

FEDERAL REGULATIONS
GOVERNING THE
HUNTING, POSSESSION,
TRANSPORTATION, and IMPORTATION
OF
WATERFOWL, COOTS, and CRANES,

1962-63



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Regulatory Announcement 67

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Migratory birds, which move across State and National borders, are recognized as an international resource requiring conservation on a continental basis. Protection of migratory birds on the North American Continent is provided for by conventions between the United States and Great Britain (for Canada), concluded August 16, 1916 (39 Stat. 1702), and between the United States and the United Mexican States, concluded February 7, 1936 (50 Stat. 1311). Protection in the United States is provided by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703).

Birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and by the international conventions are listed in section 10.1 of this announcement.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (sec. 2) makes it unlawful to hunt, kill, sell, purchase, or possess migratory birds except as permitted by regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior annually adopts hunting regulations to permit a reasonable harvest of migratory game birds and leave an adequate breeding stock for subsequent years. To provide a sound basis for the regulations, considerable information is assembled each year on current populations of birds and on numbers available for harvesting. With a year's accumulation of data, the Secretary sets up a framework of proposed hunting regulations, including season lengths, bag and possession limits, and the earliest opening and latest closing dates within which the State game departments recommend hunting seasons best suited to conditions in their States.

STATE LAWS

Some of the States have laws or regulations more restrictive than those in this announcement. *Hunters are cautioned to consult State regulations before hunting.*

DUCK STAMPS

The Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U.S.C. 718a), as amended, provides that no person who has attained the age of 16 years shall take any migratory waterfowl (brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans) unless at the time of such taking he has on his person an unexpired Federal migratory bird hunting stamp (commonly called Duck Stamp), validated by his signature written across the face of the stamp in ink. A person who has not reached his 16th birthday does not have to have a stamp.

PENALTIES

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (sec. 6a) and the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (sec. 7) provide for a fine of not more than \$500, imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both, for violation of those acts or the regulations contained in this announcement; and sec. (b) (1) and (2) of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act provides for a fine of not more than \$2,000, imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both, for taking migratory birds with intent to sell, offer to sell, barter, or offer to barter such birds.

GAME MAMMALS

The convention of February 7, 1936, between the United States and the United Mexican States regulates transportation across the United States-Mexican border of migratory birds or game mammals, dead or alive, their parts or products. Other Federal laws and regulations govern the interstate shipment and transportation of game and fish. Copies of these laws and regulations may be obtained from the following:

Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.;

Regional Directors of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife having administrative supervision over Bureau functions in the States indicated:

Region 1 (California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington): 1001 NE. Lloyd Blvd. (P.O. Box 3737), Portland 8, Oreg.

Region 2 (Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming): 906 Park Ave. SW. (P.O. Box 1306), Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Region 3 (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin): 1006 West Lake St., Buza Bldg., Minneapolis 8, Minn.

Region 4 (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia): Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., Atlanta 23, Ga.

Region 5 (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia): 59 Temple Place, 1105 Blake Bldg., Boston 11, Mass.

Region 6 (Alaska): P.O. Box 2021, Juneau, Alaska.

MIGRATORY BIRD REGULATIONS 1962-63

[As adopted by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Sec. 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended]

GENERAL

§ 10.1 Definitions of migratory birds.—Migratory birds included in the terms of the conventions between the United States and Great Britain [for Canada] for the protection of migratory birds, and between the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals concluded, respectively, August 16, 1916 (39 Stat. 1702), and February 7, 1936 (50 Stat. 1311), are as follows:

- (a) **Game birds.**
 - (1) Waterfowl (ANATIDAE), including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.
 - (2) Cranes (GRUIDAE), including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.
 - (3) Rails (RALLIDAE), including coots, gallinules, and sora and other rails.
 - (4) Shorebirds (HAEMATOPODIDAE, CHARADRIIDAE, SCOLOPACIDAE, RECURVIROSTRIDAE, and PHALAROPIDAE), including avocets, curlews, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster-catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surfbirds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.
 - (5) Doves and wild pigeons (COLUMBIDAE).
- (b) **Insectivorous birds.**

Cuckoos (including road-runner and anis), flickers, and other woodpeckers; nighthawks or bullbats, chuck-will's-widow, poor-wills, and whip-poor-wills; swifts; hummingbirds; kingbirds, phoebes, and other flycatchers; horned larks, bobolinks, cowbirds, blackbirds, grackles, meadowlarks, and orioles; grosbeaks (including cardinals), finches, sparrows, and buntings (including towhees); tanagers; martins and other swallows; waxwings; phainopeplas; shrikes; vireos; warblers; pitits, catbirds, mockingbirds, and thrashers; wrens; brown creepers; nuthatches; titmice (including chickadees, verdin, and bushtits); kinglets and gnatcatchers; robins and other thrushes.
- (c) **Other nongame birds.**

Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murre, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, and terns.

§ 10.2 Definitions of terms.—For the purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean and to include:

- (a) **Secretary.**—The Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.
- (b) **Person.**—Individual, club, association, partnership, or corporation, any one or all, as the context requires.
- (c) **Take.**—Pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, kill, trap, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, kill, or trap.
- (d) **Open season.**—Time during which migratory game birds may lawfully be taken. Each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof. Unless otherwise specified, whenever time is stated in hours it shall be construed to refer to standard time in the area affected.
- (e) **Closed season.**—Time during which migratory game birds may not be taken.
- (f) **Transport.**—Ship, carry, export, import, and receive, or deliver for shipment, conveyance, carriage, exportation, or importation.

(g) **State.**—Any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.
(h) **Sinkbox.**—A raft or any type of low floating device having a depression which affords the hunter a means of concealing himself below the surface of the water.

(i) **Daily bag limit.**—The maximum number permitted to be taken by one person in any one day during the open season in any one specified geographic area for which a daily bag limit is prescribed.

(j) **Aggregate daily bag limit.**—The maximum number permitted to be taken by one person in any one day during the open season when such person hunts in more than one specified geographic area for which a daily bag limit is prescribed. The aggregate daily bag limit is equal to but may not exceed the largest daily bag limit prescribed for any one of the specified geographic areas in which taking occurs.

(k) **Possession limit.**—The maximum number permitted to be possessed by any one person when lawfully taken in the United States in any one specified geographic area for which a possession limit is prescribed.

(l) **Aggregate possession limit.**—The maximum number, lawfully taken in the United States, permitted to be possessed by any one person when taking and possession occurs in more than one specified geographic area for which a possession limit is prescribed. The aggregate possession limit is equal to but may not exceed the largest possession limit prescribed for any one of the specified geographic areas in which taking and possession occurs.

§ 10.3 Hunting methods.—The provisions of this section shall govern the methods by which any person may take migratory game birds on which open seasons are prescribed in this part.

(a) **Permitted methods.**—Migratory game birds may be taken only—

- (1) By the aid of dogs, artificial decoys, manually or mouth-operated bird calls, with longbow and arrow, or with shotgun (not larger than No. 10 gauge and incapable of holding more than three shells) fired from the shoulder;
- (2) In the open or from a blind or other place of concealment (except a sinkbox) on land or water;
- (3) From any floating craft except a sinkbox, and excluding any boat or other craft having a motor attached or any sailboat unless such boat or other craft with motor attached or such sailboat is beached, resting at anchor, or fastened within or tied immediately alongside of any type of fixed hunting blind: *Provided*, That rails (but not including coots or gallinules) may be taken from a boat with motor attached when (i) the source of power has been completely shut off; (ii) the forward progress of the boat due to the automotive power has ceased; and (iii) the boat is immobile or is being propelled by paddle, oars, or pole;
- (4) On or over standing crops (including aquatics), flooded standing crops, flooded harvested crop lands, grain crops properly shocked on the field where grown, or grains found scattered solely as a result of normal agricultural planting or harvesting; or
- (5) By the aid of a motorboat, sailboat, or other craft when used solely as a means of picking up dead or injured birds.

(b) **Prohibited methods.**—Migratory game birds may not be taken—

- (1) With a trap, snare, net, crossbow and arrow, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, or machinegun;
- (2) With a shotgun of any description originally capable of holding more than three shells, the magazine of which has not been cut off, altered, or plugged with a one-piece filler, incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so as to reduce the capacity of the said gun to not more than three shells in the magazine and chamber combined;
- (3) From or by means, aid, or use of a sinkbox, motor-driven conveyance, motor vehicle, or aircraft of any kind;
- (4) From or by means of any boat or other craft having a motor attached or any sailboat unless such boat or other craft with motor attached or such sailboat is beached, resting at anchor, or fastened within or tied immediately alongside of any type of fixed hunting blind, or is used solely as a means of picking up dead or injured birds;
- (5) By the use or aid of livestock as a blind or means of concealment;

(6) By the use or aid of live birds as decoys;

(7) By the use or aid of recorded bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds;

(8) By means or aid of any motor-driven land, water, or air conveyance or any sailboat used for the purpose of or resulting in the concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up of waterfowl, coots, or cranes; or

(9) By the aid of baiting, or on or over any baited area. As used in this subparagraph, "baiting" shall mean the placing, exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed so as to constitute for such birds a lure, attraction or enticement to, on or over any area where hunters are attempting to take them; and "baited area" means any area where shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or any other feed whatsoever capable of attracting such birds is directly or indirectly placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered. Nothing in this subparagraph shall prohibit the taking of such birds over standing crops, flooded standing crops (including aquatics), flooded harvested crop lands, grain crops properly shocked on the field where grown, or grains found scattered solely as the result of normal agricultural planting or harvesting.

(c) **Exceptions.**—Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to apply to the taking of migratory birds as permitted in §10.5, or to apply to propagating, scientific, depredation-control, or other operations in accordance with the terms of permits or other authorizations issued pursuant to Part 16 of this subchapter.

§ 10.4 Open seasons, limits, and other provisions.

(a) Migratory game birds may be taken only in accordance with the daily bag limits during the open seasons and shooting hours prescribed annually under §§10.41 through 10.53, and when so taken may be possessed within the limits prescribed thereunder.

(b) No person may take in any one day more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies. No person may possess more birds lawfully taken in the United States than the possession limit or the aggregate possession limit, whichever applies. No person on the opening day of the season may possess any freshly killed migratory game birds in excess of the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies, and no person may possess any freshly killed migratory game birds during the closed season.

(c) Nothing in this part shall be deemed to permit the taking of migratory birds on any reservation or sanctuary established under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1222; 16 U.S.C. 715), or any area of the United States set aside under any other law, proclamation, or executive order for use as a bird, game, or other wildlife reservation, breeding ground, or refuge, or on any area designated as a closed area under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act except so far as may be permitted by the Secretary.

(d) No migratory bird may be taken at any time, by any means, from, on, or across any highway, road, trail, or other right-of-way, whether public or private, within the exterior boundaries of any established national wildlife refuge.

(e) Whenever the Secretary shall find that emergency State action to prevent forest fires in any extensive area has resulted in the shortening of the season during which the hunting of any species of migratory game bird is permitted and that a compensatory extension or reopening of the hunting season for such birds will not result in a diminution of the abundance of birds to any greater extent than that contemplated for the original hunting season, the hunting season for the birds so affected may, subject to all other provisions of this subchapter, be extended or reopened by the Secretary upon request of the chief officer of the agency of the State exercising administration over wildlife resources. The length of the extended or reopened season in no event shall exceed the number of days during which hunting has been so prohibited. The extended or reopened season will be publicly announced.

NATIVE USE IN ALASKA

§ 10.5 Taking of certain migratory nongame birds by Eskimos and Indians.—In Alaska, Eskimos and Indians may take, possess, and transport, in any manner and at any time, auks, auklets, guillemots, murre, and puffins and their eggs for food and their skins for clothing, but the birds and eggs so taken shall not be sold or offered for sale.

TRANSPORTATION AND IMPORTATION

§ 10.6 Transportation into, within, or out of any State.—Any person, without a permit, may transport lawfully killed and possessed migratory game birds into, within, or out of any State, or export such birds to a foreign country during and after the open seasons in the State where taken, subject to the conditions and restrictions specified in this part.

(a) If such birds, except mourning and white-winged doves, are dressed, the head, head plumage, and feet must remain attached in such manner as to permit identification of their species while being transported between the place where taken and the personal abode of the possessor or between the place where taken and a commercial preservation facility.

(b) Any such birds transported from any State not later than 48 hours following the close of the open season therein may continue in transit for such additional time immediately after shipment, not to exceed 5 days, as is necessary to deliver them to their destination.

(c) Any package or container in which such birds are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to permit the importation of such birds from a foreign country.

§ 10.7 Importations from Canada, Mexico, or other foreign country.—During and after the open seasons where taken, any person, without a permit, may enter and transport in any State, migratory game birds lawfully taken and possessed in and exported from a foreign country, subject to the conditions and restrictions specified in this section.

(a) The following listed birds shall be limited as to the numbers permitted to be entered and transported by one person, either in a single shipment or by multiple shipments, as follows:

From—	Not to exceed—
Province of Alberta, Canada.....	8 ducks and 8 geese per season.
Province of British Columbia, Canada.....	12 ducks and 10 geese per season.
Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Canada.....	8 ducks and 10 geese per season.
Providence of Ontario, Canada.....	10 ducks and 10 geese per calendar week. ¹
Any other Province of Canada.....	12 ducks and 10 geese per calendar week. ¹
Mexico or any other foreign country (except Canada) or subdivision thereof.....	10 ducks and 5 geese per calendar week. ¹
Any foreign country or subdivision thereof.....	
Pigeons (all species).....	10 of each species per calendar week. ¹
Doves (all species).....	25, singly or in the aggregate of all species, per calendar week. ¹
Rails (except sora and coot).....	30, singly or in the aggregate of all species, per calendar week. ¹
Coots.....	25 per calendar week. ¹
Sora rails.....	25 per calendar week. ¹
Wilson's snipe.....	8 per calendar week. ¹
Woodcock.....	8 per calendar week. ¹
Brant.....	6 per calendar week. ¹
Cranes.....	5 per calendar week. ¹

¹A calendar week begins on Sunday.

(b) Migratory game birds may be imported from Canada with or without heads and feet attached, but shipments of such birds must be accompanied by tags or permits if required by Dominion or Provincial law.

(c) Shipments from Mexico must be accompanied by a Mexican export permit and if imported from Mexico or any other foreign country (except Canada) such birds must be dressed, drawn, and have the head and feet removed.

(d) Any such birds transported from Canada, Mexico, or other foreign country not later than 5 days following the close of the open season where taken may continue in transit for such additional time immediately after shipment, not to exceed 5 days, as is necessary to deliver them to their destination.

(e) Any package or container in which such birds are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

§ 10.8 Limitations upon transportation and importation.—Nothing contained in this part shall be construed to permit the transportation of migratory game birds, or parts thereof, from, to, or through any State or to or through Canada, Mexico, or other foreign country contrary to the laws of the place in which taken or from, to, or through which transported; nor shall any such birds be imported from Canada, Mexico, or other foreign country contrary to the laws of the place in which taken or from, to, or through which transported.

RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO POSSESSION

§ 10.9 Possession for purposes of processing, transportation, or storage.—(a) No hunter who legally takes and possesses any migratory game birds shall place or leave any such birds in the custody of any other person for picking, cleaning, processing, shipping, transportation, or storage (including temporary storage) unless such birds have a tag attached signed by the hunter stating his address, the total number and kinds of birds, and the date such birds were killed.

(b) No person may receive or have in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are tagged as required under paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) No hunter who legally takes and possesses any migratory game birds shall place or leave such birds at any place for storage (including temporary storage) other than at his personal abode unless such birds are tagged as required under paragraph (a) of this section. Legally possessed migratory game birds being transported in any vehicle as the personal baggage of the possessor shall not be deemed to be in storage or temporary storage.

(d) Any commercial picking establishment or cold-storage or locker plant receiving, possessing, or having in custody any migratory game birds shall maintain accurate records showing the numbers and kinds of such birds, the dates received and disposed of, and the names and addresses of the persons from whom such birds were received and to whom such birds were delivered. Any person authorized to enforce this part may enter such establishments or plants at all reasonable hours and inspect the records and the premises where operations are being carried on. The records required to be maintained shall be retained by the person or persons responsible for their preparation and maintenance for a period of 1 year following the close of the open season on migratory game birds prescribed for the State in which such picking establishment or cold-storage or locker plant is located.

§ 10.10 Termination of possession by hunters.—For the purposes of this part, the possession of birds legally taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by him to another person as a gift; or have been delivered by him to a post office, a common carrier, or a commercial cold-storage or locker plant for transportation by the postal service or a common carrier to some person other than the hunter.

§ 10.11 Wounded, live migratory game birds.—Every migratory game bird wounded by hunting and reduced to possession by the hunter shall be immediately killed and become a part of the daily bag limit.

§ 10.12 Possession of plumage and skins of migratory game birds.—Any person, without a permit, may possess and transport for his own use the plumage and skins of lawfully taken migratory game birds.

§ 10.13 Commercial use of feathers.—Any person, without a permit, may possess, dispose of, and transport for the making of fishing flies, bed pillows, and mattresses, and for similar commercial uses, but not for millinery or ornamental use, feathers of wild ducks and wild geese lawfully killed, or seized and condemned by Federal or State game authorities.

§ 10.14 Wanton waste of migratory game birds.—No person shall kill or cripple any migratory game bird pursuant to this part without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird and include it in his daily bag limit.

§ 10.31 State laws for the protection of migratory birds.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to authorize the taking, possession, exchange, or transportation of migratory game birds or parts thereof in any State contrary to the laws and regulations of that State: *Provided*, That such laws and regulations are for the purpose of giving further protection to such birds and are not inconsistent with the conventions between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of migratory birds or with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

WHY BAITING IS PROHIBITED

"Baiting" is the practice of depositing grain or other feed attractive to wild animals so as to lure them to a place where they can be shot. The primary objection to the practice of baiting is that it invariably results in an overharvest of the species baited. Recognizing this, every State in the Union has long prohibited the baiting of resident game species such as deer, turkeys, and quail. The baiting of migratory waterfowl has been prohibited by Federal regulations since 1935.

BIRD BANDING

Preservation of hunting opportunities for Americans depends on successful wildlife management. An important aid in the management of migratory game birds is the individual identification of birds by numbered bands placed on their legs. Every year many thousands of bands are placed on migratory birds, and subsequent reporting of these bands helps to build up a store of reliable information about bird migration, development, length of life, and other important aspects of bird life.

If you find a band on the leg of a wild bird killed or found dead in the United States, report it to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D.C. It is best to straighten out the band and send it with the report. The following information is needed for scientific purposes: the complete number on the band; the place, date, and circumstances of killing or finding the bird; and the name and address of the person who recovered the band. The band will be returned to you if you request it, and you will be informed of the date and place the bird was banded. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to the management and conservation of America's migratory bird resources.

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

SEASONS AND LIMITS

§ 10.51 Seasons and limits on waterfowl and coots, and on Wilson's snipe and lesser sandhill (little brown) cranes in Alaska.

Subject to the applicable provisions of the preceding sections of this part, the areas open to hunting, respective open seasons (dates inclusive), the shooting hours, and the daily bag and possession limits on the species of waterfowl and on coot, Wilson's snipe, and lesser sandhill crane as designated in this section are prescribed between the dates of September 1, 1962, and February 15, 1963, as follows:

[*Note.*—This section is not complete. Paragraphs (a) and (b) prescribing seasons and limits on migratory game birds in Alaska and on certain sea ducks along the northeastern coast appear in Regulatory Announcement 66 published at an earlier date.]

(c) Atlantic Flyway States.

	Ducks	Coots	Geese (except snow geese)	Brant
Daily bag limit.....	(2)	6	2	6
Possession limit.....	(2)	6	4	6
Shooting hours ¹	Sunrise until sunset (standard time) on all species.			
Seasons in:				
Connecticut ⁵	Oct. 20-Nov. 3.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 3.....		
Delaware.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 29.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 29.....		
District of Col.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 29.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 10.....		
Florida ⁶	Closed season.....	Closed season.....		
Georgia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 30.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 30.....		
Maine ⁵	Nov. 21-Dec. 30.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 13.....		
Maryland.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 3.....	Oct. 12-Dec. 10.....		
Massachusetts ⁵	Nov. 17-Dec. 8.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 7.....		
New Hampshire ⁵	Nov. 9-Dec. 23.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 10.....		
New Jersey.....	Oct. 12-Oct. 27.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 8.....		
New York ⁴	Dec. 1-Dec. 29.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 10.....		
North Carolina.....	Oct. 12-Oct. 31.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 20.....		
Pennsylvania ³	Nov. 25-Dec. 10.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 18.....		
Rhode Island ⁵	Nov. 3-Dec. 22.....	Oct. 12-Dec. 10.....		
South Carolina.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 15.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 8.....		
Vermont.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 30.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 8.....		
Virginia.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 29.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 9.....		
West Virginia.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 1.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 12.....		
	[Nov. 26-Dec. 29.....]	Oct. 13-Dec. 11.....		

¹ Shooting hours: On the opening day of the season for ducks and coots (including both opening days of a split season) shooting will begin at 12 o'clock noon (standard time). Whenever the opening day of any season on geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe is concurrent in a State with the opening day of the season on ducks and coots in that State, shooting hours on all species will start at 12 o'clock noon. On all other open days for ducks and coots and during the entire season (including opening days) on geese, brant, and Wilson's snipe the shooting hours will be from sunrise until sunset: *Provided*, That if the open season on geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe in a State is in progress at the time the season in that State opens on ducks and coots, shooting on those species (geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe) will start at sunrise.

² Ducks: No open season is prescribed on canvasback and redhead ducks. The daily bag limit may not include more of the following species than: (a) 1 hooded merganser; (b) 2 wood ducks; and (c) 2 mallard or black ducks, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds. The possession limit may not include more of the following species than: (a) 1 hooded merganser; (b) 2 wood ducks; and (c) 4 mallard or black ducks, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds. In all States in the Flyway in addition to other bag and possession limits, 2 additional scaup ducks are allowed in the daily bag limit and 4 additional scaup ducks are allowed in the

possession limit. In addition to the limits on other ducks, the daily bag limit on American and red-breasted mergansers is 5 and the possession limit is 10, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds. In the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Virginia, the daily bag limit is 2 ducks and the possession limit is 4 ducks. In the States of Florida, Georgia, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Vermont, the daily bag limit is 3 ducks and the possession limit is 6 ducks.

³ Pennsylvania: In Crawford County, the open season for taking geese is Oct. 20-Dec. 8 and the daily bag limit may not include more than 1 Canada goose or subspecies.

⁴ New York: On Long Island and that part of Westchester County lying south of the Hutchinson River Parkway, the open season for taking ducks and coots is Oct. 20-Nov. 3 and Nov. 30-Dec. 29, and for taking geese and brant Oct. 20-Nov. 3 and Nov. 15-Dec. 29.

⁵ Notwithstanding the provisions of 50 CFR 10.3 (b) (4), the shooting of *crippled* waterfowl from a motorboat under power will be permitted on the coastal waters of New York lying in Long Island Sound and on the coastal waters of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine lying outside of established harbors and seaward from the mouths of rivers and streams under the following conditions: Any person who cripples any migratory waterfowl while shooting from a fixed position may, within a 200 yard radius of such fixed position, pursue, shoot, and retrieve such *crippled* birds from a motorboat under power.

⁶ *Note.*—CHECK STATE REGULATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL STATE RESTRICTIONS!

(d) Mississippi Flyway States.

	Ducks	Coots	Geese
Daily bag limit.....	2	6	5
Possession limit.....	4	6	5
Shooting hours ¹	Sunrise until sunset (standard time) on all species.		
Seasons in:			
Alabama.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 29.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 8.....	
Arkansas ³	Dec. 6-Dec. 30.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 30.....	
Illinois ⁴	Oct. 26-Nov. 19.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30.....	
Indiana.....	Nov. 2-Nov. 26.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 18.....	
Iowa.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 20.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 4.....	
Kentucky.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 30.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 13.....	
Louisiana ³	Nov. 30-Dec. 24.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 13.....	
Michigan.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 5.....	Oct. 12-Dec. 10.....	
Minnesota ¹⁰	Oct. 13-Nov. 6.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 4.....	
Mississippi ⁶	Dec. 6-Dec. 30.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 15.....	
Missouri ⁷	Nov. 2-Nov. 26.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 13.....	
Ohio ⁸	Oct. 17-Nov. 10.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 6.....	
Tennessee ¹⁰	Dec. 6-Dec. 30.....	Oct. 17-Dec. 15.....	
Wisconsin ⁹	Oct. 13-Nov. 6.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 21.....	
		Dec. 6-Jan. 13.....	
		Oct. 1-Nov. 29.....	

¹ Shooting hours: On the opening day of the season for ducks and coots (including both opening days of a split season) shooting will begin at 12 o'clock noon (standard time). Whenever the opening day of any season on geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe is concurrent in a State with the opening day of the season on ducks and coots in that State, shooting hours on all species will start at 12 o'clock noon. On all other open days for ducks and coots and during the entire season (including opening days) on geese, brant, and Wilson's snipe the shooting hours will be from sunrise until sunset: *Provided*, That if the open season on geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe in a State is in progress at the time the season in that State opens on ducks and coots, shooting on those species (geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe) will start at sunrise.

² Ducks: No open season is prescribed on canvasback and redhead ducks. The daily bag limit may not include more of the following species than: (a) 1 hooded merganser; (b) 2 wood ducks; and (c) 1 mallard or 1 black duck. The possession limit may not include more of the following species than: (a) 1 hooded merganser; (b) 2 wood ducks; and (c) 2 mallard or black ducks, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds. In all States in the Flyway in addition to other bag and possession limits, 2 additional scaup ducks are allowed in the daily bag limit and 4 additional scaup ducks are allowed in the possession limit. In addition to the limits on other ducks, the daily bag limit on American and red-breasted mergansers is 5 and the possession limit is 10, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds.

³ Geese: In all States in the Flyway, the daily bag and possession limit may not include, in the alternative, more than: (a) 2 Canada geese or subspecies; (b) 2 white-fronted geese; or (c) 1 Canada goose or subspecies and 1 white-fronted goose. No open season is prescribed in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas for taking Canada geese or subspecies.

⁴ Illinois: In the Counties of Alexander, Jackson, Union, and Williamson only, the combined kill of Canada geese will be limited to a total of 10,000 birds; and when it has been determined by the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, that 10,000 Canada geese have been killed in these four counties, the season for taking geese therein will be closed by the Director upon having given public notice thereof through local information media no less than 48 hours in advance of the time and day of closing.

⁵ Louisiana: For the lands and waters of the State of Louisiana lying easterly of the centerline of the main navigable channel of the Mississippi River between the northerly boundary of Louisiana to latitude 31° N., the season for taking ducks and coots is Dec. 6-Dec. 30 and the season for taking geese is Oct. 20-Nov. 15 and Dec. 12-Jan. 13. In this area the daily bag and possession limits on geese may not include, in the alternative, more than: (a) 2 Canada geese or subspecies; (b) 2 white-fronted geese; or (c) 1 Canada goose or subspecies and 1 white-fronted goose.

⁶ Mississippi: For the lands and waters of the State of Mississippi lying westerly of the centerline of the main navigable channel of the Mississippi River between the northerly boundary of Louisiana to latitude 31° N., the season for taking ducks and coots is Nov. 30-Dec. 24 and the season for taking geese is Nov. 15-Jan. 13. In this area the season is closed for the taking of Canada geese or subspecies and the daily bag and possession limits may not include more than 2 white-fronted geese.

⁷ Missouri: In those portions of the Missouri Counties of Livingston, Carroll, Lafayette, Saline, Howard, Chariton, and Linn bounded by roads starting at the junction of U.S. Highways 36 and 65 at Chillicothe in Livingston County; thence south along U.S. Highway 65 to Waverly in Lafayette County; thence east along U.S. Highway 65 to the junction with State Highway 41 at Marshall in Saline County; thence east along State Highway 41 to the junction with State Highway 240; thence north and east along State Highway 240 to the junction with State Highway 5 at Glasgow in Howard County; thence north along State Highway 5 to the junction with U.S. Highway 36 north of Marceline in Linn County; thence west along U.S. Highway 36 to the point of beginning, the combined kill of Canada geese will be limited to a total of 20,000 birds. When it has been determined by the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, that 20,000 Canada geese have been killed in this area, the season for taking geese therein will be closed by the Director upon having given public notice thereof through local information media no less than 48 hours in advance of the time and day of closing.

⁸ Ohio: For Pymatuning reservoir in Ashtabula County and ¼ mile in any direction from said reservoir, the season for taking ducks, coots, and geese is Oct. 20-Dec. 8. In this area the daily bag limit is 2 geese of which not more than 1 may be a Canada goose or subspecies and the possession limit is 4 geese.

⁹ Wisconsin: In the Counties of Dodge, Fond du Lac, and those portions of Juneau, Monroe, and Wood Counties bounded by roads starting at the junction of Highways 173 and 80 south of Babcock in Wood

County; thence south and west along Highway 173 to the junction with County Road "N"; thence south along County Road "N" to the junction with Highways 14 and 16 east of Tomah in Monroe County; thence south and east along Highways 14 and 16 to the junction with Highway 80 at New Lisbon in Juneau County; thence north along Highway 80 through Necedah to the point of beginning, the combined kill of Canada geese will be limited to a total of 8,000 birds; and when it has been determined by the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, that 8,000 Canada geese have been killed in this area, the season for taking geese therein will be closed by the Director upon having given public notice thereof through local information media no less than 48 hours in advance of the time and day of closing.

¹⁰ *Note.*—CHECK STATE REGULATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL STATE RESTRICTIONS!

(e) Central Flyway States.

	Ducks	Coots	Geese (except Ross's geese)
Daily bag limit.....	2	6	5
Possession limit.....	4	6	5
Shooting hours ¹	Sunrise until sunset (standard time) on all species.		
Seasons in:			
Colorado (east of Continental Divide) ³	Nov. 9-Dec. 3.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 13.....	
Kansas.....	Nov. 3-Nov. 27.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 19.....	
Montana (east of Continental Divide) ³	Oct. 14-Nov. 7.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 5.....	
Nebraska.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 13.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 14.....	
New Mexico (east of Continental Divide) ⁴	Dec. 6-Dec. 30.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 13.....	
North Dakota.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 5.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 4.....	
Oklahoma.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 2.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 26.....	
South Dakota ⁴	Oct. 19-Nov. 12.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 14.....	
Texas.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 30.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 13.....	
Wyoming (east of Continental Divide).....	Oct. 22-Nov. 15.....	Oct. 18-Oct. 31.....	
		[Nov. 14-Jan. 13.....]	

¹ Shooting hours: On the opening day of the season for ducks and coots (including both opening days of a split season) shooting will begin at 12 o'clock noon (standard time). Whenever the opening day of any season on geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe is concurrent in a State with the opening day of the season on ducks and coots in that State, shooting hours on all species will start at 12 o'clock noon. On all other open days for ducks and coots and during the entire season (including opening days) on geese, brant, and Wilson's snipe the shooting hours will be from sunrise until sunset: *Provided*, That if the open season on geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe in a State is in progress at the time the season in that State opens on ducks and coots, shooting on those species (geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe) will start at sunrise.

² Ducks: No open season is prescribed on canvasback and redhead ducks. The daily bag limit may not include more of the following species than: (a) 1 hooded merganser; (b) 2 wood ducks; and (c) 1 mallard duck. The possession limit may not include more of the following species than: (a) 1 hooded merganser; (b) 2 wood ducks; and (c) 2 mallard ducks. In all States in the Flyway in addition to other bag and possession limits, 2 additional scaup ducks are allowed in the daily bag limit and 4 additional scaup ducks are allowed in the possession limit. In addition to the limits on other ducks, the daily bag limit on American and red-breasted mergansers is 5 and the possession limit is 10, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds.

³ Geese: In all States in the Flyway, the daily bag or possession limit may not include, in the alternative, more than: (a) 1 white-fronted goose; (b) 1 white-fronted goose and 1 Canada goose or subspecies; or (c) 2 Canada geese or subspecies: *Provided*, That no open season is prescribed on snow and blue geese in Beaverhead, Gallatin, and Madison Counties, Montana; nor on Canada geese in that portion of Larimer County, Colorado, lying north of U.S. Highway 34 and west of U.S. Highway 87.

⁴ *Note.*—CHECK STATE REGULATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL STATE RESTRICTIONS!

(f) Pacific Flyway States.

	Ducks	Coots and Gallinules (singly or aggregate)	Geese (except Ross's geese)	Brant
Daily bag limit.	(2)	25	6	3
Possession limit	(2)	25	6	3
Shooting hours ¹	One-half hour before sunrise until sunset (standard time) on all species.			
Seasons in:				
Arizona ⁴	{ Oct. 6-Oct. 29. Nov. 24-Jan. 6. }	Oct. 24-Jan. 6.	Closed season.	
California ^{4,5}	{ Oct. 13-Nov. 19. Dec. 8-Jan. 6. }	Oct. 13-Nov. 19. Dec. 8-Jan. 6.	Dec. 1-Feb. 13.	
Colorado (west of Continental Divide). ⁷	Oct. 12-Dec. 25.	Oct. 12-Dec. 25.	Closed season.	
Idaho ^{4,4}	Oct. 17-Dec. 30.	Oct. 17-Dec. 30.	Closed season.	
Montana (west of Continental Divide).	Oct. 14-Dec. 27.	Oct. 14-Dec. 27.	Closed season.	
Nevada ^{4,6}	Oct. 13-Dec. 16.	{ Oct. 13-Nov. 11. Dec. 8-Jan. 6. }	Closed season.	
New Mexico (west of Continental Divide). ⁷	Oct. 6-Dec. 19.	Dec. 1-Jan. 6.	Closed season.	
Oregon ⁴	Oct. 20-Jan. 2.	Oct. 20-Jan. 2.	Dec. 1-Feb. 13.	
Utah ⁴	Oct. 13-Dec. 26.	Oct. 13-Dec. 26.	Closed season.	
Washington ^{4,4}	Oct. 13-Dec. 26.	Oct. 13-Dec. 26.	Dec. 2-Feb. 14.	
Wyoming (west of Continental Divide).	Oct. 12-Dec. 25.	Oct. 12-Dec. 25.	Closed season.	

¹ Shooting hours: On the opening day of the season for ducks and coots (including both opening days of a split season) shooting will begin at 12 o'clock noon (standard time). Whenever the opening day of any season on geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe is concurrent in a State with the opening day of the season on ducks and coots in that State, shooting hours on all species will start at 12 o'clock noon. On all other open days for ducks and coots and during the entire season (including opening days) on geese, brant, and Wilson's snipe the shooting hours will be from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset: *Provided*, That if the open season on geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe in a State is in progress at the time the season in that State opens on ducks and coots, shooting on those species (geese, brant, or Wilson's snipe) will start at one-half hour before sunrise.

² Ducks: No open season is prescribed on canvasback and redhead ducks. The daily bag and possession limits may not include more of the following species than: (a) 1 hooded merganser; and (b) 2 wood ducks. In addition to the limits on other ducks, the daily bag limit on American and red-breasted mergansers is 5 and the possession limit is 10, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds. In the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, and Utah and in that portion of the State of Montana lying west of the Continental Divide, the daily bag and possession limit is 5 ducks. In the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington and those portions of the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming lying west of the Continental Divide, the daily bag limit is 4 ducks and the possession limit is 8 ducks.

³ Ducks: In the Washington Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Spokane, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima; in the Idaho Counties of Ada, Benewah, Blaine, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington; and in the Oregon Counties of Baker, Gilliam, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, and Wasco, in addition to other bag and possession limits on ducks, 2 additional mallard ducks are allowed in the daily bag limit and 4 additional mallard ducks are allowed in the possession limit.

⁴ Geese: In all States in the Flyway, the daily bag limit may not include more than 3 geese of the dark species: *Provided*, That in the States of Washington and Idaho, the daily bag limit is 3 geese and the possession limit is 6 geese; in the entire States of Arizona and Utah, and in Clark County, Nevada, and Bear Lake, Bonneville, and Caribou Counties, Idaho, the daily bag and possession limit may not include more than 2 Canada geese or subspecies; in California Fish and Game District No. 22, the daily bag limit may not include more than 1 Canada goose or sub-

species and the season for taking Canada geese shall close at sunset December 25, 1962; and no open season is prescribed for the taking of snow geese in the Idaho Counties of Clark, Fremont, Madison, and Teton.

⁵ California: In that portion of the State lying east and north of a line beginning at the point where U.S. Highway 99 intersects the California-Oregon State line; thence south and east along U.S. Highway 99 to the junction with State Highway 89; thence south and east along State Highway 89 to the junction with Alternate U.S. Highway 40; thence south and east along Alternate U.S. Highway 40 to the point of intersection with the California-Nevada State line, the open season for the taking of ducks, coots, gallinules, and geese is Oct. 20-Jan. 2. In this area the daily bag limit is 4 ducks and the possession limit is 8 ducks.

In those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties lying east of a line beginning at the point where Highway 95 intersects the California-Nevada State line; thence south following Highway 95 to Blythe; thence south following the paved and graded road from Blythe through Ripley, Palo Verde, and Ogilby to its intersection with Highway 80; thence east following Highway 80 to its intersection with the California-Arizona State line, the open season for the taking of ducks, coots, and gallinules is Oct. 6-Oct. 29 and Nov. 24-Jan. 6, and for taking geese Oct. 24-Jan. 6: *Provided*, That the season for taking Canada geese shall close at sunset December 25, 1962. In this area the daily bag and possession limit is 5 ducks; and the daily bag limit may not include more than 1 Canada goose or subspecies and the possession limit may not include more than 2 Canada geese or subspecies.

⁶ Nevada: In Clark County, the open season for taking geese is Oct. 13-Nov. 11 and Nov. 23-Dec. 25 and the daily bag and possession limit may not include more than 2 Canada geese or subspecies.

⁷ Note.—CHECK STATE REGULATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL STATE RESTRICTIONS!

§ 10.52 Migratory game bird hunting seasons for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

(c) Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

	Ducks	Coots	Wilson's snipe
Daily bag limit.....	2 3	6	8
Possession limit.....	2 6	6	8
Season dates.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 2.....		Jan. 3-Feb. 2.
Shooting hours ¹	Sunrise until sunset (standard time) on all species.		

¹ Shooting hours: On the opening day of the season for ducks and coots, shooting hours are from 12 o'clock noon until sunset.

² Ducks: No open season is prescribed on canvasback and redhead ducks. The daily bag or possession limit may not include more than 1 hooded merganser and 2 wood ducks.

§ 10.53 Seasons and limits on lesser sandhill (little brown) cranes and whistling swan.

Subject to the applicable provisions of the preceding sections of this part, the open seasons (dates inclusive), the areas open to hunting, the shooting hours, and the daily bag and possession limits on the species of migratory game birds designated in this section, are prescribed as follows:

(a) An open season for the taking of lesser sandhill (little brown) cranes of 30 consecutive days between Saturday, November 3, 1962, and Sunday, December 2, 1962, is prescribed in the New Mexico Counties of Lea, Chaves, Eddy, Curry, Roosevelt, Quay, and De Baca, and in that portion of the State of Texas lying west of a line from the International Toll Bridge in Del Rio, Val Verde County; thence northward following Highway 277 to its junction with Highway 87 at San Angelo in Tom Green County; thence northwesterly following Highway 87 to the point of its intersection with the Texas-New Mexico State line in Dallam County. The daily bag and possession limit is 2 lesser sandhill (little brown) cranes, and the shooting hours are from sunrise until sunset (standard time).

(b) A limited open season for the taking of whistling swans under special permit is prescribed for the State of Utah subject to the following conditions: (1) Not more than 1,000 special permits will be issued which will authorize the permittee to take one (1) only whistling swan during the open season; (2) The open season dates and shooting hours will run concurrently with those prescribed for ducks in the State of Utah; and (3) The special permit forms will be furnished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to the Utah State Department of Fish and Game which will issue such permits to applicants without charge on a first-come-first-served basis.

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