INDIANA HUNTING & TRAPPING GUIDE
2019-2020 REGULATIONS GUIDE

INSIDE

• 4 easy ways to buy hunting licenses
• Waterfowl management

• Complete waterfowl season dates
• Hunters needed for Archer’s Survey

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources
STRAIGHT-UP ACCURACY

110 WOLVERINE: THE RIFLE HAS COME TO SLUG COUNTRY

The all-new 110 Wolverine shoots like a rifle because it is a rifle. Chambered in 450 Bushmaster, it’s legal in more slug-only areas yet extends range far beyond comparable straight-wall rifle cartridges and sabots. With a heavy barrel and muzzle brake, as well as exclusive user-adjustible AccuFit™ and AccuTrigger™, slug country will never be the same.
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This is a summary of Indiana hunting and trapping regulations. It is designed as a service to sportsmen and women and is not intended to be a complete digest of all hunting and trapping regulations. Most regulations are subject to change by administrative rule. Contact the Division of Fish & Wildlife before reproducing any part of this booklet.

On the Cover:
Waterfowl hunters call to passing Canada geese and mallards while hunting among goose decoys from a central Indiana farm field last winter.

Photographed by – John Maxwell, DNR

The Hunting & Trapping Guide is a publication of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Paid advertisements that appear in this guide do not imply endorsement by the DNR or by the State of Indiana for the businesses or products advertised. The Department is not responsible for any advertising claims contained herein.
Looking to open up a new realm of hunting opportunities this year? Consider hunting the more-than 145,000 acres of Indiana’s State Forests. From Clark to Yellowwood, and Salamonie River to Harrison-Crawford, Indiana’s 11 State Forests provide a smorgasbord of wildlife habitats guaranteed to please almost any hunter. Such opportunity didn’t happen by accident. Professional forestry management from the Division of Forestry is responsible for creating the protective cover and food resources so prominent in State Forests.

The resulting habitat is essential for the very existence of some game species, such as deer, turkey, squirrel, and woodcock.

State Forests, of course, are just the largest portions of the swath of public lands available to Indiana hunters. Their abundant wildlife habitat is also not an accident. Since 1953, the Division of Forestry and the Division of Fish & Wildlife have partnered to create wildlife habitat on those lands by harvesting dying trees and planting seedlings and shrubs produced by Indiana’s State Nursery Program to replace them. The primary funding to do so comes through the Pittman-Robertson Act. Among many other accomplishments, the Forestry-Fish & Wildlife partnership has helped create more than 250 acres of permanent wildlife openings and woodland meadows. Both types of habitat are essential not only to wildlife, but also to pollinator insect species, which are essential to creating food for humans.

But back to hunting—no draw or reservation is needed to access these areas. Make them a part your hunting plans. If you don’t, you’re missing out.

Good luck in the field this year.

Mark Reiter
Director, DNR Fish & Wildlife
(Mark retired in July after 39 years of DNR service.)
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ARCHERY . LIVE BAIT . FISHING . HUNTING . GUNS . AMMO
Welcome to the DNR’s Hunting & Trapping Guide

Welcome to the 2019-2020 DNR Hunting & Trapping Regulations Guide. We hope you find it helpful as you prepare for your hunting or trapping seasons.

Any corrections or updates to information published in this guide will be made to the online version at hunting.IN.gov

The guide provides a summary of Indiana hunting and trapping regulations and is designed as a summary of current regulations. If you need complete versions of Indiana rules and regulations for hunting and trapping, they can be found in Indiana Code, Title 14, Article 22 (iga.IN.gov) or in Indiana Administrative Code, Title 312, Article 9, (IN.gov/legislative/iac).

Information in the guide includes season dates, bag limits, license requirements and cost, legal hunting hours, approved hunting equipment and more.

Included this year are the full waterfowl season dates. The waterfowl dates can be found on page 34.

We also want to thank all hunters, anglers and trappers in Indiana for their continued support of conservation and the funding stream that makes it a success.

Every time you purchase an Indiana hunting or fishing license, all funds go directly back to conservation. Your license funds are used for programs such as wildlife management and research, habitat management and restoration, land acquisition, public access, shooting ranges, fish stocking, DNR law enforcement, and more.

So, thank you.

Finally, good luck this hunting and trapping season. We hope it’s your best one yet.

The Indiana DNR receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, and the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, nation origin, age, disability (or sex in education programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you need more information, please write to: Chief, Public Civil Rights; Office of Civil Rights; U.S. Dept. of the Interior; 1849 C Street NW; Washington, DC 20240.

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### 2019-20 INDIANA HUNTING SEASONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Furbearers</th>
<th>Hunting Dates</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red and Gray Fox</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 2019 - Feb. 28, 2020</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote, Striped Skunk</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 2019 - March 15, 2020</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon, Opossum</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 2019 - Jan. 31, 2020</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Running (Raccoon, Opossum)</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 2019 - Oct. 25, 2019</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 1, 2020 - Oct. 25, 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Woodland Game</th>
<th>Hunting Dates</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Spring</td>
<td>Apr. 18-19, 2020</td>
<td>1 bearded or male turkey in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Apr. 22 - May 10, 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Archery (statewide)</td>
<td>Oct. 1 - Oct. 27, 2019</td>
<td>1 bird of either sex for the fall archery and firearm combined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Firearms</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 2019 - Jan. 5, 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct. 16 - 27, 2019 (see page 41 for counties)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deer</th>
<th>Hunting Dates</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduction Zone *</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 2019 - Jan. 31, 2020</td>
<td>See page 28 for deer season bag limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Sept. 28 and 29, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 2019 - Dec. 1, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzzleloader</td>
<td>Dec. 7 - 22, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlerless **</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 2019 - Jan. 5, 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel (gray and fox)</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 2019 - Jan. 31, 2020</td>
<td>5 per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The possession limit for woodland game (except deer and turkey) is two times the daily bag limit.

* Designated counties or portions of counties (formerly Urban Deer Zones)
** Special Antlerless Season Only in counties that initially had a bonus antlerless quota of 4, which are now indicated in green on the map (see page 30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upland Game</th>
<th>Hunting Dates</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant (cock only)</td>
<td>Nov. 1 - Dec. 15, 2019</td>
<td>2 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North of Interstate 74*</td>
<td>Nov. 1 - Dec. 15, 2019</td>
<td>4 per day*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South of Interstate 74**</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 2019 - Jan. 10, 2020</td>
<td>8 per day**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 2019 - Feb. 28, 2020</td>
<td>5 per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The possession limit on upland game is two times the daily bag limit.

* 2 per day on North Zone fish & wildlife areas, Mississinewa Lake and Salamonie Lake
** 4 per day on South Zone fish & wildlife areas and Patoka Lake

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Hunting Dates</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>July 1 - Aug. 15, 2019</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog (bull and green only)</td>
<td>June 15, 2019 - April 30, 2020</td>
<td>25 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Turtles *</td>
<td>July 1, 2019 - March 31, 2020</td>
<td>4 per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Eastern snapping turtle, smooth softshell turtle, spiny softshell turtle

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If you are a hunter, you know how important food plot management is to develop quality whitetails and top-scoring trophy bucks. The good news is your local Woods dealer has a plot seeder that’s perfect for the job – things just got a lot easier.

Visit www.Bane-Welker.com!
**Legal Rifle Cartridges on Public Land**

Staying consistent with years prior, cartridges that meet the specifications listed on page 25 are still legal to use for deer hunting on public land. These rifle cartridges, as well as some additional rifles (including some higher-powered cartridges) are legal on private land. Rifle cartridges are legal to use only during the deer firearms, youth, and reduction zones from Nov. 16, 2019-Jan. 31, 2020 (in zones where local ordinances allow the use of a firearm), and special antlerless seasons (where open). For more information on legal rifle cartridges and other deer hunting equipment, see page 25.

**New Guiding License Requirements**

A new law requires hunting guide or outfitter services that are offered or provided for money or other consideration to possess a valid annual Hunting Guide License issued under IC 14-22-15.5. The annual license will expire on March 31 of the following year in which the license was issued. Licenses can be purchased online at INHuntFish.com

**Support Indiana’s Rare Wildlife**

Play an active role in helping nongame and endangered wildlife. Donate to the *Indiana Nongame Wildlife Fund* to protect and manage more than 750 species—from shorebirds and salamanders to lake sturgeon.

Donate on your Indiana income tax return, or online at endangeredwildlife.IN.gov

Or, write to: Indiana Nongame Wildlife Fund, 402 W. Washington St., Room W273, Indianapolis, IN, 46204

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**Learn to Hunt Program**

This program is designed to instruct and motivate novice and inexperienced hunters of all ages. It offers participants a variety of learning opportunities to gain hands-on experiences around the state. The goal is to meet the needs of participants with diverse interests, backgrounds, and levels of ability to create lifelong hunters. This program also aims to promote a healthy lifestyle through physical activity; social interaction; and the consumption of locally sourced, free-range proteins that hunting can provide.

- **Multi-day Workshops**: Species-specific workshops provide the chance to learn about the science and skills of hunting. Because hunting can’t be learned in a day, each workshop is made up of two to four learning sessions, each designed as its own two- to four-hour workshop. This design allows participants to focus on each aspect of hunting, one target species at a time.

  - **Classroom Session**: Focuses on teaching the laws and regulations, biology, hunting and scouting techniques, and recommended equipment for hunting the target species.
  - **Field Session**: Focuses on hands-on teaching of how to hunt the target species in different habitats (i.e., how to scout and where to hunt).
  - **Range Session**: Focuses on teaching and practice of shooting techniques and shot placement.
  - **Hunt Session**: Pairs participants with seasoned hunters in either a small group (two students to one mentor) or one-on-one, depending on the target species.

- **Seminars**: Mini workshops (one to three hours) focus on a particular hunting topic (e.g., cooking wild game, picking a gun that fits you, field dressing wild game, turkey calling, waterfowl calling). Seminars are also used as a refresher or elective portion for the multi-day workshops.

- **Mentored Hunts**: Provide participants with a safe and educational experience with an experienced hunter. Mentored hunts are operated either as small group hunts (two students to one mentor) or one-on-one hunts.

This program will help you make the most of your hunting pursuits and take the first steps toward building a solid foundation for your hunting future. See on.IN.gov/learn2hunt for more. For information on volunteering as a mentor, email Learn2Hunt@dnr.IN.gov
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Your Hunting, Fishing or Trapping License
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General License Regulations

- **Hunting licenses**: A valid hunting license issued by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources is required to hunt any species of wild animal on both private and public land in Indiana. License exemptions can be found below. Some species also require State and/or federal stamps.

- **Resident licenses**: To qualify for resident hunting licenses, a person must have established a true fixed and permanent home and primary residence in Indiana for 60 consecutive days prior to purchasing a license or permit and not claim residency for hunting, trapping or fishing in another state or country. All other individuals are nonresidents.

- **Licenses and stamps**: A hunting license (and applicable stamp privileges, federal stamps or permits, and HIP number) must have either an original signature in ink and be carried with the licensee while hunting or the licensee must produce an electronic copy of the license while hunting. The license or electronic copy of the license must be produced upon the request of an Indiana Conservation Officer or other authorized law enforcement officer.

- **Hunter education**: Anyone born after Dec. 31, 1986 must successfully complete a DNR-offered hunter education class to purchase an Indiana hunting license (see pages 10–11 for Disability and Apprentice License exceptions).

- **License reprints**: Lost or damaged licenses can be reprinted online at no cost to the customer. Reprints at retail locations may come with a $3 service charge.

- **License revoked**: DNR-issued licenses may be revoked at the discretion of a court upon conviction of fish and wildlife law violations, at the discretion of the Department, for non-compliance with conditions under which licenses are issued.

- **License refunds**: Licenses are non-transferable and non-refundable.

How to Purchase a Hunting or Trapping License

1. **Online …**
   Go to INHuntFish.com. A service fee applies. Online license purchases have a $1 per license fee for system support maintenance, and an additional $1 plus 1.99 percent credit card company fee on each transaction.

2. **In Person …**
   Visit one of more than 500 retailers statewide listed at INHuntFish.com or visit the DNR Customer Service Center. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday.

3. **By Mail …**
   Send a check or money order (payable to DNR) or Visa, MasterCard, Discover or American Express (include number, expiration date) to:
   **Licenses**
   DNR Customer Service Center
   402 W. Washington St., W160
   Indianapolis, IN, 46204
   Allow 2–3 weeks for delivery. Include:
   - Specify the license(s) and season (e.g., deer muzzleloader)
   - Name, date of birth, Indiana Driver’s License number and Social Security number (required by IC 14-22-11-3)
   - Hunter education certificate number if born after Dec. 31, 1986
   - Complete address, city, state, ZIP code and phone number
   - Height, weight, color of hair and color of eyes

4. **By Phone …**
   Call 317-232-4200

License Exemptions

The following are exempt from license requirements:

- Residents or nonresidents participating in a DNR-licensed field trial.
- Resident owners of Indiana farmland or resident lessees of Indiana farmland who farm that land, their spouses and children living with them, while hunting, fishing or trapping on the farmland they own or lease. There is no acreage requirement to qualify for this exemption. This exemption does not apply to land owned by a business, corporation or partnership unless the shareholders, partners, members or owners are comprised solely of the members of an immediate family and farm that land.
Parke County
There are many opportunities for hunting and fishing in Parke County, Indiana.

Wabash River Conservation Area (38 acres) located near Lyford where you can hunt for turkey, rabbit, deer, woodcock, waterfowl, and goose.

Sugar Creek Conservation Area’s (1,310 acres) with locations near Turkey Run State Park and Shades State Park with hunting for deer, squirrel, wild turkey, and night-time hunting for raccoon and fox.

Raccoon State Recreation Area (330 acres) of hardwood forest and open field for hunting. Southwest portion (229 acres) hunters will find an upland forest with hills and hollows. You can hunt for rabbit, deer, squirrel and night hunting for raccoon in management units 3, 4, and 5. Waterfowl hunting on the lake (depending on water levels).

Trapping opportunities are available through a sealed bidding process for specific trapping units. Contact the property office in late summer for details on the bidding process. For more information visit [www.in.gov/dnr](http://www.in.gov/dnr)
Farmland means agricultural land that is devoted or best adaptable to the production of crops, fruits, timber or the raising of livestock, or is assessed as agricultural land for property tax purposes. There is no acreage requirement to qualify for this exemption.

- Trustees and named trust beneficiaries comprised solely of the members of an immediate family when hunting on the trust property (as defined in Indiana Code 30-4-1-2).
- Residents of Indiana engaged in full-time military service and who are carrying their leave orders and a valid Indiana driver’s license or Indiana voter registration card.
- Youth participating in free youth hunting weekends.

The following nonresidents can hunt with a resident license:

- A nonresident younger than 18 years old may hunt, trap or fish with a resident license or Indiana voter registration card.
- Residents of Indiana engaged in full-time military service and who are carrying their leave orders and a valid Indiana driver’s license or Indiana voter registration card.
- Trustees and named trust beneficiaries comprised solely of the members of an immediate family and farm that land.
- Nonresident military personnel on active duty and stationed in Indiana may hunt or fish with a resident license.

Indiana allows nonresident landowners, including their spouse and children living with them, to hunt, fish or trap on their own farmland in Indiana without a hunting license only if the following conditions are met:

1. The nonresident’s state allows the same exemption for the same species for Indiana residents who own farmland in that state*
2. While hunting, fishing, or trapping on the farmland, the nonresident must keep proof of ownership (for example, a tax receipt identifying the nonresident as owner) in a place where the proof is readily accessible by the nonresident.

* For example, if a nonresident is from state X that only allows Indiana residents who own land in that state an exemption to hunt small game on land they own without a license, then the same exemption would apply in Indiana for a nonresident who owns Indiana farmland and is hunting small game on that farmland. If state X does not include other species (e.g., deer, turkey) in the exemption, then the nonresident must have and carry a valid nonresident license and any applicable stamp privileges to hunt those species in Indiana.

This exemption does not apply to land owned by a business, corporation or partnership unless the shareholders, partners, members or owners are comprised solely of the members of an immediate family and farm that land.

Nonresidents who lease land in Indiana are not exempt and must purchase nonresident licenses.

Nonresident Private Shooting Preserve

Nonresidents must purchase a nonresident shooting preserve license and any applicable stamp privilege requirements for species they are hunting at a private shooting preserve. The nonresident private shooting preserve license expires April 30, immediately following the date the license is effective. The nonresident shooting preserve license is $17 and the nonresident youth shooting preserve license is $7.

Persons with Disabilities

Individuals with a disability that prevents them from being able to hunt wild animals under regular hunting regulations may request a special permit from the DNR. Special permits may allow those who cannot walk or have serious walking limitations to hunt from a vehicle or gain special vehicle access on public property.

For rules or application forms, contact the Division of Fish & Wildlife, 402 W. Washington St., W273, Indianapolis, IN 46204; 317-232-4102 or at hunting.IN.gov

Individuals with certain permanent developmental disabilities as defined in State law may apply for a conditional hunter education card. The individual must first take the hunter education course and then apply for the conditional hunter education card. The following nonresidents may apply for a conditional hunter education card:

- Individuals who have certain permanent developmental disabilities as defined in State law.
- Youth participating in free youth hunting weekends.

Nonresidents must purchase a nonresident hunting or harvesting license and any applicable stamp privilege requirements for species they are hunting in an educational area.

For rules or application forms, contact the Division of Fish & Wildlife, 402 W. Washington St., W273, Indianapolis, IN 46204; 317-232-4102 or at hunting.IN.gov

Persons with a disability who have submitted a request for a special permit that may allow them to hunt from a vehicle or gain special vehicle access on public property may apply for a conditional hunter education card.

The Longhunter Society publishes The Longhunter Society Muzzleloading Big Game Record Book which provides a permanent archive of trophy-class big game animals taken with muzzleloading firearms.

NATIONAL RANGE

The Walter Cline National Range in Friendship, Indiana, is North America’s premier black powder facility that supports all forms of muzzleloading. The range is open to NMLRA members who wish to shoot—whether it be for a day or a weekend—camping facilities are available at the range.

The NMLRA hosts two national championships each year one in June and one in September. They also host several weekend shoots in which there is something for everyone. Some of these include Women’s Weekend, Youth Shoot, Family Shoot, Turkey Shoot and Meat Shoot. These offer many opportunities to compete in a more relaxed atmosphere.
education class. Call DNR Law Enforcement at 317-232-4080 for more information.

A disability is defined as a physical impairment resulting from injury or disease, excluding impairment due to the normal aging process.

To find out where to hunt on a State property with a disability permit, contact the property manager.

A special disability permit is not required to hunt deer with a crossbow; however, a valid license is required.

Apprentice Licenses

A resident or nonresident can buy an apprentice hunting license without having to take a hunter education class. An individual can purchase up to three apprentice licenses, of any combination, in his/her lifetime before having to take a DNR-offered hunter education class.

While hunting, the apprentice hunter at all times must be in close proximity to and able to communicate with a hunter who is at least 18 years old and has a valid hunting license (unless exempt from needing a hunting license). The individual who accompanies the apprentice hunter cannot accompany more than two apprentice hunters at one time while afield.

The apprentice resident youth hunt/trap license includes the same licenses and stamps as the regular resident youth hunt/trap license; it only exempts the license holder from needing to take a hunter education class.

Landowners or lessees of farmland and their children living with them who meet the requirements for license exemptions listed on pages 8-10 also are exempt from needing an apprentice hunting license.

Hunter Education

Anyone born after Dec. 31, 1986 must successfully complete a DNR-offered hunter education class to purchase a hunting license. See apprentice license exception. Hunters certified in another state or Canada can also present a card or certificate and purchase an Indiana hunting license.

The DNR offers hunter education courses in counties throughout the state. For information on classes in your area, see hunter-ed.com/Indiana or contact the nearest hunter education office:

• Hunter Education North, 317-605-1028; email chclark@dnr.IN.gov
• Hunter Education South, 812-482-3093; email tbeck@dnr.IN.gov

Indiana offers an online hunter safety course for hunters to obtain their hunter education card. For more information please visit hunter-ed.com/Indiana
**Bag and Possession Limits**

It is illegal to take more than the daily bag limit of a wild animal in a calendar day.

The possession limit is two times the daily bag limit for species other than migratory birds (including waterfowl), deer, and wild turkey, beginning the second day of the season.

The possession limit does not apply to a wild animal that is processed and stored at an individual’s primary residence, except for waterfowl and migratory birds.

It is illegal to carry, transport or ship outside Indiana, in open season, in one day, a wild animal that the individual has taken in open season in excess of the possession limit.

A harvested wild animal that is left unattended while in the field, not in the immediate vicinity of the individual who took the animal while in the field, or gifted to another person must have a tag attached or be in a container or bag that has the following information: the name and address of the individual who took the animal, total number and species of wild animals taken, the date the wild animals were taken, and the signature of the person who killed the animal(s).

You cannot transport a harvested wild animal for another person that is in excess of your bag limit unless the animal is tagged as described above.

You may carry the carcass of a wild animal for another person while in the field or transporting from the field as long as the person who killed the animal is present with you.

When transporting pheasant, the head and head plumage of the bird must remain attached until processing.

**Legal Hunting Hours**

**Turkey:** One-half hour before sunrise to sunset (the hunting hours may differ on state-owned property — see page 41).

**Deer:** One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

**Furbearer:** Trapping/Hunting/Running: No restrictions.

**Small Game:** No hunting hours, except for rabbits on designated DNR properties in February (see page 32).

**Waterfowl (ducks and geese):** One-half hour before sunrise to sunset. Shooting hours may differ on state-owned property — see page 34.

**Wild Animals Found Dead**

If a deer, wild turkey, river otter, fox squirrel, gray squirrel, Eastern cottontail rabbit, bobwhite quail, ring-necked pheasant, or furbearer (e.g., beaver, coyote, fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, skunk, long-tailed weasel) dies after a collision with a motor vehicle, an Indiana Conservation Officer (see p. 47) or other law enforcement officer, DNR property manager or assistant property manager, or wildlife biologist (see p. 45) may issue a permit to an individual to possess the dead animal.

An Indiana Conservation Officer or a person designated by the Conservation Officer also may issue a permit to possess one of these animals if it is found dead from another cause.

**Disturbing Nests or Dens**

It is illegal to disturb the den or house of a wild animal by shooting, digging, cutting, or chipping into the nest, hole, burrow, den, or other home of a wild animal with the aid of smoke, fire, fumes, chemicals, a ferret or other small animal, or with any mechanical device (other than a lawfully set trap) introduced into the hole, burrow, tree or den where the animal is hidden or sheltered.

A person must not wear or use a device to climb poles or trees, or possess an ax or saw while in the field at night for the purpose of dislodging a wild animal from a location where the animal has hidden itself for security or protection, or in which the animal maintains a nest or den.

**Trespassing**

It is illegal to hunt, trap, chase or retrieve game on private land without the consent of the landowner or tenant.

Always ask permission before entering private property. A sample private landowner permission form is on page 33.

**Use of Drones**

State law prohibits the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) to search for, scout, locate, or detect a wild animal as an aid to take that animal during the hunting season and for 14 days prior to the hunting season for that animal. There are a few exceptions for purposes such as agricultural production, nuisance wild animal control, and scientific research.

An “unmanned aerial vehicle” means an aircraft that (a) does not carry a human operator, and (b) is capable of flight under remote control or autonomous programming.

**Party Hunting**

Party hunting is illegal. In a party hunting arrangement, a hunter not only shoots to fill his/her license but also shoots additional game to fill the licenses of other hunting party members.

**Spotlighting**

It is illegal for a person to deliberately cast a spotlight or other artificial light from a motor vehicle if in possession of any firearm (including a handgun), bow or crossbow.

It is also illegal to shine a spotlight, searchlight or other artificial light for the purpose of taking, attempting to take or assisting another person to take any wild animal, excluding furbearing mammals, crayfish and frogs, or while fishing.

**Red Dot Sights**

Red dot sights are legal for all hunting.

**Hunting from a Vehicle or Boat**

Mammals and birds may not be taken or chased from, by the use of, or with the aid of any motor-driven conveyance (including boats), except:

- By an individual authorized to hunt from a stationary vehicle with a Persons with Disabilities Hunting Permit.
- To check traps that are lawfully set and maintained.
- To hunt waterfowl or squirrels from a motorboat if the boat is beached; resting at anchor, tied to a stationary object, or otherwise without motion, except as provided by wind, water current or hand-operated oars or paddles.

It is illegal to ride an off-road vehicle with a loaded firearm unless it’s a legally possessed handgun OR if the person carrying the firearm is operating the vehicle on property the person owns, has a contractual interest in, or has permission from the landowner to possess the firearm on the property in accordance with Indiana Code 14-16-1-23.

**Wanton Waste**

It is illegal to kill or cripple any wild animal without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the animal to include in your daily bag limit. It is illegal, however, to enter private property without permission to retrieve downed game. Before hunting, individuals should make sure they have permission to track game on land adjoining their hunting area.

**Handguns**

While hunting, an individual may carry a handgun without a handgun license in accordance with Indiana Code 35-47-2-1 at iga.IN.gov. It is not legal to take a deer with a handgun except during the firearms and special antlerless seasons, and during the muzzleloader season with a muzzleloading handgun, and in compliance with DNR regulations.

**Shooting Across Roads or Waters**

It is illegal to hunt, shoot at or kill any animal or to shoot at any object from within, upon or across any public road. It is illegal to shoot into or across the waters of the state or boundary waters of the state, except in the lawful pursuit of wildlife.
Harassment of Hunters, Trappers
It is illegal to intentionally interfere with the legal taking of a game animal by another person on public land, or on private land without permission of the landowner.

Selling of Wild Game
Protected or regulated wild animals, live, dead, or the meat therefrom, cannot be sold, traded or bartered. (Exceptions: lawfully taken fur-bearers, river otters, squirrel tails, deer hides, antlers, hooves, and cured gamebird feathers may be sold).

DNR, Federal Property Rules
Hunting and trapping regulations may vary on some State or federal properties. Please check with the property manager for current regulations before hunting or trapping on State or federal areas.

Violation Penalties
A violation of a fish and wildlife law or regulation is a Class C infraction. If it is done with knowledge or intent, it is a Class C misdemeanor.

Any person who takes a deer or wild turkey in violation of any regulation will be penalized $500 in addition to any other penalty under the law and can be charged with a Class B misdemeanor or Class A misdemeanor (with a prior conviction). Equipment such as guns and vehicles used in intentional violation of fish and wildlife laws may be seized for evidence and, upon conviction, confiscated at the discretion of the court.

Where to Hunt
The DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife manages 334 sites in Indiana covering almost 165,300 acres. These properties include Fish & Wildlife Areas, Wetland Conservation Areas, Wildlife Management Areas, and other satellite locations. Reservoir properties and State Forests add another 200,000-plus acres.

The combination provides various hunting opportunities for the public. To find a hunting spot near you, visit on.IN.gov/where2hunt

Trapper Education
The DNR offers trapper education courses that describe basic methods for trapping fur-bearers, handling the catch, and the responsibilities of the trapper.

To find information on classes in your area, go to register-ed.com/programs/Indiana

Hunter Orange Requirements
To meet fluorescent orange (or “hunter orange”) clothing requirements, hunters must wear one or more of the following items that is solid fluorescent orange in color and exposed at all times as an outer garment: vest, coat, jacket, coveralls, hat or cap. Minimal logos or patches are allowed.

Camouflage-patterned fluorescent orange garments do not satisfy the requirement.

Fluorescent orange must be worn when hunting:
- Deer (See page 23)
- Rabbit
- Pheasant
- Quail
- Turkey (when fall turkey season overlapped a deer firearms season. See page 41 for details)
- Woodcock
- Squirrel (Nov. 1 through Jan. 31, 2020)

FROM FIELD TO TABLE
AND EVERYWHERE IN BETWEEN.

The new Havalon® Talon™ Quik-Change II™ Multi-Blade Cutlery System brings together nearly 40 years of expertise in the surgical field and decades of quality time spent out in the back country.

This innovative platform features a variety of reliable add-on blades designed to make clean work of the dirty work all the way from field to table.
Youth Deer Season
Youth deer season is Sept. 28-29, 2019. Youth age 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can participate but must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years of age.

The youth hunter must harvest both antlered and antlerless deer. The antlered deer counts toward the statewide bag limit of one antlered deer. The number of antlerless deer harvested is determined by the bonus antlerless quota for the county hunted. A youth hunter can take only one antlerless deer in a county with a bonus antlerless quota of “A” during the special youth deer season.

The youth hunter must possess a valid license for hunting deer (youth hunt/trap or other) while in the field unless exempt from needing a license. The youth’s adult partner must possess a valid hunting license of any type that is not an apprentice license.

The youth hunter and adult partner must wear hunter orange. The youth hunter may use a legal firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow to take a deer.

The adult partner cannot take a deer and may not possess a firearm, muzzleloader, bow and arrow, or crossbow while in the field with the youth hunter, except for a handgun carried lawfully.

Only one antlerless deer may be taken on DNR-managed Fish & Wildlife Areas and some other DNR properties.

The youth hunter must comply with all other deer hunting regulations.

Youth Turkey Season
The youth wild turkey season is April 18-19, 2020.

Youth age 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can participate but must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years of age.

The youth hunter must possess a valid license for hunting wild turkey (youth hunt/trap or other). The adult partner must possess a turkey hunting license and gamebird habitat stamp if participating in the hunt (e.g., calling turkeys) unless exempt from license requirements (see page 8 and 10).

The youth hunter may take only one bearded or male wild turkey during spring, which includes both the youth and regular spring turkey seasons. The youth must comply with all other turkey hunting regulations.

The youth hunter may use any legal shotgun, bow and arrow, or crossbow. The youth’s adult partner may not take a turkey and must not possess a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow while in the field, except for a handgun carried lawfully.

Youth Waterfowl Season
Youth waterfowl season dates are Oct. 12-13, 2019 (North Zone), Oct. 19-20, 2019 (Central Zone), and Oct. 26-27, 2019 (South Zone). Youth age 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can participate, but must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years of age. A federal duck stamp is required for all persons 16 years of age or older. A Harvest Information Program number (HIP) is required during the youth waterfowl season. A State migratory waterfowl stamp is not required to hunt waterfowl or other migratory birds for resident youth hunting or nonresident youth hunting license holders.

National Refuge Hunts
Big Oaks and Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuges will have special deer hunts in 2019 and special turkey hunts in 2020 for youth hunters.

The deer hunt dates are Sept. 28-29, 2019 at Muscatatuck and Nov. 2, 2019 at Big Oaks.

The turkey hunt dates are April 18-19, 2020 at Muscatatuck and April 19, 2020 at Big Oaks.

Both Big Oaks hunts include an optional workshop and luncheon the day before.

To apply for either Big Oaks hunt, send a postcard that includes the youth’s name, address and phone number to Big Oaks NW/R, 1661 W. JPG Niblo Road, Madison, IN 47250. The deadline is Oct. 1, 2019 for the deer hunt and April 3, 2020 for the turkey hunt.

To apply for the Muscatatuck hunts, go to hunting.IN.gov

Benefits for Youth Hunters
In Indiana, youth hunters have a number of special opportunities to help them get outdoors.

The list starts with a low-cost hunting license and special hunting dates set aside for them.

The resident youth hunt/trap license is $7 for any Indiana resident age 17 or younger. It includes all hunting and trapping licenses and stamp privileges, including small game, deer, wild turkey, and waterfowl. No additional licenses are needed, unless a federal duck stamp is required (age 16 and older).

The license also is available to nonresident youth (age 17 or younger) who have a parent, grandparent or legal guardian who is an Indiana resident.

Nonresident youth who don’t qualify for the $7 license can buy the appropriate nonresident youth license — annual hunting, deer, turkey, or trapping — at the same rate as a resident adult license, which is less than nonresident adult licenses.

There also are special hunt dates for youth age 17 and younger, and many DNR-managed properties offer youth hunting events as part of their outreach programs. For more details, check hunting.IN.gov

Free Hunting Days
Youth free hunting days for 2019 are Sept. 7-8 and Nov. 30-Dec 1.

Any resident age 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can take any legal game in season during these youth free hunting days. To participate, the youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years of age.

The youth hunter does not have to possess a hunting license, Harvest Information Program (HIP) number or any state stamp, but must comply with all other hunting regulations.

To hunt waterfowl, a federal duck stamp is required for all persons 16 years or older.

The youth’s adult partner must be in close enough proximity to monitor and be able to communicate with the youth hunter at all times. The adult may help the youth hunter with calling game but may not carry a firearm, crossbow, or bow and arrow, except for a handgun carried lawfully. The adult must possess a valid hunting license, unless exempted from needing a license.
WHETHER YOU’RE A FIRST-TIME HUNTER OR AN OLD PRO, WE’VE GOT YOUR BACK.

GET THE SEASON’S NEWEST GEAR AT CARHARTT.COM/HUNT
By Scott Roberts

Jason Vandercar has hunted waterfowl since his age was one digit.

When Jason was 9 years old, his grandfather called his mother and then took him out of school so he could be in his waterfowl hunting party—which needed a third member in order to be able to draw.

The boy was more than ready, having grown up looking at waterfowl identification books and hearing his grandfather’s hunting stories.

“I was always jerking at his pant leg, begging him to go,” Vandercar said.

Since that first hunt, Vandercar, now age 45 and living in Lowell, in Lake County, has had a love affair with waterfowl hunting.

“Northwest Indiana has got a pretty big waterfowl culture,” Vandercar said. “You start with your family meeting people and start hunting and watching ducks fly.

“It just gets into your system, the love of being outdoors watching those birds fly—there are sunrises, sunsets, it’s beautiful.”

Vandercar still hunts waterfowl about 10 to 15 times a year when he can get away from his job as a road inspector.

Thanks to the efforts of the DNR Fish & Wildlife property managers, Vandercar and others like him should be able to enjoy hunting on public lands for years to come. A total of 544 acres of wetlands were restored on Fish & Wildlife properties in 2018, and 823 acres are planned for restoration in 2019-20.

It’s year-round work that hunters and other property users don’t always see in progress, but they reap the benefits.

One of the biggest challenges when it comes to managing waterfowl habitats and hunting areas is the water itself. Nick Echterling, property manager at Hovey Lake Fish & Wildlife Area (FWA), near Mount Vernon, said he is always working to make sure the water is at an optimum level year-round, whether that involves monitoring what nature throws at the area, or taking matters into his own hands and using a pump to make adjustments when needed.

“In dry years we’re filling up the wetlands in early fall through diesel or electric pumps from the river and keep it flooded through the season,” Echterling said. “In late spring or early summer after most spring migrants have passed through, we draw down water levels, to mimic the natural flooding season of the river.

“Once a wetland unit dries out, we can go in and do some habitat work (typically mowing, disk ing, or planting) to make an area more productive.”

Zack DeYoung, property manager at LaSalle FWA, near Lake Village in northwest Indiana, said that manipulation of water levels throughout the season needs to occur to keep wetland habitats desirable to the many species they play host to.

“If you left many of these riparian wetland systems alone, they would quickly become less desirable to wetland species and would lose the biodiversity that makes them so important to the watershed,” DeYoung said. “There are a lot of man-made factors that have changed the way water behaves in the Kankakee watershed—this warrants the need for artificially mimicking what was once a natural cycle of slow rising and falling water levels seasonally in the wetland areas we manage.”

The ability to properly manage water in these areas leads to more consistent use by hunters and other property users throughout the year, while also benefiting the overall health of the wetlands. Without timely raising and lowering of water levels native vegetation may be edged out by invasive species that are less desirable to wildlife, leading to the eventual collapse of the entire ecosystem.

Echterling said a lot of time, money and man hours are spent fighting invasive species so they don’t overtake wetland areas. These species are able to colonize wetlands in a short amount of time and outcompete native vegetation that waterfowl and other species rely on.

“We try to manage for a balance of perennial and annual vegetation in our wetland areas that in turn provide benefits to all species during their various life cycles,” DeYoung said.

Wetlands provide areas to slow floodwaters and filter sediment, which contributes to cleaner water within watersheds throughout the state.

“We’re trying to provide good habitat for waterfowl and hunters year in and year out,” Echterling said.

But the conservation of these areas doesn’t just fall on property managers and DNR staff. Hunters and visitors have their own role to play.

“Keeping these areas clean is an issue all property managers have,” DeYoung said.

“There’s a lot of trash left when people leave, so it’s always nice to see people going around and picking up and taking all of that with them,” DeYoung said.

Echterling and DeYoung also recommend joining a waterfowl conservation organization and looking for volunteer opportunities at DNR Fish & Wildlife properties.

Besides Hovey Lake and LaSalle, Willow Slough, Kankakee and Goose Pond are also especially popular with waterfowl hunters. There are other areas around the state as well—check this hunting guide for details.

Each property has its own regulations on uses of outboard/electric motors, shooting hours, and types of hunting offered. If you are trying a new property, it’s a good idea to call ahead for details on property-specific rules.

Most properties also have a daily drawing—the kind 9-year-old Vandercar once participated in—to allocate hunting opportunities. Hovey Lake, LaSalle, Willow Slough and Kankakee FWAs have daily drawings, while Goose Pond FWA has drawings on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5:30 a.m. and Wednesdays at 11 a.m.
More chances to deer hunt

The Community Hunting Access Program (CHAP) is designed to increase hunting opportunities for white-tailed deer in communities and help alleviate human/deer conflicts. The program will provide community partners with financial and technical assistance to administer hunting programs in their communities. CHAP allows each community partner oversight and flexibility to determine the location and time of the hunts as well as which hunters can participate. Communities, homeowners associations, parks and other organizations have an opportunity annually to submit an application for assistance through CHAP.

Participating communities determine the best method for allocating CHAP hunting opportunities on their properties. The hunter application and selection process may vary by community, depending on the community’s goals, objectives, and other factors. Communities may choose to implement a variety of strategies for acquiring participants for their CHAP hunt, including hiring hunt coordinators, using local hunters, conducting a reserved draw, or using the DNR’s Deer Hunt Registry, which connects prospective deer hunters with entities seeking such hunters.

More information is at on.IN.gov/dnrchap.
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GAMEBIRD AREAS

145 ACRES
WABASH RIVER CONSERVATION AREA

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Don’t Be a Thud

Sometime this hunting season, a hunter will fall out of a tree stand. Perhaps he will survive, perhaps not. Most assuredly, he or she will suffer injuries. It’s inevitable. The sad thing is it’s also avoidable.

“Wearing your harness in a tree stand is comparable to wearing your life jacket around water,” said Lt. Larry Morrison of the DNR Law Enforcement division. “When the accident happens, it’s going to save your life.

“When you leave the ground, you should be secured to the tree with a full-body safety harness.”

Of the 163 hunting accident reports filed by the DNR Division of Law Enforcement over the past five years, 103 involved falls from tree stands. Most of the victims were not wearing any form of fall arrest device, which could have prevented serious injury.

Indiana currently reports a significant reduction in reported tree-stand-related incidents, from 28 in 2017 to 12 in 2018. This is still 12 too many. Of the 12 incidents, a quarter involved a “homemade” type of tree stand. This is why it is recommended to only use stands that meet or exceed industry standards.

The National Bowhunter Education Foundation ([www.nbef.org](http://www.nbef.org)) states on its website: “Some will not live to tell their story; others will tell it from a hospital bed or wheelchair. Many accident victims will never hunt again.”

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service offers the following tree-stand safety tips:

### Before the hunt

- Know your equipment.
- Read and understand manufacturer’s instructions and warning before using your tree stand and full-body harness (FBH).
- Check stands and climbing aids (including straps and chains) every season and before each use for signs of wear, fatigue, cracks, and loose or missing nuts and bolts. Replace as necessary. It is recommended to remove stands after the season ends. (See page 23 for laws for tree stands on public lands.)
- Practice at ground level with your tree stand and FBH with another person present.
- Learn how to properly use your FBH with a suspension release device.
- Select the right tree for your stand.
- Find a healthy, straight tree that is the right size for your tree stand.
- Check the tree for insect nests or animal dens.
- Avoid using climbing stands on smooth barked trees, especially during icy or wet conditions.
- Clear debris from the base of the tree to minimize injury from a fall and to ensure a safe base if using a ladder stand.

### During the hunt

- Wear a full-body harness (FBH). Simply owning a FBH does not make you safe. You must wear it.
- Make sure your FBH is attached to the tree as soon as you begin to climb.
- For an additional level of safety, use a tree-stand safety rope.
- In the case of ladder stands, attach the FBH before securing the platform to the tree or stepping onto it.
- When climbing a ladder, keep three points of contact with the ladder at all times. Both
hands and a foot or both of your feet and one hand should be used to support your body weight when using a ladder.

- Always be sure to use a supplied tether between base and seat portion of stand to connect the two sections.
- When using a platform stand, climb higher than the stand and then step down onto the platform. Slowly put your weight onto your stand to be sure of your balance.
- Use boots with non-slip soles to avoid slipping, especially in wet weather.

**In the stand**

- Properly adjust your FBH. Whether standing or sitting, keep the tether-line distance between you and the tree as short as possible with no slack in the tether while in a seated position. This will minimize the distance in the case of a fall.
- Use a haul line. Always raise and lower your firearm, bow or other equipment with a haul line.
- Make sure firearms have the muzzle pointed down, are unloaded, with the action open, and with the safety on, before attaching haul line near trigger or trigger guard.
- Make sure broadheads are covered before raising or lowering a bow with a haul line.
- If you fall, stay calm. By planning ahead, you can avoid additional problems.
- Have emergency equipment, such as a knife, cell phone, flashlight, and/or whistle on your person.
- Practice the three Rs: recover, relief and rescue. Attempt to recover and return to your stand. If this is not possible, exercise your legs by pushing against the tree, using another form of motion or your suspension relief device until help arrives.
- Use a hunt plan. Let someone know where you are hunting and when you will return.

**The best tip of all?**

Don’t take chances.

Don’t be a thud!

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<th>% of Total Due to Falls</th>
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</tr>
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Coupon Expires July 31, 2020
Two New Surveys for Deer Hunters

In 2017, the DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife (DFW) created two online surveys to capture the opinions of hunters and Indiana residents with an interest in deer management. The Indiana Deer Management Survey is available to all hunters, anglers, and non-hunting individuals who have an online account with the DNR. Participants receive an email from DFW to complete the survey after the close of the deer hunting season. Hunters may visit the secure link at INHuntFish.com to verify or correct existing contact information, including email address, or open an account to receive future surveys.

More than 31,000 participants completed the Deer Management Survey after the 2018-2019 deer hunting season, including more than 17,000 resident hunters and more than 2,500 resident non-hunters. On a scale of 0 to 100, the average rate resident hunters gave their overall enjoyment of the years’ hunting experience was 78. On a scale of 0 to 100, resident hunters gave the DNR an average score of 64 for managing deer on a statewide basis.

Full results for the most recent Deer Management Survey are published in the 2018 Indiana White-tailed Deer Report, available at deer.dnr.IN.gov

The After Hunt Survey is available to all successful hunters after checking in deer in the CheckIN Game system. Hunters are asked to rate the specific hunt, estimate how long it took to harvest that particular deer, and record biological measurements such as weight and age of the deer. Hunters may complete the survey immediately after checking in a deer or at a later time by visiting deer.dnr.IN.gov

During the 2018-2019 hunting season, more than 2,700 hunters completed the After Hunt Survey. That figure was approximately 44% more than in 2017-2018. Of the deer that hunters reported on, 40% were does, and 60% were bucks. There is no maximum number of hunters who can participate in the survey in each county. Having more hunters participate in the survey in each county helps ensure that the data collected for the county are more representative of the county’s deer population. Responses per county in 2018-2019 ranged from two to 49. Results for each county that achieved the minimum sample size will be reported on a county-by-county basis in the 2018 Indiana White-tailed Deer Report.

DFW encourages all hunters and interested citizens to participate in the Deer Management Survey and especially encourages hunters to complete the After Hunt Survey. This partnership between DFW and Indiana hunters will provide DFW with large amounts of data that should allow for more accurate management of the deer herd and help hunters understand more about the deer herd where they hunt.
Deer Regulations

License Requirements

Unless exempt (see pages 8 and 10), an individual must have a signed or digital deer hunting, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license when hunting deer on public or private land. Except with the deer license bundle, comprehensive lifetime hunting license and resident youth hunting & trapping license, only one deer can be taken per deer hunting license. See the table on page 28 for a summary of deer seasons, licenses, bag limits and equipment requirements.

- **Archery Season:** An archery, deer license bundle, bonus antlerless, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license is required. To use a crossbow during the archery season, an individual must have a crossbow license, deer license bundle, bonus antlerless, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license.

- **Firearms Season:** A deer firearms, deer license bundle, bonus antlerless, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license is required. (Note: a muzzleloader license is not valid during the deer firearms season). A deer firearms license is only valid for the harvest of one antlered deer during the firearms season.

- **Muzzleloader Season:** A muzzleloader, deer license bundle, bonus antlerless, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license is required. (Note: a firearms license is not valid during the deer muzzleloader season).

Deer License Bundle

The deer license bundle is valid for all deer seasons except for the Reduction Zone Season. The deer license bundle allows an individual to harvest up to three deer (two antlerless and one of either sex) with only one license. An antlered deer harvested with the deer license bundle counts toward an individual’s one antlered deer limit for statewide seasons. The bundle can be used to take a deer with equipment legal during the archery (this includes crossbows), firearm, and muzzleloader seasons, and in counties open to the special antlerless-only season.

Antlered deer harvested with the deer license bundle must be toward the bag limit for bonus antlerless deer in that county as well as the archery, muzzleloader, and special antlerless-only bag limits. If used toward the bonus antlerless deer county quota, the county quota applies. See page 30 for bonus county quotas.

The bundle may not be used toward the bag limit for bonus antlerless deer on DNR properties where the bonus antlerless license cannot be used. Contact the property or go to hunting.IN.gov for details.

Legal Hunting Hours

Legal hunting hours for all deer seasons are from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

Hunter Orange Requirements

Hunters, including those using archery equipment, must meet hunter orange requirements while hunting for deer during firearms (Nov. 16-Dec. 1, 2019), muzzleloader (Dec. 7-22, 2019) and special antlerless firearms (Dec. 26, 2019-Jan. 5, 2020) seasons.

Hunter orange must be worn during the special youth deer season (Sept. 28-29, 2019). See page 13 for a description of hunter orange requirements.

An occupied ground blind must display hunter orange of at least 144 square inches on each side so that it is visible from any direction while deer hunting during any deer season in which a hunter is already required to wear hunter orange.

Hunter orange is required on ground blinds constructed of man-made or synthetic materials and placed on or within 4 feet of the ground. The hunter orange must be visible from all directions, and is required on public and private land. A flag placed on top of a blind does not satisfy this hunter orange requirement.

Infrared Sensors/Electronic Calls

The use of infrared sensors or electronic deer calls to locate or take deer is illegal.

It is also illegal to hunt or to retrieve deer with the aid of an infrared sensor or to hunt deer while possessing an electronic deer call.

Antlered Deer

An antlered deer must have at least one antler that is at least 3 inches long.

Tree Stands

Tree stands may be used for hunting deer during all deer hunting seasons. It is illegal to erect or hunt from a permanent tree blind on State-owned or State-leased lands. Portable tree stands may be used on State-owned or State-leased lands, U.S. Forest Service lands and lands of the Muscatatuck, Patoka River and Big Oaks national wildlife refuges and may be left overnight only from noon Sept. 15 through Jan. 10.

Fasteners that penetrate a tree more than 1/2 inch are prohibited on these lands.

A tree stand placed on public land must be legibly marked in English with the owner’s name, address and telephone number, or DNR Customer Identification Number.

Fair Chase

It is illegal to use bait, salt, snares, dogs or other domesticated animals to take deer. Bait is considered any product that is transported into a hunting area and placed there for animal consumption. Baits can be in the form of salt, mineral blocks, prepared solid or liquid, or piles of apples or other food that is intended for the animal to eat. An area is considered to be baited for 10 days after the removal of the bait and any affected soil.
Dogs may be used while on a leash only to track or trail wounded deer.

Artificial deer decoys are legal for deer hunting.

**Deer Reduction Zones**

In addition to statewide bag limits, deer reduction zones, previously called urban deer zones, give hunters opportunities to harvest deer in defined urban areas with high deer densities. The reduction zone season is Sept. 15, 2019 through Jan. 31, 2020. The bag limit for the reduction Zones is 10 deer, of which only one can be antlered. Individuals hunting in a designated Reduction Zone who are attempting to satisfy the Reduction Zone bag limit must harvest an antlerless deer before harvesting an antlered deer (a.k.a. earn-a-buck). The earn-a-buck requirement only applies to the Reduction Zone bag limit. The Reduction Zone bag limit is in addition to all other bag limits. (See page 28 for deer bag limits.)

A Reduction Zone license has been established to replace previous requirements to possess a regular archery, extra archery or bonus antlerless license. The Reduction Zone license allows an individual to harvest one deer per license in a defined Reduction Zone.

Hunters attempting to satisfy the Reduction Zone bag limits must have a Reduction Zone, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license, or meet a license exemption. The bundle license is not valid when working toward the Reduction Zone bag limit. A valid license is required for each deer taken.

The season does not override any local ordinances restricting shooting of firearms and bows.

Where allowed by local ordinances, firearms legal for deer hunting can be used in Reduction Zones from Nov. 16, 2019 to Jan. 31, 2020.

Hunter orange clothing requirements must be followed to hunt deer with a firearm in a Reduction Zone. Hunters must obtain permission from landowners to hunt on their property. (For a private land permission form, see page 33.)

Certain restrictions apply regarding deer reduction zone licenses on DNR-managed properties. Please contact the property you plan to hunt for more information.

Deer Reduction Zones may be altered annually at the DNR director’s discretion based on deer population management needs. Please visit wildlife.IN.gov to see a current map and zone descriptions.

**Deer Reduction Zone CheckIN**

Hunters should ensure deer harvested within a Deer Reduction Zone are checked in correctly. DNR uses these responses and corresponding harvest numbers to determine the effectiveness of these zones. In counties with a Deer Reduction Zone, hunters are required to report in CheckIN Game whether the deer was harvested in a Deer Reduction Zone. If so, hunters are then required to report whether they want that deer to count toward the Deer Reduction Zone bag limit. Hunters using the Deer Reduction Zones to harvest a second buck or to fulfill the Deer Reduction Zone antlerless bag limit should ensure that their deer are counted toward the zone bag limit. Hunters who hunt in an area inside the Deer Reduction Zone but are not interested in counting deer toward the zone bag limit or who are not using a license valid in a Deer Reduction Zone should select that the deer will not count toward the reduction-zone bag limit.

**Tagging Requirements**

Immediately upon killing a deer, the hunter must complete a temporary tag on paper that states the hunter’s name, address, sex of the deer, license number (if applicable) of the individual who took the deer, and the day and month of the kill. A hunter is not required to place the tag on the deer while dragging it out of the field as long as the hunter has filled out and is carrying the required information. A hunter must maintain immediate custody of and visual contact with the deer carcass unless the completed temporary transportation tag is attached. The tag must be attached to the deer before the hunter leaves the deer.
Reporting Requirements

Hunters are required to register their harvested deer within 48 hours of the kill. This can be done one of three ways:

- Self reporting online through the DNR’s CheckIN Game system (CheckINGame. dnr.IN.gov).
- Calling 800-419-1326 (a $3 fee applies).
- Finding a check station, or license retailer who will enter the information for you through CheckIN Game.

Once the deer is registered with the CheckIN Game system, a confirmation number will be generated. The number must be recorded on a temporary transportation tag and kept with the deer until processing begins.

The deer head must remain attached to the carcass until the deer is registered with CheckIN Game and a confirmation number is issued.

Hunting Equipment

Legal Firearms

Shotguns

Shotguns must be 10-, 12-, 16-, 20- or 28-gauge or .410 bore loaded with slugs or saboted bullets. Rifled slug barrels are permitted. Combination rifle-shotguns are allowed.

Rifles

Rifles chambered for cartridges that fire a bullet of .357-inch diameter or larger, have a minimum case length of 1.16 inches, and have a maximum case length of 1.8 inches are legal to use only during the deer firearms, youth, reduction zones from Nov. 16-Jan. 31 (in zones where local ordinances allow the use of a firearm), and special antlerless seasons. These rifle cartridges can be used on public and private land.

Some cartridges legal for deer hunting include the .357 Magnum, .350 Legend, .358 Hoosier, .38-.40 Winchester, .41 Magnum, .41 Special, .44 Magnum, .44 Special, .44-.40 Winchester, .45 Colt, .454 Casull, .458 SOCOM, .475 Linebaugh, .480 Ruger, .50 Action Express, .500 S&W, .460 Smith & Wesson, .450 Bushmaster, and .50 Beowulf. Full metal jacketed bullets are illegal.

Additional rifles can be used for deer hunting on private land only. During the firearms, reduction zone from Nov. 16, 2019 - Jan. 31, 2020 (in zones where local ordinances allow the use of firearms), youth season, and special antlerless season (where open), rifles that fire cartridges meeting the following requirements may be used to hunt deer on private land only:

- The cartridge must have a minimum case length of 1.16 inches and a maximum case length of 3 inches.
- The cartridge must fire a bullet with a minimum diameter of .243 inches (same as 6 mm).
- A hunter must not possess more than 10 of these cartridges while hunting deer.
- Full metal jacketed bullets are illegal.

Handguns

Legal handguns can be used to hunt deer during the firearms, reduction zone from Nov. 16, 2019 - Jan. 31, 2020 (in zones where local ordinances allow the use of a firearm), and special antlerless seasons.

Handguns, other than muzzleloading hand-guns, must have a barrel at least 4 inches long and must fire a bullet of .243-inch diameter or larger. The handgun cartridge case, without the bullet, must be at least 1.16 inches long. There is no maximum cartridge length for those used in handguns. Full metal-jacketed bullets are not permitted. The handgun must not be a rifle that has a barrel less than 18 inches. (A rifle with a barrel less than 18 inches is not considered a handgun.)

“Celebrate the deer hunting tradition by attending a event near you.”

~ Travis “T-Bone” Turner
Whitetails Unlimited spokesperson and co-host of Michael Waddell’s Bone Collector TV Show.

For information, please call WTU’s Indiana Field Director Dave Penrod at (260) 273-3943. www.whitetailsunlimited.com
DEER

Handguns are not permitted for hunting on any military areas.

Some handgun cartridges that are legal for deer hunting include .357 Magnum, .41 Magnum, .44 Magnum, .44 Special, .45 Colt, .45 Long Colt, .45 Winchester Magnum, .35 Remington and .357 Herrett.

State law also legalizes a handgun that fires the 10mm Auto and .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge.

Some handgun cartridges that are illegal for deer hunting are .38 Special, .38 Smith and Wesson, .38 Colt New Police, .38/200, .38 Long Colt, .38 Super, .38 ACP, .38 Colt Auto, .45 ACP, .45 Automatic and .45 Auto Rim. All .25/20, .32/20 and .30 carbine ammunition is prohibited.

Muzzleloaders

Legal muzzleloaders can be used to hunt deer during the firearms, youth, reduction zone (in zones where local ordinances allow the use of a firearm), muzzleloader, and special antlerless seasons. Only muzzleloading firearms (including muzzleloading handguns) are legal during the muzzleloader season.

Muzzleloading firearms must be .44 caliber or larger, loaded with a single bullet of at least .357 caliber. Saboted bullets are allowed, provided the bullet is .357 caliber or larger. A muzzleloading firearm must be capable of being loaded from only the muzzle. Multiple-barrel muzzleloading long guns are allowed. Muzzleloading handguns are allowed. The muzzleloading handgun must be single shot, .50 caliber or larger, loaded with bullets at least .44 caliber and have a barrel at least 12 inches long, measured from the base of the breech plug excluding tangs and other projections to the end of the barrel, including the muzzle crown.

Carrying Handguns

While hunting, an individual may carry a handgun without a handgun license in accordance with Indiana Code 35-47-2-1 at iga.IN.gov. Deer can be taken with a handgun when in compliance with DNR regulations and only during the firearms and special antlerless seasons, and with muzzleloading handguns only in the muzzleloader seasons, or in deer reduction zones when and where local ordinances allow.

Legal Archery Equipment

Legal equipment includes long bows, compound bows or recurve bows and arrows. Airbows do not meet the definition of legal archery equipment. The bow must have a pull of at least 35 pounds. Arrows must be tipped with broadheads that are metal, metal-edged, or napped flint, chert or obsidian. Poisoned or exploding arrows are illegal.

Disposition of Carcasses

Carcasses of deer and other wild animals that are lawfully taken cannot be dumped in streams or other bodies of water. Dumping dead deer and other wild animals in a waterway is considered littering and is a criminal offense punishable by a fine. Rotting carcasses in a waterway can also affect water quality downstream.

Carcasses should not be burned, because this can cause air pollution. Carcasses cannot be left in the open for scavengers or people to see without permission from the landowner. We recommend all discarded carcasses and unwanted animal parts be bagged and sent to a landfill.

Deer Hotline

If you have questions about deer hunting regulations, call 812-334-3795, 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday. This is not a toll-free call. See hunting.IN.gov for Deer Hunting FAQs.

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Lead Ammo Can Fragment

Lead ammunition, especially when fired from high-velocity rifles, may fragment into tiny pieces and spread throughout big game, such as deer. By comparison, shotgun and muzzle-loading ammunition produce far fewer lead fragments and travel shorter distances from the entry wound. Such lead fragments cannot be completely removed during meat processing. In fact, some processing may result in higher lead exposures. For example, ground venison may have higher lead concentrations than whole muscle cuts. Cooking game meat that still contains lead particles may increase lead exposure even if particles are removed before eating.

Negative health effects of lead exposure are well documented in both humans and animals, and may affect multiple organ systems. Currently, there is no known safe lead exposure level for children, who are at higher risk while they grow and develop. Even low levels of lead in children, or in women who are pregnant, have been associated with decreased IQ, behavioral changes, hypertension, and learning disabilities. Older age groups also are at risk of the same non-lethal health effects; however, lead exposure from eating game meat may not affect adults, unless lead-tainted meat is eaten frequently.

Hunters concerned about personal and family lead exposure should consider the following advice:

- When purchasing ammunition for deer hunting, especially rifle ammunition, choose a non-lead alternative such as copper or a copper alloy.
- If you choose to purchase lead ammunition, select ammunition the manufacturer indicates has high mass retention after impact, such as bonded core bullets.
- When processing your harvest, trim liberally around the wound channel to reduce exposure to lead fragments, and dispose of the carcass in a way that limits exposure to scavenging wildlife.
- Shot placement determines the extent of lead fragmentation. When harvesting game, opt for a humane shot while avoiding dense muscle tissue and bone. Bullets entering the thoracic cavity (as in the typical behind-the-shoulder shot) tend to leave more fragments in the organ tissue and less in the muscle tissue.

Be aware that some processors co-mingle meat from multiple harvested deer when producing ground venison, so ground meat may contain lead even if your deer was harvested with non-lead ammunition.

Thanks to our 2018 Deer Disease partners:

Realistic Processing
15820 Chestnut St, Lowell, IN
219-696-4242

Ken Kemble Processing
6300 E 25 N, Knox IN
574-772-2558

Mister Bratz
9480 State Rd 120, Orland, IN, 260-829-6328

Anstead's Market Deer Processing
7245 N 925 E, Fremont, IN
260-351-2877

The Angler Enterprises
7430 S SR 327, Hudson, IN
260-351-2877

Brook Locker
245 W Main St, Brook, IN
219-275-2611

Buck Yeah
9277 N 327 W, Lake Village, IN, 219-765-2608

Phil's Truck Stop
3347 State Rd 10, Lake Village, IN
219-992-9386

Jay's Deer Processing
2651 Clifford Rd, Valparaiso, IN
219-465-5707

Mustin’s Taxidermy & Processing
1660 W CR 350S, Connersville, IN
765-825-5943

Hunters Choice Deer Processing
6164 Highland Center, Brookville, IN
765-647-0916

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**Youth Season** – Sept. 28-29, 2019
- 1 antlered AND the number of bonus antlerless deer per county quota (see page 30)
  - Resident Youth Hunt/Trap License
  - Nonresident Youth Deer License (incl. Deer License Bundle)

**Reduction Zone Season** – Sept 15, 2019- Jan. 31, 2020
- 1 antlered (see "earn-a-buck" req. page 24) AND 9 antlerless deer OR 10 antlerless deer
  - Reduction Deer Zone License
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License
  - Youth License

**Archery Season** – Oct. 1, 2019- Jan. 5, 2020
- 2 antlerless OR 1 antlered and 1 antlerless deer (AND bonus antlerless county quota)
  - Archery License
  - Crossbow License
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License
  - Deer License Bundle
  - Bonus Antlerless License
  - Youth License

**Firearms Season** – Nov. 16, 2019 - Dec. 1, 2019
- 1 antlered (AND bonus antlerless county quota)
  - Firearms License (antedler deer only)
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License
  - Deer License Bundle
  - Bonus Antlerless License
  - Youth License

**Muzzleloader Season** – Dec. 7-22, 2019
- 1 antlered OR 1 antlerless deer (AND bonus antlerless county quota)
  - Muzzleloader License
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License
  - Deer License Bundle
  - Bonus Antlerless License
  - Youth License

**Special Antlerless Firearms Season** – Dec 26, 2019 - Jan. 5, 2020
- Only in counties that initially had a bonus antlerless quota of 4, which are now indicated in green on the map (see page 30)
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License
  - Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License
  - Deer License Bundle
  - Bonus Antlerless Deer License
  - Youth License

**Orange Text** — Hunter Orange clothing is required for the entire season (see page 13).

**Statewide Season** — Only one antlered deer per hunter may be taken during the special youth, archery, firearms, and muzzleloader seasons combined.
- An antlered deer must have at least one antler that is at least 3 inches long.
- If allowed by local ordinances, firearms may be used to hunt deer in designated Reduction Zones from Nov. 16, 2019 - Jan. 31, 2020.

**Additional opportunities:**
- Bonus Antlerless Deer — 1 antlerless deer per license not to exceed the bonus antlerless county quota (see page 30)
  - Military/Refuge Properties (by reserved hunt drawing or invitation only) — 1 deer of either sex per Mil/Ref Deer License
  - State Park (must be drawn in online reserved hunts at on.IN.gov/reservedhunt) — 3 antlerless deer or 2 antlerless deer and 1 antlered deer

**NOTE:** The Bonus Antlerless License (and bonus county deer under the Deer License Bundle) may not be used on all DNR properties. Contact the property for details.
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Bonus Antlerless Deer

**Antlerless Deer Bag Limit**
To maintain a healthy and thriving deer population in Indiana, strategic herd management is done on a county basis. The primary strategy in counties where deer populations need to be reduced is increased harvest of female deer. The bonus antlerless county quotas are set to allow hunters the opportunity to actively participate in deer herd management by harvesting additional antlerless deer.

Bonus antlerless county quotas have been set for the 2019-20 Indiana deer hunting season.

Bonus antlerless quotas are determined based on a variety of factors — hunter harvest trend data, crop damage reports, deer-vehicle collisions, and landowner and hunter surveys that measure individual satisfaction level with deer populations in each county.

In addition to the basic bag limits for the license that was purchased, hunters can purchase bonus antlerless licenses if they wish to take additional antlerless deer. No more than one deer can be taken per bonus antlerless license. Bonus antlerless licenses can be used in any season, except the Reduction Zone Season and prior to Nov. 28 for counties designated as “A.” One must use the equipment that is legal during that season.

Bonus licenses may be used in any county, but you may not take more than the county quota for bonus antlerless deer in any specific county. The map on the right indicates county quotas for bonus antlerless deer. Bonus antlerless licenses may not be used on DNR-managed Fish & Wildlife Areas but may be used on some other DNR properties and on some Healthy Rivers Initiative sites. Contact the property or go to wildlife.IN.gov for details.

County quotas range from A to 2. For counties designated as an A, a bonus antlerless license can be used to take one antlerless deer from Nov. 28, 2019 through Jan. 5, 2020 (the last four days of regular firearms season, plus muzzleloader season and the remainder of archery season). Bonus antlerless licenses cannot be used in A counties prior to Nov. 28, 2019. For counties designated 1 to 2, hunters may take additional antlerless deer but cannot exceed the county quota. Only counties that initially had a quota of 4, which are now indicated in green on the map are eligible for the special antlerless season (Dec. 26, 2019 - Jan. 5, 2020).

Antlerless deer harvested with the deer license bundle must be used toward the bag limit for bonus antlerless deer in that county as well as the archery, muzzleloader, and special antlerless-only bag limits. For example, during archery season the third antlerless deer harvested counts toward the bonus antlerless county quota, in firearms season any antlerless deer harvested must count toward the antlerless quota, and during muzzleloader season, the second antlerless deer counts toward the county quota.

**Special Antlerless Firearms Season**
The special antlerless deer firearms season is from Dec. 26, 2019 to Jan. 5, 2020 in counties that initially had a quota of 4, which are now indicated in green on the map. The special antlerless firearms season gives hunters additional opportunities to harvest antlerless deer in those participating counties. Hunters may use the deer license bundle to fulfill bag limits during the special antlerless season but must purchase additional antlerless licenses after bag limits have been reached. Hunters who do not have a bundle license must purchase a separate bonus antlerless license to hunt in the special antlerless firearms season and have one license for each additional deer.

**Youth/Lifetime License Holders**
Comprehensive lifetime hunting/fishing and resident youth hunt/trap license holders are not required to purchase bonus antlerless deer licenses since they are included in those license types. Lifetime/youth license hunters must follow the bonus antlerless bag limits and all other deer regulations.
Chronic Wasting Disease

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a disease that affects the nervous system of deer, elk, reindeer, and moose. It causes brain lesions and is fatal in these species. There is no vaccine or treatment and no chance for infected animals to recover. CWD has been confirmed in approximately half of the states in the United States, as well as in Canada, Europe, and Asia. It is spreading into new places, and high prevalence in some areas is slowing deer population growth. CWD has been detected in wild deer close to Indiana’s borders—in Michigan and Illinois, and in captive deer in Ohio. CWD has not yet been confirmed in Indiana.

The disease is caused by a misfolded protein called a prion. Prions are shed from infected deer through their bodily secretions such as saliva, feces, and urine. CWD can be transmitted when healthy deer contact bodily secretions either directly from infected deer or carcasses, or indirectly from places where infected deer have shed prions into the environment. CWD prions are highly resistant to disinfectants, freezing or heat. Cooking or burning will not inactivate them. Prions remain infectious to deer in the environment for many years and can therefore remain capable of infecting deer for many years.

CWD-infected deer may appear normal and look healthy, but still may be capable of spreading the disease. About 18 months to 24 months after they have been infected, deer will begin to show symptoms such as weight loss, drooping ears and head, tremors, staggering, excessive drooling, and changes in behavior such as confusion or loss of fear of humans.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “there have been no reported cases of CWD infection in humans.” However, in areas where CWD is known to be present, the CDC recommends that hunters strongly consider having deer and elk tested before eating the meat. The CDC also recommends not to consume meat from an animal that tests positive for CWD.

For more information about precautions you can take to decrease your risk of exposure to CWD, see cdc.gov/prions/cwd

For questions related to human health, you may also call the Indiana State Department of Health at 317-233-1325.

The Indiana Board of Animal Health (BOAH) strictly limits the movement of cervid carcasses and body parts into Indiana to the following:

- Commercially processed meat, which may contain bone.
- Carcasses or parts of carcasses if no portion of the head, spinal cord or small intestine is attached or otherwise included.
- Carcasses or parts of carcasses that include the head, spinal cord or small intestine, if they are delivered within 72 hours after entry to one of the following:
  - A meat processor inspected by BOAH for processing.
  - A commercial deer processor registered with the DNR for processing.
  - A taxidermist licensed by the DNR.
- Antlers, including those attached to skull caps, if the skull cap is cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue.
- Hides.
- Upper canine teeth, also known as “buglers,” “whistlers,” or “ivories.”
- Finished taxidermist mounts.

Indiana DNR has conducted surveillance for CWD in wild deer across the state for more than 10 years without any detection of infection. The DNR has recently increased surveillance in northwest and northeast Indiana due to the detection of positive wild deer in Illinois and Michigan close to Indiana’s borders. DNR will continue its efforts to detect this disease in Indiana in the coming years but needs your help and support.

To find out more information on CWD and obtain updated details on surveillance in Indiana, see deer.dnr.IN.gov

What can you do to help?

- Report any sick deer you see at the link at deer.dnr.IN.gov
- Dispose of carcass parts responsibly, using one of these options:
  - Double-bag for regular trash pick-up.
  - Take directly to a municipal landfill.
  - Bury at the kill site deep enough to prevent scavengers from digging it up.
- Be aware of and comply with carcass transport restrictions, which may vary from state to state.
- Participate in sampling and surveillance efforts conducted by the DNR and encourage other hunters to do so.
- If you would like to test deer harvested outside of DNR surveillance sites, you can submit samples to Purdue’s Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab (ADDL) for a fee. More information and submission forms are available on the ADDL website: vet.purdue.edu/addl/tests/fees.php?id=303.
  - Keep hunting.

Bovine Tuberculosis

Indiana DNR and BOAH monitor Indiana’s deer herd for bovine tuberculosis (bTB) due to the detection of the disease in southeast Indiana. Bovine tuberculosis was detected at a captive cervid facility in Franklin County (2009), cattle farms in Dearborn (2011) and Franklin (2008, ’09, ’16) counties, and in a wild white-tailed deer and several wild raccoons from infected cattle farms in Franklin County (2016-19).

With support from hunters and landowners, more than 5,000 deer have been tested for bTB from within the surveillance zone since 2009. The disease was not detected in any of these samples, suggesting the prevalence of bovine TB in wild deer is very low, if present in wild deer at all. More information about Indiana’s bTB testing in deer is available at deer.dnr.IN.gov

While you are field-dressing a deer, be aware of the presence of white or tan lesions on the internal organs or inner wall of the chest cavity. Lesions may be found on the lungs, inside the rib cage, on the liver, on lymph nodes, or occasionally other internal organs.

While field-dressing or handling any carcass or other raw meat, you should consider wearing disposable gloves and wash hands with soap and water afterward. Wash and disinfect all tools used during processing.

More information about bovine TB, including carcass testing, or to report possible bTB cases during the hunting season, visit: boah.IN.gov/2398.htm

EHD

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) is caused by infection with viruses from the genus Orbivirus that are transmitted by biting midges. EHD is not transmissible to humans. Infected deer develop a fever and seek comfort in or around water, and may be found dead around water. Other signs include a blue-tinged tongue, ulcers on the tongue, or an eroded dental pad. The onset of freezing temperatures often brings an end to outbreaks.

Not all deer that contract EHD die as a result. Although there is no treatment for EHD, many infected deer recover and develop immunity. While deer mortality due to EHD may be high in a small area, large-scale or long-term deer population decreases due to EHD have not been observed.

The variability of the disease is affected by many factors, including the number of insect vectors, virus serotype, previous host immunity and host genetics, and deer population density.

If you suspect EHD in deer, please submit a report online at the Report a Dead or Sick Deer link at deer.dnr.IN.gov
Rabbit
Cottontail rabbit season is from Nov. 1, 2019 through Feb. 28, 2020.
Hunting hours for rabbits in February on FWAs and at Mississinewa, Patoka and Salamonie lakes are from 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour before sunset.
There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for rabbit hunting. A 12- or 20-gauge shotgun loaded with 6- to 7 1/2-size shot is recommended.
It is illegal to remove a rabbit from a hole, den or tree hollow with the aid of a ferret or other small animal or other means. Hunter orange clothing requirements must be met while hunting rabbits (see page 13).
Hunter orange clothing requirements (see page 13) must be met while hunting squirrels from Nov. 1, 2019 through Jan. 31, 2020.
There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for squirrel hunting. A 20-gauge or smaller shotgun loaded with 6- to 7 1/2-size shot or a .22-caliber rimfire rifle is recommended.
It is illegal to hunt flying squirrels, which are protected species in Indiana.
Rabbits can be chased with a dog year-round with a hunting license. Certain restrictions apply on DNR-managed properties.

Squirrel
Gray and fox squirrels can be chased with dogs year-round, with a hunting license. Certain restrictions apply on DNR-managed properties.

Reptile/Amphibian
All reptiles and amphibians native to Indiana are regulated species.
Species of frogs, lizards, salamanders, snakes, toads, or turtles on the state- or federal-endangered species list may not be taken at any time. Eastern box turtles also are protected species in Indiana. They cannot be possessed without a special permit.
Gray and fox squirrels can be chased with dogs year-round, with a hunting license. Certain restrictions apply on DNR-managed properties.

Rabbits can be chased with a dog year-round with a hunting license. Certain restrictions apply on DNR-managed properties.

the turtle’s neck to a central point on the back edge directly above the turtle’s tail. A license is required to take a reptile or amphibian from the wild (see table above). Indiana residents older than 17 must possess a valid hunting or fishing license while collecting species of reptiles and amphibians from the wild. All nonresident adults and nonresident youth must possess a nonresident annual hunting license while collecting reptiles and amphibians from the wild.
License holders must obey season dates and bag limits, and use legal methods. An individual with a valid hunting or fishing license may take game frog and turtle species from a DNR property where hunting or fishing is authorized. Air rifles and firearms cannot be used at state parks.
Other species of reptiles and amphibians may not be taken from any DNR property (see wildlife.IN.gov).

The daily bag limit is 25 for game frog species and four for game turtle species. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.
Reptiles and amphibians collected from the wild in Indiana may not be sold. Only legally collected amphibians or reptiles held for fewer than 30 days may be released at their original capture site if they have never been housed with another animal.
Permission To Hunt On Private Land Form

TO BE RETAINED BY THE HUNTER

According to IC 14-22-10-1, a person may not hunt on privately owned land without consent of the owner or tenant of the land. According to IC 34-31-9, natural resource-based activities, including hunting and fishing, are considered agritourism activities. An agritourism provider is a person who provides the opportunity for agritourism activities whether or not the participant pays to participate in the activity.

WARNING - Under Indiana law, an agritourism provider is not liable for an injury or the death of a participant in agritourism activities at this location if the death or injury results from the inherent risks of agritourism activity. Inherent risks of agritourism activities include risks of injury inherent to land, equipment, and animals as well as the potential for you to act in a negligent manner that may contribute to your injury or death, or for other participants to act in a manner that may cause you injury or cause your death. You are assuming the risk of participating in this agritourism activity.

Participant’s Name ____________________________
Participant’s Signature ________________________ Date ___________
Permitted Activities:  [ ] Hunting  [ ] Fishing  [ ] Trapping  [ ] Other
Restrictions/Additional Information ______________________________________________________

Landowner’s /Tenant’s Name _____________________
Landowner’s/Tenant’s Phone _____________________
Landowner’s/Tenant’s Signature ___________________

TO BE RETAINED BY THE LANDOWNER/TENANT

Under IC 34-31-9, you are not liable for the injury or death of someone participating in natural resource-based activities on your property if the death or injury results from the inherent risks of such activity. Inherent risks include risks of injury inherent to land, equipment, and animals as well as the potential for the participant to act in a negligent manner that may contribute to their injury or death, or for other participants to act in a manner that may cause their injury or death. The participant assumes the risk of participating in natural resource-based activities on your property.

The law does not prevent or limit the liability of an agritourism provider who has knowledge or reasonably should have known of a dangerous condition on the land and does not make the danger known to the participant; or who commits an act or omission that constitutes willful or wanton disregard for the safety of the participant; or who intentionally injures the participant.

Participant’s Name ____________________________
Participant’s Signature ________________________ Date ___________
Address ______________________________________
City ___________________________ State ___________ ZIP Code _________________
Home Phone _________________________ Cell Phone _______________________
Vehicle Make _________________________ Vehicle Model _______________________
Vehicle Color _________________________ Vehicle License Plate No. ______________________
Permitted Activities:  [ ] Hunting  [ ] Fishing  [ ] Trapping  [ ] Other
Restrictions _________________________________________
State/Federal Regulation Reminders

- In order to hunt ducks and geese in Indiana, all individuals 16 years and older must have an Indiana hunting license, an Indiana waterfowl stamp privilege and a free Harvest Information Program (HIP) validation number, plus a federal duck stamp. Federal duck stamps are available at most post offices and at [fws.gov/duckstamps](http://fws.gov/duckstamps). State waterfowl stamp privileges are available from hunting and fishing license vendors and online by going to [INHuntFish.com](http://INHuntFish.com).

- Indiana enforces all federal migratory bird laws. Violating any provision of a state law regarding federally protected migratory birds is also a violation of federal law.

- Migratory gamebirds may be hunted from a motorboat provided it is beached, resting at anchor, tied to a stationary object, or without motion other than that imparted by wind and current acting upon the hull, or hand-operated oars or paddles.

- Hunters may retrieve dead or injured birds by hand or from a motorboat under power but may NOT shoot from a boat under power or in motion due to motor power.

- Migratory gamebirds in a hunter’s possession must have one fully feathered wing or head attached to the carcass for identification when the hunter is in the field or traveling from the field to home.

- All migratory gamebirds killed or crippled shall be retrieved, if possible, and retained in the custody of the hunter in the field.

- No person shall give, put or leave any migratory gamebirds at any place or in the custody of another person unless the birds are tagged by the hunter with the following information:
  - The hunter’s signature.
  - The hunter’s address.
  - The total number of birds involved, by species.
  - The dates such birds were killed.

- No person or business shall receive or have in custody any migratory gamebirds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged.

- Shooting hours for geese and ducks (except for teal season) is one half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Harvest Information Program (HIP)

HIP is a joint effort of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies.

The program is designed to derive harvest estimates for migratory gamebirds nationwide. Once harvest information is gathered, the information is used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and states to

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**WATERFOWL SEASON DATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular Seasons</th>
<th>2019-2020 Season Dates</th>
<th>Bag Limits</th>
<th>Poss. Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mourning Doves</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Sep. 1 Oct. 20 15 ** 45 *</td>
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<td>Nov. 1 Nov. 17 4 ** 12 *</td>
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<td>Dec. 14 Jan. 5, 2020</td>
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<td>Sora Rails</td>
<td>Statewide Sep. 1 Nov. 9 25 75</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Woodcock</td>
<td>Statewide Oct. 15 Nov. 28 3 9</td>
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<td>Common Snipe</td>
<td>Statewide Sep. 1 Dec. 16 8 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Teal</td>
<td>Statewide ** Sep. 14 Sep. 29 6 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ducks, Coots, and Mergansers</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Zone</td>
<td>Oct. 19 Dec. 8 *** ***</td>
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<td>Dec. 21 Dec. 29</td>
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<td>Central Zone</td>
<td>Oct. 26 Nov. 3</td>
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<td>Nov. 23 Jan. 12, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Zone</td>
<td>Nov. 2 Nov. 3</td>
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<td>Nov. 30 Jan. 26, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geese</td>
<td>North Zone Sep. 14 Sep. 22 **** ****</td>
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<td>Central Zone Sep. 14 Sep. 22</td>
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<td>South Zone Sep. 14 Sep. 22</td>
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<td>Nov. 30 Feb. 9, 2020</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**YOUTH WATERFOWL HUNTING DAYS (Ducks, Geese, Mergansers, & Coots)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Bag Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Zone</td>
<td>Oct. 12-13</td>
<td>Same as Regular Season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Zone</td>
<td>Oct. 19-20</td>
<td>Same as Regular Season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Zone</td>
<td>Oct. 26-27</td>
<td>Same as Regular Season</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* The daily bag and possession limits are for mourning doves and white-winged doves in aggregate
** Shooting hours are from sunrise to sunset
*** The daily bag limit for coots is 15. The daily bag limit for mergansers is 5, which may include no more than 2 hooded mergansers. The daily bag limit for ducks is 6, which may include no more than 4 mallards (2 of which may be hens), 3 wood ducks, 3 scaup, 2 canvasbacks, 1 pintail, 2 redheads, 2 black ducks, and 1 mottled duck. The possession limit is 3 times the daily bag limit.
**** The daily bag limit for dark geese (Canada, white-fronted, and brant) is 5 in the aggregate. During September, all 5 may be Canada geese; during the remainder of the season, no more than 3 may be Canada geese. The possession limit for dark geese is 3 times the daily bag limit. The daily bag limit for light geese (snow, blue, and Ross) is 20. There is no possession limit for light geese.

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**WATERFOWL/ MIGRATORY BIRDS**

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**State/Federal Regulation Reminders**

- In order to hunt ducks and geese in Indiana, all individuals 16 years and older must have an Indiana hunting license, an Indiana waterfowl stamp privilege and a free Harvest Information Program (HIP) validation number, plus a federal duck stamp. Federal duck stamps are available at most post offices and at [fws.gov/duckstamps](http://fws.gov/duckstamps). State waterfowl stamp privileges are available from hunting and fishing license vendors and online by going to [INHuntFish.com](http://INHuntFish.com).

- Indiana enforces all federal migratory bird laws. Violating any provision of a state law regarding federally protected migratory birds is also a violation of federal law.

- Migratory gamebirds may be hunted from a motorboat provided it is beached, resting at anchor, tied to a stationary object, or without motion other than that imparted by wind and current acting upon the hull, or hand-operated oars or paddles.

- Hunters may retrieve dead or injured birds by hand or from a motorboat under power but may NOT shoot from a boat under power or in motion due to motor power.

- Migratory gamebirds in a hunter’s possession must have one fully feathered wing or head attached to the carcass for identification when the hunter is in the field or traveling from the field to home.

- All migratory gamebirds killed or crippled shall be retrieved, if possible, and retained in the custody of the hunter in the field.

- No person shall give, put or leave any migratory gamebirds at any place or in the custody of another person unless the birds are tagged by the hunter with the following information:
  - The hunter’s signature.
  - The hunter’s address.
  - The total number of birds involved, by species.
  - The dates such birds were killed.

- No person or business shall receive or have in custody any migratory gamebirds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged.

- Shooting hours for geese and ducks (except for teal season) is one half hour before sunrise to sunset.

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**Harvest Information Program (HIP)**

HIP is a joint effort of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies.

The program is designed to derive harvest estimates for migratory gamebirds nationwide. Once harvest information is gathered, the information is used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and states to
ensure decisions regarding migratory gamebird hunting seasons are based on sound scientific evidence.

All hunters in Indiana, including those exempt from purchasing a license, must register with the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) before hunting coots, doves, ducks, mergansers, gallinules, geese, snipe, sora rails or woodcock.

Hunters must register at wildlife.IN.gov or by calling 866-671-4499 and providing the information requested. At the end of the registration, the hunter is given a validation number to record on his or her license. This number is valid from the date of registration through the close of the last current migratory bird hunting season.

Lifetime license holders and those exempt from Indiana license and stamp requirements must also register with HIP.

Hunters need to register for HIP only once each season, not each time they hunt; however, hunters must register in each state in which they hunt.

In addition to providing name and address, hunters are asked questions designed to identify which species they hunted last year and, in some cases, the number of birds they harvested.

Non-Toxic Shot

Hunters are required to use approved non-toxic shot while hunting all waterfowl. Hunters are also required to use non-toxic shot to hunt mourning doves on all DNR properties. Non-toxic shot currently approved for use by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are:

- bismuth-tin
- copper-clad iron
- corrosion-inhibited copper
- iron (steel)
- iron-tungsten
- iron-tungsten-nickel
- tungsten-bronze
- tungsten-copper
- tungsten-copper-nickel
- tungsten-copper-nickel-tin
- tungsten-copper-tin
- tungsten-copper-tin-bronze
- tungsten-copper-tin-iron
- tungsten-copper-tin-iron-nickel

Coatings of copper, nickel, tin, zinc, zinc chloride, zinc chrome, and fluoropolymers on approved non-toxic shot types are allowed. Lead shot plated with copper, nickel or other material does not qualify.

It is illegal to possess shells loaded with anything other than approved non-toxic shot while hunting ducks, geese and coots anywhere in the state.

The use of lead shot for hunting waterfowl was banned nationwide in 1991.

It is illegal to possess lead shot while hunting mourning doves on any state-managed property.

Waterfowl Hunting on State Areas

Hunters can apply for reserved waterfowl hunts by completing the reserved waterfowl hunt application online at on.in.gov/reservedhunt

For more information concerning waterfowl hunting on state-owned properties, contact the property (see page 46 for phone number).

Restrictions

No person shall take migratory gamebirds:

- With a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fish hook, poison, drug, explosive or stupefying substance.
- With a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler that is incapable of being removed without disassembling the gun.
- From a sink box (a low, floating device, having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water).
- From any aircraft or with the aid or use of a car or other motor-driven land vehicle, except that paraplegics and single or double amputees of the legs may hunt from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land vehicle.
- By the use or aid of live decoys. All tame or captive live ducks and geese shall be removed for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to hunting and confined within an enclosure that substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such tame birds from the sight of migratory waterfowl.
- By driving, rallying or chasing birds with any motorized vehicle or any sailboat to put them in the range of the hunters.
- By baiting or by hunting on or over any baited area, if the person knows or reasonably should know that the area is baited. Baiting includes the placing of corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed to serve as a lure or attraction for migratory gamebirds to, on, or over areas where hunters are attempting to take them. It is a separate offense to place, or direct placement of bait, on or adjacent to an area for the purpose of causing or allowing hunters to take or attempt to take birds. A baited area is considered to be baited for 10 days after complete removal of any bait. The maximum federal penalties for hunting over bait are $15,000/6 months jail time and for placing bait are $100,000/1 year jail time. For more information on baiting see wildlife.IN.gov
- By the use of recorded or electronically amplified bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electronically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds.
Funding Conservation and Recreation

Hunting and fishing have a long history in Indiana. Hoosiers have contributed to conservation since the first hunting license was sold in 1901.

With future generations in mind, regulated hunting and fishing was established to protect fish and wildlife species from being overharvested.

Ever since, proceeds generated from licenses, including habitat and fish stamps, have gone directly into managing those species and their habitats, furthering conservation and recreation. The success of conserving our natural resources would not have been possible without this user-pay, everyone-benefits model, which remains in effect today. In addition to licenses, an excise tax on various hunting and fishing equipment is dedicated solely to the conservation of fish and wildlife. Taxes on firearms, ammunition, archery equipment, fishing equipment, boat engines, and motorboat fuel are collected for the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration (WSFR) program administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The WSFR program began in 1937. WSFR has distributed more than $21 billion across the nation for the conservation of fish and wildlife species and their habitats, and associated recreational opportunities. Indiana has received more than $350 million, including almost $16 million in 2019 alone.

The funds have helped the DNR acquire more than 21,500 acres of public-use land since 2010. Notable acquisitions in 2017-2018 that benefit both wildlife and recreation include 1,048 acres added to Fairbanks Fish & Wildlife Area in Sullivan County and 292 acres within the Healthy Rivers Initiative, which helps to protect the Wabash and Mus-catatuck river watersheds.

The DNR recently partnered with state universities in order to address critical research needs for two of Indiana’s most predominant wildlife species, white-tailed deer and Canada goose. DNR and Purdue University are developing an innovative deer management approach that uses biological, social, and ecological information. In a different project, DNR, along with Franklin College and Ball State University, will assess the effects of urban Canada goose population control. Both research projects will improve management of these species for the public.

The DNR recently opened two shooting ranges to enhance customer experience — a new facility at Deer Creek Fish & Wildlife Area in Putnam County and a renovated range at Willow Slough Fish & Wildlife Area in Newton County. Both facilities feature multiple target ranges and a pro shop, and are staffed with an on-site safety officer.

The DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife relies on the revenue generated from these dedicated funding programs. License sales and WSFR funds currently contribute about 87 percent of the division’s funding. In total, roughly 96 percent of all funding for the division is from sources exclusively for fish and wildlife resources.

The majority of funds are generated from hunting and fishing activities, but the conservation programs benefit everyone. Everything from viewing sandhill cranes at Jasper-Pulaski Fish & Wildlife Area, to receiving habitat assistance from a wildlife biologist on your private property, to launching a canoe at a public access site, and more is supported by funds from licenses and WSFR funds.

Recreation related to fish and wildlife (including wildlife watching) is a $1.7 billion industry in Indiana that benefits businesses and contributes to the quality of life that Hoosiers desire.

Support from hunters and anglers is critical to sustaining healthy fish and wildlife populations and to providing recreational opportunities for current and future generations of Hoosiers.

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on.IN.gov/Grasslands
Non-Native Wild Pigs Present Problems

Populations of non-native wild pigs have been a problem in pockets around the state. Wild pigs are an invasive species and a threat to native wildlife, including popular game animals such as deer and turkey. Wild pigs are opportunistic animals that feed on the nests and young of gamebirds, rabbits, reptiles, amphibians and deer. They also compete with native wildlife for food. Some wildlife, such as deer and nesting turkeys, avoid areas where pigs are active.

Pig activity along streams and rivers can cause water-quality issues. Pigs muddy up waterways, an activity that covers fish spawning beds in silt and decreases oxygen levels.

Wild pig rooting also damages crops, parks, lawns and rural cemeteries. Wild pigs will eat young lambs and goats.

Wild pigs are known to carry more than 30 pathogens and parasites that can be transmitted to livestock, people, pets and wildlife. Some of these pathogens can be directly transmitted to humans, causing lifelong debilitating illnesses.

A person can take a wild pig anytime without a permit from the DNR, but they must have written permission of the landowner where the pig is taken. All captured pigs must be euthanized immediately. Possession of a live wild pig is illegal.

Recreational sport hunting has not been successful in reducing wild pig populations. Population control is possible through a combination of trapping whole social groups, selective shooting of trap-shy pigs, and aerial shooting.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture-Wildlife Services (USDA-WS), the Indiana Board of Animal Health (BOAH), and the Indiana DNR ask hunters who observe or take wild pigs to report the animal(s) to the USDA-WS at 1-855-386-0370.

Reports help the cooperating agencies determine necessary control and disease-monitoring steps.

Reports should include date, best possible location information (e.g., distance and direction to nearest town, county or township, landowner’s name), approximate number and relative size of the pigs, and the observer’s contact information. Digital pictures of the pigs are helpful.

Don't let the next DU event pass you by. When you attend your local event, you can have a great time while helping us fill the skies with waterfowl. To find an event near you, visit ducks.org/events.
Pheasant

Pheasant season is from Nov. 1, 2019 - Dec. 15, 2019. A valid hunting license and Indiana gamebird habitat stamp privilege are required to hunt pheasants. Hunter orange clothing requirements (see page 13) must be met while hunting pheasants. The daily bag limit for pheasants is two male (cock) pheasants.

It is illegal to shoot female pheasants (hens), except during put-and-take hunts in designated areas. If you take a pheasant, you must leave the head and head plumage attached while you are transporting the bird. There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for pheasant hunting. A 12- or 20-gauge shotgun loaded with 4- to 6-size shot is recommended. Nontoxic shot is required when hunting pheasant on some DNR properties. Call the property for additional information.

Put-and-Take

Pheasants are released for put-and-take hunting on Atterbury, Glendale, J. E. Roush Lake, Pigeon River, Tri-County, Willow Slough and Winamac FWAs. There is a per-person fee to participate in put-and-take hunts. The bag limit for put-and-take pheasant hunting is two birds of either sex, except at Pigeon River, Willow Slough and Winamac FWAs, where the limit is two roosters only. A hunter filling their limit in the put-and-take hunt may not take any more pheasants that day.

Hunters can reserve put-and-take pheasant hunts online from 6 a.m. ET Sept. 7 until midnight on Nov. 30 online, at the website on.IN.gov/reservedhunt. Hunting fee is charged. There are no longer available first-come, first-served at the property. Hunters can select the date, property, and area for their hunt.

Pheasant hunters in designated put-and-take areas are prohibited from harvesting game animals other than pheasants on days when pheasants are released and hunted. This restriction is only for pheasant hunters and only in their designated units.

Gamebird Areas

The Division of Fish & Wildlife conducts special reserved pheasant hunts on gamebird habitat areas in northern Indiana (Benton, Jasper, Newton, Warren and White counties). Hunters can apply to participate, online, at on.IN.gov/reservedhunt.

APPLE

The Access Program Providing Land Enhancements (APPLE) provides hunting opportunities to hunters to hunt on privately owned land enrolled in the program. Hunters can apply online at on.IN.gov/reservedhunt for a chance to participate.

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6 MONTH TRIAL

SOME LIMITATIONS APPLY

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Quail hunting is divided into two zones — north and south. Interstate 74 is the dividing line. The North Zone season is from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, 2019, with a bag limit of 4 birds. The South Zone season is from Nov. 1, 2019 to Jan. 10, 2020, with a bag limit of 8 birds.

The daily bag limit at North Zone fish & wildlife areas and at Mississinewa Lake and Salamonie Lake properties is 2 quail. The daily bag limit at South Zone fish & wildlife areas and at Patoka Lake is 4 quail.

A valid hunting license and an Indiana gamebird habitat stamp privilege are required to hunt quail in Indiana. Hunter orange clothing requirements (see page 13) must be met while hunting quail.

There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for quail hunting. A 12- or 20-gauge shotgun loaded with 6- to 9-size shot is recommended.

Some DNR properties may have additional regulations for quail hunting. Check with the property for details.

Other Wild Birds

English sparrows, European starlings, monk parakeets, and feral pigeons (except homing pigeons) may be killed at any time.

Brown-headed cowbirds, common grackles, red-winged blackbirds, Brewer’s blackbirds and crows may be controlled without a permit when they are damaging trees or crops, or creating a public health hazard in accordance with federal regulations. All other nongame species of birds not otherwise covered in this regulation are protected by State or federal law and may not be killed. These provisions do not override any local ordinances restricting the use of firearms and other equipment.

Crow

Crow hunting season is July 1 through Aug. 15, 2019 and Dec. 13, 2019 through March 1, 2020. Crows may be taken outside of the hunting season only if they are damaging trees, crops, livestock or wildlife, or creating a public health hazard. There are no restrictions on use of calls or decoys, and crows may be taken with bow and arrow, crossbow or firearm in accordance with local ordinances.

You are not required to have a State stamp privilege or federal stamp, but you must have a HIP registration number.
License Requirements

To hunt wild turkey, a valid turkey hunting license and a valid gamebird habitat stamp privilege are required.

Those who have a lifetime comprehensive hunting, lifetime comprehensive hunting and fishing, or resident or nonresident youth hunt/trap license can hunt turkey and do not need to purchase the gamebird habitat stamp because it is included with those license types.

A separate turkey hunting license is required when hunting during each turkey hunting season — one for the spring season and one for the fall season.

Gamebird habitat stamp privileges are good for both spring and fall seasons in the same calendar year.

Regardless of whether or not you have harvested a turkey yourself, you can only assist another hunter by calling if you are licensed to turkey hunt.

Season and Bag Limits

Spring 2020 - The spring season is April 22 through May 10, 2020. The bag limit is one bearded or male turkey for the spring season. Spring turkey hunting is allowed statewide.

Fall 2019 - The bag and possession limit for the fall seasons is one bird of either sex, regardless of hunting equipment used or what portion of the season. Fall archery season is statewide. Fall firearms season has specific dates for specific counties (see below or map on page 41).

- Fall firearms: Oct. 16-27, 2019 in the following counties only:

Reserved Hunts

Special reserved turkey hunts are scheduled at select DNR fish & wildlife areas.

Special reserved turkey hunts also take place at Big Oaks and Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuges. Applications and drawings are managed through the DNR reserved hunt system. For details and how to apply online, go to on.IN.gov/reservedhunt

Youth Season

Information about the youth season is on page 14-15.

Legal Equipment

Turkeys can be hunted only with:

- A 10-, 12-, 16- or 20-gauge shotgun loaded with pellets of size No. 4, 5, 6, 7 or 7½. Nontoxic shot is required while hunting turkey on some DNR properties. Call the property for additional information.

- A muzzleloading shotgun not smaller than 20-gauge and not larger than 10-gauge, loaded with pellets of size No. 4, 5, 6, 7 or 7½. Combination loads using shot sizes other than these are illegal.

- Bow and arrow

- A crossbow

Art by Dave Hamilton. Used by permission of MO DOC
Hunting Hours
Wild turkeys may be hunted only from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. All DNR properties managed by the Division of Fish & Wildlife have spring season hunting hours one-half hour before sunrise until noon for properties on CDT and until 1 p.m. for properties on EDT. Call the property for additional information.

Tagging Requirements
Immediately upon killing a turkey, the hunter must complete a temporary transportation tag on paper stating the hunter’s full name, address, sex of the turkey, license number (if applicable), and the date the turkey was taken before transporting the turkey from the field.

Reporting Requirements
Hunters are required to register their harvested turkey within 48 hours of the kill. This can be done one of three ways:

• Self reporting online through the DNR’s CheckIN Game system (CheckINGame.dnr.IN.gov)
• Calling 800-419-1326 (a $3 fee applies)
• Finding a check station, license vendor, or retailer who will file the information for you through CheckIN Game.

Once the turkey is registered with the CheckIN Game system, a confirmation number will be generated. The number must be recorded on a temporary transportation tag and kept with the turkey until processing begins.

For an online printable version of a temporary transportation tag, see hunting.IN.gov

Hunter Orange
Turkey hunters must meet fluorescent (hunter) orange requirements while hunting turkeys Dec. 7-22, 2019 and from Dec. 26, 2019 through Jan. 5, 2020. (in locations where the deer special antlerless season is open). See hunter orange requirements on page 13.

Fair Chase
While hunting wild turkey, it is illegal to use or possess a dog, another domesticated animal, a live decoy, a recorded call, an electronically powered or controlled decoy, or bait. An area is considered baited for 10 days after the removal of the bait and affected soil, but an area is not considered to be baited that is attractive to wild turkeys resulting from normal agricultural practices.

2019 Fall Turkey Hunting Firearms/Archery Seasons Map

Archery (statewide)

Fall Firearms & Archery
Oct. 16-27, 2019
Furbearer Hunting
A valid hunting license is needed to hunt coyote, gray fox, opossum, raccoon, red fox, and striped skunk. (See the chart above for season dates.)

A continuously burning light that can be seen for at least 500 feet must be carried while pursuing furbearing animals between sunset and sunrise. It is illegal to:

- Remove wild animals from any cavity or den;
- Disturb the den or nest of any animal by shooting, digging, cutting or chipping; with the aid of smoke, fire, fumes, chemicals, ferret or other small animal; or with any device introduced into the hole where the animal is sheltered
- Use or carry tree-climbing or cutting equipment for the purpose of dislodging an animal from a tree.

Dog Running
The dog running season for raccoon and opossum extends from noon Feb. 1 through noon Oct. 25. A person needs a valid Indiana hunting license to chase wild animals with dogs. See license exemptions on pages 8 and 10. It is legal to hunt and chase the following species:

- Coyote and striped skunk (Oct. 15 to March 15, 2020)
- Raccoon and opossum (Nov. 8, 2019 to Jan. 31, 2020)
- Dog running (Raccoon and opossum only) (Feb. 1, 2019 to Oct. 25, 2019)
- Coyotes (Oct. 15 to March 15, 2020)
- Gray fox, opossum, raccoon, red fox, and striped skunk (Oct. 15 to Feb. 28, 2020)
- Groundhogs (woodchucks), moles, voles, and chipmunks may be taken at any time using any equipment without a permit.
- Landowners may take coyotes at any time on the land they own without a special permit or license, or they may provide written permission to other landowners to take coyotes on their land at any time. A valid hunting or trapping license or nuisance wildlife control permit is required to take a coyote on land other than your own.
- Coyotes that are taken outside the hunting and trapping season by a landowner or someone with written permission from a landowner cannot be possessed live for more than 24 hours, and the live coyote cannot be sold, traded, bartered or gifted.

Possession of Hides/Carcasses
There is no deadline for the possession of lawfully obtained untanned hides or unprocessed carcasses of furbearers taken during the season.

The sale of legally harvested furbearing mammals or untanned hides of furbearing mammals can be made to licensed fur buyers only.

Go to wildlife.IN.gov for a list of Indiana licensed fur buyers, or call the Division of Fish & Wildlife at 317-232-4200.

Possession of Live Furbearers
Only raccoons, red foxes, gray foxes, and coyotes can be retained alive during the trapping season for that species.

Raccoons, foxes or coyotes that are removed from a trap and kept alive must be confined in a cage or other enclosure that: (a) makes escape of the mammal unlikely and prevents the entrance of a free-roaming mammal of the same species; (b) is structurally sound; (c) is of sufficient strength for the species involved; (d) is maintained in good repair and smoothly secured to prevent escape or injury to the mammal in the enclosure; (e) prevents the entrance of a free-roaming mammal of the same species as the trapped mammal; (f) has ambient ventilation by means of windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning to protect the health of the mammal and to minimize drafts, odors and condensation.

Wildlife Conflicts
Resident landowners or tenants may use legal methods, without a permit, to take a beaver, mink, muskrat, long-tailed weasel, red fox, gray fox, opossum, skunk, gray squirrel, fox squirrel or raccoon that is on their own property and damaging property or posing a health or safety threat.

If the animal is released, it must be released in the county of capture with permission of the recipient landowner.

Night quarters, transportation cages, and nesting boxes may not be used as primary housing. Surface water must be adequately drained from a cage or enclosure where the mammal is housed. Adequate lighting must be provided by artificial or natural means and cycled for appropriate photoperiod, if necessary for the mammal in possession. The cages or enclosures must also have adequate shelter from the elements and provide adequate shade for the animals. You must remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine and bedding from the enclosure. You must also remove from the enclosure and appropriately dispose of trash, garbage, debris, and carcasses as soon as they are observed.

You must also provide daily: 1) fresh, clean drinking water in clean containers and 2) food that is unspoiled, uncontaminated, appropriate to the dietary needs of the mammal, and of sufficient quantity for the mammal involved.

Furbearers that are possessed alive and their cages or other enclosures must be made available for inspection by an Indiana Conservation Officer upon request.
Trapping Regulations

Furbearing game animals in Indiana include beaver, coyote, gray fox, red fox, long-tailed weasel, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, and striped skunk.

You must have a valid Indiana trapping license to set traps.

Traps must be checked and animals removed at least one time every 24 hours. Traps may be set at any distance from openings to tile drains or entrances to beaver or muskrat lodges. Tree-climbing equipment may not be used as an aid in removing wild animals from trees. The use of motor-driven watercraft is permitted for purposes of setting or checking trap lines.

There are no daily bag or possession limits, except for river otters.

Furbearers (except for raccoons, foxes and coyotes that can be retained alive) that are trapped must either be released into the wild in the county in which they were captured within 24 hours of capturing the animals, or they must be euthanized immediately after removal from the trap or immediately upon transporting from the trap site.

River Otter Rules

A valid Indiana trapping license is required to set traps for river otters. An individual who sets a trap for river otters must be at least 10 years old, unless the individual has passed a state-certified trapper education course.

The bag limit is two otters per trapper per season. An individual who sets a trap that catches a river otter must count the animal toward his or her season limit. River otters taken during the trapping season must be reported to the DNR CheckIN Game system (CheckINGame.dnr.IN.gov or call 800-419-1326) within 24 hours of harvest. A CheckIN Game confirmation number will be provided and must be kept with the river otter until the animal is physically registered by a designated Indiana DNR employee or at an official DNR river otter check station. Check online at wildlife.IN.gov for locations.

There is a statewide quota of 600 river otters for the 2019-20 season. The season will close early if the quota is reached prior to March 15, 2020. Trappers are responsible for knowing if the quota has been met. The current reported river otter take can be found at wildlife.IN.gov or by calling 317-232-4080. If the season closes early, an exception may be made for an individual who traps a river otter within 48 hours after the close of the season and has not yet reached his/her own bag limit.

River otters killed accidentally after the statewide quota or individual’s own bag limit has been reached must notify the DNR within 48 hours of capture and make arrangements to give that river otter to the DNR.

River otters trapped outside the season or in counties closed to river otter trapping must be turned in to the DNR. Call your local district wildlife biologist (see p. 45), local Conservation Officer (see p. 47) or 812-837-9536.

You must take the skinned carcass and separated pelt to a designated DNR employee or registration station for physical registration and CITES tagging within 15 days after the month of harvest.

River otter pelts will be sealed with a CITES tag and the carcass collected so DNR biologists can evaluate reproductive and age data from the animal. The information helps biologists make future season recommendations.

What is a CITES tag? CITES stands for the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora. It is an international agreement governing trade of endangered species. As a CITES participant, the United States follows certain requirements. River otters are on Appendix II of CITES, which means they are a “look-alike” species to other endangered otter species around the world.

To ensure river otters entering international trade were harvested legally in the United States, an unaltered CITES tag must be affixed to the pelt. Each state has uniquely marked tags. An otter pelt must have a CITES tag before it can be sold.

Trappers reported taking 589 river otters during the 2018-19 season after trapping 498 river otters in the 2017-18 season.
Body Gripping Traps
A person must not take a wild animal with a Conibear, Dahlgren, Bigelow or other body-gripping trap on land if the widest inside jaw-spread measured at the horizontal center of the trap's jaws (Figure 1) and the widest horizontal inside jaw-spread measured at the vertical center of the trap's jaws (Figure 2) is:

1. Larger than 7 1/2 inches if square or
2. Larger than 8 inches if round

Otherwise, the trap must be completely covered by water.

Snares
It is only legal to use a snare to trap a wild animal on land you own or with the written permission of the landowner. The maximum legal circumference for snare loops is 15 inches, unless at least half of the snare loop is covered by water or if the snare employs a relaxing snare lock. A relaxing snare lock allows the snare loop to loosen slightly to reduce the possibility of strangulation. Regulations on snare size and lock are designed to prevent accidental loss of domestic animals.

Box Traps
Furbearers may be captured in box traps used on land or underwater.

Foothold Traps
It is illegal to use a foothold trap with saw-toothed or spiked jaws. It is illegal to take a wild animal with a foothold trap if the widest inside jaw-spread measured perpendicular to the trap's base plate and the inside width between the trap's hinge posts (both measurements) is greater than 5 3/4 inches and less than or equal to 6 1/2 inches, unless the jaws of the trap have at least a 1/8-inch offset, the gap of the offset is filled with securely attached rubber pads, or the trap is completely covered by water.

Secured attached rubber pads are those attached with bolts or rivets. The trap's hinge posts must be maintained at a 90-degree angle to the trap's base plate. It is illegal to take a wild animal with a foothold trap on land if the widest inside jaw-spread measured perpendicular to the trap's base plate and the inside width between the trap's hinge posts is greater than 6 1/2 inches.

It is illegal to set or place a stake, chain, drag or another portion of a trap that is designed to take a wild animal, except during a season established for trapping that wild animal.

Measuring your foothold trap
1. Measure the widest inside jaw spread perpendicular to the trap's base plate as in Figure 3 and circle the measurement (or closest measurement) in Column 1.
2. Measure the inside width between the trap's hinge posts as in Figure 4 and circle the measurement (or closest measurement) in Column 2.
3. If both measurements fall in Box 1, then the trap can have standard jaws (offset jaws are not required).
4. If either measurement falls in Box 2, then the jaws of the trap must have at least a 1/8 inch offset or the gap of the offset can be filled with securely attached rubber pads. "Securely attached" means with bolts or rivets, not tape.
5. If either measurements fall in Box 3, then the trap must be completely covered by water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOX</th>
<th>COLUMN 1</th>
<th>COLUMN 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>5&quot; or less</td>
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<td>7¼&quot; or more</td>
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* The Symbol "*" means "greater than." (i.e.: '> 5¾'' means "greater than 5¾")
Volunteer Archers Needed

The DNR has conducted the Indiana Archer’s Index since 1992. It relies on volunteer deer archers to sign up to report wildlife observations while afield during October and early November. This is an important citizen-science survey for a number of species, including white-tailed deer, coyotes, raccoons, fox squirrels, gray squirrels, and wild turkeys.

The survey does not count animals. Rather, it helps track trends in populations by calculating sightings/1,000 hours hunted. This allows biologists to track how many of certain wildlife are being seen and how those sightings change through time. It also provides other valuable data such as fawn:doe ratios and buck:doe ratios, which can be found in the Deer Research Report that will be online in mid-summer under the Deer Management section at deer.dnr.IN.gov.

The DNR is looking to recruit new volunteers for the archer’s survey to ensure we continue to collect quality data from all Indiana counties. Anyone planning to bow hunt deer in Indiana during October and November is welcome to volunteer. New volunteers must sign up by Sept. 15. Data sheets and information will be sent to volunteers at the end of September. Volunteers will be asked to record county hunted, hours hunted in the morning and afternoon, and number of animals seen for key species.

Interested in volunteering? Visit on.IN.gov/archersindex to learn more or sign up for the 2019 survey. Please direct any questions to Geriann Albers, furbearer biologist and survey coordinator, at galbers@dnr.IN.gov or 812-822-3304.

DNR Wildlife Biologists

District 1
Mike Mycroft
4112 E. SR 225
West Lafayette, IN 47906
765-320-0516
mmycroft@dnr.IN.gov

District 2
Tony Carroll
4320 W. Toto Road
North Judson, IN 46366
574-896-3522
tcarroll@dnr.IN.gov

District 3
Lance Tesrenriter
P.O. Box 71/8310 E. 300 N.
Mango, IN 46771
260-367-2186
ltresenriter@dnr.IN.gov

District 4
Kent Hanauer
2239 N. SR 103
New Castle, IN 47362
765-529-6319
khanauer@dnr.IN.gov

District 5
Jeff Thompson
2310 E. SR 364
Winslow, IN 47598
812-789-2724
jthompson@dnr.IN.gov

District 6
Mark Bennett
562 DNR Road
Mitchell, IN 47446
812-849-4586
mbennett@dnr.IN.gov

District 7
Shannon Winks
4931 S. Co. Road 250 W.
Vallonia, IN 47281
812-358-2253
swinks@dnr.IN.gov

District 8
Zach Voyles
2010 S. SR 3
North Vernon, IN 47265
812-358-2253
zvoyles@dnr.IN.gov

North Urban
Jessica Merkling
Northeast Regional Office
1353 S. Governors Drive
Columbia City, IN 46725
260-244-6805 ext. 222
jmerkling@dnr.IN.gov
(incorporated areas of Fort Wayne, New Haven, Huntertown, South Bend, Mishawaka, Elkhart, Dunlap, Simonton Lake, Notre Dame, Granger, Roseland, Goshen, Gulliver Park and Osceola)

South Urban
Megan Dillion
Atterbury FWA
7970 S. Rowe St.
Edinburgh, IN 46124
812-522-4352 ext. 16
mdillion@dnr.IN.gov
(incorporated areas of Indianapolis, Zionsville, Carmel, Fishers, Noblesville, Lawrence, McCordsville, Beech Grove, Greenwood, Plainfield, Avon, Brownsburg, Speedway, Camby, Southport, Whiteland, New Whiteland, Franklin, Westfield and Cumberland)

North Grassland
Adam Delucenay
Pigeon River FWA
8310 E 300 N
P.O. Box 71
Mango, IN 46771
260-788-0336
adelucenay@dnr.IN.gov

Southwest Grassland
Emily Jacob
Goose Pond FWA
13450 W County Road 400 S
Linton, IN 47441
812-512-9157
ejacob@dnr.IN.gov

North Landscape, Districts 1-4
Jason Wade
J.E. Roush Lake FWA
517 N. Warren Road
Huntington, IN 46750
260-468-2515
jwade@dnr.IN.gov

South Landscape, Districts 5-8
Erin Basiger
Deer Creek FWA
2001 W. CR 600 South
Greencastle, IN 46135
765-276-3047
ebasiger@dnr.IN.gov
Fish & Wildlife Areas / Healthy Rivers INitiative Sites

1. Atterbury FWA
   7970 S. Rowe St.
   Edinburgh, IN 46124
   812-526-2061

2. Blue Grass FWA
   Contact Sugar Ridge FWA

3. Chinook FWA
   Contact Deer Creek FWA

4. Crosley FWA
   2010 S. 3
   North Vernon, IN 47265
   812-346-1412

5. Deer Creek FWA
   517 N. Warren Road
   Huntington, IN 46750
   260-468-2165

6. Crosley FWA
   517 N. Warren Road
   Huntington, IN 46750
   260-468-2165

7. Glendale FWA
   3520 W. Toto Road
   North Judson, IN 46366
   574-896-3522

8. Goose Pond FWA
   3520 W. Toto Road
   North Judson, IN 46366
   574-896-3522

9. Hillenbrand FWA
   3520 W. Toto Road
   North Judson, IN 46366
   574-896-3522

10. Hovey Lake FWA
    15800 Raben Road S.
    Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
    812-838-2927

11. J.E. Roush Lake FWA
    517 N. Warren Road
    Huntington, IN 46750
    260-468-2165

12. Jasper-Pulaski FWA
    5822 N. Fish & Wildlife Ln
    Medaryville, IN 47957
    219-843-4841

13. Kankakee FWA
    4320 W. Toto Road
    North Judson, IN 46366
    574-896-3522

14. Kingsbury FWA
    5344 S. Hupp Road
    LaPorte, IN 46350
    219-393-3612

15. LaSalle FWA
    4752 W. 1050 N.
    Lake Village, IN 46349
    574-946-4422

16. Pigeon River FWA
    8310 E. 300 N.
    Lake Village, IN 46349
    574-946-4422

17. Splinter Ridge FWA
    Contact Crosley FWA

18. Sugar Ridge FWA
    2310 E. SR 36
    Winslow, IN 47598
    812-789-2724

19. Tri-County FWA
    8432 N. 850 E.
    Syracuse, IN 46567
    574-834-4461

20. Wabashiki FWA
    Contact Deer Creek FWA

21. Willbur Wright FWA
    2239 N. SR 103
    New Castle, IN 47362
    260-468-2165

22. Willow Slough FWA
    1803 S. 700 W.
    Morocco, IN 47963
    219-285-2704

23. Winamac FWA
    1493 W. 500 N.
    Winamac, IN 46996
    574-946-4422

A. Wabash River (HRI)
   Contact Deer Creek FWA

B. Sugar Creek (HRI)
   Contact Deer Creek FWA

C. Austin Bottoms (HRI)
   Contact Deer Creek FWA

State Reservoirs & State Forests

A. Brookville Lake
   14108 SR 101
   PO Box 100
   Brookville, IN 47012
   765-647-2657

B. Cagle's Mill Lake
   1317 W. Lieber Road
   Suite 1
   Cloverdale, IN 46120
   765-795-4576

C. Cecil M. Harden Lake
   1588 S. Raccoon Parkway
   Rockville, IN 47872
   765-344-1412

D. Hardy Lake
   5620 Hardy Lake Road
   Scottsburg, IN 47170
   812-794-3800

E. Mississinewa Lake
   4673 S 625 E
   Peru, IN 46970
   765-473-6528

F. Monroe Lake
   4850 S SR 446
   Bloomington, IN 47401
   812-837-9546

G. Patoka Lake
   3084 N. Dillard Road
   Birdseye, IN 47513
   812-685-2464

H. Salamonie Lake
   9214 W Lost Bridge W
   Andrews, IN 46702
   260-468-2125

1. Clark SF
   P.O. Box 119
   145 S. 100 E.
   Seymour, IN 47274
   812-526-2051

2. Deam Lake SRA
   1217 Deam Lake Road
   Borden, IN 47106
   812-246-5421

3. Ferdinand SF
   6583 E SR 264
   Ferdinand, IN 47532
   812-827-2857

4. Greene-Sullivan SF
   2551 S SR 19
   Dugger, IN 47848
   812-648-2810

5. Harrison-Crawford SF
   7240 Old Forest Rd.
   SW Corydon, IN 47112
   812-738-7694

6. Jackson-Washington SF
   1278 E SR 250
   Brownstown, IN 47220
   812-358-2160

7. Martin SF
   14040 Williams Road
   Shoals, IN 47581
   812-247-3491

8. Morgan-Monroe SF
   6220 Forest Road
   Martinsville, IN 46151
   765-342-4026

9. Owen-Putnam SF
   2153 Fish Creek Road
   Spencer, IN 47460
   812-829-2462

10. Pike SF
    5994 E. SR 36
    Winslow, IN 47598
    812-827-2857

11. Salamonie River SF
    5400 E. Salamonie
    Forest Rd.
    Lagro, IN 46941
    260-782-0430

12. Selmin SF
    905 E CR 350 N
    North Vernon, IN 47265
    812-346-2286

13. Starve Hollow SRA
    4345 S. 275 W, Box 291
    Vallonia, IN 47281
    812-358-3464

14. Yellowwood SF
    772 Yellowwood Lake Rd.
    Nashville, IN 47448
    812-988-7945
DNR Law Enforcement Districts

Contact DNR Law Enforcement Central Dispatch (24 hours) to report violations or if you need assistance from an Indiana Conservation Officer. Call 1-800-TIP-IDNR to report any poaching activities.

Central Dispatch
4850 S SR 446
Bloomington, IN 47401
812-837-9536

1. District 1 Headquarters
9822 N. Turkey Creek Road
Syracuse, IN 46567
574-457-8092

2. District 2 Headquarters
1353 S. Governors Drive
Columbia City, IN 46725
260-244-3720

3. District 3 Headquarters
4112 E SR 225
West Lafayette, IN 47906
765-567-7859

4. District 4 Headquarters
3734 Mounds Road
Anderson, IN 46017
765-649-1062

5. District 5 Headquarters
1317 W. Lieber Road
Suite 2
Cloverdale, IN 46120
765-795-3534

6. District 6 Headquarters
P.O. Box 282
Nineveh, IN 46164
812-526-4101

7. District 7 Headquarters
2310 E. SR 364
Winslow, IN 47598
812-789-9538

8. District 8 Headquarters
P.O. Box 330
Henryville, IN 47126
812-639-4148

9. District 9 Headquarters
1387 E U.S. 50
Versailles, IN 47042
812-689-4370

10. District 10 Headquarters
100 W. Water St.
Michigan City, IN 46360
219-879-5710

Public Shooting Ranges

DNR shooting ranges are open to the general public. Contact the range in your area with questions on range hours, fees and other information or go online to wildlife.IN.gov

1. Clark State Forest
rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-294-4306
2. Patoka Lake
archery
812-685-2464
3. Wilbur Wright FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
260-468-2165
4. J. E. Roush Lake FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
219-285-2060
5. Jackson-Washington State Forest
archery
812-358-2160
6. Jasper-Pulaski FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-346-5596
7. Crosley FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
260-367-2164
8. Atterbury FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun/trap/skeet
260-468-2416
9. Tri-County FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-789-2724
10. Pigeon River FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
260-367-2164
11. Kingsbury FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-393-1128
12. Willow Slough FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-789-9538
13. Cecil M. Harden Lake
archery
765-344-1412
14. Sugar Ridge FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-789-2724
15. Winamac FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
574-946-4422
16. Hardy Lake
archery
812-794-3800
17. Greene-Sullivan State Forest
archery
812-648-2810
18. Brookville Lake FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
765-677-2657
19. Deer Creek FWA
rifle/shotgun/handgun
765-276-3032

- A fee is charged.
**MARKETPLACE**

**GUIDES & OUTFITTERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN-STATE</th>
<th>OUT-OF-STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hunt Pheasant in Beautiful Southern Indiana!</strong></td>
<td><strong>For $500 per night, per person, we take you on the ultimate night hog hunt!</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hunt beautiful southern Indiana, an affordable hunting experience, in the heart of Hoosier Hospitality. Entertain clients or just enjoy a day off. Bring your own dog or use our professional guides and dogs. We offer different types of cover on gently rolling terrain.** |

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**LAND MANAGEMENT**

**DNR modern ranges**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FWA</th>
<th>VISIT</th>
<th>Call</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atterbury FWA</td>
<td><a href="http://atterburyshootingcomplex.com">atterburyshootingcomplex.com</a></td>
<td>812-526-6552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbury FWA</td>
<td><a href="http://wildlife.IN.gov">wildlife.IN.gov</a></td>
<td>219-393-1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.E. Roush FWA</td>
<td><a href="http://wildlife.IN.gov">wildlife.IN.gov</a></td>
<td>260-468-2416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Creek FWA</td>
<td><a href="http://wildlife.IN.gov">wildlife.IN.gov</a></td>
<td>765-276-3032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Slough FWA</td>
<td><a href="http://wildlife.IN.gov">wildlife.IN.gov</a></td>
<td>219-285-2060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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OVER 36,000 ACRES of water for fishing

OVER 7,500 campsites/cabins available

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Patoka Lake │ Salamonie Lake

For information on hunter education classes, youth hunting events, trapping courses and other outdoor skills programs, visit interpretiveservices.IN.gov.

Prefer a little more comfort than a tent or a camper? Check out Indiana State Park Inns.

Inn Reservations
IndianaInns.com or 1-877-LODGES 1

Camping/Shelter/Cabin Reservations
camp.IN.gov or 1-866-622-6746

stateparks.IN.gov
AN OUTDOORSMAN’S PARADISE

Offering opportunities for wild-dove and pheasant hunting in the heart of rural Pulaski County, Sandy Prairie Hunt Club provides more than 200 acres of ground, including 40 acres of prairie-grass strips and sunflower fields. Individuals and small parties are welcome, dogs are required, and there’s no membership fee.

The Winamac Fish and Wildlife Area, in northern Pulaski County, along U.S. 35, offers tremendous opportunities for hunting deer, wild turkey, rabbit, quail, squirrel, woodcock, dove, and furbearers. Waterfowl hunting is offered, but is limited due to the small amount of wetlands, and opportunities exists for pheasant, quail and dove hunting. Wetland trapping is always permitted. Two two-acre ponds are home to bluegill, channel catfish, and largemouth bass waiting to challenge master anglers and recreational fishers alike.

Northwestern Pulaski County’s Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Wildlife Area is home to the Ryan Ditch (shoreline fishing), two gravel pits with boat ramps, and numerous small ponds to provide plenty of diversity as you seek the catch of the day — or just a day out of the office, communing with nature. Deer, quail, rabbit, squirrel, snipe, dove, sora rails, woodcock, waterfowl and wild turkey all inhabit the area, challenging mature marksmen and first-timers alike.

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