UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

2012-13 WATERFOWL GUIDEBOOK

WILDLIFE.UTAH.GOV

CONTACT US

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Price, UT 84501
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CONTENTS

5 Key dates and fees
6 Basic requirements
7 Do you need a federal stamp?
7 Applying for a swan permit
8 Do you have a HIP number?
8 Swan reporting requirements
9 Firearms and archery tackle
11 Hunters with disabilities
11 Hunting methods
11 Make sure you're in range
12 Boating laws and rules
14 Hunting dog field trials and training
15 Closed areas
16 Burning phragmites during the hunt
17 Trespassing
17 Possession and transportation
17 Show courtesy during goose hunt
20 Special regulations for national wildlife refuges
22 Avian diseases in Utah
23 Season dates and bag and possession limits
23 Mercury and ducks
24 Youth Hunting Day
25 2012–2013 North Goose Zone boundary
26 Shooting hours
29 Species identification
42 Definitions

HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

Longer scaup season and higher bag limit: This year, because of an increase in the scaup population, Utah's scaup season will run for 107 days. This means that scaup will have the same season dates listed for all of the other ducks. You will also be able to keep more scaup because the daily bag limit has been increased to seven birds.

Swan application details online: Starting this year, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/2012swan* for the information you need in order to apply for a swan permit. Because the swan application period occurs before this guidebook is printed, the application details have been moved to the Web.

No-hunting zone around causeway: In August 2012, the Utah Wildlife Board approved a no-hunting buffer zone around the Antelope Island causeway. You may not hunt within 600 feet of the north or south side of the causeway.

Change in trespass laws: In 2012, the Utah Legislature made changes to Utah's trespass laws. Please read the Trespassing section, starting on page 17, for the latest regulations.

Check the season dates: Season dates and bag limits change every year. For details, see the tables that start on page 23.

Also remember

You must register in the HIP every season: You must obtain a Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) number for the 2012–2013 season to hunt waterfowl in Utah this fall. Your number from last season is not valid. The HIP number you obtain for the 2012–2013 season is valid from March 11, 2012 through March 10, 2013. Please see page 8 for more information.

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE RULES

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

For an in-depth look at the state's waterfowl 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 R657-9-6—to search the Division's website for the detailed statute or rule that underpins the guidebook summary.

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

Who makes the rules?

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

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

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

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

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

Wildlife Board members

Jake Albrecht
John Bair
Calvin Crandall
Bill Fenimore
Michael King

Del Brady, *Chair*
Ernie Perkins, *Vice Chair*
James F. Karpowitz, *Division Director Executive Secretary*

Buy your license over the phone: You can now buy a Utah hunting or combination license over the telephone. Just call 1-800-221-0659. The line is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to the fee for the license, you'll also be charged a $2 transaction fee for each item you buy.

Retrieving waterfowl: Before hunting in an area, make sure you can retrieve the birds you shoot. Because of mud or deep water, you may need chest waders, a dog or a boat. Not attempting to retrieve your waterfowl could result in a citation.

Swan reporting is required: If you draw a 2012 swan permit, you are required to submit a harvest report. You must submit this information, even if you don't hunt or harvest a swan. Failure to complete a harvest report may affect your eligibility to apply for the 2013 swan hunting season. For more information about this requirement, see page 8.

Off-highway vehicles: Off-highway vehicles are not permitted on state waterfowl management areas, except in areas that are posted open to OHV use.

Burning phragmites during the hunt: This fall, as conditions permit, the Division will burn phragmites at the Farmington Bay, Howard Slough and Harold Crane waterfowl management areas. To learn more, see the information box on page 16.

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.

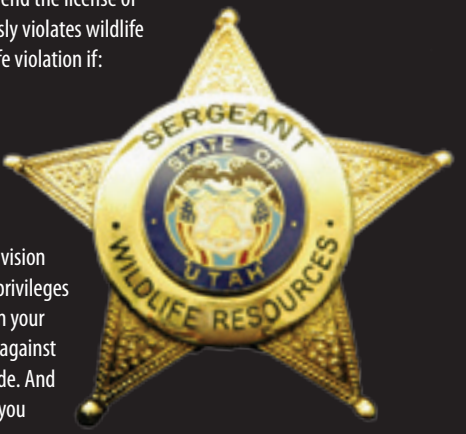
Private lands: The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land. If you plan to hunt—or engage in any other wildlife-related activities—on private land, you must obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative.

Protection from discrimination: The Division receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and must abide by

Don't lose your hunting and fishing privileges

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

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



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

federal laws. 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

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

KEY DATES

Season dates

Youth Hunting Day	Sept. 22
Common snipe	Oct. 6–Jan. 19
Ducks, mergansers, coots	Oct. 6–Jan. 19
Swan	Oct. 6–Dec. 9
Dark geese (inside the North Goose Zone)	Oct. 6–Jan. 19
Dark geese (outside the North Goose Zone)	Oct. 6–18, Oct. 27–Jan. 27
Light geese (inside the North Goose Zone)	Oct. 27–Jan. 19, Feb. 18–March 10
Light geese (outside the North Goose Zone)	Oct. 16–Jan. 19, March 1–10

Swan application dates

Swan hunting application available online	Aug. 27, 2012
Application deadline	Sept. 5, 2012
Drawing results available	Sept. 17, 2012

FEES

Resident license fees

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

Nonresident license fees

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

Other fees

Federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp (16 years of age and older). These are available at U.S. post offices and some license-agent locations.	$15
Swan permit	$15†

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

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

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Completing hunter education, obtaining the proper hunting license and registering for a Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) number are the first steps to hunting waterfowl in Utah. Depending on your age, you may also need a federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp. This section provides information about each of these items and how to obtain them.

Are you old enough?

Utah Code § 23-19-11

Anyone who has passed a Division-approved hunter education course can hunt waterfowl in Utah, regardless of age. However, young hunters must be accompanied by an adult while in the field. To learn more, see the information box below.

Adults must accompany young hunters

Utah Code § 23-20-20

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

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

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

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

Have you passed hunter education?

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

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

Proof of hunter education

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

How to take hunter education

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

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

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

for and complete the hunter education course as soon as possible after purchasing your registration certificate.

After completing the course, you will receive your official hunter education card (commonly known as the "blue card") by mail. It will be sent to the address listed on your registration certificate. This card certifies that you passed hunter education.

You should also keep the following in mind:

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

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

New to Utah?

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

Do you have a license?

Utah Code § 23-19-1

You must purchase either a hunting license or a combination license to hunt waterfowl in Utah. Here's the difference between the two licenses:

- A hunting license allows you to hunt small game, including waterfowl and upland game.
- A combination license allows you to fish and hunt small game in Utah. When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying your hunting and fishing licenses separately.

Applying for a swan permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-29

To provide hunters with earlier access to information about the swan application period and hunt, the Division has removed most of the swan information from this guidebook and put it on the Web. You can learn more about applying for a swan permit at *wildlife.utah.gov/2012swan*.

In 2013, you'll be able to find details on applying for a 2013 swan permit by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov/2013swan* in late August.

To purchase a license, visit *wildlife.utah.gov* or call 1-800-221-0659. You can also visit a license agent or any Division office.

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

If you want to hunt a swan in Utah, you will also need to apply for and obtain a swan permit. For more information about swan permits, see the box above.

Do you need a federal stamp?

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-3

In addition to your hunting license, if you're 16 years old or older, you must obtain a federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp. This stamp is commonly referred to as a duck stamp.

You can purchase a duck stamp from your local post office, some license agents or by phone. The phone number is 1-800-782-6724. You can also call this number to order additional duck stamps. Duck stamps are not available at Division offices.

After you buy your stamp, you must validate it by signing your name in ink across the face of the stamp. You must also carry your stamp with you while you're hunting (most hunters place their stamp on the back of their hunting license).

If you're 15 years of age or younger, you do not need a federal duck stamp to hunt waterfowl, but if you turn 16 during the season, you must buy a stamp to hunt the remainder of the season.

Do you have a HIP number?

50 CFR 20.20 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-33

In addition to your license (and your duck stamp, if required), you must obtain a Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) registration number every season.

The number you obtained last season is not valid for this season.

HIP numbers for the 2012–2013 season are valid from March 11, 2012 through March 10, 2013.

It's easy to register

You can obtain your Utah HIP number in one of two ways:

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

You'll need your hunting license to register, so make sure you have it with you before you log onto the website or call. It only takes about 10 minutes to register.

If your 365-day license expires during the season, and you buy a new license, simply write your 2012–2013 HIP registration number—and its expiration date—in the space provided on the front of your new license. You do not need to get a second HIP number for the 2012–2013 season.

Swan reporting requirements

Harvest reporting for swan is mandatory, and the Division asks all swan hunters to make it a priority during the 2012–2013 season.

If reporting compliance drops below 80 percent, the federal government will cut Utah's swan permits by 10 percent. That would mean 200 fewer permits.

To report your swan harvest, simply bring the tagged swan or its head to a Division office, or the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge office, within three days of harvest. A Division or Refuge employee will help you complete your swan harvest report.

Reporting is required, even if you did not hunt or harvest a swan. Failure to return your harvest report could result in a citation and leave you ineligible to participate in next year's swan drawing. If you didn't harvest a swan, you can enter your report online or by calling toll-free 1-800-221-0659.

Don't be the hunter who jeopardizes 200 swan permits—please complete your harvest report as soon as possible.

Valuable information

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

FIELD REQUIREMENTS

While hunting waterfowl in Utah, there are several requirements you must keep in mind to protect yourself and the resource. Please be familiar with the requirements for carrying and using shotguns, the different types of hunting methods you may use and what you're required to do with any waterfowl you harvest.

Firearms and archery tackle

Several rules apply to the type of shotguns and archery tackle that may be used to take waterfowl in Utah.

Weapon requirements

50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-7

You may take migratory game birds only with a shotgun that's no larger than 10 gauge or with archery tackle. (You may not take waterfowl with a crossbow, however.) Also, the shotgun you use cannot be 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 waterfowl hunting is easy. An inexpensive item, called a "shotgun plug," comes with most shotguns or you can purchase one at most sporting goods stores.

Nontoxic shot and use of firearms and archery tackle

50 CFR 20.21(j) and Utah Admin. Rules R657-9-8 and R657-9-9

A shotgun with nontoxic shot is the only firearm and ammunition you may have in your possession while hunting waterfowl or coot in any area of the state. (To learn what nontoxic shot is, please see page 43 of this guide.) In addition, nontoxic shot is the only shot you may have in your possession while on federal refuges, the Scott M. Matheson wetland preserve, and the following waterfowl management areas:

- Box Elder County—Harold S. Crane, Locomotive Springs, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek
- Daggett County—Brown's Park
- Davis County—Farmington Bay, Howard Slough and Ogden Bay
- Emery County—Desert Lake
- Juab County—Mills Meadow
- Millard County—Clear Lake and Topaz Slough
- Sanpete County—Manti Meadows
- Tooele County—Blue Lake and Timpie Springs
- Uintah County—Stewart Lake
- Utah County—Powell Slough
- Wayne County—Bicknell Bottoms
- Weber County—Ogden Bay and Harold S. Crane

You may not possess a firearm or archery tackle on any of the areas listed above any time of the year except during the specified waterfowl hunting seasons or as authorized by the Division.

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. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information.

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

Are you allowed to possess a weapon?

Utah Code § 76-10-503

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 that, 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.

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.

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

Areas where you can't 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

State parks

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-30 and R651-614

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.

In park areas that are designated open to hunting, you are not permitted to use shotguns or archery tackle within one-quarter mile of all park

facilities, including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps and developed beaches.

In addition to the rules above, the Great Salt Lake Marina and posted areas adjacent to the marina are closed to hunting.

Waterfowl hunting, including the retrieval of downed birds, is also prohibited on all of Antelope Island except for the following areas:

- 100 yards beyond the existing shoreline from the Fielding Garr Ranch, proceeding around the north end of the island and then south to Elephant Head; and
- below the upland vegetation line of the island from the Fielding Garr Ranch, proceeding around the south end of the island and then north to Elephant Head.

Hunting is also prohibited within 600 feet of the north or south side of the Antelope Island causeway.

Hunters with disabilities

Utah Admin. Rule R657-12

Utah provides special hunting accommodations for people with disabilities. Among those accommodations are special-use blinds for disabled or wheelchair-bound hunters.

For more information, please call your local Division office or visit *wildlife.utah.gov/disabled*.

Hunting methods

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

Use of boats, and airborne and land vehicles

50 CFR 20.21(e), Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-10

You may use a boat or motorized aquatic vehicle to hunt waterfowl if you obey the following rules:

- Migratory game birds may not be taken from any motorboat, or craft that has a motor attached to it, unless the motor has been completely shut off and the motorboat or craft has stopped moving.
- Migratory game birds may not be taken from a sailboat unless the boat's sails are furled and the boat has stopped moving.

You may use any of these crafts under power to retrieve dead or crippled birds, but you may not shoot crippled birds from a craft if its motor is still running.

Also, you may not use any of the crafts listed above, or any type of motor-driven land, water or

Make sure you're in range

In the marsh, you should only shoot at birds that are within range. If you try to hit a bird that's too far away, there's a much greater chance the bird will be wounded or hard to find.

So, how do you know if you're in range? Before this year's waterfowl season opens, you can improve your ability to judge distance accurately with the following exercise:

- Find an area that's at least 50 yards long and place four regular-sized duck decoys 20, 30, 40 and 50 yards from your starting point.
- If you don't have four regular-sized decoys, use four pieces of cardboard cut 21 inches long by 4 inches high (the size of a medium-sized duck).
- After placing your targets, go back to your starting point, bring your unloaded shotgun to your shoulder and aim it at the target that's 20 yards away. Notice how big your barrel looks in relation to the size of the target. Then aim at the targets that are 30, 40 and 50 yards away.

Practice this process enough, and you'll know how birds should look when you view them over your barrel at different distances in the marsh.

Boating laws and rules

It isn't hard to have a safe waterfowl hunt. If your plans include a motorboat, please remember these laws and rules to ensure your safe return home:

- Everyone on your boat or vessel must have a properly fitted, U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket. Youth 12 and under must wear a life jacket at all times.
- Vessels longer than 16 feet must have a throwable life preserver immediately available.
- All motorboats, including those with electric motors, must be registered and properly numbered.
- All motorboats must display appropriate navigation lights from sunset to sunrise. Manually propelled boats may use a white light.
- Let someone know where you are going and when you expect to return, along with your boat and vehicle license number. Remember to stick to your plan!
- All motorboats must carry a Type B, U.S. Coast Guard-approved fire extinguisher, unless exempt.
- In addition to the equipment above, airboats operating on Great Salt Lake and adjacent Waterfowl Management Areas (WMAs) must have a compass and either a flare, strobe light or other visual distress signal.

For additional boating safety information, visit *stateparks.utah.gov/boating* or call 801-538-2628.

air transportation, to concentrate, drive, rally or stir up migratory birds.

Airboats and personal watercraft

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-11

Air-thrust or air-propelled boats and personal watercraft are not allowed in designated parts of the following waterfowl management or federal refuge areas:

- Box Elder County: Box Elder Lake, Bear River, that part of Harold S. Crane within one-half mile of all dikes and levees, Locomotive Springs, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek, and that part of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge north of the "D" line dike, and outside Units 1, 3, 4 and 5 as posted.
- Daggett County: Brown's Park
- Davis County: Howard Slough, Ogden Bay and Farmington Bay within diked units or as posted.
- Emery County: Desert Lake
- Millard County: Clear Lake and Topaz Slough
- Tooele County: Timpie Springs
- Uintah County: Stewart Lake
- Utah County: Powell Slough
- Wayne County: Bicknell Bottoms
- Weber County: Ogden Bay within diked units or as posted, and the portion of the Harold S. Crane Waterfowl Management Area that falls within the county line

The term "personal watercraft" means a motorboat that meets the following conditions:

- It is less than 16 feet in length.
- It is propelled by a water jet pump.
- It is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the vessel, rather than sitting or standing inside the vessel.

Restrictions on motorized boats

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-12

Portions of three WMAs have been set aside for hunters who enjoy walking or paddling nonmotorized boats into the marsh. Motorized boats, which are boats with a motor of any kind, including a gas engine or an electric motor, are not allowed in the following areas:

- Farmington Bay: South Crystal Unit

Did it get wet? Decontaminate it!

When you hunt waterfowl, some of your gear inevitably gets wet or muddy.

Your waders, clothes, shoes and other equipment provide good hiding places for microscopic invasive species or whirling disease spores.

Before you leave a hunting area and step into another water, rinse all the mud and other debris off of your waders, boots and wetted gear or equipment. Then, generously spray all of it—especially the felt soles of waders—with Formula 409 (a popular household cleaner). This treatment will kill any whirling disease spores.

After you return home, thoroughly clean and dry all of your gear before using it again.

For more information about decontamination, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/mussels*.

- Harold S. Crane: Rainbow Pond Unit and the main East Pond Unit
- Public Shooting Grounds: Pintail Unit

In addition: motorized boats are allowed in the Ogden Bay, Unit 3 main impoundment, but motorized boats in this impoundment are restricted to slow, wakeless boating speeds only.

Motorized vehicle access on waterfowl management areas

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-12

Motorized vehicle travel on state waterfowl management areas is restricted to county roads, improved roads and parking areas.

Off-highway vehicles are not permitted on state waterfowl management areas, except in areas that are marked or posted open to their use.

Off-highway vehicles are not permitted on the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge.

Waterfowl blinds on waterfowl management areas

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-34

You can construct and use waterfowl blinds on Division waterfowl management areas (WMAs) as long as you obey the following rules:

- Waterfowl blinds may not be left unattended overnight unless they're constructed entirely of non-woody, vegetative materials that naturally occur where the blind is located.
- Live or dead-standing trees and shrubs on WMAs may not be cut or damaged unless the Division gives express, written permission to do so.
- Soil or rock, above or below the water's surface, may not be excavated on a WMA unless the Division gives express, written permission to do so.
- Rock and soil material may not be transported to a WMA to construct a blind.
- Waterfowl blinds may not be constructed or used in any area or manner that obstructs vehicle or pedestrian travel on dikes.

Waterfowl blinds that are constructed or maintained on WMAs in violation of the rules above may be removed or destroyed by the Division without notice.

The restrictions above do not apply to the following WMA areas:

- Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area—west and north of Unit 1, Turpin Unit and Crystal Unit.
- Howard Slough Waterfowl Management Area—west and south of the exterior dike separating the WMA's fresh-water impoundments from the Great Salt Lake.
- Ogden Bay Waterfowl Management Area—west of Unit 1, Unit 2 and Unit 3.
- Harold S. Crane Waterfowl Management Area—one half mile north and west of the exterior dike separating the WMA's fresh water impoundments from the Willard Spur.

Unattended blinds

In addition to the rules above, two other important rules apply to waterfowl blinds on WMAs and other state lands that are open to public hunting:

- Any person may use any unoccupied, permanent waterfowl blind. Waterfowl blinds on state lands are open on a first-come, first-served basis to everyone, not just to the person who built the blind.
- You cannot leave waterfowl blinds or decoys unattended overnight to reserve a spot.

Sinkbox

50 CFR 20.21(c) and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-13

You cannot take migratory game birds from any type of low-floating device that allows you to be concealed beneath the surface of the water. Called "sinkboxes," these devices float on the water, but they float barely above the water's surface. You may not hunt from sinkboxes. You may, however, hunt from other types of boxes, blinds or culverts that are attached to the bottom of the body of water where you are hunting.

Using dogs to hunt

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-28

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

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

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

Live decoys

50 CFR 20.21(f) and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-14

You may not use live birds as decoys.

Also, you may not take migratory game birds from an area where tame or captive live ducks or geese are present. The only exception is if the tame or captive live ducks or geese are—and have been—confined for at least 10 consecutive days before you take the migratory game birds. The area of confinement must substantially reduce the sound of the tame or captive birds' calls. It must also totally conceal the birds from the sight of wild migratory waterfowl.

Amplified bird calls

50 CFR 20.21 (g) and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-15

You may not use recorded or electronically amplified bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electronically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds.

Baiting

50 CFR 20.21 (i) and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-16

Baiting is an illegal activity that involves the spreading of shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, or salt or other feed, to lure, attract or entice birds to an area. You may not hunt waterfowl, snipe or coots 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 completely eaten or removed from the area.

You may not take waterfowl or coots on or over lands or areas where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered as the result of the manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown. However, you may take snipe on or over these areas.

Nothing in this guidebook prohibits you from harvesting waterfowl or coots on land with

residual crops or feed left as a result of normal agricultural practices.

You also may take waterfowl, snipe and coots 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.

Falconry

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-32

If you are interested in hunting waterfowl or coots with a falcon, you must obtain a hunting or combination license, a HIP number, a federal migratory game bird stamp and a falconry certificate of registration (COR).

The areas open and the bag and possession limits for falconry are listed on page 23.

Legal falconry hours for waterfowl hunting are 30 minutes before official sunrise until official sunset.

Closed areas

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-30

Unless you have prior permission from the Division, you may visit state waterfowl management areas (WMAs) only during the hunting season or for other activities for which the WMAs have been posted open. While you're on a WMA, you may not participate in activities that are prohibited on the WMA.

In addition to the rules above, the following areas are closed to the taking, hunting, shooting at or rallying of waterfowl, snipe or coot:

- Antelope Island causeway—within 600 feet of either the north or south side
- Brown's Park WMA—the part adjacent to the headquarters.
- Clear Lake WMA—Spring Lake.

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

UTiP

1-800-662-3337

Turn In a Poacher

Burning phragmites during the hunt

Over the past six years, the Division has chemically treated and burned thousands of acres of phragmites (pronounced *frag-mite-ees*). This tall invasive plant outcompetes native marsh plants and eliminates waterfowl habitat.

In some cases, phragmites forms dense, impenetrable thickets up to 13 feet high.

This year, the Division plans to burn phragmites on the Farmington Bay, Howard Slough and Harold Crane waterfowl management areas (WMAs), weather permitting. This may result in temporary closures of certain areas during the hunt.

Fortunately, waterfowl will flock to the burned areas a few weeks after the burn, and hunting should improve considerably.

The Division only receives authorization to burn when the weather, wind and air-quality conditions cooperate. As a result, the Division has about 12 hours' notice before a burn occurs.

If conditions are right, the Division will lock the gates of the WMA the night before a proposed burn. The agency will also post signs at the WMA, work with the media and use a variety of online tools to alert hunters to the upcoming burn.

To read more about this fall's phragmites burns or to check for an alert about an impending burn, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/burn*.

To receive notice when a phragmites burn is approved, follow the Division on Twitter at *twitter.com/DWRburn*.

- Desert Lake WMA—the part known as "Desert Lake."
- Farmington Bay WMA—the headquarters and learning center area; within 600 feet of dikes and roads accessible by motorized vehicles; and the waterfowl rest area in the northwest quarter of Unit 1 as posted.
- Goshen Warm Springs WMA
- Ogden Bay WMA—the headquarters area.
- Public Shooting Grounds WMA—the part that lies above and adjacent to the Hull Lake Diversion Dike known as "Duck Lake."
- Salt Creek WMA—the part known as "Rest Lake."
- State Parks—Hunting of any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas except those designated open (Utah Admin. Rule R651-614-4).
- Great Salt Lake Marina and adjacent areas as posted.
- Millard County—Gunnison Bend Reservoir and the inflow upstream to the Southerland Bridge.
- Salt Lake International Airport—Hunting and shooting is prohibited. Hunting or shooting on the airport or its related or controlled properties is not allowed without the express, prior written approval of the airport director (Salt Lake City, UT, ORD. Sec. 16.12.325).

The following areas are also closed to trespass of any kind:

- Clear Lake WMA—Spring Lake.
- Desert Lake WMA—the part known as "Desert Lake."
- Farmington Bay WMA—the waterfowl rest area in the northwest quarter of Unit 1 as posted.
- Goshen Warm Springs WMA
- Public Shooting Grounds WMA—the part that lies above and adjacent to the Hull Lake Diversion Dike known as "Duck Lake."
- Salt Creek WMA—the part known as "Rest Lake."

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

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

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

In addition, you may not:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Show courtesy during goose hunt

The extended light goose hunt (outside the northern zone) occurs in early March, mostly on private lands.

If you want to hunt light geese—or any other waterfowl—on private property, you *must* obtain written permission from the landowner before you can hunt.

Ideally, you should obtain this permission weeks, or even months, before the hunt begins. If you're knocking on a landowner's door after the hunt has started, you've waited too long.

To download a Landowner/Hunter permission card, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/law/permissioncard.html*.

If a landowner denies you permission, accept the decision calmly and try contacting someone else.

The long-term success of the extended light goose hunt depends on hunters respecting landowners and their properties. You can do your part by obtaining permission, packing out your trash and remaining courteous to anyone you encounter.

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

Possession and transportation

Once you've taken a migratory game bird, several rules apply to the use of the game you've taken.

During closed season

50 CFR 20.32 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-17

You may not possess any freshly killed migratory game birds when the hunting season is closed.

Live birds

50 CFR 20.38 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-18

You may not possess or transport live migratory game birds. You must immediately kill any migratory game bird you wound and include it in your bag limit.

A hunting license does not give you authority to possess live migratory game birds. More information about the possession of live migratory game birds is found in Utah Admin. Rule R657-4 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

Waste of migratory game birds

50 CFR 20.25, Utah Code § 23-20-8 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-19

You may not waste any migratory game birds or permit them to be wasted or spoiled. (Waste means to abandon migratory game birds or to allow them to spoil or be used in a manner not normally associated with their beneficial use. For example, using the meat as fertilizer or for trapping bait is not considered a beneficial use.)

In addition, you may not kill or cripple any migratory game bird without making a reasonable effort to immediately retrieve it. Any migratory game bird that you wound must be immediately killed and included in your bag limit.

Termination of possession

50 CFR 20.39 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-20

Birds that you have taken are no longer in your possession once you've delivered the birds to another person as a gift, or once you've taken the birds to a migratory bird preservation facility (i.e., a facility where birds are taken to be cleaned and prepared for the table) or to a post office or common carrier and consigned them for transport to a person other than yourself.

Tagging requirement

50 CFR 20.36 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-21

If you leave your birds in the custody of another person for picking, cleaning, processing, shipping, transporting or storing, including temporary storage, or at a location to have taxidermy

services performed, you must tag the birds. You must sign the tag, and it must include your address and Utah hunting license number, the total number and species of birds taken and the date the birds were killed.

If you're transporting migratory game birds that you've taken, the birds are not considered to be in storage or temporary storage, and you don't need to have a tag on them at that time.

Giving birds to someone else

50 CFR 20.40, Utah Code § 23-20-9 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-22

You can give the waterfowl you've taken to another person, but please remember the following:

- If you give birds to someone at any location, you must tag the birds. The tag must include your address and Utah hunting license number, the total number and species of birds you're donating, the date the birds were killed and the date the birds were donated. You must also sign the tag.
- If you accept birds from another hunter, those birds become part of your possession limit. For example, if you have 10 ducks at home in your freezer, and you accept 4 ducks from another hunter, you now have 14 ducks in your possession. That's the maximum number of ducks you can have in your possession in Utah. You'll have to eat some of those ducks before you can go hunting and take more.

Custody of another person's birds

50 CFR 20.37 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-23

You may not receive or have in your custody migratory game birds that belong to another person unless the birds have been tagged in the manner described in the Tagging requirement section in the adjacent column.

Species identification requirement

50 CFR 20.43 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-24

You may not transport migratory game birds within the United States unless the head or one fully feathered wing remains attached to each bird while you're transporting them to 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).

Marking package or container

50 CFR 20.44 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-25

You may not transport migratory game birds, by the Postal Service or a common carrier, unless all of the following items are clearly marked on the outside of the package or container:

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

A Utah shipping permit must accompany each migratory game bird package that is shipped within or from Utah. Shipping permits are available from the Division.

Migratory bird preservation facilities

50 CFR 20.82 and 20.83 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-26

No migratory bird preservation facility (see definition on page 42) shall receive or have in custody any migratory game bird unless accurate records are maintained that can identify who each bird was received from and can show all of the following information:

- The number of each species
- The location where they were taken
- The date the birds were received
- The name and address of the person from whom the birds were received
- The date the birds were disposed of
- The name and address of the person to whom the birds were delivered

In addition, migratory bird preservation facilities may not destroy any records they are required to maintain under this section for a period of one year following the last entry on record.

Record keeping as required by this section is not necessary at hunting clubs that do not fully process migratory birds by removing their head and wings.

No migratory bird preservation facility may prevent any person authorized to enforce this part from entering their facilities at all reasonable hours and inspecting the records and the premises where bird-processing operations are being carried out.

Importation

For information regarding the importation of migratory game birds you've harvested in another country, please see 50 CFR 20.61 and 20.62, and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-29, at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

Bag limits

50 CFR 20.11 and 20.24 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-29

Federal bag and possession limits apply to migratory game bird hunting, regardless of the number of states or provinces you may have hunted in during your trip. For example, if you hunt ducks in two states, the total number of ducks you take cannot exceed a single federal bag and possession limit (e.g., if the federal bag limit is 7 ducks, and you take 5 ducks in one state and then travel to another state and hunt the same day, you can take only 2 ducks in the second state.)

Checkpoints and officer contacts

Utah Code §§ 23-20-25 and 77-23-104

To help the Division fulfill its responsibility as trustee and custodian of Utah's wildlife, Division conservation officers and biologists monitor the taking and possession of waterfowl and the required permits, firearms and equipment used for hunting. You should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists checking hunters in the marsh 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 birds you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about Utah's waterfowl populations.

Special regulations for national wildlife refuges

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-30

More than 500 refuges across the nation and the U.S. territories are included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Refuge System. Three of those refuges—Bear River, Fish Springs and Ouray—are located in Utah, and the following regulations apply to all.

- Current state and federal regulations apply for season dates, shooting hours, and bag and possession limits.
- Hunters may possess and use only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
- Hunters may not enter closed areas to retrieve birds. Therefore, allow enough room between the closed area boundary and where you're hunting to retrieve your birds.
- Camping is not permitted on the refuges.
- Prohibited activities include wood cutting and gathering, littering, disturbing or removing plants or natural objects, and removing artifacts of antiquity. Shell casings and ammunition boxes are litter. Failure to make a reasonable effort to retrieve litter could result in a citation.

The following is specific information and regulations for each of the federal refuges in Utah:

Bear River

50 CFR 32.64 and 27.21

- Hunters may not shoot or hunt within 100 yards of principal refuge roads (tour route).
- Hunters may not use pits or permanent blinds. The building of a temporary blind

made of natural material is permitted, but is not allowed prior to the opening day.

- Airboats are permitted only in Unit 9 and Block C of the refuge.
- Off-highway vehicles are not permitted on the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge.
- Hunters may enter the refuge two hours before legal sunrise and must exit the refuge by two hours after legal sunset. The refuge prohibits leaving decoys, boats, vehicles and other personal property on the refuge overnight.
- Hunters may only park in designated parking sites.
- Any hunters entering, using or occupying the refuge for waterfowl hunting must abide by all the terms and conditions in the Refuge Hunting Brochure. The brochure is available at *www.fws.gov/bearriver*.
- When hunters are in their vehicles, at parking lots or traveling on refuge roads, all firearms must be completely unloaded (including magazines) and cased or dismantled.
- Hunters may possess only 10 shells while hunting on or within 50 feet from the center of the dikes on Unit 1A or 2C.
- A portion of the Bear River Refuge will be open for the youth waterfowl hunt on Sept. 22, 2012.
- Archery hunting is not allowed on the refuge.
- Predator and snipe hunting are not allowed on the refuge.

For more information, call the refuge manager at 435-723-5887.

Fish Springs

50 CFR 32.64

- The refuge allows the hunting of ducks, coots and geese in designated areas.
- All waterfowl hunters must register individually at the visitor information station before entering the open hunting area and before exiting the refuge.
- Hunters may only possess firearms legally used to hunt waterfowl unless the firearm is cased or dismantled.
- Hunters may construct nonpermanent blinds, but must remove all blinds constructed out of materials other than vegetation at the end of the hunting day.
- The refuge provides a Special Blind Area for use by the disabled. The refuge prohibits trespass for any reason by any individual not registered to utilize the area.
- The refuge allows the use of small boats, 15 feet or less, but does not allow gasoline motors and air boats.
- Hunters may enter the refuge two hours before sunrise, and must exit the refuge by 1½ hours after sunset. Hunters may not leave decoys, boats, vehicles and other personal property on the refuge overnight.
- The refuge will be open for the youth waterfowl hunt on Sept. 22, 2012.

For more information, call the refuge manager at 435-831-5353.

Ouray

- Leota Bottom is the only area on the Ouray refuge open to duck, goose and coot hunting.
- Access into Leota Bottom is limited to foot, bike, canoe, rowboat or electric motorized boats. Gas-powered boats are not permitted.
- All firearms must be unloaded, cased or dismantled and must remain in the vehicle in the closed hunting areas of the refuge.
- The refuge will be open for the youth waterfowl hunt on Sept. 22, 2012.
- Snipe and swan hunting are not allowed on the refuge.
- The use of pits and permanent blinds is not allowed. The building of a temporary blind made of natural material is permitted, but is not allowed prior to opening day.

For more information, call the refuge manager at 435-789-0351.

Avian diseases in Utah

Avian influenza and avian botulism are diseases that primarily affect wild bird populations.

Neither disease typically affects humans. However, there is a strain of avian influenza (known as Asian bird flu) that has affected some people. This strain has not been detected in Utah or anywhere else in North America.

In contrast, outbreaks of avian botulism (type C) occur in Utah annually. Although avian botulism typically affects only wild bird populations, some hunting dogs have been poisoned by contact with botulism-infected birds.

As long as you take some simple precautions, you can greatly reduce your risk of contracting avian influenza, avian botulism or any other wildlife disease:

- Do not harvest any bird that appears sick, and do not pick up diseased or dead birds.
- Do not allow dogs or other pets to handle sick or dead birds.
- Do not handle or eat sick birds.
- Keep your game birds cool, clean and dry.
- Wear rubber or disposable latex gloves while handling and cleaning your birds.
- After cleaning the birds, wash your hands with soap and water, and thoroughly clean all knives, equipment and surfaces that came in contact with the birds. You can disinfect these items by using a solution that's 90 percent water and 10 percent chlorine bleach.
- All birds should be cooked thoroughly (well done or at 160° F).
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling your birds.

For more information about avian diseases, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/diseases*.

SEASON DATES AND BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-31

Common snipe

Dates: Oct. 6, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013 statewide.

Bag and possession limits: The daily bag limit is 8, and the possession limit is 16.

Ducks, mergansers and coots

Dates: Sept. 22, 2012 (for Youth Hunting Day) and Oct. 6, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013 statewide.

Bag and possession limits: All bag and possession limits are listed below:

- Ducks and mergansers—7 daily (except no more than 1 canvasback, no more than 2 hen mallards, no more than 2 pintails and no more than 2 redheads). The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.
- Coots—25 daily or in possession.

Falconry

Common snipe: Oct. 6, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013 statewide.

Ducks, mergansers and coots: Sept. 22, 2012 (for Youth Hunting Day) and Oct. 6, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013 statewide.

Dark geese (inside the North Goose Zone): Sept. 22, 2012 (for Youth Hunting Day) and Oct. 6, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013.

Dark geese (outside the North Goose Zone): Sept. 22, 2012 (for Youth Hunting Day), Oct. 6–18, 2012 and Oct. 27, 2012–Jan. 27, 2013.

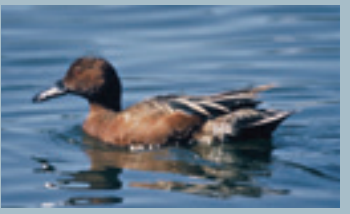
Light geese (inside the North Goose Zone): Oct. 27, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013 and Feb. 18–March 10, 2013

Light geese (outside the North Goose Zone): Oct. 16, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013 and March 1–10, 2013.

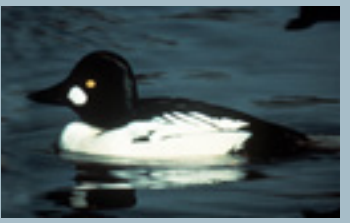
Mercury and ducks

Because of elevated mercury levels in three duck species—cinnamon teal, Northern shoveler and common goldeneye—hunters should eat them only on a limited basis. You can read the latest consumption advisories for these species at *waterfowladvisories.utah.gov*.

Northern shoveler



Cinnamon teal



Common goldeneye

All photos, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Note: The Bear River, Fish Springs and Ouray national wildlife refuges and the Brown's Park, Desert Lake, Farmington Bay, Harold S. Crane, Howard Slough, Locomotive Springs and Ogden Bay waterfowl management areas will be closed to light goose hunting from Feb.

Youth Hunting Day

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-29

Hunters 15 years old or younger will have the marshes to themselves on Sept. 22, 2012 as Utah holds its annual Youth Hunting Day.

To hunt on Youth Hunting Day, you must be 15 years old or younger. You must also have a Utah hunting, combination or three-day nonresident small-game license, and a HIP registration number.

Adults must accompany youth hunters. Please see page 6 of this guide for more information about the requirements adults must meet to accompany a youth in the field.

The shooting hours on Youth Hunting Day are from 30 minutes before sunrise until sunset. This means that on Sept. 22, youth can hunt from 6:46 a.m. until 7:23 p.m.

The bag limits for Youth Hunting Day are as follows:

- Ducks and mergansers: 7 birds (except no more than 1 canvasback, no more than 2 hen mallards, no more than 2 pintails and no more than 2 redheads).
- Coots: 25 birds
- Light geese (snow, blue and Ross'): Closed for youth hunt
- Dark geese (cackling, Canada, white-fronted and brant): 3 birds
- Common snipe and swan: Closed for youth hunt

18–March 10, 2013. See the North Goose Zone boundary on the next page.

Falconry bag and possession limits for common snipe, ducks, geese and coots: The daily bag limit is 3 birds. The possession limit is 6 (singly or in combination).

Geese

Dark geese (inside the North Goose Zone): Sept. 22, 2012 (for Youth Hunting Day) and Oct. 6, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013.

Dark geese (outside the North Goose Zone): Sept. 22, 2012 (for Youth Hunting Day), Oct. 6–18, 2012 and Oct. 27, 2012–Jan. 27, 2013.

Light geese (inside the North Goose Zone): Oct. 27, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013 and Feb. 18–March 10, 2013.

Light geese (outside the North Goose Zone): Oct. 16, 2012–Jan. 19, 2013 and March 1–10, 2013.

Note: The Bear River, Fish Springs and Ouray national wildlife refuges and the Brown's Park, Desert Lake, Farmington Bay, Harold S. Crane, Howard Slough, Locomotive Springs and Ogden Bay waterfowl management areas will be closed to light goose hunting from Feb. 18–March 10, 2013.

North Goose Zone boundary: See the box on the next page.

Bag and possession limits: Dark geese (cackling, Canada, white-fronted, brant)—3 per day, 6 in possession; Light geese (snow, blue, Ross')—10 per day, 20 in possession.

Rails

No open season.

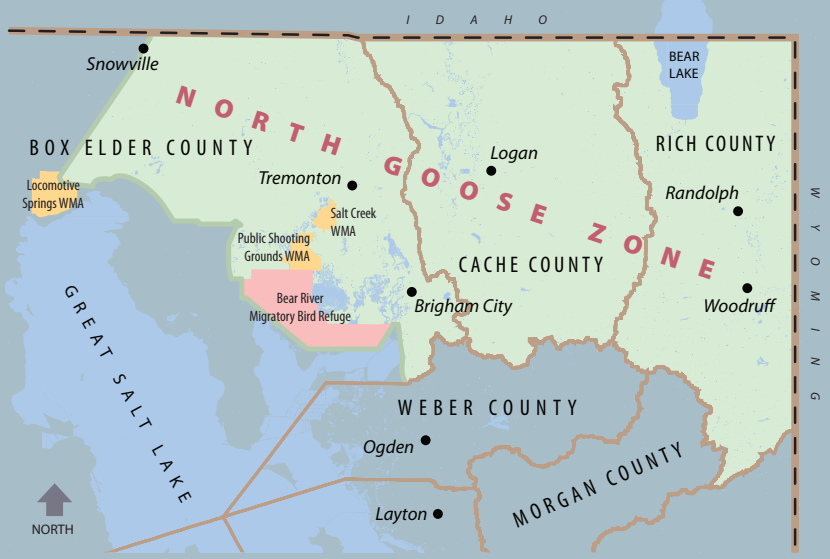
Swan (holders of swan permits only)

Dates: Oct. 6–Dec. 9, 2012, unless the Division's monitoring program indicates that 10 trumpeter swans have been taken. If 10 or more trumpeter swans are taken, the season will be closed earlier than Dec. 9.

Bag and possession limit: The holder of a swan permit may take and possess only one swan during the 2012 season.

2012–2013 North Goose Zone boundary

Boundary begins at the Weber-Box Elder county line at I-15; north on I-15 to the Perry access road; southwest on this road to the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge southern boundary; west and north on this southern boundary to the north and most western corner of the refuge at latitude 41.53 decimal degrees (NAD 83 datum); west cross-country on this latitude to the East Promontory Road; north on this road to Golden Spike Drive; west on this drive to the Salt Wells Flat county road; west on this road to the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho county road; north on this road to the Utah-Idaho state line; east on this state line to Utah-Wyoming state line; south on this state line to the Summit-Rich county line; west on this county line to the Rich-Morgan county line; northwest on this county line to the Rich-Weber county line; west on this county line to the Weber-Cache county line; west on this county line to the Weber-Box Elder county line; west on this county line to I-15.



Utah Division of Wildlife Resources makes no warranty with respect to the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of the data. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources assumes no liability for direct, indirect, special, or consequential damages resulting from the use or misuse of this data or any of the information contained herein.

Area open to swan hunting: Boundary begins in Salt Lake City at I-80 and I-15; north on I-15 to Exit 363 (Forest Street); west on this street to the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge northern boundary; west along this northern boundary to the north and most western corner of the refuge at latitude 41.53 decimal degrees (NAD 83 datum); west cross country on this latitude to the East Promontory Road; north on this road to SR-83; north on SR-83 to I-84; west on I-84 to SR-30; southwest on SR-30 to the Nevada-Utah state line; south on this state line to I-80; east on I-80 to I-15.

SHOOTING HOURS

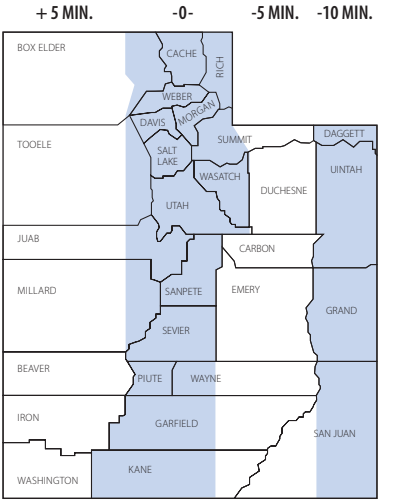
Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-31

Hunters may take waterfowl, snipe and coots during the shooting hours listed below.* Utah's annual Youth Hunting Day will take place on Sept. 22, 2012. For details, please see the information box on page 24.

Legal shooting times may differ slightly, depending on the area of the state where you're hunting. Consult the time zone map to learn the differences.

Hunters may not take wildlife or discharge any firearm or archery tackle on state-owned lands adjacent to the Great Salt Lake, on Division-controlled waterfowl management areas or on federal refuges between official sunset and 30 minutes before official sunrise.

Time zone map



Colored symbols represent species that may be hunted on the dates listed.

✚ *Common Snipe*
✕ *Ducks, mergansers, coots*
✽ *Swan*
◆ *Dark geese (inside the North Goose Zone)*
● *Dark geese (outside the North Goose Zone)*
▲ *Light geese (inside the North Goose Zone)*
★ *Light geese (outside the North Goose Zone)*

October 2012

Date	Begins	Ends	Species
6	7:30 AM*	7:00 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
7	7:01 AM	6:59 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
8	7:02 AM	6:57 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
9	7:03 AM	6:56 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
10	7:04 AM	6:54 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
11	7:05 AM	6:52 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
12	7:06 AM	6:51 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
13	7:07 AM	6:49 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
14	7:08 AM	6:48 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
15	7:09 AM	6:46 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ●
16	7:10 AM	6:45 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ● ★
17	7:12 AM	6:43 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ● ★
18	7:13 AM	6:42 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ● ★
19	7:14 AM	6:40 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ★
20	7:15 AM	6:39 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ★
21	7:16 AM	6:37 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ★
22	7:17 AM	6:36 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ★
23	7:18 AM	6:35 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ★
24	7:19 AM	6:33 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ★
25	7:21 AM	6:32 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ★
26	7:22 AM	6:31 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ★
27	7:23 AM	6:29 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ● ▲ ★
28	7:24 AM	6:28 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ● ▲ ★
29	7:25 AM	6:27 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ● ▲ ★
30	7:26 AM	6:25 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ● ▲ ★
31	7:27 AM	6:24 PM	✚ ✕ ✽ ◆ ● ▲ ★

** Outside of Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Salt Lake and Weber counties, hunting begins at 7:00 a.m. on October 6*

November 2012

Date	Begins	Ends	Species
1	7:29 AM	6:23 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
2	7:30 AM	6:22 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
3	7:31 AM	6:21 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
4	6:32 AM	5:20 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
5	6:33 AM	5:18 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
6	6:34 AM	5:17 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
7	6:36 AM	5:16 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
8	6:37 AM	5:15 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
9	6:38 AM	5:14 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
10	6:39 AM	5:13 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
11	6:40 AM	5:12 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
12	6:42 AM	5:11 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
13	6:43 AM	5:11 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
14	6:44 AM	5:10 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
15	6:45 AM	5:09 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
16	6:46 AM	5:08 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
17	6:47 AM	5:07 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
18	6:49 AM	5:07 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
19	6:50 AM	5:06 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
20	6:51 AM	5:05 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
21	6:52 AM	5:05 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
22	6:53 AM	5:04 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
23	6:54 AM	5:04 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
24	6:55 AM	5:03 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
25	6:57 AM	5:03 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
26	6:58 AM	5:02 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
27	6:59 AM	5:02 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
28	7:00 AM	5:01 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
29	7:01 AM	5:01 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
30	7:02 AM	5:01 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★

December 2012

Date	Begins	Ends	Species
1	7:03 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
2	7:04 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
3	7:05 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
4	7:06 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
5	7:07 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
6	7:08 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
7	7:09 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
8	7:09 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
9	7:10 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ✻ ◆ ● ▲ ★
10	7:11 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
11	7:12 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
12	7:13 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
13	7:14 AM	5:00 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
14	7:14 AM	5:01 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
15	7:15 AM	5:01 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
16	7:16 AM	5:01 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
17	7:16 AM	5:02 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
18	7:17 AM	5:02 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
19	7:17 AM	5:02 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
20	7:18 AM	5:03 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
21	7:18 AM	5:03 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
22	7:19 AM	5:04 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
23	7:19 AM	5:05 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
24	7:20 AM	5:05 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
25	7:20 AM	5:06 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
26	7:20 AM	5:06 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
27	7:21 AM	5:07 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
28	7:21 AM	5:08 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
29	7:21 AM	5:09 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
30	7:21 AM	5:09 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
31	7:22 AM	5:10 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★

✚ *Common Snipe*
× *Ducks, mergansers, coots*
✻ *Swan*
◆ *Dark geese (inside the North Goose Zone)*
● *Dark geese (outside the North Goose Zone)*
▲ *Light geese (inside the North Goose Zone)*
★ *Light geese (outside the North Goose Zone)*

January 2013

Date	Begins	Ends	Species
1	7:22 AM	5:10 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
2	7:22 AM	5:11 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
3	7:22 AM	5:12 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
4	7:22 AM	5:13 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
5	7:22 AM	5:14 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
6	7:22 AM	5:15 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
7	7:22 AM	5:16 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
8	7:22 AM	5:17 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
9	7:21 AM	5:18 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
10	7:21 AM	5:19 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
11	7:21 AM	5:20 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
12	7:21 AM	5:21 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
13	7:20 AM	5:22 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
14	7:20 AM	5:23 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
15	7:20 AM	5:24 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
16	7:19 AM	5:25 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
17	7:19 AM	5:26 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
18	7:18 AM	5:28 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
19	7:18 AM	5:29 PM	✚ × ◆ ● ▲ ★
20	7:17 AM	5:30 PM	●
21	7:17 AM	5:31 PM	●
22	7:16 AM	5:32 PM	●
23	7:15 AM	5:34 PM	●
24	7:15 AM	5:35 PM	●
25	7:14 AM	5:36 PM	●
26	7:13 AM	5:37 PM	●
27	7:12 AM	5:38 PM	●

No active hunts until Feb. 18

February 2013

Date	Begins	Ends	Species
18	6:48 AM	6:05 PM	▲
19	6:47 AM	6:07 PM	▲
20	6:45 AM	6:08 PM	▲
21	6:44 AM	6:09 PM	▲
22	6:42 AM	6:10 PM	▲
23	6:41 AM	6:11 PM	▲
24	6:40 AM	6:12 PM	▲
25	6:38 AM	6:14 PM	▲
26	6:37 AM	6:15 PM	▲
27	6:35 AM	6:16 PM	▲
28	6:34 AM	6:17 PM	▲

March 2013

Date	Begins	Ends	Species
1	6:31 AM	6:19 PM	▲ ★
2	6:29 AM	6:21 PM	▲ ★
3	6:27 AM	6:22 PM	▲ ★
4	6:26 AM	6:23 PM	▲ ★
5	6:24 AM	6:24 PM	▲ ★
6	6:23 AM	6:25 PM	▲ ★
7	6:21 AM	6:26 PM	▲ ★
8	6:20 AM	6:27 PM	▲ ★
9	6:18 AM	6:28 PM	▲ ★
10	7:16 AM	7:29 PM	▲ ★

All hunts end March 10

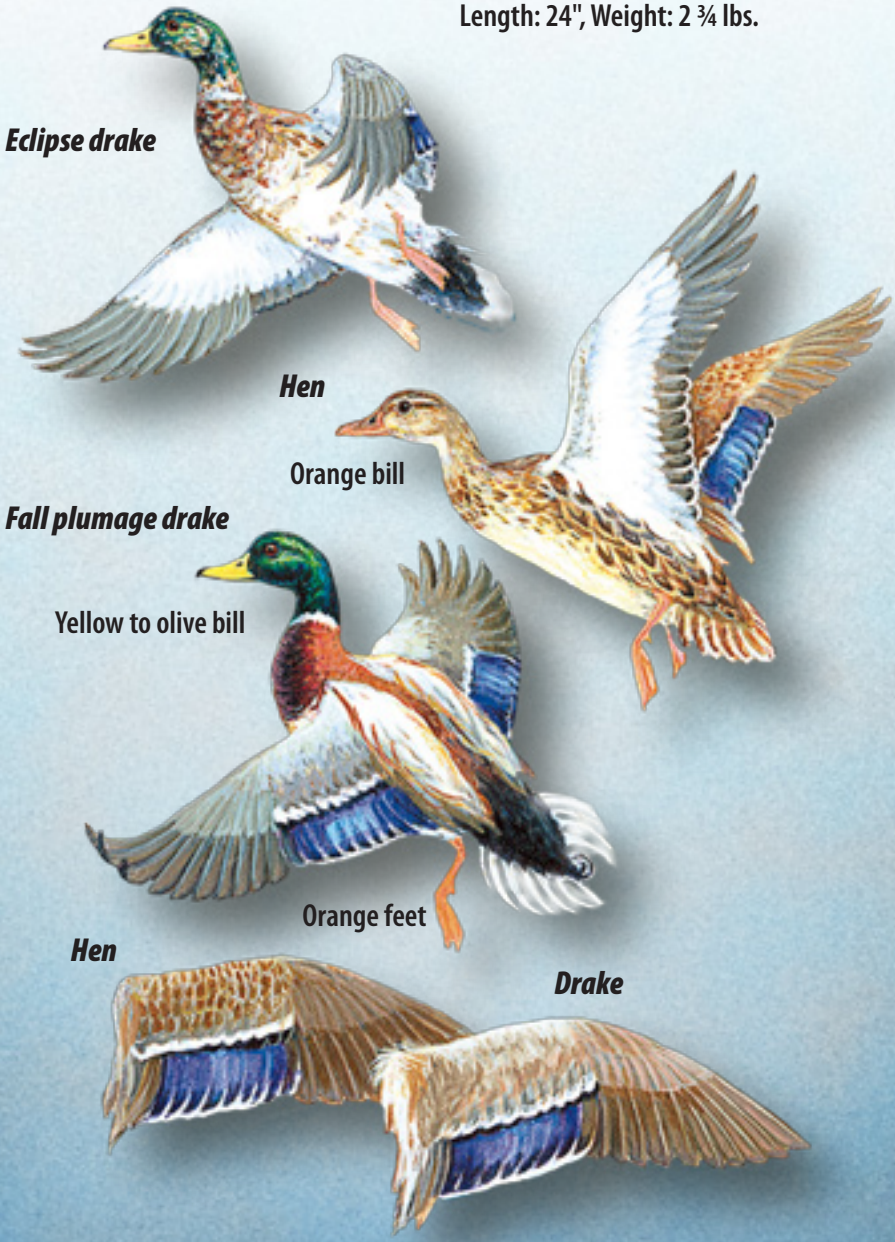
✚ *Common Snipe*
× *Ducks, mergansers, coots*
✻ *Swan*

◆ *Dark geese (inside the North Goose Zone)*
● *Dark geese (outside the North Goose Zone)*
▲ *Light geese (inside the North Goose Zone)*
★ *Light geese (outside the North Goose Zone)*

Identification

Mallard

Drake has a solid green head and a short tail. Hen is mottled brown. Length: 24", Weight: 2 ¾ lbs.



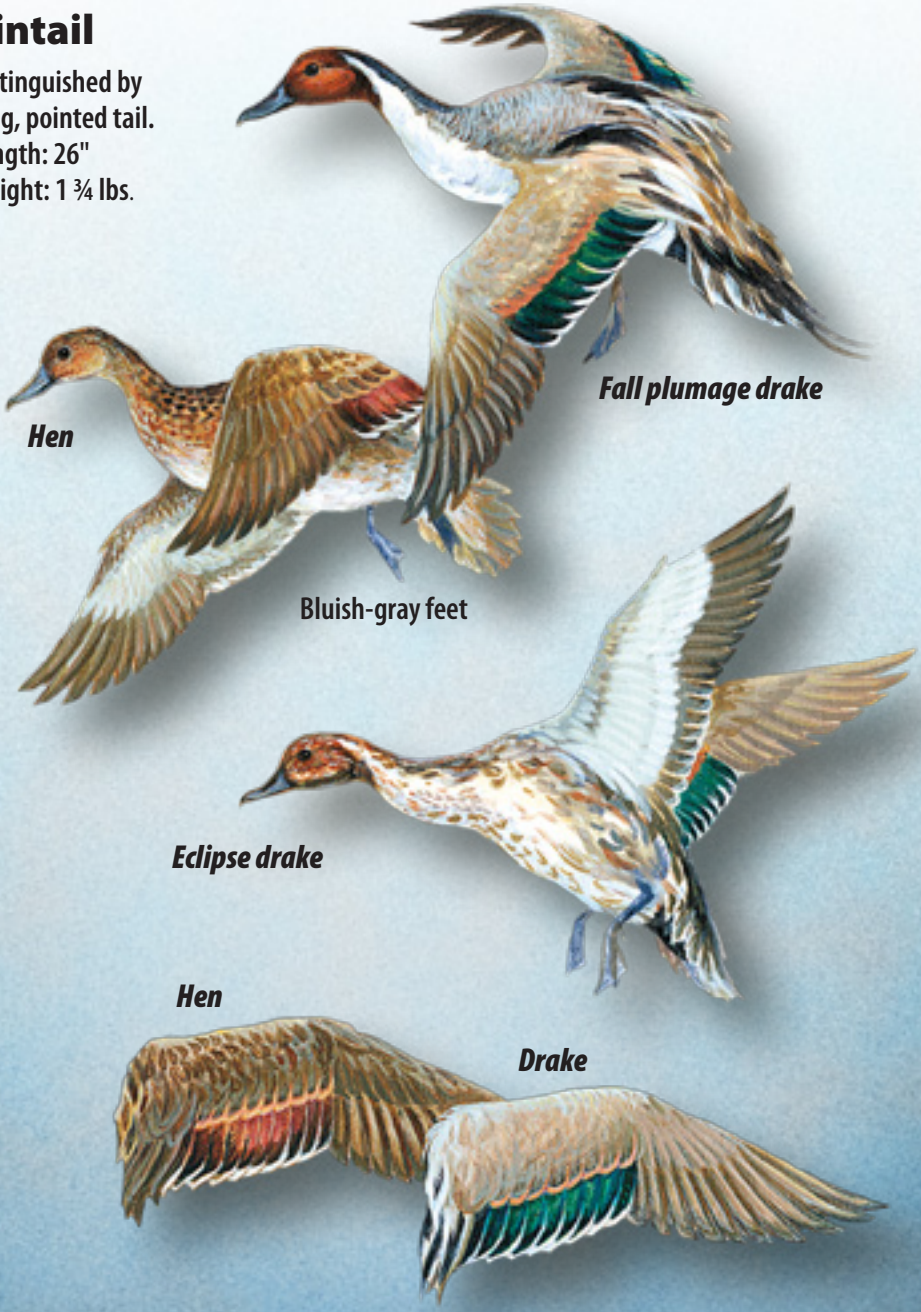
Identification

Gadwall

Often mistaken for a mallard. Quicker and more agile than the mallard.
Length: 21", Weight: 2 lbs.

Pintail

Distinguished by long, pointed tail.
Length: 26"
Weight: 1 ¾ lbs.



Identification

Wigeon

The white belly and forewing are very showy in the air. Drakes whistle and the hens have a loud kaow and a lower qua-awk.

Length: 21"

Weight: 1¾ lbs.

Wigeon illustrations courtesy of Mark Perry

Shovelers

Often called spoon bill and mistaken for a mallard.
Length: 19 ½", Weight: 1 ½ lbs.

Identification

Redhead

Often confused with the canvasback, the redhead has a grayer back and a more rounded head.
Length: 20",
Weight: 2 ½ lbs.

Fall plumage drake

Eclipse drake

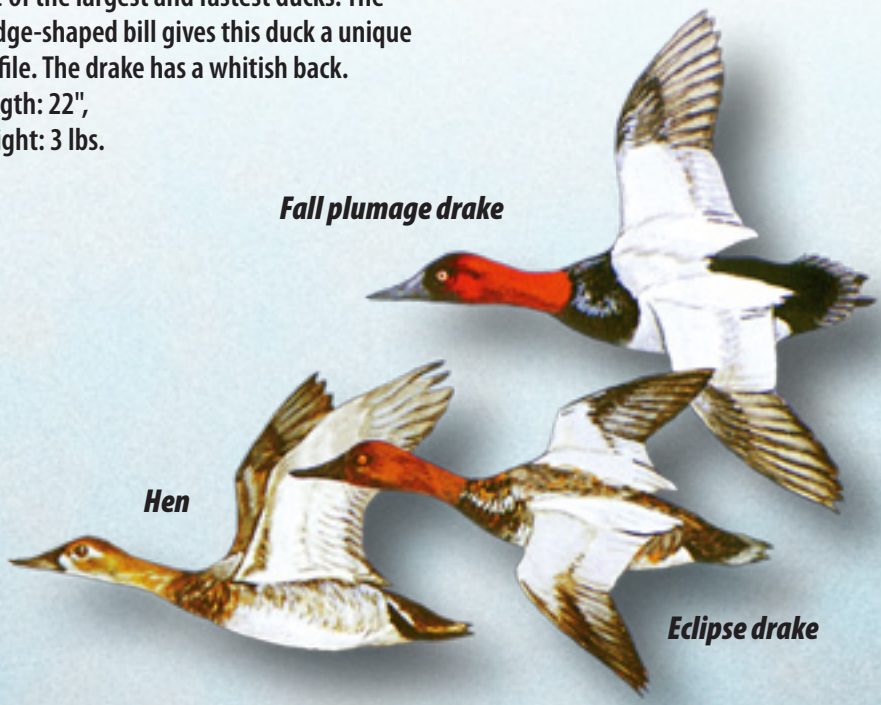
Hen

Hen

Drake

Canvasback

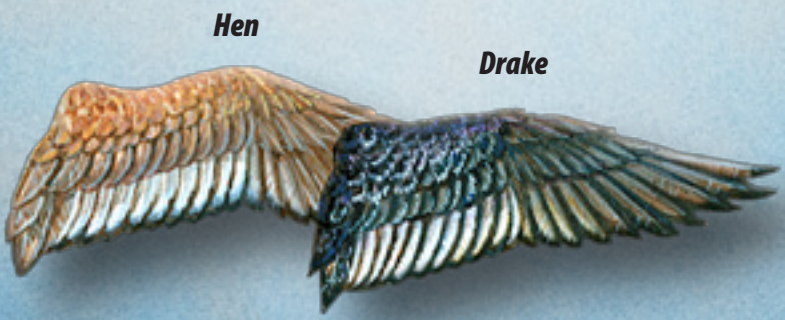
One of the largest and fastest ducks. The wedge-shaped bill gives this duck a unique profile. The drake has a whitish back.
Length: 22",
Weight: 3 lbs.



Identification

Scaup

The scaup has a blue bill and a white band along the back of the wing. Length: 17", Weight: 1 7/8 lbs.



Ring-necked duck

Both sexes have a pale, whitish ring around the tip of their bill. In flight, wings and back appear darker than on the scaup. Length: 17", Weight: 2 ½ lbs.

Identification

Snow goose

Snow goose illustrations by Ben Sutter

Swan

Adult Tundra Swan

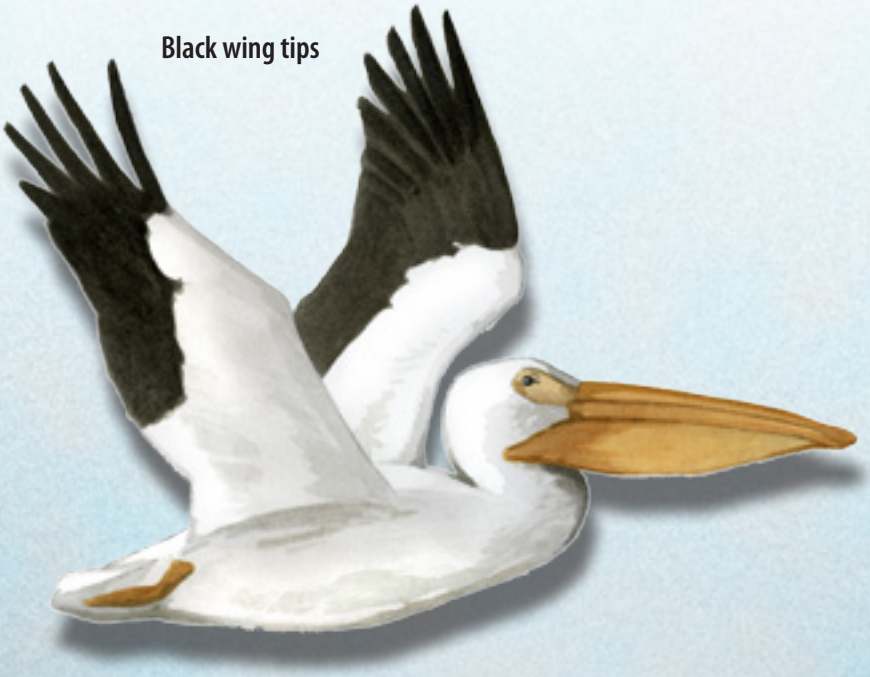
Adult Trumpeter Swan

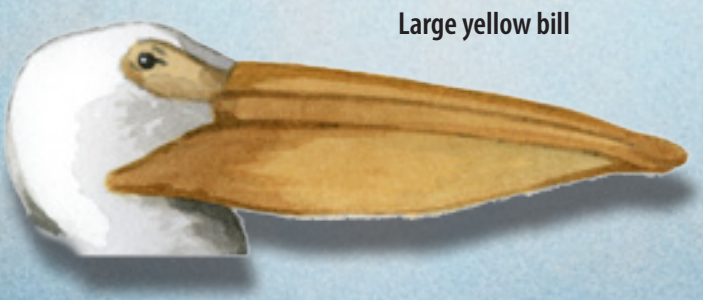
Swan illustrations by Ben Sutter

Identification

Pelican

Not legal to shoot.





Pelican illustrations by Ben Sutter

Common snipe

The snipe usually flushes singly or in pairs and has a rust-colored patch on the back. The dowitcher, which flushes in flocks, has white feathers.

Dowitcher

Not legal to shoot.

All illustrations © Lani Nielsen (except where otherwise noted)

DEFINITIONS

CFR 20.11, Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-2

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 migratory game birds to, on, or over areas where hunters are attempting to take migratory game birds. Any such area will remain a baited area for ten days following the complete removal of all such shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed.

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

CFR means the Code of Federal Regulations.

Closed season means the days on which migratory game birds shall not be taken.

Daily bag limit means the maximum number of migratory game birds of a single species, or combination (aggregate) of species, permitted to be taken by one person in any one day during the open season in any one specified geographic area for which a daily bag limit is prescribed.

Dark geese means the following species: cackling, Canada, white-fronted and brant.

Division means the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Light geese means the following species: snow, blue and Ross'.

Live decoys means tame or captive ducks, geese or other live birds.

Manipulation means the alteration of natural vegetation or agricultural crops by activities that include but are not limited to mowing, shredding, discing, rolling, chopping, trampling, flattening, burning or herbicide treatments. The term "manipulation" does not include the distributing or scattering of grain, seed or other feed after removal from storage on the field where grown.

Migratory bird preservation facility means any of the following people or organizations:

- Any person who—at their residence or place of business, and for hire or other consideration—receives, possesses or has in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person for purposes of picking, cleaning, freezing, processing, storage or shipment.
- Any taxidermist, cold-storage facility or locker plant that for hire or other consideration receives, possesses or has in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person for purposes of picking, cleaning, freezing, processing, storage or shipment.
- Any hunting club that in the normal course of operations receives, possesses or has in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person for purposes of picking, cleaning, freezing, processing, storage or shipment.

Migratory game birds means those migratory birds included in the terms of conventions between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of migratory birds, for which open seasons are prescribed in this part and belong to the following families:

- *Anatidae* (ducks, mergansers, swans and geese, including brant)

- *Columbidae* (doves and pigeons)
- *Gruidae* (cranes)
- *Rallidae* (rails, coots and gallinules)
- *Scolopacidae* (woodcock and snipe)

Natural vegetation means any non-agricultural, native or naturalized plant species that grows at a site in response to planting or from existing seeds or other propagules. The term "natural vegetation" does not include planted millet. However, planted millet that grows on its own in subsequent years after the year of planting is considered natural vegetation.

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-tin, tungsten-iron, tungsten-polymer, tungsten-matrix, tin 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.

Normal agricultural operation means a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation or agricultural practice that is conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Normal agricultural planting, harvesting or post-harvest manipulation means a planting or harvesting undertaken for the purpose of producing and gathering a crop, or manipulation after such harvest and removal of grain that is conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Normal soil stabilization practice means a planting for agricultural soil erosion control or post-mining land reclamation conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural soil erosion control.

Off-highway vehicle means any motor vehicle designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain.

Open season means the days on which migratory game birds may lawfully be taken. Each period prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Permanent waterfowl blind means any waterfowl blind that is left unattended overnight and that is not a portable structure capable of immediate relocation.

Possession means actual or constructive possession.

Possession limit means the maximum number of migratory game birds of a single species or a combination of species permitted to be possessed by any one person when lawfully taken in the United States in any one specified geographic area for which a possession limit is prescribed.

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.

Sinkbox means any type of low floating device, having a depression, affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water.

Spoiled means impairment of the flesh of wildlife which renders it unfit for human consumption.

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

Take means to hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife or to attempt any of these actions.

Transport means to ship, export, import or receive or deliver for shipment.

Utah Wildlife in Need

Help protect Utah wildlife

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

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

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.

Waterfowl means ducks, including mergansers, geese, brant and swans.

Waterfowl blind means any manufactured place of concealment, including boats, rafts, tents, excavated pits, or similar structure, which has been designed to partially or completely conceal a person while hunting waterfowl.