INDIANA HUNTING & TRAPPING GUIDE
2022-2023 REGULATIONS

INSIDE

• How to buy your hunting license today
• Celebrating wild turkey restoration, wild turkey hunting, & more

• Changes to trapping regulations
• Waterfowl changes at Kankakee FWA

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Switch to GEICO and see how easy it could be to save money on motorcycle insurance. Simply visit geico.com/cycle to get started.
Maximize your wild turkey harvest with this recipe for wild turkey BBQ and stock.

The history of wild turkey reintroduction in Indiana.

What you need to know about rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus type 2 (RHDV-2).
As I make my daily commute from my south-central Indiana home to Indianapolis, I quite often see wild turkeys walking the fields and woodlines. Back during my years as director of the Division of State Parks, on my trips from property to property, I would also often see these majestic game birds.

I grew up in the same area I live now. Looking back to childhood, I remember seeing wild turkeys as a somewhat rare thrill, and now I know that the reason I routinely see them as an adult involves more than regularly being exposed to a larger portion of our great state.

While turkeys are abundant now, not so long ago they were extirpated (locally extinct), not only in Indiana, but also in many other states. Getting to where we are today with healthy, vibrant populations took a well-coordinated effort that you can read more about in this guide.

Indiana's restoration started in 1956 when five wild turkeys obtained from Arkansas were released on the large, forested area of Crane Naval Depot in Martin County. As that fledgling population grew, wildlife biologists with the state's Department of Conservation (the precursor to the DNR), funded through hunter license fees and what's now called the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act, trapped wild turkeys and transplanted them to new locations throughout Indiana.

The tools and the strategies to restore wild turkeys changed over roughly the next 50 years as biologists learned what worked and what didn't. In a nutshell, those trap-and-relocate events were repeated numerous times. The amazing results can be seen all over the state, virtually wherever you go.

Good luck in the field, and thanks for all you do for conservation in Indiana.

Dan Bortner
Director, Indiana Department of Natural Resources

The transition from winter to spring is a magical time and one of the things I love most about Indiana. Mushroom hunting, garden planting, woodland wildflowers, woodcocks calling in my backyard, and male turkeys gobbling ... you can't beat spring!

It is also turkey season! For the last few decades, my husband and I have spent a few days each turkey season pursuing this incredible animal. There are few things more frustrating and more rewarding than chasing turkeys. Being in the woods as a family on a spring morning, watching the sun rise, listening to the birds sing, and hearing that first turkey gobble is an exhilarating experience.

I am not alone in my love of spring turkey season. Every spring, thousands of turkey hunters prepare their gear and practice their calls. Our staff members statewide not only prepare for spring turkey season, but also begin the wildlife and habitat management work that we love to do year-round. Staff conduct prescribed burns, plant sunflower fields, conduct marsh bird surveys, and monitor the populations of species such as the Kirtland's snake.

It is an honor to work with staff who give tirelessly to our natural resources. Their efforts continue to produce dozens of conservation success stories, such as our turkey restoration efforts described in this year’s feature article. These success stories would not be possible without the support of hunters like you. Thank you for your support in managing our fish and wildlife resources. I wish you all a magical spring and summer!

Amanda Wuestefeld
Director, DNR Fish & Wildlife

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources 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 Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability (or sex in educational 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. Department of the Interior; 1849 C Street, NW; Washington, DC 20240.
Hunt and Fish Where Only Those Eligible Can

Did you know that there are vast areas of land, lakes and rivers largely untouched and limited to a select group of individuals that is available to those who are interested? These areas boast some of the best hunting and fishing across the U.S., with amazing game management.

For starters, there are over 650,000 acres of pristine hunting and fishing in both Alaska and Texas. There are huge reserves in Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. All open to those who would enjoy it the most. These aren’t the only places either. In fact, there are dozens of locations across the states that have set aside areas to hunt and fish. Everything in season from waterfowl, turkey, wild pigs, several types of deer, caribou, elk, moose and bear to name a few. Plus, several species of fish including King and Silver salmon.

If hunting or fishing these areas is on your bucket list, keep this in mind. Many U.S. Army installations across the states have these grounds, tucked away available to a select population. Only active duty and reserve soldiers, and qualified civilians are authorized to venture onto these optimal areas.

There are over 150 careers available in the Army, many with incentive bonuses. The benefits of military service include health insurance, retirement plans, training and educational opportunities, family support programs and of course, access to a multitude of some of the best hunting and fishing in the U.S. To learn more about the U.S. Army, text “OUTDOOR” to “goarmy” (462769).

To find out how to hunt/fish on Army installations go to:
https://isportsman.net/Locations.aspx

For a look at locations of Army Installations go to:
https://www.goarmy.com/about/post-locations.html
Welcome to the 2022-2023 Indiana DNR Hunting & Trapping Guide. We hope you find it helpful as you prepare for the upcoming hunting and trapping seasons.

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

This guide provides a summary of Indiana hunting and trapping 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 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 costs, legal hunting hours, approved hunting equipment, and more. Articles found within this guide are written by Indiana DNR staff who are experts in their work.

All funds made from selling Indiana hunting and fishing licenses go directly back to conserving Indiana’s natural resources a success. Your license funds are used for public access, shooting ranges, fish stocking, management and restoration, land acquisition, wildlife management and research, habitat conservation. Your license funds are used for Indiana’s natural resources a success. Your license funds are used for public access, shooting ranges, fish stocking, management and restoration, land acquisition, wildlife management and research, habitat conservation.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**To Hunters & Trappers in the Hoosier State**

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All funds made from selling Indiana hunting and fishing licenses go directly back to conserving Indiana’s natural resources a success. Your license funds are used for public access, shooting ranges, fish stocking, DNR law enforcement, and more. We thank all hunters, anglers, trappers, and recreational shooters in Indiana for their continued support of the Division of Fish & Wildlife. The funding stream you provide helps make conservation of Indiana’s natural resources a success.

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

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<tr>
<th><strong>2022-2023 INDIANA HUNTING SEASONS</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Furbearers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red &amp; Gray Fox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coyote &amp; Striped Skunk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raccoon &amp; Opossum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink, Muskrat &amp; Long-Tailed Weasel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Running (Raccoon, Opossum) Chasing season only - no hunting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Wild Turkey** | **Hunting Dates** | **Limit** |
| Youth Spring | April 22, 2023 - April 23, 2023 | 1 bearded or male turkey per hunter in spring |
| Spring | April 26, 2023 - May 14, 2023 | See page 29 for deer season bag limits |
| Fall Archery (statewide) | Oct. 1, 2022 - Oct. 30, 2022 | 1 turkey of either sex for the fall archery and firearms seasons combined |
| Fall Firearms | Oct. 19, 2022 - Oct. 30, 2022 (see page 41 for counties) | |

| **Deer** | **Hunting Dates** | **Limit** |
| Reduction Zone * | Sept. 15, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023 (see page 25 for Reduction Zones) | |
| Youth | Sept. 24, 2022 - Sept. 25, 2022 | |
| Archery | Oct. 1, 2022 - Jan. 1, 2023 | |
| Firearms | Nov. 12, 2022 - Nov. 27, 2022 | |
| Muzzleloader | Dec. 3, 2022 - Dec. 18, 2022 | |
| Special Antlerless Firearms | Closed | |

| **Game Birds** | **Hunting Dates** | **Limit** |
| Pheasant (cock only) | Nov. 1, 2022 - Dec. 15, 2022 | 2 per day |
| Quail | | |
| North of Interstate 74* | Nov. 1, 2022 - Dec. 15, 2022 | 4 per day* |
| South of Interstate 74** | Nov. 1, 2022 - Jan. 10, 2023 | 8 per day** |
| Crow | July 1, 2022 - Aug. 15, 2022 | No limit |
| | Dec. 13, 2022 - March 1, 2023 | No limit |

**The possession limit on game birds 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

| **Small Game** | **Hunting Dates** | **Limit** |
| Squirrel (Gray & Fox) | Aug. 15, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023 | 5 per day |
| Rabbit | Nov. 1, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023 | 5 per day |
| Green Frog & Bullfrog | June 15, 2022 - April 30, 2023 | 25 per day |
| Game Turtles * | July 1, 2022 - March 31, 2023 | 4 per day** |

**The possession limit for small game species is two times the daily bag limit.**

* Eastern snapping turtle, smooth softshell turtle, spiny softshell turtle
** Limit is singly or in aggregate. These species of turtles must have a carapace length of at least 12 inches.

| **Waterfowl & Migratory Game Birds** | **Hunting Dates** | **Limit** |
| See table on page 34 for species and season dates | | |

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, national 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; 1848 C Street NW; Washington, DC 20240.
Trap Checking
A new state law was passed (Indiana Code 14-22-6-4) allowing traps that are designed to capture and kill the animal as the result of submerging the animal in water or crushing or asphyxiating the animal to be checked at least one time every 48 hours instead of every 24 hours. All other traps must be checked at least once every 24 hours.

One-day Fur Buyer’s License
A new one-day fur buyer’s license is available for $25. Applications can be found under Permits and Commercial Licenses at wildlife.IN.gov or call 317-232-4102.

Body-Gripping Traps
Body-gripping traps are now required to be set only halfway (50%) submerged in water. See page 44 for more information on legal body-gripping traps that can be set in Indiana.
Central Indiana’s Largest Indoor Archery Range
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Trolling Motor and Marine Electronics Center
Authorized Minn Kota & Humminbird Warranty Center | Garmin | Lowrance

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**Coupon Expires July 31, 2023**

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**Dunham’s Rewards**
Receive money saving coupons and more.
www.dunhamssports.com/rewards
General License Regulations

- **Hunting licenses**: A valid hunting license issued by the Indiana DNR 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 stamps, permits, and HIP number) must have 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.

- **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 an Indiana Conservation Officer or other authorized law enforcement officer.

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

How to Purchase a License

**Online**
Go to on.IN.gov/INhuntfish. Online license purchases have a $1 per license fee for system support maintenance and an additional $1 plus 1.99% credit card company fee on each transaction.

**In Person**
Visit one of more than 500 retailers statewide listed at on.IN.gov/INhuntfish or visit the DNR Customer Service Center.*

**By Mail**
Send a check or money order (payable to DNR) or credit card information (include number, and expiration date) to DNR Customer Service Center*. Attention: Licenses. Allow 2-3 weeks for delivery. Include:

- The license(s) and season (e.g., deer muzzleloader) you are purchasing

License Exemptions

The following are exempt from license requirements:

- Residents or nonresidents participating in a DNR-licensed field trial.

- Resident owners of Indiana farmland, resident lessees of Indiana farmland who farm that land, and the spouses and children living with them while hunting, fishing, or trapping on the farmland they own or lease. 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 and does not extend to immediate family members of those shareholders, partners, or members of the business entity.

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### STATE LICENSE FEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Category</th>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>Resident</th>
<th>Nonresident</th>
<th>Apprentice Option?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth</strong></td>
<td>Res. Youth Consolidated Hunt/Trap (See page 12 for details)</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonres. Annual Youth Hunting</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonres. Youth Deer Hunting</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>$39</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonres. Deer License Bundle</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>$91</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonres. Youth Spring Turkey Hunting</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonres. Youth Fall Turkey Hunting</td>
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<td>$32</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonres. Annual Youth Trapping</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Combo Hunt/Fish</strong></td>
<td>Annual Hunting &amp; Fishing</td>
<td>$32</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Disabled American Veterans Annual Hunt/Fish</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Disabled American Veterans 10-Year Hunt/Fish</td>
<td>$27.50</td>
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<td><strong>Hunting (except deer and turkey)</strong></td>
<td>Annual Hunting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Five-Day Hunting</td>
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<td>$50</td>
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<td><strong>Deer</strong></td>
<td>Deer Hunting</td>
<td>$39</td>
<td>$240</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deer License Bundle</td>
<td>$91</td>
<td>$550</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Turkey</strong></td>
<td>Spring Turkey Hunting</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$175</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fall Turkey Hunting</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$175</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stamps</strong></td>
<td>Game Bird Habitat Stamp</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waterfowl Stamp</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trapping</strong></td>
<td>Annual Trapping</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$140</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fishing</strong></td>
<td>Annual Fishing</td>
<td>$23</td>
<td>$60</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trout/Salmon Stamp</td>
<td>$11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One-Day Fishing (includes trout/salmon)</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seven-Day Fishing</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senior Annual Fishing</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senior Fish for Life</td>
<td>$23</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 - See resident description located at the left of this chart.
2 - Does not include deer or turkey.
3 - Deer Hunting refers to either Reduction Zone, firearms, archery, crossbow, muzzleloader, or bonus antlerless licenses.
4 - The second and any additional resident bonus antlerless deer hunting licenses: $24 each. The first bonus antlerless license must be purchased at a cost of $39 prior to purchasing the second and any additional bonus antlerless licenses at the discounted rate.
5 - The second and any additional nonresident bonus antlerless deer hunting licenses: $39 each. The first bonus antlerless license must be purchased at a cost of $240 prior to purchasing the second and any additional bonus antlerless licenses at the discounted rate.
6 - Game Bird Habitat Stamp is required to hunt turkey, dove, quail and pheasant.
7 - Waterfowl Stamp Privilege is required when hunting migratory waterfowl (page 34).

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1 - Resident license refunds:
2 - License refunds:
3 - Nonresident license refunds:
4 - Apprentice license refunds:
5 - Annual license refunds:
6 - Combo license refunds:
7 - Combo license refunds:
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 that are residents of Indiana 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 if a parent, grandparent, or legal guardian is an Indiana resident.
- 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 if the following conditions are met:

- The nonresident’s state allows the same exemption for the same species for Indiana residents who own farmland in that state.*
- 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.

* 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 in the exemption, then the nonresident must have a valid nonresident license and any applicable stamps 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 ($20, $12 for youth) and any applicable stamp requirements for species they are hunting at private shooting preserves. The nonresident private shooting preserve license expires April 30 immediately following the date the license is effective.

Persons with Disabilities

Individuals with a disability that prevent 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 by calling 317-232-4102 or visit 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 class.

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 DNR property with a disability permit, contact the property manager (page 46).

Hunting Guide License

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 Indiana Code 14-22-15.5. The annual license expires on March 31 of the following year in which the license was issued. Applications for these licenses can be found online at wildlife.IN.gov.

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 a lifetime before having to take a DNR-offered hunter education class. Apprentice licenses are required for those born after Dec. 31, 1986 unless a DNR offered hunter education class has been completed.

The apprentice hunter 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) at all times. 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 (pages 8-9) are also 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. 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. To find classes in your area, visit indianahuntereducation.com or contact:

- Hunter Education North, 317-605-1028; email chclark@dnr.IN.gov
- Hunter Education South, 317-694-7531; 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. If you have lost your hunter education card, visit ilostmycard.com.

The Future of Wildlife Conservation Funding

Funding DFW’s work to manage fish and wildlife comes primarily from the sale of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses, and from federal aid from the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration (WSFR) program, which collects an excise tax on the sales of hunting and fishing equipment and distributes it to state agencies like ours. Together, these sources account for around 75% of DFW’s budget. Only around 5% comes from state taxes.

Before this year, license fees had not changed since 2006. During that time, costs to manage fish and wildlife increased to the point where current funding levels did not allow DFW to properly manage our natural resources.

While more money has been available to states through WSFR, to get it, DFW must provide a 25% matching contribution to access the funds (e.g., $25 for every $100 awarded). Without additional funding, DFW could not take advantage of the increase in dollars available.

To continue conserving Indiana’s fish and wildlife and providing opportunities for hunters, trappers, and outdoor enthusiasts, DFW raised license fees for the first time in 15 years. The prices were determined by comparing license fees among other Midwestern states and balancing the rising costs of resource management.

The new funding will allow DFW to restore habitats, conduct research, educate new hunters and trappers, provide technical assistance to landowners, and maintain public lands. Thanks to everyone who purchased a license over the years. Through your financial support and efforts in the field, you have supported the conservation of Indiana’s fish and wildlife. With the new license fees, you can continue to do so for years to come, providing the next generation the same opportunities you love.

For more information about how DFW is funded, please visit wildlife.IN.gov. To see updated license prices, see page 8 or visit wildlife.IN.gov.
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Perks for Youth Hunters

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

The resident youth hunt/trap license is $12 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). All hunters of waterfowl and other migratory birds must have a free Harvest Information Program (HIP) number (page 35).

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 $12 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 hunt dates for youth age 17 and younger, and many DNR-managed properties offer youth hunting events. For more details, check hunting.IN.gov.

Free Hunting Days

The free youth hunting dates in 2022 are Sept. 3-4 and Nov. 26-27. Any resident age 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can take any legal game in season during these free youth 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.

Youth Deer Season

Youth deer season for properly licensed youth hunters is Sept. 24-25, 2022. 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 may 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 youth deer season.

The youth hunter must possess a valid license for hunting deer 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 rifle, shotgun, muzzleloader, air gun, 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 Waterfowl Season

The 2022 youth waterfowl season dates for properly licensed youth hunters are April 22-23, 2023. 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. The adult partner must possess a turkey hunting license and Game Bird Habitat Stamp if participating in the hunt (e.g., calling turkeys) unless exempt from license requirements (see pages 8-9).

The youth hunter may take only one bearded or male wild turkey in the 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.

National Refuge Hunts

Big Oaks and Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) will have deer hunts in 2022 and turkey hunts in 2023 for youth hunters.

The youth deer hunt dates are Sept. 15-16, 2022 at Muscatatuck and Oct. 23, 2022 at Big Oaks.

The youth turkey hunt dates are April 22-23, 2023 at Muscatatuck and April 22-23, 2023 at Big Oaks.

To apply for Big Oaks youth hunts, send a postcard that includes the youth’s name, address, and phone number to Big Oaks NWR, 1661 W. JPG Niblo Road, Madison, IN 47250. The application deadline is Oct. 1, 2022 for the deer hunt and April 1, 2023 for the turkey hunt.

To apply for the Muscatatuck hunts, visit hunting.IN.gov/reservedhunt.

In Indiana, youth hunters have a number of opportunities to help them get outdoors.
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Bag and Possession Limits

It is illegal to take more than the daily bag limit of a wild animal in a calendar day. Beginning the second day of the season, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit for species other than migratory birds (including waterfowl), deer, and wild turkey.

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, on one day, a wild animal that the individual has taken in open season in excess of the possession limit.

A harvested wild animal left unattended (not in the immediate vicinity of the individual who took the animal) while in the field must have a tag attached or be in a container or bag with the following information: the name and address of the person 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 — page 40).

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

Furbearer: Trapping/Hunting/Running: No restrictions.

Small Game: No restrictions, except for rabbits on designated DNR properties in February (page 32).

Waterfowl (ducks and geese): One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except for teal, which are sunrise to sunset. Shooting hours may differ on state-owned property (page 46).

Wild Animals Found Dead

If a dead, wild turkey, river otter, fox squirrel, gray squirrel, Eastern cottontail rabbit, Northern bobwhite, 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 or a person designated by the Conservation Officer may also issue a permit to possess one of these animals if it is found dead from another cause. Wildlife found deceased from unknown causes can be reported at on.IN.gov/sickwildlife.

Disturbing Nests or Dens

It is illegal to disturb the den, nest, hole, burrow, or house of a wild animal by shooting, digging, cutting, or chipping into the animal home and 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 location 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. This is to ensure the prevention of dislodging a wild animal from its home or other location where it has hidden itself for security or protection.

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 form requesting permission to access private land can be found at hunting.IN.gov.

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 does not carry a human operator and 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 their 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 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. It is also illegal 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 found at info.IN.gov. It is illegal to take a deer with a handgun except during the firearms season, during the muzzleloader season with a muzzleloading handgun, and when in compliance with DNR regulations.

Disposing of Carcasses

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

Carcasses should not be burned, as the act can cause air pollution. Carcasses cannot be left in the open for scavengers or people to see without permission from the landowner. Do not dump carcasses on public land. The DNR recommends all discarded carcasses and unwanted animal parts be bagged and sent to a landfill.
HUNT KENTUCKY ELK

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 Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources

fw.ky.gov

Illustration by Rick Hill
Selling of Wild Game
Protected or regulated wild animals, live, dead, or the meat therefrom, cannot be sold, traded or bartered. (Exceptions: furbearers, squirrel tails, deer hides, antlers, hooves, and cured game bird feathers may be sold. All must be lawfully taken.)

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 (page 46).

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.

Purple Paint—No Trespassing
Landowners can mark the perimeter of their property where entry is denied to the public with purple paint on either trees or posts. The purple marks must be readily visible to any person approaching the property. A purple-paint perimeter serves the same legal purpose as a “No Trespassing” sign. For more information, see Indiana Code 35-43-2-2 at iga.IN.gov.

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.

Silencers/Suppressors
Silencers/suppressors can be used to take wild animals without a permit or special authorization from the Indiana DNR, but they must be used in accordance with federal law. It is a Class B misdemeanor to hunt on private land without consent from the landowner or tenant and use or possess a silencer or suppressor (Indiana Code 14-22-38-4.5).
THIS HUNTING SEASON,
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DonateLifeIndiana.org/HuntandFish

By being an organ donor, you can save up to eight lives and help heal up to 75 more lives as a tissue donor.
Pigeon River FWA, a Turkey Paradise

For people interested in hunting wild turkey, Pigeon River Fish & Wildlife Area (FWA), which is in the northeast corner of the state, is a great option.

Its 12,000 acres surround a stretch of the Pigeon River and contain an abundance of diverse habitat, making it home to many game species.

Wild turkeys can be found nearly everywhere, from the FWA’s large stands of mature hardwoods to its open, grassy fields. To benefit turkey populations, staff clear openings in the woods and mow access lanes. This creates a mosaic-type habitat that provides turkeys with nesting, feeding, and brood-rearing areas. During spring, males can be found in these openings strutting, gobbling, and working to attract hens.

Existing woods are maintained by keeping nut- and berry-producing trees and shrubs and removing those that do not produce food. Clearing such vegetation allows light to reach the forest floor and stimulate the growth of grasses and forbs. Turkeys forage in this area, scratching the ground and picking insects from under the leaves. Because the property runs next to the river, many of the hardwoods eventually encounter riparian areas that are prime roosting habitat.

Prescribed burning is another important tool. Burns set back woody plant growth, prevent material buildup, and allow annual weeds to grow, providing nesting and brood-rearing habitat and foraging areas.

Staff also establish food plots to provide supplemental food sources during winter and grass fields during warm seasons to provide cover for hens and their brood as they travel. These areas also serve as nesting areas and harbor a wide variety of insects and seeds for turkeys to eat.

Turkey hunting on Pigeon River FWA is done through an online reserved draw system. Sign-up starts in late February at on.IN.gov/reservedhunt. A no-show draw is held at the FWA’s check station each morning of the season at 5:30 a.m. Youth weekend is held using a preseason reserved in-house draw, with the reservation period running from the end of March to early April.

Because turkey season runs concurrent with spring mushroom season, Pigeon River FWA turkey hunters may only actively hunt until 1 p.m. Despite these limited hours, the prime habitat, abundance of turkeys, and high acre-to-hunter average gives hunters plenty of opportunities for success. More information at on.IN.gov/pigeonriverfwa or 260-367-2164.

What license and stamp do I need?

VISIT indianaoutdoor.IN.gov and click on the magnifying glass to find out.
Pulled Wild Turkey BBQ

Maximize your wild turkey harvest with this recipe that uses a de-breasted turkey frame.
Recipe courtesy of Neal Brown of Howe & Brown Hospitality.

Recipe courtesy of Neal Brown of Howe & Brown Hospitality.

Connect on social: @nealjbrown

Ingredients

- 1 wild turkey, plucked, with breast meat removed
- 3 carrots cut into chunks
- 1 head of celery cut into chunks
- 3 onions cut into chunks
- 1 head of garlic cut in half
- 1 bunch of fresh thyme
- 2 tbsp. oil
- 2 tsp. salt

Honey BBQ Sauce

- ⅔ cup ketchup
- ½ cup apple cider vinegar
- ¼ cup dark brown sugar
- ¼ cup honey
- 1 tbsp. cocoa powder
- 1 tsp. each of smoked paprika, ground cumin, ground coriander, salt, black pepper
- 1 pinch ground nutmeg

Instructions

Prep
1. Preheat oven to 375 F.
2. Remove thighs and legs from de-breasted turkey frame.
3. In a roasting pan, layer the vegetables with turkey thighs, legs, and de-breasted frame. Add 2 tbsp. oil and 2 tsp. of salt. Roast for 1.5 hours or until the turkey is browned and the vegetables are caramelized.

Turkey Stock
1. Remove pan from the oven and transfer contents to a stock pot. Pour water over the vegetables and meat until covered. Simmer for 8 hours, skimming off the foam.
2. Remove the turkey pieces from the stock and reserve.
3. Strain the stock and return to a clean pot. Simmer on low for another hour, skimming the foam. Freeze for future use.

Honey BBQ Sauce

Combine honey BBQ sauce ingredients and stir. Heat mixture in saucepan until the brown sugar dissolves and is no longer grainy.

BBQ Turkey

Pull the turkey meat, separating tendons from the meat. Mix with the sauce.
50 Years of Turkey Success

By Phil Bloom

Whether or not hunters in Indiana successfully bag a wild turkey, they owe a debt of gratitude to Steve Backs for having the chance to do so.

For more than four decades, Backs guided the DNR’s restoration of the majestic game bird across the Hoosier landscape, helping elevate the pursuit of it from a niche activity to a springtime ritual for nearly 75,000 hunters in 2020.

Backs retired from the DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife in March 2022, leaving a legacy that encompasses the expansion of wild turkeys beyond anyone’s imagination, including his own.

“I don’t think anyone involved in this anywhere in the country could, back then in the 1980s, ever honestly say they knew this would happen this way,” Backs said. “There’s no way to say so ... I was lucky to be part of it.”

Lucky in part because during his student years at Purdue University, before finding his calling, Backs planned to be a deer biologist.

Managing turkey populations involves finding the right mix of season dates and bag limits for both hunters and birds. Earlier in his career, Backs needed to make decisions about when, where, and how often to release birds brought in from other states.

The results speak for themselves. Spring season harvest of wild turkeys in Indiana topped 10,000 for the first time in 2002 and has been at that level or higher ever since. The record was set in 2020 with 14,492 turkeys harvested during the 19-day season. Hunter success in Indiana also has been relatively consistent at 20% or higher in 27 of the last 35 spring seasons.

Although native to Indiana, wild turkeys were extirpated (locally extinct) from the state before 1900 due to unregulated subsistence hunting and deforestation. Turkeys suffered a similar fate elsewhere, and by the early 1900s the nationwide number of turkeys was about 30,000.

From that low point, a coalition of partners rescued wild turkeys from possible extinction. The National Wild Turkey Federation estimates the current nationwide population at 6.5 million.

The restoration process in Indiana was a long haul that started in 1956, when the state’s Department of Conservation, the DNR’s predecessor, brought in five wild-trapped turkeys from Arkansas and released them at Crane Naval Depot in Martin County.

That event launched a nearly 50-year run of trapping turkeys in one place and releasing them in another. The tools and the strategies changed over time, and wild turkeys are found today in all 92 of Indiana’s counties.

Throughout his work in the restoration, Backs took a cautious approach. Now, some states that chose to be more aggressive are grappling with whether to reduce bag limits, shorten seasons, eliminate fall hen harvest, or end fall turkey season altogether in the face of decade-long declines in turkey populations.

The Indiana bag limit is a single male turkey in the spring season and a single male or hen in the fall season.

“We’ve only seen a 5% drop in harvest from the peak years,” Backs said. “That gets down to the message of a long-term sustainable harvest level.”

1900:
Wild turkeys were extirpated (locally extinct) from Indiana.

1956:
Wild turkey restoration began in Indiana. Department of Conservation released five wild-trapped birds from Arkansas at Crane Naval Depot in Martin County.

1970:
First spring turkey hunting season opened on May 2 in two counties. During the 4-day season, 62 hunters participated, and 6 birds were harvested.

1962:
Indiana began trade agreements with Missouri to trade ruffed grouse (Bonasa umbellus) trapped in Indiana for wild turkeys trapped in Missouri to release across the Hoosier state.

1965:
The Indiana Department of Natural Resources was created.

1980:
Indiana began sourcing wild-trapped turkeys from Illinois, Iowa, and Kentucky. Wild-trapped birds were also sourced from newly established turkey populations in Indiana.

1919:
The Indiana Department of Conservation was created.

1975:
Deck Major, Hershell Blackwell, and Maury Reeves mark wild turkeys in western Indiana.

1978:
A successful turkey hunt at Mogan Ridge Turkey Management Area after establishing a wild turkey population.

1970:
Carl Eisfelder handles a net-trapped wild turkey.

1970:
Pat Cook and Gerry Wise release wild turkeys at Pike State Forest.

1975:
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Carl Eisfelder handles a net-trapped wild turkey.

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Pat Cook and Gerry Wise release wild turkeys at Pike State Forest.
From 1956 to 2004, DNR released 2,795 wild-trapped birds at 185 sites around the state.

The early stages of restoration followed standard practices of the day.

The belief was that since residual populations of wild turkeys were found in heavily forested areas, that was the required habitat for a recovery. So, early releases focused on heavily forested areas of southern counties like Brown, Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Martin, Monroe, Perry, and Pike.

Two lessons learned during that time served to steer the program in new directions:

- Capture and release of birds from the same brood flock limited genetic diversity and contributed to a slow decline in reproduction.
- A 50-50 mix of forest to agricultural land interspersed with row crops was “pretty close to ideal habitat,” Backs said.

The game-changer for the first lesson was making trade agreements that acquired wild turkeys from Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, and Missouri and mixing those birds into later releases.

Backs and fellow biologist Carl Eisfelder addressed the habitat concerns by developing criteria to prioritize areas that showed the potential to support self-sustaining populations. They then employed a tactic known as block stocking—releasing an average of 15 birds in multiple locations in a county in a 3:1 ratio of females to males.

After doing one or two releases per year from 1956 to 1979, the DNR ramped up efforts to 11 releases in 1983, 17 in 1987, and 26 in 1988 before slowing down and eventually making the last release in 2004.

Each release brought desired results and the incentive to do more.

“The game was if it happened and it was positive, do it again,” Backs said.

Still, there was a degree of uncertainty on the path to success.

“You never really knew how far this was going to go,” Backs said. “Why was this working well? Why was this not working? It was like walking into a room, turning off the light and feeling your way to a door on the other side. You knew the goal was to get to the other side, but you never quite knew what bumps were there, what furniture you’d run into walking across that room.”

As successful as wild turkey restoration has been, wildlife biologists have documented a downward trend in populations in several states, for a variety of reasons.

“Part of it is due to (natural) readjustment,” Backs said.

Some have theorized that having too many predators, farming practices, climate change, or disease are factors.

“My thought is there’s a little bit of all of those, but it’s probably a cumulative effect,” he said.

Some of it also can be written off as a natural adjustment to “an artificially enhanced” population made possible as increasing numbers pushed turkeys from optimal territory into more marginal habitat.

“What some people call a decline could be just getting back into balance,” Backs said. “We had a restoration boom and now we’re having a post-restoration settling down into something more in tune with the environment.”

DNR began using only wild-trapped turkeys from Indiana for releases.

Spring turkey season opened for all-day hunting, and the harvest topped 10,000 birds.

A fall turkey hunting season was established in limited counties.

A total of 14,492 turkeys were harvested during the spring turkey season, the highest harvest on record.

The spring turkey season opened for the current length of 19 days.

DNR released the last wild-trapped turkeys in east-central Indiana, completing the nearly 50-year restoration project.

Spring turkey season opened to all 92 counties.

The spring turkey harvest reached 12,319 birds (including 217 bearded females). The fall turkey harvest totaled 585 birds (231 males, 354 females).
Before the hunt

- Know your equipment.
  - Read and understand manufacturer’s instructions and warnings 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 24 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 and 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 an FBH. Simply owning an 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 the base and seat portion of the 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, cellphone, 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 and stay connected!

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Protection you can trust. Reliable power you can use.

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Easy-to-operate generator offers high power output, with superior protection and Yamaha’s proven reliability.

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Deer Regulations

License Requirements
Unless exempt (see pages 8-9), 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 hunt/trap license, only one deer can be taken per deer hunting license. See the tables on pages 28-29 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), firearms, or muzzleloader seasons. Antlerless deer harvested with the deer license bundle must be used toward the bag limit for bonus antlerless deer, archery, or muzzleloader. When used toward the bonus antlerless deer county quota, the county quota applies. See page 29 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 (page 46) 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 the following seasons: firearms (Nov. 12-27, 2022), muzzleloader (Dec. 3-18, 2022), and deer reduction (Nov. 12, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023 in deer reduction zones).

Hunter orange must be worn during the youth deer season (Sept. 24-25, 2022). See page 16 for more information.

An occupied ground blind must have at least 144 square inches of hunter orange that is visible on each side of the blind 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 four feet of the ground. The hunter orange 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 three 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 Muscatatuck, Patoka River, and Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuges. Tree stands 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 with the owner's name, address, and telephone number, or DNR Customer Identification Number.

Fair Chase
It is illegal to use snares, salt, and bait to take deer. Bait is considered any product that is transported into a hunting area and placed there for animal consumption. Bait is considered an attractant that is intended to lure an animal and can be in the form of salt, mineral blocks, prepared solid or liquid, apples, and other food. An area is considered to be baited for 10 days after the removal of the bait and any affected soil.
It is illegal to use dogs or other domesticated animals to take deer. 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 give hunters opportunities to harvest deer in areas with high deer densities.

The deer reduction zone season is Sept. 15, 2022 through Jan. 31, 2023. 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 (aka 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 (page 29).

Hunters attempting to satisfy the reduction zone bag limits must have a deer reduction zone, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license, or meet a license exemption. The license bundle 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, archery equipment legal for deer hunting can be used in reduction zones from Sept. 15, 2022 to Jan. 31, 2023.

Where allowed by local ordinances, firearms legal for deer hunting can be used in reduction zones from Nov. 12, 2022 to Jan. 31, 2023.

From Nov. 12, 2022 to Jan. 31, 2023, hunters must follow hunter orange clothing requirements to hunt deer with a firearm in a reduction zone. Hunters must obtain permission from landowners to hunt on private property.

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 deer.dnr.IN.gov to see a current map and zone descriptions.

Deer Reduction Zone CheckIN
Hunters must 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 reduction zones to harvest a second buck or to fulfill the deer reduction zone antlerless bag limit must 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:

- Online through the DNR’s CheckIN Game system (CheckINGame.dnr.IN.gov)
- Call 800-419-1326 (a $3 fee applies)
- Find 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, handguns, rifles with legal cartridges, muzzleloading long guns, muzzleloading handguns, and air guns are legal during the firearms season. Only muzzleloading firearms are legal during the muzzleloader season. Firearm with suppressors may be used to take deer in accordance with federal law. Hunters may carry more than one type of legal firearm when hunting during the firearms, youth, and reduction zone (in zones where local ordinances allow the use of a firearm) seasons only.

Carrying Handguns
While hunting, an individual may carry a handgun without a handgun license in accordance with Indiana Code 35-47-2-1 found at iiga.IN.gov.

Deer can be taken with a handgun only when in compliance with DNR regulations and only during the firearms season, with muzzleloading handguns only in the muzzleloader seasons, and in deer reduction zones when and where local ordinances allow.

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.

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National Woodland Owners Association (NWOA)
374 Maple Ave. East, Suite 310
Vienna, VA 22180-4751
Phone: (703) 255-2700
## DEER EQUIPMENT CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Legal Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rifle</strong></td>
<td>PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAND:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bullet diameter:</strong> .357” minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Casing length:</strong> 1.16–1.8”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• full metal jacketed bullets are illegal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRIVATE LAND ONLY:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bullet diameter:</strong> .243” (6 mm) minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Casing length:</strong> 1.16–3”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• a hunter must not possess more than 10 of these cartridges while hunting deer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• full metal jacketed bullets are illegal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Handgun</strong></td>
<td><strong>Barrel length:</strong> 4” minimum</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bullet diameter:</strong> .243” minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Cartridge length:</strong> 1.16” minimum, except for 10 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10 mm also legal cartridges (i.e. 10 mm Auto and .40 S&amp;W)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• rifles with barrel less than 18” are NOT considered handguns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• .25-20 Winchester, .32-20 Winchester, .30 carbine, and .38 special ammunition are prohibited</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shotgun</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bore:</strong> 10, 12, 16, 20, or 28 gauge or .410”</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• shooting slugs and sabotaged bullets only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• combination rifle-shotguns are allowed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muzzleloading</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rifle/Shotgun</strong></td>
<td>Youth, firearms, muzzleloader, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Barrel caliber:</strong> .44” minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bullet diameter:</strong> .357” minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• powder and bullet loaded from muzzle and single bullet*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• sabotaged bullets permitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• multiple barreled guns permitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• can have powder loaded from the breech end only during the youth and firearms seasons</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, muzzleloader, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muzzleloading</strong></td>
<td><strong>Handgun</strong></td>
<td>Youth, firearms, muzzleloader, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Barrel length:</strong> 12” minimum, measured from the base of the breech plug (excluding tangs and other projections to the end of the barrel, including the muzzle crown)</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, muzzleloader, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Barrel caliber:</strong> .50” minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bullet diameter:</strong> .44” minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archery</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vertical Bow</strong></td>
<td>Archery, youth, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• bows drawn, held, or released by means other than by hand or hand-held releases may be used</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Draw weight:</strong> 35 lbs. minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crossbow</strong></td>
<td>Defined as a device for propelling an arrow by means of limbs mounted on a stock and a string, and having a working safety that may be drawn or held</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Draw weight:</strong> 125 lbs. minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special</strong></td>
<td><strong>Air guns</strong></td>
<td>Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• using non-ignited compressed air or other gas charged by external high compression power source</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Projectiles:</strong> Must shoot .40 caliber or larger single bullet generating 400 ft. lbs. of muzzle energy, or an arrow or bolt with a sharpened metal or metal-edged broadhead at minimum of 300 fps at release</td>
<td>Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Deer Hotline**

If you need information about deer, take advantage of our Deer Hotline. Call 812-334-3795, 8:30 a.m. - 4 p.m. ET, Monday-Friday or email INDeerHotline@dnr.IN.gov with your questions. Find additional information at deer.dnr.IN.gov.
### Youth Season – Sept. 24-25, 2022
- Resident Youth Hunt/Trap License • • • • • •
- Nonresident Youth Deer License (incl. Deer License Bundle) • • • • • •

### Red Zone Season* – Sept. 15, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023
- Deer Reduction Zone License • • • • • • • •
- Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License • • • • • • • •
- Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License • • • • • • • •
- Youth License • • • • • • • •

### Archery Season – Oct. 1, 2022 - Jan. 1, 2023
- Archery License • • • • • •
- Crossbow License • •
- Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License • • • • • • • •
- Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License • • • • • • • •
- Deer License Bundle • • • • • • • •
- Bonus Antlerless License • • • • • • • •
- Youth License • • • • • • • •

### Firearms Season – Nov. 12-27, 2022
- Firearms License (antlered deer only) • • • • • • • •
- Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License • • • • • • • •
- Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License • • • • • • • •
- Deer License Bundle • • • • • • • •
- Bonus Antlerless License • • • • • • • •
- Youth License • • • • • • • •

### Muzzleloader Season – Dec. 3-18, 2022
- Muzzleloader License • • • • • •
- Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License • • • • • • • •
- Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License • • • • • • • •
- Deer License Bundle • • • • • • • •
- Bonus Antlerless License • • • • • • • •
- Youth License • • • • • • • •

### Special Antlerless Firearms Season – Closed

- Indicates the equipment that can be used during a season with a particular license.
- If allowed by local ordinances, firearms may be used to hunt deer in designated Reduction Zones from Nov. 12, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023.

NOTE: The Bonus Antlerless License (and bonus county deer under the Deer License Bundle) may not be valid for all DNR properties. Contact the property you want to hunt for details.
Antlerless Deer Bag Limit
Bonus antlerless quotas are determined using a variety of population indicators such as hunter harvest trends, deer observation rates, crop damage reports, deer-vehicle collision rates, and hunter surveys that measure individual satisfaction level with deer populations in each county. Learn more about how county bonus antlerless quotas are set at deer.dnr.IN.gov.

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. 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. Contact the property or go to wildlife.IN.gov for details.

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 and muzzleloader 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 Firearms season is closed during the 2022-2023 deer hunting season.

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.

### DEER BAG LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Bag Limit*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Season</td>
<td>1 antlered deer AND the number of bonus antlerless deer per county quota; exceptions apply on some DNR properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction Zone Season</td>
<td>1 antlered deer (see “earn-a-buck” page 25) AND 9 antlerless deer OR 10 antlerless deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery Season</td>
<td>2 antlerless deer OR 1 antlered and 1 antlerless deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms Season</td>
<td>1 antlered deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzzleloader Season</td>
<td>1 antlered deer OR 1 antlerless deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlerless Firearms Season</td>
<td>Closed in 2022-2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Opportunities

**Bonus Antlerless Deer**
1 antlerless deer per license not to exceed the bonus antlerless county quota; bonus deer can be taken during the archery, firearms, and muzzleloader seasons with the appropriate license

**State Park Hunts**
3 antlerless deer OR 2 antlered and 1 antlerless deer (reserves hunts; visit hunting.IN.gov)

**Military/Refuge Properties** (by reserved hunt drawing or invitation only)
1 deer of either sex per Military/Refuge Deer License

* Only 1 antlered deer per hunter may be taken during the youth, archery, firearms, and muzzleloader seasons combined.

NOTE: A separate deer license is required prior to taking each deer (exceptions: deer license bundle, youth hunt/trap, lifetime license, landowner exemption).
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 United States, as well as in Canada, Europe and Asia. It is spreading to new places, and high prevalence in some states is slowing deer population growth. CWD has been detected in wild deer close to Indiana’s borders—in Michigan, Illinois, and 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, and heat. Cooking or burning will not inactivate them. Prions can remain in the environment for many years and continue to infect deer.

CWD-infected deer may appear normal and look healthy, but still may be capable of spreading the disease. About 18 to 24 months after they have been infected, deer will begin to show signs 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 and continue to infect deer.

What can you do to help?

- Report deer that appear to be sick at on.IN.gov/sickwildlife.
- Dispose of carcass parts responsibly, using one of these options:
  - Double-bag for regular trash pick-up
  - Take directly to a municipal landfill
  - Burry 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.
- 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, 2009, 2016) counties, and in a wild white-tailed deer and several wild raccoons from infected cattle farms in Franklin County (2016–2019).

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 of EHD 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, host genetics, and deer population density. Outbreaks tend to occur cyclically, approximately every 5 years. The last major outbreak of EHD was in 2019 in southern Indiana. To see the number of reported, tested, and lab confirmed EHD cases by county since 2019, visit on.IN.gov/EHD.

If you suspect EHD in deer, please submit a report online at on.IN.gov/sickwildlife.
Create Wild Turkey Habitat at Home

In spring and fall, hunters travel across the state for the chance to bag a wild turkey. But, if you have the time and space, you might be able to save yourself a trip by creating habitat for wild turkey on your own property.

Wild turkeys are considered habitat generalists, which means they use several different types of habitats or cover, including forests, agricultural landscapes with scattered woodlots, grasslands, and brushy areas. If there is proper nesting cover, brood-rearing habitat, and roosting sites, turkeys can thrive.

Wild turkeys nest on the ground, usually in low vegetation or brushy areas. Planting native grasses and wildflowers, leaving downed trees and branches, and establishing unmown areas and briar thickets will provide good nesting habitat.

Once poults have hatched, they need open areas with diverse plant cover, an abundance of insects, and nearby escape cover. Trees and shrubs that produce acorns, nuts or fruit (i.e., mast) such as oaks, hickories, elderberry, blackberry, and dogwoods should be planted or maintained to provide future food sources. In the shorter term, establish clover, alfalfa, and grain food plots to provide supplemental food sources.

To create the areas poults use for travel, strip-disk, mow, or use prescribed fires. You can also remove non-mast producing trees to open the tree canopy and allow sunlight to reach the ground. Doing so will encourage the establishment of grasses, wildflowers, and small shrubs that poults rely on for food and cover.

The last aspect turkeys need is trees to roost in at night. Turkeys prefer mature hardwoods and open-crowned trees with a trunk diameter 14 inches or greater and horizontal limbs. Conifers should also be present because they provide more protection during the winter and inclement weather.

All habitat-improvement projects should be completed outside of the nesting and brood-rearing timeframe of April through July to ensure turkeys can successfully nest and raise their poults.

To discuss your management priorities and how to manage your property for wild turkeys, contact your district wildlife biologist as listed on page 45 or visit on.IN.gov/wildlifebiologist.
Rabbit

Cottontail rabbit season is from Nov. 1 through Feb. 28.

Hunting hours for rabbits in February on FWAs and at Mississinewa, Patoka, and Salamonie lakes are from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour before sunset.

There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for rabbit hunting. A 12- or 20-gauge shotgun loaded with 6- to 7 ½-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 (page 16).

It is illegal to hunt, take, or possess swamp rabbits, which are an endangered 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 squirrel season is from Aug. 15 through Jan. 31.

Hunter orange clothing requirements (page 16) must be met while hunting squirrels from Nov. 1 through Jan. 31.

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. Trapping of squirrels is illegal.

Attention Small Game Hunters

In early 2022, rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus type 2 (RHDV-2) was confirmed in domestic rabbits in Jefferson County, Kentucky, which borders Indiana. This is the closest confirmed case to the Hoosier state since the virus was introduced to the United States in 2020. During the past two years, RHDV-2 has affected wild rabbits in 11 states and domestic rabbits in 19 states. As of March 2022, RHDV-2 had not been found in Indiana’s wild or domestic rabbit population.

RHDV-2 is highly contagious among rabbits and has the potential for rapid spread through rabbit populations. It is also known to spread year-round. RHDV-2 can be transmitted among rabbits through direct contact, shared food resources, and excrement. The virus can also persist on surfaces contaminated by contact with tissue, blood, meat, fur, or excrement from an infected animal.

RHDV-2 does not pose a threat to human health; nevertheless, the DNR recommends against harvesting rabbits or any other game species that appear sick. Hunters should take extra precautions when field-dressing their cottontails to minimize the potential spread of disease. The DNR recommends hunters wear disposable or rubber gloves while handling game, disinfect tools and surfaces, and wash their hands after cleaning game. Hunters should avoid disposing of remains where other rabbits or scavengers can access them. Instead, remains should be double bagged and disposed of in a secure trash receptacle. Hunters should shower and change clothing after cleaning game if they expect to have contact with live rabbits. Hunters are also encouraged to wash dogs with pet-friendly soap after dogs have had direct contact with rabbits.

Wild rabbits are susceptible to several diseases, such as RHDV-2, tularemia, and a variety of parasites. You can help the DNR keep the wild rabbit population healthy. If you encounter a wild rabbit that appears sick or if you find multiple dead wild rabbits in a single area, report it at on.IN.gov/sickwildlife.
**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 and cannot be collected from the wild at any time.

The collection limit for native nongame amphibians and reptiles is two per day and four per year (from April 1 through March 31 of the following year) for any one species. The possession limit is four per species.

Eastern snapping, smooth softshell, and spiny softshell turtles can be taken only between July 1 and March 31 of the following year and must be at least 12 inches in carapace length.

Carapace length is the straight-line measure along the top surface of the shell from the central point of the front edge directly behind 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 Reptile/Amphibian Seasons & Limits table).

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 game 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.

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.

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**REPTILE/AMPHIBIAN SEASONS & LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Daily Bag Limit</th>
<th>Possession Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Game Turtles</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Snapping Turtle</td>
<td>July 1 - March 31</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Softshell Turtle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny Softshell Turtle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restrictions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle traps may be used, but may not have an opening below the water surface. 12-inch minimum carapace length.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Game Frogs**         |                          |                 |                  |
| Green Frog & Bullfrog  | June 15 - April 30       | 25*             | 50*              |

* Singly or in aggregate, which means the catch limit includes any combination of the species.

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**Making It Last**

Helping You Enjoy Indiana Is The Nature Of Our Work

Fish & Wildlife area staff remove invasive species and clear openings in the woods to provide wild turkeys with a mosaic of habitat types. Turkeys use these areas to nest, feed, and raise young. Learn more about wild turkeys and the habitats they need to thrive at on.IN.gov/turkey.
## WATERFOWL & MIGRATORY BIRD SEASON DATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular Seasons</th>
<th>2022-2023 Season Dates</th>
<th>Bag Limits</th>
<th>Poss. Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mourning Doves</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - Oct. 16</td>
<td>15 **</td>
<td>45 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 1-27</td>
<td>15 **</td>
<td>45 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec. 17 - Jan. 2, 2023</td>
<td>15 **</td>
<td>45 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sora</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - Nov. 9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Woodcock</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Oct. 15 - Nov. 28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Snipe</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - Dec. 16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Sept. 10-25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ducks, Coots, & Mergansers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Bag Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Zone</td>
<td>Sept. 22 - Dec. 11</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec. 26 - Jan. 3</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Zone</td>
<td>Oct. 29 - Nov. 6</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 19 - Jan. 8</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Zone</td>
<td>Nov. 5-6</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 26 - Jan. 22</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Geese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Bag Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Zone</td>
<td>Sept. 10-18</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct. 22-30</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 19 - Feb. 12</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Zone</td>
<td>Sept. 10-18</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct. 29 - Nov. 6</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 19 - Feb. 12</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Zone</td>
<td>Sept. 10-18</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 5-20</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 26 - Feb. 12</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reminders

- **State and Federal Regulations**
  - **Based on an individual’s age, the following are needed to hunt waterfowl in Indiana:**
    - Youth 15 and younger: Valid hunting license and HIP number
    - Youth 16-17: Valid youth hunting license, HIP number, and Federal Duck Stamp
    - Adults 18+: Valid hunting license, HIP number, Federal Duck Stamp, and State Waterfowl Stamp
  - **Migratory game birds 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, 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 game birds 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 game birds killed or crippled shall be retrieved, and retained in the custody of the hunter in the field.**
  - **No person shall give, put, or leave any migratory game birds at any place or in the custody of another person unless the birds are tagged by the hunter with the hunter’s signature, address, total number of birds involved by species, and dates birds were killed.**
  - **No person or business shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds 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.**
  - **Non-toxic shot is required when hunting waterfowl and migratory birds on DNR properties.**

- **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.**
- **State stamps are available from hunting and fishing license vendors and online by going to [on.IN.gov/INhuntfish](http://on.IN.gov/INhuntfish). Find where to buy Federal Duck Stamps at [fws.gov/duckstamps](http://fws.gov/duckstamps).**

### VETERAN & 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. 15-16</td>
<td>Same as Regular Season ****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Zone</td>
<td>Oct. 22-23</td>
<td>Same as Regular Season ****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Zone</td>
<td>Oct. 29-30</td>
<td>Same as Regular Season ****</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Shooting hours are from sunrise to sunset.
** The daily bag and possession limits are for mourning doves and white-winged doves in aggregate.
*** 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, 2 canvasbacks, 1 pintail, 2 redhead, 2 black ducks, 1 mottled duck, and 1 or 2 scaup. The daily bag limit may include only 1 scaup on or after those dates. The possession limit is 3 times the daily bag limit.
**** The daily bag limit for dark geese is 5 in the aggregate.
***** The daily bag limit for tundra legesse (Canada, white-front, brant) is 5 in the aggregate.
****** For youth and veteran hunting dates, the daily bag for scaup is 1 per day.

### Zones

**North:** Segment of Indiana north of a line extending east from the Illinois border along State Road 18 to U.S. 31; north along U.S. 31 to U.S. 24; east along U.S. 24 to Huntington; southeast along U.S. 224; south along State Road 5; and east along State Road 124 to the Ohio border.

**Central:** Segment of Indiana south of the North Zone boundary and north of the South Zone boundary.

**South:** Segment of Indiana south of a line extending east from the Illinois border along I-70; east along National Ave.; east along U.S. 150; south along U.S. 41; east along State Road 58; south along State Road 37 to Bedford; and east along U.S. 50 to the Ohio border.
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 game birds 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 game bird hunting seasons are based on sound scientific evidence.

All hunters in Indiana, including those exempt from purchasing a license, must register with HIP before hunting coots, doves, ducks, mergansers, geese, snipe, sora, teal, and woodcock.

Hunters must register at inianaoutdoors.IN.gov or by calling 866-671-4499. At the end of the registration, the hunter is given a validation number to record on their 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 with HIP only once each season, not each time they hunt; however, hunters must register in each state 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-iron-copper-nickel
- tungsten-iron-polymer
- tungsten-matrix
- tungsten-tin-bismuth
- tungsten-tin-iron
- tungsten-tin-iron-nickel
- fluoropolymers
- coatings of copper, nickel, tin, zinc, zinc chloride, zinc chrome, and phosphates 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. It is illegal to possess lead shot while hunting mourning doves on any state-managed property.

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

Waterfowl Hunting on State Properties

Hunters can apply for reserved waterfowl hunts by completing the reserved waterfowl hunt application online at hunting.IN.gov.

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

Restrictions

No person shall take migratory game birds:

- 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 persons with paraplegia and persons with 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 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 game birds 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 visit, 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.
Safe Practices for Game Bird Hunters

Through 2021 and 2022, Indiana waterfowl populations experienced multiple disease events, bringing to light the need for hunters to practice caution when handling game.

In early 2021, Hoosiers reported the deaths of Canada geese and mute swans in northern Indiana. The mute swans, an invasive species, were infected with an intestinal parasite, but the cause of death in the Canada geese, a game bird, was undetermined. The presence of toxins, such as lead, was measured in each species and found to be within normal limits. Meanwhile, another mortality event was underway in southern Indiana. Hundreds of snow geese died over a three-week period from mid-February to early March. The National Wildlife Health Center determined that these geese died of avian cholera.

In late 2021, a novel strain of highly pathogenic avian influenza called H5N1 was identified in North America. As of April 2022, one wild duck, two bald eagles, and one red-tailed hawk had tested positive for the virus in Indiana. In other states, the virus has caused larger mortality events in multiple species of wild birds. DNR is monitoring the situation closely and is prepared to respond to wild bird mortality events as they arise.

Regardless of whether there is a current bird mortality situation, game bird hunters should employ safe handling practices:
- avoid harvesting birds that appear sick
- avoid eating, drinking, or smoking while cleaning game
- clean carcasses in a well-ventilated area
- wear gloves while handling game
- wash your hands thoroughly after handling carcasses
- disinfect all equipment and tools used to process harvested birds
- cook meat to a minimum internal temperature of 165 F

If you encounter a sick bird or if you find multiple dead birds in a single area, report the case using the online reporting tool at on.IN.gov/sickwildlife.

To learn more about bird diseases in Indiana, visit on.IN.gov/wildlife-diseases.

REPORT SICK OR DEAD WILDLIFE
AND HELP KEEP HOOSIER WILDLIFE HEALTHY!

**Do Report:**
- Wildlife that appears sick or dead without obvious cause.
- Incidents involving the death of five or more animals.
- Recurring deaths of animals in the same location.
- Deer that appear sick.
- Incidents involving threatened or endangered species, regardless of the cause of death or the number of animals involved.

**Don’t Report:**
- Roadkill.
- Orphaned or injured animals.
- Bird window collisions.

REPORT AT:
ON.IN.GOV/SICKWILDLIFE
Survey responses from hunters like you helped bring about waterfowl hunting changes at Kankakee Fish & Wildlife Area for this season.

In 2021, the DNR conducted a hunter survey to gather feedback on how to improve hunter satisfaction at the waterfowl hot spot. The survey was emailed to individuals who purchased a waterfowl stamp last year, and property users could complete the survey at the Kankakee FWA office during the waterfowl season. Most hunters who completed the survey said they wanted to see more birds, have a better waterfowl harvest, and have more flexibility in determining where to hunt.

After reviewing more than 800 responses, Kankakee FWA will do the following regarding waterfowl hunting on the property:

- Maintain water levels for optimal waterfowl feeding depth
- Rotate corn units on a three-day rotation
- Allow corn units to be hunted from ½ hour after sunrise to noon
- Drop the number of reservation days to eight
- Drop the number of selected reservations to six
- Allow hunters to hunt within 30 yards of their blind in certain units

To find more information on Kankakee FWA, including contact information and more specifics on waterfowl procedures, see on.IN.gov/kankakeefwa.
Pheasant

Pheasant season is from Nov. 1 - Dec. 15. A valid hunting license and Indiana Game Bird Habitat Stamp are required to hunt pheasants. Hunter orange clothing requirements (page 16) 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. Non-toxic 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. Put-and-take pheasant hunting on these DNR properties starts on November 19, 2022.

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.

When applications are being accepted, hunters can reserve put-and-take pheasant hunts online at hunting.IN.gov. Hunts 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.

Game Bird Areas

The Division of Fish & Wildlife conducts reserved pheasant hunts on Game Bird Areas in northern Indiana (Benton, Jasper, Newton, Warren, and White counties). When the application period is open, hunters can apply at hunting.IN.gov.

Quail

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, with a bag limit of four birds. The South Zone season is from Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, with a bag limit of eight birds.
The daily bag limit at North Zone Fish & Wildlife areas and at Mississinewa Lake and Salamonie Lake properties is two quail. The daily bag limit at South Zone Fish & Wildlife areas and at Patoka Lake is four quail.

A valid hunting license and an Indiana Game Bird Habitat Stamp are required to hunt quail in Indiana. Hunter orange clothing requirements (page 16) 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 (page 46).

**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 - Aug. 15 and Dec. 13 - March 1.

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, federal stamp, or HIP registration number to hunt crows.
License Requirements

To hunt wild turkey, a valid turkey hunting license and Game Bird Habitat Stamp 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 Game Bird Habitat Stamp because it is included with those license types.

A separate turkey hunting license is required when hunting during the spring and fall seasons.

Game Bird Habitat Stamps 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

Fall 2022 - 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 (including crossbows) is statewide from Oct. 1-30, 2022 and Dec. 3, 2022 - Jan. 1, 2023. Fall firearms season is from Oct. 19-30, 2022 in specific counties. See the map on page 41.

Spring 2023 - The spring season runs from April 26 - May 14, 2023. The bag limit is one bearded or male turkey for the spring season. Spring turkey hunting is allowed statewide.

Reserved Hunts

Reserved turkey hunts are scheduled at select DNR Fish & Wildlife areas.

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 to apply during open applications, go to hunting.IN.gov

Youth Season

Information about the youth season is on page 12.

Legal Equipment

Turkeys can be hunted only with:

- A 410 caliber and 10-, 12-, 16-, 20-, or 28-gauge shotgun loaded with pellets of size No. 4, 5, 6, 7, or 7½. Shot sizes smaller than size 7½ must be made of Tungsten Super Shot or equivalent pellet density only, such as Tungsten Super Shot 9 and 10. Non-toxic shot is required while hunting turkey on some DNR properties. Call the property you are interested in hunting on for additional information.

- A muzzleloading shotgun not smaller than 20-gauge and not larger than 10-gauge, loaded with pellets of size 4, 5, 6, 7, 7½, and Tungsten Super Shot 9 and 10. Combination loads using shot sizes other than these are illegal.

- Bow and arrow

- A crossbow

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 CT and until 1 p.m. for properties on ET. Mushroom hunters are required to stay out of the field until after this time.
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 a printable version of a temporary transportation tag, visit hunting.IN.gov.

Hunter Orange
Turkey hunters must meet hunter orange requirements while hunting turkeys Dec. 3-18, 2022. See hunter orange requirements on page 16.

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.
FURBEARER HUNTING SEASONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Furbearers</th>
<th>Hunting Seasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red &amp; Gray Fox</td>
<td>Oct. 15 - Feb. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote &amp; Striped Skunk</td>
<td>Oct. 15 - March 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon &amp; Opossum</td>
<td>Nov. 8 - Jan. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink, Muskrat, Long-tailed Weasel</td>
<td>Nov. 15 - Jan. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>Nov. 15 - March 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Running (Chasing season only - no hunting)</td>
<td>Feb. 1 - Oct. 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furbearer Hunting

A valid hunting license is needed to hunt beaver, coyote, gray fox, long-tailed weasel, mink, muskrat, 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 licking 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

Fox & Coyote Hunting

It is legal to hunt fox and coyote with the use of mouth or hand-operated calls, or with the use of recorded calls. Spotlights may be used to take fox and coyote. There are no restrictions on hunting hours or firearms for hunting fox and coyote. It is illegal to hunt fox or coyote from a roadway or with the use of any motor-driven conveyance.

Protected Species

Badgers and bobcats are protected species. It is illegal to take these furbearers in Indiana. If you accidentally trap a badger or bobcat, report the incident to an Indiana Conservation Officer (page 47). There is no penalty for reporting accidental captures. If the animal is dead, the carcass must be surrendered to an Indiana Conservation Officer. Information provided by hunters and trappers is an important means of determining the status and distribution of these species in Indiana.

For more on protected wildlife, call the DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, 317-232-4200 (toll free 877-463-6367), or go to wildlife.IN.gov.

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.

You must remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure. You must also remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure. You must also remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure. You must also remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure. You must also remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure.

For assistance with wildlife conflicts, contact your District Wildlife Biologist (page 45).

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 to obtain a list of Indiana licensed fur buyers, or call the Division of Fish & Wildlife at 317-232-4200 or 877-463-6367 (toll free).

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) is constructed to allow sufficient space for individual posture, to turn about freely, and make normal social movements; (f) is secured when unattended with protective devices at entrances and exits to prevent escapes if kept outdoors and if needed to prevent injuries to human or the mammal’s health; (g) and 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.

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. If necessary for the mammal in possession, adequate lighting must be provided by artificial or natural means and cycled for appropriate photoperiod. 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 and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure. You must also remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure. You must also remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure.

You must also provide smelly, 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, river otter, 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 with the following exception: Traps that are designed to capture and kill the animal as a result of submerging the animal in water or crushing or asphyxiating the animal must be checked at least one time every 48 hours. The DNR recommends checking every trap within 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Furbearers</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Nov. 15 - March 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Otter (in designated counties)</td>
<td>Nov. 15 - March 15 (or until quota is met)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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 their 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 hunting.IN.gov for locations.

There is a statewide quota of 750 river otters for the 2022-2023 season. The season will close early if the quota is reached prior to March 15, 2023. Trappers are responsible for knowing if the quota has been met. The current reported river otter take can be found at hunting.IN.gov or by calling 317-232-4200. 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 their bag limit.

Individuals who kill river otters after the statewide quota has been met or after they have reached their bag limit must notify the DNR within 48 hours of capture and make arrangements for the DNR to take the carcass.

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 (page 45), local Conservation Officer (page 47), or 812-837-9536.

**Trapper Education**

The DNR offers trapper education courses that describe basic methods for trapping furbearers, handling the catch, and the responsibilities of the trapper.

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

**River Otter Rules**

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 in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It is an international agreement governing trade of endangered species. As a CITES participant, the United States follows certain requirements. 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.

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**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 7.5 inches if square or
2. Larger than 8 inches if round

Otherwise, when set, at least 50% of the opening of the trap must be submerged in 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 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 (both measurements) is greater than 5¾ inches and less than or equal to 6½ inches, unless the jaws of the trap have at least a ¼-inch offset, the gap of the offset is filled with securely attached rubber pads, or the trap is completely covered by water.

Securely 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 6½ 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5” or less</td>
<td>5” or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&gt; 5¼”</td>
<td>&gt; 5¼”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&gt; 6½”</td>
<td>&gt; 6½”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Symbol “>” means “greater than.” (i.e.: “> 5¼” means “greater than 5¼”)
DNR Wildlife Biologists

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What a Wildlife Biologist can help you with:
- Information on and help with wildlife habitat improvements on private lands
- Assistance with living and interacting with wildlife
- For more information and resources, visit on.IN.gov/livingwithwildlife.

**Help Indiana’s Natural Resources**

Be a DNR Volunteer

ON.IN.GOV/DNRVOLUNTEER

2022-2023 Indiana Hunting & Trapping Guide
Fish & Wildlife Areas / Healthy Rivers Initiative Sites

1. Atterybury FWA
   7970 S. Rowe St.
   Edinburgh, IN 46124
   812-526-2051

2. Blue Grass FWA
   Contact Sugar Ridge FWA

3. Chinook FWA
   Contact Deer Creek FWA

4. Crosley FWA
   2010 S. SR 3
   North Vernon, IN 47265
   812-346-5596

5. Deer Creek FWA
   2001 W. CR 600 S.
   Greencastle, IN 46135
   765-653-0453

6. Fairbanks Landing FWA
   Contact Goose Pond FWA

7. Glendale FWA
   6001 E. 600 S.
   Montgomery, IN 47558
   812-674-0168

8. Goose Pond FWA
   13540 W. CR 400 S.
   Linton, IN 47441
   812-512-9185

9. Hillenbrand FWA
   Contact Goose Pond FWA

10. Hovey Lake FWA
   8401 SR 69 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 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
   219-992-3019

16. Pigeon River FWA
   8310 E. 300 N.
   Howe, IN 46746
   260-367-2164

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. Wabash FWA
    Contact Deer Creek FWA

21. Wilbur 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 Crosley FWA

State Lakes, State Park Forest Recreation Areas & State Forests

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

B. Caglees Mill Lake
   1317 W. Lieber Road
   Suite 1
   Cloverdale, IN 46120
   765-276-0197

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
   812-338-5589

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

1. Clark SF
   #2 Service Road
   Henryville, IN 47126
   812-294-4306

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 159
   Dugger, IN 47848
   812-648-2810

5. Harrison-Crawford SF
   7240 Old Forest Rd. S.W.
   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
   765-792-4654

9. Mountain Tea SF
   Pumpkin Ridge Road
   Nashville, IN 47448
   812-988-7945

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

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

12. Ravinia SF
    N. Duckworth Road
    Paragon IN, 46166
    765-792-4654

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

14. Selmier SF
    905 E. CR 350 N.
    North Vernon, IN 47265
    812-346-2266

15. Starve Hollow SRA
    4345 S. 275 W.
    Vallonia, IN 47281-9741
    812-358-3464

16. Yellowwood SF
    772 Yellowwood Lake Rd.
    Nashville, IN 47448
    812-988-7945

17. Frances Slocum SF
    CR 510 E.
    Peru, IN 46970
    260-782-0430

18. Interlake SRA
    200 E. SR 68
    Lynnville, IN 47619
    812-922-0002
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
765-276-0196

6. District 6 Headquarters
11 Durbin St,
Camp Atterbury
Edinburgh, IN 46124
812-526-4101

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

8. District 8 Headquarters
1504 Schlamm Lake Road
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 on.IN.gov/dnrshootingranges.

1. Clark State Forest
rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-294-4306

2. Patoka Lake
archery
812-338-5589

3. Wilbur Wright FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
260-468-2165

4. J. E. Roush Lake FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun/trap/skeet
260-645-2416

5. Jackson-Washington State Forest
archery
812-358-2160

6. Jasper-Pulaski FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
219-843-4841

7. Croxley FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-346-5596

8. Atterbury FWA S
rifle/shotgun/handgun/trap/skeet/archery (no fee)
812-526-8552

9. Tri-County FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
574-834-4461

10. Pigeon River FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
260-867-2164

11. Kingsbury FWA S
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
219-393-1128

12. Willow Slough FWA S
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
219-288-2060

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. Brookville Lake S
archery/rifle/shotgun/handgun
765-647-2657

18. Deer Creek FWA S
rifle/shotgun/handgun
765-276-3032

19. Mississinewa Lake
archery
765-473-6528

S - A fee is charged.
Hunting Products

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- Replacement Rifled Shotgun Barrels
- Popular Remington & Browning A5 Models
- Wadlock Barrels and Metro Barrels
- Cervellati Recoil Pads

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Barry Miller, Owner

574.457.5662

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**Out-of-State**

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IndianaInns.com
or 1-877-LODGES 1

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OVER 36,000 ACRES of water for fishing

OVER 7,500 campsites/cabins available

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

Brookville Lake | Cagles Mill Lake | Cecil M. Harden Lake | Hardy Lake
Mississinewa Lake | Salamonie Lake | Monroe Lake | Patoka Lake

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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