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WHAT’S NEW?

More fall turkey permits: Starting this year, you can obtain up to three wild turkey permits for the fall general-season hunt. (Each permit is valid for one bird.) For details on how to obtain permits, see page 14.

New fall turkey hunt: This year, Utah will hold a new fall general-season turkey hunt in select areas of central Utah. For more information about Utah’s four fall turkey hunts, see page 16. For detailed fall turkey hunt boundaries and maps, visit wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner in August 2018.

Rimfire firearms allowed for fall turkey hunting: Hunters may now use rimfire firearms to hunt wild turkeys during the fall hunting season only. For all weapon requirements related to turkey hunting, see page 20.

Shotgun change for turkey hunting: While hunting wild turkeys, hunters may now use any shotgun firing shot BB or smaller diameter. For all weapon requirements related to turkey hunting, see page 20.

Hunting license required: You must now have a valid Utah hunting or combination license before you can apply for or obtain a greater sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sandhill crane or wild turkey permit. You must also have a valid license in your possession while hunting any upland game species. 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.

Apply in a youth-only group: Starting this year, up to four youth may apply together for greater sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sandhill crane or wild turkey permits in a youth-only group. For details on applying as part of a youth-only group, see pages 10 and 12.

KNOW THE LAWS

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

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

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

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

Who makes the rules?

The Utah Wildlife Board passes the rules 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

Kevin Albrecht, Chair
Calvin Crandall
Steve Dalton
Karl Hirst
Donnie Hunter

Kirk Woodward, Chair
Byron Bateman, Vice Chair
Mike Fowlks, Division Director & Executive Secretary
Maps and boundaries on Utah Hunt Planner: The Utah Hunt Planner contains information on Utah’s hunting units, including unit maps and boundary descriptions. It also provides details about the units’ accessibility, habitat, safety and weather. To use the hunt planner, visit wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner.

Changes to the Hunter Mentoring program: The Utah Wildlife Board approved substantial changes to the Hunter Mentoring program for 2018. To learn more, see the box on page 28 or visit wildlife.utah.gov/mentoring.

Brief WMA closures for youth pheasant hunts: This year, the Annabella and Pahvant wildlife management areas (WMAs) will be closed to the general public on Nov. 10, 2018 for sponsored youth pheasant hunts.

Check season dates: Season dates change every year. For details, see the tables that start on page 33 or the quick-reference calendar on page 56.

And keep in mind

Drawing for crane, grouse and swan permits: You can apply for greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse and swan permits in the same hunt drawing. The application period runs from July 3–19, 2018. To learn more, see page 10.

Hunt drawing for turkey permits: If you hope to hunt turkey on a limited-entry unit or CWMU in 2019, the application period runs from Nov. 29–Dec. 27, 2018. See page 14 for more information.

Apply as a group for hunts: You can apply with a group of up to four people for the following hunts: greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse and limited-entry turkey.

Get a HIP number online: Registering in the Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) is mandatory if you plan to hunt migratory game birds—including American crow, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, sandhill crane or white-winged dove—during the 2018–2019 season. To register, visit wildlife.utah.gov/uthip. For more information, please see page 9.

Trial hunting program: People who haven’t hunted may be able to try it for the first time without taking Hunter Education. For details, see the box on page 18.

Opportunities for youth: For detailed information on youth hunting opportunities and age requirements, please see the boxes on pages 13 and 15.

Upland Game Slam: This year, the Division is continuing the Upland Game Slam program. Hunters who join the program help improve upland hunting and earn prizes for harvesting various upland game species. For more information, see the box on page 11.

Walk-in Access program requirement: If you plan to hunt on Utah’s Walk-in Access properties in 2018–2019, you’ll need to obtain an authorization number. For details, see the information box on page 23.

Other permits available: Beginning July 31 at 8 a.m. MDT, you can obtain the free permits required for hunting band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan. Permits are available at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices.

Boundary maps online
Looking for a map of your hunting area? Maps of all hunt boundaries, Walk-in Access areas and wildlife management areas are available at wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner.

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 wildlife.utah.gov/know-the-consequences.html to see a map of participating states.)

Collared-doves (Eurasian and African):
Do not pluck any collared-doves before transporting them. You do not need a license to hunt collared-doves, and you can hunt them statewide throughout the year. Please see page 51 for characteristics that will help you distinguish the various dove species in Utah.

Corrections: If errors are found in this guidebook after it is printed, the Division will correct them in the electronic copy that is posted at wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks.

Protection from discrimination: The Division receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus and prohibits 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 visit www.do.gov/pmb/eeo/public-civil-rights.cfm.

Private lands: The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land. Under certain circumstances, you must obtain written permission from the landowner or the landowner’s authorized representative before hunting on private lands. For more information, please see Trespassing on page 23.

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

Grouse and sandhill crane application dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apply online</td>
<td>July 3, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>July 19, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing results available</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining permits available</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turkey application and purchase dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2018 general-season permits available</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited-entry applications available online</td>
<td>Nov. 29, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing results available</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining limited-entry permits available</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring general-season permits available</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 $32. 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 any Utah hunting permits.

FEES

Resident license fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>365-day hunting license (age 13 and under)</td>
<td>$11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day hunting license (ages 14–17)</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day hunting license (ages 18–64)</td>
<td>$34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day hunting license (age 65 and older)</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-year hunting license (age 18 and older)</td>
<td>$33 per year, up to five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day combination* license (ages 14–17)</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day combination* license (ages 18–64)</td>
<td>$38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day combination* license (age 65 and older)</td>
<td>$29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-year combination* license (age 18 and older)</td>
<td>$37 per year, up to five years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A combination license allows you to hunt or fish in Utah and also allows you to fish with a second pole.

Nonresident license fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-day small game license (any age)</td>
<td>$32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day hunting license (age 17 and younger)</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day hunting license (age 18 and older)</td>
<td>$65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-year hunting license (age 18 and older)</td>
<td>$64 per year, up to five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day combination* license (age 17 and younger)</td>
<td>$29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-day combination* license (age 18 and older)</td>
<td>$85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-year combination* license (age 18 and older)</td>
<td>$84 per year, up to five years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A combination license allows you to hunt or fish in Utah and also allows you to fish with a second pole.

Resident turkey permit fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey limited-entry permit</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey general-season permit (youth)</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWMU turkey permit</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nonresident turkey permit fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey limited-entry permit</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey general-season permit (youth)</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWMU turkey permit</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† You will be charged a $10 nonrefundable application fee if you apply for this permit through the hunt drawing. If you obtain a permit that remains available after the drawing, the application fee does not apply.

Upland game permit fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater sage-grouse permit</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandhill crane permit</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed grouse permit</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band-tailed pigeon permit</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-tailed ptarmigan permit</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† You will be charged a $10 nonrefundable application or handling fee to obtain this permit.

Store your digital license on the app

With our convenient Utah Hunting and Fishing app, you can now download your license to a smartphone or tablet. If a conservation officer asks to see your license, you can produce the digital copy, which is just as valid as a paper license.

If you use the app, you will be able to easily see when your license expires.

You can also enter and save your HIP number on the app, so it’s available when you need it.

The app is available for both Apple and Android devices. You can download it at wildlife.utah.gov/mobileapp.

Please remember that licenses are different from permits. If you have a permit for a specific hunt, you must carry it with you while hunting.
BASIC REQUIREMENTS
Are you planning to hunt upland game or wild turkey in Utah this year? Before you head into the field, make sure you meet Utah's hunter education and license requirements. And, if you plan to hunt migratory game birds, you must also obtain a Harvest Information Program (HIP) registration number. This section explains how to meet these requirements.

Are you old enough?
Utah Code § 23-19-11
In Utah, there are no age restrictions for upland game or turkey hunters. If you have passed a Division-approved hunter education course, then you can hunt upland game and turkey in Utah, regardless of your age.

Adults must accompany young hunters
Utah Code § 23-20-20
While hunting with any weapon, a person age 13 or younger 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 who is 14 or 15 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.

Is hunter education required?
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 or combination license.

The only exception to this law is for individuals who are participating in the Division’s Trial Hunting Program. You can find details about the program on page 18 or by visiting wildlife.utah.gov/trial.

Proof of hunter education
You can prove that you’ve completed hunter education by obtaining a hunter education card (called a “blue card” in Utah) or if you have a verified hunter education number on file with the Division. The number is assigned when you complete hunter education and your blue card is issued.

How to take hunter education
To get started, you should visit wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation. You’ll see links to a complete list of traditional or online hunter education courses. Follow the instructions on the website to sign up for a course.

If you need assistance, please contact your local Division office or call 801-538-4727.

When you complete the course, your instructor will sign your course certificate, which will then become your hunting license. With a valid hunting license, you can also apply for or obtain permits in the Division’s hunt drawings.

Approximately four to six weeks after you complete the course, you will receive your blue card by mail.

You should also keep the following in mind:
• Hunters under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.
• All hunting regulations, including season dates and bag limits, will apply.

• Hunters who are planning to hunt out of state should allow enough time for their hunter education card to arrive in the mail.

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 Utah blue card before you can buy a resident hunting license. You can obtain a Utah blue card at any Division office by providing proof that you’ve completed a hunter education course approved by the Division.

Do you have a license?
You must possess a valid hunting license or a combination license to hunt upland game in Utah. You must also have one of these licenses before you can apply for or obtain a permit to hunt greater sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sandhill crane or wild turkey.

Here’s the difference between the two licenses:
• A hunting license allows you to hunt small game, including upland game and waterfowl.
• A combination license allows you to fish and hunt small game in Utah.

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

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

You must carry your license and any applicable permits with you while you’re hunting upland game, and you cannot alter, transfer or lend your license or permit to another person.

Duck stamp not required
You do not need a federal duck stamp to hunt any of the species regulated in this guidebook. You do need a federal duck stamp if you are going to hunt any species regulated in the 2018–19 Utah Waterfowl Guidebook. See page 9 of the Waterfowl Guidebook for more information about duck stamp requirements.
HOW TO OBTAIN AN UPLAND GAME PERMIT

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

Types of permits

Utah Code §§ 23-19-1 and 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-4 and R657-6-5

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

- Band-tailed pigeon
- Greater sage-grouse (a two-bird permit)
- Sandhill crane (a one-bird permit)
- Sharp-tailed grouse (a two-bird permit)
- White-tailed ptarmigan

For each of the above species, you may only obtain one permit.

Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan permits are available at wildlife.utah.gov, and from license agents and Division offices, beginning July 31 at 8 a.m. MDT.

The permits for greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse are available through the state’s hunt drawing.

Applying for a permit


To hunt greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse in Utah, you must draw a permit in the hunt drawing. You can apply for the drawing online at wildlife.utah.gov from July 3–19, 2018.

Starting this year, you must first have a valid Utah hunting or combination license before you can apply for or obtain a greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse permit. You must also have a valid hunting or combination license in order to hunt any upland game species. 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.

Don’t forget: You may also apply for a swan permit when you apply for grouse and crane permits in the hunt drawing. For details, see pages 11–14 of the 2018–19 Utah Waterfowl Guidebook.

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.

July 3: Apply online for permits or preference points

Beginning July 3, 2018, you can visit wildlife.utah.gov to apply for greater 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 12.

Application fees are charged to your credit or debit card when your application is processed. Your application can be rejected if your credit or debit card is invalid or refused. A permit fee is charged only if you are successful in drawing a permit. For a list of permit fees, see page 7.

If you purchase your hunting or combination license during the application process, you’ll also be charged a license fee.

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. Please keep in mind that the Division is not responsible for any bank charges incurred for the use of credit or debit cards.

All credit or debit cards must be valid through September 2018. To change the credit or debit card associated with your application, call 1-800-221-0659 or visit utah-hunt.com.

July 19: 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. MDT on July 19, 2018.

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 5 p.m. MDT on July 19, 2018.

Utah Upland Game Slam program

This year, the Division is continuing its Upland Game Slam program in partnership with multiple conservation organizations. Hunters who join the program contribute directly to funding upland game habitat projects and earn prizes for harvesting various upland game species.

Goals of the program include:

- Encourage hunters to improve their upland game identification skills
- Help hunters learn more about upland game habitats and behavior
- Raise money for upland game-specific projects
- Create friendly competition among hunters

To learn more about this exciting program, visit wildlife.utah.gov/uplandslam.

Youth upland game drawing process

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-21

Fifteen percent of this year’s greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits are reserved for youth hunters.

You are considered a youth if you will be 17 years old or younger on July 31, 2018.

You can submit an application as an individual hunter or, for the first time, as a member of a youth-only group. For more information on applying as part of a youth-only group, see page 12.
July 19: Deadline to withdraw your application
If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application until 11 p.m. MDT on July 19, 2018. Application fees are not refundable.

August 6: Drawing results available
You’ll be notified of the drawing results by email on or before Aug. 6, 2018. You can also learn the drawing results by calling 1-800-221-0659 or by visiting wildlife.utah.gov.
Note: Drawing results are not final until you receive an official notification email. If you draw a permit, you’ll receive your permit in the mail in August.

August 16: Remaining permits available
Any permits remaining after the hunt drawing may be obtained beginning Aug. 16, 2018, 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/licenseagents.

Applying as a group
Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-21
Instead of applying as an individual hunter, you and your friends and family can apply as a group for each of the following hunts:
• Greater sage-grouse
• Sandhill crane
• Sharp-tailed grouse
Up to four hunters—including both residents and nonresidents—can apply together for greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse permits.
And this year, for the first time, up to four youth can apply together in a youth-only group.

Important: If you’re a youth and you want an opportunity to draw one of the permits reserved for youth, do not apply in a group with an adult. Up to four youth hunters can apply to hunt together in a youth-only group. This allows youth to hunt grouse or cranes with siblings, friends and cousins.

When you apply in a youth-only group for one of these hunts, all hunters must meet the age requirement for the application to be processed as a youth-only application.

For details on applying as a group for youth permits, see page 12 of the 2018–19 Utah Waterfowl Guidebook.

Preference points
Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-9
Preference points are used to ensure that applicants who are unsuccessful—or who apply only for preference points for greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse—will have an advantage in the next year’s drawing for the respective permits.

A preference point is awarded for each unsuccessful greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane and sharp-tailed grouse application.
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. You will be charged a $10 application fee for every preference point you apply for (limit one per species).

The application period is from July 3–19, 2018.
You may surrender your greater 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).

How preference points work in the drawing
Starting with the highest point level, the drawing looks at the hunter’s first choice. If a permit is available for the hunt, the permit is awarded. (In the case of a group application, permits are awarded if there are enough permits for the people in the group.) If permits are not available, the application is skipped, and the first choice of the next person is considered.

After all first choices have been considered at that preference point level, the drawing will look at the first choices of hunters at the next-highest preference point level. After all the applicants’ first choices have been considered, the drawing will look at everyone’s second choices. This process continues in the same way for third, fourth and fifth choices. If you draw a permit, you will lose all of your preference points.
Preference points are averaged and rounded down when two or more applicants apply as a group. For example, if hunter A with three preference points and hunter B with zero preference points apply as a group, the preference points are averaged (1.5) and rounded down to one.

Eligibility to obtain a preference point
If you are eligible to obtain a greater 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.
You will not forfeit your preference points if you obtain a permit that remains after the drawing.
You cannot apply for a greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse permit or a preference point if you are currently under wildlife license suspension.

Youth hunts for upland game
These three-day hunts are open to all youth who meet the age requirements and who either graduate from hunter education or participate in the Trial Hunting Program.

Youth chukar and gray partridge hunts
The youth chukar and gray partridge hunts will be held statewide Sept. 22–24, 2018. To participate in these hunts, you must be 17 years of age or younger on July 31, 2018.
For shooting hours, see page 41. For bag and possession limits, see the hunt tables that begin on page 33.

Adult hunting partner
All hunters under the age of 16 must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older who has been approved by the youth’s parent or legal guardian.

Additional hunt opportunities
Youth can take advantage of some additional hunt opportunities this year. A few sponsored hunts will be available during the upland game season. For more information, visit wildlife.utah.gov/uplandyouth.
For more information about youth turkey hunts, please see the information box on page 15.
HOW TO OBTAIN A TURKEY PERMIT

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

Types of turkey permits

There are a variety of wild turkey permits available to hunters:
- Limited-entry permits (spring)
- General-season permits (spring and fall)
- Conservation permits (spring)
- Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) permits (spring)
- Poaching-reported reward permits (spring)

You may obtain one permit for the spring season and this year, for the first time, you can obtain up to three permits for the fall season. Please remember that you must carry the turkey permit on your person while you’re hunting. You cannot alter your permit or transfer it to another person.

Limited-entry permits

Limited-entry turkey permits are available through the state’s turkey permit drawing.

You can enter the permit drawing by applying online at wildlife.utah.gov during the turkey application period, which will be open from Nov. 29—Dec. 27, 2018. If you are successful in the drawing, your limited-entry permit will authorize you to harvest one bearded turkey on a specific limited-entry area during the 2019 limited-entry season.

Most mature male turkeys have a beard, and about 20 percent of mature female turkeys have one too. Please see page 27 to learn what a beard looks like and where it’s located on a turkey.

Fifteen percent of Utah’s turkey limited-entry permits are reserved for young hunters (those who are 17 years old and younger by July 31, 2019). For more information on this opportunity for youth, see the information box on page 15.

If a youth obtains a limited-entry permit but does not harvest during the limited-entry season, he or she will be allowed to continue hunting during the spring general-season youth hunt and the spring general season. During the general-season hunts, the youth may hunt in the statewide general-season area.

For more information on the limited-entry areas, see page 35.

Turkey application period

The 2019 turkey application period will be open from Nov. 29—Dec. 27, 2018. Here’s what you need to know in order to apply for a turkey limited-entry permit or a bonus point (see page 16 for more information about bonus points):

- Before you can apply, you must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license. If you don’t already have one of these licenses, you can buy one online when you apply.
- You can apply online at wildlife.utah.gov until 11 p.m. MST on Dec. 27.
- If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 5 p.m. MST on Dec. 27, 2018. A Division employee will be available to help you.

Applying as a group

Instead of applying as an individual hunter, you and your friends and family can apply as a group for limited-entry turkey permits.

Up to four hunters—including both residents and nonresidents—can apply together. If your group is successful in the drawing, all of the applicants in your group who have valid applications will receive a permit.

And this year, for the first time, up to four youth can apply together in a youth-only group.

Important: If you’re a youth and you want an opportunity to draw one of the wild turkey permits reserved for youth, do not apply in a group with an adult. Up to four youth hunters can apply to hunt together in a youth-only group. This allows youth to hunt wild turkeys with siblings, friends and cousins.

When you apply in a youth-only group for this hunt, all hunters must meet the age requirement for the application to be processed as a youth-only application.

Permit application fees


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

The application fee will be charged to your credit or debit card when your application is processed. Permit fees are charged later if you harvest a turkey.

Turkey hunting opportunities for youth


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

You may obtain one permit for the spring season (limited-entry or general-season) and up to three permits for the fall season.

Limited-entry permits for youth

Fifteen percent of Utah’s turkey limited-entry permits have been set aside for young hunters.

If you’re a youth who obtains a turkey permit during the spring general-season hunt and the spring general season, once the general-season hunts begin, you may hunt in the statewide general-season area.

General-season permits and the youth-only hunt

If you’re a youth who obtains a turkey general-season permit, you can participate in Utah’s Youth Turkey Hunt from April 26–28, 2019. (See page 41 for shooting hours.) This hunt will be restricted to youth who are 17 years old or younger on July 31, 2019.

If you do not harvest a turkey during the youth hunt, you can continue to hunt during the turkey general season, which runs from April 29—May 31, 2019.

Fifteen percent of the fall general-season permits will be set aside for youth.

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

Please see page 8 of this guide for more information about the requirements adults must meet to accompany a youth.

For information on youth upland game hunts, please see the information box on page 13.
are successful in the drawing. Your application can be voided if your credit or debit card is invalid or refused.

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. Please keep in mind that the Division is not responsible for any bank charges incurred for the use of credit or debit cards.

All credit or debit cards must be valid through March 2019. To change the credit or debit card associated with your application, call 1-800-221-0659 or visit utah-hunt.com.

Remaining permits  
Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-14
Starting Feb. 21, 2019 at 8 a.m. MST, any remaining turkey limited-entry permits will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis. If available, these permits will be listed online at wildlife.utah.gov/remaining-permits.html.

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

Waiting periods  
Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-25
Waiting periods do not apply to turkey limited-entry permits.

Bonus points  
Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-8
A turkey bonus point system was started in 2000 to increase your chance of drawing a limited-entry turkey permit.

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

- Fifty percent of the permits for each limited-entry hunting unit are reserved for applicants who have the greatest number of bonus points.
- You receive a random drawing number for your current turkey application and a random drawing number for every turkey bonus point you have. Your lowest random number is then used in the drawing. (The lower your number, the better your chance at drawing a permit.) How bonus points are earned:
  - You receive a bonus point each time you’re unsuccessful in drawing a limited-entry turkey permit.
  - If you don’t plan to hunt a turkey during the upcoming limited-entry season, you may apply for a bonus point only. Simply select the appropriate hunt choice code (TKY) on the application and pay the $10 application fee.
  - You may apply for either a limited-entry turkey permit or a bonus point, but not both.

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

Once you draw a limited-entry or CWMU permit—or obtain a remaining limited-entry permit—you lose any bonus points you’ve accumulated. You’ll start earning bonus points again the next time you apply for a limited-entry or CWMU turkey permit and are unsuccessful in that year’s drawing.

Note: You will not lose your bonus points if you purchase a turkey general-season permit.

General-season permits  
Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-20
Utah will again hold general-season turkey hunts in the fall of 2018. These hunts will be in addition to the spring general-season hunt of 2019. Here’s what you need to know about obtaining permits for the general-season hunts.

Fall 2018 general-season hunts
This fall, for the first time, you can obtain up to three general-season turkey permits. There will be a limited number of permits for four general-season turkey hunts in the following regions:

- Central Region (new)
- Northern Region
- Southeastern Region
- Southern Region

Important: Only specified areas within each of these regions will be open to hunting during the fall. A permit allows you to hunt all of the specified areas within a region. These hunt areas are comprised of all or largely private property. To see hunt boundary maps, visit wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner in August 2018.

Permits for the fall 2018 general-season hunts will be sold at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices. Permits will go on sale at 8 a.m. MDT on Sept. 13, 2018 and be available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Fifteen percent of Utah’s fall general-season turkey permits are reserved for young hunters (those who are 17 years old and younger by July 31, 2018). For more information on opportunities for youth, see the information box on page 15.

If you obtain one or more permits for any of the fall hunts, you may harvest any turkey, regardless of its sex. You do not need to harvest a bearded turkey.

Depredation hunts  
When wild turkeys cause material damage to private property, the Division may hold hunts that are not listed in this guidebook. These hunts are called depredation hunts. They may occur on short notice, involve small areas and are often limited to only a few hunters.

To apply for the depredation hunter pool each year, you must visit wildlife.utah.gov/depredation between July 1 and January 31 to complete and submit an online application.

- Central Region (new)
- Northern Region
- Southeastern Region
- Southern Region

Spring 2019 general-season hunt
Spring general-season permits will be available beginning at 8 a.m. on Feb. 21, 2019 at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices.

You may obtain a spring general-season turkey permit if you meet the basic hunting requirements (see page 8), and you didn’t obtain a limited-entry turkey permit for the spring 2019 season.

Young hunters who obtain general-season turkey permits will have the opportunity to participate in the youth hunt. For details, see the information box on page 15.

Permit refunds  
The Division rarely issues refunds for licenses or permits, but there are some exceptions. To see if you’re eligible for a refund, visit wildlife.utah.gov/refund.

Important dates for turkey hunters  
Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-25
Please note the following dates if you want to obtain a turkey limited-entry permit or a turkey general-season permit.

September 13: Fall 2018 general-season permits available
You may obtain a fall 2018 general-season turkey permit beginning at 8 a.m. MDT on Sept. 13, 2018. Permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices.

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

You can find a list of participating license agents at wildlife.utah.gov/licenseagents.
November 29: Apply online
From Nov. 29–Dec. 27, 2018, residents and nonresidents can apply for a turkey limited-entry permit, a CWMU permit or a bonus point at wildlife.utah.gov. You can also apply by calling any Division office.

To apply for a resident permit, you must be a resident on the date the permit is purchased. January 9, 2019 is considered the purchase date. Please see the definition of “resident” on page 55.

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

Remember, you may apply with a group for limited-entry permits. Up to four hunters—including both residents and nonresidents—can apply together. If your group is successful in the drawing, all of the applicants in your group who have valid applications will receive a permit.

December 27: Application deadline
Your application for a turkey limited-entry permit, a CWMU permit or a bonus point must be completed at wildlife.utah.gov and submitted no later than 11 p.m. MST on Dec. 27, 2018. For assistance with your online application, you can call any Division office until 5 p.m. MST on Dec. 27, 2018. Please remember that you must have a hunting license or a combination license to apply for a permit or bonus point.

December 27: Deadline to withdraw and resubmit your application
If you make a mistake in your online permit application? Simply withdraw your original online application and submit a new, corrected application before 11 p.m. MST on Dec. 27, 2018.

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

If you need help resubmitting your online application, please call any Division office before 5 p.m. MST on Dec. 27, 2018.

December 27: Deadline to withdraw your application
If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application until 11 p.m. MST on Dec. 27, 2018. Application fees are not refundable.

January 9: Drawing results available
You’ll be notified of the turkey drawing results on or before Jan. 9, 2019. You can also learn the drawing results by visiting wildlife.utah.gov or calling 1-800-221-0659.

Note: Drawing results are not final until you receive an official notification email. If you draw a turkey permit, you’ll receive it in the mail by the middle of February.
FIELD REGULATIONS

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

Firearms, crossbows and archery tackle

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

Upland game

You may hunt and harvest upland game with any of the following:

• Archery equipment, including a draw lock
• A crossbow
• A shotgun no larger than 10 gauge
• A handgun

Ammunition for shotguns and handguns must be one-half ounce or more of shot that ranges in size from no. 2 through no. 8. The only exceptions to these rules are as follows:

• 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 54 of this guide).

• Migratory game birds (crows, 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 crow, 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.

Wild turkey

You may hunt and harvest a turkey with any of the following:

• Archery equipment, including a draw lock, using broadhead-tipped arrows
• A crossbow, using broadhead-tipped arrows or bolts
• Any shotgun firing shot BB or smaller diameter
• Rimfire firearms (fall season only)

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 and primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinder(s).

The firearm restrictions in this section do not apply to concealed firearm permit holders, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

Hunter orange requirements

Although there are no regulations that govern what you should wear on an upland game or turkey hunt, your choice of clothing could affect your safety.

For Utah’s upland game hunts, we strongly encourage you to wear hunter orange in the field. It will make you more visible to other hunters at a time of year when there are many different hunts in progress.

For Utah’s turkey hunts, we discourage you from wearing hunter orange. Hunters sometimes mistake bright colors for the head of a turkey.

Areas with special restrictions

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

Areas closed to upland game hunting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-21

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

• Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.
• Many Utah towns, cities and incorporated municipalities have laws that restrict hunting and the discharge of firearms within city limits. Contact the city’s administrative office for specific laws and boundaries.
• All National Wildlife Refuges, unless declared open by the managing authority.
• The Goshen Warm Springs Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is closed to all hunting.
• The Annabella and Pahvant WMAs are closed to the general public on Nov. 10, 2018 for sponsored youth pheasant hunts.
• Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing.
• All national wildlife refuges in Utah are closed to crow hunting.

Some waterfowl management areas are open, but they have weapon, ammunition and season restrictions. For detailed information, see page 31.
**Report banded or collared birds**
The Division, Brigham Young University and Utah State University are conducting research on wild turkeys and many upland game species. As part of these ongoing studies, we’ve placed leg bands and radio transmitters on some of the animals.

You may legally harvest banded or collared birds as long as you follow the standard hunting regulations. If you take a wild turkey or an upland game bird with a leg band or a radio transmitter, please report it at wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame/birdband. We will need to know when and where you harvested the bird (GPS coordinates preferred) as well as the number on the leg band.

The Division thanks you in advance for helping with these research projects!

**Areas closed to turkey hunting**
Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-14
You may not hunt wild turkeys in any area posted closed by the Division or in any of the following areas:
- Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.
- Many Utah towns, cities and incorporated municipalities have laws that restrict hunting and the discharge of firearms within city limits. Contact the city’s administrative office for specific laws and boundaries.
- All state waterfowl management areas, except Brown’s Park and Stewart Lake.
- All national wildlife refuges, unless they have been declared open by the managing authority.
- Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing.

**State parks**
Utah Code §§ 76-10-508 and Utah Admin. Rule R651-614-4
Hunting any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas, except those designated open to hunting by the Utah Division of State Parks and Recreation in Utah Admin. Rule R651-614-4.

For information about discharging a dangerous weapon or firearm in a state park, see Areas where you cannot discharge a firearm below or review Utah Code § 76-10-508.

**Areas where you cannot discharge a firearm**
Utah Code § 76-10-508
You may not discharge a dangerous weapon, crossbow 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

**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.

**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.

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.

**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
Baiting upland game and wild turkey
50 CFR 20.11 and 20.21, Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-13 and S4-9, Utah Code § 23-20-3

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 for the purposes of hunting them. You may not hunt upland game or wild turkey by baiting, and you may not hunt in an area where you reasonably should have known that the area is or has been baited.

An area is considered to be baited for 10 days after the bait has been completely removed from the area.

You can take upland game or wild turkey on or over any of the following lands or areas, so 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
- Lands or areas where seeds or grains have been scattered solely as the result of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation or normal soil-stabilization practice
- From a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with vegetation from agricultural crops, as long as such camouflage does not result in the exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of grain or other feed
- 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

For example, a farmer working his land after harvesting a crop does not render his field “baited” — so long as the post-harvest manipulation of the farmer’s field is a normal agricultural process. To see detailed information about normal agricultural processes, visit go.usa.gov/chx5Q. For the hunter, the presence of rows, piles or other concentrations of grain should raise questions about the legality of the area for upland game or wild turkey hunting.

In addition to the provisions above, you cannot take sandhill crane on or over lands where standing crops have been manipulated to distribute or scatter grain or other feed on the land where it was grown. You can take other upland game species and wild turkey on or over lands where standing crops have been manipulated to distribute or scatter grain or other feed on the land where it was grown, if the area is not otherwise baited.

This distinction is important primarily for wildlife food plots where seed or grain is not harvested as part of a normal agricultural process. For example, if a farmer were to mow a crop without first harvesting it, that field would be considered baited for sandhill crane, but it would not be considered baited for other upland game species or wild turkey.

Commercial hunting areas
In addition to hunting Utah’s wild upland game birds, you can also hunt pheasant, partridge and quail on commercial hunting areas (CHAs).

The CHA season runs from Sept. 1 to March 31. CHAs typically charge on a per-bird basis. Hunter education or trial-hunting authorization is required, but you do not need a hunting license to hunt on a CHA.

See wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame for more information.

Participate in harvest surveys
After the upland game and turkey seasons end, the Division may ask you to participate in a harvest survey.

Although these surveys are not mandatory, we encourage you to complete them, even if you didn’t harvest. The surveys help the Division evaluate population trends, gauge harvest success and collect other valuable information.

Both surveys are conducted online and by telephone.

Hunting methods for upland game and turkey
Several rules apply to the methods you can use to hunt upland game and wild turkeys in Utah.

Participate in harvest surveys
After the upland game and turkey seasons end, the Division may ask you to participate in a harvest survey.

Although these surveys are not mandatory, we encourage you to complete them, even if you didn’t harvest. The surveys help the Division evaluate population trends, gauge harvest success and collect other valuable information.

Both surveys are conducted online and by telephone.

Live decoys and electronic calls
You may not take migratory game birds (crows, 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.

Likewise, you may not use live decoys, recorded turkey calls or sounds, or electronically amplified imitations of turkey calls to take wild turkeys.

Spotlighting

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.
Safety tips for turkey hunters

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

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

For more information about hunting wild turkeys, visit the NWTF’s website at nwtf.org.

The use of a spotlight or other artificial light in any area where protected wildlife are generally found is considered probable cause of attempting to locate protected wildlife.

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

- You are using the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.
- You are licensed to carry a concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.

Using falconry to hunt upland game
Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-12

If you’re interested in using falconry to hunt upland game, you must obtain a hunting or combination license and a falconry certificate of registration (COR). Falconers who are interested in hunting band-tailed pigeon, greater 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 (pages 33–40) and the Wildlife Management Area Rules (pages 31–32). The only differences are as follows:

- Falconers may take pheasants of either sex.
- The daily bag limit for mourning dove and white-winged dove is three birds and the possession limit is nine birds.

Falconry season dates for upland game are as follows:

- All upland game—except American crow, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove—may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1, 2018 through Feb. 28, 2019.
- Band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2018.
- Sandhill crane may be taken by falconry during the season listed on your permit.

Falconry season dates for upland game are as follows:

- All upland game—except American crow, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove—may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1, 2018 through Feb. 28, 2019.
- Band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2018.
- Sandhill crane may be taken by falconry during the season listed on your permit.

See the hunt tables on page 37 for sandhill crane season dates.

For additional information, please see the Falconry Rule at wildlife.utah.gov/falconry.

Using falconry to hunt wild turkey
Utah Admin. Rule R657-54-7

In order to hunt a wild turkey using falconry, a falconer must have a fall general-season turkey permit and follow the same rules and boundaries that apply to those who are hunting with archery tackle, a crossbow or a shotgun.

A falconer may only release a raptor on a wild turkey during the fall hunting season listed on his or her permit. Using falconry to hunt a turkey during the spring is prohibited.

Possession of upland game and turkey

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

Waste of upland game or turkey

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

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

Tagging requirements
Utah Code § 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-16 and R657-54-11

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

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

Your tag also includes a notch that indicates the sex of the bird. You are only required to remove 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 greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse or turkey after any of the notches have
been removed from the tag or the tag has been detached from the permit.

**Identification of species and sex**
Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-17 and R657-5-4-12

The following are the only places where you may donate upland game or turkey (or their parts) to another person:
- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the person receiving upland game, turkey or their parts
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat-processing facility

If you donate upland game or turkey, a written statement of donation must be kept with the upland game or turkey (or their parts). That statement must include all of the following information:
- The number and species of wildlife or parts donated
- The date of donation
- The license or permit number of the donor
- The signature of the donor

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

**Shipping harvested migratory game birds**
50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-23

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

**Exporting harvested upland game or turkey from Utah**
50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-6-23 and R657-5-4-17

You may only export harvested upland game or turkey (or their parts) from Utah if one of the following conditions applies:
- You harvested the upland game or turkey and possess a valid license or permit corresponding to the tag.
- If you’re not the person who harvested the upland game or turkey, you must obtain a shipping permit from the Division.

**Importing harvested migratory game birds**
50 CFR 20.61–20.66

For the complete list of rules governing the importation of migratory game birds harvested in another state or country, see the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 20.61 through 20.66.

Here are some of the primary 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.

**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 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.

For more information, please visit wildlife.utah.gov/pdf/birdbreederinfo.pdf

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PRAIRIE DOG HUNTING

Check the calendar and map before making plans to hunt prairie dogs.

Before you begin hunting prairie dogs, it’s important to understand which species you’re allowed to hunt and when you can hunt them. Utah is home to three prairie dog species:

1. Utah prairie dogs in southwestern Utah
2. Gunnison’s prairie dogs in southeastern Utah
3. White-tailed prairie dogs in northern and eastern Utah

Hunt closure—counties in southwestern Utah

You may not hunt Utah prairie dogs. They are protected under the Endangered Species Act and state law. Because Utah prairie dogs are the only species of prairie dog found in southwestern Utah, all prairie dog hunting is closed year-round in the following counties: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Washington and Wayne.

It is unlawful to pursue, hunt or kill Utah prairie dogs at any time without official federal and/or state permits or authorization. There is no recreational shooting of Utah prairie dogs.

Hunt closure—Coyote Basin

Coyote Basin, in northeastern Utah, is closed year-round to hunting of prairie dogs in order to protect the federally listed black-footed ferret. (Prairie dogs are the ferrets’ primary food source.) You can find the specific boundary description for this closure in Utah Admin. Rule R657-19-6.

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, crossbows, archery tackle and ammunition. Please use the table below to help you understand the restrictions at each area you plan to hunt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife Management Area or National Wildlife Refuge</th>
<th>May discharge a firearm, crossbow or archery tackle only during open hunting seasons.*</th>
<th>May discharge a firearm, crossbow or archery tackle only during open waterfowl hunting seasons.</th>
<th>May hunt upland game, only with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and only during waterfowl hunting seasons.</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Clear Lake‡</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desert Lake†</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Manti Meadows</td>
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</table>

* 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.

† May hunt mourning dove with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and during the season dates listed on page 39.

‡ May hunt mourning dove with a shotgun using nontoxic shot from Sept. 1–15, 2018.
### Grouse hunts

**Dusky and ruffed grouse**
- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 2018
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*
- **Bag limit:** 4 birds
- **Possession limit:** 12 birds
- **Notes:** Limits singly or in combination.

**Greater sage-grouse**
- **Season dates:** Sept. 29–Oct. 21, 2018
- **Areas open:** Diamond, Blue Mountain (SG1000); Parker Mountain (SG1001); Rich County (SG1002) and West Box Elder County (SG1003).*
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Notes:** Greater sage-grouse permit required. To apply for a preference point, use the code SAG in your online application.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife Management Area or National Wildlife Refuge</th>
<th>May discharge a firearm, crossbow or archery tackle only during open hunting seasons.*</th>
<th>May discharge a firearm, crossbow or archery tackle only during open waterfowl hunting seasons.</th>
<th>May hunt upland game, only with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and only during waterfowl hunting seasons.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Vernal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willard Bay§</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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* 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.

† May hunt mourning dove with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and during the season dates listed on page 39.

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

*Excludes closed areas and Native American trust lands. Red indicates areas of special note or significant changes.
Sharp-tailed grouse
- **Season dates**: Sept. 29–Oct. 21, 2018
- **Areas open**: Northeast Box Elder County (ST1000) and Cache County (ST1001).* Boundary maps are available online at wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner.
- **Possession limit**: Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Notes**: Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should ideally acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt. To apply for a preference point, use the code SHA in your online application.

White-tailed ptarmigan
- **Season dates**: Aug. 25–Oct. 31, 2018
- **Areas open**: Statewide.*
- **Bag limit**: 4 birds
- **Possession limit**: 12 birds
- **Notes**: Requires a free permit in addition to a hunting license.

Turkey hunts

**Wild turkey (Limited-entry hunts)**
- **Season dates**: April 13–April 25, 2019
- **Areas open**: Central (TK1003), Northeastern (TK1004), Northern (TK1005), Southeastern (TK1006) and Southern (TK1007) regions.* Boundary maps are available online at wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner.
- **Bag limit**: 1 bearded turkey
- **Possession limit**: 1 bearded turkey
- **Notes**: The limited-entry hunt requires a permit distributed through Utah’s turkey drawing. See page 14 for more information. To apply for a bonus point, use the code TKY in your online application. If you are a youth with a limited-entry permit and you don’t harvest during the limited-entry season, you may continue to hunt during the youth hunt and the spring general-season hunt.

**Wild turkey (Spring general-season hunts)**
- **Season dates**: April 29–May 31, 2019
- **Youth hunt**: April 26–28, 2019. For more information about the youth hunt, see page 15.
- **Areas open**: Statewide.*
- **Bag limit**: 1 bearded turkey
- **Possession limit**: 1 bearded turkey
- **Notes**: Spring general-season permits may be purchased over the counter. See page 17 for more information.

**Wild turkey (CWMU hunts)**
- **Season dates**: The CWMU operator establishes the number of hunting days within the timeframe established by the Utah Wildlife Board for turkey hunting on CWMUs, April 13–May 31, 2018.
- **Areas open**: Folley Ridge (TK1009) and Pahvant Ensign (TK1018). Visit wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner for maps and contact information.
- **Bag limit**: 1 bearded turkey
- **Possession limit**: 1 bearded turkey
- **Notes**: The CWMU hunt requires a permit distributed through Utah’s turkey drawing. See page 19 for more information.

**Wild turkey (Fall general-season hunts)**
- **Season dates**: Oct. 1, 2018–Feb. 18, 2019 (Northern), Nov. 1, 2018–Feb. 28, 2019 (Central), Nov. 1, 2018–Feb. 28, 2019 (Southern) and Nov. 1, 2018–Jan. 14, 2019 (Southeastern)
- **Areas open**: Select areas within the Central, Northern, Southern and Southeastern regions. These hunt areas are comprised of all or largely private property. Boundary maps are available online at wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner.
- **Bag limit**: Up to 3 turkeys of either sex (you must have a separate permit for each bird you harvest)
- **Possession limit**: Up to 3 turkeys of either sex
- **Notes**: Permits for the fall 2018 general-season hunts will be available starting Sept. 13, 2018 at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices. See page 16 for more information.

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

Chukar partridge
- **Season dates**: Sept. 29, 2018–Feb. 15, 2019
- **Youth hunt**: Sept. 22–24, 2018. For more information, see page 13.
- **Areas open**: Statewide.*
- **Bag limit**: 5 birds
- **Possession limit**: 15 birds
- **Notes**: Antelope Island is closed to all upland game hunting.

Gray (Hungarian) partridge
- **Season dates**: Sept. 29, 2018–Feb. 15, 2019
- **Youth hunt**: Sept. 22–24, 2018. For more information, see page 13.
- **Areas open**: Statewide.*
- **Bag limit**: 5 birds
- **Possession limit**: 15 birds

Ring-necked pheasant
- **Season dates**: Nov. 3–Dec. 2, 2018
- **Areas open**: Statewide.*
- **Bag limit**: 2 male birds
- **Possession limit**: 6 male birds
- **Notes**: Only males may be harvested. The Goshen Warm Springs WMA in Utah County is closed to all hunting. The Annabella and Pahvant WMAs are closed to the general public on Nov. 10, 2018 for sponsored youth pheasant hunts.

Quail hunts

California and Gambel’s quail
- **Season dates**: Nov. 3–Dec. 31, 2018
- **Areas open**: Statewide.*
- **Bag limit**: 5 birds
- **Possession limit**: 15 birds
- **Notes**: Limits singly or in combination.

Scaled quail
- **Season dates and bag limit**: Closed statewide

Sandhill crane hunts

Sandhill crane (Multiple counties)
- **Season dates**: Sept. 1–9, 2018
- **Areas open**: East Box Elder County (SC1000), Cache County (SC1001) and Rich County (SC1002).* Boundary maps are available online at wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner.
- **Possession limit**: Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Notes**: Sandhill crane permit required. Harold Crane, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek WMAs are closed to sandhill crane hunting. Bear River National Wildlife Refuge is closed to sandhill crane hunting. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application. Falconry season dates, possession limits and permit requirements are the same as those for other hunters.

Sandhill crane (Uintah County)
- **Season dates**: Sept. 29–Oct. 18, 2018 (early), Oct. 19–Nov. 7, 2018 (middle) and Nov. 8–27, 2018 (late)
- **Areas open**: Uintah County. There are three hunts: early (SC1003), middle (SC1004) and late (SC1005).* Boundary maps are available online at wildlife.utah.gov/huntplanner.
- **Possession limit**: Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Notes**: Sandhill crane permit required. To apply for a preference point, use the code CRA in your online application. Falconry season dates, possession limits and permit requirements are the same as those for other hunters.

Quail hunts

California and Gambel’s quail
- **Season dates**: Nov. 3–Dec. 31, 2018
- **Areas open**: Statewide.*
- **Bag limit**: 5 birds
- **Possession limit**: 15 birds
- **Notes**: Limits singly or in combination.

Scaled quail
- **Season dates and bag limit**: Closed statewide

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

- **Cottontail rabbit (desert and mountain)**
  - **Season dates:** Sept. 1, 2018–Feb. 28, 2019
  - **Areas open:** Statewide.*
  - **Bag limit:** 10 rabbits
  - **Possession limit:** 30 rabbits

- **Jackrabbit (black-tailed and white-tailed)**
  - **Season dates:** Year round
  - **Areas open:** Statewide.*
  - **Bag limit:** No limit
  - **Possession limit:** No limit
  - **Notes:** May be hunted without a license, using any weapon that you lawfully possess.

- **Snowshoe hare**
  - **Season dates:** Sept. 1, 2018–March 15, 2019
  - **Areas open:** Statewide.*
  - **Bag limit:** 5 hares
  - **Possession limit:** 15 hares

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

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**Pigeon and dove hunts**

- **Band-tailed pigeon**
  - **Season dates:** Sept. 1–14, 2018
  - **Falconry season dates:** Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2018
  - **Areas open:** Statewide.*
  - **Bag limit:** 2 birds
  - **Possession limit:** 6 birds
  - **Notes:** Requires a free permit in addition to your hunting license.

- **Collared-dove (Eurasian and African)**
  - **Season dates:** Year round
  - **Areas open:** Statewide.*
  - **Bag limit:** No limit
  - **Possession limit:** No limit
  - **Notes:** Collared-doves may be hunted without a license, year round, using any weapon that you lawfully possess. Collared-doves should remain fully feathered so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves. Any collared-doves taken during the dove season will not count as part of the combined dove bag and possession limits if they remain unplucked during transport.

- **Mourning dove and white-winged dove**
  - **Season dates:** Sept. 1–Oct. 30, 2018
  - **Falconry season dates:** Sept. 1–Dec. 16, 2018
  - **Areas open:** Statewide.*
  - **Bag limit:** 15 birds
  - **Possession limit:** 45 birds
  - **Falconry bag limit:** 3 birds
  - **Falconry possession limit:** 9 birds (see page 26 for details)
  - **Notes:** Limits singly or in combination. Collared-doves should remain fully feathered so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.

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

American crow  
- **Season dates:** Sept. 1–30, 2018 and Dec. 1, 2018—Feb. 28, 2019  
- **Areas open:** Statewide.*  
- **Bag limit:** 10 birds  
- **Possession limit:** 30 birds  
- **Notes:** For tips that will help you identify crows—and avoid shooting blackbirds and ravens—see page 52.

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

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**Time zone map**

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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, crow and crane, shooting ends at official sunset.
- For turkey and 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.

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**HUNT TABLES AND HABITAT MAPS**

[Link to wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov/)

**Download from [wildlife.utah.gov/MobileApp](http://wildlife.utah.gov/MobileApp)**

**IT’S FREE!**
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**SPECIES IDENTIFICATION**

**Dusky grouse**

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

The dusky grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus*, is also known as the blue grouse, pine hen, pine grouse and fool hen. This bird is dark gray to blackish with mottled brown on the wings. The underparts are pale bluish-gray marked with white on the sides of the neck and flanks. The tail is dark gray with a broad, light gray terminal band. Open stands of conifer or aspen with an understory of brush are the preferred habitat. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 33.

**Ruffed grouse**

*Weight:* 1–1.75 pounds  
*Length:* 16–19 inches  

The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, is also known as the willow grouse. This bird is brown or gray in appearance and the feathers on the head may be raised to form a crest. The sub-terminal band on the tail is often black or brown. Ideal habitat for these birds includes thickets of aspen, alder, willow, maple, and other deciduous shrubs and trees interspersed with conifers. May be heard “drumming” in the spring. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 33.

**Greater sage-grouse**

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

The greater sage-grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, is also known as the sage-hen or sage-chicken. It is the largest North American grouse species. It is a grayish-brown bird with a dark belly and long, pointed tail feathers. The throat of the male is black, bordered with white at the rear. Yellow air sacs, covered with short, stiff, scale-like white feathers, are found on each side of the neck. The female has the same general appearance but lacks the air sacs and white collar and sides. These birds inhabit sagebrush plains, foothills and mountain valleys. Where there is no sagebrush, there are no sage-grouse. For current bag limits, season dates and special permit requirements, see page 33.

**Sharp-tailed grouse**

*Weight:* 1.5–1.75 pounds  
*Length:* 20 inches  

The sharp-tailed grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, is also known as the pin-tailed grouse. Both sexes are grayish-brown with black and buff markings. White spots on the primary wing feathers and the barred pattern of the wing are distinctive features. The undersides of the wings are buff-white, whereas the belly and under parts of the tail are white. Bunchgrass areas of the foothills and benches interspersed with deciduous shrubs are the preferred habitat. For current bag limits, season dates and special permit requirements, see page 34.

**White-tailed ptarmigan**

*Weight:* 12–15 ounces  
*Length:* 12–15 inches  

The white-tailed ptarmigan, *Lagopus leucurus*, is also known as the snow quail. This bird is pure white in the winter, and in the summer it has a mottled brown head, breast, and back with white wings, belly, and tail. This is an alpine species, a permanent resident of the high mountains above timberline, and is associated with willowy drainages. This species was introduced into the Uinta Mountains in 1976. For current bag limits, season dates and special permit requirements, see page 34.

**Wild turkey**

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

The wild turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*, is a large dark-colored bird that is expanding its range within Utah. There are two subspecies of wild turkey in Utah, the Merriam’s wild turkey and the Rio Grande wild turkey. Merriam’s were first introduced to Utah in 1952 and Rio Grande in 1984. Wild turkeys inhabit high-elevation ponderosa pine forests, oak tree forests, cottonwood tree bottoms, and pinyon/juniper habitats. Adult males are called Toms or gobblers, one year old males are called Jakes, adult females are called hens, and one year old females are called Jennies. Chicks are called pouls. For current bag limits, season dates and special permit requirements, see page 34.
**Chukar partridge**  
*Weight: up to 1.25 pounds*  
*Length: 14–15 inches*

The chukar partridge, *Alectoris chukar*, is also known as the chukar and the Indian chukar. Sexes are similar and have buff-gray backs and wings with gray-tinged cap, breast and rump. The bill, legs and feet are red. Chukars prefer steep, rocky, semi-arid slopes. Low shrubs and rocky outcrops provide loafing or escape cover. Rabbitbrush, sagebrush, saltbush, and cheatgrass below the juniper tree belt seem to be preferred. The chukar is a native of the Middle East and Southern Asia. Efforts to establish this species in Utah began in 1951. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 36.

**Gray (Hungarian) partridge**  
*Weight: 12–13 ounces*  
*Length: 12–14 inches*

The gray partridge, *Perdix perdix*, is also known as the Hungarian partridge, hun or European partridge. Gray is the predominant color, with the tail feathers a reddish-brown and very conspicuous in flight. It is generally found in grassland or mixed sage and grass adjacent to cultivated lands. It occupies open rangeland in some high mountain valleys. The gray 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. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 36.

**Ring-necked pheasant**  
*Weight: Male, up to 3 pounds*  
*Length: Male, 25–34 inches, tail may exceed 20 inches*

The ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, prefers agricultural and grain-producing regions. In Utah, the best populations are found in irrigated areas. Plumage of the male is gaudy and brilliant. Prominent characteristics are a greenish-blue head, a white ring around the neck, a pale bluish rump patch, and a long, pointed tail barred with black. Coloration of the female is drab, including a mottled blend of browns with buff and dusky markings. The ring-necked pheasant is a native of eastern Asia. It was first introduced to Utah in about 1890. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 36.

**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. This species inhabits brushy areas adjacent to cultivated lands, particularly along streams. They are often associated with urban areas and can be seen in backyards and neighborhoods. They were first introduced to Utah in 1869. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 36.

**Gambel’s quail**  
*Weight: 6–7 ounces*  
*Length: 9–11.5 inches*

The Gambel’s quail, *Callipepla gambelii*, is similar to the California quail in size, shape, and coloration. The two can be distinguished by the reddish-brown crown and sides of the Gambel’s quail. Males have a black throat and face that are bordered with white. The most conspicuous characteristic is a short black plume that curves forward from the crown of the head. The female is more olive-brown, has a shorter brownish plume and lacks the male’s distinctive markings on both the breast and face. This bird inhabits brushy thickets of the Mojave Desert areas of Southern Utah. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 36.

**Scaled quail**  
*Weight: 6–7 ounces*  
*Length: 10–12 inches*

The Scaled quail, *Callipepla squamata*, is only occasionally seen in southeastern Utah, in the Four Corners area. Southern Utah is just north of this species’ range. The most distinguising feature is the scaled breast, neck and nape, and the lack of a plume on the head (as seen in other Utah quail species). The head is topped with a white-tipped crest. Sexes are similar. The quail is native to the southwest desert grasslands, primarily the Chihuahuan Desert grasslands and the southern Great Plains.
**Sandhill crane**  
*Weight:* up to 11 pounds  
*Length:* 46 inches

The sandhill crane, *Grus canadensis*, is a large bird with long legs and neck. They are gray with a shade of brown. They fly with a straight neck and legs straight behind. This bird has a very distinctive voice that is a loud, wooden-sounding bugle with a rolling quality. It is often seen in agricultural fields, and it winters in marshes or farmlands. Cranes can be found in large numbers at a few habitual gathering places. This bird is sometimes confused with the great blue heron; the great blue heron flies with the neck in an S-shape, is smaller, and has a more blue-gray appearance. For current bag limits, season dates and special permit requirements, see page 37.

**Cottontail rabbit (desert and mountain)**  
*Weight:* 2-3 pounds  
*Length:* 16 inches

There are two cottontail rabbit species in Utah, the desert cottontail, *Sylvilagus audubonii*, and the mountain cottontail, *Sylvilagus nuttalli*. They are grayish or brownish on the back and sides with white bellies and the distinctive white tail. These species are widely distributed across Utah, from the desert areas up to the lower slopes of the mountains. Generally, desert cottontails occupy areas below 6,000 feet in elevation and mountain cottontails above 6,000 feet. Cottontails have relatively small ears. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt these species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 38.

**Jackrabbit (black-tailed and white-tailed)**  
*Weight:* 7-9 pounds  
*Length:* 24-26 inches

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

**Snowshoe hare**  
*Weight:* 3-4 pounds  
*Length:* 14 inches

The snowshoe hare, *Lepus americanus*, have large hind feet for their size. This species has short ears, 3-4 inches long. Snowshoe hares are dark brownish gray in the summer; the tail is brown on top and dusky beneath. They inhabit coniferous forests, interspersed with thickets of aspen, alder, and willow at higher mountain elevations. In the winter this species turns completely white, except the black tips on each ear. Snowshoes are smaller, have shorter ears, and relatively larger hind feet than white-tailed jackrabbits. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 38.

**MAY NOT BE HUNTED**

**Pygmy rabbit**  
*Weight:* Less than 1 pound  
*Length:* 10 inches

Pygmy rabbits, *Brachylagus idahoensis*, are the smallest rabbits in North America—half the size of the cottontail rabbits. Pygmy rabbits have a uniformly brown tail; they lack the distinctive white tail of the cottontail rabbits. They may appear tailless. They are grayish or brownish on the back, sides and tail. They prefer sagebrush habitats with deep soils, usually taller and thicker sagebrush. Hunters are most likely to run into pygmy rabbits in the northern and western half of Utah in sagebrush.
**Band-tailed pigeon**

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

The band-tailed pigeon, *Columbia fasciata*, is also known as the white-collared pigeon. The head, neck, breast, and underparts are a purplish-gray fading to white towards the vent. A narrow white crescent forms a half collar on the nape of the neck. The upper tail is dark gray with a wide pale gray terminal band. The bill and feet are yellow. This bird is migratory and inhabits coniferous forests. The main concentration areas for Utah are the southern pine forests. They are similar in appearance to the Eurasian collared-dove, but differ in their habitats, and in their feet, bill, and collar color. For current bag limits, season dates and special permit requirements, see page 39.

**Mourning dove**

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

Mourning doves, *Zenaida macroura*, are slightly smaller than white-winged doves. Mourning doves may fly with white-winged doves, but you can identify them by their more rapid wing beat, more erratic flight path, and especially the pointed tail. This species eats almost entirely seeds, preferring open fields, sunflower patches, and agricultural areas near water. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 39.

**White-winged dove**

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

Larger than a mourning dove, the white-winged dove, *Zenaida asiatica*, has a long, moderately rounded tail. It also has a white bar on its upper wing surface with dark primary wing feathers. This species uses similar habitats to the mourning dove, but is less common in Utah, only occurring in the southwest part of the state during the summer months and early fall. A valid hunting or combination license is required to hunt this species. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 39.

**Collared-dove (Eurasian and African)**

**Weight:** 6-8 ounces  
**Length:** 12-14 inches

There are two species of collared-doves in Utah: the Eurasian, *Streptopelia decaocto*, and the African, *Streptopelia rosogrisea*. They are very similar in appearance, but the Eurasian doves are a pale gray color while the African doves are a lighter cream color. These collared-doves are exotic, invasive and have rapidly expanded their range in Utah. Currently, the Eurasian is much more common than the African. Both collared-doves are most often associated with suburban areas, and they are larger than Utah’s native white-winged and mourning doves. Similar in appearance to band-tailed pigeons, collared-doves differ in their habitats and in their feet, bill, and collar color. Both collared-dove species have a narrow black crescent that forms a half collar on the nape of the neck. They also have a broad, rounded tail with white tips, a black bill, dark pink feet and dark primary feathers. You can hunt both species statewide, throughout the year, without any type of license or permit.

**Inca 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.

**Ground dove**
**American crow**

Weight: up to 2 pounds  
Length: 15–19 inches

American crows, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, average 17 inches tall. They are larger than blackbirds (9 inches) and smaller than common ravens (24 inches). Crows have square-shaped tails and small, flat bills. The top and bottom of the bill appear even in length. Crows beat their wings quickly and rarely glide. Their call is a quick, high-pitched “caw” that is repeated multiple times. Crows hop when they are on the ground. They are often found in large flocks in or near urban areas. For current bag limits and season dates, see page 40.

**MAY NOT BE HUNTED**

**Ravens**

Common ravens are large birds with v-shaped tails and large, rounded bills. A raven’s top bill is larger than its lower bill. Ravens are smooth, graceful flyers and often glide. Their call is a low and hoarse “croak” that is repeated once or twice. While on the ground, they walk smoothly. Ravens are often alone or in small groups. Ravens are usually found in rural areas.

**Blackbirds**

**DETERMINING A SPRING TURKEY’S AGE**

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

**Wings**

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

**Beards**

Turkeys’ beards (top) become longer as turkeys age.

**Tail feathers**

Pay attention to the tail

American crows, which may be hunted, have square-shaped tails. Ravens, which may not be hunted, have v-shaped tails.
DEFINITIONS

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 upland game or wild turkey.

Baited area 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 upland game or wild turkey.

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

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


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.

Domicile means the place:
• where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
• to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
• in which the individual and the individual's family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.
To create a new domicile an individual must:
• abandon the old domicile; and
• be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.

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

Fall season permit means any turkey hunting permit having season dates on or between August 1 to March 14, excluding turkey permits issued pursuant to R657-41 and turkey control permits issued pursuant to R657-69-6.

HIP means Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program.

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

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

Migratory game bird means, for purposes of this guidebook, American crow, 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 domicile (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.

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.

Spring season permit means any turkey hunting permit having season dates on or between March 15 to July 31, excluding turkey permits issued pursuant to R657-41 and turkey control permits issued pursuant to R657-69-6.

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, gray partridge, greater sage-grouse, ruffed grouse, dusky grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, white-tailed ptarmigan, and the following migratory game birds: American crow, 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.

Wild turkey as used in this rule means a wild, free-ranging turkey and does not include a privately-owned wild turkey, domestic turkey or wild-domestic hybrids.

Youth means a person who will be 17 years of age or younger on July 31.
## 2018–19 Quick-Reference Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Bag/Pos.</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-tailed ptarmigan (pg 34)</td>
<td>4/12</td>
<td>8/25</td>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>Additional, free permit required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band-tailed pigeon (pg 39)</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>9/1–9/14</td>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>Additional, free permit required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning and white-winged dove (pg 39)</td>
<td>15/45</td>
<td>9/1</td>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>Falconry limits vary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusky and ruffed grouse (pg 33)</td>
<td>4/12</td>
<td>9/1</td>
<td>12/31</td>
<td>2/28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American crow (pg 40)</td>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>9/1</td>
<td>9/30</td>
<td>12/1</td>
<td>2/28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottontail rabbit (pg 38)</td>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>9/1</td>
<td>2/28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowshoe hare (pg 38)</td>
<td>5/15</td>
<td>9/1</td>
<td>3/15</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandhill crane (pg 37)</td>
<td>Permit req.</td>
<td>9/1</td>
<td>11/27</td>
<td>Additional permit required; Seasons vary: check your permit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Greater sage-grouse (pg 33)</td>
<td>Permit req.</td>
<td>9/29</td>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>Additional permit required</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed grouse (pg 34)</td>
<td>Permit req.</td>
<td>9/29</td>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>Additional permit required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chukar partridge (pg 36)</td>
<td>5/15</td>
<td>9/29</td>
<td>2/15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray (Hungarian) partridge (pg 36)</td>
<td>5/15</td>
<td>9/29</td>
<td>2/15</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring-necked pheasant (pg 36)</td>
<td>2/6 males</td>
<td>11/3</td>
<td>12/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>California and Gambel’s quail (pg 36)</td>
<td>5/15</td>
<td>11/3</td>
<td>12/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collared-dove (pg 39)</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Open year round</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackrabbit (pg 38)</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Open year round</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Wild turkey (see page 34-35 for hunting dates)*