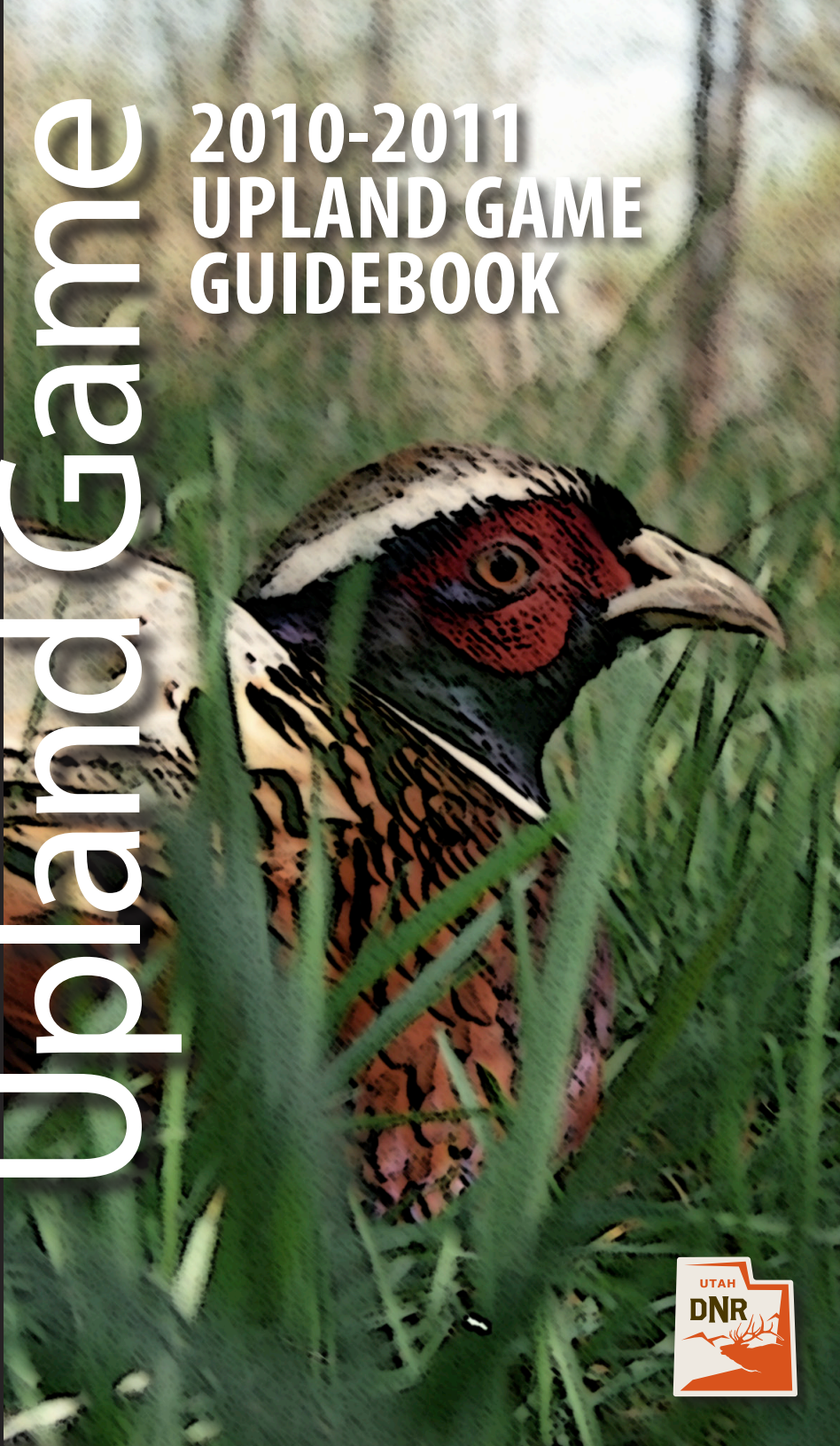
2010-2011 UPLAND GAME GUIDEBOOK

Upland Game



Utah Division of Wildlife Resources • Turn in a poacher: 1-800-662-3337 • wildlife.utah.gov

UTAH DNR

Share your suggestions

Whether you hike mountains in pursuit of chukar or flush doves from a nearby field, you always enjoy the opportunity and variety you find in Utah's upland game season.

That means you're exactly the person we want to hear from as we reconsider Utah's upland game regulations in 2011. See page 19 to learn how you can submit your ideas and suggestions.

When you head into the field this year, you'll find great hunting and very few changes to the regulations.

Just remember that if you want to obtain a sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse permit, you need to visit *wildlife.utah.gov* to apply for a permit in Utah's Upland Game drawing. The application period opens June 24, 2010 and ends July 8. For more information on how to apply, see page 8.

Please be aware that this guidebook summarizes the rules and laws that regulate upland game hunting in Utah. For an in-depth look at these rules and laws, you can visit *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* or the nearest Division office.

The guidebook is a proclamation of the Utah Wildlife Board. Do you have feedback or suggestions for board members? You can find their contact information online at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

CONTENTS

3 Contact information
3 Highlights
4 Take a closer look at the rules
5 Fees
6 Basic requirements
8 Permit requirements
8 Applying for a permit
9 Youth upland game drawing process
9 Applying as a group
10 Preference points
11 Field requirements
12 Areas with special restrictions
13 Trespassing
14 Hunters with disabilities
14 Hunting methods
14 Hunting dog field trials and training
17 Possession of upland game
17 Game bird breeders and hobbyists
19 Suggest hunting ideas
20 Hunting responsibly in Utah
21 Hunting on private land
22 Youth chukar and pheasant hunts
23 Prairie dog hunt closure starts April 1
24 Upland game hunter's harvest record
25 Definitions
27 Wildlife Management Area rules
29 Hunt tables
34 Shooting hours
36 Utah upland game birds
39 Doves found in Utah
40 Doves that may not be hunted

CONTACT US

Offices are open 7 a.m. – 6 p.m., Monday through Thursday.

Division offices

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

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

Northeastern Region
152 E 100 N
Vernal, UT 84078
435-781-9453

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

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

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

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

Wildlife Board members

Jake Albrecht
Del Brady
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Keele Johnson

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HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

See e-mail for results: Beginning this year, you will no longer receive a printed letter that contains your upland game drawing results. Instead, you will receive an e-mail that lists your results. For more information on obtaining your results, see page 9.

Share suggestions: In 2011, the Wildlife Board will take a close look at Utah's upland game regulations. If you want to suggest changes to the regulations, see page 19.

And keep in mind

Hunt drawing for three species: Sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits will only be available through Utah's upland game hunt drawing. You must apply for the respective permits between June 24 and July 8, 2010. To learn more, see pages 8–10.

Applying with a group: Up to four hunters can apply together for sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits. For more information on applying as a group, please see page 9.

Preference points awarded: This year, you will receive preference points—one for each species you apply for—if you are not successful in drawing sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits. You can also choose to apply for preference points only. For more information on preference points, please see page 10.

Opportunity for youth: Fifteen percent of the sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits have been reserved for hunters 15 or under. For more information on the youth hunt drawing, please see page 9.

Youth chukar and pheasant hunts: Ten chukar and pheasant hunts will be held for youth this fall. The hunts are open to hunters 15 years of age and younger. Please see page 22 for more information and be sure to register your young hunter.

Take a closer look at the rules

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

For an in-depth look at the state's upland game 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 Web site 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.

Other permits available: Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan permits are available at *wildlife.utah.gov*, and from license agents and Division offices, beginning Aug. 5 at 7 a.m.

Hunting license required: Before you can hunt upland game, 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 2010–2011 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 pages 6–7.

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 39–40 for characteristics that will help you distinguish the various dove species in Utah.

Attention chukar and sage-grouse hunters: 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 Dave Dahlgren at 435-797-3975 or Randy Larsen at 801-361-7692. The Division thanks you in advance for helping with these research projects!

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 23.

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 13.

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.

You will be notified of any action against your privilege after criminal proceedings conclude. And remember, if your license is suspended in Utah, you may not be permitted to hunt or fish in most other states. (Visit *ianrc.org* to see a map of participating states.)

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

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

Application fees

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

Utah Upland Game • 2010–2011

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Are you planning to hunt upland game 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 hunters. If you have passed a Division-approved hunter education course, then you can hunt upland game in Utah, regardless of your age.

Have you passed hunter education?

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

If you were born after December 31, 1965, you must provide proof that you've passed a Division-approved hunter education course before you can purchase a hunting or combination license or apply for an upland game permit.

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.

This proof can be a hunter education course Certificate of Completion (this certificate is called a "blue card" in Utah) or a hunting license from a previous year with your hunter education number noted on the license.

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

For more information on how to complete Utah's hunter education course, see the information box on page 7 or visit *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*.

Do you have a license?

Utah Code §§ 23-19-1 and 23-20-3

You must purchase a hunting license or a combination license to hunt upland game in Utah. 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. **You must carry your license with you while you're hunting,** 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. You can obtain your HIP number one of two ways:

1. Register at *www.uthip.com*.
2. Call 1-877-UTAH-744 (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 2009–2010 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.

It's required: 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 them online at *wildlife.utah.gov* or over the counter from the Division or 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. After you successfully complete the course, your instructor will validate your certificate. The validated certificate serves as your hunting license.

Note: 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 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.

For more information about the program or to see a list of online hunter education courses, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*. You can also contact your local Division office or call 801-538-4727.

Utah Upland Game • 2010–2011

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

After you meet the basic upland game hunting requirements (see pages 6–7), you should determine whether you need a permit. 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

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. 5 at 7 a.m.

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

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 24, 2010.

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 24: Apply online for permits or preference points

Beginning June 24, 2010, 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 9.

There is no permit fee for sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits, but there is a $10 nonrefundable application fee for each species or preference point you apply for.

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment, and they must be valid through September 2010. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. If you have questions about using a pre-paid credit card, check with your financial institution for more information.

Application fees are charged to your credit or debit card when your application is processed. Your application can be voided if your credit or debit card is invalid or refused.

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 8: Deadline for permit applications and preference points

Your application must be submitted through *wildlife.utah.gov* no later than 11 p.m. on July 8, 2010. If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 6 p.m. on July 8. A Division employee will be available to help you!

July 8: 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 8, 2010.

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 8, 2010.

July 12: Deadline to withdraw your application

If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application at until 11 p.m. on July 12, 2010.

Please remember that application fees are not refundable.

July 29: Drawing results available

You'll be notified of the drawing results by e-mail. Beginning July 29, 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. 25, 2010.

If you'll be 15 years of age or younger on Sept. 25, 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 5: Remaining permits available

Any permits remaining after the upland game drawing may be obtained beginning August 5, 2010, 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.

Utah Upland Game • 2010–2011

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 first preference 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 24, 2010 to July 8, 2010.

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.

You will find a complete copy of these regulations (R657-62-9) online at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

FIELD REQUIREMENTS

While hunting upland game 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 in Utah.

Weapon and ammunition requirements

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

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 between sizes no. 2 and 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 25 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. Place the plug in the magazine of your gun, and your gun should not be capable of holding more than two shells in the magazine.
- Doves, pigeons and cranes may not be taken with a handgun.
- Cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare may be taken with any firearm that is not capable of being fired fully automatic.

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

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

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

Hunting on temporary game preserves

50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-6 and R657-5-7

There are certain weapon and ammunition restrictions for upland game hunters who are hunting on what Utah law refers to as "temporary game preserves."

Temporary game preserves are any area in Utah where a bull elk, buck pronghorn, moose, bison, bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain goat hunt is taking place. In addition, all limited-entry buck deer areas and CWMUs in Utah are considered temporary game preserves while hunts are taking place on them.

If you are hunting upland game on a temporary game preserve, you may use only a shotgun—firing shot sizes no. 4 or smaller—or archery tackle without broadheads. There is one exception to this rule: you can possess and use broadheads if you have a valid big game archery permit for the area you're hunting.

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.

Please see Utah Code §§ 76-10-504 and 76-10-523 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information.

Areas with special restrictions

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

Closed areas

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.
- The following incorporated municipalities are closed to hunting: Most of the incorporated areas of Alta; a portion of Davis County; Garland City; Layton; Logan; Pleasant View City; South Ogden City; West Jordan; and West Valley City. Check with the respective city offices for specific boundaries. Also check with other municipalities not listed above for any additional restrictions.
- Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge is closed to upland game hunting.
- The Goshen Warm Springs WMA is closed to all hunting. (For other WMA restrictions, see pages 27–28)
- 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

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.

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 in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

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

Utah Upland Game • 2010–2011

Checkpoints and officer contacts

Utah Code §§ 23-20-25 and 77-23-104

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

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

Hunters with disabilities

Utah Admin. Rule R657-12

Utah provides special hunting accommodations for people with disabilities. These accommodations include the opportunity to hunt with a companion, use a crossbow, hunt from a vehicle, use a draw lock, use a scope on archery equipment or a muzzleloader, and special season extensions.

To learn more about hunting accommodations for people with disabilities, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* (see R657-12) or call any Division office.

Hunting methods

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

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.

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 17–23, 2010. Permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Falconers may obtain one additional two-bird sage-grouse permit beginning Aug. 5, 2010, 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, 2010 through Feb. 28, 2011 except in the following areas:
- In Box Elder County, the season is Aug. 15, 2010 through Feb. 15, 2011.
- In Salt Lake County, the season is Sept. 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011.
- Band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1, 2010 through Dec. 16, 2010.

Please see the Falconry Proclamation for additional information at *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*.

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, please review the rules (R657-46) thoroughly. You can pick up a copy of the rules at any Division office or find them online at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

Spotlighting

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

You may not use spotlighting to take any upland game animal.

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 the use of 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.

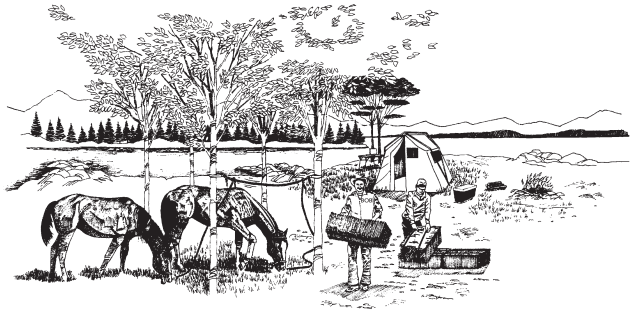
In addition, the above restrictions do not apply to concealed carry permit holders carrying a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code §§ 76-10-504 and 76-10-523. See *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information.

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

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.

Utah Upland Game • 2010–2011

HUNTING AND OHVs

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

- Begin hunting only after parking your machine at a designated parking area.
- Know and follow vehicle use regulations for your hunting unit so you don't ruin another hunter's trip.
- Stay on existing roads or trails, and ride ethically to protect natural resources, wildlife habitat and your riding privileges.
- It is illegal to carry loaded firearms on and/or shoot from OHVs.
- Drivers eight through 15 must possess an OHV education certificate to legally drive on public land.
- Drivers 16 and older must have a valid driver's license or an OHV certificate.
- Properly fitted and fastened helmets are recommended for all riders, and are required for those under 18.
- Out of state residents riding OHVs to Utah may need to purchase a non-resident permit. Call 1-800-OHV-RIDE.
- OHVs operated or transported on public lands, roads or trails must be registered.

If you see a hunter violating OHV rules, please contact the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources at 1-800-662-DEER.

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

1-800-OHV-RIDE

stateparks.utah.gov

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.

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.

Possession of upland game

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

Waste of upland game

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

You may not waste any upland game or permit it to be wasted or spoiled. Waste means to abandon upland 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 without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird or animal. Any upland game you've wounded must be immediately killed and included in your bag limit.

Tagging requirements

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

You must tag the carcass of a sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse 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, but you do not need to remove this notch; you only need to remove the notches that indicate when the bird was taken.

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 or sharp-tailed grouse after any of the notches have been removed from the tag or the tag has been detached from the permit.

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.

You can pick up a copy of the rules at any Division office or view the rules online at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

Identification of species and sex

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-17

When 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.

Possession of live upland game

50 CFR 20.38, Utah Code § 23-13-4 and Utah Admin. Rule 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. More information about the possession of live upland game is found in Utah Admin. Rule R657-4 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

Donating and transporting upland game

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 its parts to another person:

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

If you donate upland game, a written statement of donation must be kept with the upland game or 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, which is available from Division offices listed on page 3. 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 from Utah

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

You may export upland game or its parts from Utah only if you harvested the upland game and you possess a valid license or permit that corresponds to the tag (if applicable) on the upland game.

If you're not the person who harvested the upland game, you must obtain a shipping permit from the Division.

Helping wildlife makes you look good.

(Now your car wants a turn.)

Show off your sense of style, your favorite activity or even your patriotic side with one of Utah's wildlife license plates. Choose from a bald eagle, cutthroat trout or Rocky Mountain elk. Learn how to get your new plate at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

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.)

Suggest hunting ideas

If you want to suggest an upland game regulation change for 2011, please contact the Division by Dec. 31, 2010. It's easy to share your suggestions:

- E-mail your ideas to *DWRComment@utah.gov*
- Mail your ideas to:
  Upland Game Coordinator
  Division of Wildlife Resources
  P.O. Box 146301
  Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301

The Division will be taking its three-year proposals—which may include public input—to the Regional Advisory Council (RAC) meetings in May 2011. Meeting dates, times and locations are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings*.

The Utah Wildlife Board will consider the RACs' decisions and any additional public input when it meets in June to approve Utah's 2011–2012 Upland Game Guidebook.

The Wildlife Board—not the Division—makes all wildlife policy in the state of Utah. If you'd like to discuss an issue with one or more board members before the June meeting, you can find their contact information at *wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings/wb-members.php*.

The Division, the RACs and the Wildlife Board value your insights and suggestions—share them today!

HUNTING RESPONSIBLY IN UTAH

Use courtesy and common sense wherever you hunt

As an upland game hunter in Utah, 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 *http://stateparks.utah.gov/ohv*.

If you have general questions about riding an OHV in Utah, call 1-800-648-7433 or visit *http://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

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 Dave Olsen, the Division's upland game 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 Web site 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, Olsen 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.

Hunting on private land

If you're an upland game hunter, this 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 85,000 acres of private property located across the state. More than 5,000 sportsmen and women visited Walk-In Access areas in 2009.

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*.

Utah Upland Game • 2010–2011

YOUTH CHUKAR AND PHEASANT HUNTS

If you'll be 15 years of age or younger on Sept. 25, 2010, you should consider applying for the youth chukar and pheasant hunts that will be held in Utah this fall.

Qualifying to participate in one of the youth hunts is easy. If you meet the age requirement and graduate from hunter education, all you have to do is complete and submit an application. Your application must be received between Aug. 2–23, 2010 for one of the youth chukar hunts and between Aug. 2–Sept. 6, 2010 for one of the youth pheasant hunts.

You can apply for these hunts online at *wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame*. If you need help completing the online application, please call any Division office. One of our employees will be happy to assist you.

Youth chukar hunts

The youth chukar hunts will be held Sept. 4 on four state wildlife management areas (WMAs) and one Walk-In Access area. The five areas will be closed to all other hunters that day.

The chukar hunts will be held at the Henefer-Echo WMA in Morgan and Summit counties; the Carr Fork WMA in Tooele County; the RT Thacker Walk-In Access property in Uintah County; the Gordon Creek WMA in Carbon County; and the Pahvant WMA in Millard County.

Youth pheasant hunts

The youth pheasant hunts will be held Nov. 13 on four state wildlife management areas and one Walk-In Access area. The five areas will be closed to all other hunters that day.

Pheasant hunts will be held at the Willard Bay WMA in Box Elder and Weber counties; the Carr Fork WMA in Tooele County; the Mallard Springs WMA in Duchesne County; the Huntington WMA in Emery County; and the Pahvant WMA in Millard County.

Morning or afternoon?

The chukar and pheasant hunts include both morning and afternoon sessions. Hunters must indicate their session preference on the application.

Hunt details

- Each hunter will have two to three hours to take their limit of birds. Birds will be released onto the areas before the hunts begin.
- 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.

Learning if you drew

If you apply for a chukar hunt, the Division will send you an e-mail during the first week of September to let you know if your application was drawn for the hunt. If you apply for one of the pheasant hunts, the Division will e-mail you by mid-October.

Sponsors

The youth hunts are sponsored by the Division of Wildlife Resources, the Golden Spike chapter of Pheasants Forever, the Utah Chukar and Wildlife Foundation, the Salt Lake County Fish and Game Association and the Wasatch Mountain Chapter of the North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association.

Great opportunities for youth

The youth hunts allow young people to go into the field—without competition from older hunters—and experience what it's like to take an upland game bird. By participating in these hunts, Utah's youth can:

- Learn to become responsible and ethical hunters
- Enjoy a higher likelihood of success
- Cultivate a love of hunting
- Spend quality time with their accompanying adults
- Get practice in handling weapons safely

For more information about the youth chukar and pheasant hunts, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame* or call the nearest Division office.

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

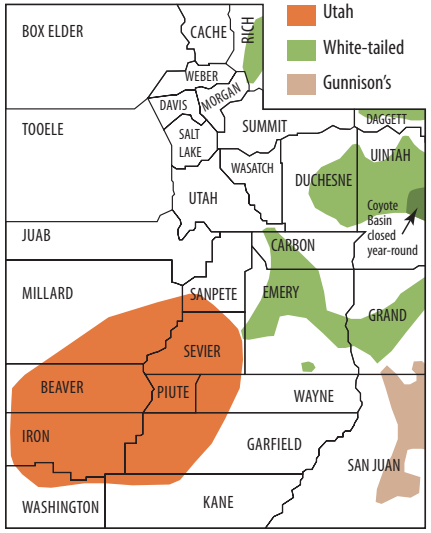
From April 1 to June 15, prairie dog hunting is prohibited on all of Utah's public lands. This closure protects prairie dogs while they breed and raise their litters. It helps prairie dogs reproduce successfully and gives their young a better chance of survival. During this period, hunting is permitted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

Utah Upland Game • 2010–2011

wildlife.utah.gov

UPLAND GAME HUNTER'S HARVEST RECORD

The Division annually surveys upland game hunters about the species they harvest. It is critical to upland game management programs that you report accurate information. By updating this table after each hunt, you'll be able to provide useful and accurate information during harvest telephone surveys. In addition, you can use your harvest record as a resource in future upland game hunting seasons.

Date	Upland game bird or animal hunted	County or unit hunted	Number of days hunted	Number bagged

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 upland game birds to, on or over areas where hunters are attempting to take upland game birds. Any such area will remain a baited area for 10 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, depositing, exposing, distributing or scattering of shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for upland game birds to, on, or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take upland game birds.

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.

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, blue 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.

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		
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.*

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

Band-tailed pigeon
- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Sept. 30, 2010
- **Areas open:** Beaver, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Utah, Washington and Wayne counties.*
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Band-tailed pigeon permit required.

Chukar partridge
- **Season dates:** Sept. 25, 2010–Feb. 13, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide.* The following areas will be closed to general public hunting on Saturday, Sept. 4, 2010 to facilitate youth chukar hunts: Morgan and Summit counties, the Henefer-Echo WMA; Tooele County, the Carr Fork WMA; Uintah County, the RT Thacker Walk-in-Access property; Carbon County, the Gordon Creek WMA; and Millard County, the Pahvant WMA. These areas will reopen to general public hunting on Sept. 5.
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Antelope Island is closed to upland game hunting.

Cottontail rabbit
- **Season dates:** Sept. 11, 2010–Feb. 28, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 10 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits

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, if taken during the dove season, will not count as part of the aggregate dove bag and possession limits. Eurasian collared-doves taken during the dove season should remain unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.

Forest-grouse *(Blue and ruffed)*
- **Season dates:** Sept. 11–Dec. 31, 2010
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 4 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Limits singly or in the aggregate

Hungarian partridge *(General season)*
- **Season dates:** Sept. 25, 2010–Feb. 13, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits

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

Mourning dove and white-winged dove
- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Sept. 30, 2010
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 10 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Eurasian collared-doves should remain fully feathered so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.

Pheasant *(General season)*
- **Season dates:** Nov. 6–Nov. 21, 2010
- **Areas open:** Statewide*. The following areas will be closed to general public hunting on Saturday, Nov. 13 to facilitate youth hunts: Box Elder County, the Douglas/Sorensen walk-in access area; Duchesne County, the Mallard Springs WMA; Emery County, the Huntington WMA; Tooele County, the Carr Fork WMA; Millard County, the Pahvant WMA. These areas will reopen to general public hunting on Nov. 14.*
- **Bag limit:** 2 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **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.

Pheasant *(Extended season)*
- **Season dates:** Nov. 6– Dec. 5, 2010
- **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). Also, see above closures for youth hunts on Nov. 13.*
- **Bag limit:** 2 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Only males may be harvested. No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.

Quail *(California and Gambel's)*
- **Season dates:** Nov. 6–Nov. 21, 2010
- **Areas open:** Box Elder, Carbon, Davis, Grand, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele, Utah and Weber counties. All of Emery County except the Desert Lake WMA, which is closed. Also, see closures for youth hunts listed under general pheasant hunt.*
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.

Quail *(California and Gambel's—extended season)*
- **Season dates:** Nov. 6–Dec. 31, 2010
- **Areas open:** Duchesne, Uintah, Daggett and Washington counties. Also see closures for youth hunts listed above under general pheasant hunt.*
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.

Quail *(Scaled)*
- **Season dates:** Closed
- **Bag limit:** Closed

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HUNT TABLES

Sage-grouse *(West Box Elder County)*
- **Season dates:** Sept. 25–Oct. 10, 2010
- **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 230 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

Sage-grouse *(Rich County)*
- **Season dates:** Sept. 25–Oct. 10, 2010
- **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 266 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

Sage-grouse *(Diamond/Blue Mountain)*
- **Season dates:** Sept. 25–Oct. 10, 2010
- **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 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 72 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

Sage-grouse *(Parker Mountain)*
- **Season dates:** Sept. 25–Oct. 10, 2010
- **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 241 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

Sandhill crane *(Box Elder County)*
- **Season dates:** Sept. 4–Sept. 12, 2010
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9200 East Box Elder County. 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

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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 46 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sandhill crane *(Cache County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 4–Sept. 12, 2010
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9201 Cache County. 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-91to 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 51 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sandhill crane *(Rich County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 4–Sept. 12, 2010
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9202 Rich County. 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 33 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sandhill crane *(Uintah County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 18–Sept. 26, 2010
- **Areas open:** Hunt #9203 Uintah County. 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 174 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application.

Sharp-tailed grouse *(Box Elder County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 25–Oct. 10, 2010
- **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 331 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SHA in your online application.

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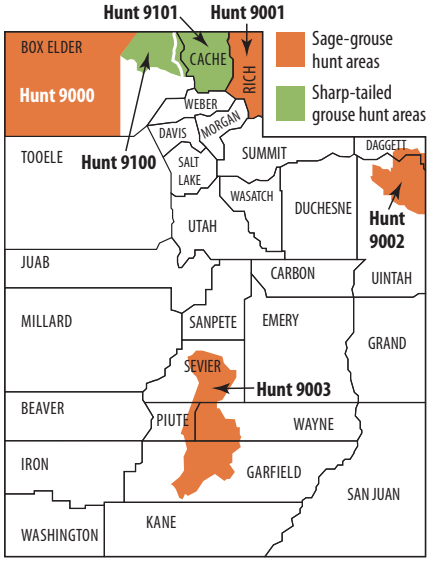
Sharp-tailed grouse *(Cache County)*

- **Season dates:** Sept. 25–Oct. 10, 2010
- **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; north-east 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 91 permits available. To apply for a preference point, use the code SHA in your online application.



Snowshoe hare

- **Season dates:** Sept. 11, 2010–Feb. 28, 2011
- **Areas open:** Statewide*
- **Bag limit:** 5 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits

White-tailed ptarmigan

- **Season dates:** Aug. 21–Oct. 17, 2010
- **Areas open:** Daggett, Duchesne, Summit and Uintah counties.*
- **Bag limit:** 4 **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** White-tailed ptarmigan permit required.

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SHOOTING HOURS

Utah Admin. Rules R657-6-10

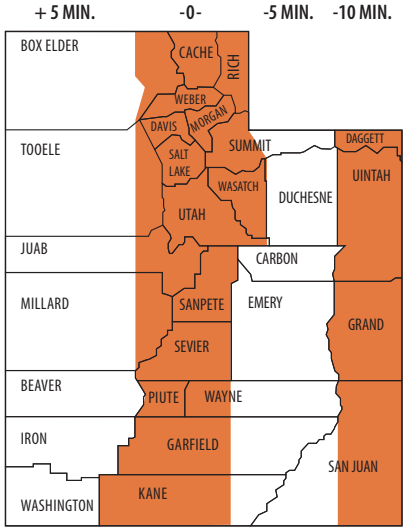
Shooting hours for all upland game species begin 30 minutes before official sunrise.

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

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

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

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



DATE	AUGUST 2010		SEPTEMBER 2010	
	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.
1			6:55	8:00
2			6:55	7:58
3			6:56	7:56
4			6:57	7:55
5			6:58	7:53
6			6:59	7:51
7			7:00	7:50
8			7:01	7:48
9			7:02	7:46
10			7:03	7:45
11			7:04	7:43
12			7:05	7:41
13			7:06	7:40
14			7:07	7:38
15			7:08	7:36
16			7:09	7:35
17			7:10	7:33
18			7:11	7:31
19			7:12	7:30
20			7:13	7:28
21	6:44	8:17	7:14	7:26
22	6:45	8:15	7:15	7:25
23	6:46	8:14	7:16	7:23
24	6:47	8:12	7:17	7:21
25	6:48	8:11	7:18	7:19
26	6:49	8:09	7:19	7:18
27	6:50	8:08	7:20	7:16
28	6:51	8:06	7:21	7:14
29	6:52	8:04	7:22	7:13
30	6:53	8:03	7:23	7:11
31	6:54	8:01		

DATE	OCTOBER 2010		NOVEMBER 2010		DECEMBER 2010		JANUARY 2011		FEBRUARY 2011	
	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.
1	7:24	7:09	7:58	6:24	7:32	5:01	7:52	5:11	7:38	5:45
2	7:25	7:08	7:59	6:22	7:33	5:00	7:52	5:11	7:37	5:46
3	7:26	7:06	8:00	6:21	7:34	5:00	7:52	5:12	7:36	5:47
4	7:27	7:04	8:01	6:20	7:35	5:00	7:52	5:13	7:35	5:49
5	7:28	7:03	8:03	6:19	7:36	5:00	7:52	5:14	7:34	5:50
6	7:29	7:01	8:04	6:18	7:37	5:00	7:52	5:15	7:33	5:51
7	7:30	7:00	7:05	5:17	7:38	5:00	7:52	5:16	7:31	5:52
8	7:31	6:58	7:06	5:16	7:39	5:00	7:52	5:17	7:30	5:54
9	7:32	6:56	7:07	5:15	7:40	5:00	7:51	5:18	7:29	5:55
10	7:33	6:55	7:09	5:14	7:41	5:00	7:51	5:19	7:28	5:56
11	7:34	6:53	7:10	5:13	7:42	5:00	7:51	5:20	7:27	5:57
12	7:36	6:52	7:11	5:12	7:42	5:00	7:51	5:21	7:26	5:58
13	7:37	6:50	7:12	5:11	7:43	5:00	7:50	5:22	7:24	6:00
14	7:38	6:49	7:13	5:10	7:44	5:01	7:50	5:23	7:23	6:01
15	7:39	6:47	7:14	5:09	7:45	5:01	7:50	5:25	7:22	6:02
16	7:40	6:46	7:16	5:09	7:45	5:01	7:49	5:26	7:20	6:03
17	7:41	6:44	7:17	5:08	7:46	5:01	7:49	5:27	7:19	6:04
18	7:42	6:43	7:18	5:07	7:47	5:02	7:48	5:28	7:18	6:06
19	7:43	6:41	7:19	5:06	7:47	5:02	7:48	5:29	7:16	6:07
20	7:44	6:40	7:20	5:06	7:48	5:03	7:47	5:30	7:15	6:08
21	7:45	6:38	7:21	5:05	7:48	5:03	7:47	5:31	7:14	6:09
22	7:47	6:37	7:23	5:04	7:49	5:04	7:46	5:33	7:12	6:10
23	7:48	6:35	7:24	5:04	7:49	5:04	7:45	5:34	7:11	6:12
24	7:49	6:34	7:25	5:03	7:50	5:05	7:44	5:35	7:09	6:13
25	7:50	6:33	7:26	5:03	7:50	5:05	7:44	5:36	7:08	6:14
26	7:51	6:31	7:27	5:02	7:50	5:06	7:43	5:37	7:06	6:15
27	7:52	6:30	7:28	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:42	5:39	7:05	6:16
28	7:53	6:29	7:29	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:41	5:40	7:03	6:17
29	7:55	6:27	7:30	5:01	7:51	5:08	7:40	5:41		
30	7:56	6:26	7:31	5:01	7:51	5:09	7:40	5:42		
31	7:57	6:25			7:52	5:10	7:39	5:44		

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UTAH UPLAND GAME BIRDS

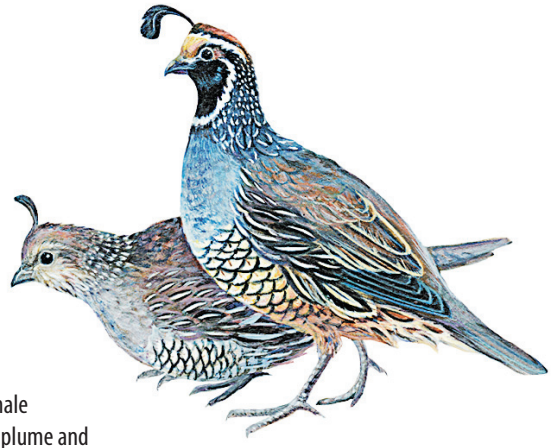
Blue grouse

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

The blue grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus*, is also known as the dusky 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 preferred habitat. The blue grouse is native to Utah.

California quail

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



The California quail, *Callipepla californica*, is also known as the valley quail. Males are olive gray with a grayish-blue breast. The buff-colored belly has a scaled appearance and is marked with an area of deep chestnut. The black throat and face are bordered with white. The most conspicuous characteristic is a short black plume that curves forward from the crown of the head. The female is more olive-brown, has a shorter brownish plume and lacks the male's distinctive markings on both the breast and face. The species inhabits brushy areas adjacent to cultivated lands, particularly along streams. The California quail was first introduced to Utah in 1869.

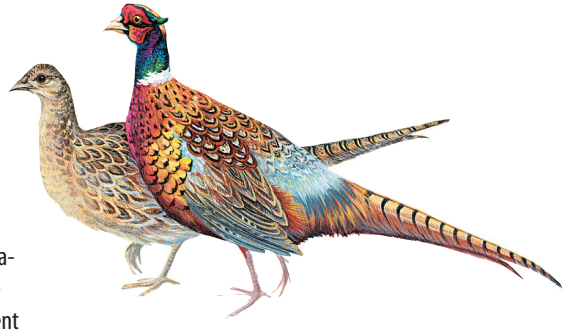
Hungarian partridge

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

The Hungarian partridge, *Perdix perdix*, is also known as the hun, European partridge and European gray partridge. 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. Present populations in northern and western Utah probably resulted from established populations in Idaho and Nevada.

Ring-necked pheasant

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



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.

Ruffed grouse

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

The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, is also known as the willow grouse. Ideal habitat for these birds includes thickets of alder, willow, aspen, maple, and other deciduous shrubs and trees interspersed with conifers. The ruffed grouse is native to Utah.

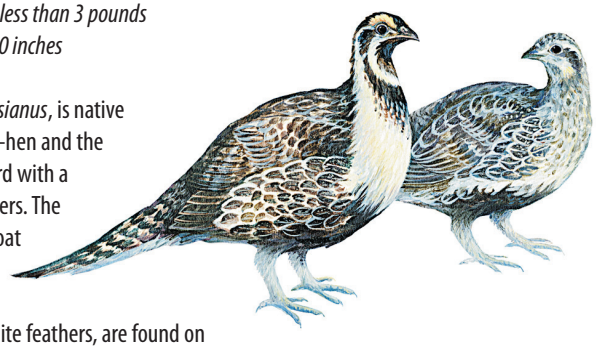
Chukar partridge

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

The chukar partridge, *Alectoris chukar*, is also known as the chukar and the Indian chukar. Both sexes 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.

Sage-grouse

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



The sage-grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, is native to Utah and is also known as the sage-hen and the sage-chicken. It is a grayish-brown bird with a dark belly and long, pointed tail feathers. The feet are feathered to the toes. 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 has a white throat. These birds inhabit sagebrush plains, foothills and mountain valleys. Where there is no sagebrush, there are no sage-grouse.

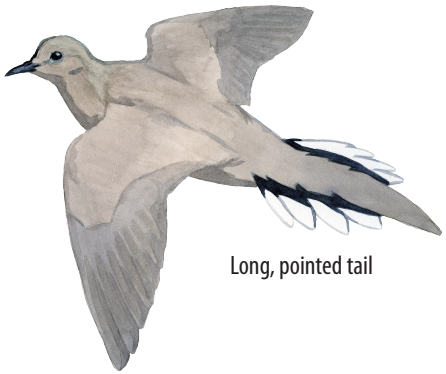
Sharp-tailed grouse

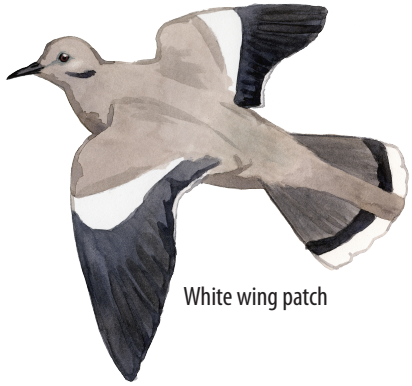
Weight: 1.5–1.75 pounds
Length: 20 inches

The sharp-tailed grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, is native to Utah and 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.

DOVES FOUND IN UTAH

Doves that may be hunted during open season





Mourning dove

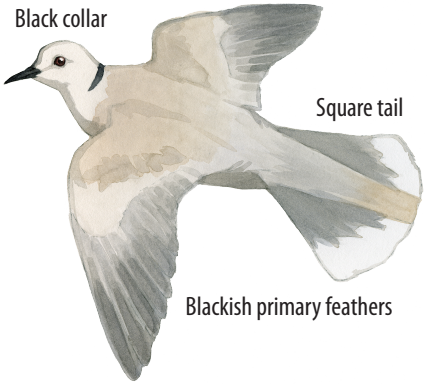
Mourning doves are slightly smaller than white-winged doves. Mourning doves may fly with white-winged doves, but you can identify them by their more rapid wing beat, more erratic flight path and pointed tail.

White-winged dove

Larger than a mourning dove, the white-winged dove has a long, moderately rounded tail. It also has a white bar on its upper wing surface.

Eurasian collared-dove

Eurasian collared-doves are larger than both the native white-winged and mourning doves. They have a black collar on the top part of the neck, pale gray coloration and dark primary feathers. These doves are an introduced species that recently expanded their range into Utah. Originally native to the Indian subcontinent, this bird was introduced to the Bahamas in the 1970s and quickly spread to Florida. Since then, they have moved into the southwestern United States. How Eurasian collared-doves will affect native dove species is still unknown. 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.



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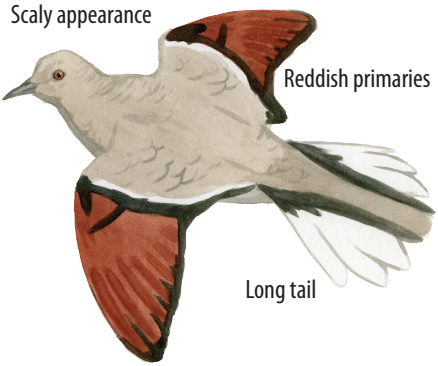
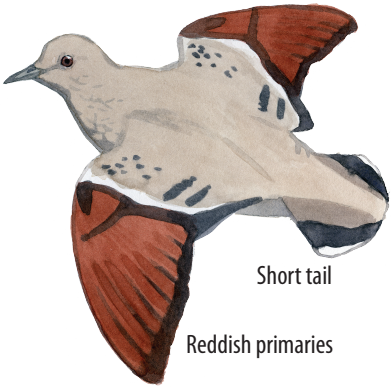
Doves that may not be hunted





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.