifer or aspen with an understory of brush are the preferred habitat. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

Ruffed grouse

Weight: 1–1.75 pounds
Length: 16–19 inches

The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, is also known as the willow grouse. This bird is brown or gray in appearance and the feathers on the head may be raised to form a crest. The sub-terminal band on the tail is often black or brown. Ideal habitat for these birds includes thickets of aspen, alder, willow, maple, and other deciduous shrubs and trees interspersed with conifers. May be heard "drumming" in the spring. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

Greater sage-grouse

Weight: Male, up to 7 pounds; Female, less than 3 pounds
Length: Male, 25–30 inches; Female, 20 inches

The greater sage-grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, is also known as the sage-hen or sage-chicken. It is the largest North American grouse species. It is a grayish-brown bird with a dark belly and long, pointed tail feathers. The throat of the male is black, bordered with white at the rear. Yellow air sacs, covered with short, stiff, scale-like white feathers, are found on each side of the neck. The female has the same general appearance but lacks the air sacs and white collar and sides. These birds inhabit sagebrush plains, foothills and mountain valleys. Where there is no sagebrush, there are no sage-grouse. See guidebook hunt tables for current limits, season dates, and special permit requirements.

Sharp-tailed grouse

Weight: 1.5–1.75 pounds
Length: 20 inches

The sharp-tailed grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, is also known as the pin-tailed grouse. Both sexes are grayish-brown with black and buff markings. White spots on the primary wing feathers and the barred pattern of the wing are distinctive features. The undersides of the wings are buff-white, whereas the belly and under parts of the tail are white. Bunchgrass areas of the foothills and benches interspersed with deciduous shrubs are the preferred habitat. See guidebook hunt tables for current limits, season dates, and special permit requirements.

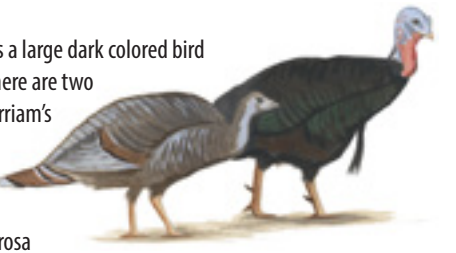
White-tailed ptarmigan

Weight: 12-15 ounces
Length: 12-15 inches

The white-tailed ptarmigan, *Lagopus leucurus*, is also known as the snow quail. This bird is pure white in the winter, and in the summer it has a mottled brown head, breast, and back with white wings, belly, and tail. This is an alpine species, a permanent resident of the high mountains above timberline, and is associated with willowy drainages. This species was introduced into the Uinta Mountains in 1976. See guidebook hunt tables for current limits, season dates, and special permit requirements.

Wild turkey

Weight: Male, up to 18 pounds; Female, less than 10 pounds
Length: Male, 48 inches; Female, 36 inches



The wild turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*, is a large dark colored bird that is expanding its range within Utah. There are two sub-species of wild turkey in Utah, the Merriam's wild turkey and the Rio Grande wild turkey. Merriam's were first introduced to Utah in 1952 and Rio Grande in 1984. Wild turkeys inhabit high elevation ponderosa pine forests, oak tree forests, cottonwood tree bottoms, and pinyon/juniper habitats. Adult males are called Toms or gobblers, one year old males are called Jakes, adult females are called hens, and one year old females are called Jennies. Chicks are called poults. See guidebook hunt tables for current limits, season dates, and special permit requirements.

Chukar partridge

Weight: up to 1.25 pounds
Length: 14–15 inches

The chukar partridge, *Alectoris chukar*, is also known as the chukar and the Indian chukar. Sexes are similar and have buff-gray backs and wings with gray-tinged cap, breast and rump. The bill, legs and feet are red. Chukars prefer steep, rocky, semi-arid slopes. Low shrubs and rocky outcrops provide loafing or escape cover. Rabbitbrush, sagebrush, saltbush, and cheat grass below the juniper tree belt seem to be preferred. The chukar is a native of the Middle East and Southern Asia. Efforts to establish this species in Utah began in 1951. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

Gray (Hungarian) partridge

Weight: 12–13 ounces
Length: 12–14 inches

The gray partridge, *Perdix perdix*, is also known as the Hungarian partridge, hun or European partridge. Gray is the predominant color, with the tail feathers a reddish-brown and very conspicuous in flight. It is generally found in grassland or mixed sage and grass adjacent to cultivated lands. It occupies open rangeland in some high mountain valleys. The gray partridge is a native of eastern Europe and western Asia. Present populations in northern and western Utah probably resulted from established populations in Idaho and Nevada. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

Ring-necked pheasant

Weight: Male, up to 3 pounds
Length: Male, 25–34 inches, tail may exceed 20 inches

The ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, prefers agricultural and grain-producing regions. In Utah, the best populations are found in irrigated areas. Plumage of the male is gaudy and brilliant. Prominent characteristics are a greenish-blue head, a white ring around the neck, a pale bluish rump patch, and a long, pointed tail barred with black. Coloration of the female is drab, including a mottled blend of browns with buff and dusky markings. The ring-necked pheasant is a native of eastern Asia. It was first introduced to Utah in about 1890. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

California quail

Weight: 6–7 ounces
Length: 9–11.5 inches

The California quail, *Callipepla californica*, is also known as the valley quail. Males are olive gray with a grayish-blue breast. The buff-colored belly has a scaled appearance and is marked with an area of deep chestnut. The black throat and face are bordered with white. The most conspicuous characteristic is a short black plume that curves forward from the crown of the head. The female is more olive-brown, has a shorter brownish plume and lacks the male's distinctive markings on both the breast and face. This species inhabits brushy areas adjacent to cultivated lands, particularly along streams. They are often associated with urban areas and can be seen in backyards and neighborhoods. They were first introduced to Utah in 1869. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

Gambel's quail

Weight: 6–7 ounces
Length: 9–11.5 inches

The Gambel's quail, *Callipepla gambelii*, is similar to the California quail in size, shape, and coloration. The two can be distinguished by the reddish-brown crown and sides of the Gambel's quail. Males have a black throat and face that are bordered with white. The most conspicuous characteristic is a short black plume that curves forward from the crown of the head. The female is more olive-brown, has a shorter brownish plume and lacks the male's distinctive markings on both the breast and face. This bird inhabits brushy thickets of the Mohave Desert areas of Southern Utah. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

MAY NOT BE HUNTED

Scaled quail

Weight: 6–7 ounces
Length: 10-12 inches

The Scaled quail, *Callipepla squamata*, is only occasionally seen in southeastern Utah, in the Four Corners area. Southern Utah is just north of this species' range. The most distinguishing feature is the scaled breast, neck and nape, and the lack of a plume on the head (as seen in other Utah quail species). The head is topped with a white-tipped crest. Sexes are similar. The quail is native to the southwest desert grasslands, primarily the Chihuahuan Desert grasslands and the southern Great Plains. **This species is closed to hunting in Utah.**

Sandhill crane

Weight: up to 11 pounds
Length: 46 inches

The sandhill crane, *Grus canadensis*, is a large bird with long legs and neck. They are gray with a shade of brown. They fly with a straight neck and legs straight behind. This bird has a very distinctive voice that is a loud, wooden-sounding bugle with a rolling quality. It is often seen in agricultural fields, and it winters in marshes or farmlands. Cranes can be found in large numbers at a few habitual gathering places. This bird is sometimes confused with the great blue heron; the great blue heron flies with the neck in an S-shape, is smaller, and has a more blue-gray appearance. See guidebook hunt tables for current limits, season dates and special permit requirements.

Cottontail rabbit (desert and mountain)

Weight: 2-3 pounds
Length: 16 inches

There are two cottontail rabbit species in Utah, the desert cottontail, *Sylvilagus audubonii*, and the mountain cottontail, *Sylvilagus nuttalli*. They are grayish or brownish on the back and sides with white bellies and the distinctive white cotton tail. These species are widely distributed across Utah, from the desert areas up to the lower slopes of the mountains. Generally, desert cottontails occupy areas below 6,000 feet in elevation and mountain cottontails above 6,000 feet. Cottontails have relatively small ears. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt these species.

Jackrabbit (black-tailed and white-tailed)

Weight: 7-9 pounds
Length: 24-26 inches

There are two jackrabbit species in Utah, the black-tailed jackrabbit, *Lepus californicus*, and the white-tailed jackrabbit, *Lepus townsendii*. Both species have long ears that can be up to 7 inches long. The black-tailed jackrabbit is brownish gray with black on the rump and on top of the tail; it stays that color year round. They are found in the brushlands of the foothills, lower valleys, and deserts. The white-tailed jackrabbit is light brownish gray in the summer with a completely white tail, and inhabits open areas in higher elevations. In the winter

this species turns white, similar to the snowshoe hare. This species is bigger than snowshoe hares and has longer ears. Hunting for these two species is year round, statewide, and does not require any license.

Snowshoe hare

Weight: 3-4 pounds
Length: 14 inches

The snowshoe hare, *Lepus americanus*, have large hind feet for their size. This species has short ears, 3-4 inches long. Snowshoe hares are dark brownish gray in the summer; the tail is brown on top and dusky beneath. They inhabit coniferous forests, interspersed with thickets of aspen, alder, and willow at higher mountain elevations. In the winter this species turns completely white, except the black tips on each ear. Snowshoes are smaller, have shorter ears, and relatively larger hind feet than white-tailed jackrabbits. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

MAY NOT BE HUNTED

Pygmy rabbit

Weight: Less than 1 pound
Length: 10 inches

Pygmy rabbits, *Brachylagus idahoensis*, are the smallest rabbits in North America — half the size of the cottontail rabbits. Pygmy rabbits have a uniformly brown tail; they lack the distinctive white tail of the cottontail rabbits. They may appear tailless. They are grayish or brownish on the back, sides and tail. They prefer sagebrush habitats with deep soils, usually taller and thicker sagebrush. Hunters are most likely to run into pygmy rabbits in the northern and western half of Utah in sagebrush.

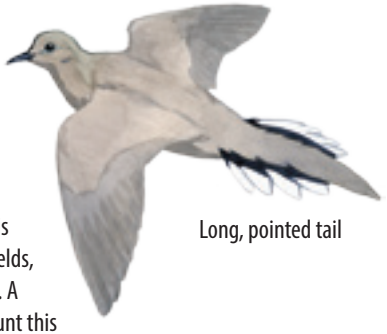
Band-tailed pigeon

Weight: 11-12 ounces
Length: 12-16 inches

The band-tailed pigeon, *Columbia fasciata*, is also known as the white-collared pigeon. The head, neck, breast, and underparts are a purplish-gray fading to white towards the vent. A narrow white crescent forms a half collar on the nape of the neck. The upper tail is dark gray with a wide pale gray terminal band. The bill and feet are yellow. This bird is migratory and inhabits coniferous forests. The main concentration areas for Utah are the southern pine forests. They are similar in appearance to the Eurasian collared-dove, but differ in their habitats, and in their feet, bill and collar color. See guidebook hunt tables for current limits, season dates, and special permit requirements.

Mourning dove

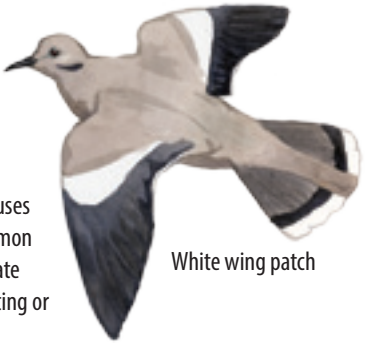
Weight: 4-5 ounces
Length: 11-13 inches



Mourning doves, *Zenaida macroura*, are slightly smaller than white-winged doves. Mourning doves may fly with white-winged doves, but you can identify them by their more rapid wing beat, more erratic flight path, and especially the pointed tail. This species eats almost entirely seeds, preferring open fields, sunflower patches, and agricultural areas near water. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

White-winged dove

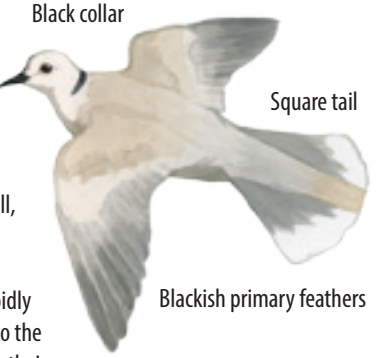
Weight: 4-6 ounces
Length: 11-13 inches



Larger than a mourning dove, the white-winged dove, *Zenaida asiatica*, has a long, moderately rounded tail. It also has a white bar on its upper wing surface with dark primary wing feathers. This species uses similar habitats to the mourning dove, but is less common in Utah, only occurring in the southwest part of the state during the summer months and early fall. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species.

Eurasian collared-dove

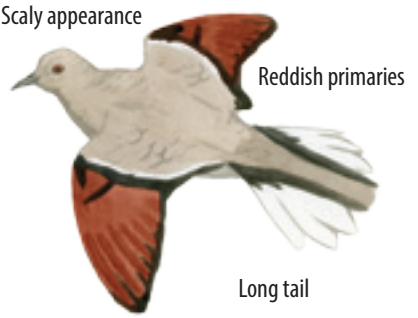
Weight: 6-8 ounces
Length: 12-14 inches

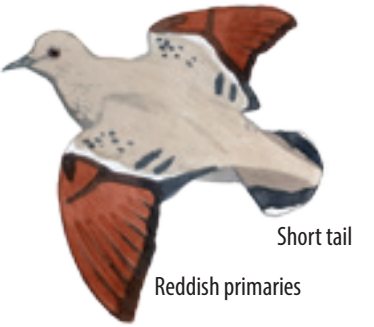


Eurasian collared-doves, *Streptopelia decaocto*, are larger than both the native white-winged and mourning doves; and are most often associated with suburban areas. A narrow black crescent forms a half collar on the nape of the neck; it has pale gray coloration, broad rounded tail with white tips, black bill, orange feet, and darker primary feathers. Introduced from Europe to Florida in the 1970s, it quickly spread across the southern states to Utah. These doves are rapidly expanding their range in Utah. Similar in appearance to the band-tailed pigeon, they differ in their habitats, and in their feet, bill and collar color.

If you harvest Eurasian collared-doves while dove hunting, leave them unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves. Eurasian collared-doves will not count as part of your combined bag limit of mourning or white-winged doves as long as they are identifiable. Hunting for this species is year round, statewide, and does not require any license.

MAY NOT BE HUNTED





Inca dove

Ground dove

Both Inca and ground doves are small birds approximately half the size of a mourning dove. Both are gray and fly close to the ground with rapid wingbeats. The Inca has a scaly appearance and a long tail with white margins. The ground dove has a short, round, dark tail. Hunters are most likely to encounter these birds in southern Utah.

American crow

Weight: up to 2 pounds
Length: 15–19 inches

American crows, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, average 17 inches tall. They are larger than blackbirds (9 inches) and smaller than common ravens (24 inches). Crows have square-shaped tails and small, flat bills. The top and bottom of the bill appear even in length. Crows beat their wings quickly and rarely glide. Their call is a quick, high-pitched "caw" that is repeated multiple times. Crows hop when they are on the ground. They are often found in large flocks in or near urban areas.

MAY NOT BE HUNTED

Ravens

Blackbirds

Common ravens are large birds with v-shaped tails and large, rounded bills. A raven's top bill is larger than its lower bill. Ravens are smooth, graceful flyers and often glide. Their call is a low and hoarse "croak" that is repeated once or twice. While on the ground, they walk smoothly. Ravens are often alone or in small groups. Ravens are usually found in rural areas.

Pay attention to the tail

American crows — which may be hunted — have square-shaped tails.

Ravens — which may not be hunted — have v-shaped tails.

DEFINITIONS

50 CFR 20.11, Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-2

Bag limit means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

Bait means shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed that lures, attracts or entices birds.

Baited area means any area on which shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed has been placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered, if that shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed could serve as a lure or attraction for birds to, on, or over areas where hunters are attempting to take birds. Any such area will remain a baited area for ten days following the complete removal of all such shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed.

Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of salt, grain or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for birds to, on or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take them.

Certificate of registration means a document issued under the Wildlife Resources Code, or any rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board granting authority to engage in activities not covered by a license, permit, or tag.

CFR means the Code of Federal Regulations.

Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit means a generally contiguous area of land open for hunting small game, waterfowl or big game, which is registered in accordance with the rules and proclamations of the Wildlife Board.

Falconry means the sport of taking quarry by means of a trained raptor.

HIP means Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program.

Hunting means to take or pursue a reptile, amphibian, bird or mammal by any means.

Limited-entry hunt means any hunt listed in the hunt tables of this guide.

Limited-entry permit means any permit obtained for a limited-entry hunt by any means, including conservation permits and sportsman permits.

Migratory game bird means, for purposes of this guidebook, American crow, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove and sandhill crane.

Nonresident means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

Nontoxic shot means soft iron, steel, copper-plated steel, nickel-plated steel, zinc-plated steel, bismuth, tungsten and any other shot types approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Lead, nickel-plated lead, copper-plated lead, copper and lead/copper alloy shot have not been approved.

Permit means a document, including a stamp, which grants authority to engage in specified activities under the Wildlife Resources Code or a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

Possession means actual or constructive possession.

Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

Resident means a person who:

- has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license or permit, AND
- DOES NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

An individual retains Utah residency if he or she leaves Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or for religious or educational purposes, and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

Members of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in Utah if:

- the member is NOT on temporary duty in Utah and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.
- the member presents a copy of his or her assignment orders to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in Utah as a full-time student may qualify as a resident if the student has been present in Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license or permit and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

A Utah resident license or permit is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping is purchased in any other state or country. An individual DOES NOT qualify as a resident if he or she is an absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah.

Tag means a card, label or other identification device issued for attachment to the carcass of protected wildlife.

Take means to hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife; or attempt any action referred to above.

Transport means to ship, carry, export, import, receive or deliver for shipment, conveyance, carriage, exportation or importation.

Upland game means pheasant, quail, chukar partridge, Hungarian partridge, sage-grouse, ruffed grouse, dusky grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, white-tailed ptarmigan, and the following migratory game birds: American crow, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove and sandhill crane.

Waste means to abandon protected wildlife or to allow protected wildlife to spoil or to be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.

Youth means a person who will be 17 years of age or younger on July 31.