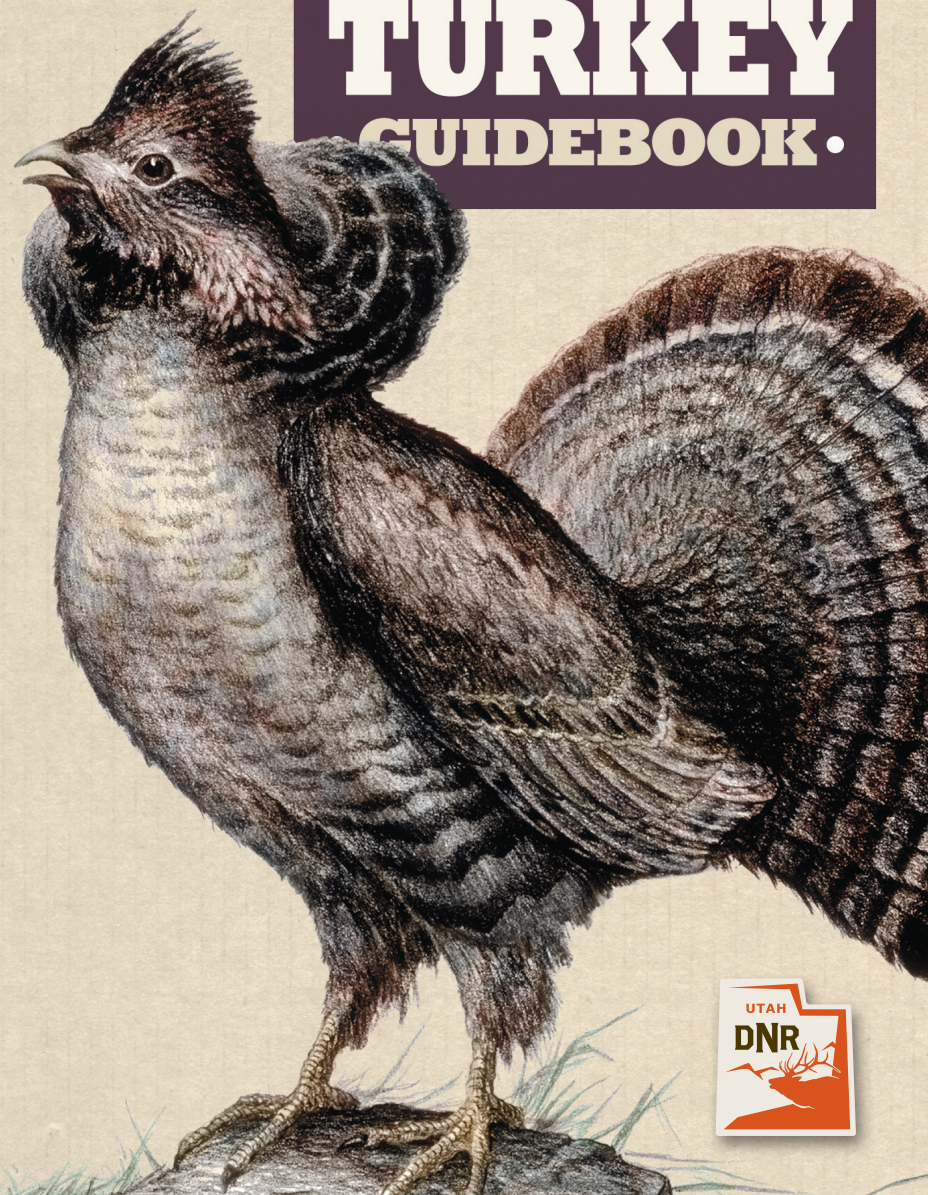
• 2011–12 •

UTAH UPLAND GAME & TURKEY GUIDEBOOK •



UTAH DNR

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CONTACT US

Division offices

Offices are open 7 a.m. – 6 p.m., Monday through Thursday until Sept. 1, 2011.

Beginning Sept. 6, 2011, offices will be open 8 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

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Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
801-538-4700

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Springville, UT 84663
801-491-5678

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Hurricane, UT 84737
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KEEP THIS GUIDEBOOK FOR TURKEY SEASON

When the last upland game hunt ends in March 2012, **do not throw this guidebook away**. You'll need it if you're planning to hunt wild turkeys in April and May. There will not be a separate Utah Turkey guidebook this year.

You can find everything you need to know about the turkey application period on page 12. Then, when you're ready to hunt next spring, see the field regulations that begin on page 17.

Are you interested in hunting sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse during the upland game season? Make sure you apply for a permit starting June 23, 2011. See page 6 for key dates and fees.

This guidebook is also for your reference in the field. If you plan to hunt upland game or turkey, please review this book carefully. You'll find that possession limits have increased for many species (see the hunt tables starting on page 31), and that there are new images and descriptions in the Species Identification section (see page 42).

HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

Combined upland game and turkey guidebook: In June 2011, the Utah Wildlife Board approved a three-year guidebook for upland game and turkey. That means that the regulations in this book will remain relatively unchanged until 2014. The guidebooks were combined to save on printing costs and to keep similar species together in a single booklet.

New youth hunts: Hunters who are 15 and under can participate in Utah's first statewide youth-only partridge, quail and pheasant hunts this fall. For more information, see the article on page 25.

Increased possession limits: For many upland game species, the possession limit has been increased to three times the daily bag limit. To review the bag and possession limits for all upland game species, see the hunt tables that begin on page 31.

Extended hunting seasons: This year, the hunting seasons for many upland game species have been extended. See the hunt tables that begin on page 31.

New fee for sandhill crane permit: Starting this year, there will be a $15 fee for each sandhill crane permit. For a complete list of permit fees, see page 6.

Statewide hunt for quail: In 2011, the quail hunt will be held statewide. For more information, see page 31.

Change in minimum shot size for turkey hunting: The legal shot size for turkey hunting now ranges from BB to no. 8. To learn more about turkey hunting methods, see page 22.

Who makes the rules?

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

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

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

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

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

Wildlife Board members

Del Brady, *Chair*
Ernie Perkins, *Vice Chair*
James F. Karpowitz, *Division Director Executive Secretary*
Jake Albrecht
John Bair
Calvin Crandall
Bill Fenimore
Michael King

Take a closer look at the rules

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

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

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

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

New species illustrations: To eliminate confusion about species that look similar — snowshoe hares and white-tailed jackrabbits, for example — there are several new illustrations in the guidebook. The Species Identification section begins on page 42.

And keep in mind

Hunt drawing for upland permits: Sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits will be available through Utah's upland game hunt drawing. You must apply for the respective permits between June 23 and July 6, 2011. To learn more, see pages 9–11.

Hunt drawing for turkey permits: If you hope to hunt turkey on a limited-entry unit in 2012, the application period opens on Dec. 7, 2011. See page 12 for more information.

Opportunity for youth: Fifteen percent of the sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse and turkey permits have been reserved for hunters 15 or under. For more information on youth hunting opportunities—and the upland game hunts that will be held for youth this fall—please see the article on page 25.

Complete your harvest survey: After the season ends, you might be invited to complete an online harvest survey at *wildlife.utah.gov/harvestreporting*. Please take a few minutes to log in and complete the survey. To learn more, see the information box on page 11 or on page 15.

Avoid a citation: If you obtain a turkey limited-entry permit, you **may not** obtain a turkey general-season permit. If you obtain both of these turkey permits, you may be ticketed.

Cooperative Wildlife Management Units: Three Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs) will be open to turkey hunting this spring. Please see page 38 for more information or visit *wildlife.utah.gov/cwmu.*

Other permits available: Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan permits are available free of charge at *wildlife.utah.gov*, and from license agents and Division offices, beginning Aug. 4 at 7 a.m.

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

Don't forget to register in the HIP: If you plan to hunt migratory game birds—band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, sandhill crane or white-winged dove—during the 2011–2012 season, you must register in the Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP). Registration is easy and takes about five minutes to complete. For more information, please see page 8.

Eurasian collared-doves: During the dove season, do not pluck any Eurasian collared-doves before transporting them. Leaving them unplucked will allow wildlife officers to distinguish them from any mourning and white-winged doves you may have taken. A license is not required to hunt Eurasian collared-doves, and you can hunt them statewide throughout the year. Please see pages 48–49 for characteristics that will help you distinguish the various dove species in Utah.

Prairie dog hunt closure: From April 1 to June 15, prairie dog hunting is prohibited on all of Utah's public lands. For more information, please see the article on page 28.

Jackrabbits and coyotes: Jackrabbits and coyotes are not protected in Utah. You do not need a license to hunt them, and you can hunt them throughout the year.

Corrections: If errors are found in this guidebook after it is printed, the Division will correct them in the electronic copy that is posted online. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks* to view all of the Division's guidebooks and proclamations electronically.

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

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

Private lands: The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land. If you plan to hunt—or engage in any other wildlife-related activities—in an area made up of all or mostly private lands, you must obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative. To learn more, please see Trespassing on page 19.

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

Don't lose your hunting and fishing privileges

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

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

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

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KEY DATES

Grouse and sandhill crane application dates

Applications available online	June 23, 2011
Application deadline	July 6, 2011
Drawing results available	July 28, 2011
Remaining permits available	Aug. 4, 2011

Turkey application dates

Limited-entry applications available online	Dec. 7, 2011
Application deadline	Dec. 28, 2011
Drawing results available	Jan. 26, 2012
General season permits available	Feb. 23, 2012

Turkey season dates

Limited-entry season	April 14–26, 2012
Youth hunt	April 27–29, 2012
General season	April 30–May 31, 2012

FEES

Resident license fees

Hunting license* (under 14 years of age)	$11
Hunting license* (14 years of age or older)	$26
Combination license*	$30

Nonresident license fees

3-day small game license	$25
Hunting license*	$65
Combination license*	$80

Upland game fees

Sage-grouse permit (non-refundable application fee)	$10
Sandhill crane permit	$15†
Sharp-tailed grouse permit (non-refundable application fee)	$10
Band-tailed pigeon permit	No fee
White-tailed ptarmigan permit	No fee

Resident turkey permit fees

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

Nonresident turkey permit fees

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

** Hunting and combination licenses are valid for 365 days from the day you buy them.*

† You will be charged an additional $10 nonrefundable application fee.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

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

Are you old enough?

Utah Code §§ 23-19-11 and 23-19-24

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

Adults must accompany young hunters

Utah Code § 23-20-20

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

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

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

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

Have you passed hunter education?

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

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

Proof of hunter education

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

How to take hunter education

If you were born after 1965, you must take and successfully complete the state's hunter education course. It's an easy process:

1. Obtain a hunter education registration certificate. Each certificate costs only $10, and you can obtain it online, at any Division office or from a license agent.
2. Register for a class with your local hunter education instructor.
3. Take your registration certificate to your instructor on the first night of class.
4. Successfully complete the course—your instructor will then validate your certificate. The validated certificate serves as your hunting license.

Both the registration certificate and the corresponding hunting license are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase. The license enables you to apply for or obtain permits in the Division's hunt drawings. In order to maximize your hunting opportunities, you should register for and complete the hunter education course as soon as possible after purchasing your registration certificate.

After completing the course, you will receive your official hunter education card (commonly known as the "blue card") by mail. It will be sent to

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the address listed on your registration certificate. This card certifies that you passed hunter education.

You should also keep the following in mind:

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

You can see a list of hunter education courses at *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*. You can also contact your local Division office or call 801-538-4727.

New to Utah?

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

Do you have a license?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do you have a HIP number?

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

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

1. Register at *www.uthip.com*.
2. Call 1-877-882-4744. If you have questions or need help obtaining your HIP number, please call 1-800-368-4683.

You must provide the following information to obtain your HIP number: your hunting license number and hunting license type; your name, address, phone number and date of birth; and information about any migratory game bird hunts you participated in during the 2010–2011 season.

Once you've obtained your HIP number, you must write the number in the space provided on your current hunting license. If you're a lifetime license holder, you'll receive a sticker from the Division that you can write your HIP number on and place on your lifetime license card.

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

HOW TO OBTAIN AN UPLAND GAME PERMIT

After you meet the basic hunting requirements (see pages 7–8), you should determine whether you need any additional permits. There are a few upland game hunts that require you to obtain a separate permit before you can head into the field. This section outlines the types of permits available and explains how to apply for or obtain them. You'll also find information about group applications, preference points and the youth hunt drawing.

Types of permits

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

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

- Band-tailed pigeon
- Sage-grouse (a two-bird permit)
- Sandhill crane (a one-bird permit)
- Sharp-tailed grouse (a two-bird permit)
- White-tailed ptarmigan
- Wild turkey (see page 12 for more information)

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

Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan permits are available at *wildlife.utah.gov*, and from license agents and Division offices, beginning Aug. 4 at 7 a.m.

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

Three-day nonresident small game license

If you're not a resident of Utah and you'll only be in the state for a short time, you can hunt upland game without paying the full price for a nonresident license. A three-day nonresident small game license is now available for $25. You can purchase one online at *wildlife.utah.gov* or from license agents and Division offices. This three-day license does not allow you to apply for or obtain big game, bear, cougar or turkey permits.

Applying for a permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-22

To hunt sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse in Utah, you must draw a permit in the state's upland game hunt drawing. You can apply for the drawing online at *wildlife.utah.gov* beginning June 23, 2011.

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

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

June 23: Apply online for permits or preference points

Beginning June 23, 2011, you can visit *wildlife.utah.gov* to apply for sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits or preference points. You may apply for one permit or preference point per species each year.

Both residents and nonresidents may apply. Groups of up to four people may also apply. For more information, please see "Applying as a group" on page 10.

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

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment, and they must be valid through September 2011. To change the credit or debit card associated with your application, call 1-800-221-0659. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. If you have questions about us-

ing a pre-paid credit card, check with your financial institution for more information.

If you obtain a sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse permit, please remember that you must have a valid hunting or combination license in order to use your permit. If your hunting license expires before the applicable hunting season ends, you'll have to buy a new license to hunt the remainder of the season.

July 6: Deadline for permit applications and preference points

Your application must be submitted through *wildlife.utah.gov* no later than 11 p.m. on July 6, 2011. If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 6 p.m. on July 6. A Division employee will be available to help you!

July 6: Deadline to withdraw and resubmit your application

Did you make a mistake in your online permit application? Simply withdraw your original online application and submit a new, correct application before 11 p.m. on July 6, 2011.

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

If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 6 p.m. on July 6, 2011.

July 6: Deadline to withdraw your application

If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application until 11 p.m. on July 6, 2011.

Please remember that application fees are not refundable.

July 28: Drawing results available

You'll be notified of the drawing results by e-mail. Beginning July 28, you can also learn the drawing results by calling 1-800-221-0659 or by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov*.

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

Youth upland game drawing process

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-22

Fifteen percent of this year's sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits are reserved for hunters who will be 15 years of age or younger on Sept. 24, 2011.

If you'll be 15 years of age or younger on Sept. 24, you can participate in the youth drawing by submitting an application as an individual hunter. You won't be included in the youth drawing if you apply as a member of a group.

August 4: Remaining permits available

Any permits remaining after the upland game drawing may be obtained beginning Aug. 4, 2011, at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices. Remaining permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

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

Applying as a group

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-22

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

- Sage-grouse
- Sandhill crane
- Sharp-tailed grouse

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

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

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

Preference points

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-10

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

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

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

The application period is from June 23, 2011 to July 6, 2011.

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

Eligibility to obtain a preference point

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

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

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

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

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

Participate in harvest survey

After the 2011–2012 upland game season ends, the Division may ask you to participate in an online harvest survey.

Although this survey is not mandatory, we encourage you to complete it. The survey helps the Division evaluate population trends, gauge harvest success and collect other valuable information.

You can access the upland game harvest survey at *wildlife.utah.gov/harvestreporting*.

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

UTiP

1-800-662-3337

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wildlife.utah.gov

HOW TO OBTAIN A TURKEY PERMIT

After you meet Utah's age, hunter education and license requirements (see pages 7–8), you can apply for or obtain a wild turkey permit. You must have a turkey permit before you can hunt turkeys in Utah. This section provides information about the different types of turkey permits, the permit application process, bonus points and important dates for turkey hunters.

Types of turkey permits

There are a variety of turkey permits available to hunters:

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

No matter which permit you obtain, a few general rules apply.

Your turkey permit allows you to take one bearded turkey within the area and during the season specified on your permit. Most mature male turkeys have a beard, and about 20 percent of mature female turkeys have one too. Please see page 23 to learn what a beard looks like and where it's located on a turkey.

If you obtain a turkey limited-entry permit, you may not purchase a general-season permit. In most cases, you may obtain only one turkey permit each year. For exceptions, see Conservation permits on page 15.

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

Limited-entry permits

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

You can enter the permit drawing by applying online at *wildlife.utah.gov* during the turkey application period.

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

Fifteen percent of Utah's turkey limited-entry permits are reserved for hunters who are 15 years old and younger. For more information on this opportunity for youth, see the information box on page 13.

For more information on the limited-entry areas and the number of available permits, see the hunt tables that begin on page 31.

Turkey application period

The turkey application period opens on Dec. 7, 2011 and closes on Dec. 28, 2011. Here's what you need to know in order to apply for a turkey limited-entry permit or a bonus point (see page 13 for more information about bonus points):

- Before you can apply, you must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license. If you don't already have one of these licenses, you can buy one online when you apply.
- You can apply online at *wildlife.utah.gov* until 11 p.m. on Dec. 28.

If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 5 p.m. on Dec. 28, 2011. A Division employee will be available to help you!

Permit application fees

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

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

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

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment, and they must be valid through March 2012. You can also use a prepaid credit card. For more information about prepaid credit cards, contact your financial institution.

Remaining permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-15

Starting Feb. 16, 2012 at 8 a.m., any remaining turkey limited-entry permits will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis. If you purchase a remaining limited-entry permit, you will lose any bonus points you've accumulated.

Waiting periods

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-26

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

Bonus points

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-8

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

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

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

How bonus points are earned:

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

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

Once you draw a turkey limited-entry or CWMU permit—or obtain a remaining limited-entry permit—you lose any bonus points you've accumulated. You'll start earning bonus points again the next time you're eligible to apply for a turkey permit and are unsuccessful in that year's drawing. **Note: You will not lose your bonus points if you purchase a turkey general-season permit.**

Opportunities for youth

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-26 and R657-54-22

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

Limited-entry permits for youth

Up to 15 percent of Utah's turkey limited-entry permits have been set aside for young hunters.

If you'll be 15 years of age or younger on Jan. 26, 2012 (the day when results of the turkey drawing are available), you'll be automatically entered in the youth permit drawing when you apply for your permit.

With a turkey limited-entry permit, you can hunt only the region listed on your permit from April 14–26, 2012. You may not participate in the general-season, youth-only hunt with a limited-entry permit.

General-season permits and the youth-only hunt

If you're a youth who obtains a turkey general-season permit, you can participate in Utah's Youth Turkey Hunt from April 27–29, 2012. (See page 39 for shooting hours.) This hunt will be restricted to youth who are 15 years of age or younger on Jan. 26, 2012.

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

If you do not harvest a turkey during the youth hunt, you can continue to hunt during the turkey general season, which runs from April 30–May 31, 2012.

Please see page 7 of this guide for more information about the requirements adults must meet to accompany a youth.

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General-season permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-22

The turkey general-season hunt will be held statewide from April 30–May 31, 2012.

General-season permits will be available beginning at 8 a.m. on Feb. 23, 2012 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

You may obtain a turkey general-season permit if you meet the basic hunting requirements (see page 7), and you didn't obtain a turkey limited-entry permit for the 2012 season.

Young hunters who obtain turkey general-season permits will have the opportunity to participate in the youth hunt. For details, see the information box on page 13.

Sales final—exceptions

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

Some hunters obtain permits and then realize—for one reason or another—that they won't be able to use their permits. In most cases, the Division cannot refund the cost of the permit, but there are some exceptions. The Division may provide a refund under the following circumstances:

- The Division or the Utah Wildlife Board cancels the hunt for which you obtained the permit.
- The Division determines that it collected a fee from you by mistake. If you believe the Division collected a fee from you by mistake, please contact the agency. The Division has a committee that reviews these mistakes.
- You obtain a once-in-a-lifetime or limited-entry permit and then surrender it to the Division no less than 30 days before the season opening date. Under these circumstances, you will receive a refund of the permit fee—minus a $25 refund fee—and your bonus points will be reinstated.
- You become ill or suffer an injury that prevents you from participating in the hunt you obtained a permit for. To receive a refund, you must provide verification from a physician of your illness or injury. You must also surrender the permit before the season the permit was issued for ends. You cannot receive a refund if you hunted.
- If you're a member of the United States Armed Forces, or a public health or public safety organization, you might be eligible for a refund if you're mobilized or deployed in the interest of national defense or emergency, and your mobilization or deployment prevents you from participating in the hunting or fishing activity you bought the license or permit for.

A refund may also be granted if the permit recipient dies before they can participate in the hunt.

Important dates for turkey hunters

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-26

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

December 7: Apply online

Starting Dec. 7, 2011, residents and nonresidents can apply for a turkey limited-entry permit or bonus point at *wildlife.utah.gov*. You can also apply by calling any Division office.

To apply for a resident permit, you must be a resident on the date the permit is purchased. January 26, 2012 is considered the purchase date. Please see the definition of "resident" on pages 51–52.

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

You may not apply for a turkey limited-entry permit more than once each year.

Group applications are not accepted.

December 28: Application deadline for permits and bonus points

Your application for a turkey limited-entry permit or bonus point must be completed at *wildlife.utah.gov* and submitted no later than 11 p.m. on Dec. 28, 2011. For assistance with your online application, you can call any Division office until 5 p.m. on Dec. 28, 2011. Please remember that you must have a hunting license or a combination license to apply for a permit or bonus point.

December 28: Deadline to withdraw and resubmit your application

Did you make a mistake in your online permit application? Simply withdraw your original online application and submit a new, corrected application before 11 p.m. on Dec. 28, 2011.

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

If you need help resubmitting your online application, please call any Division office before 5 p.m. on Dec. 28, 2011.

December 28: Deadline to withdraw your application

If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your permit application online at no cost until 11 p.m. on Dec. 28, 2011.

Please remember that the $10 application fee is not refundable.

January 26: Drawing results available

You'll be notified of the turkey drawing results by e-mail. Beginning Jan. 26, you can also learn the drawing results by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov* or calling 1-800-221-0659.

If you're successful in the drawing, you'll receive your turkey limited-entry permit in the mail by the middle of February.

Please be aware that if you receive your permit, and the debit card or credit card you used for payment is refused, your permit becomes invalid and you may not hunt turkey. If this happens, please contact a Division office to resolve the problem.

February 16: Remaining limited-entry permits available

Any limited-entry permits remaining after the drawing may be obtained beginning at 8 a.m. on Feb. 16, 2012 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

Remaining limited-entry permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

If you purchase a remaining limited-entry permit, you will lose any bonus points you've accumulated.

Participate in harvest survey

After the 2012 turkey season ends, the Division may ask you to participate in an online turkey harvest survey.

Although this survey is not mandatory, we encourage you to complete it, even if you didn't harvest a turkey. The survey helps the Division evaluate population trends, gauge harvest success and collect other valuable information.

You can access the wild turkey harvest survey at *wildlife.utah.gov/harvestreporting*.

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

February 23: General-season permits available

You may obtain a turkey general-season permit beginning at 8 a.m. on Feb. 23, 2012. Permits are available at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

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

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

Additional turkey permits

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

Conservation permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-41

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

Turkey conservation permits are available from nonprofit conservation organizations. The organizations usually sell the permits at fundraising banquets. A list of organizations selling conservation

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permits for Utah's 2012 turkey season will be available at *wildlife.utah.gov* by late November 2011.

Landowner permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-4

If you own land that supports turkeys in Utah, you may qualify for a landowner turkey permit.

An additional 20 percent of the permits in each of the state's five regions are reserved for landowners. These permits are a way to recognize landowners for maintaining and enhancing turkey habitat on private land and to encourage them to do so in the future.

If you're interested in obtaining a landowner permit, contact or visit the regional Division office in your area from Oct. 24–Nov. 18, 2011. Your application must be received no later than 5 p.m. on Nov. 18, 2011. Note: you must apply at the office located within the same region as your property.

Permits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis to qualified landowners. If any permits remain after Nov. 18, 2011, they will be added to the pool of permits available in the limited-entry permit drawing. (Landowner permits qualify as limited-entry permits.)

Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-37

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

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

You can obtain a CWMU permit in one of two ways: you can either apply for one in the turkey drawing, or you can contact a CWMU operator directly to inquire about purchasing a permit. Please see page 38 for the number of permits available through the turkey drawing this season and visit *wildlife.utah.gov/CWMU* for a list of CWMU operators.

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

Poaching-reported reward permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-20

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

FIELD REQUIREMENTS

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

Firearms and archery tackle

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

Weapon and ammunition requirements

50 CFR 20.21, Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-6, R657-6-7 and R657-54-5

Turkeys may be taken only with a bow and broadhead arrows, or a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge and no smaller than 20 gauge, firing shot that ranges in size from BB through no. 8.

Upland game may be taken with a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge, a handgun or with archery equipment. Ammunition for shotguns and handguns must be one-half ounce or more of shot that ranges in size from no. 2 through no. 8.

The only exceptions to these rules are the following:

- Sandhill crane may be taken only with nontoxic shot, but there's no restriction on the size of the nontoxic shot you may use (to learn more about nontoxic shot, please see the definition on page 51 of this guide).
- Migratory game birds (doves, pigeons and cranes) may not be taken with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells (one in the chamber and two in the magazine). Many shotguns can hold more than two shells in the magazine, but making these guns legal for dove, pigeon and crane hunting is easy. An inexpensive item, called a "shotgun plug," comes with most shotguns, or you can purchase one at most sporting goods stores.
- Doves, pigeons and cranes may not be taken with a handgun.

Are you allowed to possess a weapon?

It is illegal under Utah Code § 76-10-503 to possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle, or any other dangerous weapon if you:

- Have been convicted of or are under indictment for any felony offense;
- Are on probation or parole for a felony offense;
- Are on parole from a secure facility;
- Have been adjudicated delinquent (juvenile) in the last seven years of an offense, which if committed by an adult would have been a felony;
- Are an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- Have been found not guilty by reason of insanity for a felony offense;
- Have been found mentally incompetent to stand trial for a felony offense;
- Have been adjudicated mentally defective, as provided in the federal Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act;
- Have been committed to a mental institution;
- Are an alien who is illegally in the United States;
- Have been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces; or
- Have renounced your United States citizenship.

The purchase or possession of any hunting license, permit, tag or certificate of registration from the Division does not authorize the holder to legally possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle or any other dangerous weapon while hunting if they are otherwise restricted from possessing these weapons under Utah Code § 76-10-503.

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- Cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare may be taken with any firearm that is not capable of being fired fully automatic.

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

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

Note: Crossbows are not legal archery equipment for taking upland game.

Loaded firearms in a vehicle

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

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

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

A pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun is considered to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile in the firing position.

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

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

The firearm restrictions in this section do not apply to concealed firearm permit holders carrying a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 76-10-504, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

Areas with special restrictions

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

Areas closed to upland game hunting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-21

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

- Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.
- Many Utah towns, cities and incorporated municipalities have laws that restrict hunting and the discharge of firearms within city limits. Contact the city's administrative office for specific laws and boundaries.
- Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge is closed to upland game hunting.
- The Goshen Warm Springs Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is closed to all hunting. (Other WMAs are open but have weapon and season restrictions. For detailed information, see pages 29–30)
- Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

Areas closed to turkey hunting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-15

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

- Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.
- Many Utah towns, cities and incorporated municipalities have laws that restrict hunting and the discharge of firearms within city limits. Contact the city's administrative office for specific laws and boundaries.
- All state waterfowl management areas, except Brown's Park and Stewart Lake.
- All national wildlife refuges, unless they have been declared open by the managing authority.
- Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

State parks

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

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

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

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

Areas with motorized vehicle restrictions

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-14

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

Areas where you cannot discharge a firearm

Utah Code § 76-10-508

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

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

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not do any of the following activities:

- Enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the owner or the person in charge of the land
- Refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge
- Obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

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

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

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

"Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs—or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint—are displayed at all corners, on fishing streams crossing property lines, and on roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

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

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

Checkpoints and officer contacts

Utah Code §§ 23-20-25 and 77-23-104

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

If you're contacted by a conservation officer, you must provide the officer with the items he or she requests, including any licenses and permits required for hunting, any devices used to participate in hunt-

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ing and any game that you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about upland game and turkeys in Utah.

Hunters with disabilities

Utah Admin. Rule R657-12

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

Hunting methods for upland game

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

Baiting

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

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

You can take any upland game—except sandhill crane—on or over lands or areas that have not been baited, and where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown (for example, a farmer shredding corn in a field and letting the corn remain where it fell).

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

- standing crops or flooded standing crops (including aquatics); standing, flooded or manipulated natural vegetation; flooded harvested croplands; or lands or areas where seeds or grains have been scattered solely as the result of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation (for example, a farmer working his land after the harvest is over) or normal soil stabilization practice (for example, a farmer planting a cover crop to protect the soil during the winter);
- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with natural vegetation;
- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with vegetation from agricultural crops, as long as such camouflaging does not result in the exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of grain or other feed;
- or standing or flooded standing agricultural crops where grain is inadvertently scattered solely as a result of a hunter entering or exiting a hunting area, placing decoys or retrieving downed birds.

Using dogs to hunt

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-20

Dogs may be used to locate and retrieve upland game during open hunting seasons. Dogs are not allowed on state wildlife management or waterfowl management areas except during open hunting seasons or as posted open by the Division.

Hunting dog field trials and training

Utah Admin. Rule R657-46

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

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

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

Live decoys and electronic calls

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

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

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

Spotlighting

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

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

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

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

- You are using the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.
- You are licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 53-5-7, provided you're not utilizing the concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.

Report banded or collared birds

The Division, Brigham Young University and Utah State University are conducting research on chukar partridge and sage-grouse populations. Part of the study includes placing leg bands and radio collars on these species. If you take a chukar or sage-grouse with a leg band or a radio collar, please report when and where the bird was taken (GPS coordinates preferred) to Randy Larsen at 801-361-7692. The Division thanks you in advance for helping with these research projects!

Falconry

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-12

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

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

- Falconers may take pheasants of either sex.
- Falconers may obtain a two-bird sage-grouse permit at any Division office from June 15–22, 2011. Permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Falconers may obtain one additional two-bird sage-grouse permit beginning Aug. 4, 2011, if any sage-grouse permits are still available on that date.
- The daily bag limit for band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove is three birds and the possession limit is six birds. Any combination of those birds can be included in your daily bag and possession limit. (For example, your three-bird daily bag limit could include three band-tailed pigeons, or it could include one band-tailed pigeon and two mourning doves.)

Falconry season dates for upland game are as follows:

- All upland game—except band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove—may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1, 2011 through Feb. 28, 2012 except in the following areas:
- In Box Elder County, the season is Aug. 15, 2011 through Feb. 15, 2012.
- In Salt Lake County, the season is Sept. 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012.

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- Band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1, 2011 through Dec. 16, 2011.

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

Hunting methods for turkey

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

Baiting

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-10

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

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

Using dogs to hunt

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-14

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

Dogs are not allowed on state wildlife management or waterfowl management areas except during open hunting seasons or as posted by the Division.

Live decoys and electronic calls

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-9

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

Sitting or roosting turkeys

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-11

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

Spotlighting

Utah Code §§§ 23-20-3, 76-10-504, 76-10-523 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-17

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

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

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

- You are using the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.
- You are licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 53-5-7, provided you're not utilizing the concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.

Falconry

Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-8

A falconer may not release a raptor on turkeys.

Possession of upland game and turkey

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

Waste of upland game or turkey

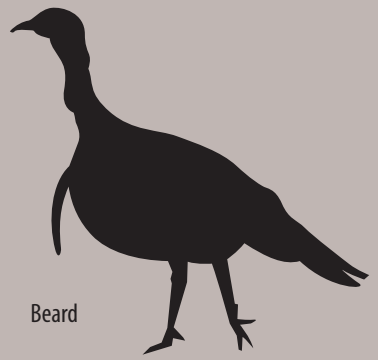
Utah Code § 23-20-8 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-18 , R657-54-16 and R657-54-19

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

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

What is a beard?

A cluster of hair-like feathers called a beard grows from the center of the chest on male turkeys. A small percentage of hens also grow a beard. The head and beard of a turkey must remain attached during transport to help conservation officers confirm the sex of the bird.



Tagging requirements

Utah Code § 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-16 and R657-54-12

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

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

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

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

Identification of species and sex

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-17 and R657-54-13

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

When you are transporting a turkey, the head and beard of the turkey must remain attached to the bird.

Possession of live upland game

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

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

Game bird breeders and hobbyists

Utah Admin. Rule R657-4

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

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

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

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Donating and transporting upland game or turkey

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

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

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

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

- The number and species of wildlife or parts donated
- The date of donation
- The license or permit number of the donor
- The signature of the donor

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

Shipping harvested migratory game birds

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

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

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

Exporting harvested upland game or turkey from Utah

50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-23 and R657-54-18

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

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

Importing harvested migratory game birds

50 CFR 20.61–20.66

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

The following are some of the rules that apply:

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

NEW YOUTH HUNTS FOR UPLAND GAME

This fall, Utah will offer new statewide youth-only hunts for chukar, Hungarian partridge, pheasant and quail.

Modeled after Utah's Youth Day for waterfowl hunting, these hunts are open to all youth who meet the age requirements and graduate from hunter education.

Youth chukar and Hungarian partridge hunts

The youth chukar and Hungarian partridge hunts will be held statewide on Sept. 17, 2011. To participate in either of these hunts, you must be 15 years of age or younger on Sept. 17. Shooting will begin at 6:40 a.m. and end at 8:03 p.m.

For bag and possession limits, see the hunt tables that begin on page 31.

Youth pheasant and quail hunts

The youth pheasant and quail hunts will be held statewide on Oct. 15, 2011. To participate in either of these hunts, you must be 15 years of age or younger on Oct. 15. Shooting will begin at 7:09 a.m. and end at 7:17 p.m.

For bag and possession limits, see the hunt tables that begin on page 31.

Adult hunting partner

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

Additional youth hunt opportunities

Additional opportunities for youth—such as a sponsored hunt—may be available during the 2011–2012 upland game season. If these hunts are scheduled, you can learn more about them at *wildlife.utah.gov/uplandyouth*.

HUNTING AND OHVs TIPS

Off-highway vehicles (OHVs) are a great means of transportation to hunting areas. At the same time, you need to be considerate of others and to make every effort to avoid disturbing wildlife.

- Begin hunting only after parking your machine at a designated parking area.
- Don't ruin another hunter's trip. Know and follow vehicle-use regulations for your hunting unit.
- Stay on existing roads and trails to protect natural resources, wildlife habitat and your riding privileges.
- It is illegal to carry loaded firearms on or to shoot from your OHV.
- Drivers aged eight to 15 must possess an OHV education certificate to legally drive on public land.
- Drivers aged 16 and older must have a valid driver's license or an OHV education certificate.
- Properly fitted and fastened helmets are required for all riders under age 18, and are recommend for everyone.
- Out-of-state residents may need to purchase a nonresident permit to ride an OHV. Call 1-800-648-7433 for details.
- You must register your OHV in order to operate or transport it on public lands, roads or trails.

Utah State Parks is the state OHV authority — providing access, education and search and rescue on Utah's trails.

1-800-648-7433

stateparks.utah.gov

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HUNTING RESPONSIBLY IN UTAH

Use courtesy and common sense wherever you hunt

As a Utah hunter, you have your pick of great hunting spots.

You'll find vast stretches of public land and expanded access to private land—much of which is rich in wildlife. There are benefits to both types of areas, but where you hunt isn't nearly as important as how you hunt.

Whether you're on public or private property, please use common sense and basic courtesy as you travel, hunt and interact with others.

Obey off-highway vehicle laws

Off-highway vehicles (OHVs) are sometimes the best way to reach your favorite hunting areas. At the same time, you need to be considerate of other hunters and avoid disturbing wildlife and destroying wildlife habitat. You should always:

- Keep OHVs on existing, authorized roads and trails
- Begin hunting only after parking your machine at a designated parking area.
- Know and follow the regulations for the property so you don't ruin another hunter's trip or anger a landowner
- Ride ethically to protect natural resources, wildlife habitat and your riding privileges
- Remember that it's illegal to carry loaded firearms on or shoot from an OHV
- Obey all of the age, helmet, out-of-state permit and registration regulations available at *stateparks.utah.gov/ohv*.

If you have general questions about riding an OHV in Utah, call 1-800-648-7433 or visit *stateparks.utah.gov/ohv*.

Use caution near guzzlers and other water sources

Guzzlers are structures that provide water to wildlife in some of the state's driest regions. Along with other man-made and natural water sources, guzzlers play a critical role in sustaining Utah's upland game species.

If you're near a guzzler or other water source, you should:

- Avoid driving, so you protect the area's vegetation
- Watch wildlife from a distance and don't interrupt their patterns or routine use of the area
- Camp at a distance

Hunting on private land

If you're an upland game or turkey hunter, the 2011–2012 season offers some exciting hunts in areas that used to be off limits.

Utah's Walk-In Access program now gives hunters, anglers and trappers unprecedented access to more than 60,000 acres of private property located across the state.

It's a program that benefits everyone. Wildlife enthusiasts can recreate in new areas, and landowners can earn money for opening their properties to the public. Here's a summary of the program:

- The Division pays qualified landowners who open their properties to the public for wildlife-related recreation.
- The Division works closely with each landowner to customize a plan and outline the terms of access.
- The public can then use the area—on foot only—to hunt, fish or trap wildlife.

Of course, with increased access comes additional responsibility. The success of the program depends on hunters respecting both the landowners and their properties.

You can show respect by following the rules for each property and by picking up any litter you see, even if it isn't yours. And remember to thank the landowners, if you happen to see them while hunting.

For more information on Utah's Walk-In Access program—and to find the best upland game hunting properties near you—visit *wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess*.

Guzzlers and other water sources are vital resources for Utah wildlife, but animals won't visit them if you disrupt the area or destroy vegetation.

Clean up after yourself

Pick up your spent shotgun shells and don't leave any garbage where you hunted—it's just common courtesy. This is especially important when you're hunting on private land.

"Trash can quickly change a landowner's mind about allowing hunters on the property," says Justin Dolling, the Division's upland game and waterfowl coordinator. "You wouldn't like it if someone scattered shotgun shells, candy wrappers and pop cans across your front yard. Landowners feel the same way about sloppy hunters."

You may even want to take a trash bag with you and spend a few minutes picking up trash that others left behind.

Talk to landowners

Ask landowners for permission to access their land, keep up a friendly dialogue with them throughout the year and offer to help them maintain their properties. By helping a landowner with common tasks, such as hauling hay or repairing fences, you can usually obtain the access you need and often build a lasting friendship.

Except for Utah's Walk-In Access areas, you must obtain written permission to access private land in Utah.

A landowner permission card—one you can fill out and have the landowner sign—is available on the Division's website at *wildlife.utah.gov/law/permissioncard.html*.

Never shoot at livestock or buildings

Always pay attention to what you're shooting at and what's behind it. Land and livestock owners have little patience for hunters who carelessly damage their property.

Remember hunter ethics and safety

In addition to the common-sense items above, Dolling suggests that you:

- Wear hunter orange, especially during the opening weekends of the dove and pheasant hunts
- Don't flock shoot—pick one bird and shoot only at that bird
- Don't crowd other hunters—be respectful and give them plenty of space
- Don't shoot at birds in trees or birds that are sitting on power lines or fences

By hunting upland game responsibly, you're doing your part to keep Utah's public and private hunting properties safe, clean and accessible.

Safety tips for turkey hunters

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

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

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

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PRAIRIE DOG HUNT CLOSURE STARTS APRIL 1

Check the calendar before making plans to hunt prairie dogs.

In Utah, prairie dog management is similar to other game management—there are "open" and "closed" seasons. This means that you cannot hunt prairie dogs during certain times of the year.

There are also two prairie dog populations that you cannot hunt under any circumstances. These populations include the white-tailed prairie dogs that live in northeastern Utah's Coyote Basin and all Utah prairie dogs (see map).

Season closed April 1–June 15

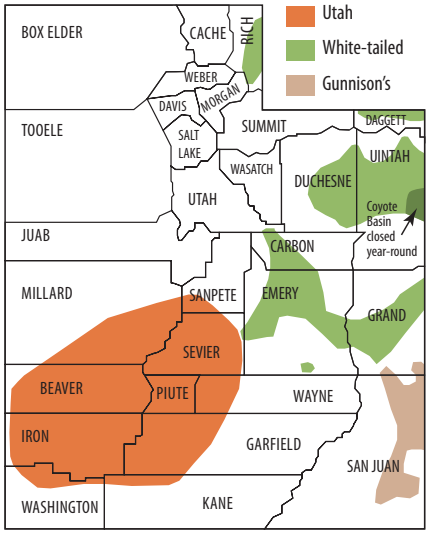
From April 1 to June 15, prairie dog hunting is prohibited on all of Utah's public lands. This closure protects prairie dogs while they breed and raise their litters. It helps prairie dogs reproduce successfully and gives their young a better chance of survival. During this period, hunting is permitted on private lands.

After June 15, hunting is permitted only for white-tailed and Gunnison's prairie dogs.

Protected populations

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

Prairie dog ranges



Prairie dogs in Utah

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

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

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA RULES

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

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

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

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

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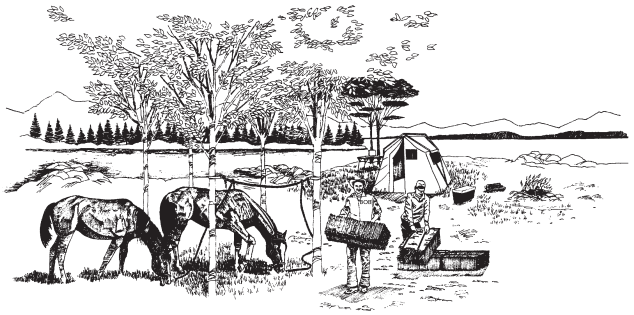
Wildlife Management Area or National Wildlife Refuge	May possess a firearm or archery tackle only during specified hunting seasons.*	May possess a firearm or archery tackle only during waterfowl hunting seasons.	May hunt upland game, only with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and only during waterfowl hunting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

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

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

PROTECT WILDLIFE HABITAT



THIS IS A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM BETWEEN:

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources · Trust Lands Administration · USDA Forest Service · Bureau of Land Management · Utah State Dept. of Agriculture

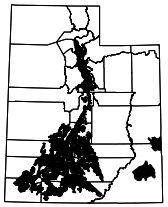
Use of certified noxious weed-free hay and straw is required on all Federal and State Trust Lands

Contact your County Extension Agent for weed-free alternatives and available sources or go to *http://ag.utah.gov - > Weed Free Hay*

Vehicles, ATVs and trailers should be weed-free upon entering Federal and State Trust Lands.

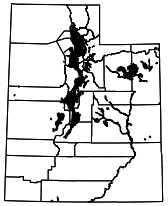
Report weed infestations to local land management office.

HUNT TABLES



Band-tailed pigeon

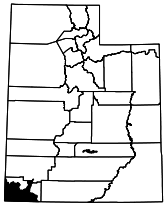
- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Sept. 30, 2011
- **Falconry season dates:** Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2011
- **Areas open:** Beaver, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Utah, Washington and Wayne counties.*
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 10
- **Falconry bag limit:** 3 **Falconry possession limit:** 6 (see pages 21–22 for details)
- **Footnotes:** Requires a free permit in addition to your hunting license.



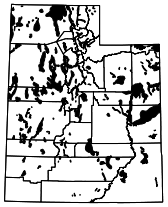
California quail

California and Gambel's quail

- **Season dates:** Nov. 5–Dec. 31, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide*. The youth hunt will occur on Saturday, Oct. 15, 2011. If you are a youth who will be 15 or younger on Oct. 15, you may participate in this hunt. You must be accompanied by an adult who is 21 or older. For more information, see page 7.
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 15
- **Footnotes:** Limits singly or in combination. No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.

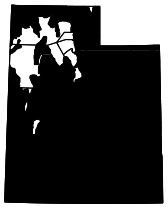


Gambel's quail



Chukar partridge

- **Season dates:** Sept. 24, 2011–Feb. 15, 2012
- **Areas open:** Statewide.* The youth hunt will occur on Saturday, Sept. 17, 2011. If you are a youth who will be 15 or younger on Sept. 17, you may participate in this hunt. You must be accompanied by an adult who is 21 or older. For more information, see page 7.
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 15
- **Footnotes:** Antelope Island is closed to upland game hunting.



Cottontail rabbit (desert and mountain)

- **Season dates:** Sept. 1, 2011–Feb. 29, 2012
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 10 **Possession limit:** 30

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

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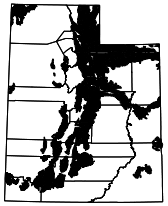
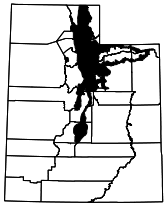


Dusky grouse

Dusky and ruffed grouse

- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 4 **Possession limit:** 12
- **Footnotes:** Limits singly or in combination.



Ruffed grouse

Eurasian collared-dove

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

Gambel's quail

- See "*California and Gambel's quail*" on page 31.

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

- **Season dates:** Sept. 24–Oct. 16, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9000 West Box Elder—Box Elder County—That part of Box Elder County west of the following line: Line begins on the Utah Idaho state line and the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road; south on this road to Locomotive Springs; then due south along an imaginary line (approximately 112° 50' 00" West Longitude) to the Box Elder-Tooele County line.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sage-grouse permit is required. There are 170 two-bird permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

Greater sage-grouse *(Rich County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 24–Oct. 16, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9001 Rich County—All of Rich County.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sage-grouse permit required. There are 134 two-bird permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

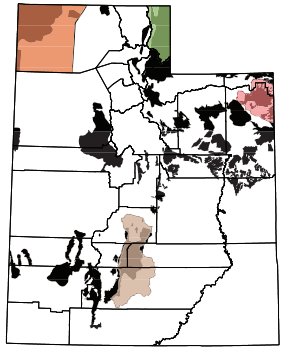
Greater sage-grouse *(Diamond/Blue Mountain)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 24–Oct. 16, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9002 Diamond/Blue Mountain—Daggett and Uintah counties—Boundary begins at US-40 and the Utah-Colorado state line; west on US-40 to Vernal and 500 West; north on 500 West to 500

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

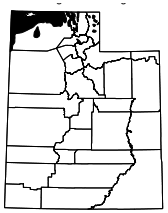
North; west on 500 North to 3500 West (Dry Fork Canyon road); north on 3500 West to Dry Fork Canyon; northwest along Dry Fork Canyon to the Red Cloud Loop road; north and east along Red Cloud Loop to US-191; north on US-191 to the south shore of Flaming Gorge Reservoir; east along this shore to the Green River; southeast along the Green River to the Utah-Colorado state line; south along this state line to US-40.*

- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sage-grouse permit required. There are 66 two-bird permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.



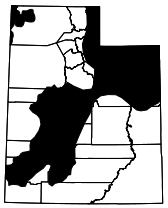
Greater sage-grouse *(Parker Mountain)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 24–Oct. 16, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9003 Parker Mountain—Garfield, Piute, Sevier and Wayne counties—Boundary begins at the junction of SR-24 and I-70 near Sigurd; south on SR-24 to SR-62; south on SR-62 to SR-22; south on SR-22 to Antimony; south on John's Valley Road through Widtsoe to Bryce Junction and SR-12; east and north on SR-12 to SR-24; west on SR-24 to SR-72 at Loa; north on SR-72 to I-70; west on I-70 to SR-24.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sage-grouse permit required. There are 204 two-bird permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.



Hungarian partridge

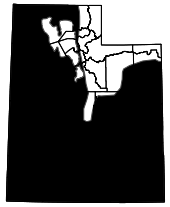
- **Season dates:** Sept. 24, 2011–Feb. 15, 2012
- **Areas open:** Statewide.* The youth hunt will occur on Saturday, Sept. 17, 2011. If you are a youth who will be 15 or younger on Sept. 17, you may participate in this hunt. You must be accompanied by an adult who is 21 or older. For more information, see page 7.
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 15



White-tailed jackrabbit

Jackrabbit (black-tail and white-tail)

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



Black-tailed jackrabbit

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

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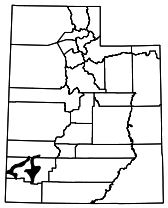
Mourning dove

Mourning dove and white-winged dove

- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Sept. 30, 2011
- **Falconry season dates:** Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 10 **Possession limit:** 20
- **Falconry bag limit:** 3 **Falconry possession limit:** 6

(see pages 21–22 for details)

- **Footnotes:** Limits singly or in combination. Eurasian collared-doves should remain fully feathered so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.



White-winged dove

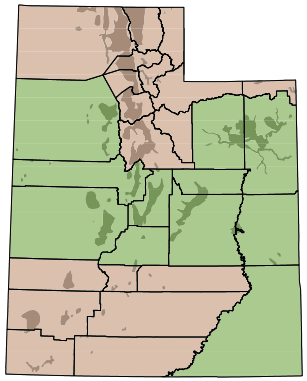
Ring-necked pheasant *(General season)*

- **Season dates:** Nov. 5–Nov. 20, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide*. The youth hunt will occur on Saturday, Oct. 15, 2011. If you are a youth who will be 15 or younger on Oct. 15, you may participate in this hunt. You must be accompanied by an adult who is 21 or older. For more information, see page 7.
- **Bag limit:** 2 **Possession limit:** 6
- **Footnotes:** Only males may be harvested. No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning. The Goshen Warm Springs WMA in Utah County is closed to all hunting.

Ring-necked pheasant *(Extended season)*

- **Season dates:** Nov. 5– Dec. 4, 2011
- **Areas open:** CAUTION: Not all counties are open for the extended season. Only the following areas are open: All state and federal land in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Juab, Millard, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele and Uintah counties (including private land leased by the Division subject to restrictions and closures imposed by administering agencies).
- **Bag limit:** 2 **Possession limit:** 6
- **Footnotes:** Only males may be harvested. No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.

Ring-necked pheasant



General season

General and extended seasons

Scaled quail

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

Sage-grouse

- See "*Greater sage-grouse*" on page 32.

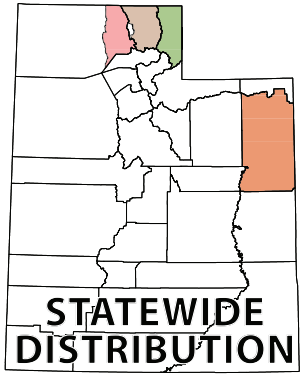
*Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands statewide • Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.

HUNT TABLES

Sandhill crane *(East Box Elder County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 3–Sept. 11, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9200. Beginning on the Utah-Idaho state line at the Box Elder-Cache county line; west on this state line to the Pocatello Valley county road; south on this county road to I-84; southeast on I-84 to SR-83; south on SR-83 to Lampo Junction and the Promontory Point county road; west and south on the Promontory Point county road to the tip of Promontory Point; south from Promontory Point to the Box Elder- Weber county line; east on this county line to the Box Elder-Cache county line; north on this county line to the Utah-Idaho state line.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. Harold Crane, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Areas are closed to sandhill crane hunting. Bear River National Wildlife Refuge is closed to sandhill crane hunting. There are 36 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sandhill crane



Cache County

East Box Elder County

Rich County

Uintah County

Sandhill crane *(Cache County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 3–Sept. 11, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9201. All of Cache County, excluding the area beginning at SR-30 and the Box Elder-Cache county line; south and east along this county line to US-91; north and east on US-91 to the Little Bear River; north along the Little Bear River to SR-30; west on SR-30 to the Box Elder-Cache county line.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. There are 41 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sandhill crane *(Rich County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 3–Sept. 11, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9202. All of Rich County.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. There are 27 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sandhill crane *(Uintah County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 24–Oct. 2, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9203. All of Uintah County.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. There are 138 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

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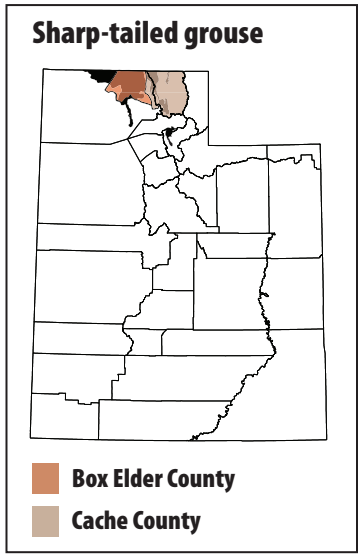
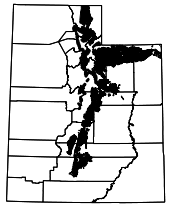
Sharp-tailed grouse *(Box Elder County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 24–Oct. 16, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9100 Box Elder County. That part of Box Elder County beginning at I-15 and SR-83; west on SR-83 to Lampo Junction and the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade; west along the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade to Locomotive Springs; north on the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road to the Utah-Idaho state line; east along this state line to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-83.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt. There are 240 two-bird permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SHA in your online application.



Sharp-tailed grouse *(Cache County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 24–Oct. 16, 2011
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9101 Cache County. Beginning on the Utah-Idaho state line and I-15; south on I-15 to US-89/91 at Brigham City; northeast on US-89/91 to the Box Elder-Cache county line; south on this county line to the Cache-Weber county line; east on this county line to the Cache-Rich county line; north on this county line to the Utah-Idaho state line; west along the Utah-Idaho state line to I-15.*
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt. There are 42 two-bird permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SHA in your online application.



Snowshoe hare

- **Season dates:** Sept. 1, 2011–March 15, 2012
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 15

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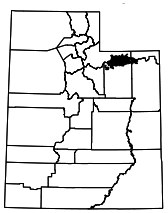
HUNT TABLES



White-tailed ptarmigan

- **Season dates:** Aug. 27–Oct. 31, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 4 **Possession limit:** 12
- **Footnotes:** Requires a free permit in addition to a hunting license.

White-winged dove

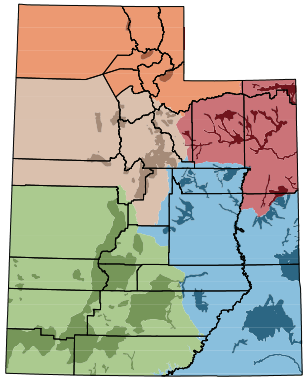
- See "*Mourning dove and white-winged dove*" on page 34.

Wild turkey *(Youth and general season hunts)*

- **Season dates:** April 27–April 29, 2012 for youth-only hunts and April 30–May 31, 2012 for general-season hunts
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 1 **Possession limit:** 1
- **Footnotes:** The youth and general season permits may be purchased over the counter. See page 12 for more information.

Wild turkey *(Limited-entry hunts)*

- **Season dates:** April 14–April 26, 2012
- **Areas open:** Central (#9300), Northeastern (#9301), Northern (#9302), Southeastern (#9303) and Southern (#9304). Regional boundaries apply*. Regional boundary maps are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.
- **Bag limit:** 1 **Possession limit:** 1
- **Footnotes:** The limited-entry hunt requires a permit distributed through Utah's turkey drawing. See page 12 for more information. There are 500 permits for the Central Region, 250 permits for the Northeastern Region, 400 permits for the Northern Region, 250 permits for the Southeastern Region and 1,100 permits for the Southern Region. To apply for a preference point, use the code TKY in your online application.



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HUNT TABLES

Wild turkey *(CWMU hunts)*

- **Season dates:** The CWMU operator establishes the number of hunting days within the timeframe established by the Utah Wildlife Board for turkey hunting on CWMUs, April 14–May 31, 2012.
- **Areas open:** Broadmouth (#9500), Missouri Flat (#9501) and Folley Ridge (#9502). Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/CWMU* for maps and contact information.
- **Bag limit:** 1 **Possession limit:** 1
- **Footnotes:** There is 1 permit available for the Broadmouth CWMU, 10 permits available for the Missouri Flat CWMU and 5 permits available for the Folley Ridge CWMU. Before applying, we encourage hunters to contact the CWMU operator to obtain specific information about hunt dates and rules specific to that CWMU.

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

Boundary maps online

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

Important: The regional boundaries for the limited-entry turkey hunts are different than the regional boundaries for many big game hunts. Please read the boundary descriptions carefully before you hunt.

Utah Wildlife in Need

Help protect Utah wildlife

Protecting and preserving Utah's threatened wildlife is up to each of us, and together we can make a difference. Please join Utah Wildlife In Need as we work together to help ensure Utah's wildlife treasures are part of the legacy we leave for our children and grandchildren.

Visit *www.uwin.org* to learn more about Utah's threatened species and about how you can help sustain Utah wildlife for all to enjoy!

SHOOTING HOURS

Utah Admin. Rules R657-6-10

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

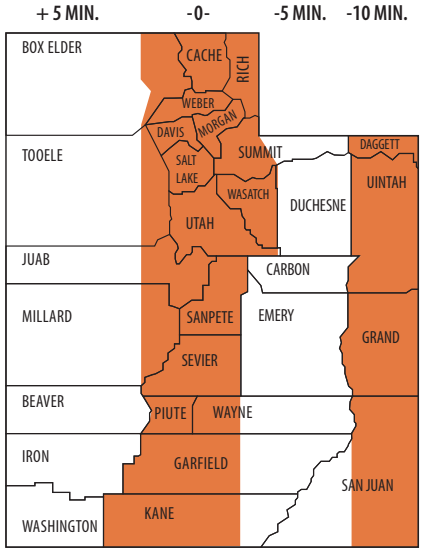
Shooting hours end at different times, depending on the species you're hunting:

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

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

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

Official sunrise and sunset Time zone map



DATE	August 2011		September 2011	
	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.
1			6:54	8:00
2			6:55	7:58
3			6:56	7:57
4			6:57	7:55
5			6:58	7:54
6			6:59	7:52
7			7:00	7:50
8			7:01	7:49
9			7:02	7:47
10			7:03	7:45
11			7:04	7:44
12			7:05	7:42
13			7:06	7:40
14			7:07	7:38
15			7:08	7:37
16			7:09	7:35
17			7:10	7:33
18			7:11	7:32
19			7:12	7:30
20			7:13	7:28
21			7:14	7:27
22			7:15	7:25
23			7:16	7:23
24			7:17	7:22
25			7:18	7:20
26			7:19	7:18
27	6:49	8:08	7:20	7:16
28	6:50	8:06	7:21	7:15
29	6:51	8:05	7:22	7:13
30	6:52	8:03	7:23	7:11
31	6:53	8:02		

Utah Upland Game & Turkey • 2011–2012

DATE	October 2011		November 2011		December 2011		January 2012	
	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.
1	7:24	7:10	7:58	6:24	7:32	5:01	7:52	5:10
2	7:25	7:08	7:59	6:23	7:33	5:00	7:52	5:11
3	7:26	7:07	8:00	6:22	7:34	5:00	7:52	5:12
4	7:27	7:05	8:01	6:20	7:35	5:00	7:52	5:13
5	7:28	7:03	8:02	6:19	7:36	5:00	7:52	5:14
6	7:29	7:02	7:04	5:18	7:37	5:00	7:52	5:15
7	7:30	7:00	7:05	5:17	7:38	5:00	7:52	5:16
8	7:31	6:58	7:06	5:16	7:39	5:00	7:52	5:17
9	7:32	6:57	7:07	5:15	7:40	5:00	7:51	5:18
10	7:33	6:55	7:08	5:14	7:41	5:00	7:51	5:19
11	7:34	6:54	7:09	5:13	7:41	5:00	7:51	5:20
12	7:35	6:52	7:11	5:12	7:42	5:00	7:51	5:21
13	7:36	6:51	7:12	5:11	7:43	5:00	7:50	5:22
14	7:37	6:49	7:13	5:10	7:44	5:00	7:50	5:23
15	7:39	6:47	7:14	5:10	7:44	5:01	7:50	5:24
16	7:40	6:46	7:15	5:09	7:45	5:01	7:49	5:25
17	7:41	6:44	7:17	5:08	7:46	5:01	7:49	5:26
18	7:42	6:43	7:18	5:07	7:46	5:02	7:48	5:28
19	7:43	6:41	7:19	5:06	7:47	5:02	7:48	5:29
20	7:44	6:40	7:20	5:06	7:48	5:03	7:47	5:30
21	7:45	6:39	7:21	5:05	7:48	5:03	7:47	5:31
22	7:46	6:37	7:22	5:05	7:49	5:04	7:46	5:32
23	7:47	6:36	7:23	5:04	7:49	5:04	7:45	5:34
24	7:48	6:34	7:25	5:03	7:49	5:05	7:45	5:35
25	7:50	6:33	7:26	5:03	7:50	5:05	7:44	5:36
26	7:51	6:32	7:27	5:02	7:50	5:06	7:43	5:37
27	7:52	6:30	7:28	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:42	5:38
28	7:53	6:29	7:29	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:42	5:40
29	7:54	6:28	7:30	5:01	7:51	5:08	7:41	5:41
30	7:55	6:26	7:31	5:01	7:51	5:09	7:40	5:42
31	7:57	6:25			7:52	5:10	7:39	5:43

DATE	February 2012		March 2012		April 2012		May 2012	
	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.
1	7:38	5:45	7:01	6:19			6:25	8:24
2	7:37	5:46	6:59	6:21			6:24	8:25
3	7:36	5:47	6:57	6:22			6:23	8:26
4	7:35	5:48	6:56	6:23			6:22	8:27
5	7:34	5:50	6:54	6:24			6:20	8:28
6	7:33	5:51	6:53	6:25			6:19	8:29
7	7:32	5:52	6:51	6:26			6:18	8:31
8	7:31	5:53	6:50	6:27			6:17	8:32
9	7:29	5:54	6:48	6:28			6:16	8:33
10	7:28	5:56	6:46	6:29			6:15	8:34
11	7:27	5:57	7:45	7:31			6:14	8:35
12	7:26	5:58	7:43	7:32			6:13	8:36
13	7:25	5:59	7:41	7:33			6:12	8:37
14	7:23	6:01	7:40	7:34	6:49	8:06	6:11	8:37
15	7:22	6:02	7:38	7:35	6:48	8:08	6:10	8:38
16	7:21	6:03			6:46	8:09	6:09	8:39
17	7:19	6:04			6:45	8:10	6:08	8:40
18	7:18	6:05			6:43	8:11	6:07	8:41
19	7:17	6:07			6:42	8:12	6:06	8:42
20	7:15	6:08			6:40	8:13	6:05	8:43
21	7:14	6:09			6:39	8:14	6:05	8:44
22	7:12	6:10			6:38	8:15	6:04	8:45
23	7:11	6:11			6:36	8:16	6:03	8:46
24	7:10	6:12			6:35	8:17	6:03	8:47
25	7:08	6:14			6:33	8:18	6:02	8:48
26	7:07	6:15			6:32	8:19	6:01	8:48
27	7:05	6:16			6:31	8:20	6:01	8:49
28	7:04	6:17			6:29	8:21	6:00	8:50
29	7:02	6:18			6:28	8:22	6:00	8:51
30					6:27	8:23	5:59	8:52
31							5:59	8:52

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

Dusky grouse

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

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

Ruffed grouse

Weight: 16–28 ounces
Length: 16–19 inches

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

Greater sage-grouse

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

The greater sage-grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, is also known as the sage-hen or sage-chicken. It is the largest North American grouse species. It is a grayish-brown bird with a dark belly and long, pointed tail feathers. The throat of the male is black, bordered with white at the rear. Yellow air sacs, covered with short, stiff, scale-like white feathers, are found on each side of the neck. The female has the same general appearance but lacks the air sacs and white collar and sides. These birds inhabit sagebrush plains, foothills and mountain valleys. Where there is no sagebrush, there are no sage-grouse. The greater sage-grouse is native to Utah. See page 32 for current limits, season dates and permit requirements.

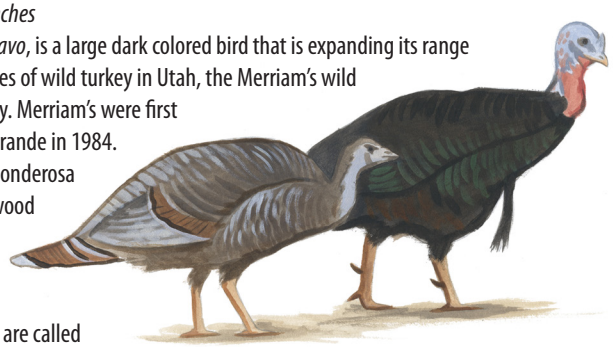
Sharp-tailed grouse

Weight: 1.5–1.75 pounds
Length: 20 inches

The sharp-tailed grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, is also known as the pin-tailed grouse. Both sexes are grayish-brown with black and buff markings. White spots on the primary wing feathers and the barred pattern of the wing are distinctive features. The undersides of the wings are buff-white, whereas the belly and under parts of the tail are white. Bunchgrass areas of the foothills and benches interspersed with deciduous shrubs are the preferred habitat. The sharp-tailed grouse is native to Utah. See page 36 for current limits, season dates and permit requirements.

Wild turkey

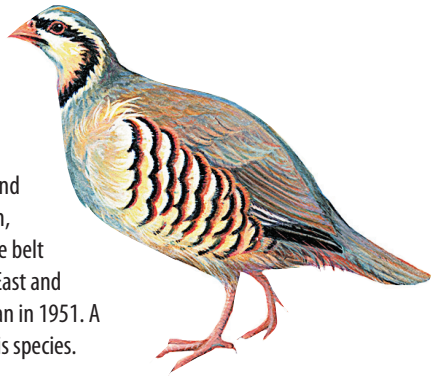
Weight: Male, up to 18 pounds; Female, less than 10 pounds
Length: Male, 48 inches; Female, 36 inches



The wild turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*, is a large dark colored bird that is expanding its range within Utah. There are two sub-species of wild turkey in Utah, the Merriam's wild turkey and the Rio Grande wild turkey. Merriam's were first introduced to Utah in 1952 and Rio Grande in 1984. Wild turkeys inhabit high elevation ponderosa pine forests, oak tree forests, cottonwood tree bottoms, and pinyon/juniper habitats. Adult males are called Toms or gobblers, one year old males are called Jakes, adult females are called hens, and one year old females are called Jennies. Chicks are called poults. See page 37 for hunt tables for current limits, season dates and permit requirements.

Chukar partridge

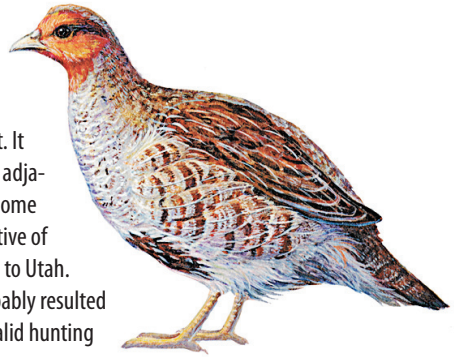
Weight: up to 20 ounces
Length: 14–15 inches



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

Hungarian partridge

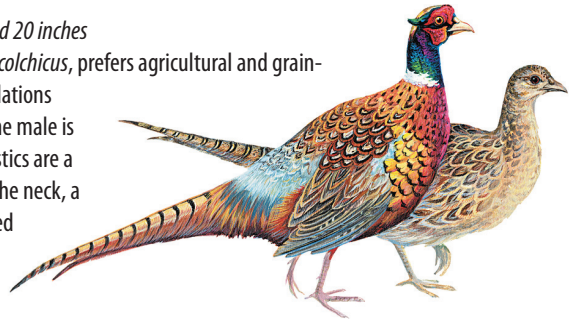
Weight: 12–13 ounces
Length: 12–14 inches



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

Ring-necked pheasant

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



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

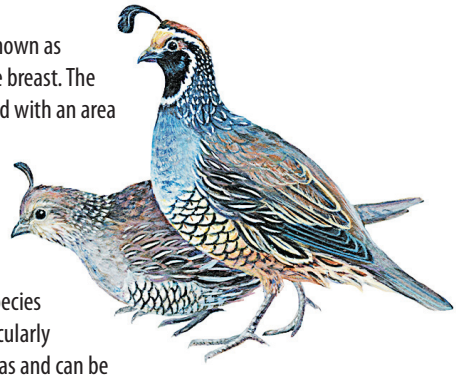
White-tailed ptarmigan

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

The white-tailed ptarmigan, *Lagopus leucurus*, is also known as the snow quail. This bird is pure white in the winter, and in the summer it has a mottled brown head, breast, and back with white wings, belly, and tail. This is an alpine species, a permanent resident of the high mountains above timberline, and is associated with willowy drainages. This species was introduced into the Uinta Mountains in 1976. See page 37 for hunt tables for current limits, season dates and permit requirements.

California quail

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



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

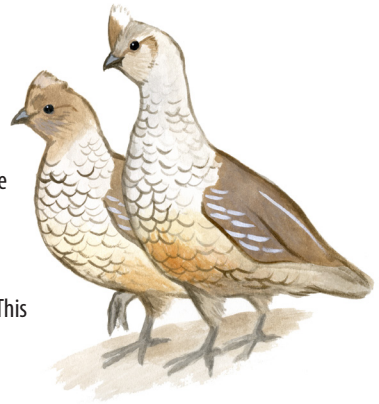
Gambel's quail

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

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

Scaled quail

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



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

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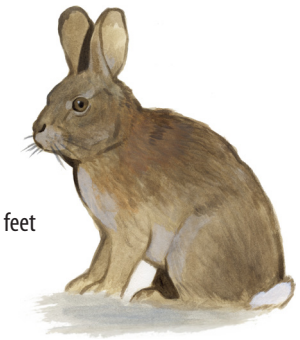
Cottontail rabbit (desert and mountain)

Weight: 2-3 pounds
Length: 16 inches



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

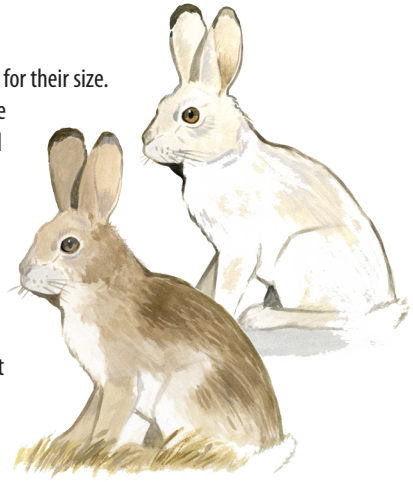
Jackrabbit (black-tail and white-tail)

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

There are two jackrabbit species in Utah, the black-tailed jackrabbit, *Lepus californicus*, and the white-tailed jackrabbit, *Lepus townsendii*. Both species have long ears that can be up to 7 inches long. The black-tailed jackrabbit is brownish gray with black on the rump and on top of the tail; it stays that color year round. They are found in the brushlands of the foothills, lower valleys, and deserts. The white-tailed jackrabbit is light brownish gray in the summer with a completely white tail, and inhabits open areas in higher elevations. In the winter this species turns white, similar to the snowshoe hare. This species is bigger than snowshoe hares and have longer ears. Both species are native to Utah. Hunting for these two species is year round, statewide, and does not require any license.

Snowshoe hare

Weight: 3-4 pounds
Length: 14 inches



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

Sandhill crane

Weight: up to 11 pounds
Length: 46 inches

The sandhill crane, *Grus canadensis*, is a large bird with long legs and neck. They are gray with a shade of brown. They fly with a straight neck and legs straight behind. This bird has a very distinctive voice that is a loud wooden sounding bugle with a rolling quality. Often seen in agricultural fields and winters in marshes or farmlands. They can be found in large numbers at a few habitual gathering places. This bird is sometimes confused with the great blue heron; the great blue heron flies with the neck in an S-shape, is smaller, and has a more blue-gray appearance. The sandhill crane is native to Utah. See page 35 for hunt tables for current limits, season dates and permit requirements.

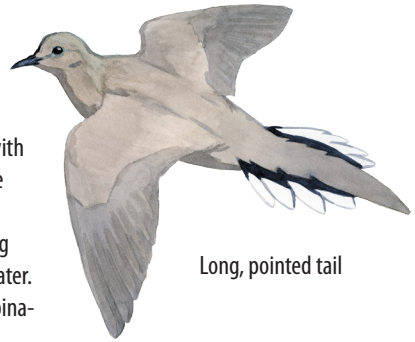
Band-tailed pigeon

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

The band-tailed pigeon, *Columbia fasciata*, is also known as the white-collared pigeon. The head, neck, breast, and underparts are a purplish-gray fading to white towards the vent. A narrow white crescent forms a half collar on the nape of the neck. The upper tail is dark gray with a wide pale gray terminal band. The bill and feet are yellow. This bird is migratory and inhabits coniferous forests. The main concentration areas for Utah are the southern pine forests. They are similar in appearance to the Eurasian collared-dove, but differ in their habitats, and feet, bill, and collar color. The band-tailed pigeon is native to Utah. See page 31 for hunt tables for current limits, season dates and permit requirements.

Mourning dove

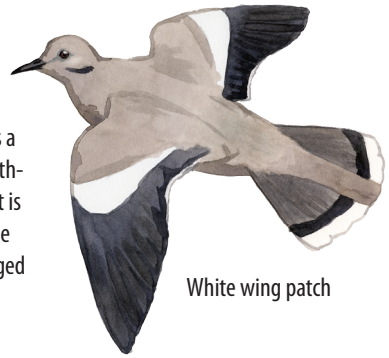
Weight: 4-5 ounces
Length: 11-13 inches



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

White-winged dove

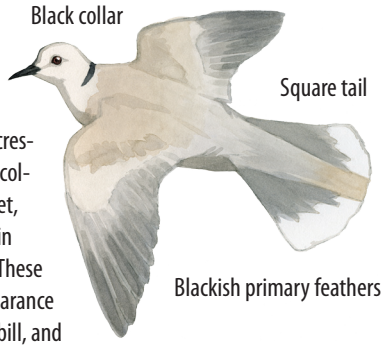
Weight: 4-6 ounces
Length: 11-13 inches



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

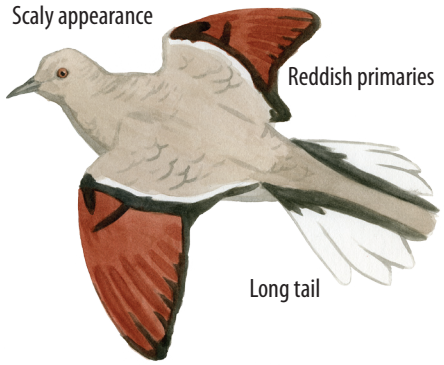
Eurasian collared-dove

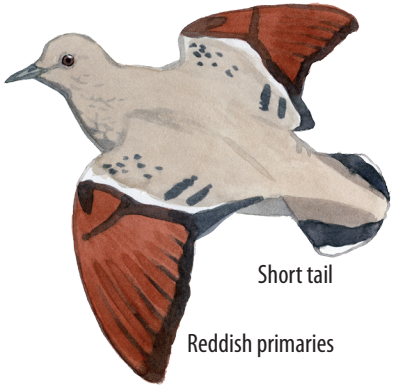
Weight: 6-8 ounces
Length: 12-14 inches
Exotic to Utah



Eurasian collared-doves, *Streptopelia decaocto*, are larger than both the native white-winged and mourning doves; and are most often associated with suburban areas. A narrow black crescent forms a half collar on the nape of the neck; it has pale gray coloration, broad rounded tail with white tips, black bill, orange feet, and darker primary feathers. Introduced from Europe to Florida in the 1970s, it quickly spread across the southern states to Utah. These doves are rapidly expanding their range in Utah. Similar in appearance to the band-tailed pigeon, but differ in their habitats, and feet, bill, and collar color. If you harvest Eurasian collared-doves while dove hunting, leave them unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves. Eurasian collared-doves will not count as part of your aggregate bag of mourning or white-winged doves as long as they are identifiable. Hunting for this species is year round, statewide, and does not require any license.

DOVES THAT MAY NOT BE HUNTED





Inca dove

Ground dove

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

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DETERMINING A SPRING TURKEY'S AGE

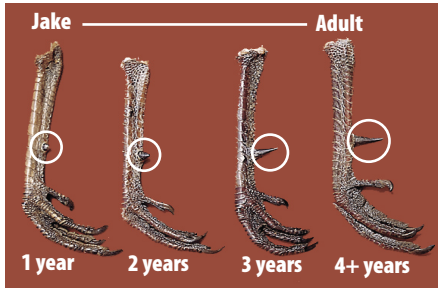
Juveniles, or jakes (sub-adult male turkeys less than one year old), can be distinguished from adult gobblers by the coloration (barring) on their wings, the length of their beards and spurs and the shape of their tail feathers.

Wings

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

Beards and spurs

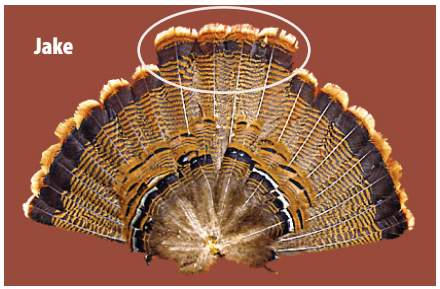
Turkeys' beards (top) and spurs (bottom) become longer as turkeys age.

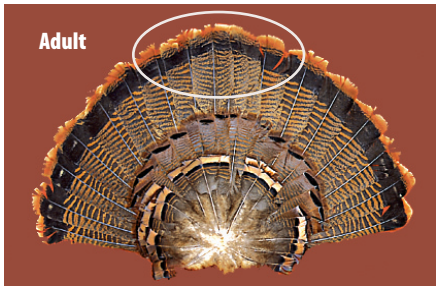


Photos courtesy of the National Wild Turkey Federation

Tail feathers

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





DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CFR means the Code of Federal Regulations.

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

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

HIP means Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Possession means actual or constructive possession.

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

Resident means a person who:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Youth (turkey hunting) means a person who will be 15 years of age or younger on the day when the results of the turkey drawing are posted.

Youth (upland game hunting) means a person who will be 15 years of age or younger on the opening day of a particular upland game hunt.