

INDIANA

HUNTING & TRAPPING GUIDE

2021-2022 REGULATIONS



INSIDE

- How to buy your hunting license today
- Dove habitat management, hunting, & more
- **IMPORTANT UPDATE:** Special Antlerless Firearms season closed

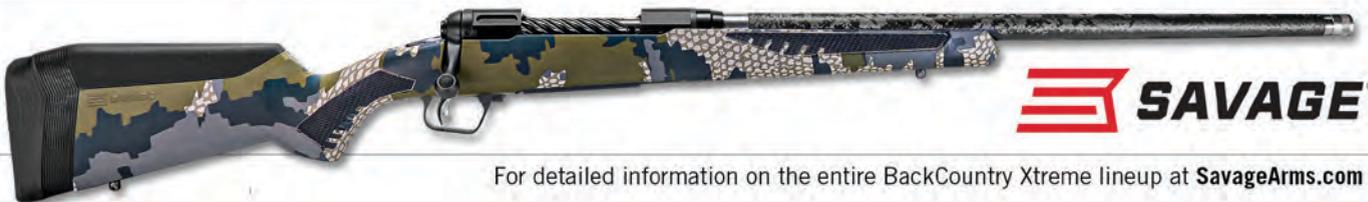


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110 ULTRALITE CAMO



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The Hunting & Trapping Guide is a publication of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. This is a summary of Indiana hunting and trapping regulations. It is designed as a service to sportsmen and women and is not intended to be a complete digest of all hunting and trapping regulations. Most regulations are subject to change by administrative rule. Contact the Division of Fish & Wildlife before reproducing any part of this booklet. Paid advertisements that appear in this guide do not imply endorsement by the DNR or by the State of Indiana for the businesses or products advertised. The Department is not responsible for any advertising claims contained herein.



Photographed by – John Maxwell, Indiana DNR



In Indiana, Hoosiers and our guests can enjoy more than 600,000 acres of public land protected by DNR for recreation. These public lands include state forests, state parks, nature preserves, Fish & Wildlife areas, and more. These special places provide opportunities to experience sandy dunes, cool and quiet forests, sprawling prairies, and many lakes, including Lake Michigan. During 2020 and the first part of 2021, we all became aware of just how important finding ways to relax is to our health. During that time, those who didn't know before found out what many of us already knew—getting outdoors to enjoy nature is an important and convenient way to live life to the fullest!

Time spent outdoors has been shown to lower stress, decrease blood pressure, provide physical activity, and improve overall well-being. Exposure to sunshine during the day supports healthy bodies and helps us sleep better at night. Being outdoors and breathing in fresh air, I find myself filled with wonder and calm. For children especially, spending time outdoors fosters both creativity and an appreciation for nature; it gives them a space to take risks and build confidence.

This year, make time to try something new outdoors or explore a new natural place. Take to the field or get out on the water. Share an adventure with a loved one, whether that person is a friend, family member, or a canine companion. Wherever you go and whatever you choose to pursue, take time to unwind in nature. The outdoors of Indiana awaits. Enjoy. It's good for you!

Dan Bortner

Dan Bortner
Director, Indiana Department of Natural Resources



For many Hoosiers, the global pandemic has taken a toll on mental health. Going outside may seem like an overly simple remedy; however, nature can work wonders on stress and anxiety. It is an opportunity to be mindful, move your body, master a new skill, and engage with others and the outdoors.

Hunting and trapping are outdoor activities with tremendous potential to improve mental health. They require an active presence in the moment. For me, there is nothing more rejuvenating than sitting in the early morning woods and witnessing the world wake up around me. The feel of the crisp air and the sounds of wildlife can relax the mind and body. During turkey season, this quiet peace builds to excitement when I see the turkey step into the field. These activities can be enjoyed and mastered over a lifetime. There are

always new skills to learn, different game to chase, and creative ways to cook your harvest.

Quiet peace, active movement, and shared meals are all things I cherish about hunting. Hunting and trapping with others can also strengthen bonds. Our love of delicious wild game and the outdoors is one thing that my family consistently shares with friends and family and is something that we take great pride in. Sharing the love of hunting, fishing, and trapping creates unforgettable memories and fosters a conservation mindset in others.

Take the journey outside. You may find more than you were looking for.

Amanda Wuestefeld

Amanda Wuestefeld
Director, DNR Fish & Wildlife

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To Hunters & Trappers in the Hoosier State

Welcome to the 2021-2022 Indiana DNR Hunting & Trapping Guide. We hope you find it helpful as you prepare for the upcoming hunting and trapping seasons.

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

This guide provides a summary of Indiana hunting and trapping regulations. If you need complete versions of Indiana rules and regulations for hunting and trapping, they can be found in Indiana Code, Title 14, Article 22 (iga.IN.gov) or in Indiana Administrative Code, Title 312, Article 9, (IN.gov/legislative/iac).

Information in the guide includes season dates, bag limits, license requirements and costs, legal hunting hours, approved hunting equipment, and more. Articles found within this guide are written by Indiana DNR staff who are experts in their work.

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

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

2021-2022 INDIANA HUNTING SEASONS

Furbearers	Hunting Dates	Limit
Red & Gray Fox	Oct. 15, 2021 - Feb. 28, 2022	No limit
Coyote & Striped Skunk	Oct. 15, 2021 - March 15, 2022	No limit
Raccoon & Opossum	Nov. 8, 2021 - Jan. 31, 2022	No limit
Dog Running (Raccoon, Opossum)	Feb. 1, 2021 - Oct. 25, 2021	Not applicable
	Feb. 1, 2022 - Oct. 25, 2022	

Woodland Game	Hunting Dates	Limit
Wild Turkey		
Youth Spring	April 23, 2022-April 24, 2022	1 bearded or male turkey per hunter in spring
Spring	April 27, 2022 - May 15, 2022	
Fall Archery (statewide)	Oct. 1, 2021 - Oct. 31, 2021	1 turkey of either sex for the fall archery and firearms seasons combined
	Dec. 4, 2021 - Jan. 2, 2022	
Fall Firearms	Oct. 20, 2021 - Oct. 31, 2021 (see page 41 for counties)	

Deer		
Reduction Zone *	Sept. 15, 2021 - Jan. 31, 2022 (see page 25 for Reduction Zones)	See page 29 for deer season bag limits
Youth	Sept. 25, 2021-Sept. 26, 2021	
Archery	Oct. 1, 2021 - Jan. 2, 2022	
Firearms	Nov. 13, 2021 - Nov. 28, 2021	
Muzzleloader	Dec. 4, 2021 - Dec. 19, 2021	
Special Antlerless Firearms	Closed	
Squirrel (Gray & Fox)	Aug. 15, 2021 - Jan. 31, 2022	5 per day

The possession limit for woodland game (except deer and turkey) is two times the daily bag limit.

* Designated counties or portions of counties (formerly Urban Deer Zones)

Upland Game	Hunting Dates	Limit
Pheasant (cock only)	Nov. 1, 2021 - Dec. 15, 2021	2 per day
Quail		
North of Interstate 74*	Nov. 1, 2021 - Dec. 15, 2021	4 per day*
South of Interstate 74**	Nov. 1, 2021 - Jan. 10, 2022	8 per day**
Rabbit	Nov. 1, 2021 - Feb. 28, 2022	5 per day

The possession limit on upland game is two times the daily bag limit.

* 2 per day on North Zone Fish & Wildlife areas, Mississinewa Lake, and Salamonie Lake

** 4 per day on South Zone Fish & Wildlife areas and Patoka Lake

Miscellaneous	Hunting Dates	Limit
Crow	July 1, 2021 - Aug. 15, 2021	No limit
	Dec. 13, 2021 - March 1, 2022	
Green Frog & Bullfrog	June 15, 2021 - April 30, 2022	25 per day
Game Turtles *	July 1, 2021 - March 31, 2022	4 per day**

* Eastern snapping turtle, smooth softshell turtle, spiny softshell turtle

** Limit is singly or in aggregate. These species of turtles must have a carapace length of at least 12 inches.



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Turkey Hunting Equipment

The .410 caliber and 28-gauge shotgun are now legal for turkey hunting in addition to already legal 10-, 12-, 16-, and 20-gauge shotguns. Tungsten Super Shot #9 and #10 are also now legal for wild turkey hunting. See page 40 or visit on.IN.gov/turkey for more information.

Air Guns for Deer Hunting

Air guns that use non-ignited compressed air or other gas charged by an external high compression power source and meet the following specifications are now legal for deer hunting during the youth, firearms, and deer reduction zone season when firearms are allowed (Nov. 13 – Jan. 31):

- Air rifles .40 caliber or larger that fire a bullet with a single discharge of 400 ft. pounds of energy
- Air bows with an arrow or bolt with metal or metal-edged broadheads and metal points and a minimum speed of 300 feet per second

Muzzleloaders for Deer Hunting

Muzzleloaders used during the deer firearms season, youth season, and deer reduction zone season (when firearms are allowed) can have the powder loaded from the breech end. Muzzleloaders used during the deer muzzleloader season must still have both the powder and bullet loaded from the muzzle.

Relaxing Snare Locks Defined

A “relaxing snare lock” is defined as a snare lock that allows the snare loop to release constriction pressure on the captured animal when the cable is not taut. A snare lock is a device that creates and maintains a snare loop and prevents the loop from re-opening to a diameter that allows the animal to escape after closure. A snare set on land with a circumference greater than 15 inches must employ a relaxing snare lock or be at least 50% covered by water.

Beaver Season

The starting and ending times for setting traps have been removed for the beaver trapping season, which runs from Nov. 15 through March 15 of the next year.

River Otter Trapping

The statewide quota of river otter has increased from 600 to 750. Clay, Boone, Hamilton, and Franklin Counties are now open for river otter trapping. See page 43 for more information.

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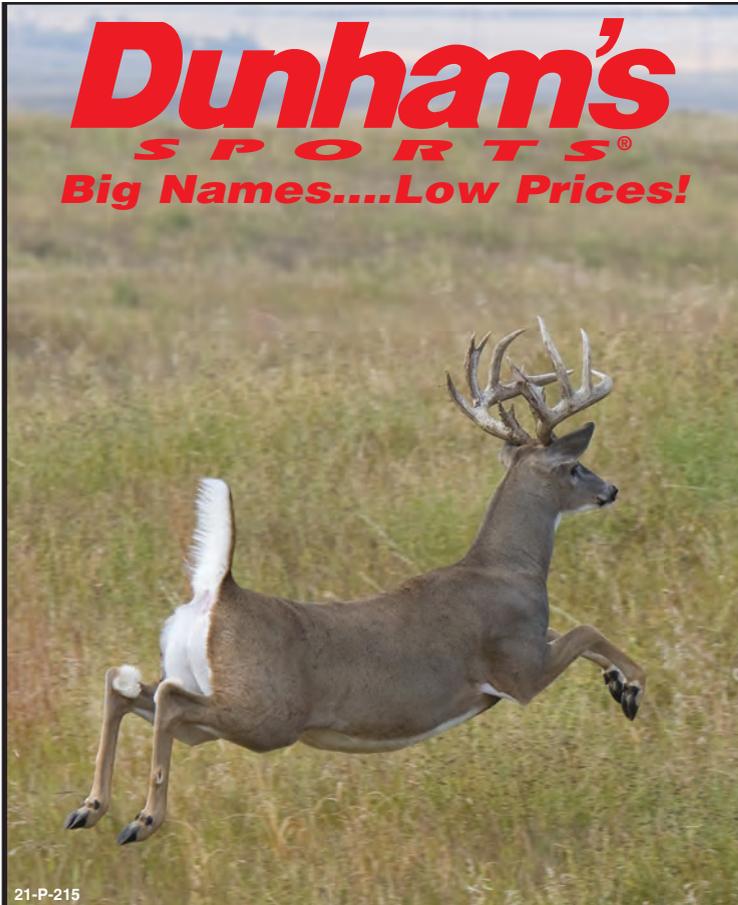
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General License Regulations

- **Hunting licenses:** A valid hunting license issued by the Indiana DNR is required to hunt any species of wild animal on both private and public land in Indiana. License exemptions can be found below. Some species also require state and/or federal stamps.
- **Resident licenses:** To qualify for resident hunting licenses, a person must have established a true fixed and permanent home and primary residence in Indiana for 60 consecutive days prior to purchasing a license or permit and not claim residency for hunting, trapping, or fishing in another state or country. All other individuals are nonresidents.
- **Licenses and stamps:** A hunting license (and applicable stamps, permits, and HIP number) must have an original signature in ink and be carried with the licensee while hunting or the licensee must produce an electronic copy of the license while hunting. The license or electronic copy of the license must be produced upon the request of an Indiana Conservation Officer or other authorized law enforcement officer.
- **Hunter education:** Anyone born after Dec. 31, 1986 must successfully complete a DNR-offered hunter education class to purchase an Indiana hunting license.
- **License reprints:** Lost or damaged licenses can be reprinted online at no cost to the customer. Reprints at retail locations may come with a \$3 service charge.
- **License revoked:** DNR-issued licenses may be revoked at the discretion of a court upon conviction of fish and wildlife law violations, or at the discretion of the Department, for non-compliance with conditions under which licenses are issued.
- **License refunds:** Licenses are non-transferable and non-refundable.

How to Purchase a License

Online

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

In Person

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

By Mail

Send a check or money order (payable to DNR) or credit card information (include number, and expiration date) to DNR Customer Service Center*, Attention: Licenses.

Allow 2-3 weeks for delivery. Include:

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

STATE LICENSE FEES

License Category	License Type	Resident ¹	Nonresident	Apprentice Option?
Youth	Res. Youth Consolidated Hunt/Trap (See page 12 for details)	\$7	na	Y
	Nonres. Annual Youth Hunting ²	na	\$17	Y
	Nonres. Youth Deer Hunting	na	\$24	Y
	Nonres. Deer License Bundle	na	\$65	Y
	Nonres. Youth Spring Turkey Hunting ⁶	na	\$25	Y
	Nonres. Youth Fall Turkey Hunting ⁶	na	\$25	Y
	Nonres. Annual Youth Trapping	na	\$17	N
Combo Hunt/Fish	Annual Hunting & Fishing ²	\$25	na	Y
	Disabled American Veterans Annual Hunt/Fish ²	\$2.75	na	N
	Disabled American Veterans 10-Year Hunt/Fish ²	\$27.50	na	N
Hunt (small game)	Annual Hunting ²	\$17	\$80	Y
	Five-Day Hunting ²	na	\$31	Y
Deer	Deer Hunting ³	\$24 ⁴	\$150 ⁵	Y
	Deer License Bundle	\$65	\$295	Y
Turkey	Spring Turkey Hunting ⁶	\$25	\$120	Y
	Fall Turkey Hunting ⁶	\$25	\$120	Y
Stamps	Game Bird Habitat Stamp ⁶	\$6.75	\$6.75	N
	Waterfowl Stamp ⁷	\$6.75	\$6.75	N
Trapping	Annual Trapping	\$17	\$140	N
	Annual Fishing	\$17	\$35	N
Fishing	Trout/Salmon Stamp	\$11	\$11	N
	One-Day Fishing (includes trout/salmon)	\$9	\$9	N
	Seven-Day Fishing	na	\$20	N
	Senior Annual Fishing	\$3	na	N
	Senior Fish for Life	\$17	na	N

1 - See resident description located at the left of this chart.

2 - Does not include deer or turkey.

3 - Deer Hunting refers to either Reduction Zone, firearms, archery, crossbow, muzzleloader, or bonus antlerless licenses.

4 - The second and any additional resident bonus antlerless deer hunting licenses: \$15 each. The first bonus antlerless license must be purchased at a cost of \$24 prior to purchasing the second and any additional bonus antlerless licenses at the discounted rate.

5 - The second and any additional nonresident bonus antlerless deer hunting licenses: \$24 each. The first bonus antlerless license must be purchased at a cost of \$150 prior to purchasing the second and any additional bonus antlerless licenses at the discounted rate.

6 - Game Bird Habitat Stamp is required to hunt turkey, dove, quail and pheasant.

7 - Waterfowl Stamp Privilege is required when hunting migratory waterfowl (page 34).

- Name, date of birth, Indiana Driver's License number, and Social Security number (required by IC 14-22-11-3)
- Hunter education certificate number if born after Dec. 31, 1986
- Complete address, city, state, ZIP code, and phone number
- Height, weight, color of hair, and color of eyes

By Phone

Call the DNR Customer Service Center* at 317-232-4200.

*DNR Customer Service Center is located at:

402 W. Washington St.,
W160
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Hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday.

License Exemptions

The following are exempt from license requirements:

- Residents or nonresidents participating in a DNR-licensed field trial.
- Resident owners of Indiana farmland, resident lessees of Indiana farmland who farm that land, and the spouses and children living with them while hunting, fishing, or trapping on the farmland they own or lease. This exemption does not apply to land owned by a business, corporation, or partnership unless the shareholders, partners, members, or owners are comprised solely of the members of an immediate family and farm that land and does not extend to immediate family members of those shareholders, partners, or members of the business entity.

Farmland means agricultural land that is devoted or best adaptable to the production of crops, fruits, timber, or the raising of livestock, or is assessed as agricultural land for property tax purposes. There is no acreage requirement to qualify for this exemption.

- Trustees and named trust beneficiaries comprised solely of the members of an immediate family that are residents of Indiana when hunting on the trust property (as defined in Indiana Code 30-4-1-2).
- Residents of Indiana engaged in full-time military service and who are carrying their leave orders and a valid Indiana driver's license or Indiana voter registration card.
- Youth participating in free youth hunting weekends.

The following nonresidents can hunt with a resident license:

- A nonresident younger than 18 years old may hunt, trap, or fish with a resident license if a parent, grandparent, or legal guardian is an Indiana resident.
- Nonresident military personnel on active duty and stationed in Indiana may hunt or fish with a resident license.

Indiana allows nonresident landowners, including their spouse and children living with them, to hunt, fish, or trap on their own farmland in Indiana without a hunting license if the following conditions are met:

- The nonresident's state allows the same exemption for the same species for Indiana residents who own farmland in that state.*
- While hunting, fishing, or trapping on the farmland, the nonresident must keep proof of ownership (for example, a tax receipt identifying the nonresident as owner) in a place where the proof is readily accessible.

* For example, if a nonresident is from state X that only allows Indiana residents who own land in that state an exemption to hunt small game on land they own without a license, then the same exemption would apply in Indiana for a nonresident who owns Indiana farmland and is hunting small game on that farmland. If state X does not include other species in the exemption, then the nonresident must have a valid nonresident license and any applicable stamps to hunt those species in Indiana.

This exemption does not apply to land owned by a business, corporation, or partnership unless the shareholders, partners, members, or owners are comprised solely of the members of an immediate family and farm that land.

Nonresidents who lease land in Indiana are not exempt and must purchase nonresident licenses.

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Nonresidents must purchase a nonresident shooting preserve license (\$17, \$7 for youth) and any applicable stamp requirements for species they are hunting at private shooting preserves. The nonresident private shooting preserve license expires April 30 immediately following the date the license is effective.

Persons with Disabilities

Individuals with a disability that prevent them from being able to hunt wild animals under regular hunting regulations may request a special permit from the DNR.

Special permits may allow those who cannot walk or have serious walking limitations to hunt from a vehicle or gain special vehicle access on public property.

For rules or application forms, contact the Division of Fish & Wildlife by calling 317-232-4102 or visit hunting.IN.gov.

Individuals with certain permanent developmental disabilities as defined in state law may apply for a conditional hunter education card. The individual must first take the hunter education class.

A disability is defined as a physical impairment resulting from injury or disease, excluding impairment due to the normal aging process.

To find out where to hunt on a DNR property with a disability permit, contact the property manager (page 46).

Hunting Guide License

Law requires hunting guide or outfitter services that are offered or provided for money or other consideration to possess a valid annual Hunting Guide License issued under IC 14-22-15.5. The annual license expires on March 31 of the following year in which the license was issued. Applications for these licenses can be found online at wildlife.IN.gov.

Apprentice Licenses

A resident or nonresident can buy an apprentice hunting license without having to take a hunter education class. An individual can purchase up to three apprentice licenses of any combination in a lifetime before having to take a DNR-offered hunter education class. Apprentice licenses are required for those born after Dec. 31, 1986 unless a DNR offered hunter education class has been completed.

The apprentice hunter must be in close proximity to and able to communicate with a hunter who is at least 18 years old and has a valid hunting license (unless exempt from needing a hunting license) at all times. The individual who accompanies the apprentice hunter cannot accompany more than two apprentice hunters at one time while afield.

The apprentice resident youth hunt/trap license includes the same licenses and stamps as the regular resident youth hunt/trap license; it only exempts the license holder

from needing to take a hunter education class.

Landowners or lessees of farmland and their children living with them who meet the requirements for license exemptions (pages 8-9) are also exempt from needing an apprentice hunting license.

Hunter Education

Anyone born after Dec. 31, 1986 must successfully complete a DNR-offered hunter education class to purchase a hunting license. Hunters certified in another state or Canada can also present a card or certificate and purchase an Indiana hunting license.

The DNR offers hunter education courses in counties throughout the state. To find classes in your area, visit indianahuntereducation.com or contact:

- Hunter Education North, 317-605-1028; email chclark@dnr.IN.gov
- Hunter Education South, 317-694-7531; email tbeck@dnr.IN.gov

Indiana offers an online hunter safety course for hunters to obtain their hunter education card. For more information please visit hunter-ed.com/Indiana. If you have lost your hunter education card, visit ilostmycard.com

Keep Outdoor Spaces Healthy, Beautiful, and Safe

Exploring the many forests, grasslands, fields, wetlands, and other natural features throughout the Hoosier state is a great way to build your relationship with nature and improve your mental health. Get outside and enjoy your favorite place or venture somewhere new.



Chances are, there's a DNR property near you.

While on public land, remember to practice responsible recreation. Keep outdoor spaces healthy, beautiful, and safe for all users as well as for Indiana's fish and wildlife.

Be prepared and plan ahead. Whether you are hunting, scouting, or just enjoying time, know where you're going. If you are going to a specific property, but are unsure of the best location for your activities, consider calling the property office to ask. Information for each Fish & Wildlife area can be found at on.IN.gov/dfwproperties and on page 46.

Along with any activity-specific gear and a trash bag, remember to bring water, hand sanitizer, and paper towels with you. Some outdoor places have trash cans and others do not. Be prepared to carry out trash with you when you leave. Make sure to include

discharged cartridge casings and shotgun shells. As a courtesy to others, avoid field dressing your harvest in areas people who are not hunting use often, such as parking lots and paths. Plan to dispose of carcasses in landfills or places other than public lands and waters.

Be safe. While visiting, be sure to follow all posted rules and regulations. If you plan to head out alone, tell someone where you are going. Park in designated areas. When driving through properties, be aware of your speed and watch for other visitors. If you can't see beyond your target, don't shoot. If you're visiting a property during a hunting season, even if you are not hunting, wear hunter orange so that others can see you more easily. During warmer months, use a form of tick prevention as described at isdh.IN.gov/20491.htm.

Recreate locally. Commit to visiting a place close to home a few times this year to benefit your overall health. Public land may be closer to you than you think. Find out more with our interactive map at on.IN.gov/recfinder.

If you enjoy hunting or trapping, share your passion with someone new. Invite a friend, neighbor, or family member to come along with you to stretch their legs and enjoy nature. Share your memories on social media with us by using #INResponsibleRecreation.



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Perks for Youth Hunters

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

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

The resident youth hunt/trap license is \$7 for any Indiana resident age 17 or younger. It includes all hunting and trapping licenses and stamp privileges, including small game, deer, wild turkey, and waterfowl. No additional licenses are needed, unless a Federal Duck Stamp is required (age 16 and older). All hunters of waterfowl and other migratory birds must have a free Harvest Information Program (HIP) number (page 35).

The license also is available to nonresident youth (age 17 or younger) who have a parent, grandparent, or legal guardian who is an Indiana resident.

Nonresident youth who don't qualify for the \$7 license can buy the appropriate nonresident youth license — annual hunting, deer, turkey, or trapping — at the same rate as a resident adult license, which is less than nonresident adult licenses.

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



Free Hunting Days

The free youth hunting dates in 2021 are Sept. 4-5 and Nov. 27-28.

Any resident age 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can take any legal game in season during these free youth hunting days. To participate, the youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years of age.

The youth hunter does not have to possess a hunting license, Harvest Information Program (HIP) number, or any state stamp, but must comply with all other hunting regulations.

To hunt waterfowl, a federal duck stamp is required for all persons 16 years or older.

The youth's adult partner must be in close enough proximity to monitor and be able to communicate with the youth hunter at all times. The adult may help the youth hunter with calling game but may not carry a firearm, crossbow, or bow and arrow, except for a handgun carried lawfully. The adult must possess a valid hunting license, unless exempted from needing a license.

Youth Deer Season

Youth deer season for properly licensed youth hunters is Sept. 25-26, 2021. Youth age 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can participate but must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years of age.

The youth hunter may harvest both antlered and antlerless deer. The antlered deer counts toward the statewide bag limit of one antlered deer. The number of antlerless deer harvested is determined by the bonus antlerless quota for the county hunted. A youth hunter can take only one antlerless deer in a county with a bonus antlerless quota of "A" during the youth deer season.

The youth hunter must possess a valid license for hunting deer while in the field unless exempt from needing a license. The youth's adult partner must possess a valid hunting license of any type that is not an apprentice license.

The youth hunter and adult partner must wear hunter orange.

The youth hunter may use a legal rifle, shotgun, air gun, bow and arrow, or crossbow to take a deer.

The adult partner cannot take a deer and may not possess a firearm, muzzleloader, bow and arrow, or crossbow while in the field with the youth hunter, except for a handgun carried lawfully.

Only one antlerless deer may be taken on DNR-managed Fish & Wildlife areas and some other DNR properties.

The youth hunter must comply with all other deer hunting regulations.

Youth Waterfowl Season

The 2021 youth waterfowl season dates for properly licensed youth hunters are Oct. 16-17 (North Zone), Oct. 23-24 (Central Zone), and Oct. 30-31 (South Zone). Youth 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can participate, but must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years of age. A Federal Duck Stamp is required for all persons 16 years of age or older. A Harvest Information Program number (HIP) is required during the youth waterfowl season. A state Waterfowl Stamp is not required to hunt waterfowl or other migratory birds for resident and nonresident youth license holders.

Youth Turkey Season

The youth wild turkey season for properly licensed youth hunters is April 23-24, 2022.

Youth age 17 or younger on the date of the hunt can participate but must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years of age.

The youth hunter must possess a valid license for hunting wild turkey. The adult partner must possess a turkey hunting license and Game Bird Habitat Stamp if participating in the hunt (e.g., calling turkeys) unless exempt from license requirements (see pages 8-9).

The youth hunter may take only one bearded or male wild turkey in the spring, which includes both the youth and regular spring turkey seasons. The youth must comply with all other turkey hunting regulations.

The youth hunter may use any legal shotgun, bow and arrow, or crossbow. The youth's adult partner may not take a turkey and must not possess a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow while in the field, except for a handgun carried lawfully.

National Refuge Hunts

Big Oaks and Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) will have deer hunts in 2021 and turkey hunts in 2022 for youth hunters.

The youth deer hunt dates are Sept. 25-26, 2021 at Muscatatuck and Oct. 30, 2021 at Big Oaks.

The youth turkey hunt dates are April 23-24, 2022 at Muscatatuck and April 24, 2022 at Big Oaks.

To apply for Big Oaks youth hunts, send a postcard that includes the youth's name, address, and phone number to Big Oaks NWR, 1661 W. JPG Niblo Road, Madison, IN 47250. The application deadline is Oct. 1, 2021 for the deer hunt and April 2, 2022 for the turkey hunt.

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

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Bag and Possession Limits

It is illegal to take more than the daily bag limit of a wild animal in a calendar day.

Beginning the second day of the season, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit for species other than migratory birds (including waterfowl), deer, and wild turkey.

The possession limit does not apply to a wild animal that is processed and stored at an individual's primary residence, except for waterfowl and migratory birds.

It is illegal to carry, transport, or ship outside Indiana, in open season, in one day, a wild animal that the individual has taken in open season in excess of the possession limit.

A harvested wild animal left unattended (not in the immediate vicinity of the individual who took the animal) while in the field must have a tag attached or be in a container or bag with the following information: the name and address of the person who took the animal, total number and species of wild animals taken, the date the wild animals were taken, and the signature of the person who killed the animal(s).

You cannot transport a harvested wild animal for another person that is in excess of your bag limit unless the animal is tagged as described above.

You may carry the carcass of a wild animal for another person while in the field or transporting from the field as long as the person who killed the animal is present with you.

When transporting pheasant, the head and head plumage of the bird must remain attached until processing.

Legal Hunting Hours

Turkey: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset (the hunting hours may differ on state-owned property — page 41).

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

Furbearer: Trapping/Hunting/Running: No restrictions.

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

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

Wild Animals Found Dead

If a deer, wild turkey, river otter, fox squirrel, gray squirrel, Eastern cottontail rabbit, Northern bobwhite, pheasant, or furbearer (e.g., beaver, coyote, fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, skunk, long-tailed weasel) dies after a collision with a motor vehicle, an Indiana Conservation Officer (page 47) or other law enforcement officer, DNR property manager or assistant property manager (page 46), or wildlife biologist (page 45) may issue a permit to an individual to possess the dead animal.

An Indiana Conservation Officer or a person designated by the Conservation Officer may also issue a permit to possess one of these animals if it is found dead from another cause.

Wildlife found deceased from unknown causes can be reported at on.IN.gov/sickwildlife.

Disturbing Nests or Dens

It is illegal to disturb the den, nest, hole, burrow, or house of a wild animal by shooting, digging, cutting, or chipping into the animal home and with the aid of smoke, fire, fumes, chemicals, a ferret or other small animal, or with any mechanical device (other than a lawfully set trap) introduced into the location where the animal is hidden or sheltered.

A person must not wear or use a device to climb poles or trees or possess an ax or saw while in the field at night. This is to ensure the prevention of dislodging a wild animal from its home or other location where it has hidden itself for security or protection.

Trespassing

It is illegal to hunt, trap, chase, or retrieve game on private land without the consent of the landowner or tenant.

Always ask permission before entering private property. A form requesting permission to access private land can be found at hunting.IN.gov

Use of Drones

State law prohibits the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) to search for, scout, locate, or detect a wild animal as an aid to take that animal during the hunting season and for 14 days prior to the hunting season for that animal. There are a few exceptions for purposes such as agricultural production, nuisance wild animal control, and scientific research.

An "unmanned aerial vehicle" means an aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is capable of flight under remote control or autonomous programming.

Party Hunting

Party hunting is illegal. In a party hunting arrangement, a hunter not only shoots to fill his/her license but also shoots additional game to fill the licenses of other hunting party members.

Spotlighting

It is illegal for a person to deliberately cast a spotlight or other artificial light from a motor vehicle if in possession of any firearm (including a handgun), bow, or crossbow.

It is also illegal to shine a spotlight, searchlight, or other artificial light for the purpose of taking, attempting to take, or assisting another person to take any wild animal, excluding furbearing mammals, crayfish, and frogs or while fishing.

Red Dot Sights

Red dot sights are legal for all hunting.

Hunting from a Vehicle or Boat

Mammals and birds may not be taken or chased from, by the use of, or with the aid of any motor-driven conveyance (including boats), except:

- By an individual authorized to hunt from a stationary vehicle with a Persons with Disabilities Hunting Permit.
- To hunt waterfowl or squirrels from a motorboat if the boat is beached, resting at anchor, tied to a stationary object, or otherwise without motion, except as provided by wind, water current, or hand-operated oars or paddles.

It is illegal to ride an off-road vehicle with a loaded firearm unless it's a legally possessed handgun or if the person carrying the firearm is operating the vehicle on property the person owns, has a contractual interest in, or has permission from the landowner to possess the firearm on the property in accordance with Indiana Code 14-16-1-23.

Wanton Waste

It is illegal to kill or cripple any wild animal without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the animal. It is also illegal to enter private property without permission to retrieve downed game. Before hunting, individuals should make sure they have permission to track game on land adjoining their hunting area.

Handguns

While hunting, an individual may carry a handgun without a handgun license in accordance with Indiana Code 35-47-2-1 found at iga.IN.gov. It is illegal to take a deer with a handgun except during the firearms season, during the muzzleloader season with a muzzleloading handgun, and when in compliance with DNR regulations.

Shooting Across Roads or Waters

It is illegal to hunt, shoot at, or kill any animal or to shoot at any object within, into, upon, or across any public road. It is illegal to shoot into or across the waters of the state or boundary waters of the state, except in the lawful pursuit of wildlife.

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

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Harassment of Hunters & Trappers

It is illegal to intentionally interfere with the legal taking of a game animal by another person on public land or on private land without permission of the landowner.

Selling of Wild Game

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

DNR, Federal Property Rules

Hunting and trapping regulations may vary on some state or federal properties. Please check with the property manager for current regulations before hunting or trapping on state or federal areas (page 46).

Violation Penalties

A violation of a fish and wildlife law or regulation is a Class C infraction. If it is done with knowledge or intent, it is a Class C misdemeanor.

Any person who takes a deer or wild turkey in violation of any regulation will be penalized

\$500 in addition to any other penalty under the law and can be charged with a Class B misdemeanor or Class A misdemeanor (with a prior conviction). Equipment such as guns and vehicles used in intentional violation of fish and wildlife laws may be seized for evidence and, upon conviction, confiscated at the discretion of the court.

Where to Hunt

Indiana's Division of Fish & Wildlife manages 166,490 acres of land. Some of this land includes Fish & Wildlife areas, Wetland Conservation Areas, and Wildlife Management Areas. Reservoir properties and State Forests add another 200,000-plus acres. This combination provides various hunting opportunities for the public. To find a hunting spot near you, visit on.IN.gov/where2hunt.

Trapper Education

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

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

Hunter Orange Requirements

To meet fluorescent orange (or "hunter orange") clothing requirements, hunters must wear one or more of the following items that is solid fluorescent orange in color and exposed at all times as an outer garment: vest, coat, jacket, coveralls, hat, or cap. Minimal logos or patches are allowed.

Camouflage-patterned fluorescent orange garments do not satisfy the requirement.

Fluorescent orange must be worn when hunting:

- **Deer** (page 24)
- **Rabbit**
- **Pheasant**
- **Quail**
- **Turkey** (when fall turkey season overlaps a deer firearms season. See page 41 for additional details.)
- **Woodcock**
- **Squirrel** (Nov. 1 through Jan. 31)

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SHOOTERS & HUNTERS: HELP PREVENT WILDFIRES.

The target shooting and hunting community prides itself on being safe and responsible with firearms in all situations—from using them outdoors to storing them safely at home. Sometimes, however, unusual conditions such as extremely dry environments require an extra level of awareness and safety on the part of shooters.

Wildfires have many possible causes. The National Shooting Sports Foundation, the trade association for the firearms and ammunition industry, reminds all shooters that during dry and hot weather conditions their use of certain ammunition and targets could accidentally ignite a wildfire. NSSF reminds all target shooters and hunters, as well as other outdoor enthusiasts, to consider the potential consequences of their activities in fire-prone environments.

- **Make it a point to know the regulations and rules related to shooting in areas experiencing dry and hot conditions, whether on public or private land or at shooting ranges. Many national forests, for example, do not allow recreational shooting when fire restrictions are in effect.**
- **Consider the type of ammunition and targets you are using. Minimize the risk of fires by not using steel-jacketed ammunition, ammunition with steel-core components, tracer rounds or exploding targets in fire-prone areas.**
- **Remember that equipment, such as cars and ATVs, can have extremely hot exhaust systems that could ignite dry vegetation, so park only in designated areas.**
- **Extinguish and dispose of smoking materials safely.**
- **Follow guidelines to extinguish campfires.**
- **Warn others of potential dangers and behaviors for starting wildfires.**
- **Report any wildfire you see to authorities.**
- **Spread this message to other target shooters, hunters and outdoor enthusiasts.**



NSSF.ORG



Kankakee FWA, a Dove's Delight



If you're interested in hunting dove in Indiana, there are few properties better than Kankakee Fish & Wildlife Area (FWA), which is near North Judson.

Kankakee FWA is on the Kankakee and Yellow rivers and is an excellent example of northwest Indiana's ecological diversity. A remainder of Grand Kankakee Marsh, the property includes wetlands, forests, rivers, agricultural land, and more, and is a major flyway for many migratory birds—especially doves, ducks, and geese.

The 4,000-plus acres provide a place for these birds to thrive and hunters to enjoy. Each year, Kankakee FWA staff and partners plant nearly 80 acres of sunflower fields for doves. These fields are planted alongside corn and soybeans on land leased to local farmers, enabling a healthy rotation of crops and sunflowers.

As opening day of dove season approaches, the property starts mowing strips through the sunflower fields. The first strip is mowed nine to ten days before opening day (Sept. 1) and is farthest from designated shooting locations. The second and third strips are then cut progressively closer to the shooting locations over the next few days.

The heads of sunflowers shatter when the fields are cut, dispersing seeds, stalks, and sometimes roots. The seeds become food

for doves, and the stalks and roots serve as grit, which the birds eat to help digest seeds. This system of planting and mowing brings thousands of doves to these locations and gradually attracts the birds closer to designated shooting sites, providing closer and more ethical shooting opportunities.

Because of the popularity of dove hunting at Kankakee FWA, online reservation draws are held for September 1st and 2nd. Sign up for draws begins in summer of each year at on.IN.gov/reservedhunt. Any unfilled hunting spots for these dates are filled by stand-by hunters. Starting on September 3rd, an in-person draw is held on site at 11 a.m. CT every day until hunting pressure has decreased.

Later in the first season and during the fall and winter seasons, dove hunting participation typically decreases, and draws are no longer necessary. Decisions on the need for draws are made daily, so it's best to call the property for updated information before visiting. If no draw is occurring, dove hunting is open from sunrise to sunset.

Dove hunting requires few pieces of equipment and is a great entry point for those interested in hunting. More information on Kankakee FWA, including contact information and specific draw procedures, can be found at on.IN.gov/kankakeefwa.

Visit a Fish & Wildlife Area

The Division of Fish & Wildlife manages public lands so Indiana's fish, wildlife, and habitats can thrive and benefit present and future generations of Hoosiers.

At a Fish & Wildlife area you can:

- Hunt and trap
- Fish
- Enjoy shooting sports
- View wildlife and practice wildlife photography
- Walk in nature
- Enjoy scenic views

Check in is required. Camping is also available at Glendale, J.E. Roush Lake, and Willow Slough Fish & Wildlife Areas. To plan a visit and learn more about Fish & Wildlife areas, go to on.IN.gov/dfwproperties.



What license and stamp do I need?

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- You do not have to provide your name or contact information.
- Rewards of \$500 are available if your information leads to the arrest of someone who has taken fish and/or wildlife illegally. TIP also provides rewards for pollution cases that lead to the death of fish or wildlife.
- TIP is monitored 24 hours a day—you may call any time.

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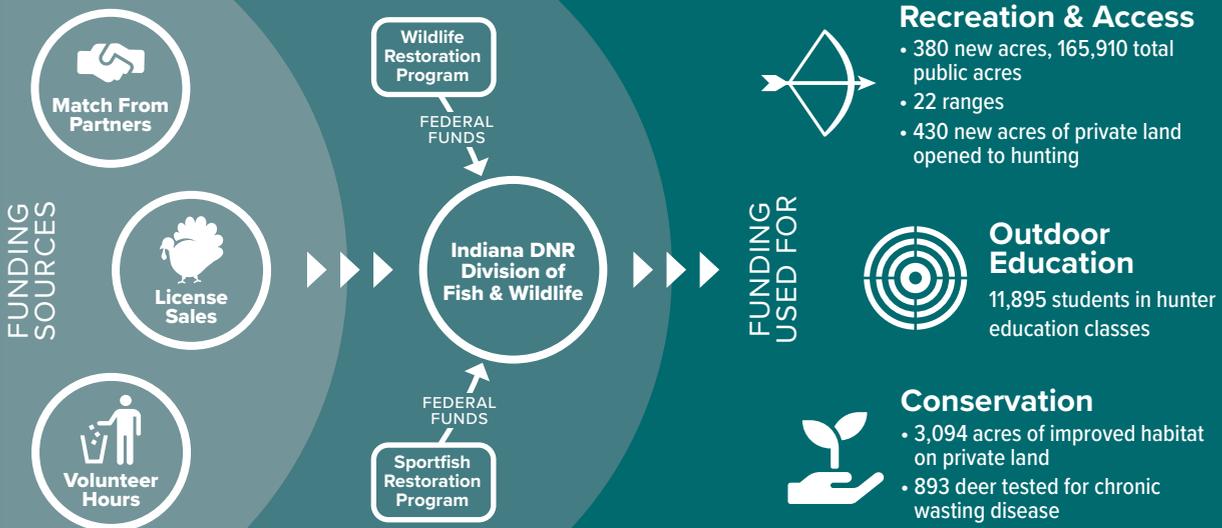
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Lifetime License Holders, The Nature Conservancy, Environmental License Plate Holders (BHCT), Bicentennial Nature Trust, Game Bird Habitat Stamp Holders, Pheasants Forever, Quail Forever, National Wild Turkey Federation, Hunters & Shooters (Wildlife & Sport Fish Restoration Fund), and the Conservation Fund

Grilled Dove with Miso Glaze

Take your wild game cooking to the next level with this recipe from Danielle Prewett, the Wild Foods Contributing Editor for MeatEater.

Serves 4; Makes 1 cup glaze

Ingredients

- 12 -16 whole doves, plucked
- Duck fat or oil for cooking
- 2 tsp. shichimi togarashi*
- 1 tsp. kosher salt
- ½ tsp. sesame seeds
- 1 green onion, thinly sliced
- Handful of fresh cilantro
- Handful of roasted cashews or peanuts, crushed

Citrus-Miso Glaze

- 2 cups fresh orange juice
- Large knob of ginger
- 3 tbsp. honey
- 2 tbsp. red or white miso paste

Instructions

Dove Preparation

1. Prep the dove by plucking each bird, keeping the skin on. Pat dry. Mix the shichimi togarashi, salt, and sesame seeds together. Rub each dove with a little bit of oil or duck fat and sprinkle with the spice mix (a little goes a long way here). Set aside until ready to grill.

Citrus-Miso Glaze

1. Heat a small pot over medium-high heat and add the orange juice.
2. Peel the skin off the knob of ginger and grate until you have 2 full tablespoons. Add the ginger and honey to the pot with the orange juice. Bring the liquid to a soft boil, reduce the heat and simmer until reduced in half (1 cup), about 35 minutes or so.
3. Remove the pot from the heat and let it cool. Once cool to the touch, whisk in the miso paste until combined. Reserve half the glaze for serving on the side and use the other half for brushing on the dove as they grill.

Grilled Dove

1. Preheat the grill on high until it reaches a minimum temperature of 500 degrees. Keep your citrus-miso glaze handy. Once hot, add each dove face down and grill for a couple of minutes. Flip the dove over and brush with glaze. Close the lid, and continue grilling for an additional 5 minutes or longer, brushing the glaze on top of each bird multiple times. Remove the birds when they reach medium-rare. The meat should still be slightly pink in the center.
2. Serve with reserved citrus-miso glaze and sprinkle with green onions, cilantro, and crushed nuts.

* You can buy shichimi togarashi, make it yourself, or substitute with a mix of crushed red pepper flakes, orange zest, and dried garlic.

Dove at First Sight

By Marty Benson, DNR Communications

Are you relatively new to hunting?

Or have you looked forward to each hunting season for decades?

No matter your experience level, you probably got your start hunting small game.

And if you haven't hunted yet, the first few times you do, you will probably be targeting small game—most likely squirrels and rabbits. They're easy to find. Hunting them requires relatively little equipment, and the chance for success is high.

But remember, a small game license, with the addition of a Game Bird Habitat Stamp and HIP registration, also allows you to hunt doves. Doing so, although more challenging, still boasts the same selling points, plus a few others.

And if you're a seasoned hunter, remember that dove hunting can be a great way to introduce a friend to hunting. Even if you don't usually hunt doves, it may be time to rediscover them for that worthwhile purpose.

As with squirrels and rabbits, you can find doves almost anywhere, and the gear needed is minimal. And with doves, once you find your spot, you often can just wait and enjoy the outdoors.

"All you need is a shotgun, shotgun shells, and a stool or a bucket to sit on," said Luke Loudon, R3 specialist for the Division of Fish & Wildlife. "And I know a lot of dove hunters who don't wear camouflage while hunting doves. They just sit in some shade or tall vegetation."

A 12- or 20-gauge shotgun with No. 7, 8 or 9 shot is ideal. You can find a basic shotgun for less than \$500. A box of shells costs from \$20 to \$25. If you will be hunting state land, you will need to use steel rather than lead shot when hunting doves.

While finding doves is easy, hitting them when you shoot at them, particularly when they are airborne, is not.

"If you are new to dove hunting, go to a gun range and get some trap or sporting clays shooting experience first," Loudon said. "When you are shooting a dove, for the most part, the dove is hovering in front of you rather than flying away from you. Go to a place where you can practice shooting at different angles."

The most popular time to dove hunt, by far, is the first two days of September.

"It is a signal that it's the start of the fall hunting seasons, because dove season is generally the first thing that opens up," Loudon said.

Many hunters will hunt doves only on those two days.

"After the doves flying in have been shot at several times, the doves figure out that those fields aren't the places to be," Loudon said.

A lot of those one- or two-day dove hunters change to hunting other species until the next September. Instead, Loudon recommends waiting. Doves are migratory. Before long, different doves will hit that same field for food. Start hunting doves again when that happens—or, if you want to go sooner, find a different place that hasn't been hunted heavily for doves.

"Scouting for doves is very easy and can really help lead to a successful hunt," said Zachary Schoenherr, property manager at Hovey Lake Fish & Wildlife Area, who is an avid dove hunter. "Just look around at areas you have permission to hunt a few days before you plan to hunt there.

"If you see a lot of doves in a specific area, chances are it's going to be good hunting the next couple of days."

Like Hovey Lake, most Fish & Wildlife areas across the state manage fields on their properties specifically to provide high-quality dove hunting opportunities.

"Those fields are primarily planted with sunflowers or other crop and then mowed in late summer to provide feeding areas for doves," Schoenherr said. "Those dove fields can offer some of the best dove hunting around and a great introduction to the sport."

Dove season is divided into three sections, Sept. 1–Oct. 17, Nov. 1–21 and Dec. 11 to Jan. 1. All can be great times to hunt doves, even though dove hunting may not be popular during most of those days.

No matter when it's done, dove hunting is usually done over a sunflower or grain field because those places provide what doves eat. Because doves typically fly there to feed in the morning or evening, those are the times to hunt. Shooting is done as doves fly into the field and land, or as they fly over.

"Doves typically fly following tree lines, fence lines, ditches, really any sort of barrier that might serve as an outline for their pass," Loudon said. "When you are looking for a spot to sit, generally you would want to try to get to where you can shoot them when they are flying over on that flight path."

Even though doves don't feed in the middle of the day, you can still hunt then, using a different approach. That's when doves roost in hedgerows or smaller tree lines to digest what they have eaten.

"You can walk those areas and flush the doves, similar to how some people hunt pheasant or quail," Loudon said. "When they fly up, that's when you shoot.

"As long as there are small trees and shrubs that they could be hiding in, it's a spot worth checking out."

Hunting for doves on state land on those

first two September days usually requires participating in a draw because there are more hunters than there is productive space to safely hunt doves. You can sign up for the draws at each respective state property's website at wildlife.IN.gov. If you don't get drawn, standby spots often open on site. After those first two days, you can just show up at the property, follow the sign-in procedures, and hunt.

If you have a hard time finding a place to hunt doves, want a new place to hunt them, or find that state land isn't handy or productive, Loudon recommends driving around farmland after harvest and watching for big flocks of doves feeding on waste grain.

"If you stop and ask a farmer if you can go out in their cut cornfield and hunt doves, you have a fairly high chance of getting permission," he said. "There also is a lot of farming that happens at the state properties, so you can drive around and look there too."

If you think you may sometime want to get permission to hunt bigger game on private land, getting permission to hunt doves there first can serve as an inroad.

"Sometimes getting permission to hunt turkey or deer on someone else's property can be challenging, but dove hunting doesn't make as much impact, so it's often easier to get permission to do it," Loudon said. "Dove hunting a private property can be a gateway to building a relationship with the owner so you might get to hunt other things on their property."

Once you shoot doves, your first step after collecting your birds will be to gut and clean them, but Loudon says you don't have to do that right away, as you do for a deer. Although Loudon packs a cooler to store his doves after cleaning, he says most hunters don't. Doves are small and lose body heat quickly.

"You can wait until you are finished hunting," he said. "If it's a very hot day, put them in the shade."

Another attraction of hunting doves is their performance on a dinner plate. Most people just filet out the breast meat. Loudon recommends plucking the feathers to get the rest.

"Because they are small, doves are easier pluck than other birds," he said. "And doves are a good place to start if you want to get good at plucking larger birds."

Come September—especially beyond its first two days—grab a shotgun and some shells, a bucket or stool—and maybe a friend—and enjoy hunting the flying side of small game. And remember the other two periods for dove, too.

Stay Connected

Sometime this hunting season, a hunter will fall out of a tree stand. Perhaps that hunter will survive, perhaps not. Most assuredly, he or she will suffer injuries. These accidents are avoidable with the proper safety precautions.

“When you leave the ground you need to be wearing a full body harness which is connected to a tree belt or tree stand safety line,” said Lt. Andy Hagerty of the DNR Division of Law Enforcement. “It is important to stay connected from the time you leave the ground until you return to the ground.”

Of the 159 hunting accident reports filed by DNR Law Enforcement over the past five years, 96 involved falls from tree stands. Over 70% of the victims were not wearing any form of fall arrest device or full-body harness, which could have prevented serious injuries.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service offers the following tree stand safety tips to hunters:



Before the hunt

- Know your equipment.
 - Read and understand manufacturer’s instructions and warnings before using your tree stand and full-body harness (FBH).
 - Check stands and climbing aids (including straps and chains) every season and before each use for signs of wear, fatigue, cracks, and loose or missing nuts and

bolts. Replace as necessary. It is recommended to remove stands after the season ends. (See page 24 for laws for tree stands on public lands.)

- Practice at ground level with your tree stand and FBH with another person present.
- Learn how to properly use your FBH with a suspension release device.
- Select the right tree for your stand.
 - Find a healthy, straight tree that is the right size for your tree stand.
 - Check the tree for insect nests and animal dens.
 - Avoid using climbing stands on smooth-barked trees, especially during icy or wet conditions.
 - Clear debris from the base of the tree to minimize injury from a fall and to ensure a safe base if using a ladder stand.

During the hunt

- Wear a FBH. Simply owning a FBH does not make you safe. You must wear it.
- Make sure your FBH is attached to the tree as soon as you begin to climb.
- For an additional level of safety, use a tree stand safety rope.
- In the case of ladder stands, attach the FBH before securing the platform to the tree or stepping onto it.
- When climbing a ladder, keep three points of contact with the ladder at all times. Both hands and a foot or both of your feet and one hand should be used to support your body weight when using a ladder.
- Always be sure to use a supplied tether between the base and seat portion of the stand to connect the two sections.
- When using a platform stand, climb higher than the stand and then step down onto the platform. Slowly put your weight onto your stand to be sure of your balance.

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- Use boots with non-slip soles to avoid slipping, especially in wet weather.

In the stand

- Properly adjust your FBH. Whether standing or sitting, keep the tether-line distance between you and the tree as short as possible with no slack in the tether while in a seated position. This will minimize the distance in the case of a fall.
- Use a haul line. Always raise and lower your firearm, bow, or other equipment with a haul line.
- Make sure firearms have the muzzle pointed down, are unloaded, with the action open, and with the safety on, before attaching haul line near trigger or trigger guard.
- Make sure broadheads are covered before raising or lowering a bow with a haul line.
- If you fall, stay calm. By planning ahead, you can avoid additional problems.
- Have emergency equipment, such as a knife, cell phone, flashlight, and/or whistle on your person.
- Practice the three Rs: recover, relief, and rescue. Attempt to recover and return to your stand. If this is not possible, exercise your legs by pushing against the tree, using another form of motion or your suspension relief device until help arrives.

- Use a hunt plan. Let someone know where you are hunting and when you will return.

The best tip of all?

Don't take chances and stay connected!

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Deer Regulations

License Requirements

Unless exempt (see pages 8-9), an individual must have a signed or digital deer hunting, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license when hunting deer on public or private land. Except with the deer license bundle, comprehensive lifetime hunting license, and resident youth hunt/trap license, only one deer can be taken per deer hunting license. See the tables on pages 28-29 for a summary of deer seasons, licenses, bag limits, and equipment requirements.

- **Archery Season:** An archery, deer license bundle, bonus antlerless, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license is required. To use a crossbow during the archery season, an individual must have a crossbow license, deer license bundle, bonus antlerless, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license.
- **Firearms Season:** A deer firearms, deer license bundle, bonus antlerless, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license is required. (Note: a muzzleloader license is not valid during

the deer firearms season). A deer firearms license is only valid for the harvest of one antlered deer during the firearms season.

- **Muzzleloader Season:** A muzzleloader, deer license bundle, bonus antlerless, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license is required. (Note: a firearms license is not valid during the deer muzzleloader season).

Deer License Bundle

The deer license bundle is valid for all deer seasons except for the reduction zone season.

The deer license bundle allows an individual to harvest up to three deer (two antlerless and one of either sex) with only one license. An antlered deer harvested with the deer license bundle counts toward an individual's one antlered deer limit for statewide seasons.

The bundle can be used to take a deer with equipment legal during the archery (this includes crossbows), firearms, or muzzleloader seasons.

Antlerless deer harvested with the deer license bundle must be used toward the bag limit for bonus antlerless deer, archery, or muzzleloader. When used toward the bonus antlerless deer county quota, the county quota applies. See page 30 for bonus county quotas.

The bundle may not be used toward the bag limit for bonus antlerless deer on DNR properties where the bonus antlerless

license cannot be used. Contact the property (page 46) or go to hunting.IN.gov for details.

Legal Hunting Hours

Legal hunting hours for all deer seasons are from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

Hunter Orange Requirements

Hunters, including those using archery equipment, must meet hunter orange requirements while hunting for deer during the following seasons: firearms (Nov. 13-28, 2021), muzzleloader (Dec. 4-19, 2021), and deer reduction (Nov. 13, 2021-Jan. 31, 2022 in deer reduction zones).

Hunter orange must be worn during the youth deer season (Sept. 25-26, 2021). See page 16 for more information.

An occupied ground blind must have at least 144 square inches of hunter orange that is visible on each side of the blind while deer hunting during any deer season in which a hunter is already required to wear hunter orange. Hunter orange is required on ground blinds constructed of man-made or synthetic materials and placed on or within four feet of the ground. The hunter orange is required on public and private land. A flag placed on top of a blind does not satisfy this hunter orange requirement.

Infrared Sensors/Electronic Calls

The use of infrared sensors or electronic deer calls to locate or take deer is illegal. It is also illegal to hunt or to retrieve deer with the aid of an infrared sensor or to hunt deer while possessing an electronic deer call.

Antlered Deer

An antlered deer must have at least one antler that is at least three inches long.

Tree Stands

Tree stands may be used for hunting deer during all deer hunting seasons. It is illegal to erect or hunt from a permanent tree blind on state-owned or state-leased lands. Portable tree stands may be used on state-owned or state-leased lands, U.S. Forest Service lands, and lands of Muscatatuck, Patoka River, and Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuges. Tree stands may be left overnight only from noon Sept. 15 through Jan. 10.

Fasteners that penetrate a tree more than 1/2 inch are prohibited on these lands.

A tree stand placed on public land must be legibly marked with the owner's name, address, and telephone number, or DNR Customer Identification Number.

Fair Chase

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

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It is illegal to use dogs or other domesticated animals to take deer. Dogs may be used while on a leash only to track or trail wounded deer.

Artificial deer decoys are legal for deer hunting.

Deer Reduction Zones

In addition to statewide bag limits, deer reduction zones give hunters opportunities to harvest deer in areas with high deer densities.

The deer reduction zone season is Sept. 15, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. The bag limit for the reduction zones is 10 deer, of which only one can be antlered. Individuals hunting in a designated reduction zone who are attempting to satisfy the reduction zone bag limit must harvest an antlerless deer before harvesting an antlered deer (aka earn-a-buck). The earn-a-buck requirement only applies to the reduction zone bag limit. The reduction zone bag limit is in addition to all other bag limits (page 29).

Hunters attempting to satisfy the reduction zone bag limits must have a deer reduction zone, resident youth hunt/trap, lifetime comprehensive hunting, or lifetime comprehensive hunting/fishing license, or meet a license exemption. The bundle license is not valid when working toward the reduction zone bag limit. A valid license is required for each deer taken.

The season does not override any local ordinances restricting shooting of firearms and bows.

Where allowed by local ordinances, firearms legal for deer hunting can be used in reduction zones from Nov. 13, 2021 to Jan. 31, 2022.

From Nov. 13, 2021 to Jan. 31, 2022, hunters must follow hunter orange clothing requirements to hunt deer with a firearm in a reduction zone. Hunters must obtain permission from landowners to hunt on private property.

Certain restrictions apply regarding deer reduction zone licenses on DNR-managed properties. Please contact the property you plan to hunt for more information.

Deer reduction zones may be altered annually at the DNR director's discretion based on deer population management needs. Please visit deer.dnr.IN.gov to see a current map and zone descriptions.

Deer Reduction Zone CheckIN

Hunters should ensure deer harvested within a deer reduction zone are checked in correctly. DNR uses these responses and corresponding harvest numbers to determine the effectiveness of these zones. In counties with a deer reduction zone, hunters are required to report in CheckIN Game whether the deer was harvested in a deer reduction zone. If so, hunters are then required to report whether they want that deer to count toward the deer reduction

zone bag limit. Hunters using reduction zones to harvest a second buck or to fulfill the deer reduction zone antlerless bag limit should ensure that their deer are counted toward the zone bag limit. Hunters who hunt in an area inside the deer reduction zone but are not interested in counting deer toward the zone bag limit or who are not using a license valid in a deer reduction zone should select that the deer will not count toward the reduction zone bag limit.

Tagging Requirements

Immediately upon killing a deer, the hunter must complete a temporary tag on paper that states the hunter's name, address, sex of the deer, license number (if applicable) of the individual who took the deer, and the day and month of the kill. A hunter is not required to place the tag on the deer while dragging it out of the field as long as the hunter has filled out and is carrying the required information. A hunter must maintain immediate custody of and visual contact with the deer carcass unless the completed temporary transportation tag is attached. The tag must be attached to the deer before the hunter leaves the deer.

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DEER INFORMATION

Reporting Requirements

Hunters are required to register their harvested deer within 48 hours of the kill. This can be done one of three ways:

- Online through the DNR's CheckIN Game system (CheckINGame.dnr.IN.gov)
- Call 800-419-1326 (a \$3 fee applies)
- Find a check station or license retailer who will enter the information for you through CheckIN Game

Once the deer is registered with the CheckIN Game system, a confirmation number will be generated. The number must be recorded on a temporary transportation tag and kept with the deer until processing begins.

The deer head must remain attached to the carcass until the deer is registered with CheckIN Game and a confirmation number is issued.

Hunting Equipment

Legal Firearms

Shotguns, handguns, rifles with legal cartridges, muzzleloading long guns, and muzzleloading handguns are legal during the firearms season. Only muzzleloading firearms are legal during the muzzleloader season.

Hunters may carry more than one type of legal firearm when hunting during the

firearms, youth, and reduction zone (in zones where local ordinances allow the use of a firearm) seasons only.

Carrying Handguns

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

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

Disposing of Carcasses

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

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



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Special Antlerless Firearms Season Closed for 2021-2022

In 2012, a Special Antlerless Firearms season was implemented for the first time in 74 Indiana counties in which the DNR wanted to increase antlerless harvests. The original rule opened the special season only in counties that had county bonus antlerless quotas (CBAQs) of four or more. The special season ultimately had little effect on annual antlerless harvests. As DNR's deer management strategy shifted, CBAQs were gradually lowered across the state; therefore, fewer counties had CBAQs high enough to be included in the special season.

In 2019, an outbreak of epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) across southern Indiana led to an emergency rule change that lowered all CBAQs to two or fewer. The 19 counties that had CBAQs of four prior to the EHD outbreak were left open to the special season. In 2020, no counties had CBAQs of four, and none were to be open for the special season

under the original rule language; however, DNR had conducted an analysis to examine deer hunters' opinions of the special season and its effects on harvest (2019 Indiana White-tailed Deer Report). Survey responses indicated most hunters liked the special season, and the season was projected to increase antlerless harvest between 6 and 7% across the state. Because of this, a temporary rule change was issued for the 2020-2021 hunting season that opened the Special Antlerless Firearms season statewide, except in Benton and Tipton counties.

After the 2020-2021 Special Antlerless Firearms season, DNR analyzed harvest data from the CheckIN Game system and responses to the special preseason survey and the Deer Management Survey. A complete report of these analyses is in the 2020 Indiana White-tailed Deer Report (deer.dnr.IN.gov). Of respondents to the

Deer Management Survey, 43% supported the Special Antlerless Firearms season; 27% opposed it; 24% participated in the season in 2020-2021; and 22% of participants were successful during the season. A total of 5,065 deer were harvested during the 2020-2021 Special Antlerless Firearms season, accounting for 8.8% of the total antlerless harvest in all 2020-2021 deer seasons.

No counties have CBAQs of four or more for the 2021-2022 deer season. Per the original rule language, this means that no counties will be open for the Special Antlerless Firearms season. After reviewing hunter survey data and noting substantial opposition to the season, DNR determined that the original rule should be left unamended for the 2021-2022 deer season. Until a county has a CBAQ high enough to qualify for the season, the Special Antlerless Firearms season will remain closed statewide.

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DEER EQUIPMENT CHART

	Equipment	Specifications	Legal Season
Firearms	Rifle	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAND: Bullet diameter: .357" minimum Casing length: 1.16-1.8" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full metal jacketed bullets are illegal 	Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone
		PRIVATE LAND ONLY: Bullet diameter: .243" (6 mm) minimum Casing length: 1.16-3" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a hunter must not possess more than 10 of these cartridges while hunting deer • full metal jacketed bullets are illegal 	
	Handgun	Barrel length: 4" minimum Bullet diameter: .243" minimum Cartridge length: 1.16" minimum, except for 10 mm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10mm also legal cartridges (i.e. 10mm Auto and .40 S&W) • rifles with barrel less than 18" are NOT considered handguns • .25/.20, .32/.20, .30 carbine, and .38 special ammunition is prohibited • NOT permitted for hunting on military areas 	Firearms, deer reduction zone
	Shotgun	Bore: 10, 12, 16, 20, or 28 gauge or .410" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shooting slugs and sabot bullets only • combination rifle-shotguns are allowed 	Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone
Muzzleloaders	Muzzleloading Rifle/Shotgun	Barrel caliber: .44" minimum Bullet diameter: .357" minimum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • powder and bullet loaded from muzzle and single bullet* • sabot bullets permitted • multiple barreled guns permitted <p>* can have powder loaded from the breech end only during the youth and firearms seasons</p>	Youth, firearms, muzzleloader, deer reduction zone
	Muzzleloading Handgun	Barrel length: 12" minimum, measured from the base of the breech plug (excluding tangs and other projections to the end of the barrel, including the muzzle crown) Barrel caliber: .50" minimum Bullet diameter: .44" minimum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loaded from muzzle and single shot 	
Archery	Vertical Bow	Long bows, compound bows, or recurve bows and arrows Draw weight: 35 lbs. minimum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bows drawn, held, or released by means other than by hand or hand-held releases may be used • arrows must have metal, metal-edged, napped flint, chert, or obsidian broadheads
		Defined as a device for propelling an arrow by means of limbs mounted on a stock and a string, and having a working safety that may be drawn or held Draw weight: 125 lbs. minimum	
	Crossbow	Defined as a device for propelling an arrow by means of limbs mounted on a stock and a string, and having a working safety that may be drawn or held Draw weight: 125 lbs. minimum	Archery, youth, deer reduction zone
Special	Air guns	Using non-ignited compressed air or other gas charged by external high compression power source Projectiles: Must shoot .40 caliber or larger single bullet generating 400 ft. lbs. of muzzle energy; or an arrow or bolt with a sharpened metal or metal-edged broadhead at minimum of 300 fps at release	Youth, firearms, deer reduction zone



DEER INFORMATION

DEER SEASONS, LICENSES, & EQUIPMENT	Bag Limit	Archery	Crossbow	Handgun	Muzzleloading Handgun	Muzzleloading Long Gun	Shotgun	Rifle
* Youth Season – Sept. 25-26, 2021	1 antlered deer AND the number of bonus antlerless deer per county quota (page 30)							
Resident Youth Hunt/Trap License		•	•			•	•	•
Nonresident Youth Deer License (incl. Deer License Bundle)		•	•			•	•	•
Reduction Zone Season – Sept. 15, 2021 - Jan. 31, 2022	1 antlered deer (see "earn-a-buck" page 25) AND 9 antlerless deer OR 10 antlerless deer							
Reduction Deer Zone License		•	•	□	□	□	□	□
Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License		•	•	□	□	□	□	□
Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License		•	•	□	□	□	□	□
Youth License		•	•	□	□	□	□	□
* Archery Season – Oct. 1, 2021 - Jan. 2, 2022	2 antlerless deer OR 1 antlered and 1 antlerless deer (AND bonus antlerless county quota)							
Archery License		•						
Crossbow License			•					
Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License		•	•					
Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License		•	•					
Deer License Bundle		•	•					
Bonus Antlerless License		•	•					
Youth License		•	•					
* Firearms Season – Nov. 13-28, 2021	1 antlered deer (AND bonus antlerless county quota)							
Firearms License (antlered deer only)				•	•	•	•	•
Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License				•	•	•	•	•
Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License				•	•	•	•	•
Deer License Bundle				•	•	•	•	•
Bonus Antlerless License				•	•	•	•	•
Youth License				•	•	•	•	•
* Muzzleloader Season – Dec. 4-19, 2021	1 antlered deer OR 1 antlerless deer (AND bonus antlerless county quota)							
Muzzleloader License					•	•		
Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting License					•	•		
Lifetime Comprehensive Hunting/Fishing License					•	•		
Deer License Bundle					•	•		
Bonus Antlerless License					•	•		
Youth License					•	•		
Special Antlerless Firearms Season – Closed								

Italicized Text □ — Hunter Orange clothing is required for the entire season (page 16).

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

- An antlered deer must have at least one antler that is at least 3 inches long.
- If allowed by local ordinances, firearms may be used to hunt deer in designated Reduction Zones from Nov. 13, 2021 - Jan. 31, 2022.

Additional opportunities:

- Bonus Antlerless Deer — 1 antlerless deer per license not to exceed the bonus antlerless county quota (page 30)
- Military/Refuge Properties (by reserved hunt drawing or invitation only) — 1 deer of either sex per Mil/Ref Deer License
- State Park (must be drawn in online reserved hunts at hunting.IN.gov) — 3 antlerless deer or 2 antlerless deer and 1 antlered deer

NOTE: The Bonus Antlerless License (and bonus county deer under the Deer License Bundle) may not be used on all DNR properties. Contact the property for details.

Deer Hotline

If you need information about deer, take advantage of our Deer Hotline. Call 812-334-3795, 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. ET, Monday-Friday or email INDeerHotline@dnr.IN.gov with your questions. Find additional information at deer.dnr.IN.gov.

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BONUS ANTLERLESS DEER

Antlerless Deer Bag Limit

To maintain a healthy and thriving deer population in Indiana, strategic herd management is done on a county basis. The primary strategy in counties where deer populations need to be reduced is increased harvest of female deer. The bonus antlerless county quotas are set to allow hunters the opportunity to actively participate in deer herd management by harvesting antlerless deer.

Bonus antlerless quotas are determined using a variety of population indicators such as hunter harvest trends, deer observation rates, crop damage reports, deer-vehicle collision rates, and hunter surveys that measure individual satisfaction level with deer populations in each county.

In addition to the basic bag limits for the license that was purchased, hunters can purchase bonus antlerless licenses if they wish to take additional antlerless deer. No more than one deer can be taken per bonus antlerless license. Bonus antlerless licenses can be used in any season, except the Reduction Zone Season and prior to Nov. 25 for counties designated as "A." One must use the equipment that is legal during that season.

Bonus licenses may be used in any county, but you may not take more than the county quota for bonus antlerless deer in any specific county. The map on the right indicates county quotas for bonus antlerless deer. Bonus antlerless licenses may not be used on DNR-managed Fish & Wildlife areas, but may be used on some other DNR properties. Contact the property or go to wildlife.IN.gov for details.

County quotas range from A to 3. For counties designated as an A, a bonus antlerless license can be used to take one antlerless deer from Nov. 25, 2021 through Jan. 2, 2022 (the last four days of regular firearms season, plus muzzleloader season and the remainder of archery season). Bonus antlerless licenses cannot be used in A counties prior to Nov. 25. For counties designated 1 to 3, hunters may take additional antlerless deer but cannot exceed the county quota.

Antlerless deer harvested with the deer license bundle must be used toward the bag limit for bonus antlerless deer in that county as well as the archery and muzzleloader bag limits. For example, during archery season the third antlerless deer harvested counts toward the bonus antlerless county quota, in firearms season any antlerless deer harvested must count toward the antlerless quota, and during muzzleloader season, the second antlerless deer counts toward the county quota.

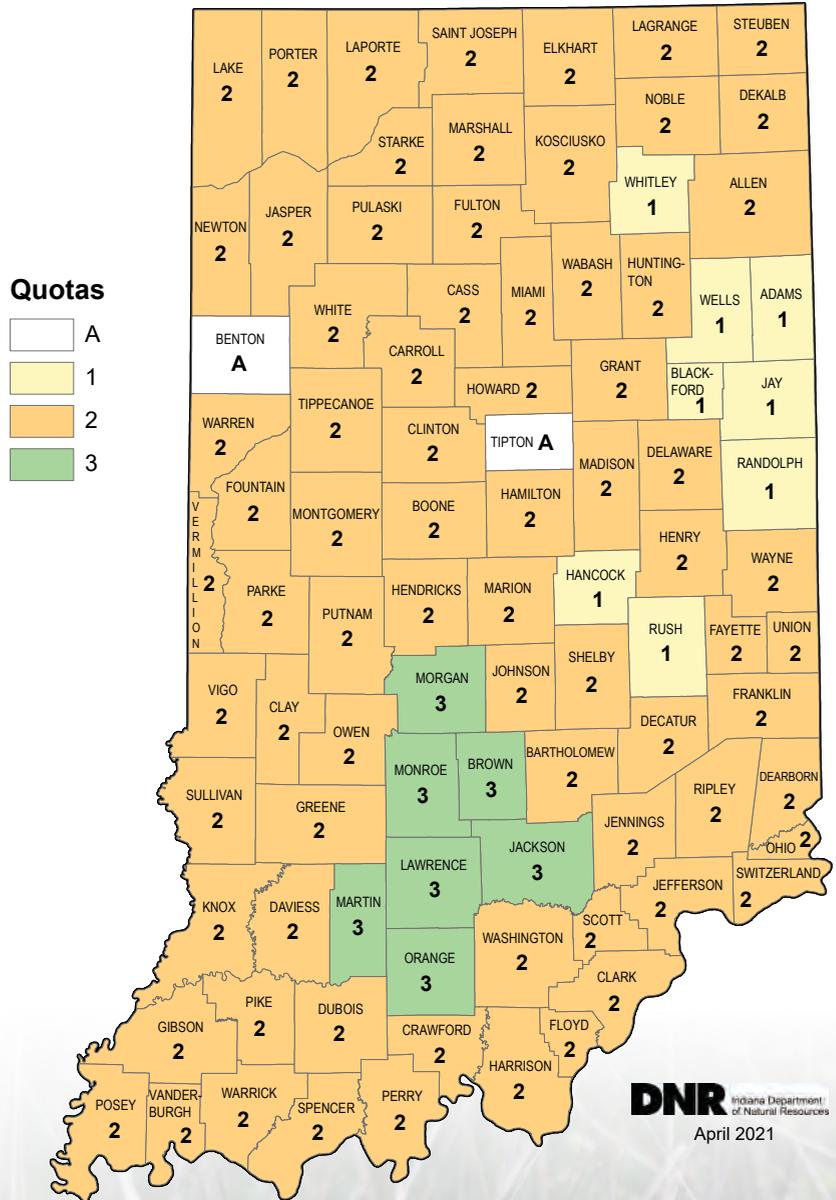
Special Antlerless Firearms Season

The Special Antlerless Firearms season is closed until further notice. See page 27 for more information.

Youth/Lifetime License Holders

Comprehensive lifetime hunting/fishing and resident youth hunt/trap license holders are not required to purchase bonus antlerless deer licenses since they are included in those license types. Lifetime/youth license hunters must follow the bonus antlerless bag limits and all other deer regulations.

2021-2022 County Bonus Antlerless Quotas



DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources
April 2021



Chronic Wasting Disease

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a disease that affects the nervous system of deer, elk, reindeer, and moose. It causes brain lesions and is fatal in these species. There is no vaccine or treatment and no chance for infected animals to recover. CWD has been confirmed in approximately half of the United States, as well as in Canada, Europe and Asia. It is spreading to new places, and high prevalence in some states is slowing deer population growth. CWD has been detected in wild deer close to Indiana's borders—in Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio. CWD has not yet been confirmed in Indiana.

The disease is caused by a misfolded protein called a prion. Prions are shed from infected deer through their bodily secretions such as saliva, feces, and urine. CWD can be transmitted when healthy deer contact bodily secretions either directly from infected deer or carcasses, or indirectly from places where infected deer have shed prions into the environment. CWD prions are highly resistant to disinfectants, freezing, and heat. Cooking or burning will not inactivate them. Prions can remain in the environment for many years and continue to infect deer.

CWD-infected deer may appear normal and look healthy, but still may be capable of spreading the disease. About 18 to 24 months after they have been infected, deer will begin to show symptoms such as weight loss, drooping ears and head, tremors, staggering, excessive drooling, and changes in behavior such as confusion or loss of fear of humans.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there have been no reported cases of CWD infection in humans. However, in areas where CWD is known to be present, the CDC recommends that hunters strongly consider having deer and elk tested before eating the meat. The CDC also recommends not to consume meat from an animal that tests positive for CWD.

For more information about precautions you can take to decrease your risk of exposure to CWD, visit cdc.gov/prions/cwd

For questions related to human health, you may call the Indiana State Department of Health at 317-233-1325.

The Indiana Board of Animal Health (BOAH) strictly limits the movement of cervid carcasses and body parts into Indiana to the following:

- Commercially processed meat, which may contain bone
- Carcasses or parts of carcasses if no portion of the head, spinal cord, or small intestine is attached or otherwise included
- Carcasses or parts of carcasses that include the head, spinal cord, or small intestine, if they are delivered within 72 hours after entry to one of the following:
 - A meat processor inspected by BOAH for processing

- A commercial deer processor registered with the DNR for processing
- A taxidermist licensed by the DNR
- Antlers, including those attached to skull caps, if the skull cap is cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue
- Hides
- Upper canine teeth, also known as “buglers,” “whistlers,” or “ivories”
- Finished taxidermist mounts

Indiana DNR has conducted surveillance for CWD in wild deer across the state for more than 15 years without any detection of infection. The DNR will continue its efforts to detect this disease in Indiana in the coming years, but needs your help and support.

If you would like to have your hunter-harvested deer tested for CWD, you can 1) submit your deer's head to a DNR sampling station located at a Fish & Wildlife area or a State Fish Hatchery at no cost or 2) submit samples directly to Purdue's Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab (ADDL) for a fee. More information and sampling locations can be found online at on.IN.gov/cwd. Information and submission forms for submitting directly to ADDL are available on the ADDL website: purdue.edu/vet/addl/.

To find out more information about CWD and obtain updated details on surveillance in Indiana, visit on.IN.gov/cwd.

What can you do to help?

- Report sick deer at on.IN.gov/sickwildlife.
- Dispose of carcass parts responsibly, using one of these options:
 - Double-bag for regular trash pick-up
 - Take directly to a municipal landfill
 - Bury at the kill site deep enough to prevent scavengers from digging it up
- Be aware of and comply with carcass transport restrictions, which may vary from state to state.
- Participate in sampling and surveillance efforts conducted by the DNR and encourage other hunters to do so.
- If you would like to test deer harvested outside of DNR surveillance sites, you can submit samples to Purdue's Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab (ADDL) for a fee. More information and submission forms are available on the ADDL website: purdue.edu/vet/addl/.
- Keep hunting.

Bovine Tuberculosis

Indiana DNR and BOAH monitor Indiana's deer herd for bovine tuberculosis (bTB) due to the detection of the disease in southeast

Indiana. Bovine tuberculosis was detected at a captive cervid facility in Franklin County (2009), cattle farms in Dearborn (2011) and Franklin (2008, 2009, 2016) counties, and in a wild white-tailed deer and several wild raccoons from infected cattle farms in Franklin County (2016-2019).

Thanks to support from hunters and landowners, more than 5,000 deer have been tested for bTB from within the surveillance zone since 2009. The disease was not detected in any of these samples, suggesting the prevalence of bovine TB in wild deer is very low, if present in wild deer at all. More information about Indiana's bTB testing in deer is available at deer.dnr.IN.gov

While you are field-dressing a deer, be aware of the presence of white or tan lesions on the internal organs or inner wall of the chest cavity. Lesions may be found on the lungs, inside the rib cage, on the liver, on lymph nodes, or occasionally other internal organs.

While field-dressing or handling any carcass or other raw meat, you should wear disposable gloves and always wash your hands with soap and water afterward. Wash and disinfect all tools used during processing.

To learn more about bTB, including where to have a carcass tested or how to report a possible case, visit deer.dnr.IN.gov.

EHD

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) is caused by infection with viruses from the genus Orbivirus that are transmitted by biting midges. EHD is not transmissible to humans. Infected deer develop a fever and seek comfort in or around water and may be found dead around water. Other signs of EHD include a blue-tinged tongue, ulcers on the tongue, or an eroded dental pad. The onset of freezing temperatures often brings an end to outbreaks.

Not all deer that contract EHD die as a result. Although there is no treatment for EHD, many infected deer recover and develop immunity. While deer mortality due to EHD may be high in a small area, large-scale or long-term deer population decreases due to EHD have not been observed.

The variability of the disease is affected by many factors, including the number of insect vectors, virus serotype, previous host immunity and host genetics, and deer population density. Outbreaks tend to occur cyclically, approximately every 5 years, and in 2019 increased cases were detected causing mortality in deer in Indiana, primarily in the southern half of the state.

If you suspect EHD in deer, please submit a report online at on.IN.gov/sickwildlife.

Rabbit

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

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

There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for rabbit hunting. A 12- or 20-gauge shotgun loaded with 6- to 7 1/2-size shot is recommended.

It is illegal to remove a rabbit from a hole, den, or tree hollow with the aid of a ferret or other small animal or other means. Hunter orange clothing requirements must be met while hunting rabbits (page 16).

It is illegal to hunt, take, or possess swamp rabbits, which are an endangered species in Indiana.

Rabbits can be chased with a dog year-round with a hunting license. Certain restrictions apply on DNR-managed properties.

Squirrel

Gray and fox squirrel season is from Aug. 15 through Jan. 31.

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

There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for squirrel hunting. A 20-gauge or smaller shotgun loaded with 6- to 7 1/2-size shot or a .22-caliber rimfire rifle is recommended.

HUNTING LICENSE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL GAME, GAME BIRDS, & MIGRATORY BIRDS

Animal	License & Stamps Required
Small Game	
Rabbit, Squirrel*	Valid hunting license
Frog, Turtle	Valid hunting or fishing license
Game Birds	
Pheasant, Quail	Valid hunting license and Game Bird Habitat Stamp
Crow	Valid hunting license
Wild Turkey**	Turkey license and Game Bird Habitat Stamp
Migratory Birds	
Waterfowl (Geese, Ducks, Coots, Mergansers, Teal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth 15 and younger: Valid youth hunting license, HIP number Youth 16-17: Valid youth hunting license, HIP number, Federal Duck Stamp Adults 18+: Valid hunting license, HIP number, Federal Duck Stamp, State Waterfowl Stamp
Mourning Dove	Valid hunting license, HIP Validation Number, and Game Bird Habitat Stamp
Woodcock, Sora, Snipe	Valid hunting license and HIP Validation Number

Italicized Text – Hunter orange is required for the entire season (page 16).

* Hunter Orange is required from Nov. 1, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022.

** Hunter Orange is required from Dec. 4-19, 2021, and from Dec. 26, 2021 - Jan. 2, 2022.

Shooting into or disturbing leaf nests and squirrel dens is illegal at all times.

It is illegal to hunt flying squirrels, which are protected species in Indiana. They cannot be possessed without a special permit.

Gray and fox squirrels can be chased with dogs year-round with a hunting license. Certain restrictions apply on DNR-managed properties (page 46).

Tips and Tricks for Dove Field Management

Every September, hunters flock to Indiana's public lands seeking the thrill and challenge of dove hunting over managed sunflower fields. Although you may travel far to bag birds, you may be able create quality dove hunting in your own backyard. If you have the time and the space, managing a crop for doves may be well worth your effort.

Black-oil sunflowers are the most popular crop for dove hunting. They grow readily in Indiana's climate and produce ample seed. A good site for growing sunflowers will have moderate to well-drained soils and plenty of sunlight.

Depending on variety, sunflowers take around 110 days to mature. That means you will want to plant around mid-May to be ready for the Sept. 1 season opener. Pay close

attention to soil moisture and the weather forecast when planting. Too much rain means your flowers either won't grow or will be stunted and seedless.

Weather isn't the only factor when protecting your crop. Deer are particularly fond of sunflowers, so consider planting at least one acre in areas where you know deer will be feeding heavily.

Doves are short-statured and feed on the ground, which means they need seeds that are easy to find. Make sure there is plenty of bare dirt under and around your flowers to encourage feeding. Harvested doves can also be hard to find in tall cover, so consider mowing areas around your crops, which will make it easier to locate and retrieve your hard-earned harvest.

For more tips and tricks for growing sunflowers on your property, consider contacting your district wildlife biologist for advice specific to your area (page 45).



Reptile/Amphibian

All reptiles and amphibians native to Indiana are regulated species.

Species of frogs, lizards, salamanders, snakes, toads, or turtles on the state- or federal-endangered species list may not be taken at any time. Eastern box turtles also are protected and cannot be collected from the wild at any time.

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

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

Carapace length is the straight-line measure along the top surface of the shell from the central point of the front edge directly behind the turtle's neck to a central point on the back edge directly above the turtle's tail.

A license is required to take a reptile or amphibian from the wild (see Reptile/Amphibian Seasons & Limits table).

Indiana residents older than 17 must possess a valid hunting or fishing license while collecting species of reptiles and amphibians from the wild. All nonresident adults and nonresident youth must possess a nonresident annual hunting license while collecting reptiles and amphibians from the wild.

REPTILE/AMPHIBIAN SEASONS & LIMITS

	Species	Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Game Turtles	Eastern Snapping Turtle	July 1 - March 31	4*	8*
	Smooth Softshell Turtle			
	Spiny Softshell Turtle			
Restrictions	Turtle traps may be used, but may not have an opening below the water surface. 12-inch minimum carapace length.			
Game Frogs	Green Frog & Bullfrog	June 15 - April 30	25*	50*
Restrictions	Frogs may be taken with the following: a gig or spear with a head not more than 3 inches in width and a single row of tines; long bow and arrow; club; hands alone; hand line with not more than one hook or artificial lure attached; .22-caliber firearm loaded with bird shot only; or an air rifle that fires a lead pellet (.177 diameter minimum) at least 500 feet per second.			

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

License holders must obey season dates and bag limits, and use legal methods. An individual with a valid hunting or fishing license may take game frog and game turtle species from a DNR property where hunting or fishing is authorized. Air rifles and firearms cannot be used at state parks.

Other species of reptiles and amphibians may not be taken from any DNR property.

The daily bag limit is 25 for game frog species and four for game turtle species. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Reptiles and amphibians collected from the wild in Indiana may not be sold. Only legally collected amphibians or reptiles held for fewer than 30 days may be released at their original capture site if they have never been housed with another animal.

CELEBRATE WITH US!

SEPTEMBER 25, 2021

Free Fishing Day
National Public Lands Day
National Hunting & Fishing Day



Thank you to the hunters, trappers, and shooters who make the conservation of Indiana's natural resources possible. On September 25, celebrate your contributions by hunting, fishing, volunteering on one of our properties, or by sharing your passion for the outdoors with someone new.

FIND A PROPERTY NEAR YOU:
ON.IN.GOV/DFWPROPERTIES



WATERFOWL & MIGRATORY BIRDS

WATERFOWL & MIGRATORY BIRD SEASON DATES

Regular Seasons	2021-2022 Season Dates	Bag Limits	Poss. Limits
Mourning Doves			
Statewide	Sept. 1 - Oct. 17	15 **	45 **
	Nov. 1-21	15 **	45 **
	Dec. 11-Jan. 1, 2022	15 **	45 **
Sora			
Statewide	Sept. 1 - Nov. 9	25	75
American Woodcock			
Statewide	Oct. 15 - Nov. 28	3	9
Snipe			
Statewide	Sept. 1 - Dec. 16	8	24
Teal			
Statewide *	Sept. 11-26	6	18
Ducks, Coots, & Mergansers			
North Zone	Oct. 23 - Dec. 12	***	***
	Dec. 26 - Jan. 3	***	***
Central Zone	Oct. 30 - Nov. 7	***	***
	Nov. 20 - Jan. 9	***	***
South Zone	Nov. 6-7	***	***
	Nov. 27 - Jan. 23	***	***
Geese			
North Zone	Sept. 11-19	****	****
	Oct. 23-31	****	****
	Nov. 20 - Feb. 13	****	****
Central Zone	Sept. 11-19	****	****
	Oct. 30 - Nov. 7	****	****
	Nov. 20 - Feb. 13	****	****
South Zone	Sept. 11-19	****	****
	Nov. 6-21	****	****
	Nov. 27 - Feb. 13	****	****

VETERAN & YOUTH WATERFOWL HUNTING DAYS (DUCKS, GEESE, MERGANSERS, & COOTS)

Zones	Dates	Bag Limits
North Zone	Oct. 16-17	Same as Regular Season *****
Central Zone	Oct. 23-24	Same as Regular Season *****
South Zone	Oct. 30-31	Same as Regular Season *****

* Shooting hours are from sunrise to sunset.

** The daily bag and possession limits are for mourning doves and white-winged doves in aggregate.

*** The daily bag limit for coots is 15. The daily bag limit for mergansers is 5, which may include no more than 2 hooded mergansers. The daily bag limit for ducks is 6, which may include no more than 4 mallards (2 of which may be hens), 3 wood ducks, 2 canvasbacks, 1 pintail, 2 redheads, 2 black ducks, 1 mottled duck, and 1 or 2 scaup. The daily bag limit may include only 1 scaup before November 7 in the North Zone, November 26 in the Central Zone, and December 10 in the South Zone. The daily bag limit may include 2 scaup on or after those dates. The possession limit is 3 times the daily bag limit.

**** The daily bag limit for dark geese (Canada, white-front, brant) is 5 in the aggregate. The possession limit for dark geese is 3 times the daily bag limit. The daily bag limit for light geese (snow, blue, Ross) is 20. There is no possession limit for light geese.

***** For youth and veteran hunting dates, the daily bag for scaup is 1 per day.

State and Federal Regulations

- Based on an individual's age, the following are needed to hunt waterfowl in Indiana:
 - Youth 15 and younger: Valid hunting license and HIP number
 - Youth 16-17: Valid youth hunting license, HIP number, and Federal Duck Stamp
 - Adults 18+: Valid hunting license, HIP number, Federal Duck Stamp, and State Waterfowl Stamp
- Migratory game birds may be hunted from a motorboat provided is beached, resting at anchor, tied to a stationary object, or without motion other than that imparted by wind, current acting upon the hull, or hand-operated oars or paddles.
- Hunters may retrieve dead or injured birds by hand or from a motorboat under power but may NOT shoot from a boat under power or in motion due to motor power.
- Migratory game birds in a hunter's possession must have one fully feathered wing or head attached to the carcass for identification when the hunter is in the field or traveling from the field to home.
- All migratory game birds killed or crippled shall be retrieved, and retained in the custody of the hunter in the field.
- No person shall give, put, or leave any migratory game birds at any place or in the custody of another person unless the birds are tagged by the hunter with the hunter's signature, address, total number of birds involved by species, and dates birds were killed.
- No person or business shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged.
- Shooting hours for geese and ducks (except for teal season) is one half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Reminders

- Indiana enforces all federal migratory bird laws. Violating any provision of a state law regarding federally protected migratory birds is also a violation of federal law.
- State stamps are available from hunting and fishing license vendors and online by going to on.IN.gov/INhuntfish. Find where to buy Federal Duck Stamps at fws.gov/duckstamps.

Zones

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

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

South: Segment of Indiana south of a line extending east from the Illinois border along I-70; east along National Ave.; east along U.S. 150; south along U.S. 41; east along State Road 58; south along State Road 37 to Bedford; and east along U.S. 50 to the Ohio border.



Harvest Information Program (HIP)

HIP is a joint effort of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies.

The program is designed to derive harvest estimates for migratory game birds nationwide. Once harvest information is gathered, the information is used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and states to ensure decisions regarding migratory game bird hunting seasons are based on sound scientific evidence.

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

Hunters must register at indianaoutdoor.IN.gov or by calling 866-671-4499. At the end of the registration, the hunter is given a validation number to record on his or her license. This number is valid from the date of registration through the close of the last current migratory bird hunting season.

Lifetime license holders and those exempt from Indiana license and stamp requirements must also register with HIP.

Hunters need to register with HIP only once each season, not each time they hunt; however, hunters must register in each state they hunt.

In addition to providing name and address, hunters are asked questions designed to identify which species they hunted last year and, in some cases, the number of birds they harvested.

Non-Toxic Shot

Hunters are required to use approved non-toxic shot while hunting all waterfowl. Hunters are also required to use non-toxic shot to hunt mourning doves on all DNR properties. Non-toxic shot currently approved for use by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are:

bismuth-tin
copper-clad iron
corrosion-inhibited copper
iron (steel)
iron-tungsten
iron-tungsten-nickel
tungsten-bronze

tungsten-iron-copper-nickel
tungsten-iron-polymer
tungsten-matrix
tungsten-polymer
tungsten-tin-bismuth
tungsten-tin-iron
tungsten-tin-iron-nickel

Coatings of copper, nickel, tin, zinc, zinc chloride, zinc chrome, and fluoropolymers on approved non-toxic shot types are allowed. Lead shot plated with copper, nickel, or other material does not qualify.

It is illegal to possess shells loaded with anything other than approved non-toxic shot while hunting ducks, geese, and coots anywhere in the state. It is illegal to possess lead shot while hunting mourning doves on any state-managed property.

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

Waterfowl Hunting on State Properties

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

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

Restrictions

No person shall take migratory game birds:

- With a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fish hook, poison, drug, explosive, or stupefying substance.
- With a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler that is incapable of being removed without disassembling the gun.
- From a sink box (a low, floating device, having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water).



- From any aircraft or with the aid or use of a car or other motor-driven land vehicle, except that paraplegics and single or double amputees of the legs may hunt from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land vehicle.
- By the use or aid of live decoys. All tame or captive live ducks and geese shall be removed for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to hunting and confined within an enclosure that substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such tame birds from the sight of migratory waterfowl.
- By driving, rallying, or chasing birds with any motorized vehicle or any sailboat to put them in the range of the hunters.
- By baiting or by hunting on or over any baited area, if the person knows or reasonably should know that the area is baited. Baiting includes the placing of corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed to serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on, or over areas where hunters are attempting to take them. It is a separate offense to place, or direct placement of bait, on or adjacent to an area for the purpose of causing or allowing hunters to take or attempt to take birds. A baited area is considered to be baited for 10 days after complete removal of any bait. The maximum federal penalties for hunting over bait are \$15,000/6 months jail time and for placing bait are \$100,000/1 year jail time. For more information on baiting visit, wildlife.IN.gov.
- By the use of recorded or electronically amplified bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electronically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds.

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Canada Goose Bag Limit Increases

Hoosier hunters can look forward to an expanded bag limit for Canada geese this fall.

Since 2016, the bag limit for dark geese (Canada geese, white-fronted geese, and brant) has been limited to five. Only three of those harvested geese could be Canada geese, except during September when all five could be Canadas. This fall, the daily bag limit for dark geese (Canada geese, white-fronted geese, and brant) is five, in aggregate, for the entire season. This means that hunters can harvest any combination of the three species as long as the total does not exceed five.

States where harvest of brant and white-fronted geese are low were allowed this

aggregate bag limit. At the time of the original decision, both brant and white-fronted geese were rare in Indiana. In recent years, white-fronted geese have become more common wintertime visitors.

“For now, harvest of white-fronts has remained low enough in Indiana that we are able to keep the aggregate bag,” said Adam Phelps, DNR waterfowl biologist. “However, if harvest of that species continues to increase over the coming years, we may need to go back to having a separate bag limit or even season for that species. Harvest of brant, a mainly coastal species, is expected to remain very low.”

This is the fifth liberalization of Canada goose seasons in Indiana since 2005. Estimates of Canada goose harvest in Indiana, provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through the Harvest Information Program (HIP), have continued to drop. Indiana’s breeding Canada goose population has remained stable and above DNR’s state goal of 80,000 during the same 15-year period. Analyses predict that this bag limit increase is unlikely to negatively affect the population that breeds in Indiana or the long-distance migrants that breed in northern latitudes and use Indiana during fall and winter.

MAKING IT LAST

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Is The Nature Of Our Work

Each year, Fish & Wildlife area staff plant sunflowers to provide valuable wildlife habitat. Some mourning doves attracted to these fields receive a band with a unique number that allows DNR to monitor populations. Hunters can help by reporting banded birds they harvest to reportband.gov.

DNR
Indiana Department
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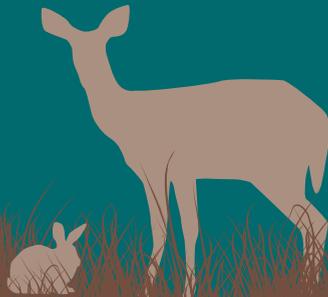
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Pheasant

Pheasant season is from Nov. 1 - Dec. 15. A valid hunting license and Indiana Game Bird Habitat Stamp are required to hunt pheasants. Hunter orange clothing requirements (page 16) must be met while hunting pheasants. The daily bag limit for pheasants is two male (cock) pheasants.

It is illegal to shoot female pheasants (hens), except during put-and-take hunts in designated areas. If you take a pheasant, you must leave the head and head plumage attached while you are transporting the bird. There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for pheasant hunting. A 12- or 20-gauge shotgun loaded with 4- to 6-size shot is recommended. Non-toxic shot is required when hunting pheasant on some DNR properties. Call the property for additional information.

Put-and-Take

Pheasants are released for put-and-take hunting on Atterbury, Glendale, J. E. Roush Lake, Pigeon River, Tri-County, Willow Slough, and Winamac FWAs. There is a per-person fee to participate in put-and-take hunts. The bag limit for put-and-take pheasant hunting is two birds of either sex, except at Pigeon River, Willow Slough, and Winamac FWAs, where the limit is two roosters only. A hunter filling their limit in the put-and-take hunt may not take any more pheasants that day.

When applications are being accepted, hunters can reserve put-and-take pheasant hunts online at hunting.IN.gov. Hunts are no longer available first-come, first-served at the property.

Hunters can select the date, property, and area for their hunt.

Pheasant hunters in designated put-and-take areas are prohibited from harvesting game animals other than pheasants on days when pheasants are released and hunted. This restriction is only for pheasant hunters and only in their designated units.

Game Bird Areas

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

Indiana Private Lands Access

The Indiana Private Lands Access program provides hunting opportunities to hunters to hunt on privately owned land enrolled in the program. When the application period is open, hunters can apply online at hunting.IN.gov for a chance to participate.

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Quail

Quail hunting is divided into two zones — north and south. Interstate 74 is the dividing line.

The North Zone season is from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, with a bag limit of 4 birds. The South Zone season is from Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, with a bag limit of eight birds.

The daily bag limit at North Zone Fish & Wildlife areas and at Mississinewa Lake and Salamonie Lake properties is 2 quail. The daily bag limit at South Zone Fish & Wildlife areas and at Patoka Lake is four quail.

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

There are no equipment or ammunition restrictions for quail hunting. A 12- or 20-gauge shotgun loaded with 6- to 9-size shot is recommended.

Some DNR properties may have additional regulations for quail hunting. Check with the property for details (page 46).

Other Wild Birds

English sparrows, European starlings, monk parakeets, and feral pigeons (except homing pigeons) may be killed at any time.

Brown-headed cowbirds, common grackles, red-winged blackbirds, Brewer's blackbirds

and crows may be controlled without a permit when they are damaging trees or crops or creating a public health hazard in accordance with federal regulations. All other nongame species of birds not otherwise covered in this regulation are protected by state or federal law and may not be killed. These provisions do not override any local ordinances restricting the use of firearms and other equipment.

Crow

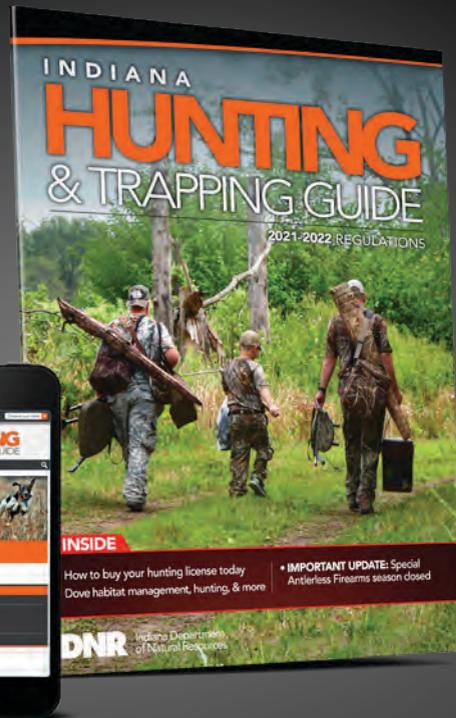
Crow hunting season is July 1-Aug. 15 and Dec. 13-March 1.

Crows may be taken outside of the hunting season only if they are damaging trees, crops, livestock or wildlife, or creating a public health hazard. There are no restrictions on use of calls or decoys, and crows may be taken with bow and arrow, crossbow, or firearm in accordance with local ordinances.

You are not required to have a state stamp, federal stamp, or HIP registration number.



The most up-to-date regulations online.



eRegulations.com

License Requirements

To hunt wild turkey, a valid turkey hunting license and Game Bird Habitat Stamp are required.

Those who have a lifetime comprehensive hunting, lifetime comprehensive hunting and fishing, or resident or nonresident youth hunt/trap license can hunt turkey and do not need to purchase the Game Bird Habitat Stamp because it is included with those license types.

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

Game Bird Habitat Stamps are good for both spring and fall seasons in the same calendar year.

Regardless of whether or not you have harvested a turkey yourself, you can only assist another hunter by calling if you are licensed to turkey hunt.

Season and Bag Limits

Spring 2022 - The spring season is April 27 - May 15, 2022. The bag limit is one bearded or male turkey for the spring season. Spring turkey hunting is allowed statewide.



Fall 2021 - The bag and possession limit for the fall seasons is one bird of either sex, regardless of hunting equipment used or what portion of the season. Fall archery season is statewide. Fall firearms season has specific dates for specific counties (see below or map on page 41).

- Fall archery (including crossbows): Statewide from Oct. 1-31, 2021 and Dec. 4, 2021 - Jan. 2, 2022.

- Fall firearms: Oct. 20-31, 2021 in the following counties only:
 - Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, DeKalb, Dubois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Gibson, Greene, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Knox, Kosciusko, LaGrange, LaPorte, Lawrence, Marshall, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Ripley, Scott, Spencer, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, Sullivan, Switzerland, Union, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo, Warren, Warrick, Washington

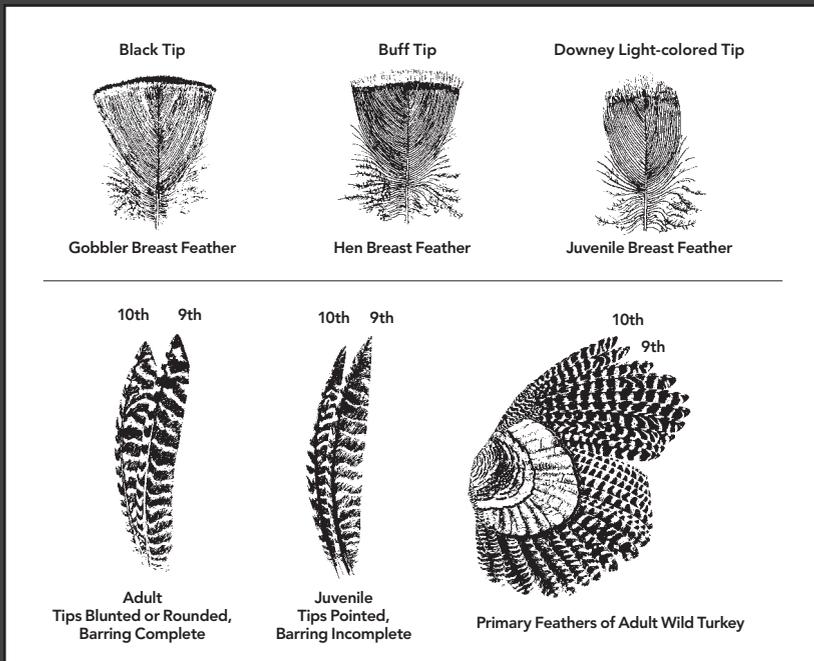
Fall Wild Turkey Sex and Age Determination

If no obvious leg spur:

- use breast feathers to determine sex and wing tips to determine age (amount of barring and shape of 9th and 10th primary tips)

If obvious leg spur, then bird is a male:

- adult male: 1/2 inch or longer
- juvenile male: less than 1/2 inch



Art by Dave Hamilton. Used by permission of MO DOC.

Reserved Hunts

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

Reserved turkey hunts also take place at Big Oaks and Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuges. Applications and drawings are managed through the DNR reserved hunt system. For details and to apply during open applications, go to hunting.IN.gov

Youth Season

Information about the youth season is on page 12.

Legal Equipment

Turkeys can be hunted only with:

- A 410 caliber and 10-, 12-, 16-, 20-, or 28-gauge shotgun loaded with pellets of size No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 7½, and Tungsten Super Shot 9 and 10. Non-toxic shot is required while hunting turkey on some DNR properties. Call the property you are interested in hunting on for additional information.
- A muzzleloading shotgun not smaller than 20-gauge and not larger than 10-gauge, loaded with pellets of size 4, 5, 6, 7, 7½, and Tungsten Super Shot 9 and 10. Combination loads using shot sizes other than these are illegal.
- Bow and arrow
- A crossbow

Hunting Hours

Wild turkeys may be hunted only from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. All DNR properties managed by the Division of Fish & Wildlife have spring season hunting hours one-half hour before sunrise until noon for properties on CT and until 1 p.m. for properties on ET. Mushroom hunters are required to stay out of the field until after this time.

Tagging Requirements

Immediately upon killing a turkey, the hunter must complete a temporary transportation tag on paper stating the hunter's full name, address, sex of the turkey, license number (if applicable), and the date the turkey was taken before transporting the turkey from the field.

Reporting Requirements

Hunters are required to register their harvested turkey within 48 hours of the kill. This can be done one of three ways:

- Self reporting online through the DNR's CheckIN Game system (CheckINGame.dnr.IN.gov)
- Calling 800-419-1326 (a \$3 fee applies)
- Finding a check station, license vendor, or retailer who will file the information for you through CheckIN Game

Once the turkey is registered with the CheckIN Game system, a confirmation number will be generated. The number must be recorded on a temporary transportation tag and kept with the turkey until processing begins.

For a printable version of a temporary transportation tag, visit hunting.IN.gov.

Hunter Orange

Turkey hunters must meet hunter orange requirements while hunting turkeys Dec. 4-19, 2021. See hunter orange requirements on page 16.

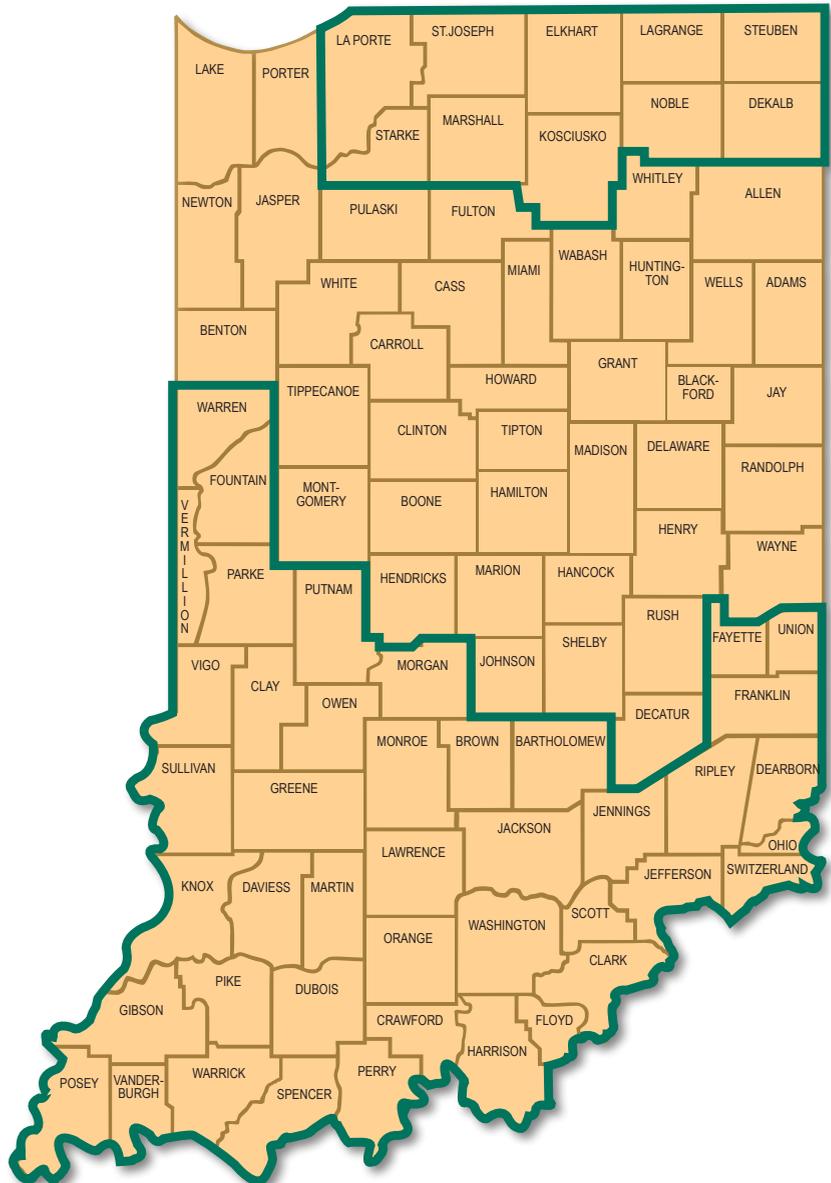
Fair Chase

While hunting wild turkey, it is illegal to use or possess a dog, another domesticated animal, a live decoy, a recorded call, an electronically powered or controlled decoy, or bait. An area is considered baited for 10 days after the removal of the bait and affected soil, but an area is not considered to be baited that is attractive to wild turkeys resulting from normal agricultural practices.

2021 Fall Turkey Firearms & Archery Seasons Map

Archery (statewide)
Oct. 1 - Oct. 31, 2021
and
Dec. 4, 2021 - Jan. 2, 2022

Fall Firearms & Archery
Oct. 20-31, 2021



Report Turkey Broods:

Help Indiana DNR monitor summer production of wild turkeys! Your reports assist in determining best management practices for wild turkey. Find more information and report July and August broods at on.IN.gov/turkeybrood.

FURBEARER HUNTING SEASONS

Furbearers	Hunting Seasons
Red & Gray Fox	Oct. 15 - Feb. 28
Coyote & Striped Skunk	Oct. 15 - March 15
Raccoon & Opossum	Nov. 8 - Jan. 31
Dog Running (Raccoon & Opossum only)	Feb. 1 - Oct. 25

Furbearer Hunting

A valid hunting license is needed to hunt coyote, gray fox, opossum, raccoon, red fox, and striped skunk. See the chart above for season dates.

A continuously burning light that can be seen for at least 500 feet must be carried while pursuing furbearing animals between sunset and sunrise. It is illegal to:

- Remove wild animals from any cavity or den
- Disturb the den or nest of any animal by shooting, digging, cutting or chipping with the aid of smoke, fire, fumes, chemicals, ferret, or other small animal, or with any device introduced into the hole where the animal is sheltered
- Use or carry tree-climbing or cutting equipment for the purpose of dislodging an animal from a tree

Dog Running

The dog running season for raccoon and opossum extends from Feb. 1 through Oct. 25. A person needs a valid Indiana hunting license to chase wild animals with dogs. See license exemptions on pages 8-9. It is legal to hunt and chase foxes (Oct. 15 - Feb. 28), raccoons (Nov. 8 - Jan. 31), and coyotes (Oct. 15 - March 15) with dogs during the established hunting seasons. Youth who are younger than 13 years old, do not possess a bow, crossbow, or firearm, and are accompanied by a valid license holding individual who is at least 18 years of age are exempt from needing a hunting license while chasing a wild animal during the dog running season. Certain restrictions apply on DNR-managed properties. It is legal to chase foxes and coyotes with dogs year-round with a hunting license and permission of the landowner.

Fox & Coyote Hunting

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

Protected Species

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

For more on protected wildlife, call the DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, 317-232-4200, or go to wildlife.IN.gov

Wildlife Conflicts

Resident landowners or tenants may use legal methods, without a permit, to take a beaver, mink, muskrat, long-tailed weasel, red fox, gray fox, opossum, skunk, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, or raccoon that is on their own property and damaging property or posing a health or safety threat.

If the animal is released, it must be released in the county of capture with permission of the recipient landowner.

Groundhogs (woodchucks), moles, voles, and chipmunks may be taken at any time using any equipment without a permit.

Landowners may take coyotes at any time on the land they own without a special permit or license, or they may provide written permission for others to take coyotes on their land at any time. A valid hunting or trapping license or nuisance wild animal control permit is required to take a coyote on land other than your own.

Coyotes that are taken outside the hunting and trapping season by a landowner or someone with written permission from a landowner cannot be possessed live for more than 24 hours, and the live coyote cannot be sold, traded, bartered, or gifted.

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

Possession of Hides & Carcasses

There is no deadline for the possession of lawfully obtained untanned hides or unprocessed carcasses of furbearers taken during the season.

The sale of legally harvested furbearing mammals or untanned hides of furbearing mammals can be made to licensed fur buyers only.

Go to wildlife.IN.gov for a list of Indiana licensed fur buyers, or call the Division of Fish & Wildlife at 317-232-4200.

Possession of Live Furbearers

Only raccoons, red foxes, gray foxes, and coyotes can be retained alive during the trapping season for that species.

Raccoons, foxes, or coyotes that are removed from a trap and kept alive must be confined in a cage or other enclosure that: (a) makes escape of the mammal unlikely and prevents the entrance of a free-roaming mammal of the same species; (b) is structurally sound; (c) is of sufficient strength for the species involved; (d) is maintained in good repair and smoothly secured to prevent escape or injury to the mammal in the enclosure; (e) is constructed to allow sufficient space for individual posture, to turn about freely, and make normal social movements; (f) is secured when unattended with protective devices at entrances and exits to prevent escapes if kept outdoors and if needed to prevent injuries to human or the mammal's health; (g) and has ambient ventilation by means of windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning to protect the health of the mammal and to minimize drafts, odors, and condensation.

Night quarters, transportation cages, and nesting boxes may not be used as primary housing. Surface water must be adequately drained from a cage or enclosure where the mammal is housed. If necessary for the mammal in possession, adequate lighting must be provided by artificial or natural means and cycled for appropriate photoperiod. The cages or enclosures must also have adequate shelter from the elements and provide adequate shade for the animals.

You must remove and dispose of food wastes, feces, urine, and bedding from the enclosure. You must also remove from the enclosure and appropriately dispose of trash, garbage, debris, and carcasses as soon as they are observed.

You must also provide daily: 1) fresh, clean drinking water in clean containers and 2) food that is unspoiled, uncontaminated, appropriate to the dietary needs of the mammal, and of sufficient quantity for the mammal involved.

Furbearers that are possessed alive and their cages or other enclosures must be made available for inspection by an Indiana Conservation Officer upon request.

Trapping Regulations

Furbearing game animals in Indiana include beaver, coyote, gray fox, red fox, long-tailed weasel, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, river otter, and striped skunk.

You must have a valid Indiana trapping license to set traps.

Traps must be checked and animals removed at least one time every 24 hours. Traps may be set at any distance from openings to tile drains or entrances to beaver or muskrat lodges. Tree-climbing equipment may not be used as an aid in removing wild animals from trees. The use of motor-driven watercraft is permitted for purposes of setting or checking trap lines.

There are no daily bag or possession limits, except for river otters.

Furbearers (except for raccoons, foxes, and coyotes that can be retained alive) that are

TRAPPING SEASONS	
Furbearers	Trapping Seasons
Coyote & Striped Skunk	Oct. 15 - March 15
Red & Gray Fox	Oct. 15 - Jan. 31
Beaver	Nov. 15 - March 15
Mink, Muskrat, Weasel (long-tailed weasel only)	Nov. 15 - Jan. 31
Raccoon & Opossum	Nov. 8 - Jan. 31
River Otter (in designated counties)	Nov. 15 - March 15 (or until quota is met)

trapped must either be released into the wild in the county in which they were captured within 24 hours of capturing the animals or be

euthanized immediately after removal from the trap or immediately upon transporting from the trap site.

River Otter Rules

A valid Indiana trapping license is required to set traps for river otters. An individual who sets a trap for river otters must be at least 10 years old, unless the individual has passed a state-certified trapper education course.

The bag limit is two otters per trapper per season. An individual who sets a trap that catches a river otter must count the animal toward his or her season limit. River otters taken during the trapping season must be reported to the DNR CheckIN Game system (CheckINGame.dnr.IN.gov or call 800-419-1326) within 24 hours of harvest. A CheckIN Game confirmation number will be provided and must be kept with the river otter until the animal is physically registered by a designated Indiana DNR employee or at an official DNR river otter check station. Check online at hunting.IN.gov for locations.

There is a statewide quota of 750 river otters for the 2021-2022 season. The season will close early if the quota is reached prior to March 15, 2022. Trappers are responsible for knowing if the quota has been met. The current reported river otter take can be found at hunting.IN.gov or by calling 317-232-4080. If the season closes early, an exception may be made for an individual who traps a river otter within 48 hours after the close of the season and has not yet reached his/her bag limit.

The 2020-2021 river otter trapping season closed early on January 25, 2021 due to the quota of 600 river otters being met.

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

River otters trapped outside the season or in counties closed to river otter trapping must

be turned in to the DNR. Call your local District Wildlife Biologist (page 45), local Conservation Officer (page 47), or 812-837-9536.

You must take the skinned carcass and separated pelt to a designated DNR employee or registration station for physical registration and CITES tagging within 15 days after the month of harvest.

River otter pelts will be sealed with a CITES tag and the carcass collected so DNR biologists can evaluate reproductive and age data from the animal. The information helps biologists make future season recommendations.

What is a CITES tag?

CITES stands for the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora. It is an international agreement governing trade of endangered species. As a CITES participant, the United States follows certain requirements. River otters are in Appendix II of CITES, which means they are a “look-alike” species to other endangered otter species around the world.

To ensure river otters entering international trade were harvested legally in the United States, an unaltered CITES tag must be affixed to the pelt. Each state has uniquely marked tags. An otter pelt must have a CITES tag before it can be sold.

Counties Open to River Otter Trapping



TRAP REGULATIONS

Body Gripping Traps

A person must not take a wild animal with a Conibear, Dahlgren, Bigelow, or other body-gripping trap on land if the widest inside jaw-spread measured at the horizontal center of the trap's jaws (Figure 1) and the widest horizontal inside jaw-spread measured at the vertical center of the trap's jaws (Figure 2) is:

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

Otherwise, the trap must be completely covered by water.

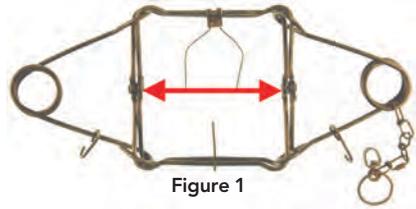


Figure 1

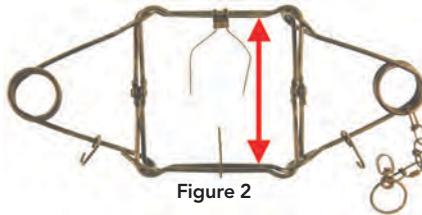


Figure 2

Snares

It is only legal to use a snare to trap a wild animal on land you own or with the written permission of the landowner. The maximum legal circumference for snare loops is 15 inches, unless at least half of the snare loop is covered by water or if the snare employs a relaxing snare lock. A relaxing snare lock allows the snare loop to loosen slightly to reduce the possibility of strangulation. Regulations on snare size and lock are designed to prevent accidental loss of domestic animals.

Box Traps

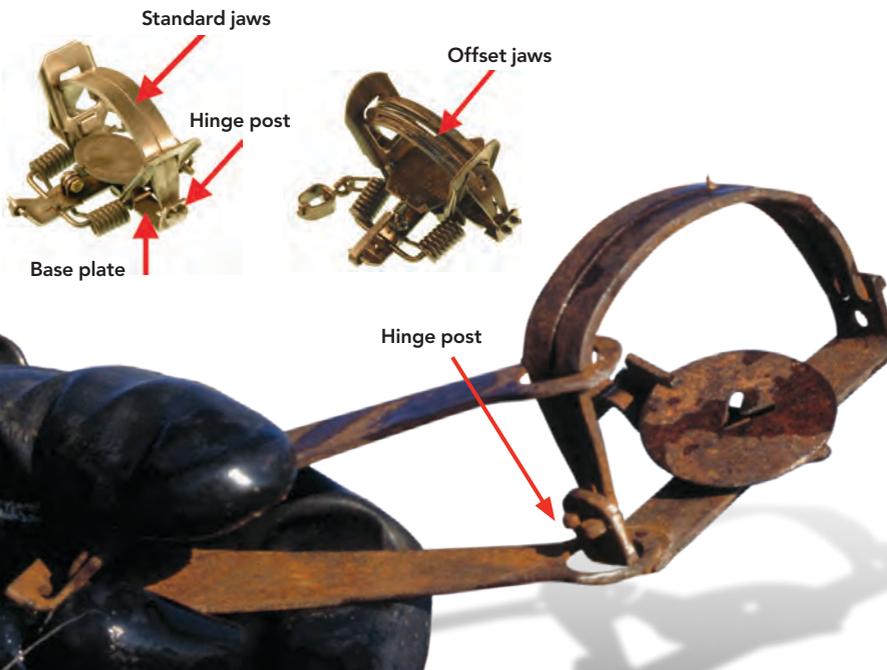
Furbearers may be captured in box traps used on land or underwater.

Foothold Traps

It is illegal to use a foothold trap with saw-toothed or spiked jaws. It is illegal to take a wild animal with a foothold trap if the widest inside jaw-spread measured perpendicular to the trap's base plate and the inside width between the trap's hinge posts (both measurements) is greater than 5¾ inches and less than or equal to 6½ inches, unless the jaws of the trap have at least a ¼-inch offset, the gap of the offset is filled with securely attached rubber pads, or the trap is completely covered by water.

Securely attached rubber pads are those attached with bolts or rivets. The trap's hinge posts must be maintained at a 90-degree angle to the trap's base plate. It is illegal to take a wild animal with a foothold trap on land if the widest inside jaw-spread measured perpendicular to the trap's base plate and the inside width between the trap's hinge posts is greater than 6½ inches.

It is illegal to set or place a stake, chain, drag, or another portion of a trap that is designed to take a wild animal, except during a season established for trapping that wild animal.



Measuring your foothold trap

1. Measure the widest inside jaw spread perpendicular to the trap's base plate as in Figure 3 and circle the measurement (or closest measurement) in Column 1.
2. Measure the inside width between the trap's hinge posts as in Figure 4 and circle the measurement (or closest measurement) in Column 2.
3. If both measurements fall in Box 1, then the trap can have standard jaws (offset jaws are not required).
4. If either measurement falls in Box 2, then the jaws of the trap must have at least a ¼ inch offset or the gap of the offset can be filled with securely attached rubber pads. "Securely attached" means with bolts or rivets, not tape.
5. If either measurements fall in Box 3, then the trap must be completely covered by water.



Figure 3



Figure 4

BOX	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
1	5" or less	5" or less
	5¼"	5¼"
	5½"	5½"
	5¾"	5¾"
2	> 5¾" *	> 5¾"
	6"	6"
	6¼"	6¼"
	6½"	6½"
3	> 6½"	> 6½"
	6¾"	6¾"
	7"	7"
	7¼" or more	7¼" or more

* The Symbol ">" means "greater than." (i.e.: "> 5¾" means "greater than 5¾")

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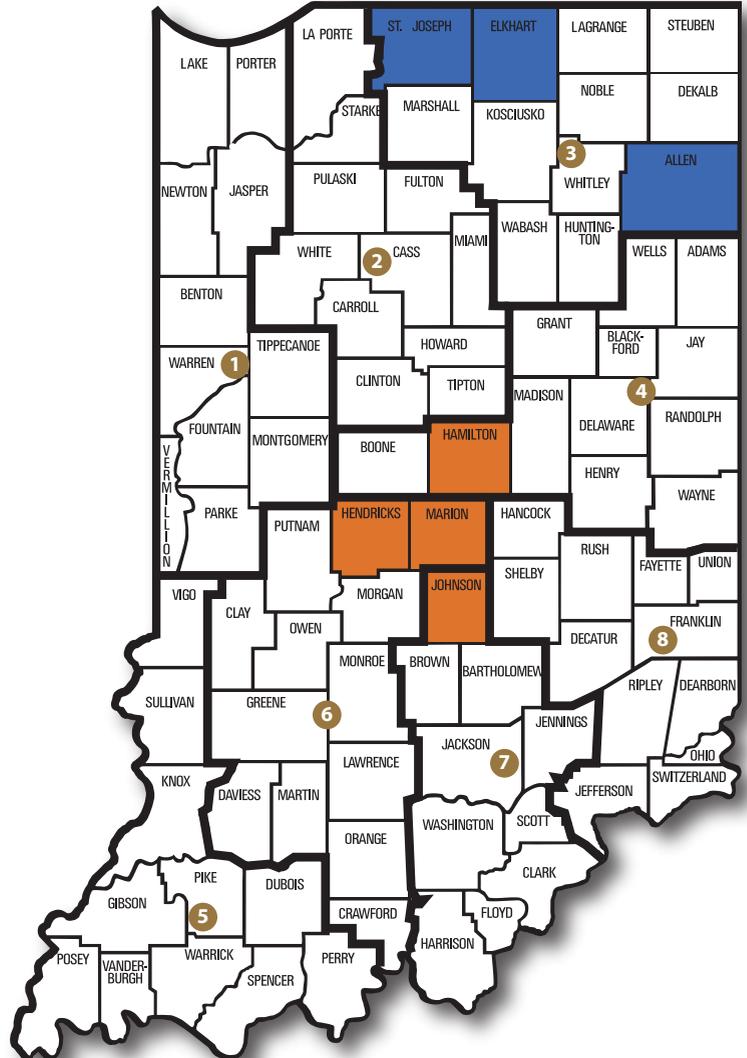
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What a Wildlife Biologist can help you with:

- Information on and help with wildlife habitat improvements on private lands
- Assistance with living and interacting with wildlife
- For more information and resources, visit on.IN.gov/livingwithwildlife.

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Help Indiana's Natural Resources

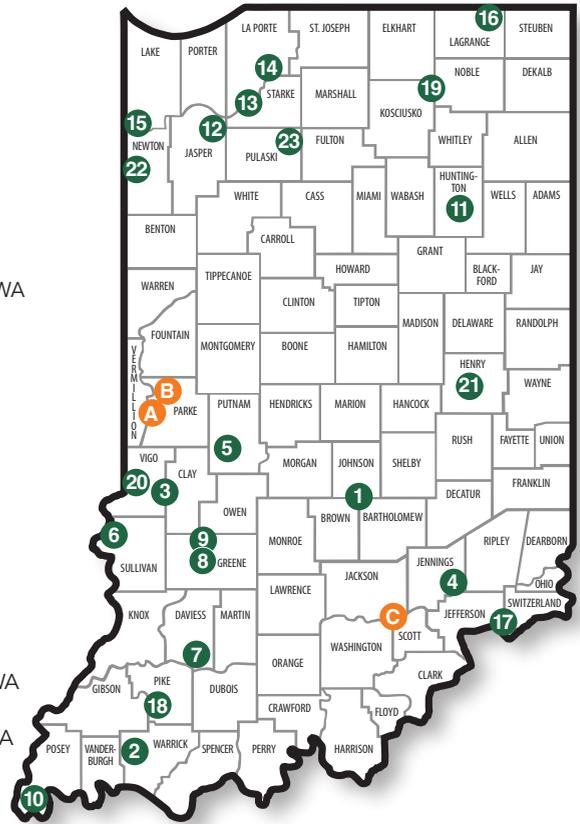
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Fish & Wildlife Areas / Healthy Rivers Initiative Sites

- 1. Atterbury FWA**
7970 S. Rowe St.
Edinburgh, IN 46124
812-526-2051
- 2. Blue Grass FWA**
Contact Sugar Ridge FWA
- 3. Chinook FWA**
Contact Deer Creek FWA
- 4. Crosley FWA**
2010 S. SR 3
North Vernon, IN 47265
812-346-5596
- 5. Deer Creek FWA**
2001 W. CR 600 S.
Greencastle, IN 46135
765-653-0453
- 6. Fairbanks Landing FWA**
Contact Goose Pond FWA
- 7. Glendale FWA**
6001 E. 600 S.
Montgomery, IN 47558
812-674-0168
- 8. Goose Pond FWA**
13540 W. CR 400 S.
Linton, IN 47441
812-512-9185
- 9. Hillenbrand FWA**
Contact Goose Pond FWA

- 10. Hovey Lake FWA**
8401 SR 69 S.
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
812-838-2927
- 11. J.E. Roush Lake FWA**
517 N. Warren Road
Huntington, IN 46750
260-468-2165
- 12. Jasper-Pulaski FWA**
5822 N. Fish & Wildlife Ln
Medaryville, IN 47957
219-843-4841
- 13. Kankakee FWA**
4320 W. Toto Road
North Judson, IN 46366
574-896-3522
- 14. Kingsbury FWA**
5344 S. Hupp Road
LaPorte, IN 46350
219-393-3612
- 15. LaSalle FWA**
4752 W. 1050 N.
Lake Village, IN 46349
219-992-3019
- 16. Pigeon River FWA**
8310 E. 300 N.
Howe, IN 46746
260-367-2164
- 17. Splinter Ridge FWA**
Contact Crosley FWA

- 18. Sugar Ridge FWA**
2310 E. SR 364
Winslow, IN 47598
812-789-2724
 - 19. Tri-County FWA**
8432 N. 850 E.
Syracuse, IN 46567
574-834-4461
 - 20. Wabashiki FWA**
Contact Deer Creek FWA
 - 21. Wilbur Wright FWA**
2239 N. SR 103
New Castle, IN 47362
260-468-2165
 - 22. Willow Slough FWA**
1803 S. 700 W.
Morocco, IN 47963
219-285-2704
 - 23. Winamac FWA**
1493 W. 500 N.
Winamac, IN 46996
574-946-4422
- A. Wabash River (HRI)**
Contact Deer Creek FWA
- B. Sugar Creek (HRI)**
Contact Deer Creek FWA
- C. Austin Bottoms (HRI)**
Contact Crosley FWA

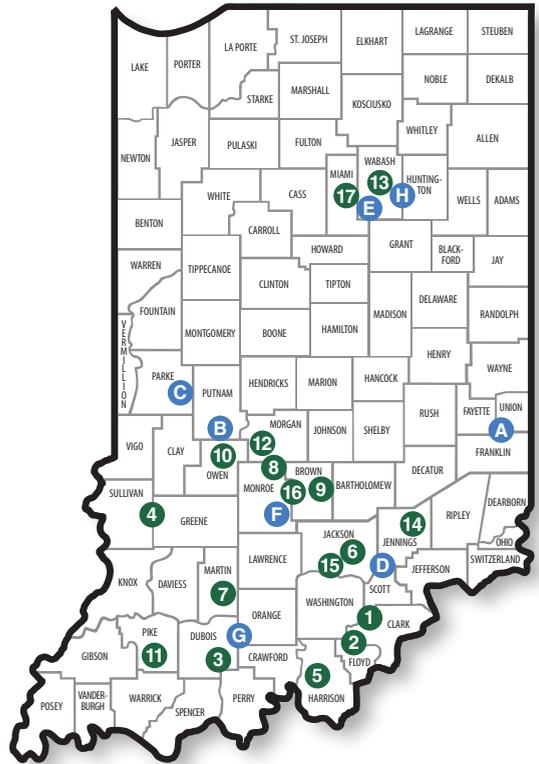


State Lakes & State Forests

- A. Brookville Lake**
14108 SR 101
Brookville, IN 47012
765-647-2657
- B. Cagles Mill Lake**
1317 W. Lieber Road
Suite 1
Cloverdale, IN 46120
765-276-0197
- C. Cecil M. Harden Lake**
1588 S. Raccoon Parkway
Rockville, IN 47872
765-344-1412
- D. Hardy Lake**
5620 Hardy Lake Road
Scottsburg, IN 47170
812-794-3800
- E. Mississinewa Lake**
4673 S. 625 E.
Peru, IN 46970
765-473-6528
- F. Monroe Lake**
4850 S. SR 446
Bloomington, IN 47401
812-837-9546
- G. Patoka Lake**
3084 N. Dillard Road
Birdseye, IN 47513
812-685-2464
- H. Salamonie Lake**
9214 W. Lost Bridge W.
Andrews, IN 46702
260-468-2125

- 1. Clark SF**
#2 Service Road
Henryville, IN 47126
812-294-4306
- 2. Deam Lake SRA**
1217 Deam Lake Road
Borden, IN 47106
812-246-5421
- 3. Ferdinand SF**
6583 E. SR 264
Ferdinand, IN 47532
812-827-2857
- 4. Greene-Sullivan SF**
2551 S. SR 159
Dugger, IN 47848
812-648-2810
- 5. Harrison-Crawford SF**
7240 Old Forest Rd. S.W.
Corydon, IN 47112
812-738-7694
- 6. Jackson-Washington SF**
1278 E. SR 250
Brownstown, IN 47220
812-358-2160
- 7. Martin SF**
14040 Williams Road
Shoals, IN 47581
812-247-3491
- 8. Morgan-Monroe SF**
6220 Forest Road
Martinsville, IN 46151
765-792-4654

- 9. Mountain Tea SF**
Pumpkin Ridge Road
Nashville, IN 47448
812-988-7945
- 10. Owen-Putnam SF**
2153 Fish Creek Road
Spencer, IN 47460
812-829-2462
- 11. Pike SF**
5994 E. SR 364
Winslow, IN 47598
812-827-2857
- 12. Ravinia SF**
N. Duckworth Road
Paragon IN, 46166
765-792-4654
- 13. Salamonie River SF**
5400 E. Salamonie
Forest Rd.
Lagro, IN 46941
260-782-0430
- 14. Selmier SF**
905 E. CR 350 N.
North Vernon, IN 47265
812-346-2286
- 15. Starve Hollow SRA**
4345 S. 275 W.
Vallonia, IN 47281-9741
812-358-3464
- 16. Yellowwood SF**
772 Yellowwood Lake Rd.
Nashville, IN 47448
812-988-7945

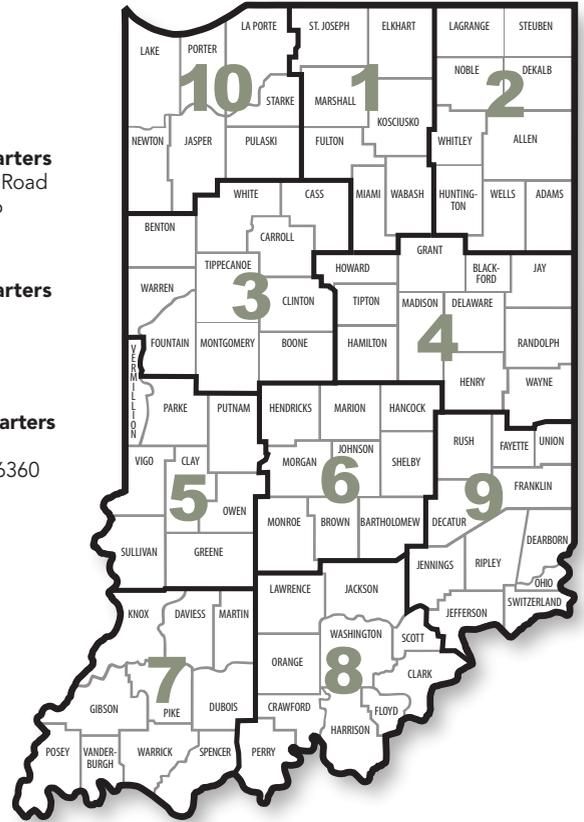


- 17. Frances Slocum SF**
CR 510 E.
Peru, IN 46970
260-782-0430

DNR Law Enforcement Districts

Contact DNR Law Enforcement Central Dispatch (24 hours) to report violations or if you need assistance from an Indiana Conservation Officer. Call 1-800-TIP-IDNR to report any poaching activities.

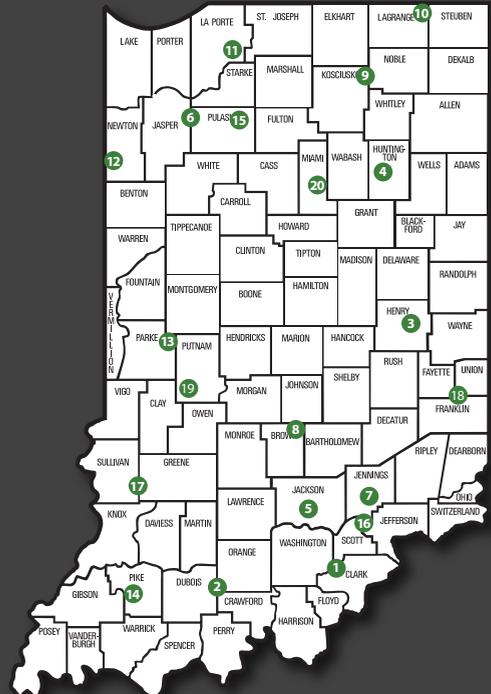
- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Central Dispatch
4850 S. SR 446
Bloomington, IN 47401
812-837-9536</p> | <p>4. District 4 Headquarters
3734 Mounds Road
Anderson, IN 46017
765-649-1062</p> | <p>8. District 8 Headquarters
1504 Schlamm Lake Road
Henryville, IN 47126
812-639-4148</p> |
| <p>1. District 1 Headquarters
9822 N. Turkey
Creek Road
Syracuse, IN 46567
574-457-8092</p> | <p>5. District 5 Headquarters
1317 W. Lieber Road
Suite 2
Cloverdale, IN 46120
765-276-0196</p> | <p>9. District 9 Headquarters
1387 E. U.S. 50
Versailles, IN 47042
812-689-4370</p> |
| <p>2. District 2 Headquarters
1353 S. Governors Drive
Columbia City, IN 46725
260-244-3720</p> | <p>6. District 6 Headquarters
11 Durbin St.
Camp Atterbury
Edinburgh, IN 46124
812-526-4101</p> | <p>10. District 10 Headquarters
100 W. Water St.
Michigan City, IN 46360
219-879-5710</p> |
| <p>3. District 3 Headquarters
4112 E. SR 225
West Lafayette, IN 47906
765-567-7859</p> | <p>7. District 7 Headquarters
2310 E. SR 364
Winslow, IN 47598
812-789-9538</p> | |



Public Shooting Ranges

DNR shooting ranges are open to the general public. Contact the range in your area with questions on range hours, fees and other information or go online to on.IN.gov/dnrshootingranges.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1. Clark State Forest
rifle/shotgun/handgun
812-294-4306</p> | <p>8. Atterbury FWA \$
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun/trap/skeet
812-526-6552</p> | <p>14. Sugar Ridge FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
812-789-2724</p> |
| <p>2. Patoka Lake
archery
812-685-2464</p> | <p>9. Tri-County FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
574-834-4461</p> | <p>15. Winamac FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
574-946-4422</p> |
| <p>3. Wilbur Wright FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
260-468-2165</p> | <p>10. Pigeon River FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
260-367-2164</p> | <p>16. Hardy Lake
archery
812-794-3800</p> |
| <p>4. J. E. Roush Lake FWA \$
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun/trap/skeet
260-468-2416</p> | <p>11. Kingsbury FWA \$
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
219-393-1128</p> | <p>17. Greene-Sullivan State Forest
archery
812-648-2810</p> |
| <p>5. Jackson-Washington State Forest
archery
812-358-2160</p> | <p>12. Willow Slough FWA \$
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
219-285-2060</p> | <p>18. Brookville Lake \$
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
765-647-2657</p> |
| <p>6. Jasper-Pulaski FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
219-843-4841</p> | <p>13. Cecil M. Harden Lake
archery
765-344-1412</p> | <p>19. Deer Creek FWA \$
rifle/shotgun/handgun
765-276-3032</p> |
| <p>7. Crosley FWA
archery/rifle/shotgun/
handgun
812-346-5596</p> | <p>20. Mississinewa Lake
Archery
765-473-6528</p> | |



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PULASKI COUNTY

I N D I A N A

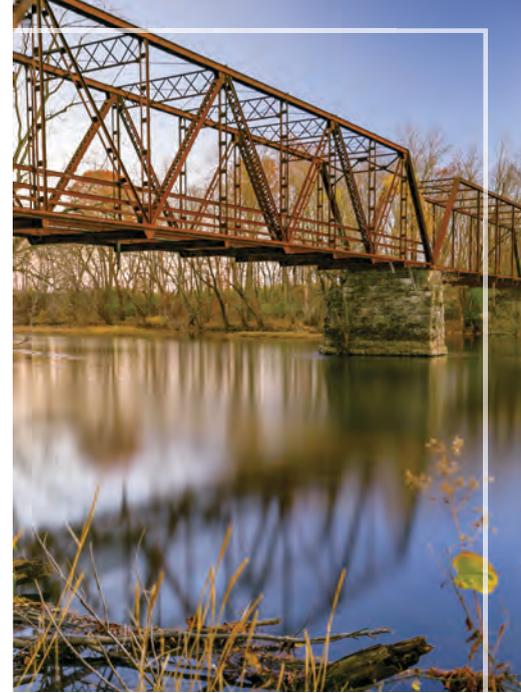
It's the Simple Things

AN OUTDOORSMAN'S PARADISE

Offering opportunities for wild-dove and pheasant hunting in the heart of rural Pulaski County, Sandy Prairie Hunt Club provides more than 200 acres of ground, including 40 acres of prairie-grass strips and sun-flower fields. Individuals and small parties are welcome, dogs are required, and there's no membership fee.

The Winamac Fish and Wildlife Area, in northern Pulaski County, along U.S. 35, offers tremendous opportunities for hunting deer, wild turkey, rabbit, quail, squirrel, woodcock, dove, and furbearers. Waterfowl hunting is offered, but is limited due to the small amount of wetlands, and opportunities exist for pheasant, quail and dove hunting. Wetland trapping is always permitted. Two two-acre ponds are home to bluegill, channel catfish, and largemouth bass waiting to challenge master anglers and recreational fishers alike.

Northwestern Pulaski County's Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Wildlife Area is home to the Ryan Ditch (shoreline fishing), two gravel pits with boat ramps, and numerous small ponds to provide plenty of diversity as you seek the catch of the day — or just a day out of the office, communing with nature. Deer, quail, rabbit, squirrel, snipe, dove, sora rails, woodcock, waterfowl and wild turkey all inhabit the area, challenging mature marksmen and first-timers alike.



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