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Involvement in the Pennsylvania American Legion can mean many things to many Legionnaires. The programs, committees, and events that we are involved in are as diverse as politics and legislative concerns, children and youth programs, community service, Legion baseball, and being involved in the solution for homeless veterans. We also offer Sons of The American Legion and Legion Riders (motorcycle) memberships.

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- Aug 24, 1982 - July 31, 1984
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- Dec 7, 1941 - Dec 31, 1946
- Apr 6, 1917 - Nov 11, 1918



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Following are addresses and telephone numbers for each of the six Game Commission region field offices and the Harrisburg headquarters. If you need assistance, or want to report a violation, contact the respective region office.

Northwest Region

Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest,
Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango &
Warren counties
P.O. Box 31
Franklin 16323
814-432-3187, 814-432-3188,
814-432-3189

Southwest Region

Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver,
Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana,
Somerset, Washington &
Westmoreland counties
4820 Route 711
Bolivar 15923-2420
724-238-9523, 724-238-9524,
724-238-5639

Northcentral Region

Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton,
Elk, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Tioga &
Union counties
1566 South Route 44 Hwy.,
P.O. Box 5038
Jersey Shore 17740-5038
570-398-4744, 570-398-4745,
570-398-3423



**State Headquarters
PA Game Commission
2001 Elmerton Ave.
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797**

www.pgc.state.pa.us

Southcentral Region

Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland,
Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata,
Mifflin, Perry, Snyder & York counties
8627 William Penn Hwy.
Huntingdon 16652
814-643-1831, 814-643-9635

Northeast Region

Bradford, Carbon, Columbia,
Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour,
Northumberland, Pike, Sullivan,
Susquehanna, Wayne &
Wyoming counties
3917 Memorial Highway
Dallas, 18612
570-675-1143, 570-675-1144

Southeast Region

Berks, Bucks, Chester, Dauphin,
Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon,
Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton,
Philadelphia & Schuylkill counties
253 Snyder Rd.
Reading 19605-9254
610-926-3136, 610-926-3137,
610-926-1966

To contact the Game Commission Harrisburg headquarters by phone call 717-787-4250. If you know your party's 4-digit extension enter it next. If you know your party's last name enter the first four letters of the last name.

- 1 For information about hunting licenses and to reach the Bureau of Administration press 1.
- 2 For special permits, revocation information and the Bureau of Wildlife Protection press 2.
- 4 For Game News, Hunter Education and the Bureau of Information and Education press 4.
- 5 For the Bureau of Wildlife Management and Pheasant Propagation press 5.
- 6 For the Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management press 6.
- 7 For the Bureau of Automated Technology press 7.
- 8 For the Training School and Executive Office press 8.
- 0 To reach the operator press zero.



Digest cover photo by HAL KORBER, PGC Wildlife Conservation Education Specialist
Digest compiled and edited by BOB D'ANGELO, PA Game News Senior Associate Editor
Wildlife Annual compiled and edited by Joe Kosack, PA Game News Associate Editor



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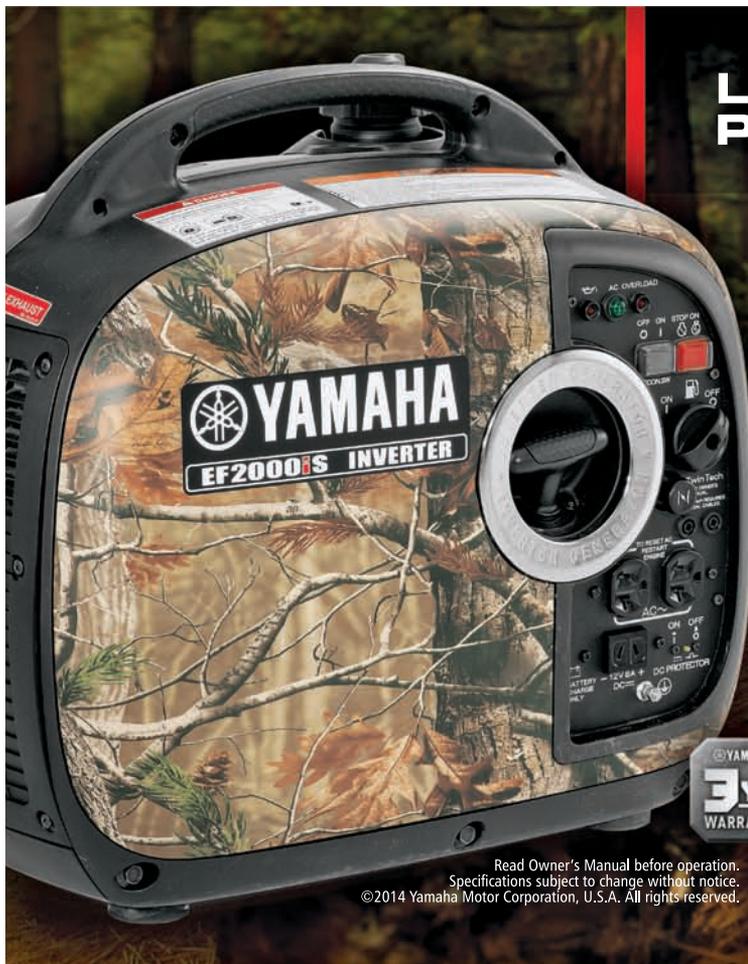
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Greetings:



Robert W. Schlemmer



R. Matthew Hough

On behalf of the entire agency, thank you for purchasing your 2014-15 hunting or furtaking license. This Hunting and Trapping Digest provides you with the 2014-15 seasons and bag limits, rules and regulations, and safety requirements. Inside, you will find a handy cut-out and tear-out card with a listing of the major seasons and lawful shooting hours for you to carry afield.

Pennsylvania offers some of the best and most diverse hunting and trapping opportunities in the nation. From gray squirrels to black bears, muskrats to bobcats, Pennsylvania has it all. We challenge each of you to share your time in the great outdoors with one individual who never had the opportunity to do so before, or hasn't hunted or trapped in many years. Whether this individual is a youngster, a friend, or a neighbor, pass on the tradition!

To stay updated and informed, please check us out at www.pgc.state.pa.us, where you also can access our Facebook, Twitter and YouTube pages. In addition, this fall we will unveil GoHuntPA.org – a website for hunters by hunters – that we are sure you will enjoy. Once again, thank you for purchasing your license. Have a great and enjoyable season and most of all be careful out there!

Sincerely,

R. Matthew Hough
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Game Commission

Robert W. Schlemmer
President
Board of Game Commissioners



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The Digest is not the Game & Wildlife Code or its attendant regulations and should not be considered final on legal interpretation. We have simply summarized the more important and frequently misunderstood hunting and trapping regulations. Review this Digest carefully. If there is anything you do not understand, contact your nearest PA Game Commission office. Hunting and trapping are privileges in Pennsylvania. Remember, a license does not entitle you to trespass on private lands. Hunters and furtakers may be prosecuted for trespassing, whether or not a property is posted against hunting or trapping. Always ask permission to hunt or trap; make sure you are a welcomed guest of the landowner. A private landowner who permits hunting or trapping does not extend assurance that the premises are safe and does not assume responsibility or incur liability for injury.

ASK PERMISSION BEFORE ENTERING PRIVATE PROPERTY!



Dear Landowner: Thank you for allowing me on your property. Because of your generosity, I've been able to enjoy Pennsylvania's rich hunting and trapping heritage.

PERMISSION TO HUNT AND/OR TRAP

I hereby grant permission to the person named below to hunt and/or trap on my property located at: _____
_____ on the following dates: _____

Signed: _____

In return for the privilege of hunting/trapping on this property, I agree to obey the laws, to observe all safety precautions, and to assume all responsibility and liability for my person and my property while on the landowner's property.

Signed: _____

Address: _____

License CID # _____ Date: _____

The Recreational Use of Land and Water Act provides liability protection to landowners who allow recreational use (hunting, fishing, swimming and hiking) on their unimproved property to the public without a fee.

UPDATES: There are exciting changes that will increase hunting and trapping opportunities for sportsmen and sportswomen heading afield during the 2014-15 license year. As always, be sure to thoroughly read this entire Digest before venturing forth on your adventures in Penn's Woods. Hunters and trappers—particularly those setting vacations for this fall and winter—are advised that several seasons in the 2014-15 license year will open or run about a week later than they do in many years to accommodate calendar swings related to the timing of Thanksgiving. Just some of the highlights for this year include: changes to fall turkey seasons in several Wildlife Management Units; new extended bear hunting opportunities in WMUs 2C and 4B; an expansion of the fisher trapping season to WMUs 1B, 3B and 3C; and increased possession limits for small game. A Mentored Adult Hunting Program Permit (similar to the Mentored Youth Hunting Program) is also new this year. During the regular firearms deer season, WMUs 4A and 4C were moved from the concurrent antlered/antlerless season format to the split season format. Be aware, as it was last year, that the after-Christmas antlerless deer firearms season is open in the Special Regulations Area counties only. Be sure to read the deer season section in this digest.

With the Pennsylvania Automated Licensing System (PALS), the harvest tags that are part of the license have perforated holes in them to make it easy to attach the tag to the animal. Additionally, all personal information will be printed on the tags, so all a hunter will need to do is enter the time, date and place of harvest. Like prior years, deer and turkey harvest report cards are in this Digest, and they will not be distributed with the license. Hunters and furtakers can also report online at www.pgc.state.pa.us for deer, turkey, bobcat and fisher harvests, or over the telephone through the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system by calling 1-855-PAHUNT1 (1-855-724-8681).

Other benefits from PALS include: Application for the elk license drawing can be made when licenses are purchased; hunters can process DMAP antlerless deer coupons for permits rather than having to wait for permits to be mailed; a second spring gobbler license, and bobcat and fisher permits can be purchased (see specific sections for purchasing second gobbler license, bear license, and bobcat and fisher permits, as purchase cut-off dates apply). For more information on PALS, see the license section in the back of this Digest.

Wildlife Classifications: All wildlife in Pennsylvania is protected by the Game and Wildlife Code and is classified as follows:

Game Animals: Black bear, cottontail rabbit, elk, squirrels (red, gray, black and fox), snowshoe hare, white-tailed deer and woodchuck (groundhog).

Game Birds: Brant, bobwhite quail, coot, gallinule, geese, grouse, Hungarian partridge, merganser, mourning and Eurasian collared doves, pheasant, rail, snipe, swan, wild ducks, wild turkey and woodcock.

Big Game: Bear, elk, white-tailed deer and wild turkey.

Small Game: Game birds and game animals not classified as big game.

Furbearers: Badger, beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, pine martin, raccoon, red and gray fox, striped skunk and weasel.

Protected Mammals: Wild mammals not classified furbearers or game animals (For example, chipmunks are protected).

Protected Birds: Wild birds not classified game birds.

Protection is removed from wildlife, except migratory birds, big game and threatened or endangered species, when personal property, other than an agricultural crop, is being destroyed or damaged. Wildlife may only be taken by the owner or person in charge of the personal property affected. Wildlife taken to protect personal property must be surrendered to a Game Commission representative.

Mission Statement: Imagine the wonder in your child or grandchild's eyes as he or she experiences a ring-necked pheasant flushed from underfoot, with its cackling and flurry of wingbeats, and vibrant colors silhouetted against an azure sky; or a tom turkey in the spring, so close its gobbling reverberates throughout the woodlot and seemingly shakes the ground upon which you sit. Providing these types of outdoor experiences is an important component of why the Game Commission manages wild birds and mammals, and their habitats, for current and future generations.

HUNTING BIG GAME OUT OF STATE?

IF SO, CHECK OUT THE CWD PAGES ELSEWHERE IN THIS DIGEST.

Hunters who harvest a deer with a PGC tag in its ear need to immediately report it to the PGC.

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2014-2015 HUNTING SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS



SMALL GAME - See pages 20 to 28 for more information

SQUIRREL: YOUTH HUNT (Combined Species) Special season for eligible junior hunters (12-16 years old without a license who have successfully completed a Hunter-Trapper Education course and Junior License holders), and accompanied as required by law (see license information section), and mentored youth hunters - Oct. 11-17 (6 daily, 18 possession).

SQUIRREL: (Combined Species) Oct. 18-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Feb. 21, 2015 (6 daily, 18 possession).

GROUSE: Oct. 18-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Jan. 24, 2015 (2 daily, 6 possession).

RABBIT: Special season for eligible junior hunters (12-16 years old without a license who have successfully completed a Hunter-Trapper Education course and Junior License holders), and accompanied as required by law (see license information section)- Oct. 11-18. (4 daily, 12 possession).

RABBIT: Oct. 25-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Feb. 21, 2015 (4 daily, 12 possession).

PHEASANT: JUNIOR HUNT Special season for eligible junior hunters (12-16 years old without a license who have successfully completed a Hunter-Trapper Education course and Junior License holders), and accompanied as required by law (see license information section)- Cocks only in WMUs 2A, 2C, 4C, 4E, 5A & 5B. Cocks or hens in WMUs 1A, 1B, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4D, 5C & 5D - Oct. 11-18 (2 daily, 6 possession).

PHEASANT: Cocks only in WMUs 2A, 2C, 4C, 4E, 5A & 5B - Oct. 25-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Feb. 21, 2015. Cocks or hens in WMUs 1A, 1B, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4D, 5C & 5D - Oct. 25-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Feb. 21, 2015 (2 daily, 6 possession). No taking of pheasants on any Wild Pheasant Recovery Area.

QUAIL: Closed in WMUs 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 5C & 5D. In all other WMUs, season dates: Oct. 25-Nov. 29. (4 daily, 12 possession)

SNOWSHOE HARE: Dec. 26-29 in **WMUs 3B, 3C & 3D Only**; all other WMUs Dec. 26-Jan. 1, 2015 (1 daily, 3 possession).

WOODCHUCK: No closed season, except during the regular firearms deer seasons. Hunting on Sundays is prohibited. No Limit.

CROW: July 4-April 5, 2015, on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays only. No limit.



WILD TURKEY - See pages 31 to 32 for more information

FALL SEASONS: (Male or Female): WMU 2B (Shotgun & bow and arrow, including crossbows, only)-Nov. 1-21 & Nov. 27-29; WMU 1B - Nov. 1-8 & Nov. 27-29; 1A, 2A, 2D, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B & 3C - Nov. 1-15 & Nov. 27-29; WMUs 2C, 2E, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E - Nov. 1-21 & Nov. 27-29; WMU 5A - Nov. 6-8; WMUs 5B, 5C & 5D- Closed to fall hunting. (1 bird limit, either sex).

SPRING GOBBLER: (Bearded bird only) Statewide: May 2-30, 2015 (1 bird limit, except if you possess a second turkey license, and then another bearded turkey can be taken, but only one bird per day may be taken).

YOUTH SPRING GOBBLER: (Bearded bird only and one-bird limit) Statewide: Saturday, April 25, 2015. Eligible junior hunters with required license properly accompanied as required by law, and properly permitted mentored youth hunters.



BLACK BEAR - See pages 33 to 35 for more information

ARCHERY (Including Crossbow) Only: STATEWIDE - Nov. 17-21. WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D - Sept. 20-Nov. 15. WMU 5B - Oct. 4-Nov. 15. One bear per license year. Bear license required in addition to regular hunting license.

MUZZLELOADER: WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D - Oct. 18-25. One bear per license year. Bear license required in addition to regular hunting license.

BEAR, SPECIAL FIREARMS (WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D)- Oct. 23-25 for Junior and Senior license holders (Also, persons (residents and nonresidents) who have reached or will reach their 65th birthday in year of license application and either hold a valid adult license, or qualify for license and fee exemptions under section 2706), disabled persons with permit to use a vehicle as a blind, and Pennsylvania residents serving on active duty in U.S. Armed Services, or in the U.S. Coast Guard only. Bear license required.

REGULAR FIREARMS SEASON: STATEWIDE - Nov. 22, 24, 25 & 26. One bear per license year. Bear license required.

EXTENDED FIREARMS SEASON: WMUs 2C, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E - Dec. 3-6. WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D - Dec. 1-13. Bear license required. One bear per license year.

EXTENDED FIREARMS SEASON: WMUs 3A, 3B, 3C & 3D - Dec. 1-6. Bear license required. One bear per license year.

2014-2015 HUNTING SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

DEER - See pages 42 to 53 for more information



DEER, ARCHERY (Antlered & Antlerless) Statewide: Oct. 4-Nov. 15 & Dec. 26-Jan. 10, 2015. One antlered deer per license year, and an antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

DEER, ARCHERY (Antlerless only) WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D: Sept. 20-Oct. 3 & Nov. 17-29. An antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

DEER, ARCHERY (Antlered & Antlerless) WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D: Jan. 12-24, 2015. One antlered deer per license year, and an antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

DEER, Regular Firearms (Antlered & Antlerless): WMUs 1A, 1B, 2B, 3A, 3D, 5A, 5B, 5C & 5D: Dec. 1-13. One antlered deer per hunting license year, and an antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

DEER, Regular Firearms (Antlered Only): WMUs 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E: Dec. 1-5. One antlered deer. Holders of valid DMAP antlerless deer permits may harvest antlerless deer on DMAP properties during this period.

DEER, Regular Firearms (Antlered & Antlerless): WMUs 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E: Dec. 6-13. One antlered deer per hunting license year, and an antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

DEER, ANTLERLESS only, Special Firearms (Statewide): Oct. 23-25 for Junior and Senior license holders (Also, persons (residents and nonresidents) who have reached or will reach their 65th birthday in year of license application and either hold a valid adult license, or qualify for license and fee exemptions under section 2706), disabled persons with permit to use a vehicle as a blind, and Pennsylvania residents serving on active duty in U.S. Armed Services, or in the U.S. Coast Guard only. An antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

DEER, ANTLERLESS only, Extended Regular Firearms in Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties: Dec. 26-Jan. 24, 2015. An antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

DEER, ANTLERLESS only, MUZZLELOADER (Statewide): Oct. 18-25. An antlerless deer with each required antlerless license. Must have a muzzleloader license.

DEER, ANTLERED or ANTLERLESS FLINTLOCK (Statewide): Dec. 26-Jan. 10, 2015. One antlered or antlerless deer with general license and muzzleloader license, plus an additional antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

DEER, ANTLERED or ANTLERLESS FLINTLOCK (WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D): Dec. 26-Jan. 24, 2015. One antlered or antlerless deer with general license and muzzleloader license, plus an additional antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.

FURTAKING - See pages 68 to 71 for more information



HUNTING: RACCOONS & FOXES: Oct. 25-Feb. 21, 2015. Unlimited. **COYOTES, OPOSSUMS, STRIPED SKUNKS & WEASELS:** No closed season, with certain exceptions during big game seasons. No limits. **BOBCATS:** (WMUs 2A, 2C, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4C, 4D & 4E): Jan. 20-Feb. 10, 2015. One bobcat per license year. All licensed furtakers may obtain one bobcat permit.

TRAPPING: MINK & MUSKRATS - Nov. 22-Jan. 11, 2015. Unlimited. **COYOTES, FOXES, OPOSSUMS, RACCOONS, STRIPED SKUNKS, WEASELS -** Oct. 26-Feb. 22, 2015. Unlimited. Cable restraint devices may be used by those with certification cards for coyotes and foxes from Dec. 26-Feb. 22, 2015. **BEAVERS (Statewide) -** Dec. 26-Mar. 31, 2015 (limits vary depending on WMU). **BOBCATS:** (WMUs 2A, 2C, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4C, 4D & 4E): Dec. 20-Jan. 11, 2015. One bobcat per license year. All licensed furtakers may obtain one bobcat permit. **FISHERS:** (WMUs 1B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4D & 4E): Dec. 20-25. One fisher per license year. All licensed furtakers may obtain one fisher permit.

Interested in receiving email reminders on upcoming season openers and more from the Pennsylvania Game Commission? Go to www.pa.wildlifelicense.com, select the option to "Update address/personal information," then provide your email address on your account. We'll add you to our list and you'll receive email reminders throughout the 2014-2015 license year!

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2014-2015 HUNTING HOURS TABLE



Hunting hours are set by the Commission by the week for the hunting license year. However, in the interest of safety, hunters must consider the effects weather and field conditions may have on positive target identification and a clear shot path. Obviously, taking a risky shot is always a safety concern.

Legal hunting hours for all small and big game in Pennsylvania are from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

Note the following exceptions:

1) During the **regular** antlered or antlered/antlerless deer seasons, it is unlawful to take or attempt to take other wild birds or mammals, except game birds on regulated hunting grounds, migratory waterfowl and coyotes,* feral swine, wild boar and bears.

* **Note:** Outside of any big game season (deer, bear, elk or turkey), coyotes may be taken with a hunting or furtaker license, and without wearing orange. During any big game season, coyotes may be taken while lawfully hunting big game or with a furtaker license.

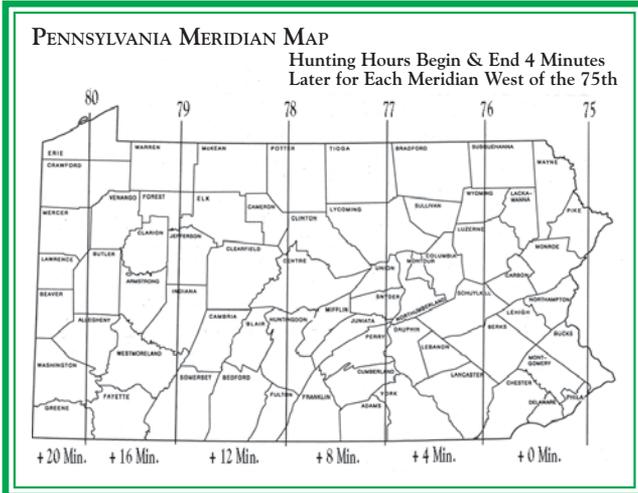
2) Raccoon, fox, coyote* and bobcat may be hunted any hour, day or night, except during restricted periods in paragraph 1 (see furtaking section).

3) Striped skunk, opossum and weasel may be hunted any hour, day or night.

4) Spring Gobbler Season: One-half hour before sunrise until noon on the youth hunt day, and from the opening day of the **regular season** through the third Saturday, and then from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset for the remainder of the season.

5) Migratory birds (waterfowl, doves, woodcock, snipe, rails and gallinules) may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset, **except during the September resident Canada goose season, when Canada geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.**

6) The September segment of dove season hunting hours is 12 noon to sunset (tentative depending on the USFWS).



Following are the hunting hours for small and big game, **except for migratory game birds**, which are set by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and that hunting hours table can be found in the "Waterfowl/Migratory Game Birds" section in this Digest. Don't forget to add the minutes from the Meridian Map to your starting and ending times.

DATES	BEGIN A.M.	END P.M.	DATES	BEGIN A.M.	END P.M.
June 29 - July 5	5:08	9:02	Jan. 4 - 10	6:53	5:20
July 6 - 12	5:12	9:00	Jan. 11 - 17	6:51	5:27
July 13 - 19	5:18	8:56	Jan. 18 - 24	6:49	5:35
July 20 - 26	5:24	8:50	Jan. 25 - 31	6:44	5:43
July 27 - Aug. 2	5:30	8:43	Feb. 1 - 7	6:38	5:51
Aug. 3- 9	5:38	8:34	Feb. 8 - 14	6:31	5:59
Aug. 10 - 16	5:44	8:24	Feb. 15 - 21	6:22	6:07
Aug. 17 - 23	5:51	8:14	Feb. 22 - 28	6:13	6:16
Aug. 24 - 30	5:57	8:04	Mar. 1 - 7	6:03	6:23
Aug. 31 - Sept. 6	6:04	7:52	Mar. 8 - 14 * Begins	6:52	7:31
Sept. 7 - 13	6:11	7:41	Mar. 15 - 21	6:41	7:38
Sept. 14 - 20	6:17	7:29	Mar. 22 - 28	6:30	7:45
Sept. 21 - 27	6:24	7:18	Mar. 29 - Apr. 4	6:18	7:53
Sept. 28 - Oct. 4	6:31	7:07	Apr. 5 - 11	6:07	8:00
Oct. 5 - 11	6:38	6:56	Apr. 12 - 18	5:56	8:07
Oct. 12 - 18	6:45	6:45	Apr. 19 - 25	5:46	8:14
Oct. 19 - 25	6:53	6:36	Apr. 26 - May 2	5:36	8:21
Oct. 26- Nov. 1	7:01	6:27	May. 3 - 9	5:27	8:28
Nov. 2 - 8 * Ends	6:09	5:20	May 10 - 16	5:20	8:35
Nov. 9 - 15	6:17	5:14	May 17 - 23	5:13	8:42
Nov. 16 - 22	6:25	5:09	May 24 - 30	5:08	8:48
Nov. 23 - 29	6:32	5:06	May 31 - June 6	5:04	8:53
Nov. 30 - Dec. 6	6:39	5:05	June 7 - 13	5:02	8:58
Dec. 7 - 13	6:44	5:05	June 14 - 20	5:01	9:01
Dec. 14 - 20	6:49	5:06	June 21 - 27	5:02	9:03
Dec. 21 - 27	6:52	5:09	June 28 - July 4	5:05	9:02
Dec. 28 - Jan. 3	6:53	5:14			

* Daylight Saving Time

HUNTER RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Mentored Youth Hunting Program (Kids Under 12)

The Mentored Youth Hunting Program is designed to allow youngsters under 12 years of age to gain hunting experience and learn at an early age about Pennsylvania's rich hunting heritage. It gives unlicensed youngsters the opportunity to receive one-on-one, hands-on experience and training in the field on ethics, safety, responsibility, enjoyment and all other aspects of the hunting experience by persons who are dedicated to this pursuit. There simply is no better way to introduce a young person to hunting than through the close supervision of an adult mentor. Participating youngsters are not required to take a Hunter-Trapper Education class to be eligible for the Mentored Youth Program. Once they reach their 12th birthday, however, they are required to successfully complete an HTE course before obtaining a junior license.

General Information:

—A mentor (licensed person 21 years or older) who is serving as a guide to a mentored youth (an unlicensed person under 12 years of age accompanied by a mentor while engaged in hunting or related activities) must secure a valid, current hunting license or otherwise qualify for a license and fee exemptions prior to engaging in any mentored youth hunting activities. Each youngster planning to participate in the Mentored Youth Hunting Program must obtain a permit, and each youngster will be issued his or her CID number (each youngster will need a Social Security number to receive a CID number). The permit will be assigned to the youngster. The \$2.70 permit is obtainable from any issuing agent through PALS and online at the Game Commission's "The Outdoor Shop." The Mentored Youth Hunting Program permit includes big game tags for antlered deer and spring gobbler. Antlered deer or turkey harvests must be reported within five days online, using harvest report cards found in this Digest, or by phone by calling 1-855-724-8681.

—A mentored youth who participates in any hunting party shall count as a member of the hunting party for maximum allowed numbers.

Seasons & Bag Limits:

—A mentored youth can hunt only **squirrels, groundhogs, coyotes, antlered and antlerless* deer** (youngsters are required to follow the same antler restrictions as a junior license holder, which is one antler of three or more inches in length or one antler with at least two points) and **turkeys#** in any of their respective seasons, and must follow daily and field possession bag limits for each species (one antlered deer and one bearded turkey in the spring, and one turkey in the fall, per license year).

—* An adult mentor can transfer **one** valid antlerless deer license to a Mentored Youth Hunting Program participant, and the mentored youth can receive only **one** transferred license. The transfer of the antlerless license may not occur until after the mentored youth has harvested the antlerless deer. At that time, the license is to be transferred to the youngster to complete the harvest information and attach the carcass tag. The adult mentor has to report the deer and check the "taken by mentored youth" box on the harvest report card. A mentor can transfer **one** DMAP harvest permit issued to him or her to an eligible mentored youth. The DMAP permit shall be valid and in the possession of the mentor at all times while hunting antlerless deer. The transfer of the DMAP permit may not occur until after the mentored youth has harvested the antlerless deer, but before tagging the carcass. A mentored youth is ineligible to make direct application for a DMAP harvest permit.

—# An adult mentor can transfer one fall turkey tag to a mentored youth if the youngster harvests a fall turkey. The harvest information and tag must be attached to the leg of the bird. The adult mentor has to report the turkey and check the "taken by mentored youth" box on the harvest report card.

—A mentored youth is eligible to hunt during any special youth hunting seasons that apply to **eligible** mentored youth hunt species. This includes the Special Antlerless Deer Only Firearms October season for junior and senior license holders.

Safety:

—A mentored youth must be stationary (the state or condition where a person is still, fixed in place or static, indicated by a cessation of all forward, backward or lateral movement, whether in the standing, kneeling, sitting or prone position) and within arm's reach of the mentor at all times while in possession of any lawful hunting device (any firearm or implement that is lawful to be possessed during the current season and used to harvest the particular species) while engaged in hunting or related activities.

—A mentor **may not** accompany more than **one youngster** at any given time while participating in the Mentored Youth Hunting Program. For example, a mentor **cannot** accompany a mentored youth and a licensed junior hunter at the same time. (A supervising adult can accompany any number of junior hunters outside of the Mentored Youth Hunting Program.)

—A mentor and mentored youth may not possess collectively more than one lawful hunting device at any given time while engaged in hunting or related activities. Mentor must carry the lawful device in transit to and from the spot.

—A mentor and mentored youth must be in compliance with fluorescent orange requirements for the species they are hunting.

Liability:

—A mentor is responsible and accountable for all actions of the mentored youth occurring while engaged in hunting or related activities. A mentor who causes or allows a mentored youth to engage in an unlawful act shall be punishable as the principal offender.

HUNTER RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Mentored Adult Hunting Program

The Mentored Adult Hunting Program is designed to add to the ranks of hunters by allowing first-time hunters 18 years old and older to participate and learn about hunting through the experience of a licensed hunter mentor. Adults obtaining a permit through the program would be able to take part in hunting activities without first needing to take the basic Hunter-Trapper Education course.

General Information:

— With the Mentored Adult Hunting Program, adult applicants 18 or older who have never held a prior hunting license within the Commonwealth, or another state or nation, are eligible to participate in the program. Mentored adult hunting permits are available for a total of three consecutive, unbroken license years, after which an applicable adult hunting license is required.

Species, Seasons & Bag Limits:

— A mentored adult can hunt only **squirrels, woodchucks, ruffed grouse, rabbits, pheasants, bobwhite quail, hares, porcupines, crows, coyotes, antlerless* deer and wild turkeys.** # Species must be hunted in any of their respective seasons, and daily and field possession bag limits for each species must be followed.

— * A mentor can transfer **one** valid antlerless deer license and/or **one** Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) permit to a mentored adult. Antlerless licenses are valid within the wildlife-management unit for which they were issued. DMAP permits are valid on the specific properties for which they were issued. The transfer of the antlerless license may not occur until after the mentored adult has harvested the antlerless deer, but before tagging the carcass. A mentored adult is ineligible to make direct application for an antlerless license or DMAP permit.

— # A mentor can transfer one fall turkey tag to a mentored adult if the individual harvests a fall turkey. The transfer of the fall turkey tag may not occur until after the mentored adult has harvested the bird, but before tagging the carcass.

— The mentored adult must tag and report deer and turkey harvests as specified elsewhere in this digest relating to tagging and reporting big-game kills.

Safety:

— A mentored adult must hunt within eyesight of his or her adult mentor, and at a proximity close enough for verbal instruction and guidance to be easily understood. A mentor may not accompany more than one mentored adult at any given time. A mentor may not accompany a junior hunter or a mentored youth hunter in addition to a mentored adult.

— A mentor and mentored adult must be in compliance with fluorescent orange requirements for the species they are hunting.

Liability:

— A mentor is responsible and accountable for all actions of the mentored adult while engaged in hunting or related activities. A mentor who causes or allows a mentored adult to engage in an unlawful act shall be punishable as the principal offender.

Cost:

— The cost of the resident mentored adult permit is \$20.70; nonresident mentored adult permit is \$101.70.

Junior Hunting Opportunities

(12- to 16-year olds * or
Junior License holders)

Youth Squirrel Season: Oct. 11-17 (12-16 years old without a license; and junior license holders, who must have successfully completed an HTE course)

Junior Pheasant Season and Junior Cottontail Rabbit Season: Oct. 11-18

(12-16 years old without a license; and junior license holders, who must have successfully completed an HTE course)

Bear: Oct. 23-25 in WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D

(junior license holders)

Deer: Oct. 23-25

(Antlerless only; junior license holders with required antlerless license; statewide)

Youth Turkey Hunt: April 25, 2015

(Spring gobbler; junior license holders with required license; statewide)

Youth Waterfowl Hunt Days (* junior license holders 12-15). The Pennsylvania Game Commission Executive Director will designate one shooting day at Middle Creek and Pymatuning as a youth-only day, in addition to the statewide youth waterfowl hunting days held in late September each year.

GENERAL HUNTING REGULATIONS

License Information: It is unlawful to hunt or trap wildlife without first obtaining the required hunting or furtaker licenses. All hunters should be sure that they have the proper and applicable licenses and tags in their possession for the seasons and species they intend to hunt or trap before heading afield. It's unlawful to carry the license of another person while hunting, or to or from hunting. While afield, in addition to their license, sportsmen are required to have in their possession additional cards or papers that must be shown to an officer or landowner upon request to confirm identification.

Possession Limits: It is unlawful on the opening day of a hunting season to 1) possess more than the daily limit; 2) after the second day possess more game than may be legally taken in three days. A Field Possession Limit is the maximum number of legally taken wildlife of a species that a person may legally possess or transport between the place of taking and the person's permanent place of residence.

Roadkilled Deer/Possessing Wildlife: It is unlawful at any time to possess live wildlife, except foxes for which a permit has been issued, or animals, or parts of animals, killed on highways. **Pennsylvania residents** may possess deer or turkeys killed by a motor vehicle for personal consumption only if they secure a **permit number** from the Game Commission within 24 hours after taking the deer or turkey; call the appropriate region office. It is not legal to kill "put out of its misery" any injured wildlife; again, call the region office. It is unlawful to give the whole or edible part of a deer killed on a highway to another person. It is not lawful to keep, for example, antlers from road-killed deer or the beard or spurs of a road-killed turkey. It is unlawful to sell inedible parts from game or wildlife lawfully taken (including taxidermy mounts), unless such parts are disposed of by the original owner within 90 days after the close of the season in which the game or wildlife was taken. Holders of a valid furtaker license may possess a furbearer killed on a highway, except for bobcats, fishers or river otters. Persons taking possession of any furbearer killed on a highway during the closed season for taking that furbearer shall within 24 hours contact any Game Commission region office to make notification of said possession.

Safety Zones: It is unlawful to hunt for, shoot at, trap, take, chase or disturb wildlife within 150 yards of any occupied residence, camp, industrial or commercial building, farm house or farm building, or school or playground without the permission of the occupants. It is unlawful to shoot into a safety zone, even if you are outside of the zone. Driving game, even without a firearm or bow, within a safety zone without permission is unlawful. For comparison, think of a safety zone as about one and a half football fields. Hunting on hospital and institutional grounds, and in cemeteries, is also prohibited. It is unlawful to discharge a firearm within 150 yards of a Game Commission vehicle if its occupants are releasing pheasants. The safety zone for **archery hunters** statewide, including those using crossbows, is **50 yards**. Archery hunters carrying muzzleloaders during any muzzleloader season must abide by the 150-yard safety zone regulation. Around playgrounds, schools, nursery schools or day-care centers, the safety zone remains 150 yards.

Fluorescent Orange: See the two-page Fluorescent Orange Requirements section elsewhere in this Digest and the species-specific pages for more fluorescent orange requirements information. **Waterfowlers, furtakers hunting furbearers** (some exceptions with coyotes), **dove, spring turkey and crow hunters**, and hunters participating in the after-Christmas flintlock muzzleloader deer season (see Special Regulations Areas section elsewhere in this Digest), are not required to wear fluorescent orange. Archery hunters also carrying a muzzleloader during any muzzleloader season must meet the fluorescent orange requirements of the muzzleloader season.

Road Hunting: It is unlawful to 1) hunt from a vehicle; 2) shoot at wildlife on a public road or right-of-way open to public travel; 3) shoot across a road unless the line of fire is high enough to preclude any danger to road users; and 4) alight from a vehicle and shoot at any wildlife until the shooter is at least 25 yards from the traveled portion of the roadway. **NOTE:** These provisions do not prevent an individual, who may not

qualify for a Disabled Person's Permit, but who has health concerns or problems to sit in or near a legally "parked" vehicle and watch for game. **Loaded firearms, or attachments, may never be placed in, on or against any motor vehicle at any time.** **NOTE:** It is unlawful to dig out or take any wild bird or animal from its den or place of refuge.

Unlawful Firearms & Devices: 1) Automatic and semi-automatic (auto-loading) rifles and handguns; 2) air- or gas-operated rifles and handguns.

Loaded Firearms - Vehicles: A firearm is considered loaded when there is live ammunition in either the chamber or attached magazine. It is unlawful to 1) have a loaded firearm, or attachments, in, on or against any motor vehicle, regardless of whether the vehicle is moving or stationary; and 2) have a loaded firearm in watercraft under power, or shoot from a powered watercraft until the motor has been shut off and the craft has come to a complete stop. Holders of License to Carry Firearms Permit are exempt, but keep in mind that **most** sporting firearms are not authorized by the permit.

It is prohibited to have any muzzleloading firearm that has a live charge of ammunition in its firing chamber and a primer, flash powder or a battery, whichever is applicable, properly positioned in the firing mechanism of the firearm rendering it capable of discharge, in, on or against any conveyance propelled by mechanical power. Any crossbow that has been cocked and has a bolt affixed onto the string or positioned into the firing mechanism of the device is prohibited in, on or against any conveyance propelled by mechanical power. For safety, a muzzleloader or crossbow bolt should be fired into soft ground before those devices are transported in a vehicle.

Firearms - Magazine Capacity: Manual or autoloading shotguns to hunt small game, furbearers, turkeys, waterfowl or crows must be limited to a 3-shell capacity in the chamber and magazine combined. A plug must be a one-piece filler installed so it cannot be readily removed without disassembling the gun or magazine.

Firearms - Handguns: A Sportsman's Firearms Permit or a License to Carry Firearms is required to carry a handgun, or have it in a motor vehicle. Licenses to Carry Firearms permits are issued by county sheriffs or the Philadelphia Chief of Police. The License to Carry Firearms permit only entitles bowhunters or spotlighters, for instance, to carry firearms that fall within this classification. County treasurers issue Sportsman's Firearms Permits. **A person holding a Sportsman's Firearms Permit may not carry a concealed handgun or a loaded handgun in a vehicle, and may not carry a handgun while bowhunting or spotlighting.**

Electronic Devices: It is unlawful to hunt with any electronic contrivance or device except: 1) Electronic callers **may be used** to hunt bobcats, coyotes, foxes, raccoons and crows, and snow geese in the conservation hunt season. 2) Lighted pins on bow sights and scopes with lighted reticles may be used as long as they don't cast a beam. Any device used as a sight or scope on any firearm, bow or crossbow that projects a light beam of any kind onto the target is unlawful. 3) Portable, two-way radios and cell phones may be used for general communications with another hunter, but may not be used to direct or alert another hunter of the presence or location of live game or wildlife. The use of electronic communication devices to alert hunters to live game is not only a violation of the Game & Wildlife Code, but violates the concept of Fair Chase. The use of portable radios does not satisfy the legal requirement of accompanying a junior hunter. The accompanying adult must be close enough to give verbal instructions without the aid of an electronic device. 4) Electronic sound amplification devices that are incorporated into hearing protection devices and completely contained in or on the hunter's ear may be used to hunt or take wildlife. The following devices may be used to hunt or take wildlife: Any manually operated firearm that uses an electronic impulse to detonate the primer or main powder charge of the ammunition, unless such firearms are specifically prohibited devices. Electronic illuminating devices that are affixed at the aft end of a bolt or arrow and used solely for the purpose of locating or tracking bolt or arrow flight after being launched from a crossbow or bow.

GENERAL HUNTING REGULATIONS

Spotlighting Wildlife: It is unlawful to 1) spotlight wildlife while in possession of a firearm, except by individuals who have a License to Carry Firearms permit, and only with firearms authorized by the permit (most sporting arms are not authorized), bow and arrow, or other device capable of killing wildlife; 2) spotlight wildlife during the **regular firearms statewide antlered and antlerless deer seasons**, including those days separating the seasons and including any late extended firearms deer seasons in the **Special Regulations Area counties**; and 3) cast an artificial light upon any building, farm animal or photoelectric cell. Recreational spotlighting is lawful between sunrise and 11 p.m., except as previously noted. Spotlighting includes handheld lights, accessory spotlights on vehicles and vehicle headlights when intentionally used to locate or view wildlife. A person hunting raccoons, skunks, opossums, bobcats, weasels, foxes and coyotes on foot may use a handheld light, including a gun-mounted light. Furbearer hunters still may not use a flashlight or spotlight that projects a **laser light beam**.

Cultivated Lands: It is unlawful to 1) hunt in unharvested buckwheat, corn, sorghum or soybean fields without permission from the owner or caretaker; 2) operate a motor vehicle on any cleared field or private property without the landowner's permission; 3) block lanes to cultivated fields, mail boxes or private property; 4) leave gates open; 5) damage real or personal property; 6) break down or damage fences, or 7) harass, injure or kill livestock.

Baiting: Except in the southeast Special Regulations Areas, it is unlawful to hunt in or around any area where artificial or natural bait, food, hay, grain, fruit, nuts, salt, chemicals or minerals, including their residues, are used, or have been used within the past 30 days, as an enticement to lure game or wildlife regardless of the type or quantity. Hunters are responsible for ensuring that the hunting area has not been baited before they begin hunting. They should physically inspect the area and question landowners, guides and caretakers. This section does not pertain to hunting near areas where accepted farming or habitat management practices are taking place (example: hunting near food plots on game lands is legal). Any natural or manmade nonliving bait can be used to attract **coyotes** for hunting or trapping. Bait cannot be visible from the air when trapping.

Decoys: Decoys simulating food are considered artificial bait and are illegal. Examples: artificial corn to attract turkeys or waterfowl. Any decoy, including electronic decoys, with the exception of living decoys, used in the trapping or hunting of **furbearers** is permitted.

Lures & Scents: Except in CWD DMAs, estrous scents and lures, or other non-food source cover scents are legal for deer. **Scents and lures that contain any form of natural or artificial food stuff, including, but not limited to, corn, apple and acorns are not legal.** Use of drip devices is legal, with legal scents and lures, as long as they don't violate the prohibition against electronic devices. The use of scents or lures while hunting bears is prohibited.

Littering: It is unlawful while hunting or trapping to leave or deposit any garbage, bottles, cartons, containers, glass, paper or debris, except in a receptacle for that purpose.

Recovering Dead or Injured Wildlife: It is unlawful for a hunter to refuse or neglect to make a reasonable effort to retrieve any killed or injured game or wildlife. Hunters attempting to recover wildlife are not permitted to enter private property without permission. **A hunting license does not give you the right to trespass on private property. In fact, a wildlife conservation officer can issue a citation for trespassing on private property to hunters in violation of the Game & Wildlife Code or regulations.**

Sunday Hunting: It is unlawful to hunt wildlife, except foxes, crows and coyotes, on Sundays.

Drugs & Alcohol: It is unlawful to hunt wildlife while under the influence of controlled substances or alcohol.

Injury Reports: If you are involved in an incident resulting in injury by a firearm or bow and arrow, either as a victim or the person causing injury (including self-inflicted), you must report the incident to the Game Commission within 72 hours. Obtain the proper forms from a PGC officer, complete in duplicate and return them to the officer, or mail to the PGC Harrisburg Headquarters. It is unlawful not to submit this report, or to flee, fail or refuse to render immediate and full assistance to an injured person.

Mistake Kill: Any person who kills any wildlife while hunting or trapping by accident or mistake shall immediately field-dress any edible game and deliver the carcass to a Game Commission officer in the county where it was killed. Big game killed by accident or mistake must be tagged with

the appropriate big game tag that is attached to the license before moving the carcass from the kill location. Use the tag you would have used for the animal you are legally licensed to take. Examples: An antlerless deer killed in mistake for an antlered deer must be tagged with the antlered deer tag; an antlered deer killed in mistake for an antlerless deer must be tagged with an antlerless deer tag; a hen turkey killed by mistake during the spring gobbler season must be tagged with a spring gobbler tag. Antlered deer that do not meet the minimum points requirements killed by mistake must be tagged with an antlered deer tag. (See the deer section for more details on how to handle a mistake deer kill.) If you have previously used a tag for a prior legal kill and need that tag for a mistake kill, use the tag you have remaining that entitled you to hunt legally.

Additional Regulations & Restrictions: Many landowners (federal, state and local governments) open areas to hunting and trapping, but apply more restrictive regulations. An example is the Erie National Wildlife Refuge in Crawford County, where the use or possession of toxic shot is prohibited for shotgun hunting for all species, except turkeys and deer. Sportsmen are responsible for knowing rules and regulations on lands they intend to hunt or trap.

STATE GAME LANDS SHOOTING RANGE REGULATIONS

- 1) Rifle and handgun ranges are open from 8 a.m. until sunset Monday through Saturday, and from noon to sunset Sundays, unless otherwise posted. (Exception: The Sunday immediately preceding the regular antlered and antlerless deer season and bear season the hours are 8 a.m. to sunset.)
 - 2) A range may be reserved for exclusive use by an organized group from January 1 through October 1. Arrangements must be made with the appropriate PGC region office at least 20 days in advance. An individual may not use the range when it has been reserved.
 - 3) An individual or organized group using a range is responsible for keeping the area clean and free of debris and may not discard, deposit or leave litter, except in refuse containers. Users shall remove targets from backboards.
 - 4) The Game Commission is not responsible for anyone injured on a range. An individual using a Game Commission range does so at his or her own risk and assumes all responsibility for injuries to a person or property.
 - 5) When more than one person is using a range, a range officer shall be designated.
 - 6) Individuals under the age of 16 may not use a range unless accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older.
 - 7) A PGC region director may close a range by the posting of signs.
- Prohibited Acts: At rifle and handgun ranges located on land under Game Commission ownership, except when authorized:
- 1) Possess a loaded firearm, except at an established shooting station on the firing line.
 - 2) Discharge a firearm, except from an established shooting station on the firing line at a paper target placed on a permanent backboard.
 - 3) Discharge armor-piercing, incendiary, explosive, tracer or multiple-projectile ammunition.
 - 4) Be intoxicated, use or possess alcohol or a controlled substance.
 - 5) Possess an automatic firearm.
 - 6) Possess, load or discharge a firearm that contains more than three rounds of single-projectile ammunition, except at a PGC facility specifically designated as a handgun range an individual is permitted to load and discharge a handgun containing a maximum of six rounds of single-projectile ammunition at any one time.
 - 7) Shoot clay birds anywhere except areas designated by the PGC Executive Director by signs stating that clay bird shooting is permitted.

STATE GAME LANDS SHOOTING RANGE PERMITS

Permits are now required for individuals who do not possess a valid Pennsylvania hunting or furtaking license to use Game Lands shooting ranges, including designated clay bird shooting areas. Range permits will be issued to persons 16 years of age or older. A permitted person is allowed one guest. Permits must be in possession, but do not have to be displayed. Permits are \$30 and must be purchased by credit card through The Outdoor Shop on the Game Commission website, or at PGC region offices and Harrisburg headquarters. Permits are effective from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

STATE GAME LANDS REGULATIONS

The Pennsylvania Game Commission owns and manages for wildlife and people more than 1.4 million acres of State Game Lands throughout the commonwealth. An additional several million acres are enrolled in PGC hunter-access programs. (Sportsmen also are welcome on 2,200,000 acres of state forests and selected state parks; the 510,000-acre Allegheny National Forest; and several sizeable federal properties administered by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service and the Corps of Engineers.)

State Game Lands are public hunting grounds and lawful hunting and trapping are permitted during open seasons. To enable the Commission to effectively manage and protect these invaluable land holdings for this and future generations of hunters, trappers and wildlife enthusiasts, the following activities are prohibited:

- Camp or use campsites.
- Contaminate, pollute or degrade groundwaters or surface waters or any waterways.
- Graze or permit the grazing of domestic livestock; place or maintain beehives or beekeeping apparatus.
- Solicit or place private advertisements, signs or posters.
- Plant, gather, cut, dig, remove or otherwise injure any plants or parts thereof, including trees, shrubs, vines, flowering plants and cultivated crops. (Mushrooms and fruits of berry-producing plants may be picked.)
- Travel on lands by means of any vehicle or conveyance propelled by motorized power. (Exemption for individuals with Disabled Person Permit for battery-powered motorized wheelchair.)
- Ride a non-motorized vehicle, conveyance or animal, except on roads normally open to public travel, or designated routes as posted, or while lawfully engaged in hunting, trapping or fishing.
- Ride a nonmotorized vehicle, conveyance or animal from the last Saturday in September until the third Saturday in January, and prior to one hour after close of lawful hunting hours for spring turkey season from the second Saturday in April through the last Saturday in May, inclusive, except on Sundays or while lawfully engaged in hunting, trapping or fishing.
- Ride a non-motorized vehicle, conveyance or animal on roads open to foot travel only.
- Drive motor vehicles with or without attachments having a registered gross vehicle weight in excess of 12,000 pounds.
- Use boats propelled by a motor. Battery-powered electric motors may be used on waterways unless otherwise posted.
- Fish from dam breasts posted against fishing.
- Swim in any dam, pond, lake or stream.
- Injure, destroy or cause damage to property, real, personal or mixed.
- Remove or attempt to remove any manmade or natural object, except wildlife and fish lawfully taken. Objects that may not be removed include animals, rocks, minerals, sand and historical or archaeological artifacts.
- Participate in, become part of, contribute to or engage in disorderly conduct.
- Travel on roads open to vehicular travel with vehicle or conveyance propelled by motorized power that is not licensed or authorized for operation on a public highway.
- Violate, fail or neglect to follow instructions posted on signs authorized by the Executive Director.
- Destroy, mutilate or remove any sign or placard.
- Travel by mechanical or motorized conveyance or ride animals on newly constructed, seeded or planted roads, or other areas, when posted against travel.
- Consume, possess or transport any alcohol, liquor, beer, malt or brewed alcoholic beverage.
- Use or possess any controlled substance or drug paraphernalia.
- Occupy, use or construct, place or maintain structures or other tangible property, except that portable hunting blinds and stands may be used, provided no damage is caused to trees.
- Feed wildlife or place any food, fruit, hay, grain, chemical, salt or other minerals.
- Release any domestic animals, captive-bred or captive-raised game or wildlife.
- Operate a motor vehicle in willful and wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property or in excess of posted speed limits, or where no speed limit is posted, in excess of 25 mph.
- Target shoot with firearms, bows and arrows, or devices capable of launching projectiles, unless the person is in possession of a valid hunting or furtaker license signed by its holder. Exercise of privileges shall be done in a manner as to not cause injury to persons or property, or on areas not otherwise posted closed to those activities.
- Except as provided on established shooting ranges, discharge any firearm, bow and arrow or device capable of launching projectiles that is not a lawful device to hunt game or wildlife. Shoot clay birds anywhere except areas designated by the Executive Director by signs stating that clay bird shooting is permitted.
- Engage in any activity or event involving more than 10 persons, which may conflict with the intended purposes or uses of property, or poses a potential environmental or safety problem.
- Sell, distribute, deliver, service, guide or rent any equipment, material or commodity or otherwise transact or engage in any commercial activity. Such activity is when a person directly or indirectly accepts consideration of value as compensation for the provision of goods or services, including transportation.
- Use State Game Lands for any personal, organizational or commercial purpose other than the intended use of the property.
- Operate under authority of a contract, lease, agreement or permit and fail to abide by the terms and conditions set forth.
- Except on Sundays, to be present on State Game Lands from Nov. 15 through Dec. 15 inclusive when not engaged in lawful hunting or trapping and fail to wear a minimum of 250 square inches of fluorescent orange material on the head, chest and back combined, or, in lieu thereof, a hat of the same colored material. Orange material must be visible 360 degrees. Persons using shooting ranges are exempted.
- Small open fires for cooking or warming purposes are permitted, except when the Fire Index Rating used by the Bureau of Forestry, DCNR, is high, very high or extreme. Fires must be contained and tended at all times.
- Snowmobiles, as defined in the All Terrain Vehicle Act of 1985, may be driven beginning the third Sunday in January through April 1, only on designated areas, roads and trails marked with appropriate signs. Snowmobiles must display a valid registration decal.

Hunters are reminded that hunting or discharging firearms, and use of off-road vehicles, including ATVs, are prohibited on National Park Service (NPS) lands acquired for the protection of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Individuals can now possess firearms on national park or refuge lands if they are legally permitted to carry a firearm in the state and municipality where they are located. Sections of the Appalachian Trail that run through State Game

Lands are not subject to these regulations. Please be advised that SGL regulations require any group consisting of 10 or more people utilizing the Game Lands, including trails, to obtain a Special Use Permit Maps that show the NPS lands where hunting is prohibited are available for viewing at the Appalachian Trail Conference Regional Office in Boiling Springs, PA 717-258-5771.

Small open fires for cooking or warming purposes may be kindled, used and maintained by persons exercising the privileges of a valid hunting, furtaking or fishing license and through-hikers within the corridor of the Appalachian Trail. This exception to the prohibition on fires is applicable only where the small fires are located at places where adequate precautions are taken to prevent the spread of fire, and the small fires are attended at all times and the index rating used by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources is high, very high or extreme for that area. A person causing a wildfire, in addition to possible criminal penalty, is liable for all damages, cost of extinguishing and fines.





SMALL GAME



SEASON DATES & BAG LIMITS

Squirrel (Combined Species)

Eligible junior hunters (12-16 years old without a license who have successfully completed a Hunter-Trapper Education course and Junior License holders), and accompanied as required by law, and mentored youth hunters.

Squirrel Oct. 11-17 6 Daily
Oct. 18-Nov. 29
Dec. 15-24
Dec. 26-Feb. 21 6 Daily

Ruffed Grouse

Cottontail Rabbit (Junior Hunt 12-16 yr. old; Jr. License holders)

Combined Species; eligible junior hunters (12-16 years old without a license who have successfully completed a Hunter-Trapper Education course and Junior License holders), and accompanied as required by law.

Cottontail Rabbit Oct. 11-18 2 Daily
Dec. 15-24 4 Daily
Oct. 25-Nov. 29
Dec. 15-24
Dec. 26-Feb. 21 4 Daily

It is unlawful to hunt small game, not including groundhogs, crows or waterfowl open during the restricted time period, from the first Sunday in February through July 31 within any Wild Pheasant Recovery Area.

* **Pheasant** (Junior Hunt) Cocks only in Wildlife Management Units 2A, 2C, 4C, 4E, 5A & 5B. Eligible junior hunters (12-16 years old without a license who have successfully completed a Hunter-Trapper Education course and Junior License holders), and accompanied as required by law. Oct. 11-18 2 Daily

* **Pheasant** (Junior Hunt) Cocks or hens combined in Wildlife Management Units 1A, 1B, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4D, 5C & 5D. Eligible junior hunters only, with or without the required license, when properly accompanied as required by law. Oct. 11-18 2 Daily

* **Pheasant** (Cocks only in WMUs 2A, 2C, 4C, 4E, 5A & 5B) (Cocks and hens in WMUs 1A, 1B, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4D, 5C & 5D) Oct. 25-Nov. 29
Dec. 15-24
Dec. 26-Feb. 21 2 Daily

* No taking of pheasants in any Wild Pheasant Recovery Area in any season.

Bobwhite Quail (Closed in WMUs 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 5C & 5D) Oct. 25-Nov. 29 4 Daily

Snowshoe Hares WMUs 3B, 3C & 3D Dec. 26-29 1 Daily

Snowshoe Hares WMUs 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A, 5B, 5C & 5D Dec. 26-Jan. 1 1 Daily

Groundhog (Woodchuck) — No closed season except during the regular firearms deer seasons. Hunting is prohibited on Sundays. No Limit

Crows (Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays only) (No Migratory Game Bird License required) July 4-April 5, 2015 No Limit

Porcupine — Season closed during the regular firearms deer seasons. Sept. 1-Mar. 31, 2015 3 Daily; Season Limit - 10

REGULATIONS

Arms & Ammunition: 1) Manually operated and semi-automatic 10-gauge or less shotguns with a capacity of no more than 3 shells in the chamber and magazine combined; 2) Manually operated rifles and handguns .23 and less calibers; 3) Muzzleloading rifles and handguns 40 caliber or less and shotguns 10-gauge or less; and 4) long, recurve, compound bows and arrows, and crossbows. Single-projectile ammunition, or fine shot pellets no larger than No. 4 lead, bismuth-tin, or tungsten-iron, or other approved non-toxic shot or No. 2 steel. **Note:** Rifle and handgun caliber restrictions do not apply when hunting woodchucks or porcupines, although rifles and handguns must be manually operated.

Fluorescent Orange Requirements: Small game and porcupine hunters must wear at least 250 square inches of fluorescent orange at all times on the head, chest and back combined. Woodchuck hunters must wear a solid fluorescent orange cap on the head. Orange must be visible 360 degrees.

Hunting Parties: It is unlawful to hunt small game in a party of more than 6 persons. This does not apply to waterfowl or dove hunters when hunting from a blind or other stationary positions.

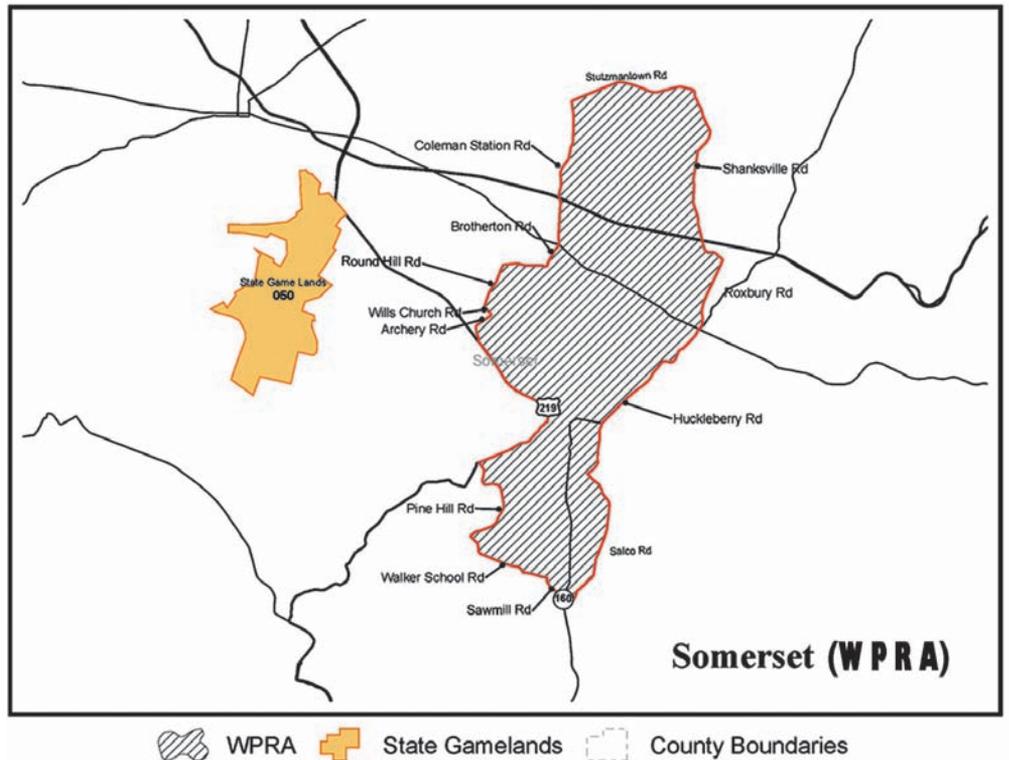
Transporting Small Game: Small game may be transported untagged by the owner. Small game unaccompanied by the owner must be labeled with the name, address, license customer ID number and signature of the owner.

No Open Season: Hungarian partridges, otters, pine martens and sharp-tailed grouse.

No Closed Season: English sparrows and European starlings. These species cannot be hunted during the regular firearms deer seasons. No limit.

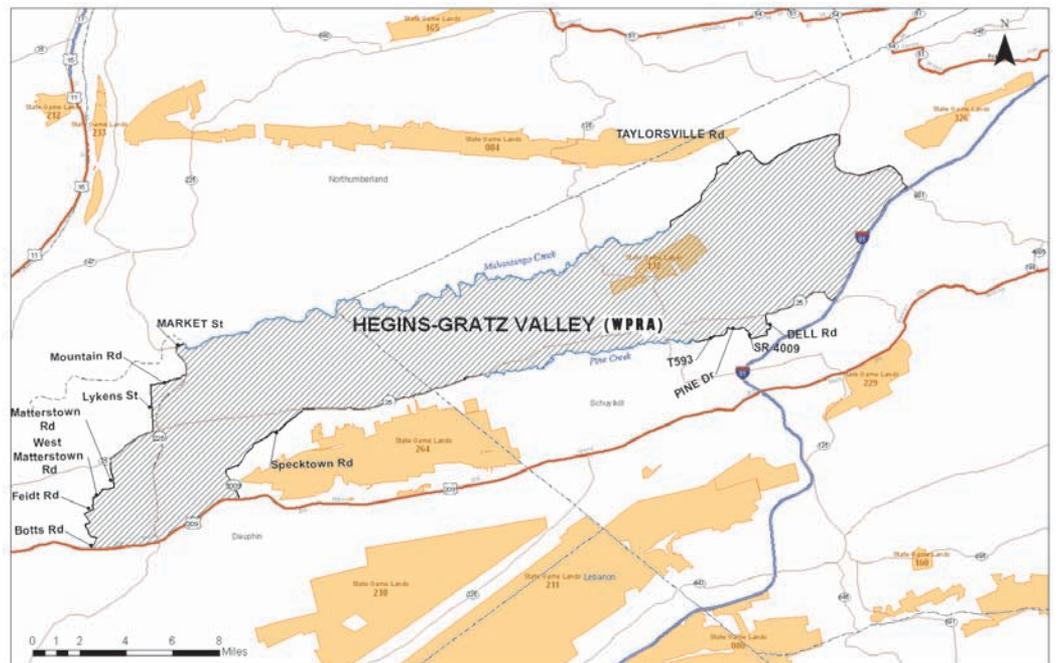
WILD PHEASANT RECOVERY AREAS

SOMERSET WPRO—That portion of Somerset County, WMU 2C, bounded on the western side starting at the intersection of Coleman Station Road and Stutzmantown Road, proceeding south on Coleman Station Road, crossing Rt. 31, to Brotherton Road, continuing south to Round Hill Road, then east onto Wills Church Road then to Archery Road. The boundary then follows Berlin Plank Road (U.S. Rt. 219) south into the town of Berlin where it joins the Mason Dixon Highway (U.S. Rt. 219), proceeding south to Pine Hill Road to Walker School Road then east on Maple Valley Road to Sawmill Road to the Cumberland Highway (Rt. 160). The boundary then follows the Cumberland Highway (Rt. 160) south to Salco Road and then proceeds north on Salco Road to Huckleberry Highway (Rt. 160) in Berlin. The boundary follows Huckleberry Highway (Rt. 160) north, crossing Rt. 31, to the intersection of Roxbury Road then north to Shanksville Road. The boundary then proceeds north to Stutzmantown Road, and then west to the beginning at the intersection of Coleman Station Road.



WPRO
 State Gamelands
 County Boundaries

HEGINS-GRATZ VALLEY WPRO—That Portion of Management Unit 4E in Schuylkill and Dauphin counties from SR 1007 (Matterstown Road) to PA Rt. 901 at Taylorsville. The WPRO is bounded on the north by the Mahantango Creek. Beginning at the town of Pillow in Dauphin County, proceeding east on SR 1026 (Market Street) to the Mahantango Creek, which is the Northumberland and Dauphin county border until entering Schuylkill county at Klingerstown. Continuing northeast along the Mahantango Creek in Schuylkill county to SR 4039 (Taylorsville Road) at Haas, to Taylorsville and then proceeding south on PA Rt. 901. Proceeding south and southeast on PA Rt. 901 to I-81. Proceeding southwest on I-81 and then west on PA Rt. 25. From PA Rt. 25, proceeding south and west on Dell Road and then northwest and west on State Highway 4009 (Pine Drive) continuing west on Pine Drive, T593 and north on T592 to Pine Creek. The southern boundary then follows Pine Creek west along the northern side of Broad Mountain to Spring Glen. From Spring Glen, continuing west on PA Rt. 25, crossing into Dauphin county, to Gratz. Then proceeding southwest from Gratz on State Highway 1014 (Specktown Road) to PA Rt. 1009 (S. Crossroads Road). Proceeding south on PA Rt. 1009 (S. Crossroads Road) to PA Rt. 209 and southwest to Elizabethville. From Elizabethville continue west on PA Rt. 209 (Main St). Turn north onto T462 (Botts Road). At the first intersection turn north onto T461 (Feidt Rd). Turn East onto SR 4008 (West Matterstown Road). Turn north on to SR 1007 (Matterstown Road). Turn Right or east onto PA Rt. 25 (Berrysburg Rd) which turns into Market Street. Turn left (north) onto Lykens Street. Turn right or East onto T639 (Mountain Road). Turn left (north) on PA Rt. 225 into Pillow on PA Rt. 225, ending at SR 1026 (Market Street).



JUNIOR PHEASANT & RABBIT HUNTS — OCT. 11-18

The week of Oct. 11-18 is an open season for junior hunters to pursue both pheasants and rabbits. You must be 12 to 16 years old and accompanied by an adult as required by law. **A hunting license is not required**, but youngsters must have successfully completed a Hunter-Trapper Education course and abide by the same bag limits and regulations governing “Male Only Pheasant Wildlife Management Units” during the regular season. See below for stocking locations. Note that pheasants and rabbits are **not included** in the species that can be hunted by youngsters under 12 who participate in the Mentored Youth Hunting Program.

Junior Pheasant Hunt Events:

About 3,000 additional pheasants will be stocked throughout the state as part of the Junior Pheasant Hunt Program. Various sportsmen’s groups across the state will organize one-day junior pheasant hunts to teach new hunters the sport. Again, hunters must be 12-16 and must complete a Hunter-Trapper Education course. **A hunting license is not required.**

For a list of events in your area, visit www.pgc.state.pa.us, select the “Education” tab, “Go Hunting and Shooting” tab, “Youth Programs” tab and then “Junior Pheasant Hunt Program.” Preregistration is required and spots fill quickly, so check the website often to find the latest information on these events. For more information, contact Recruitakid@pa.gov

Conservation Organizations Involvement in Youth Pheasant Hunts:

Use these special hunting opportunities to get more youth involved. Your club or organization can host a junior pheasant hunt and the Game Commission can help. If interested, download a copy of the *Youth Hunt Planning Guide* from www.pgc.state.pa.us. Contact Recruitakid@pa.gov to enroll your hunt in the program. The Game Commission can provide pheasants and help publicize your event on our website. Don’t miss out on this opportunity to teach a new group of hunters the sport and pass on Pennsylvania’s hunting heritage.

JUNIOR PHEASANT HUNT STOCKING LOCATIONS

Statewide Total: 15,000 Pheasants

Although pheasants may be hunted statewide (except in WPRAs) during the Junior Pheasant Hunt, birds will be stocked at specific locations throughout the commonwealth prior to the hunt.

NORTHWEST REGION

Butler County, SGL 95, from Butler Rt. 8 to Rt. 308 north. Just before Moniteau High School turn right on Brimstone Rd. Proceed to Swope Rd. and turn left. Proceed around a right bend on swope and you are in stocking area for that side of lake. Stocking area on other side of lake, go left on Brimstone Rd., turn left at stop sign, make first left onto Calico Rd., as you pass SGL parking area on left you are coming into stocking area. Moraine State Park, north of Butler on Rt. 8, turn off of Route 8 onto Muddy Creek Road and follow for 1 mile and turn left onto Country Club Road and at the parking lot head south to the fields to hunt.

Clarion County, SGL 63, North of Shippenville. Accessed at a parking lot adjacent to food plots along the west side of Station Road T-406 (locally known as old Allaman Farm). SGL 72, just east of Rt. 66 and south of Brenaman Rd. SGL 74, northeast of Strattanville and accessed through parking lot adjacent to food plot openings. Located at the end of Terwilliger Road (locally known as old Terwilliger Farm). SGL 330 at the intersection on Limestone Flat and Mt. Zion roads.

Crawford County, SGL 199, along Taylor Stand Rd., between Heath and Clements Rd. and near parking areas off Rt. 77. SGL 213, approximately two miles west of Geneva on SR 285 at the railroad crossing. SGL 214, around area known as Hartstown Lower and Middle impoundments. Approximately one mile east of Hartstown, turn south onto Pine Road. Turn right (west) across from Brooks Road or the next game lands road to the west, approximately one mile south of Brooks Road. SGL 277, parking area off Rt. 19 and parking area on Miller Station Rd. Woodcock Dam, US Army Corps of Engineers, Area 435 along old Rt. 198, south of new Rt. 198, and east of Woodcock Dam causeway, Stoltz Rd.

Erie County, SGL 144, from intersection of Nash Hill and Elgin roads, travel about a third of a mile west on Nash Hill Rd. to parking area, south side of road. SGL 218, off Barton Rd. by old Visitor Center, and behind parking area along Rt. 8. SGL 263, from intersection of Hereford and Russell roads, south on Russell Rd. about 0.4 miles. Field area is on east side of road.

Forest County, Allegheny National Forest area known as Buzzard Swamp.

Jefferson County, SGL 54, north of Sugar Hill, along Bond Rd. T-554 at food plots (locally known as Carrier Fields); the old PGC training school site, located on Empire Rd., approximately one mile north of Game School Rd. SGL 244, the Jefferson County Food and Cover headquarters complex, 1.5 miles south of I-80 at Exit 86.

Lawrence County, SGL 151, from I-79 take Rt. 108 west to right turn on SR 1013. Proceed on SR 1013 to Plain Grove North Liberty Rd., turn right. Proceed to Book Rd., turn left. Site is located behind parking area. Also, continue on SR 1013 to right turn on Brent Rd., travel to Mason Rd. and turn right. Proceed to second SGL parking area. SGL 216, from I-79 take Rt. 108 west, cross Rt. 19, turn left onto Rose Point-Harlansburg Rd. Turn right on Game Farm Rd.; release site is on left. Also, stay on Rose Point-Harlansburg Rd. to County Line Rd. Turn right onto County Line Rd. travel to site located across parking area.

Mercer County, SGL 270 north of Sheakleyville off Rt. 19, and both sides of SR 1018 between Mcquiston’s Corners and Sheakleyville. Goddard State Park, south of Georgetown Rd. at the Hill Building near New Vernon. Shenango Lake Area 415, Golden Run area, 2 miles east of Clark, north side of Route 258. Big Bend area, off Creek Rd. and Orangeville Flats, off Carlisle Rd., just east of Orangeville. SGL 284, south of Rt. 208, and east of Rt. 19.

Venango County, SGL 39, DeWoody Rd. area, and Polk Cut Off Road. SGL 96, Russell Rd. area.

Warren County, SGL 143, Spetz Hill only, Rt. 6 west from Pittsfield approximately 3.5 miles. Left on Brooks Rocks Rd. Follow approximately 1 mile. Left on T-457 (Spetz Hill Rd.) to its termination at SGL parking area, where pheasants are stocked nearby.

SOUTHWEST REGION

Armstrong County, SGL 247, exit from routes 422 and 28 at West Kittanning. At Franklin Village shopping center traffic light turn right and go two miles to Center Hill. Just past the Church of the Brethren turn onto SR 3007, go 1.3 miles and turn left onto Gameland Rd., 0.2 mile to parking lot on right, or continue on Gameland Rd. to end and turn right onto Chechak Rd. and go 0.5 mile to parking lot on right, or stay on SR 3007 and travel 0.3 mile farther to parking lot on right.

Beaver County, SGL 173, both sides of Rt. 168.

Cambria County, SGL 79, from routes 22 & 119 intersection near Blairsville take Rt. 22 east 18.5 miles to traffic light at Chicory, left at light onto Chicory Hill Road and follow to bottom of hill where it intersects with SR 3047 at stop sign. Make right at stop sign, follow SR 3047 2.6 miles to SGL road on right. Follow SGL road to 2nd gate and parking lot. Stocked area begins beyond gate about 3/8 of a mile and includes entire reclaimed stripmine area. From routes 219 and 422 near Ebsensburg take Rt. 422 west 6 miles to Rt. 271. Go south on Rt. 271 for 2 miles to SR 3047. Go right on SR 3047 toward Vintondale approximately a half-mile to gate on left. From routes 119 & 422 near Indiana take Route 422 east 18 miles to Rt. 271 and then follow directions in previous sentence. SGL 108 near Prince Gallitzin State Park. SGL 279, take Rt. 53 north from Cresson and turn left on Vampire Rd. Game lands parking lot is approximately two miles on left.

Fayette County, SGL 51, Field adjacent to Dunbar-Ohiopyle Rd. (Rt. 1055) at the intersection with PGC Administrative Road (Hughes Strip Area). SGL 238, Fields adjacent to parking area on Croushore Rd.

Greene County, SGL 223, fields adjacent to Kirby Road (Rt. 2018) between Interstate 79 and the intersection with Garards Fort Rd. (Rt. 2011) (former Lonestar Farm area). Fields adjacent to the parking area located just north of the intersection of Kirby Rd. (Rt. 2018) and Garards Fort Rd. (Rt. 2011). Fields south of the white covered bridge on Roberts Run Rd.

Indiana County, SGL 262 along Frye Cemetery Rd. near Smithport, SGL 276 in Brush Valley area along Rhine Rd. Conemaugh Federal Flood Control Area, Newport Rd. area, from Rt. 22 at Blairsville, north on Rt. 217, 0.6 mile to Newport Rd. on left. Take Newport Rd. 1.7 miles to game lands parking lot on right. Virginia Farms area, continue on Newport Rd. 1.2 miles to parking lots on left. Old Slaughterhouse area, from Rt. 22 at Blairsville go north on Rt. 217, 1.7 miles to Pleasant Valley Rd. on left. Follow Pleasant Valley Rd. to game lands parking lot. Yellow Creek State Park, approximately 12 miles east of Indiana along Rt. 422.

Somerset County, SGL 82 along Rt. 160, Witt Rd. and Gamelands Rd. SGL 93 from Rt. 30 across from Flight 93 National Memorial then onto Johnson Bottom Rd.; game lands on right side of road. SGL 111, upper, middle and lower Skull fields off Brushtown Rd., and Ream fields off Draketown Rd. SGL 228, all field complexes along Shaffer and Lambert Mountain roads. Somerset County Conservancy-Kimberly Run Environmental Area, off Rt. 219 and Pennsylvania Turnpike.

Washington County, SGL 117, west on Hanlin Road off of Route 18 just south of the Pepsi-Cola Roadhouse. All fields both sides of Hanlin Road. Both sides of designated handicap road, and south of old Rt. 22, near parking area. SGL 232, all fields between Green Cove and Oak Ridge Rd., west of Oak Ridge, east of Green Cove, both sides of Colby-Young Rd., both sides of Rt. 231, and west of Rt. 221. SGL 245, both sides of road leading to rifle range off Rt. 231. Area 432, Hillman State Park, located off Rt. 22, along both sides of Haul Rd., and back to, and including, fields surrounding grouse management area.

Westmoreland County, Loyalhanna Flood Control Project, Christopher area, from traffic light west of New Alexandria on Rt. 22, north onto Operator's Way, turn right at "T" then go straight off first bend, and turn left onto Christopher Rd. at top of hill. Follow Christopher Rd. to parking lot. Oasis area, from traffic light at routes 22 and 981 in New Alexandria, south on Rt. 981 1.4 miles to Oasis Rd. on west side of Rt. 981. Oasis Rd. to parking area on right. Sanderson area, take Derbytown Rd. off Rt. 981 north of Latrobe across from Latrobe Elks Golf Course. Follow Derbytown Rd. 1.1 miles to end, turn right onto McFarland Rd., parking area on the right.

NORTHCENTRAL REGION

Centre County, Penn State property Toftrees Tract, located 2 miles north of Beaver Stadium on Fox Hollow Rd. SGL 333 located off of Interstate 99 at the Shilo Rd. exit, just east of State College.

Clearfield County, SGL 60 is a detached section from that in Centre County near Smoke Run between Ramey and Janesville. SGL 77, on south side of township road (Game Lands Rd.) 3/4 of a mile east of Rt. 219. SGL 100, Covington Twp., off Woolridge Rd., one mile south of the intersection of Keewaydin Rd. and Rolling Stone Rd. SGL 87, Penn Township, Ridge Road (T356).

Elk County, Project on SGL 44 in cooperation with Pheasants Forever Chapter 630. Take Shawmut Road from Route 219 in Brockport north 3.9 miles and turn left onto Game Lands Road and travel 1.4 miles to parking area at top of hill.

Lycoming County, SGL 252, pheasants are released throughout the game lands at herbaceous openings accessible from any of the parking areas along Ridge, Pikes Peak, Alvira and Mill roads.

McKean County, SGL 61, section located 6 miles south of Port Allegheny off Rt. 155 south of Wrights on Back Valley Rd. Nivers Farm on Allegheny National Forest 6 miles west of Kane on Rt. 6 near Wetmore intersection on Old Nivers Rd.

Potter County, SGL 64, along east side of Phoenix Run Rd., about 2.5 miles north of Rt. 6. SGL 204 south of Rt. 44, along West Branch of Whitney Creek, known as Castle Hollow.

Tioga County, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tioga Dam complex north of Mansfield along Tioga River west of Rt. 15 (Lambs Creek), and at the Hammond Dam complex from Ives Run, access road west along old railroad grade (Bryant Hollow) to Holiday. If flooding restricts access to Lambs Creek or Bryant Hollow, alternate location is U.S.A.C.E. Cowanesque Lake Complex on north side of lake as accessed by Bliss Road in Nelson.

Union County, SGL 193, herbaceous opening east of Supplee Mill Rd. parking area. SGL 201, herbaceous openings along Mensch Rd. SGL 252, herbaceous openings throughout the game lands accessible from any of the parking areas along Alvira Rd. and Rt. 44. SGL 317, herbaceous openings throughout the game lands accessible from any of the parking areas along Palman, Laurel and Glover roads, and Rt. 45.

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

Adams County, SGL 249, near Heidlersburg off Twin Bridges or Game Land Road north of Conewago Creek.

Bedford County, SGL 48, from Rt. 96 turn on Milligans Cove Road and follow to game lands. The fields are located near the Food & Cover crew headquarters building. SGL 97, Biddle Place. Accessible from Ivy Lane off of Diehl Road. Follow lane across Cove Creek onto SGL.

Blair County, Canoe Creek State Park on Rt. 22 east of Hollidaysburg. Hunt area is to the north end of the lake. SGL 198—From Altoona go west on Sugar Run Road to Tunnel Hill. Turn right on Tunnel Hill Street and make another right onto access road at "George's Trailers" sign. Continue through gate to hunting area at parking lots on right. For a map and other information, visit www.visitPAparks.com

Cumberland County, SGL 169, on Mountain Rd., parking areas after crossing Conodoguinet Creek. SGL 230, from Rt. 34 go west on Rt. 944 to parking areas along highway. Hunt north side of Rt. 944.

Franklin County, SGL 235, near Sandy Hook and adjacent to southwest corner of Letterkenny Army Depot. Can be accessed from Fort McCord Rd. to Burkett Rd. or Bricker Rd. Do not cross fences into well-marked federally-owned Army Depot.

Fulton County, SGL 53, follow directional signs to Meadow Grounds Lake from the McConnellsburg area. Once on the SGL, follow the road north to Gate 3. The fields are behind the gate. SGL 128, behind Game Lands service building—accessed from Interstate 70 (Exit 163, which is Amaranth)—go east on Route 731, which becomes Deneen Gap Road, for approximately 8/10ths of a mile.

Huntingdon County, SGL 251, between Blairs Mills and Shade Gap. Raystown Lake property, Game Commission Area 420 at Raystown Lake, along Rt. 26 south of Hesston from USACE boundary line off of Backbone Rd. to Fouses Crossing Rd.

Perry County, SGL 170, south of Duncannon, accessed from Rt. 11/15 to Spur Drive (1/4-mile north of Cove Road). SGL 258 is approximately 3 miles north of Liverpool. Take Rt. 11/15 and exit at Rt. 104 and immediately turn onto Old Trail Rd. and then turn right on Fishing Rod Rd. Parking areas are along Fishing Rod Rd. and on top of hill on the south side of the road. SGL 281, west of Duncannon. Take Old Lime Kiln Rd. off of Rt. 849 and go to parking lot across from the Bailey Run mobile home park. From parking lot, walk about a half-mile on gated road to field.

Snyder County, SGL 188, just north of Beavertown. Small game areas are along Creek Rd., Baily Hill Rd. and Middle Rd. SGL 194, just west of Meiserville is mostly small game habitat. SGL 428, Faylor Lake is an area managed for small game located just north of Beaver Springs and west of Benfer on Rt. 235.

York County, SGL 83, south on Rt. 74, turn left onto Goram Rd. to Heffner Rd. Turn right on Heffner Rd., proceed to first Rd. to left going over the hill. SGL 181, south on Rt. 74, turn left onto Posey Rd., west about 4 miles on Posey Rd. to SGL sign, turn right (north) on first lane past sign. From parking area walk north up trail, take first trail to right to multiple fields. SGL 242 Old York Rd., north side between Beaver Creek Rd. and Game Rd. Also south side between Poplar Rd. and parking area across from shooting range. SGL 243, north and south of Gameland Rd., Franklintown Rd. and State Game Rd. SGL 416 Indian Rock Dam, east and west of Rt. 616, north of Graybill Rd., east of Joseph Rd., and east and west of Sunnyside Rd.

NORTHEAST REGION

Bradford County, SGL 36, west side of Falls Creek Rd., south of Red's Rd., SGL 219, north of Hickeys Rocks Rd., west of Irish Hill Rd., and southwest of Montrose Turnpike. SGL 239, off of Rt. 220 about 4 miles west of Greens Landing. SGL 289, the fields on both sides of Steam Hollow Rd.

Carbon County, Beltsville Area 414, east of PA Turnpike north side of lake, and north and south of Pohopoco Drive. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Beltsville Area 414.

Columbia County, SGL 58, 4 miles south of Mainville on Rt. 339, turn left on Full Mill Hill Rd. Proceed 1 mile to entrance road to game lands on left. Small tract of land, possible crowded conditions. SGL 226 Madison Township, 2 miles west of Millville.

Lackawanna County, Lackawanna State Park, both sides of Rt. 438, east of intersection of Rt. 407. Also access from Rowlands Rd. near park office.

Luzerne County, SGL 187, south of Mt. Top, about 2 miles west of Rt. 437, and north of Honey Hole Rd. known as the Old Pear Farm. Nescopeck State Park, south of Mt. Top, about 3 miles west of Rt. 437 near the silo, and south of Honey Hole Rd., known as the Hoda Farm.

Pike County, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA) about 2 miles south of Milford and north of Raymondskill Creek on what is known as the Snyder Tract. DEWA at Loch Lomond in Delaware Township at the intersection of Mary Stuart and Wilson Hill roads.

Northumberland County, SGL 165, parking area located along Irish Valley Rd. Small tract of land, possible crowded conditions.

Sullivan County, Ricketts Glen State Park, hayfields on east side of Route 487 just north of Lake Jean and south of the Red Rock Job Corp.

Susquehanna County, SGL 175, located a half-mile past the Blue Ridge High School on Township Route 825. SGL 236, consists of four separate tracts, but only the second tract from the south will be stocked; both sides of T-588. Salt Springs State Park, in Franklin Township seven miles north of Montrose, along Silver Creek Road (Rt. 4008).

Wayne County, SGL 159, from Honesdale north on Rt. 670 to Egypt Road, turn right on Egypt road to stop sign, turn right and go to first parking area on left..

Wyoming County, SGL 57, Forkston Township. Use the parking area along Windy Valley Road.

SOUTHEAST REGION

Berks County, SGL 106, from Rt. 78 east of Hamburg, take Lenhartsville exit, Rt. 143. North on Rt. 143 approximately 4 miles to Hawk Mountain Rd., left on Hawk Mtn. Rd. approximately 3 miles turn left on Pine Swamp Rd. to rifle range. SGL 280, Blue Marsh east of Rt. 183 and north of Bright School Rd. And, east of Rt. 183 and north of Mt. Pleasant, and north of parking area on Snyder School Rd. Also west side of lake off Justa Rd. to parking lot. North of lot and south of Sleepy Hollow Rd. Also on SGL 280, take Rt. 183 north from Rt. 222 and travel about 8 miles. Turn left on Old Church Road and go 1 mile and turn left on Lake Rd. Go 1 mile to the dead end/parking area. Fields stocked on left side of Lake Rd.

Bucks County, Nockamixon State Park, from Quakertown follow Rt. 313 toward Dublin and turn left onto Rt. 563 north; from Doylestown follow Rt. 313 toward Quakertown to Rt. 563 north and go approximately 5 miles to fishing pier sign, turn right and then right into parking lot, fields are visible. Or continue on Rt. 563, 2 more miles north past fishing pier, large pull off on right with a gated road, fields are down the road. From Rt. 313 follow Ridge Rd. north, which turns into South Park Rd. and continue to Yost School Rd. (dirt road), turn left to visible fields. From Rt. 611 turn onto South Park Rd., follow to Mink Rd. and turn right; fields are visible. From Rt. 611 turn left onto Rt. 412 and follow to Rt. 563. Turn left at light and follow to gated road at left. Maps of the area are available at the Park Office on Rt. 563.

Chester County, SGL 43 east of Rt. 345, between Northside and Harmonyville roads. Struble Lake Fish & Boat Commission Property. Access is east on Rt. 322, from the borough of Honey Brook go approximately three miles and turn left onto Chestnut Tree Rd. Follow to the "Y" intersection with a 3-way stop, make a left onto Morgantown Rd. and travel approximately a half-mile to the Struble Lake access parking lot on the left. The birds are stocked primarily on the south and west portions of the property.

Lancaster County, SGL 220, off of Route 897, on Swamp Church Road or Blainsport Road in West Cocalico Township. Muddy Run in Martic and Drumore townships, in agricultural areas and fields at the end of Hilldale Rd., and Old River Rd., and south of River Rd.

Lebanon County, SGL 145 around Cavalry Dam north and west of Rt. 241, south of Rt. 117, and east of Rt. 341. Swatara State Park, the portion east of Rt. 72, south of Rt. 443, and bordered by I-81.

Lehigh County, SGL 205.

Montgomery County, SGL 234

Schuylkill County, SGL 227, along Taggertsville Rd. across from Tuscarora State Park. Reading Anthracite Property in Yatesville, one mile north of Mahanoy City along Rt. 339. SGL 229, south of Newtown on Rt. 209 approximately 1 mile to access road on left and parking.

WATERFOWL/MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Seasons and bag limits for ducks, geese, doves, woodcock and other migratory game birds must conform to frameworks established by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. These seasons will be set in the summer and will be announced through the news media in August, after this Digest was published.

To hunt waterfowl, persons 16 and older are required to have a federal duck stamp, and it must be signed across the face and carried by the hunter. In addition, all licensed hunters ages 12 and older must have a Pennsylvania Migratory Game Bird License to hunt ducks, geese, doves, woodcock, brant, coots, gallinules, rails and snipe. This license may be obtained from any license issuing agent.

Pennsylvania's non-mandatory duck stamp, pictured here, which helps finance wetland acquisition and development, waterfowl education and waterfowl monitoring/research, is available from Commission offices and participating license issuing agents for \$5.50.

Mourning dove season is tentatively set to open Sept. 1 each year, unless the first falls on a Sunday. At the time of publication of this digest, it was expected that additional dove hunting days would be made available to states by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the 2014-15 season. Placement of these additional days will be guided by a survey of Pennsylvania dove hunters and announced in August. Hunting hours during the early portion of the season will be noon to sunset. Eurasian collared doves may now be hunted, and are included in the bag limits, with mourning doves.

Hunters should maintain a written record of hunting dates and birds harvested in the event that they receive a post-season survey through the Federal Harvest Information Program.



2014 PENNSYLVANIA DUCK STAMP
BY JOCELYN BEATTY

REPORT BANDED BIRDS

Hunters can report bird bands online at www.reportband.gov or on a toll-free number: 1-800-327-BAND. Operators are on duty 7 a.m.- 4:30 p.m., Mon.- Fri. At other times a voice mail system will ask hunters to leave a telephone number. In addition to band numbers, information requested will include when, where and what species of waterfowl were killed. The age and sex of the bird and where it was banded will be provided to the hunter by mail.



GOOSE BLIND APPLICATION

Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area or Pymatuning Wildlife Management Area

Permittees to hunt these areas during goose season only are selected by public drawings held prior to the hunting season. Only the application form on this page will be accepted.

An individual may apply to only one area per year and may submit only one application from the current Hunting & Trapping Digest.

Mailed applications for Middle Creek will be accepted through Sept. 9, and selected through a public drawing on Wed., Sept. 10.

Mailed applications for Pymatuning will be accepted through Sept. 13, and selected through a public drawing on Sat. Sept. 20.

The application must contain the applicant's 2014-15 hunting license Customer Identification Number (CID).

The PGC Executive Director will designate one shooting day at Middle Creek and Pymatuning as a youth-only day, and will establish, no later than 20 days prior to the drawing, the number of applications to be drawn. Adults who accompany a junior license hunter on this day may participate in the hunt by calling only. Applications received from junior hunters will be separated and drawn prior to the other applications on the established drawing date for the management area. Unsuccessful applicants for the youth shooting day will then be placed with all other applications and the drawing will proceed until all shooting days are filled.

A separate drawing is held for blinds that accommodate hunters with disabilities. Applicants must submit a copy of their current Disabled Person Permit (permit to hunt from a vehicle) issued by the PGC.

Blinds at Middle Creek and Pymatuning will not be operational during the September season or in the late season. Shooting days at Middle Creek are **Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays**. Shooting days at Pymatuning are **Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays**.

Successful applicants will be mailed a hunting reservation entitling them to be accompanied by a maximum of three guests. Apply to:

PGC Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area
Post Office Box 110

Kleinfeltersville, PA 17039-0110

OR

PGC Pymatuning Wildlife Management Area
9552 Hartstown Rd.

Hartstown, PA 16131

CONTROLLED GOOSE HUNTING AREA APPLICATION (Please Print)

Check One: Middle Creek Pymatuning

Youth Only Day (Check if you are a Junior License Holder and are interested in being included in this special drawing.)

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ Zip _____

License CID NO. _____

Phone Number (_____) _____

Area Code

Signature _____ Date _____

List Two Preferred Dates

1. _____ 2. _____

Check here if you will accept any other date if your selected dates are full.

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Assignment Date _____ Blind _____

WATERFOWL/MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

SPECIAL SNOW GOOSE CONSERVATION SEASON

Waterfowl hunters again will have a special opportunity to harvest snow geese in Pennsylvania in the spring. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has approved a Conservation Order for snow geese, which is a special management action authorized by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act to control certain wildlife populations when traditional management programs are unsuccessful in reducing overabundant wildlife populations. Federal and state regulations have been amended to allow this additional harvest of snow geese in response to concerns about their growing numbers across North America.

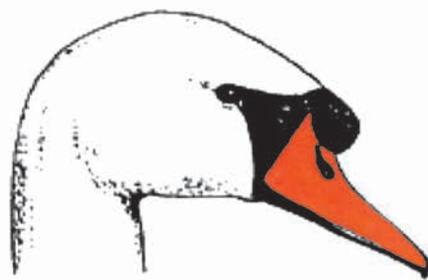
From mid-February to late March, more than 100,000 snow geese may spend time in Pennsylvania, fueling up for their return to the arctic breeding grounds. Peak numbers occur in early March, with major concentration areas located in southeastern Pennsylvania between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, and fewer numbers in farmland areas farther north and west.

Under these regulations, hunters who have a general hunting license, Federal Duck Stamp (required for persons 16 and older), a Pennsylvania Migratory Bird License and a PA snow goose conservation permit, may take snow geese and Ross' geese (a smaller but nearly identical species) statewide during the conservation hunt (check the website and news releases for exact dates). All migratory game bird hunting regulations and requirements apply to the taking of snow geese, except that use of recorded or amplified calls or sounds, and decoys powered or operated by batteries or electricity, are both permitted. Hunting hours during the conservation season are from one half hour before sunrise to one half hour after sunset. Hunters also must report their harvest by early May to be eligible for future conservation hunts.

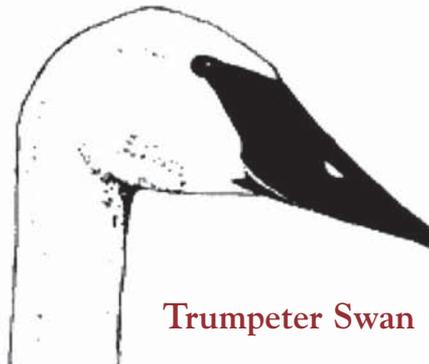
Hunters interested in participating in this season must obtain a free permit and harvest report card, which can be obtained by submitting an online application on the Game Commission's website (www.pgc.state.pa.us). Click on the snow goose icon on the homepage. Permits and the required report card also can be obtained by calling the Game Commission at the Harrisburg Headquarters (717-787-4250) and asking for the Bureau of Wildlife Management. Allow at least one week for processing and mail delivery to obtain a permit by the call-in method.

MUTE SWANS:

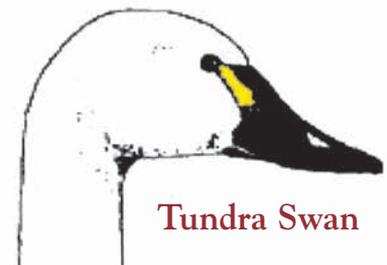
Mute swans are non-native and not protected under state or federal law. Hunters may harvest mute swans and they do not count as part of the daily bag. Taking mute swans on private property requires landowner permission. Mute swans have an **orange bill with a black fleshy knob on top at the feather line**. Mute swans do not feed in fields and are only encountered in wetlands. **Note: Native tundra and trumpeter swans are protected, have a black bill and are commonly found in fields and wetlands. Sandhill Cranes are likely to be present in certain areas and are protected.**



Mute Swan



Trumpeter Swan



Tundra Swan



WOODCOCK HABITAT REGIONAL INITIATIVES

In an effort to halt the population decline of American woodcock, restoration projects have been undertaken across much of the woodcock's range. The population decline, which has been going on for more than 50 years, has occurred because the brushy habitat this popular game bird requires has been lost to development or has grown to become mature forest.

The Wildlife Management Institute is leading the initiative, which includes federal and state conservation agencies, timber companies, organizations such as the Ruffed Grouse Society and Woodcock Limited of Pennsylvania, and private landowners.

A website, www.timberdoodle.org, covers the restoration plan in detail, along with information on the woodcock's natural history and habitat requirements. Private landowners interested in helping woodcock can learn about demonstration areas where they can view shrubland habitat and learn how to create, restore and maintain it.

WATERFOWL/MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Migratory birds (waterfowl, doves, woodcock, snipe, rails and gallinules) may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset.

Arms & Ammunition: 1) Manual and semi-automatic shotguns no larger than 10-gauge with a capacity limited to no more than three shells in the chamber and magazine combined; 2) Long, recurve and compound bows and arrows; and crossbows. Only non-toxic fine shot up to and including size T (.20 inches) is lawful. It is unlawful to hunt waterfowl with lead shot.



Restrictions: No person shall take migratory game birds:

- With a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler that is incapable of removal 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 or with the aid or use of a car or other motor-driven land conveyance, or any aircraft.
- From or by means of any motor boat or sailboat unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sail furled, and its progress therefrom has ceased.
- By the use or aid of live decoys, or decoys powered or operated by batteries or any other source of electricity. **Electronic crow decoys can be used for the hunting of crows.**
- By using records or tapes of migratory bird calls or sounds, or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls.
- By driving, rallying or chasing birds with any motorized conveyance or any sailboat to put them in range of hunters.
- By the aid of baiting (placing feed such as corn, wheat, salt or other feed to constitute a lure or enticement), or on or over any baited area. Hunters should be aware that a baited area is considered to be baited for 30 days after the removal of the bait.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRD HUNTING HOURS TABLE

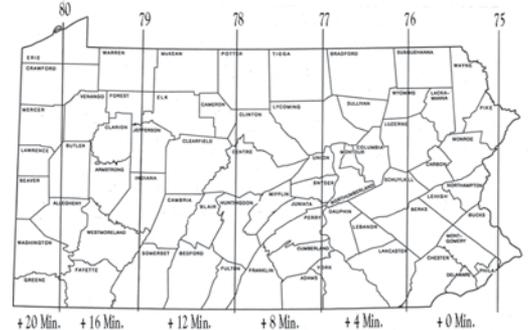
DATES	BEGIN A.M.	END P.M.	DATES	BEGIN A.M.	END P.M.
Aug. 31 - Sept. 6	6:04	7:22	Dec. 28 - Jan. 3	6:53	4:44
Sept. 7 - 13	6:11	7:11	Jan. 4 - 10	6:53	4:50
Sept. 14 - 20	6:17	6:59	Jan. 11 - 17	6:51	4:57
Sept. 21 - 27	6:24	6:48	Jan. 18 - 24	6:49	5:05
Sept. 28- Oct. 4	6:31	6:37	Jan. 25 - 31	6:44	5:13
Oct. 5 - 11	6:38	6:26	Feb. 1 - 7	6:38	5:21
Oct. 12 - 18	6:45	6:15	Feb. 8 - 14	6:31	5:29
Oct. 19 - 25	6:53	6:06	Feb. 15 - 21	6:22	5:37
Oct. 26 - Nov. 1	7:01	5:57	Feb. 22 - 28	6:13	5:46
Nov. 2 - 8 * Ends	6:09	4:50	Mar. 1 - 7	6:03	5:53
Nov. 9 - 15	6:17	4:44	Mar. 8 - 14 * Begins	6:52	7:01
Nov. 16 - 22	6:25	4:39	Mar. 15 - 21	6:41	7:08
Nov. 23 - 29	6:32	4:36	Mar. 22 - 28	6:30	7:15
Nov. 30 - Dec. 6	6:39	4:35	Mar. 29 - Apr. 4	6:18	7:23
Dec. 7 - 13	6:44	4:35	Apr. 5 - 11	6:07	7:30
Dec. 14 - 20	6:49	4:36	Apr. 12 - 18	5:56	7:37
Dec. 21 - 27	6:52	4:39			

* Daylight Saving Time

* Be sure to add the minutes from the Meridian Map to the right to the begin/end times on this table.

PENNSYLVANIA MERIDIAN MAP

Hunting Hours Begin & End 4 Minutes Later for Each Meridian West of the 75th



LIFE JACKETS REQUIRED BY LAW NOV. 1 TO APRIL 30
Beginning Nov. 1, 2014, all boaters (including waterfowl hunters) must wear a life jacket on boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak during the cold-weather months from Nov. 1 through April 30. Recreational boating fatalities that occur in Pennsylvania from November through April are primarily caused by the effects of cold-water immersion. When water temperatures are less than 70 degrees F, cold-water shock is a major factor in boating fatalities. Victims who wear a life jacket when exposed to cold water have potentially life-saving advantages, such as insulation from the cold, buoyancy for victims who are unable to tread water and reduced risk of aspiration of water. In an effort to reduce the number of fatalities related to cold-water immersion, the Fish & Boat Commission has amended regulations to require life jackets to be worn on small and unstable boats during the period most noted for cold-water temperatures. For other times of the year and on other types and sizes of boats, all boaters are required to have properly fitted personal flotation devices readily accessible. For more information on boating laws and safety, visit www.fishandboat.com.

Annual Middle Creek Art Show and Wildfowl Show



Wildlife Art Show—Aug. 1 (1 - 6 p.m.), Aug. 2 (9 a.m. - 6 p.m.), & Aug. 3 (10 a.m. - 5 p.m.), 2014.

Wildfowl Show—Sept. 20 & 21, 2014 (9 a.m. - 5 p.m.)

Free admission (all donations benefit the Wildlands Preservation Fund to preserve wild lands).

- More than 60 wildfowl carvers, artists, dealers and carving suppliers
- Retriever demonstrations, decoy competitions and the PA State Duck and Goose Calling Championships.
- Food vendors

For more information or directions, call 717-733-1512 or visit www.pgc.state.pa.us

BIG GAME REGULATIONS

LAWFUL ARMS & AMMUNITION:

Deer and Bear: Regular Seasons - 1) Manually operated (pump, lever, bolt actions, single-shot) centerfire rifles, shotguns (shotguns do not have to be plugged when hunting deer, bears or elk) and handguns (revolvers or single-shots) with all-lead bullet or ball, or bullet designed to expand on impact; 2) muzzleloading long guns of any type, 44 caliber or larger, or a muzzleloading handgun 50 caliber or larger; and 3) long, recurve, compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds) or crossbows (minimum 125-pound draw weight), with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 of an inch with at least two cutting edges located on the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface, and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length. The use of buckshot is not legal, except in the Southeast Special Regulations Area.

Elk - 1) Manually operated centerfire rifles and handguns at least 27 caliber using all-lead projectiles or bullets of at least 130 grains designed to expand on impact; 2) shotguns at least 12-gauge; 3) muzzleloading firearms (including handguns) at least 50 caliber propelling a single projectile weighing at least 210 grains; 4) bow with a minimum draw weight of 45 pounds; 5) any arrow or bolt with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 1 inch with at least two cutting edges located on the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface, and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.

Bear - Archery Season: Long, recurve and compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds), or crossbows, with a legal broadhead (see broadhead stipulations for deer below).

Deer - Archery Seasons: Long, recurve and compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds), and crossbows, and legal broadheads (an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 of an inch with at least two cutting edges located on the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface, and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length).

Magnifying scopes and sights such as red dot on crossbows can be used. Persons hunting deer in the archery seasons may not possess a firearm, except those individuals who have a License to Carry Firearms permit, and then only those firearms authorized by the permit (most sporting arms are not authorized). Muzzleloading firearms also can be carried by bowhunters during any muzzleloading season, providing the hunter has an archery license and a muzzleloader license and meets the fluorescent orange requirements of the muzzleloader season.

Bow & Arrow Equipment Definitions:

Arrow - A projectile shot from a bow with an overall length exceeding the brace height of the bow with fletching designed only for guidance at the aft end and a broadhead mounted on the fore-end. No electronic tracking device shall be part of or attached to the arrow. No device, material or system capable of causing damage or injury to the animal in excess of that inflicted by the cutting edges of the broadhead shall be part of or attached to any arrow. A projectile for a crossbow is known as a bolt.

Bow - A device for launching an arrow, which derives its propulsive energy solely from the bending and recovery of two limbs. The energy used to propel the arrow may not be derived from another source. These limitations shall not exclude the mechanical leverage advantage provided by eccentric wheels or cams so long as the energy stored in the bent limbs of the bow is the sole result of a single, continuous and direct pulling effort by the shooter. The bowstring must be drawn and released as a direct and conscious action by the shooter. Release shall be accomplished by either relaxing the tension of the fingers or triggering the release action of a manually operated release aid.

Broadhead - Shall have an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 of an inch (1 inch for elk) with at least two cutting edges located on the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface, and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length measured from the tip of the broadhead to the point that fits against the arrow shaft.

Crossbow - Must have a draw weight not less than 125 pounds.

Muzzleloader Seasons: October Antlerless Deer Season - Any single-barrel muzzleloading long gun with flintlock, in-line or percussion ignition 44 caliber or larger, or 50 caliber or larger handgun. Scope sights permitted.

Late Flintlock Season - Flintlock-ignition, single-barrel long guns manufactured prior to 1800, or a similar reproduction of an original muzzleloading single-barrel long gun 44 caliber or larger, or 50 caliber or larger

handgun, using a single projectile. It is unlawful to use telescopic sights. Late season flintlock hunters are permitted to take an antlered deer or an antlerless deer anywhere in the state with their **unused antlered deer tag**.

Fall Turkey Season: 1) Manually operated rifles and handguns, including rimfires; 2) manually operated and semi-automatic shotguns limited to no more than three shells in the chamber and magazine combined; 3) muzzleloading shotguns, rifles and handguns; and 4) long, recurve, compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds) or crossbows with legal broadheads (see deer and bear section to the left). Single-projectile ammunition or shotshell pellets no larger than No. 4 lead, No. 2 steel or No. 4 of any other composition or alloy of nontoxic shot approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. During any fall season in WMU 2B, as well as in Special Regulations Area county, Allegheny, only shotguns and long, recurve, compound bows or crossbows with broadheads of cutting-edge design are permitted.

Spring Gobbler Season: 1) Manually operated and semi-automatic shotguns limited to no more than three rounds in the chamber and magazine combined; 2) muzzleloading shotguns of all types and gauges; and 3) long, recurve, compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds) or crossbows with legal broadheads (see deer and bear section). Shotgun fine shot pellets only, no larger than No. 4 lead, No. 2 steel or No. 4 of any other composition or alloy of nontoxic shot approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Rifle/shotgun combinations may be used if ammunition is confined to shotgun shells. Carrying or using single-projectile ammunition, rifles, handguns, dogs, electronic callers, drives and live decoys is unlawful. Hunting by calling only. Hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise until noon from the opening day through the third Saturday (including the Youth Spring Turkey Hunt), and then to one-half hour after sunset for the remainder of the season. Hunters are asked to be out of the woods by 1 p.m. when closing time is noon.

RESTRICTIONS:

Hunting Parties: It is unlawful to hunt deer, elk or bears in a party of more than 25 persons.

Bear Season: It is unlawful to 1) kill a bear in a den; 2) use a radio to locate a bear to which a radio transmitter has been attached.

Organized Drives: It is unlawful to drive or herd elk. For deer and bear, an unlicensed person who has never held a hunting license in Pennsylvania or any other state may participate in a drive for a properly licensed hunter providing the following requirements are met: The person remains in sight and close to a hunter at least 18 years of age; the unlicensed person does not possess any firearm, bow or other hunting device; and the person complies with requirements for wearing fluorescent orange. The ratio of licensed hunters to non-licensed hunters must not exceed 1:1.

Dogs: It is unlawful to use dogs to hunt elk, bears, deer or spring turkey.

Tree Stands: It is unlawful while hunting or preparing to hunt to 1) damage any tree on public or private property by constructing a treestand or using a portable treestand or device to climb a tree; 2) use or occupy a tree stand that, when constructed, damages a tree. This does not apply to landowners constructing stands on their own property, or persons who have received written permission from a landowner to build or use a treestand; 3) treestands on state land can be placed out not more than two weeks before and must be removed two weeks after any deer season. In addition, keep in mind that one's treestand does not make that area exclusive to the owner; other hunters can hunt in that area.

Shooting at Random: During the open seasons for deer and bears, it is unlawful to shoot at any target other than legal game. Target shooting is lawful only when done: 1) on property owned by the shooter or by a guest of the property owner; 2) within 200 yards of a camp or headquarters where the shooter is either quartered or an invited guest; 3) at an established shooting range. The target must be protected by a natural or artificial barrier so that the bullet or arrow cannot travel more than 15 yards beyond it.

Blinds: Blinds can be used for big game (see turkey section for specifics for blinds while turkey hunting), however, a minimum of 100 square inches of fluorescent orange material (orange alert band will suffice) must be displayed within 15 feet of the blind and visible in a 360-degree arc during the firearms deer, bear and elk seasons. This is in addition to wearing orange while in the blind.

TAGGING — TRANSPORTING — REPORTING

Tagging Big Game:

Hunters (including mentored hunters who harvest a deer or a turkey) who harvest a deer, bear, elk or turkey must follow instructions printed on tags supplied with licenses. Big game must be tagged immediately after harvest and before carcass is moved. Tag must be attached to the ear of a deer or bear, or the body of an elk and remain attached until the animal is processed for consumption or prepared for mounting. When multiple harvests of deer per day are authorized, only one deer at a time may be taken. Before attempting to take an additional deer, the first deer shall be lawfully tagged (**This doesn't apply in the Special Regulations Areas**). Turkey tags must be attached to the bird's leg.

Tagging requirements for persons authorized to hunt without a license are identical, except that a handmade tag must be used listing the hunter's name, address, game harvested and date, time, WMU, county and township where it was taken.

Once you have used your tag it is unlawful to possess it in the field. Also, remember to remove your old hunting license from your possession while in the field. If you keep your old licenses with you while hunting you may accidentally use a tag from a previous year to tag your deer, bear or turkey and, unknowingly, violate the law.

Transporting Big Game:

Deer, bear, elk and turkey under transport, including those taken outside of Pennsylvania, must have an appropriate tag completed and attached. Unmarked parts of a big game carcass taken in Pennsylvania may be transported. Upon request of any Commission law enforcement officer, the name and address of the person who killed the animal must be furnished, along with other information necessary to properly establish legal possession.

Reporting Big Game:

Each hunter who harvests a deer or turkey must within 10 days (**5 days for turkeys or deer taken by mentored hunters, or**

persons required to make a homemade tag) report it to the Game Commission at Harrisburg, using a postage-paid report card supplied in this Digest, online at www.pgc.state.pa.us or over the phone. The report cards are self-explanatory, but be sure to read thoroughly before filling out. Use one report card per animal harvested. For second license turkey and DMAP antlerless deer, where reporting is required regardless of harvest success, be sure to check the "no harvest" box if no game is harvested. Hunters also can report their big-game harvests online at the agency's website: www.pgc.state.pa.us by following instructions given there. Hunters and trappers also can report their deer, turkey, bobcat and fisher harvests over the telephone through the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system by calling 1-855-PAHUNT1 (1-855-724-8681). Sportsmen will need to have their license and their copy of the carcass tags attached to harvested animals available to complete the call; along with the data captured for particular animals, such as number of points or beard length. Sportsmen should record the confirmation number supplied by the IVR system for each animal reported. Harvests submitted through the IVR system will be available for review on the Game Commission's Internet harvest reporting site; go to www.pgc.state.pa.us and follow the link labeled "Report Your Harvest." Within 24 hours, each person who harvests a bear or elk must take the animal, along with hunting license and bear or elk license, to a Game Commission check station for examination. Bear check stations are maintained at Commission offices and at other locations listed elsewhere in this Digest. The elk check station is located in Quehanna in Clearfield County.

Subsequent Kill if Big Game Unfit for Consumption:

Any person who legally kills any big game animal and discovers that the flesh was unfit for human consumption at the time of killing shall, within 12 hours following the discovery, deliver the entire carcass, less entrails, but including the head and hide, to any Commission officer who, being satisfied that the game was unfit for human consumption at the time killed, shall issue a written authorization to the person to kill a second animal or bird of the same species during the unexpired portion of the season for that species.

DOG TRAINING REGULATIONS

Dogs are not permitted to hunt big game, except for turkeys during the fall. All State Game Lands are closed to all dog training activities from the Monday prior to the start of the youth pheasant season until the close of the youth pheasant season. On Wild Pheasant Recovery Areas, dog training is prohibited from the first Sunday in February through July 31 each year.

- There is no closed season for training dogs.
- A hunting or furtaker license is not required for dog training.
- Dogs may not be trained on private land on Sunday without the landowner's permission.
- A person may not carry a rifle, shotgun or bow and arrows while training dogs.
- Dogs are not permitted to injure or kill wildlife. Owners are liable for any wildlife killed or injured by dogs. **When training dogs, hunters need to be aware of and avoid areas, especially wetlands, where birds are nesting.**
- All hunters are urged to respect dog owners and their sport. Dogs can be attracted by electronic calling devices, as well as turkey calls. Be sure of your target. While the law requires dogs to be under the control of their owner or handler at all times, dogs often are not within sight of their handler while tracking game. Dogs cannot read no trespassing signs and do not heed fences. If you see a hunting dog running or barking, even though you may not see the handler, he or she is probably not far behind. It is unlawful for dogs to chase or pursue big game, however, **the PGC recommends that dogs not be shot unless they are actually in the act of attacking a big game animal and there is no other option.** If you see a dog or dogs chasing any deer, bear, elk or turkey, please contact the Game Commission and report the violation. Hunting dog owners have significant amounts of time and money invested in their dogs, and they consider their dogs hunting partners and friends. Please do not shoot hunting dogs just because you do not immediately see their handler.
- There are appropriate penalties in the Game and Wildlife Code to deter owners from permitting their dogs to chase big game. **If you shoot a dog that is not attacking a big game animal you could be subject to prosecution under the Crimes Code as a misdemeanor offense with penalties of up to \$5,000 and two years imprisonment, as well as civil liability for the restitution of the dog.** Any person who destroys a dog (licensed or unlicensed) attacking a big game animal must report the incident to the dog's owner or a Game Commission officer within 48 hours, as required by law.
- Electronic devices may be used for locating dogs while training or hunting, including such devices as e-collars, radio-telemetry dog tracking systems and beeper collars.

In addition to the regulations, dogs should be handled in a safe and humane manner, with adequate consideration to temperature and ventilation in transportation cages and compartments.

In areas that are identified as woodcock habitat management areas, additional prohibitions on dog training, or entry of dogs into these areas on or off leash for any reason are prohibited from April 1 to July 15.

Enjoy a **SAFE** and **SUCCESSFUL**
turkey season...

Please be sure you

POSITIVELY
IDENTIFY
YOUR TARGET!



**Working not only
for the wild turkey,
but also for **YOU**.**

This safety message brought to you by the
Pennsylvania Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation
and the Pennsylvania Game Commission.



www.panwtf.org
panwtf@panwtf.org



TURKEY SEASONS, BAG LIMITS & REGULATIONS

Only one turkey may be taken in each season, except for those hunters who possess a second license for the spring season, in which case a second bearded bird can be taken. Only one bird may be harvested per day, however. **A second turkey license can be purchased before the start of the regular spring turkey season (by May 1, 2015) from any issuing agent or on the Game Commission website (www.pgc.state.pa.us).**

FALL TURKEY SEASON (MALE OR FEMALE):

WMU 1B	Nov. 1-8 & Nov. 27-29
WMU 2B (Shotgun, archery only)	Nov. 1-21 & Nov. 27-29
WMUs 1A, 2A, 2D, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B & 3C	Nov. 1-15 & Nov. 27-29
WMUs 2C, 2E, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E	Nov. 1-21 & Nov. 27-29
WMU 5A	Nov. 6-8
WMUs 5B, 5C & 5D	CLOSED TO FALL HUNTING

SPRING GOBBLER SEASON: **May 2-30, 2015**

Statewide. Only turkeys with visible beards are legal. Hunting by calling only — no stalking — one-half hour before sunrise until noon from May 2 through May 16, and then from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset from May 18 through May 30. Hunters are asked to be out of the woods by 1 p.m. when closing time is noon.

YOUTH SPRING TURKEY HUNT: **April 25, 2015**

Statewide. Bearded birds only. Eligible junior hunters only with the required license and accompanied by an adult as required by law (see License Information section). The hunt will observe early season spring gobbler hours, starting one half hour before sunrise until noon. Only one bearded bird is legal.

MENTORED YOUTH HUNTING PROGRAM:

Youngsters under 12 participating in the Mentored Youth Hunting Program also can hunt on the Youth Spring Turkey Hunt day. Only one turkey may be taken by mentored youth hunters in the spring. Also, an adult mentor can transfer one fall turkey tag to a mentored youth. See the Mentored Youth Program section elsewhere in the Digest for details.

REGULATIONS:

In both spring and fall seasons, it is unlawful to possess or use live turkeys as decoys, or to drive or use electronic callers or devices. Dogs can be used to hunt turkeys during the fall season but not during the spring.

Blinds: The use of turkey blinds is legal under the following definition: Any artificial or manufactured turkey blind consisting of all manmade materials of sufficient density to block the detection of movement within the blind from an observer outside the blind. Artificial or manufactured turkey blinds consisting of all manmade materials means blinds must be constructed of plastic, nylon, canvas, cotton cloth, plywood or other manmade materials. Blinds made by piling rocks, logs, branches, etc. are unlawful. The blind must completely enclose the hunter on all four sides and from above to block the detection of movement within the blind. When fluorescent orange is required at a stationary calling location in fall seasons, at least 100 square inches must be displayed outside the blind and within 15 feet of the blind, visible 360 degrees.

ARMS & AMMUNITION:

Fall Season: 1) Manually operated rifles and handguns, including rimfires; 2) Manually operated and semi-automatic shotguns limited to a three-shell capacity in the chamber and magazine combined; 3) Muzzleloading shotguns, rifles and handguns; and 4) Long, recurve, compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds) or crossbows with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 of an inch with at least two cutting edges located on the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface, and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.

Single-projectile ammunition or shot no larger than No. 4 lead, No.

2 steel or No. 4 of any other U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service-approved nontoxic shot. The fall seasons in WMU 2B (and the Allegheny County portion of 2A) are limited to shotguns and long, recurve, compound bows or crossbows.

ARMS & AMMUNITION:

Spring Gobbler Season: 1) Manually operated and semi-automatic shotguns limited to a three-shell capacity in the chamber and magazine combined; 2) Muzzleloading shotguns of all types and gauges; 3) Long, recurve, compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds) or crossbows with legal broadheads (see broadhead requirements in fall season section).

Fine shot no larger than No. 4 lead, No. 2 steel or No. 4 of any other approved nontoxic shot. Rifle/shotgun combination guns may be used if ammunition is limited to shotgun shells. Carrying or using single-projectile ammunition, rifles or handguns is unlawful.

FLUORESCENT ORANGE REQUIREMENTS:

Fall Season: Turkey hunters must wear at least 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back combined, visible 360 degrees at all times when moving. May be removed at a stationary calling location, providing a minimum of 100 square inches of fluorescent orange is posted within 15 feet of the location and is visible 360 degrees.

• **Exception:** In WMU 2B, which is limited to hunting with shotguns and bows and arrows, hunters when moving must wear a hat containing a minimum of 100 square inches of solid fluorescent orange material, visible 360 degrees at all times. While fluorescent orange is not required in this zone at stationary calling locations, it is strongly recommended.

Spring Season: Fluorescent orange is not required but is recommended when moving.

TAGGING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Successful turkey hunters must follow all instructions printed on tags supplied with licenses. Separate tags are provided for fall and spring seasons. The turkey must be tagged immediately after harvest and before the carcass is moved. The tag must be securely attached to a leg until the bird is prepared for consumption or mounting. Once you have used your tag, it is unlawful to possess it in the field. Also, please remember to remove your old hunting license from your possession while in the field. If you keep your old licenses with you while hunting you may accidentally use a tag from a previous year and unwittingly violate the law.

Turkey hunters must report harvests to the PGC in Harrisburg within 10 days (5 days for mentored youth hunters), online at the Game Commission's website, www.pgc.state.pa.us, or using a postage-paid report card supplied in this Digest. In addition to other information, hunters are asked to identify the WMU where the bird was taken. Hunters also can report their turkey harvest over the telephone through the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system by calling 1-855-PAHUNT1 (1-855-724-8681). Sportsmen will need to have their license and their copy of the carcass tag attached to the harvested turkey available to complete the call. Sportsmen should record the confirmation number supplied by the IVR system for the turkey reported.

Hunters who purchase a second spring gobbler license have a mandatory reporting requirement, regardless of whether they harvest a bird using this special license.

For more details, see the "Tagging, Transporting & Reporting" section under "Big Game Regulations" in this Digest.

BEAR SEASON & BAG LIMITS



Archery Bear Season: WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D	Sept. 20-Nov. 15
Archery Bear Season: WMU 5B	Oct. 4-Nov. 15
Archery Bear Season: Statewide (To hunt bears during the bear bow season, hunters need a general hunting license and a bear hunting license. Crossbows can be used during this season.)	Nov. 17-21
Muzzleloader Bear Season: WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D (One bear per license year. Bear license required in addition to regular hunting license.)	Oct. 18-25
Bear, Special Firearms: WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D Junior and Senior license holders (Also, residents and nonresidents who have reached or will reach their 65th birthday in year of license application and either hold a valid adult license, or qualify for license and fee exemptions under section 2706), disabled persons with permit to use a vehicle as a blind, and Pennsylvania residents serving on active duty in U.S. Armed Services, or in the U.S. Coast Guard only.	Oct. 23-25
Firearms Bear Season: Statewide	Nov. 22, 24, 25 & 26
Firearms Bear Season: WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D	Dec. 1-13
Firearms Bear Season: WMUs 3A, 3B, 3C & 3D	Dec. 1-6
Firearms Bear Season: WMUs 2C, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E	Dec. 3-6

DAILY AND SEASON LIMIT: ONE BEAR PER LICENSE YEAR, ANY AGE. BEAR LICENSE REQUIRED.

REGULATIONS:

Arms & Ammunition:

1) Manually operated centerfire rifles, handguns and shotguns with all-lead bullet or ball, or a bullet designed to expand on impact (buckshot is illegal); 2) muzzleloading long guns of any type, 44 caliber or larger, or a muzzleloading handgun 50 caliber or larger; and 3) long, recurve, compound (draw weights at least 35 pounds) or crossbows with weight minimum of 125 pounds. Broadheads must have an outside diameter or width at least 7/8 of an inch with at least two cutting edges located on the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface, and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.

Fluorescent Orange Requirements

Bear hunters must wear at least 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back combined. (Example: a portion of the orange must appear on a cap and coat/vest so as to be visible 360 degrees.) Camouflage fluorescent orange may satisfy this regulation if the total orange content is at least 250 square inches. When hunting in an area with a concurrent fall turkey season, archery bear hunters must wear a hat containing a minimum of 100 square inches of solid fluorescent orange when moving. The hat may be removed when the archer is stationary or on stand.

License, Tagging, Reporting Requirements

Bear licenses will be available for purchase on a split schedule this year. Bear licenses can be purchased from the start of 2014 license sales (mid-June) until the day before the statewide firearms bear season (Nov. 21). Licenses will then be available for purchase from Nov. 27-30, 2014. A successful bear hunter must complete all information on tag and attach to head (ear) of the animal immediately after harvest and before the carcass is moved. In addition, within 24 hours each hunter who harvests a bear must take the animal, along with his hunting license and bear license, to a Game Commission check station for examination. Bear check stations are listed in this section. **Bears should be field-dressed before being brought to a check station, as Game Commission personnel do not need to examine reproductive tracts.** Once you have used your tag, it is unlawful to possess it in the field. Keep in mind that if you purchase a bear license through PALS online, you cannot hunt for bear until the physical license is delivered to you with a harvest tag.

Restrictions

It is unlawful to: 1) kill a bear in a den; 2) use a radio to locate a bear to which a radio transmitter has been attached; 3) hunt on areas where artificial or natural bait, hay, grain, fruit, nuts, salt, chemicals, minerals, including residue or other foods are used, or have been used, as an enticement to lure wildlife within the past 30 days; 4) use scents or lures. It is also unlawful to hunt bears in a party of more than 25 persons.

Bear Feeding Ban

It is unlawful to "intentionally lay or place food, fruit, hay, grain, chemicals, salt or other minerals that may cause bears to congregate or habituate in an area." In addition, if nuisance bears are being attracted to an area by any other wildlife feeding, wildlife conservation officers can issue written notice to temporarily halt the activity.

Many fire halls hosting bear check stations offer food concessions, which help fund their operations. Take advantage of these and help support the local community that cooperates with the Game Commission in hosting check stations.



BEAR CHECK STATION LOCATIONS

STATEWIDE: Saturday Nov. 22, 10 a.m.- 9 p.m.; Sunday Nov. 23, 10 a.m.- 2 p.m.; Monday Nov. 24, Tuesday Nov. 25, 10 a.m.- 8 p.m. & Wednesday Nov. 26, 10 a.m.- 6 p.m.

Hunters harvesting bears anywhere during the statewide archery bear season, or during any early season in WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D, should contact the appropriate region office for instructions to have the animals checked. Hunters with bears to be checked after check stations close on Nov. 26, or Dec. 8-13 in WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D, should contact the appropriate region office.

NORTHWEST REGION:

Forest County: Allegheny National Forest, Marienville Ranger Station, Rt. 66 approx. 1.5 miles north of Marienville—41.48806 N, 79.1025 W

Jefferson County: SGL 244 Bldg., south from Exit 86, I-80 and just off Fuller Road, Reynoldsville—41.11170 N, 78.96322 W

Venango County: Northwest Region Office, 1509 Pittsburgh Road, Franklin—41.36734 N, 79.859747 W

Warren County: Tidioute Borough Fire Hall, 228 Main Street, Tidioute—41.68278 N, 79.40444 W

SOUTHWEST REGION:

Indiana County: Homer City Fire Department, 51 West Church Street in Homer City—40.5419 N, 79.1618 W

Somerset County: New Centerville Rural Fire Dept., on Rt. 281 in New Centerville—39.9420 N, 79.1950 W

Westmoreland County: Southwest Region Office, Rt. 711, 7 miles north of Ligonier—40.3140 N, 79.1480 W

NORTHCENTRAL REGION:

Clearfield County: PGC Maintenance Building along the Quehanna Highway, about 3.5 miles south of the intersection with Wykoff Run Road about 4.5 miles north of Karthaus—41.1901 N, 78.14594 W

Dague Forest Maintenance HQ Building off old Rt. 153 before SB Elliot State Park—41.11693 N, 78.5307 W

Clinton County: Chapman Twp. Fire Hall, four miles south of Renovo on Rt. 120 in North Bend—41.34861 N, 77.70038 W

Lycoming County: Antes Fort Fire Hall, quarter-mile south of NC Region Office on Rt. 44—41.1909 N, 77.22612 W

Trout Run Fire Hall, Rt. 14—41.38587 N, 77.05572 W

McKean County: Mt. Jewett Fire Hall on U.S. Rt. 6—41.7241 N, 78.64347 W

Potter County: Coudersport Fire Hall on U.S. Rt. 6, west of town—41.76788 N, 78.02842 W

Tioga County: Wellsboro Fire Company Social Building, U.S. Rt. 6 in center of town—41.74858 N, 77.29642 W

Union County: Laurelton Bald Eagle SF Hdqs., on Rt. 45 0.1 mile west of intersection of rts. 45 & 235—40.9023 N, 77.2138 W

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION:

Fulton County: Buchanan State Forest Bldg., 5 miles east of Breezewood on Rt. 30—40.017185 N, 78.150533 W

Huntingdon County: Huntingdon Nat'l Guard Armory, 10034 Raystown Rd., Huntingdon—40.4889 N, 78.0499 W

Mifflin County: Brown Twp. Municipal Building, off Rt. 655, 0.5 mile west of the 322/655 interchange—40.6643 N, 77.6108 W

NORTHEAST REGION:

Bradford County: Wysox Fire Company, 111 Lake Road, Wysox—41.7765 N, 76.4005 W

Carbon County: Beltzville State Park Main. Bldg., 2950 Pohopoco Dr., just east of Exit 74 PA Turnpike NE Ext. (I-476) 40.863781 N, 75.628489 W

Lackawanna County: Lackawanna State Park Maintenance Bldg., behind park office on Rt. 524; from I-81 take Exit 199 and go 3 miles west on 524—41.5655 N, 75.7026 W

Luzerne County: Northeast Region Office, intersection of routes 415 and 118 Dallas—41.3423 N, 75.9913 W

Monroe County: SGL 127 Bldg., Rt. 423, 2 miles south of Tobyhanna—41.168317 N, 75.439614 W

Pike County: SGL 180 Shohola Bldg., Rt. 6 at Shohola Falls, 13 miles south of Hawley—41.3862 N, 74.9758 W

Sullivan County: Hillsgrove Ranger Station, Route 87, 1.5 miles south of Hillsgrove—41.4205 N, 76.7038 W

SOUTHEAST REGION:

Berks County: Southeast Region Office, 253 Snyder Road, 7 miles north of Reading—40.440840 N, 75.911236 W

Dauphin County: PGC Headquarters, 2001 Elmerton Ave., Harrisburg—40.2934 N, 76.8553 W

See following page for more bear check stations information.

BEAR FIREARMS SEASON AFTER THE TRADITIONAL 4-DAY STATEWIDE SEASON (DECEMBER 1-6)
Check Stations in those WMUs open during parts of firearms deer season

NORTHWEST REGION: Venango County: Northwest Region Office* **Open Monday-Friday 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.**

SOUTHWEST REGION: Westmoreland County: Southwest Region Office* **Open Wed.-Friday 8 a.m.- 8 p.m. & Sat. 12 - 8 p.m.**
Somerset County: New Centerville Rural Fire Dept.* **Open Wednesday & Saturday 12 - 8 p.m.**

NORTHCENTRAL REGION: Lycoming County: Northcentral Region Office, 1566 S. Rt. 44 Hwy., P.O. 5038, Jersey Shore—41.1911 N, 77.2315 W **Open Monday-Friday 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Potter County: Coudersport Fire Hall* **Open Monday, Tuesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Tioga County: Wilson Maintenance Headquarters, Colton Rd., Ansonia, along Rt. 6 near Pine Creek— 41.7415 N, 77.4320 W **Open Monday, Tuesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION: Huntingdon County: Southcentral Region Office; Rt. 22, 1.1 miles west of Huntingdon—40.4944 N, 78.0450 W **Open Monday & Tuesday 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. & Wednesday-Friday 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Mifflin County: Brown Township Municipal Building* **Open Wednesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

NORTHEAST REGION: Bradford County: Wysox Fire Company* **Open Monday, Tuesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Carbon County: Beltzville State Park Maintenance Building* **Open Wednesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Lackawanna County: Lackawanna State Park* **Open Monday, Tuesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Luzerne County: Northeast Region Office* **Open Monday-Friday 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Monroe County: State Game Lands 127 Building* **Open Monday, Tuesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Pike County: State Game Lands 180 Shohola Building* **Open Monday, Tuesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Sullivan County: Hills Grove Ranger Station* **Open Monday, Tuesday & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

SOUTHEAST REGION: Berks County: Southeast Region Office* **Open Monday & Tuesday 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. and Wednesday-Friday 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

Dauphin County: Game Commission Headquarters* **Open Monday & Tuesday 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. and Wednesday-Friday 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. & Saturday Noon - 8 p.m.**

* See the preceding page for more specific location information



HARRISBURG SENATORS

OUTDOORS NIGHT WITH THE SENATORS
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 2014 • 7 PM • GATES OPEN: 5:30 PM

The Harrisburg Senators and the Game Commission are teaming up to offer an exclusive discount to Senators fans with a Pennsylvania hunting and/or furtaking license. Fans with a Pennsylvania hunting and/or furtaking license will receive **\$2.00 OFF** Reserved, Box, Field Box, or Dugout Box seats on Outdoors Night by showing their license at the Metro Bank Park Box Office (discount also valid for families of license holders).

Questions: Call Tom Kronenberger at (717) 231-4444; email tkronenberger@senatorsbaseball.com or Nate Defazio at (717) 231-4444; email ndefazio@senatorsbaseball.com

All seating will be on a first come, first serve basis. Only orders purchased together will be seated together. Phone orders cannot be accepted. No refunds or exchanges. Visit www.senatorsbaseball.com to view seating chart and schedule.

717.231.4444  **SENATORSBASEBALL.COM**

ACTION STARTS HERE



Just when you thought that Price and Quality did not exist anymore, SA Sports Introduces their New 2014 **EMPIRE** line of crossbows with all the Best Quality at the Best Price.....



Empire Beowulf

360 FPS
\$499.99 MSRP
#611 Package

The SA Sports® **Empire Beowulf** packs all the professional grade features and specifications that avid hunters demand from a top quality hunting machine. The Empire Beowulf shoots at speeds up to a blazing 360+ FPS and is one of the quietest crossbows available on the market.



Empire Dragon

340 FPS
\$399.99 MSRP
#610 Package

The SA Sports® **Empire Dragon** Crossbow provides a silent and smooth draw, shot after shot. The crossbow features CNC-machined cams that produce a speed of 340 fps. It also has a precision scope mount and trigger assembly that allows your crossbow to shoot accurately.



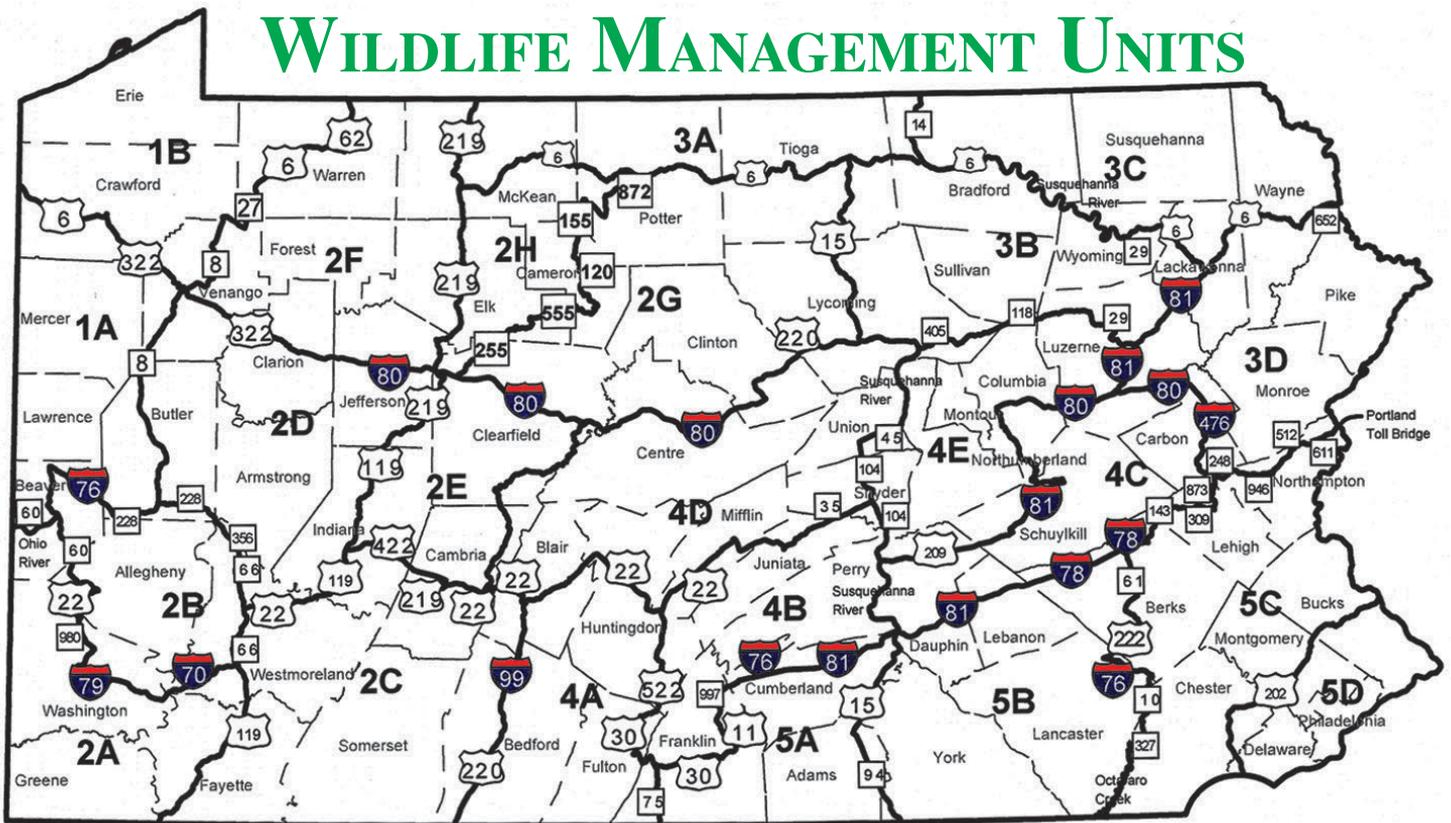
Empire Terminator

260 FPS
\$199.99 MSRP
#612 Package

The exciting new SA Sports® **Empire Terminator™** is the highest quality, most full featured crossbow offered at the best value in the industry period. No other crossbow can compare to the Terminator for performance, power and adjustability at a price that can't be beat.

From Hunting To Recreation We Build Quality
To find Pennsylvania stocking dealers visit us at:
WWW.SA-SPORTS.COM

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS



Interstate Highway

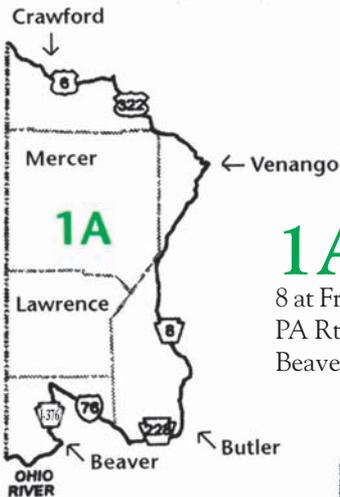


U.S. Traffic Route



PA Traffic Route

Wildlife Management Units are designed to improve wildlife management and, at the same time, simplify hunting and trapping regulations. The units are being used to manage all game, except elk, waterfowl and other migratory game birds. The units are based on land use/habitat, human density, public/private land ownership, recognizable physical features, such as major roads and rivers, and land use practices, such as agriculture, timber and development. Throughout this Digest, when references are made to wildlife management units, refer to this section.



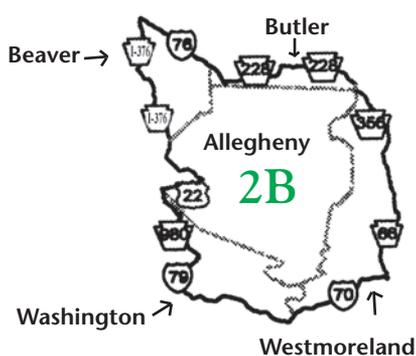
1A : From Ohio/PA state line, US Rt. 6 east to US Rt. 322 at Conneaut Lake. US Rt. 322 east to PA Rt. 8 at Franklin. PA Rt. 8 south to PA Rt. 228 near Gibsonia. PA Rt. 228 west to I-76 (PA Turnpike) to I-376 near New Beaver. I-376 to Ohio River to Ohio/PA state line.



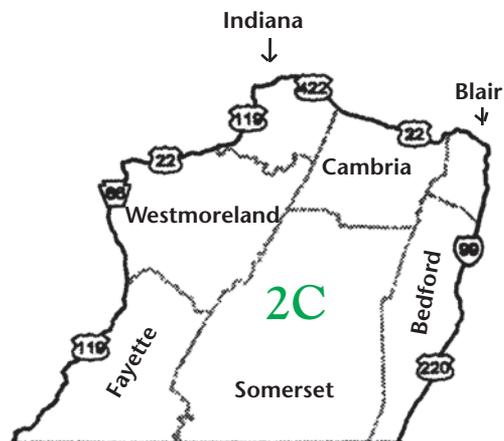
2A : From the Ohio/PA state line, Ohio River east to I-376 near Vanport. I-376 east to US Rt. 22 near Moon Run. US Rt. 22 west to PA Rt. 980 near Santiago. PA Rt. 980 south to I-79 to I-70 at Washington. I-70 east to US Rt. 119 near New Stanton. US Rt. 119 south to West Virginia/PA state line.



1B : From the New York/PA state line, US Rt. 62 south to US Rt. 6 near Warren. US Rt. 6 west to PA Rt. 27 at Pittsfield. PA Rt. 27 south to PA Rt. 8 at Titusville. PA Rt. 8 south to US Rt. 322 at Franklin. US Rt. 322 west to US Rt. 6 to Conneaut Lake. US Rt. 6 west to Ohio/PA state line.



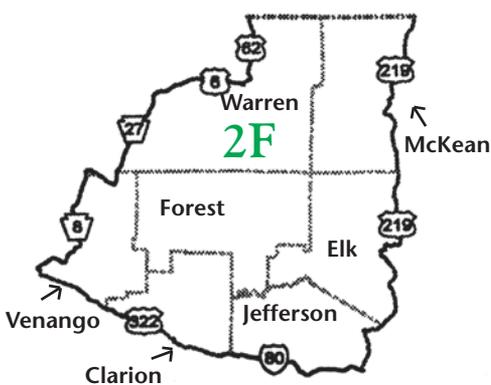
2B: From Washington, I-79 north to PA Rt. 980 near Canonsburg. PA Rt. 980 north to US Rt. 22 near Santiago. US Rt. 22 east to I-376 near Moon Run. I-376 west to I-76 near New Beaver. I-76 east to PA Rt. 228 at Cranberry to PA Rt. 356 near Sarver to PA Rt. 66 near North Washington. Toll Road Rt. 66 south to US Rt. 119 south to I-70 near New Stanton. I-70 west to I-79 at Washington.



2C: From the West Virginia/PA state line, US Rt. 119 north to Toll Road Rt. 66 near New Stanton. Toll Road Rt. 66 north to US Rt. 22 near Delmont. US Rt. 22 east to US Rt. 119 to US Rt. 422 near Indiana. US Rt. 422 east to US Rt. 22 near Ebensburg. Use US Rt. 219 just west of Ebensburg to join US Rt. 22 and 422. US Rt. 22 east to I-99 near Hollidaysburg. I-99 south to US Rt. 220 near Bedford. US Rt. 220 south to Maryland/PA state line.



2D: From Franklin, US Rt. 322 east to I-80 near Corsica. I-80 east to US Rt. 219 near DuBois. US Rt. 219 south to US Rt. 119 near DuBois. US Rt. 119 south to US Rt. 22 near Black Lick. US Rt. 22 west to PA Rt. 66 near Delmont. PA Rt. 66 north to PA Rt. 356 to PA Rt. 228 near Sarver. PA Rt. 228 west to PA Rt. 8 near Gibsonia. PA Rt. 8 north to US Rt. 322 at Franklin.



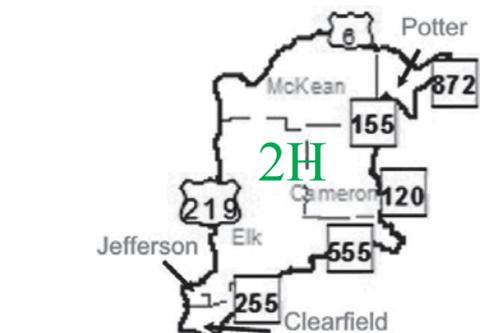
2E: From near DuBois, I-80 east to PA Rt. 53 near Klyertown. PA Rt. 53 south to US Rt. 22 near Cresson. US Rt. 22 west to US Rt. 422 near Ebensburg. US Rt. 422 west to US Rt. 119 near Indiana. US Rt. 119 north to US Rt. 219 near DuBois. US Rt. 219 north to I-80 near DuBois.



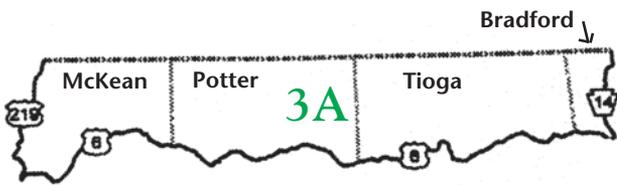
2F: From New York/PA state line, US Rt. 219 south to I-80 near DuBois. I-80 west to US Rt. 322 near Corsica. US Rt. 322 west to PA Rt. 8 at Franklin. PA Rt. 8 north to PA Rt. 27 at Titusville. PA Rt. 27 north to US Rt. 6 at Pittsfield. US Rt. 6 east to US Rt. 62 near Warren. US Rt. 62 north to New York/PA state line.



2G: From the intersection of US Rt. 6 and US Rt. 872 near Coudersport, east on US Rt. 6 to US Rt. 15 at Mansfield. US Rt. 15 south to US Rt. 220 at Williamsport. US Rt. 220 west to I-80 to Rt. 255. North on Rt. 255 to Rt. 555 at Weedville. East on Rt. 555 to Rt. 120 at Driftwood North on Rt. 120 to Rt. 155 to Rt. 607 at Keating Summit. Southeast on Rt. 607 to Rt. 872 at Austin. North on Rt. 872 to US Rt. 6 intersection.

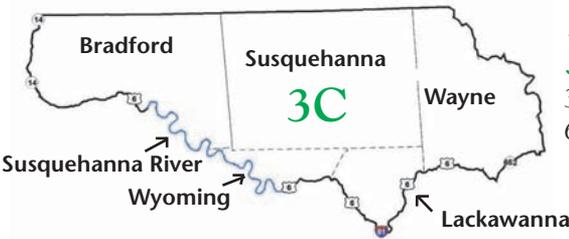
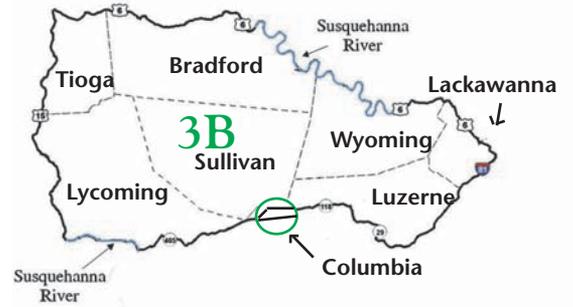


2H: From Lantz Corners, US Rt. 6 east to Coudersport. South on Rt. 872 to Austin. Northwest on Rt. 607 to Keating Summit, and then south on Rt. 155 to Rt. 120. Follow Rt. 120 south to Driftwood, and then west on Rt. 555 to Rt. 255 in Weedville. South on Rt. 255 to I-80. West on I-80 to US Rt. 219 near DuBois. North on US Rt. 219 to Rt. 6 at Lantz Corners.



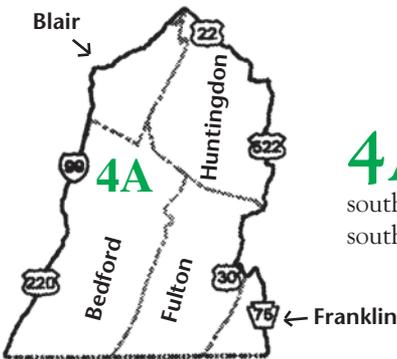
3A : From New York/PA state line, PA Rt. 14 south to US Rt. 6 near Troy. US Rt. 6 west to US Rt. 219 at Lantz Corners. US Rt. 219 north to New York/PA state line.

3B : From Mansfield, US Rt. 6 east to Susquehanna River at Towanda. Susquehanna River east to U.S. Rt. 6 at Tunkhannock. U.S. Rt. 6 east to I-81 near Scranton. I-81 south to PA Rt. 29 near Nanticoke. PA Rt. 29 north to PA Rt. 118 near Pikes Creek. PA Rt. 118 west to PA Rt. 405 at Hughesville. PA Rt. 405 south to Susquehanna River at Muncy. Susquehanna River north to US Rt. 15 at Williamsport. US Rt. 15 north to US Rt. 6 at Mansfield.



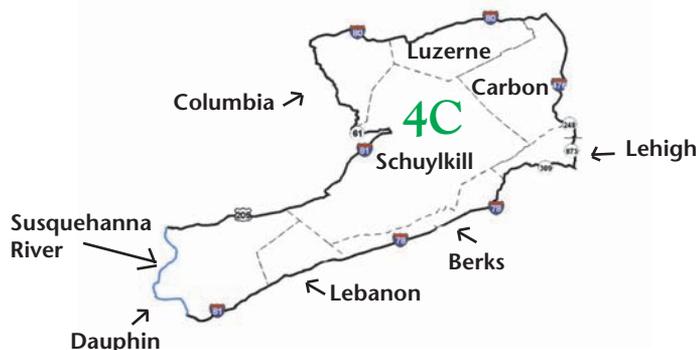
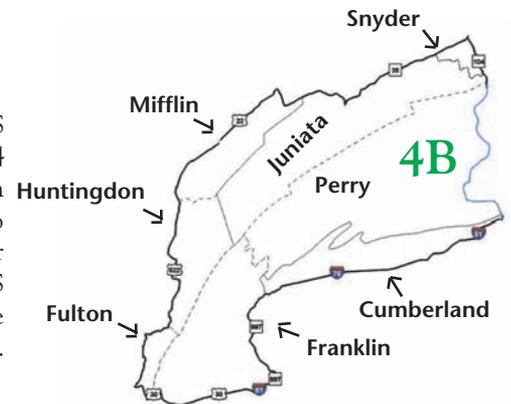
3C : From New York/PA state line, PA Rt. 652 west to US Rt. 6 at Indian Orchard. US Rt. 6 west to Tunkhannock. The boundary between WMUs 3C and 3B between Tunkhannock and Towanda is the Susquehanna River. US Rt. 6 west to PA Rt. 14 near Troy. PA Rt. 14 north to New York/PA state line.

3D : From New Jersey/PA line, Portland Toll Bridge to PA Rt. 611 at Portland. PA Rt. 611 south to PA Rt. 512 near Mount Bethel. PA Rt. 512 west to PA Rt. 946 near Moorestown. PA Rt. 946 west to PA Rt. 248 near Berlinsville. PA Rt. 248 north to I-476. I-476 north to I-80 near White Haven. I-80 west to I-81 near Drums. I-81 north to US Rt. 6 near Scranton. US Rt. 6 east to PA Rt. 652 at Indian Orchard. PA Rt. 652 east to New York/PA state line. In the Scranton area, Industrial Rt. 6, the Casey Highway is used for the boundary for WMUs 3C and 3D.



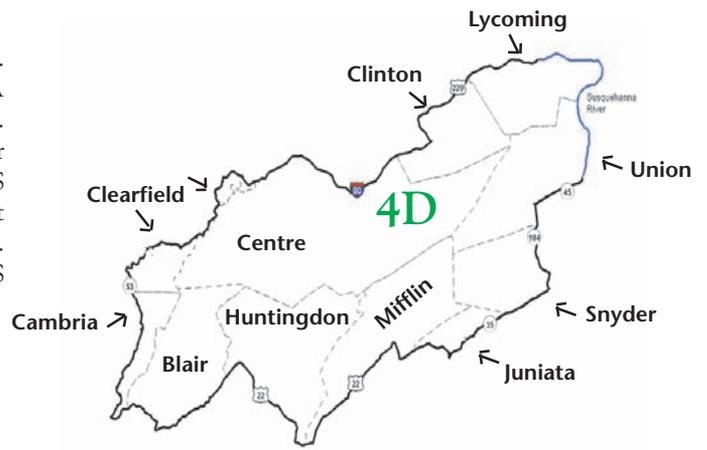
4A : Maryland/PA state line, US Rt. 220 north to I-99 near Bedford. I-99 north to US Rt. 22 near Hollidaysburg. US Rt. 22 east to US Rt. 522 near Mount Union. US Rt. 522 south to US Rt. 30 near McConnellsburg. US Rt. 30 east to PA Rt. 75 near Fort Loudon. PA Rt. 75 south to Maryland/PA state line.

4B : From Mount Union, US Rt. 22/522 east to Lewistown. From Lewistown, US Rt. 22/322 east to PA Rt. 35 near Mifflintown. PA Rt. 35 east to PA Rt. 104 at Mount Pleasant Mills. PA Rt. 104 south to intersection with US Rt. 11/15. From this intersection, directly east to Susquehanna River. Susquehanna River south to I-81 near Harrisburg. I-81 south to I-76 near Carlisle. I-76 west to PA Rt. 997 near Newburg. PA Rt. 997 south to US Rt. 11 at Green Village. US Rt. 11 south to US Rt. 30 at Chambersburg. US Rt. 30 west to US Rt. 522 using the US Rt. 30 4-lane bypass north of McConnellsburg. US Rt. 522 north to US Rt. 22 at Mount Union.

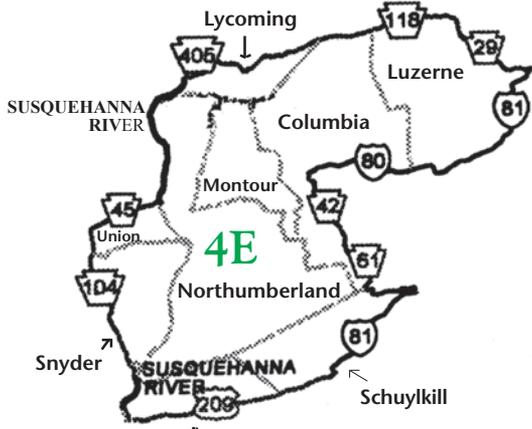


4C : From Millersburg, US Rt. 209 east to I-81 near Joliett. I-81 north to PA Rt. 61 near Frackville. PA Rt. 61 north to PA Rt. 42 at Centralia. PA Rt. 42 north to I-80 near Bloomsburg. I-80 east to I-476 near White Haven. I-476 south to Rt. 248. Rt. 248 east to Rt. 873. Rt. 873 south to Rt. 309. Rt. 309 west to Rt. 143. Rt. 143 south to I-78. I-78 to I-81 to Susquehanna River near Harrisburg. Susquehanna River north to Millersburg ferry to US Rt. 209.

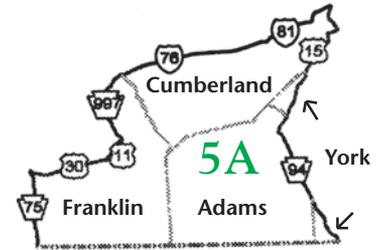
4D: From Williamsport, US Rt. 15 to Susquehanna River. Susquehanna River south to PA Rt. 45 at Lewisburg. PA Rt. 45 west to PA Rt.104 at Mifflinburg. PA Rt. 104 south to PA Rt. 35 at Mount Pleasant Mills. PA Rt. 35 west to US Rt. 22/322 near Mifflintown. US Rt. 22/322 west to Lewistown. From Lewistown, US Rt. 22/522 west to Mount Union. From Mount Union, US Rt. 22 west to PA Rt. 53 near Cresson. PA Rt. 53 north to I-80 near Kylertown. I-80 east to US Rt. 220 near Mackeyville. US Rt. 220 north to US Rt. 15 at Williamsport.



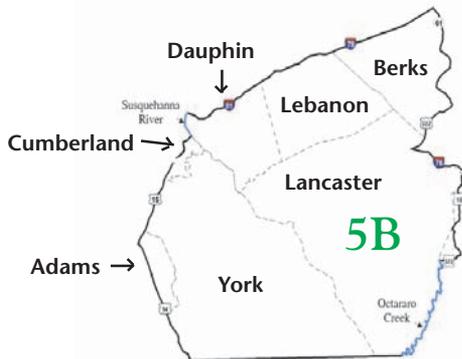
4E: From Muncy, PA Rt. 405 east to PA Rt. 118 at Hughesville. PA Rt. 118 east to PA Rt. 29 near Pikes Creek. PA Rt. 29 south to I-81 near Nanticoke. I-81 south to I-80. I-80 west to PA Rt. 42 near Bloomsburg. PA Rt. 42 south to PA Rt. 61 at Centralia. PA Rt. 61 south to I-81 near Frackville. I-81 south to US Rt. 209 near Joliett. US Rt. 209 west to Millersburg Ferry. From the Millersburg Ferry on the Susquehanna River north to a point directly east of the intersection of US Rts. 11 & 15 and PA Rt. 104. From this point, directly west to PA Rt. 104. PA Rt. 104 north to PA Rt. 45 at Mifflinburg. PA Rt. 45 east to Susquehanna River. Susquehanna River north to PA Rt. 405 at Muncy.



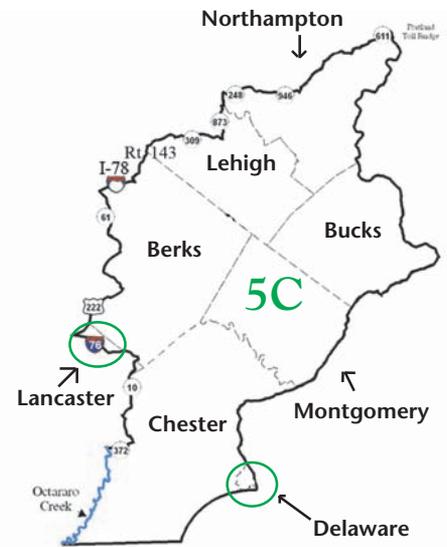
5A: From Maryland/PA state line, PA Rt. 75 north to US Rt. 30 at Fort Loudon. US Rt. 30 east to US Rt. 11 at Chambersburg. US Rt. 11 north to PA Rt. 997 at Green Village. PA Rt. 997 north to I-76 near Newburg. I-76 east to I-81 at Carlisle. I-81 east to US Rt. 15 near Harrisburg. US Rt. 15 south to PA Rt. 94 near York Springs. PA Rt. 94 south to Maryland/PA state line.



5B: From the Maryland/PA state line, PA Rt. 94 north to US Rt. 15 near York Springs. US Rt. 15 north to I-81 near Harrisburg. I-81 east to I-78 to PA Rt. 61 near Hamburg. Rt. 61 south to US Rt. 222 near Reading. Rt. 222 south to I-76. I-76 east to PA Rt. 10 near Morgantown. Rt. 10 south to PA Rt. 372 near Parkesburg. Rt. 372 west to the Octoraro Creek near Christiana and then south to the Maryland line.



5C: From Maryland/PA state line, north along the Octoraro Creek to Rt. 372. Rt. 372 east to PA Rt. 10 north to Interstate 76. I-76 west to US Rt. 222. Rt. 222 north to PA Rt. 61 west of Reading. Rt. 61 north to I-78 near Hamburg. I-78 east to Rt. 143. Rt. 143 north to Rt. 309. Rt. 309 south to PA Rt. 873 northwest of Allentown. Rt. 873 north to PA Rt. 248. Rt. 248 east to PA Rt. 946. Rt. 946 east to PA Rt. 512. Rt. 512 to PA Rt. 611 near Mount Bethel. Rt. 611 north to Portland Toll Bridge at Portland. Portland Toll Bridge east to New Jersey/PA state line. New Jersey/PA state line south to US Rt. 202 near New Hope. Rt. 202 south to Delaware/PA state line near Elam.



5D: From the New Jersey/PA state line near New Hope, US Rt. 202 south to Delaware/PA state line near Elam.

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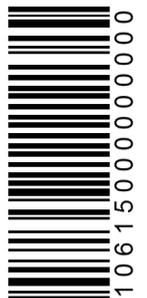
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DEER SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

Antler Restriction Definition, Wildlife Management Units

Three points off the main beam on one side, including the main beam counted as one of the points ("Three Up"), excluding the brow tine (the point immediately above the antler burr): WMUs 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B & 2D
Three or more points to one antler: All other WMUs

Exceptions: In all WMUs, junior license holders, mentored youth hunters, disabled persons permit (to use a vehicle) holders and residents serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces—which includes the U.S. Coast Guard—two or more points to one antler, or one antler 3 inches or more in length. Senior License holders must abide by antler restrictions.

A Legal Point: An antler projection of at least one inch in length from base to tip, including brow tines. Main beam shall be counted as a point regardless of length.

Antlerless Deer: A deer without antlers, or a deer with antlers, both of which are less than three inches in length.

Protected Deer: A deer not defined as an antlered deer or an antlerless deer.

Limit: One legal antlered deer per license year. One antlerless deer with each valid WMU specific antlerless license.

Field Possession Limit: When multiple harvests of deer per day are authorized, only one deer at a time may be taken (except in Special Regulations Areas). Before attempting to take an additional deer, the first deer shall be lawfully tagged.

Archery: Antlered & Antlerless Statewide:
Oct. 4-Nov. 15 & Dec. 26-Jan. 10, 2015

Archery: Antlerless Only (WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D):
Sept. 20-Oct. 3 & Nov. 17-29

Archery: Antlered & Antlerless (WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D):
Jan. 12-24, 2015

Special Antlerless Only - Firearms: Oct. 23-25

Only Junior and Senior License holders (Also, persons, residents and nonresidents, who have reached or will reach their 65th birthday in year of license application and either hold a valid adult license, or qualify for license and fee exemptions under section 2706), Disabled Person Permit (to use a vehicle) holders and Pennsylvania residents serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines Coast Guard). Arms and ammunition permitted during the Regular Firearms Deer Seasons can be used in this season.

Regular Firearms Deer Season: The designated period of time when deer may be hunted and taken by any person who possesses a General Hunting License or a General Hunting License and Antlerless License.

WMUs 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E:
Antlered Only: Dec. 1-5
Antlered & Antlerless: Dec. 6-13

WMUs 1A, 1B, 2B, 3A, 3D, 5A, 5B, 5C & 5D:
Antlered & Antlerless Deer: Dec. 1-13

Antlerless - Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery & Philadelphia counties: Dec. 26-Jan. 24, 2015

This is a firearms season, and Special Regulations Area restrictions apply. Only bows are permitted in Philadelphia County.

Antlerless - Muzzleloader: Oct. 18-25
Must have a muzzleloader license.

Flintlock Muzzleloader (Antlered or Antlerless) Statewide: Dec. 26-Jan. 10, 2015, One antlered deer per hunting license year or one antlerless deer and an additional antlerless deer with each valid WMU specific antlerless license. Must have a muzzleloader license.

Flintlock Muzzleloader (Antlered & Antlerless): Dec. 26-Jan. 24, 2015 in WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D.

An antlerless deer license is valid only in the Wildlife Management Unit designated. The use or attempted use of an antlerless license in another WMU is a violation of the law. During the after Christmas flintlock season, an **unused buck tag** can be used to harvest one antlerless deer anywhere in the state. A WMU-specific antlerless license is required for each additional antlerless deer harvested.

REGULAR FIREARMS DEER SEASON:

WMUs 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E:
Antlered Only: Dec. 1-5
Antlered & Antlerless: Dec. 6-13

WMUs 1A, 1B, 2B, 3A, 3D, 5A, 5B, 5C & 5D:
Antlered & Antlerless Deer: Dec. 1-13

REGULATIONS (Arms & Ammunition)

Firearms Deer Seasons: 1) Manually operated centerfire rifles, handguns and shotguns with all-lead bullet or ball, or a bullet designed to expand on impact; 2) muzzleloading long guns of any type, 44 caliber or larger, or a muzzleloading handgun 50 caliber or larger; and 3) long, recurve or compound and crossbows with broadheads of cutting-edge design. Buckshot is illegal, except in Southeast Special Regulations Area.

Archery Deer Seasons: Long, recurve, compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds), and crossbows with broadheads of cutting-edge design. An arrow and crossbow bolt must be equipped with a broadhead not more than 3.25 inches long and at least 7/8 inches wide, with at least two cutting edges on the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface. Magnifying scopes and red dot sights can be used on crossbows. Persons hunting deer in the archery seasons may not possess a firearm, except those individuals who have a License to Carry Firearms permit, and then only those firearms authorized by the permit (most sporting arms are not authorized). Muzzleloading firearms also can be carried by bowhunters during any muzzleloading season, providing the hunter has an archery license and a muzzleloader license and meets the fluorescent orange requirements of the muzzleloader season.

Flintlock Muzzleloader Season: Flintlock ignition, single-barrel long gun, 44 caliber or larger, or 50 caliber or larger handgun, using single-projectile ammunition. It is unlawful to use telescopic sights. Peep sights are permitted.

October Antlerless Muzzleloader Season: Any single-barrel muzzleloader long gun with flintlock, percussion or in-line ignition, 44 cal. or larger, or 50 cal. or larger handgun. Scope sights permitted.

FLUORESCENT ORANGE REQUIREMENTS

Antlered & Antlerless: During the regular and special deer seasons, and any extensions of these seasons, all hunters must wear at least 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back combined (example: orange cap and coat/vest visible 360 degrees). Camouflage fluorescent orange may satisfy this regulation if the total orange content is at least 250 square inches.

Archers: During the Sept. 20-Oct. 3 archery season in WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D, and the first two weeks of early archery season, and during the late after-Christmas season, bowhunters are not required to wear fluorescent orange. When the early archery season overlaps with the October muzzleloader/special antlerless firearms season, archers are required to wear 250 square inches of fluorescent orange clothing while moving about or relocating. They may remove their orange clothing providing 100 square inches of fluorescent orange material is placed within 15 feet of their location and is visible 360 degrees when on stand. Finally, during overlap with fall turkey season, archery deer hunters (and bear hunters during the designated archery bear season) must wear a hat containing a minimum of 100 square inches of solid fluorescent orange material while moving about or relocating. The orange hat may be removed when the hunter is stationary, or on stand. See the Special Regulations Areas section for more details.

Muzzleloader Deer: During the late flintlock deer season, muzzleloader hunters are not required to wear or display fluorescent orange. However, during the October antlerless muzzleloader deer season, hunters are required to wear the same 250 square inches of fluorescent orange required of all big game season hunters. See the Special Regulation Areas section for more details.

Tagging, Reporting Requirements:

See tagging and reporting in the "Big Game Regulations" section.



Common Violations

The most common violations of the Game & Wildlife Code during recent concurrent antlered/antlerless were:

- Unlawful taking, possession and transportation of wildlife.
- Failure to properly tag big game. Deer must be tagged immediately after harvest and before the carcass is moved. Tag must be attached to the ear and remain attached until the animal is processed for consumption or prepared for mounting (Use a safety pin to attach tag to ear of deer you're planning to get mounted).
- Loaded firearms in vehicles not in motion.
- Hunt or take wildlife through the use of bait or enticement.

Other common violations included using a vehicle to locate game, commonly known as road-hunting, and not wearing or displaying the required amount of fluorescent orange.

Antlerless deer licenses are required to hunt for antlerless deer during any deer season, except by flintlock hunters during the post-Christmas flintlock season, and only then if the hunter has not used his or her antlered deer tag. An unused "buck" tag is valid for an antlerless deer anywhere in the state only during the flintlock deer season.

As a modest token to commemorate your first deer, bear, turkey or elk, the Game Commission has specially prepared a certificate suitable for framing that may be downloaded from the agency's website and then printed on your printer at home. Visit www.pgc.state.pa.us and click on "First Big Game Harvest" certificate under "Hunting" and then fill in the appropriate information.

STATE PARKS & STATE FORESTS

Firearms and archery equipment may be uncased only in designated hunting areas during the seasons state recreation areas are open to hunting. In park areas not open to hunting, or during closed hunting seasons, firearms and archery equipment must be kept in the owner's car, trailer or camp. Hunting, trapping, pursuing or intentionally disturbing wildlife in state parks is prohibited, except that hunting and trapping by licensed hunters and furtakers is permitted in designated areas in compliance with Game Commission regulations. Trapping may be permitted in areas not designated for hunting, but only upon written approval, which is granted only when effective wildlife administration of the area requires trapping. Dog training is permitted from the day following Labor Day through March 31 in designated hunting areas. Groundhog hunting is prohibited in state parks.

The Bureau of Forestry welcomes hunters and trappers to more than two million acres of state forests. Only small areas around occupied buildings are posted. Overnight camping is permitted only in areas designated by the district forester. Required permits are available from local forestry offices.

For more information about hunting on state parks, contact the Bureau of State Parks, 1-888-PARKS, visit www.dcnr.state.pa.us, or write State Parks, 8th Floor, P.O. Box 8551, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8551, or call your nearest state park. For more information or maps concerning hunting and recreational activities on state forests, contact the Bureau of Forestry, 6th Floor, P.O. Box 8552, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552. Phone: 717-783-7941, or your nearest forestry office.

TAGGING YOUR DEER

This photo shows the proper way to tag a deer. Hunters (including Mentored Youth Hunters who harvest an antlered deer) must detach the deer harvest tag (do not attach the actual hunting license and be sure to use the correct tag; the harvest tags have animal icons) from their license, fill it out (use a ballpoint pen) and attach it to the ear of the animal as shown. There are two holes in the center of the tag that can be punched to insert a string, twist tie or safety pin to attach it to the animal. Big game must be tagged immediately after harvested and before the carcass is moved. The tag must remain attached until the animal is processed for consumption or prepared for mounting. Note that the bar code on the right edge of the tag should be unobstructed, so PGC personnel can scan.



HOW TO HANDLE MISTAKE KILL

Any person who by accident or mistake kills any deer (an antlerless deer in mistake for a buck (antlered deer), or a buck in mistake for an antlerless deer, or a buck that does not meet required antler restrictions) shall immediately, but no later than 24 hours after the kill, deliver and surrender the entire carcass, less entrails, to any Game Commission officer in the county in which killed and make a written, sworn statement explaining when, where and how the accident or mistake occurred. Each licensed person who kills any deer shall immediately, and before moving the carcass, fully complete the proper tag in compliance with printed instructions and attach only the tag to the deer's ear. The deer will be turned in to the officer, restitution of \$25 for each mistake deer shall be paid, and the hunter will be issued another tag to pursue another deer.

Failure to report and deliver a deer killed by accident or mistake is punishable with a fine up to \$800 and license revocation.

For information on where to deliver a deer killed by accident or mistake, or with information about anyone who has failed to report a deer killed by accident or mistake, contact the Game Commission region office servicing the area (See the address page at the beginning of this Digest).

A helpful guide to field-dress a deer is a pamphlet (Field Dressing Deer Pocket Guide) available from the Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences at: Publications Distribution Center, Penn State University, 112 Agricultural Administration Bld., University Park, PA 16802-2602. 814-865-6713. To get a copy from the website (www.cas.psu.edu), type in "Field Dressing Deer Pocket Guide" in the search box.



Antlerless & Unsold Deer Licenses

Carefully review this section to ensure that antlerless license applications are sent in on time. Only one deer may be taken in a license year unless a person has a valid antlerless or "unsold" antlerless tag. Statewide, only one regular antlerless license may be applied for and received. County Treasurers will begin accepting antlerless license applications by mail from residents only, one per person statewide, beginning Monday, July 14. Treasurers will begin accepting applications by mail from nonresidents, one per person statewide, beginning Monday, July 28. Starting Monday, August 4, applications for unsold antlerless tags will be accepted by mail by County Treasurers for wildlife management units with licenses still on hand. An individual may apply for only one unsold tag on August 4, and if available, a second unsold tag by mail on Monday, August 18, for a total of not more than two unsold tags anywhere in the state. Hunters may apply for unsold licenses over-the-counter only in WMUs 2B, 5C and 5D beginning Monday, August 25. In summary: A hunter, except for in WMUs 2B, 5C and 5D, can have no more than a total of three antlerless licenses (one regular and two unsold).

Antlerless Deer License Regulations

1. Antlerless deer licenses are WMU-specific. County Treasurers may now issue licenses for any WMU, not just units within their county.
2. All hunters must have a valid antlerless deer license to harvest an antlerless deer. **Exception: During the regular statewide flintlock muzzleloader deer season, Dec. 26-Jan. 10, 2015, a properly licensed flintlock hunter can use his or her unused antlered tag to harvest an antlerless deer anywhere in the state.**
3. Each antlerless deer license includes its own ear tag.
4. Archers must have a valid antlerless deer license to harvest an antlerless deer. Muzzleloaders must have a valid antlerless deer license to participate in the special muzzleloader antlerless deer season (Oct. 18-25).
5. Junior and Senior license holders, Disabled Person Permit (to use a vehicle) Holders and Pennsylvania residents serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Services must have a valid antlerless deer license to participate in the Oct. 23-25 statewide antlerless deer season.
6. Once obtained, an antlerless deer license may be used in any season that it is legal to harvest an antlerless deer, by a properly licensed hunter.
7. Hunters with a muzzleloader license can harvest one deer of either sex, statewide, during the after-Christmas flintlock season, Dec. 26-Jan. 10, 2015, provided they did not harvest an antlered deer in a prior season (archery or regular firearms).

(Detach application below, complete and mail to a County Treasurer as per the general instructions.)

Regular antlerless licenses and first round unsold licenses should be mailed to successful applicants no later than Sept. 8. Second round unsold licenses should be mailed no later than Sept. 22.

ANTLERLESS DEER LICENSE APPLICATION

(This application may be copied, but an original signature on each application is required.)

CID Number: _____ Date of Birth: ____ / ____ / ____
(large 9-digit number on your hunting license) Mo. Day Year

Resident check here ____ (Cost \$6.70) Nonresident check here ____ (Cost \$26.70)

Check if this is part of a group application _____ (all applicants must select the same preference(s))

WMU Preference (enter letter and number): 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

Name: _____
First Middle Initial Last

Legal Address: _____
Street or RR City/Town

_____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Check No. _____ Amount \$ _____ Phone No. (____) _____ - _____

Signature: _____ Date Signed: ____ / ____ / ____
Must be written

Antlerless License Application Process

Antlerless deer license applications must be mailed directly to a County Treasurer's office, not the PGC. Applications may be sent to any County Treasurer, not just one located within a preferred WMU. County Treasurers issue antlerless licenses for any WMU, as long as licenses are still available in the preferred unit.

Hunters may use the application form (panel) that is issued with the license or the application form that appears in this Digest. Either type of form is valid regardless of when the hunter applies. PALS automatically tracks allocations and monitors personal license limits so that hunters cannot be issued more licenses than they are entitled to at any given point in the process.

On the application form, the hunter enters the WMU number where he or she desires to hunt. The hunter may select up to three WMU preferences on the form. If the first WMU preference is sold out, the County Treasurer will issue the second or, if necessary, the third preference based on license availability. If two or three hunters apply using the same envelope, and they select different WMU preferences, a separate check for

next page

First Days for Applications

By Mail Only:

Antlerless License (residents)	July 14
Antlerless License (nonresident)	July 28
Unsold Antlerless, 1st round, 1 per applicant	Aug. 4
Unsold Antlerless, 2nd round, 1 per applicant	Aug. 18

Over-the-Counter Sales:

Antlerless License, WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D	Aug. 25
All Other WMUs	Oct. 6

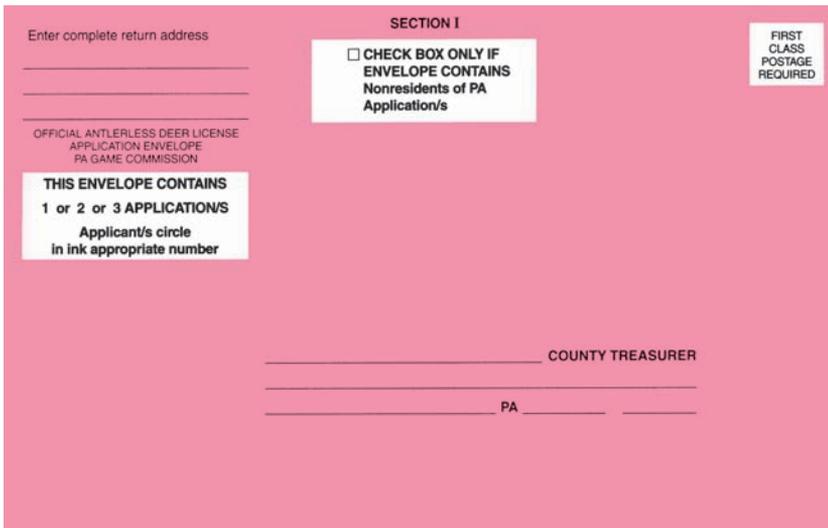
each application is strongly recommended. A guide to WMUs, including boundary maps, is found elsewhere in this Digest. County Treasurers will accept applications on a first-come, first-served basis. No drawings will be held.

The completed application and a check or money order, in U.S. Dollars, payable to "County Treasurer" must be mailed with first class postage in the pink, official antlerless deer license envelope provided. County Treasurers will review applications for completeness and a check or money order in the proper amount. If an application is not complete and/or proper remittance is not enclosed, it will be rejected and returned to the applicant. If two or three applicants apply

together in the same envelope, and one or more of the applications is not complete, all of the applications may be rejected and returned. If the applicant failed to provide return postage, no license will be issued and the envelope will be placed in a dead letter file in the County Treasurer's office. Hunters can retrieve their dead letters by contacting the County Treasurer for instructions. If the license allocations for all WMU preferences are sold out, the application will be returned to the hunter. Using a new pink envelope, the hunter may apply to another WMU with licenses available. Hunters can check on the status of an antlerless deer license application through the PGC website.

General instructions: Application must be mailed in a pink Official Antlerless Deer License Envelope directly to a County Treasurer (please refer to the addresses listed in this section). You may send your application to any County Treasurer, not just one located within your WMU preference(s). Do not mail applications to the Game Commission. Resident applicants may apply for first (one only) antlerless deer license beginning July 14. Nonresident applicants may apply for first (one only) antlerless deer license beginning July 28. Residents and nonresidents may apply for first (one only) unsold antlerless deer license beginning Aug. 4. See instructions and timetable in this section for applying for antlerless deer licenses in WMUs

Be sure to use the official pink envelope for submitting applications for antlerless deer and unsold antlerless deer licenses.



2B, 5C and 5D. Residents and nonresidents may apply for second (one only) unsold antlerless deer license beginning August 18. At least one WMU preference must be entered on the application. If you are applying with others (group application—limit of three individual applications per envelope) for the same WMU preferences, submit one check or money order for all three applications. If applicants select different WMU preferences, a separate check or money order for each application strongly is recommended. Otherwise, all applications could be rejected if one cannot be processed because a selected WMU(s) sold out. Write your CID number on the check or money order, which must be in U.S. dollars and payable to "County Treasurer." Please print plainly and remember to sign and date your application.

2014 ANTLERLESS DEER LICENSE ALLOCATIONS

WMU 1A	47,000	WMU 3C	32,000
WMU 1B	30,000	WMU 3D	25,000
WMU 2A	46,000	WMU 4A	28,000
WMU 2B	60,000	WMU 4B	26,000
WMU 2C	38,000	WMU 4C	25,000
WMU 2D	61,000	WMU 4D	33,000
WMU 2E	21,000	WMU 4E	21,000
WMU 2F	27,000	WMU 5A	19,000
WMU 2G	22,000	WMU 5B	49,000
WMU 2H	5,500	WMU 5C	95,000
WMU 3A	18,000	WMU 5D	18,000
WMU 3B	33,000	Total	779,500

2013-14 DEER HARVEST ESTIMATES



ANTLERED	134,280
ANTLERLESS	218,640
TOTAL	352,920

Application Schedule: County Treasurers will accept antlerless deer license applications from state residents beginning July 14, 2014. Nonresident applications will be accepted beginning Monday, July 28, 2014. Applications received early will be returned to sender. The antlerless deer application panel issued with a hunting license, the application form that appears in this Digest, or the application forms on the PGC website may be used to apply for an antlerless deer license. Any of these forms is valid, regardless of when a hunter applies. PALS automatically tracks allocations and monitors personal license limits so that hunters are not issued more licenses than they are entitled at any given point in the process. With the exception of WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D, a person may apply for and receive no more than three antlerless licenses.

On Monday, Aug. 4, 2014, the first round of unsold antlerless applications from residents and nonresidents will be accepted by County Treasurers for WMUs with licenses remaining. At this time, an individual may submit only one unsold application. Applying for more than one “unsold” antlerless license prior to the date for the second round unsold — except in WMUs 2B, 5C and 5D — is against the law and carries a \$100 fine. On Monday, Aug. 18, 2014, the second round of unsold applications will be accepted by County Treasurers for WMUs with remaining licenses. Once again, an individual may apply for only one unsold license. Overall, an individual may apply for and receive no more than a total of two unsold licenses statewide. In WMUs 2B, 5C and 5D, there is no limit to the number of unsold antlerless license applications an individual can make or receive (No more than 3 individual applications per official envelope). This can be done by mail starting Monday, Aug. 4, until allocations in those three WMUs are exhausted. Over-the-counter sales in these three units only begin Monday, Aug. 25, 2014.



Landowner Antlerless Deer Licenses: Applicants (residents and nonresidents) for landowner antlerless deer licenses must apply directly to the County Treasurer of the county where the qualifying acreage is located. These licenses must be applied for prior to the start of the regular application period, which begins the second Monday in July. If the qualifying acreage is located within a county with two or more wildlife management units, the applicant selects the management unit he or she desires. If the applicant or his/her agent cannot apply in person, the applicant should mail his or her antlerless deer license application, proper remittance (\$6.70 for residents, \$26.70 for nonresidents), proof of ownership and a Landowner Antlerless Deer License Affidavit (available from Treasurers, PGC offices or on-line for a printable document) to the Treasurer in a plain envelope marked “Landowner Antlerless Application.” Applicants who apply by mail must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. Do not use the official antlerless deer license envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission.

Disabled Veteran Antlerless Deer Licenses: Qualified resident applicants (see license section in the back of this digest for qualifications) for disabled veteran antlerless deer licenses may apply to any County Treasurer for the WMU they desire to hunt in. If an applicant or his/her agent cannot apply in person, applicants should mail their antlerless deer license application, \$6.70 remittance and supporting documents (Veterans Administration form letter), directly to a County Treasurer in a plain envelope marked “Disabled Veteran Antlerless Application.” Applicants who apply by mail must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. Do not use the official antlerless deer license envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission. Application for these licenses may occur at any time during the license year.

Armed Forces Antlerless Deer Licenses: Qualified residents serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, or within 60 days from honorable discharge, may apply to any County

Treasurer for the WMU they desire to hunt in. If the applicant or his/her agent cannot apply in person, their antlerless deer license application, \$6.70 remittance and supporting documentation (official orders) may be mailed to a County Treasurer using a plain envelope marked “Armed Forces Antlerless Application.” Applicants who apply by mail must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. Do not use the official antlerless deer license envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission. Application for these licenses may occur at any time during the license year.

Replacement Antlerless Deer Licenses: Applicants who lose their antlerless deer license may obtain a replacement by applying to any County Treasurer. If the applicant or his/her agent cannot apply in person, their completed, mail-order Application/Affidavit for Replacement of a Lost Antlerless Deer License (see form in this deer section or go on-line for a printable document) and \$6.70 remittance may be mailed to a County Treasurer using a plain envelope marked “Replacement Antlerless Application.” Applicants must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. Do not use the official antlerless deer license envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission.

**You Can Make a Difference:
Report Your Deer and Turkey Harvests**



COUNTY TREASURER ADDRESSES

Address your envelope _____ County Treasurer and then choose the appropriate address below:
(List the county)

- Adams**—117 Baltimore Street, RM 101, Gettysburg, PA 17325-2390
- Allegheny**—436 Grant Street Suite 108, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2497
- Armstrong**—450 East Market Street, Suite 100, Kittanning, PA 16201-1497
- Beaver**—810 Third Street, Beaver, PA 15009-2196
- Bedford**—200 South Juliana Street, Bedford, PA 15522-1713
- Berks**—633 Court Street, 2nd Floor County Services Center, Reading, PA 19601-4318
- Blair**—423 Allegheny Street, Suite 142, Hollidaysburg, PA 16648-2047
- Bradford**—301 Main Street Courthouse, Towanda, PA 18848-1891
- Bucks**—55 East Court Street, Doylestown, PA 18901-4318
- Butler**—Govt. Judicial Center, 124 W. Diamond St., P.O. Box 1208, Butler, PA 16003-1208
- Cambria**—200 South Center Street, Ebensburg, PA 15931-1941
- Cameron**—20 East Fifth St., Courthouse, Emporium, PA 15834
- Carbon**—Courthouse Annex P.O. Box 247, Jim Thorpe, PA 18229
- Centre**—420 Holmes Street, RM 105, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1401
- Chester**—313 West Market Street, Suite 3202, West Chester, PA 19382
- Clarion**—330 Main Street, Clarion, PA 16214
- Clearfield**—P.O. Box 289, Clearfield, PA 16830-0289
- Clinton**—230 East Water Street, Lock Haven, PA 17745-1399
- Columbia**—Columbia County Annex Building, P.O. Box 380, Bloomsburg, PA 17815-0380
- Crawford**—903 Diamond Park, Meadville, PA 16335
- Cumberland**—1 Courthouse Square, Room 103, Carlisle, PA 17013
- Dauphin**—Dauphin County Courthouse, 101 Market Street, Room 105, Harrisburg, PA 17101-2078
- Delaware**—201 West Front Street, Media, PA 19063-2708
- Elk**—300 Center Street, P.O. Box 247, Ridgway, PA 15853-0247
- Erie**—140 West Sixth Street, Room 109, Erie, PA 16501-1084
- Fayette**—61 East Main Street, Uniontown, PA 15401
- Forest**—526 Elm Street, Tionesta, PA 16353-9724
- Franklin**—157 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg, PA 17201
- Fulton**—201 North Second Street, McConnellsburg, PA 17233-1198
- Greene**—93 East High Street, Waynesburg, PA 15370
- Huntingdon**—Bailey Building, 233 Penn Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652-1457
- Indiana**—825 Philadelphia Street, Indiana, PA 15701-3934
- Jefferson**—155 Main Street, Room 212, Brookville, PA 15825
- Juniata**—P.O. Box 68, Mifflintown, PA 17059
- Lackawanna**—135 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, PA 18503
- Lancaster**—P.O. Box 1447, Lancaster, PA 17608-1447
- Lawrence**—430 Court Street, New Castle, PA 16101-3593
- Lebanon**—400 South 8th Street, Room 103, Lebanon, PA 17042
- Luzerne**—200 North River Street, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711
- Lycoming**—48 West Third Street, Williamsport, PA 17701-6536
- McKean**—500 West Main Street, Smethport, PA 16749
- Mercer**—104 Courthouse, Mercer, PA 16137-1224
- Mifflin**—20 North Wayne Street, Lewistown, PA 17044
- Monroe**—1 Quaker Plaza, Suite 103, Stroudsburg, PA 18360-2141
- Montgomery**—P.O. Box 311, Norristown, PA 19404-0311
- Montour**—29 Mill Street, Danville, PA 17821
- Northampton**—Dept. of Fiscal Affairs, 669 Washington Street, Easton, PA 18042-7482
- Northumberland**—399 South Fifth Street, Sunbury, PA 17801-3201
- Perry**—P.O. Box 63, New Bloomfield, PA 17068-0063
- Pike**—506 Broad Street, Milford, PA 18337-1542
- Potter**—1 North Main Street, Suite 202, Coudersport, PA 16915-1630
- Schuylkill**—401 North Second Street, Pottsville, PA 17901
- Snyder**—P.O. Box 217, Middleburg, PA 17842
- Somerset**—300 North Center Ave., Suite 300, Somerset, PA 15501-1470
- Sullivan**—P.O. Box 116, Laporte, PA 18626-0116
- Susquehanna**—P.O. Box 218, Montrose, PA 18801-0218
- Tioga**—P.O. Box 308, Wellsboro, PA 16901-1444
- Union**—103 South Second Street, Lewisburg, PA 17837
- Venango**—P.O. Box 708, Franklin, PA 16323-0708
- Warren**—204 Fourth Ave., Warren, PA 16365
- Washington**—100 West Beau Street, Suite 102, Washington, PA 15301-4432
- Wayne**—925 Court Street, Honesdale, PA 18431-1994
- Westmoreland**—2 North Main Street, Suite 110, Greensburg, PA 15601-2488
- Wyoming**—1 Court House Square, Tunkhannock, PA 18657-1233
- York**—28 East Market Street, Room 126, York, PA 17401-1584



DMAP: ALLOWS HUNTERS TO ASSIST LANDOWNERS

The Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) provides an additional tool for landowners to manage deer consistent with land use goals on their properties.

FOR LANDOWNERS: All public landowners, private landowners or lessees where no fee is charged for hunting, and any defined hunting club are eligible for the program. A hunting club is defined as a corporation or legal cooperative that owns its enrolled acres in fee title, was established prior to January 1, 2000, and has provided its club charter and list of current members to the PA Game Commission (PGC). Landowners can download applications and instructions from the PGC website at www.pgc.state.pa.us. **Applications must be submitted to local PGC region offices by May 1.**

FOR HUNTERS: Hunters can get up to two DMAP harvest permits per property. Hunters can apply for DMAP antlerless harvest permits as soon as landowner applications are approved and landowners are notified by the PGC. For DMAP participating hunters, DMAP coupon redemption will be done at any license issuing agent or over the Game Commission website. For landowners receiving coupons, they must distribute them to hunters and then the hunters must take their coupon to any license issuing agent or access the Game Commission website to acquire the antlerless deer harvest permits. For landowners choosing the “no coupon” option, hunters will need to contact the landowner (or the PGC website if the landowner chose to make it available for public hunting) to get the DMAP unit number for the area, then they must go to any license issuing agent or the Game Commission website to get an antlerless deer permit for this DMAP property. A DMAP harvest permit costs \$10.70 for a resident, \$35.70 for a nonresident. Each DMAP harvest permit is good for taking one antlerless deer on the property for which the DMAP harvest permit was issued. Hunting may take place during all seasons for the taking of **antlerless** deer by using the sporting arm and/or implement allowed during that season. The hunter must be properly licensed for the season; for example, archery or muzzleloading licenses are required during those seasons. A mentor can now transfer **one** DMAP harvest permit issued to him or her to an eligible mentored youth or mentored adult (see Mentored Hunting Programs elsewhere in this Digest). The DMAP permit shall be valid and in the possession of the mentor at all times while hunting antlerless deer. The transfer of the DMAP permit may not occur until after the mentored youth or adult has harvested the antlerless deer, but before tagging the carcass. A mentored youth or mentored adult is ineligible to make direct application for a DMAP harvest permit. **Antlerless deer also may be taken on DMAP properties in all WMUs during the antlered only firearms season on Dec. 1-5 by DMAP harvest permit holders only. Reporting is mandatory for all DMAP harvest permits issued, regardless of harvest success.**

WHERE TO FIND LANDOWNER INFORMATION: Contact information for public lands and some private lands enrolled in DMAP will be posted on the Game Commission website (www.pgc.state.pa.us). For more information on the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources’ (DCNR) bureaus of Forestry and State Parks participation in the DMAP program, visit DCNR’s website at www.dcnr.state.pa.us. Contact information for private landowners enrolled in DMAP will be posted on the PGC website only with permission of the landowner. Hunters without access to the Internet can obtain listings of eligible DMAP properties by mailing a self-addressed, stamped envelope, along with a letter indicating their county of interest, to the Game Commission region office responsible for that particular county.

Mail-Order Application/Affidavit for Replacement of a Lost Antlerless Deer License

Please print plainly and mail this completed form and \$6.70 remittance, payable to “County Treasurer,” to a County Treasurer of your choice (see addresses listed elsewhere in this Digest) using a plain envelope marked “Replacement Antlerless Application.” Applicants must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. Do not use the official antlerless deer license envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission. By completing and signing this form, the applicant certifies that all information presented is true and correct and his or her antlerless deer license was lost.

CID Number (large 9-digit number on your hunting license): _____

WMU number and letter for license that was lost: _____

I harvested an antlerless deer with this license: _____ Yes _____ No

Name: _____ Phone No. (____) _____ - _____

Legal Address: _____ City/Town: _____

Zip Code: _____ Date of Birth: ____/____/____

Signature: _____ Date: _____



CWD — ADJUSTING OUR PERSPECTIVE

WHAT EVERY PENNSYLVANIAN SHOULD KNOW GOING FORWARD



What is Chronic Wasting Disease?

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a neurological (brain and nervous system) disease found in deer and elk in certain geographic locations in North America. CWD belongs to a family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) or prion diseases; it attacks the brains of infected deer and elk and produces small lesions that result in death. While CWD is similar to mad cow disease in cattle and scrapie in sheep, there is no known relationship between it and any other TSE of animals or people.

How is it spread?

While it's not known exactly how CWD is spread, the agent responsible for the disease may be spread both directly (animal to animal contact) and indirectly (soil or other surface to animal) through various excretions and secretions (saliva, urine or feces).

Where has it been found?

CWD is known to infect free-ranging cervids in Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, **Pennsylvania**, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Is it dangerous to humans?

There is no evidence that the agent of CWD affects humans. However, public health officials recommend that human exposure to the CWD agent be avoided as research about the disease continues. Hunters are advised to not consume any deer that tested positive for CWD.

How can I tell if a deer has CWD?

Infected animals may not show symptoms in the early stages. However, as the disease progresses, infected animals begin to lose body functions and display abnormal behaviors, such as staggering or standing with poor posture. Many diseases can look like CWD, or can occur at the same time as CWD. At this time the diagnosis can only be made after death.

What should I do if I see a deer displaying what look like CWD symptoms?

You should accurately document the location of the animal and immediately contact the nearest Game Commission Region Office. Do not attempt to disturb, kill or remove the animal.

What precautions should hunters take?

Wildlife officials have suggested that hunters in areas where CWD is known to exist follow these guidelines to prevent the spread of the disease:

- Do not shoot, handle or consume an animal that appears sick.
- Wear disposable gloves when field-dressing, and thoroughly wash your hands and instruments after field-dressing.
- Bone out the meat from your animal, and minimize the handling of brain and spinal tissues. Ask your deer processor to process your meat individually, without meat from other animals, or process your own meat.
- Consider having your animal tested, and do not consume meat from any animal that tests positive for the disease.

What can hunters do?

Follow the directives in the Executive Orders in the Disease Management Areas (DMAs). Hunters also need to tell political leaders of their concerns about CWD. Indicate your support for increased financial assistance to state wildlife and agricultural agencies to combat CWD. Encourage state officials to support the important steps taken to manage the spread of CWD. And finally, because any concentration of deer or elk assists in the spread of diseases, stop supplemental feeding programs and the use of urine-based lures. Hunters also should immediately report deer that have ear tags.

Where can I learn more?

Hunters are encouraged to contact state wildlife agencies where they plan to hunt for more information on the status of CWD in that state. Most states, including Pennsylvania (www.pgc.state.pa.us), now have up-to-date information on CWD on their websites. The Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance website (www.cwd-info.org) is frequently updated with new information.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD) AND THE PGC PARTS BAN

To help prevent the spread of CWD in the state, the PGC has banned the importation of specific cervid carcass parts from states and provinces where CWD has also been found, including from our own DMAs. Sportsmen hunting deer, elk or moose out of state should visit the Game Commission website to see what states and Canadian provinces are affected. Hunters heading to a state with a history of CWD should become familiar with that state's wildlife regulations and guidelines for the transportation of harvested game animals, as well as the PGC Cervid Parts Importation Ban. Hunters may not bring back into Pennsylvania: the head (including brain, tonsils, eyes and retropharyngeal lymph nodes), spinal cord/backbone, spleen, skull plate with attached antlers if visible brain or spinal cord material is present, cape if visible brain or spinal cord material is present, upper canine teeth if root structure or other soft material is present, any object or article containing visible brain or spinal cord material, unfinished taxidermy mounts or brain-tanned hides of any deer, elk or moose from listed states or provinces. They may bring back to Pennsylvania only low-risk materials: meat without the backbone, skull plate with attached antlers if no visible brain or spinal cord material is present, tanned hide or raw hide with no visible brain or spinal cord material present, cape if no visible brain or spinal cord material is present, upper canine teeth if no root structure or other soft material is present, and finished taxidermy mounts. Because CWD was found in Pennsylvania and Game Commission Disease Management Areas (DMAs) were established, these same high risk parts may not be removed from the DMAs.

It is strongly recommended that hunters get their animals tested for CWD if hunting in a CWD-positive state. If, after returning to Pennsylvania, a hunter is notified by another wildlife agency that his or her game is positive for CWD, the hunter is directed to contact the Game Commission for further instructions. For more information on CWD, visit the Game Commission website at www.pgc.state.pa.us and on the Home Page banner click on "Wildlife," "Wildlife Diseases Home" and then "CWD."

DEER HUNTERS - HELP US DETECT TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

We want to prevent TB from being introduced into the wild white-tailed deer and elk herds in Pennsylvania. The bacteria known as *Mycobacterium bovis* can cause infection in most mammal species. Some wildlife species susceptible to bovine TB include: white-tailed deer, elk, bison, mule deer, black bears, bobcats, coyotes, opossums, raccoons and foxes. We are asking that hunters who observe anything that resembles this photo to contact the Game Commission immediately. These abscesses may be found in tissues throughout the body, as well as in the tonsils and lymph nodes. When cut open, these nodules contain yellow-green or tan pus. Tan or yellow lumps may be found throughout the chest cavity and in the lungs. The lungs also may develop dark and firm areas. Read more about TB on the Commission's website at www.pgc.state.pa.us.





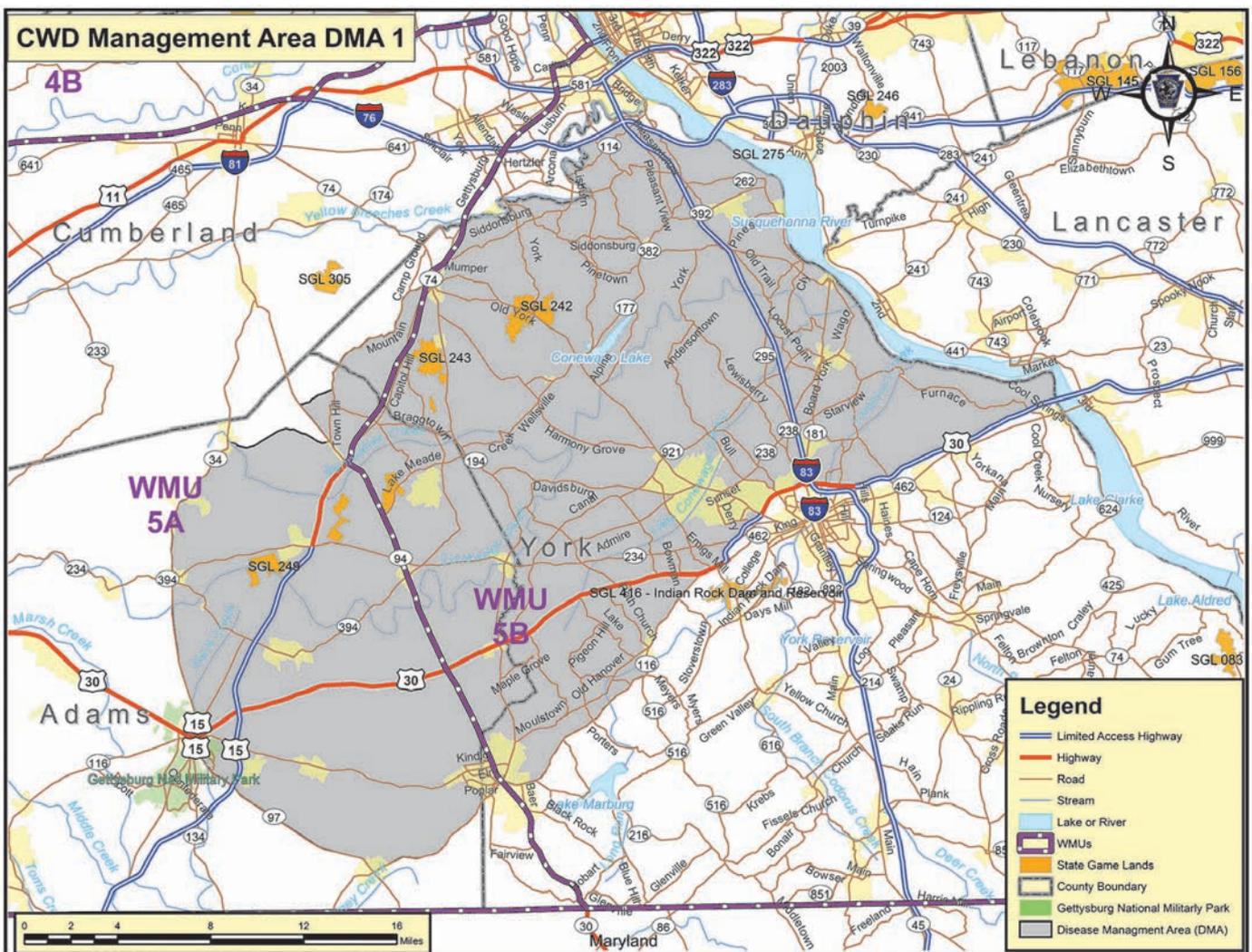
CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE EXECUTIVE ORDER

Two Disease Management Areas (DMAs) have been designated by the Director and are depicted and described below and the page that follows.

This Order prohibits:

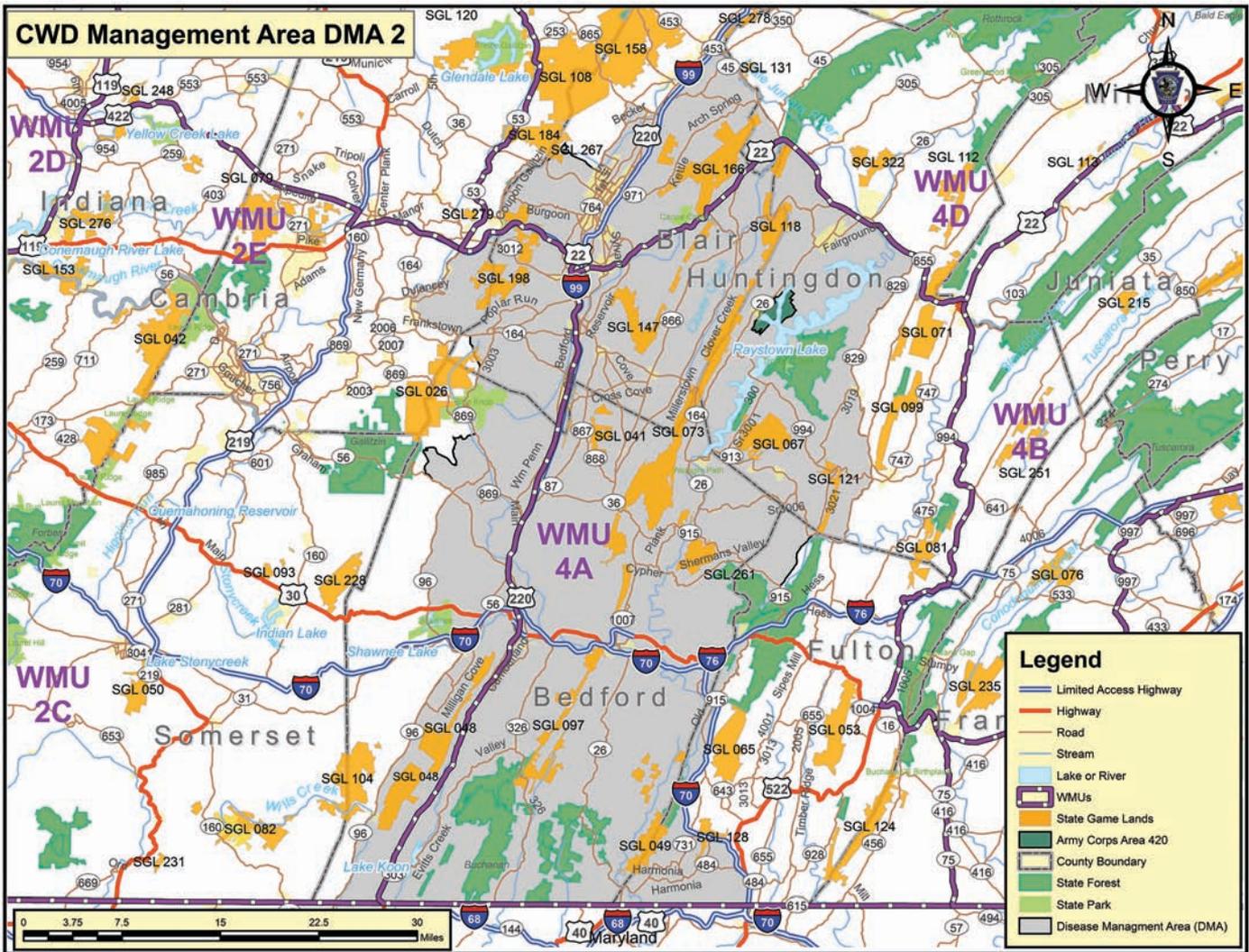
- Removal or exportation of high risk cervid (deer/elk) parts from any DMA.
- Rehabilitation of cervids within the DMAs.
- Use or possess cervid urine-based attractants in any outdoor setting within an established DMA.
- Feeding of wild, free-ranging cervids in DMAs.
- Issuance of any new PGC permits to possess or transport live cervids in the DMAs.
- Possession and removal of any vehicular-killed cervids, and/or cervid parts, from within DMAs to locations outside the DMAs (except to sites as approved by the PGC).

Additionally, this Order specifies that all cervids killed within the DMAs are subject to CWD testing. This testing may require hunters to present cervids, or cervid parts, for examination and sampling at prescribed locations pursuant to conditions announced in advance of or during the hunting season. This process will be announced through press releases, website notices and other means to reach the widest possible audience. The cost of any such testing and reporting to the hunter will be borne by the PGC.



DMA1: Adams and York counties, bounded and described as follows: Starting at the intersection of I-76 and the west bank of the Susquehanna River heading south along the River (21.8 miles) to U.S. Highway 30. Westbound on U.S. Highway 30 (18.3 miles) to Highway 116. Highway 116 toward Hanover (13.7 miles). In Hanover southwest on State Highway 194 (7 miles) to Littlestown, then northwest on State Highway 97 (9.7 miles) to Gettysburg. In Gettysburg, north on State Highway 34 (14.3 miles) to the Idaville Road. East on Idaville Road (4.8 miles) to the intersection of State Highway 94. North State Highway 94 (2 miles) to Latimore Road. East on Latimore Road (1.6 miles) to Mountain Road. North on Mountain Road (6.9 miles) to Dillsburg and the intersection of U.S. Highway 15. North on U.S. Highway 15 (3.2 miles) to the Yellow Breaches Creek (County Line). Northeast along the banks of the Yellow Breaches Creek (12.1 miles) to the intersection of I-76. East along I-76 (6.4 miles) to the intersection of the Susquehanna River and the starting point.

CWD MANAGEMENT AREA DMA 2



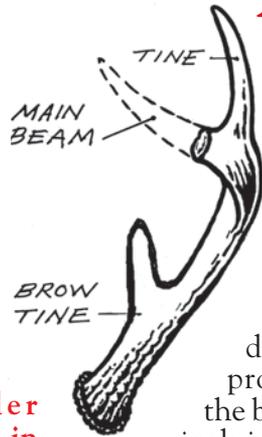
DMA 2: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton and Huntingdon counties, bounded as follows: Beginning in the southeastern extent of the DMA at the intersection of U.S. Route 30 and Graceville Road, proceed north on Graceville Road for approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River. Follow the western shore of the river north for $28\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to Lake Raystown. Continue north along the western shore of the lake for 45 miles to Raystown Dam. Continue north along the western shore of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River for $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the confluence with the Juniata River. Continue west along the southern shore of the Juniata River to the intersection with U.S. Highway 22. The DMA boundary follows U.S. Highway 22 northwest for $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to State Highway 453, then northwest along State Highway 453 for 9 miles to Tyrone. In Tyrone, the boundary follows the western, southbound lane of Interstate 99 $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to State Highway 865 at Bellwood. Follow State Highway 865 west $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Grandview Road (State Highway 4015). Follow Grandview Road south 6.4 miles to Juniata Gap Road in Altoona. Follow Juniata Gap Road 4 miles to Skyline Drive. Follow Skyline Drive approximately 2 miles to State Highway 36. Follow State Highway 36 west $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to State Highway 1015 (Coupon-Gallitzin Road). Follow State Highway 1015 south $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles to U.S. Highway 22. Follow U.S. Highway 22 west for approximately 4 miles to State Highway 53. Follow State Highway 53 south $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles State Highway 164 in Portage. Follow State Highway 164 (Puritan Road) $\frac{6}{4}$ miles to Diamond Lane. Follow Diamond Lane $\frac{2}{4}$ miles to State Highway 4035 (Blue Knob Road). Follow State Highway 4035 south $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Blue Knob Road. Follow Blue Knob Road south $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles to State Highway 869. Follow State Highway 869 1 mile south to Burkett Hill Road. Follow Burkett Hill Road 2.1 miles to Lovely Road. Follow Lovely Road 2.3 miles south to its Pleasant Hollow Road. Follow Pleasant Hollow Road $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest to Calvary Hollow Road. Follow Calvary Hollow Road $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to State Highway 56. Follow State Highway 56 east 2 miles to State Highway 96 in Pleasantville. Follow State Highway 96 south 10 miles to U.S. Highway 30. Continue south on 96 to its intersection with Route 31, then along 31 to the intersection of routes 31 and 96. Continue south on 96 to the Maryland border. Continue east along the Maryland border to the intersection of the border and Interstate 70 (I-70). Then continue north (west) on I-70 to its intersection with Route 915. Continue on Route 915 through the segments where it overlaps Highway 30, then continue north on 915 to its intersection with Route 4013. Continue along 4013 to the intersection with Route 913, then north along 913 to its intersection with Route 655. Continue along 655 to Route 829, then along the entire length of 829 to the intersection with Highway 22, and then west to the previous DMA boundary where the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River intersected with Highway 22.

GETTING THE POINT ON ANTLER RESTRICTIONS



Figure A

Minimum legal antler on one side in 3-point WMUs.



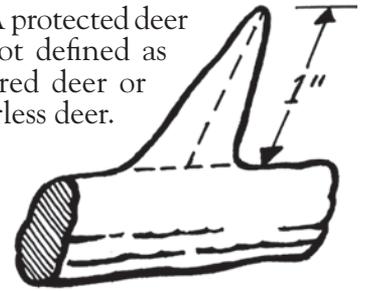
or a spike three or more inches in length.

Senior license holders must abide by antler restrictions.

Also, a point is defined as any antler projection (including the brow tine) at least one inch in length from base to tip. The brow tine is the point immediately above the antler burr.

The main beam tip shall be counted as a point regardless of length.

An antlerless deer will remain defined as a deer without antlers, or a deer with antlers, both of which are less than 3 inches in length. A protected deer is one not defined as an antlered deer or an antlerless deer.



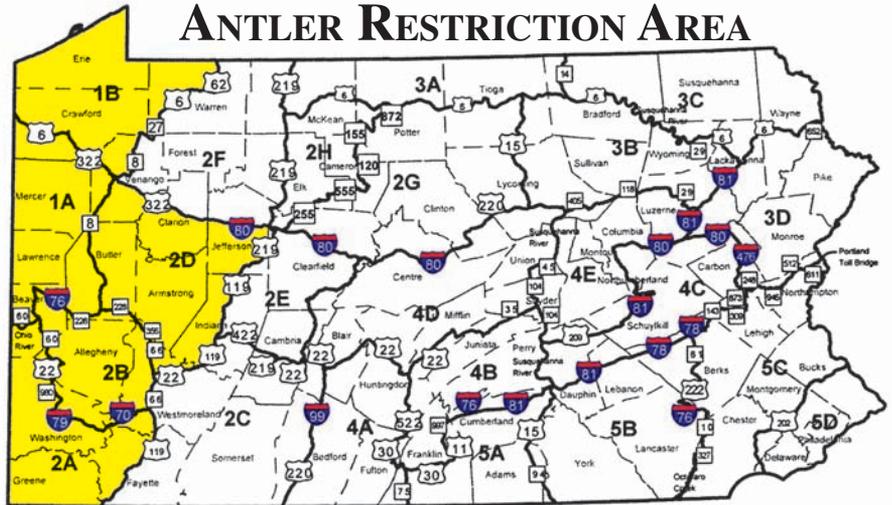
For the 2014-15 deer seasons, antler restrictions will be:

- Except for the WMUs listed below, hunters will be required to abide by a three points on one side (see Figure A);

- In WMUs 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B and 2D (see Figure B), hunters will be required to abide by “three up;” three points, including the main beam counted as one of the points, on one side, **excluding** the brow tine (the point immediately above the antler burr); and

- Statewide, for all junior license holders, mentored youth hunters, disabled hunters with a permit to use a vehicle, and resident active duty U.S. Armed Services personnel, two or more points on one antler,

ANTLER RESTRICTION AREA



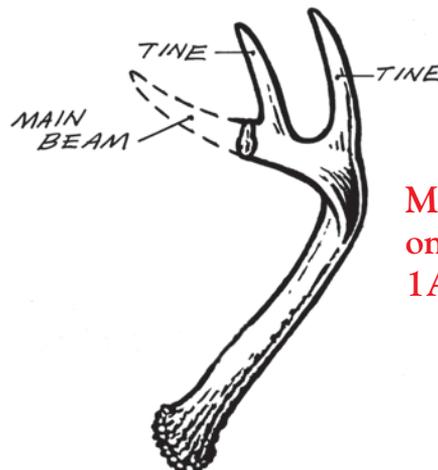
THREE, EXCLUDING BROW TINE, AREA (SEE FIGURE B)



THREE POINT AREA (SEE FIGURE A)



Figure B



Minimum legal antler on one side in WMUs 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B & 2D.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AREAS

Special Regulations Areas include: In western Pennsylvania, all of Allegheny County. In southeastern Pennsylvania, all of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties, and also includes Ridley Creek and Tyler state parks. The following regulations apply to Special Regulations Areas.

DEER: All Special Regulations Area counties are now contained within the Wildlife Management Unit system. Seasons and antler restriction requirements are based mostly on these units and general deer seasons. However, certain laws and regulations in regards to arms and ammunition still apply to specific counties in Special Regulations Areas. Also, the regulation: when multiple harvests of deer per day are authorized, only one deer at a time may be taken; before attempting to take an additional deer, the first deer shall be lawfully tagged, does not apply when hunting in Special Regulations Areas. Baiting for deer without a permit (see below) is not permitted on private lands in the Southeast Special Regulations Areas.

DEER & BEAR SEASON ARMS & AMMUNITION: Allegheny County—Muzzleloading long guns 44 caliber or larger, bows and arrows, crossbows, manual or semi-automatic shotguns, .410 or larger using slugs. Buckshot is not permitted. Philadelphia County—Only bows and arrows, including crossbows. Ridley Creek and Tyler state parks—Manual or semi-automatic shotguns 20-gauge or larger using buckshot, bows and arrows and crossbows. Remaining Counties—Muzzleloading long guns, 44 caliber or larger, manual or semi-automatic shotguns, .410 or larger, using slugs; 20-gauge or larger, using buckshot, bows and crossbows. Crossbows must have a minimum draw weight of 125 pounds.

DEER SEASONS & FLUORESCENT ORANGE REQUIREMENTS: Deer Archery (Antlerless Only) WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D: Sept. 20-Oct. 3 & Nov. 17-29. No fluorescent orange required. Deer Archery (Antlered & Antlerless) WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D: Jan. 12-24. During the Oct. 18-25 muzzleloader antlerless season, 250 square inches of fluorescent orange is required while moving, but may be removed provided 100 square inches of fluorescent material is placed within 15 feet. Flintlock season Dec. 26-Jan. 10: fluorescent orange is not required, but keep in mind a firearms deer season is open and it is suggested that orange be worn. Deer Antlerless (Statewide): Junior, senior license holders, disable person permit holders and PA residents serving on active duty in the U.S. armed forces. Oct. 23-25: 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back at all times is required.

DEER ANTLERLESS MUZZLELOADER (STATEWIDE): Oct. 18-25: 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back at all times is required. Deer Firearms Season (Antlered & Antlerless): Dec. 1-13: 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back at all times is required. Deer Flintlock (Antlered & Antlerless) WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D: Dec. 26-Jan. 24: fluorescent orange is not required, but keep in mind, a firearms deer season is open and it is suggested that orange be worn. Deer Firearms (Antlerless) Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties: Dec. 26-Jan. 24: 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back at all times is required.

SMALL GAME, HUNTABLE FURBEARERS & CROWS: Manually operated or semi-automatic shotguns plugged to a 3-shell capacity; manually operated 22 caliber or less rimfire rifles and handguns; and bows and crossbows. Lawful While Trapping: Manually operated 22 caliber or less rimfire rifles and handguns, except as noted under specific "Furtaking" regulations elsewhere in the Digest. For small game in WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D, 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back at all times is required. Hunters after furbearers and crows do not need to wear fluorescent orange. Woodchuck hunters must wear a solid fluorescent cap visible 360 degrees.

DEER ATTRACTANT PERMIT FOR SOUTHEAST SPECIAL REGULATIONS AREAS

A permit has been created that allows private-property owners in the southeastern special regulations areas limited opportunities to use bait while deer hunting. Baiting already is allowed in the special regulations areas on properties enrolled in the agency's Deer Depredation Program, commonly called the "Red Tag" program. Through the use of permitted baiting, there is the potential for higher deer harvests in an area where there is high potential for human-deer conflicts, and where hunting access is extremely limited. Baiting must be limited to shelled corn and protein pellet supplements, not to exceed five gallons per site, and distributed through automatic mechanical feeders set to dispense bait up to three times a day during legal hunting hours. The permit is free, and a landowner or authorized land agent who possesses a valid hunting license can apply. For more information, visit the Game Commission website at www.pgc.state.pa.us.

FERAL SWINE

Feral swine have no place in Pennsylvania. They pose a very real threat to native Pennsylvania wildlife and wildlife habitats. Not only do they damage wildlife habitats, but they will kill birds, the young of many mammalian species, and transmit a host of dangerous diseases. Because they have no natural predators, can live anywhere, and reproduce rapidly, they will be difficult to control in the best of circumstances.

In some areas of the state, protection may be removed from feral swine by an executive order of the director; however, to increase the efficiency of eradication efforts, protection may be applied to townships or counties where eradication trapping operations are being actively conducted. If you think you may encounter a feral swine, refer to our website (www.pgc.state.pa.us) for specific details on townships or counties that may have restrictions on incidental shooting of feral swine.

Feral swine may be hunted during lawful daylight hunting hours, except Sundays, with a hunting or furtaker license. However, feral swine may be taken from the first day to the last day inclusive of any big game season only by persons lawfully engaged in hunting big game who have a valid tag. Hunters are required to wear 250 square inches of fluorescent orange material on the head, chest and back combined. Firearm and archery equipment is restricted to lawful arms and ammunition identified in the Game & Wildlife Code Sec. 2308. If you kill a feral swine, contact the nearest region office within 24 hours, so samples can be collected for disease testing.



Your Harvest Reports Matter a Great Deal

Bureau of Wildlife Management Director Cal DuBrock asks for your help

In the midst of the current technology revolution and our jam-packed lives, the Game Commission has sought ways to make it more convenient for hunters to report their deer harvests. Telephone reporting and electronic filing were added for convenience and we continue to provide deer harvest report postcards. Despite our efforts, harvest reporting by successful hunters continues to decline.

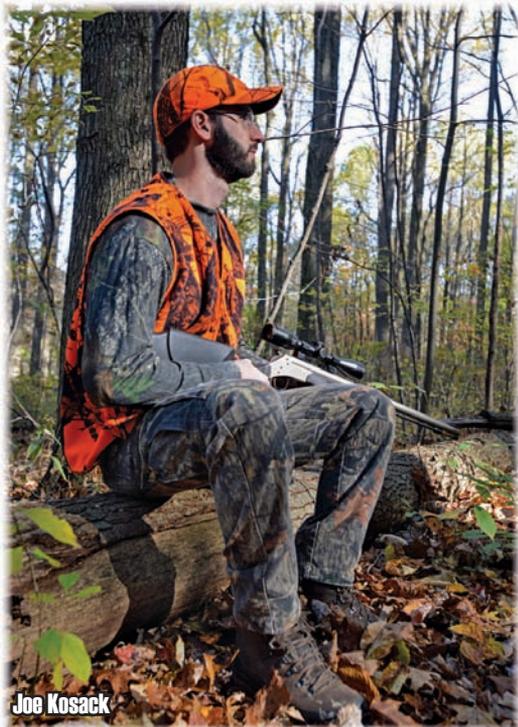
Nearly 70 percent of the deer harvested in Pennsylvania during the 2013-14 deer season were not reported to the Game Commission as required by law. Yes, seven out of 10 successful deer hunters did not fulfill their legal – and one could argue ethical – obligation to report their deer harvests. State law requires every deer harvested to be reported within 10 days.

We scratch our heads and wonder why, because we know hunters collectively want us to manage whitetails to the best of our ability. Hunters show us in surveys and through their actions that the resource matters to them and that they recognize their role in its conservation. Yet, our deer reporting rate continues to slip. It's a real puzzler.

If we look at the number of successful hunters who aren't reporting the deer they harvest each year, it's fair to say they comprise a small percentage of all who hunt deer. To offset this harvest reporting problem, Game Commission personnel every year physically examine or inspect more than 25,000 harvested deer and then we crosscheck to see how many were reported by hunters. That's how we estimate reporting rates. This approach has helped to keep our deer program on course for decades. But it would be even better if more deer hunters reported the deer they harvested. Successful deer hunters can do better.

Every deer hunter can play a role in trying to turn around this harvest reporting problem. Tell your kids, or dad and mom, or friends, or hunting camp members why you're going to report your harvest and make every effort to encourage everyone else to report their harvests. Ask everyone you know who shoots a deer this year if he or she reported it. Remind them it's never too late to report any deer harvest before Feb. 6. Every time a hunter reports a deer harvest, the smaller the unreported harvest estimate. And every time you remind someone to report a deer harvest, you increase the likelihood that that hunter will report the deer he or she took. Remember, we can fix this problem only one hunter and one deer at a time, and the effort gets stronger whenever someone else commits.

There are many reasons why hunters don't report taking a deer. We believe few, however, are the result of malicious and unethical behavior. Most hunters simply forget to do it, and, after a few weeks, figure it's too late. Reasons for forgetting to report vary. Most would agree our lives are fast-paced, often complicated by squeezing hunting time into them. So when we return from the woods, we're in catch-up mode, and we simply forget to report the harvest. It's something we must change, because your job as a successful hunter isn't done until you report the deer – or turkey – you harvested.



Working together, we can improve the science used to manage deer.

That's where a friendly reminder would help. Ask friends or family to remind you. Put a harvest card or note in plain sight on your dresser on the kitchen counter to jog your memory, or add "report my deer harvest" to your daily calendar. Acknowledging the need to report and taking action to ensure you do will help. But recognition of the problem we face is key to making Pennsylvania's deer management program even better.

Hunters can use three free and easy methods to report: Online at www.pgc.state.pa.us by clicking on "Report a Harvest;" by telephone, call 1-855-724-8681 or 1-855-PAHUNT1; or by postage-paid report card, which can be found in this *Pennsylvania Hunting & Trapping Digest*.

Thanks in advance for getting more involved with deer harvest reporting in the upcoming seasons. Working together, we can improve the science used to manage deer. It's something that all of us can rally behind.

Black Bear Hunting Keeps Getting Better Everywhere

Bear biologist Mark Terner looks at 2013's harvest and ahead

LAST year, hunters harvested 3,511 bears, which ranked as the fifth-highest harvest in state history. How did that harvest break down by season, and were there any outcomes that seemed unusual when compared to previous years?

Bear season began last year with the early season, which allows bears to be harvested in any deer season in WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C, and 5D, including the archery, early muzzleloader and special early firearms seasons that occur in September and October. Bears cannot be hunted in the late flintlock season in those WMUs.

Although these four WMUs lie mostly on the periphery of the current bear range, sightings of bears have steadily increased in recent years. The early season was created in 2012 to prevent further establishment of bear populations in these areas, because of the high potential for human-bear conflicts. By offering additional bear hunting opportunities, we hope to allow for occasional sightings but have fewer resident bears.

Last year, 12 bears were harvested in the early season, which was almost identical to the previous year's take of 13. This might not sound like many bears, but it represents a significant increase from prior years when only one or two bears would be harvested in the same WMUs. Because the harvest level did not change and is within acceptable limits, the same season is provided again this year.

While the early season harvest changed little from the previous year, the archery season harvest decreased noticeably. Over the three previous years, 278 bears on average were taken annually during the five-day statewide archery season. But in 2013, only 197 bears were harvested, a decline of 41 percent. The difference was caused by primarily below-average harvests on the first and last days of the archery season, which unfortunately also are high-participation days. Strong winds were recorded over most of the state on the first day and steady rain on the last day. Since the poor weather contributed to the harvest decline on key days, and hunter participation and bear populations weren't suspected to be contributing factors, no changes to the season were recommended for 2014. Currently, about 18,000 hunters participate in the archery bear season.

The general season, which starts on the Saturday immediately following the archery season and continues into Thanksgiving week, is Pennsylvania's traditional bear season. Since 2003, general season harvests have averaged 2,800 bears annually, ranging between 2,026 in 2007 and 3,355 in 2005. Last year, 2,521 bears were taken in the general season.

Thus, last year's general season harvest was only slightly below what would have been considered average. However, two points about the 2013 general season are noteworthy.

First, opening the general season on a Saturday, which first occurred in 2010, continues to have minimal effect on how hunters distribute their time during the season. In 2013, 54 percent of the season's harvest occurred on the opening day, compared to 65 percent when the season opened on a Monday. This percentage also was similar to what was observed in 2010 (62 percent),



Brian Lesh of Elliotsburg took this 489-pound Perry County bear in the 2013 general black bear season.

2011 (62 percent), and 2012 (58 percent).

Therefore, allowing the general season to open on Saturday has not led to fewer hunters in the remainder of the season, or the percent of harvest occurring on the opening day would be greater. This does not mean that more hunters have not been attracted to bear hunting in Pennsylvania since the opening day was moved. In fact, bear license sales have increased 13 percent over the past four years, reaching a new record of 167,439 last year. But it does suggest that bear hunters continue to use the available days in a pattern similar to how they did before the Saturday opener was added.

The second noteworthy point from the 2013 general season is the effect of adding a fourth day to the season, which first occurred in 2011. Last year, a record 191 bears were taken on the fourth day of the general season, which represented 8 percent of the general season's harvest. In 2012, there were 181 bears taken the last day and in 2011, 128 bears. This increasing trend suggests more hunters are pursuing bears on the last day of the season. If so, it provides further evidence that a Saturday opener has not led to less participation later in the season. Having hunters participate on more than one day helps mitigate the effects of inclement weather during part of the season, and increases total harvest.

Eleven WMUs were open to extended bear hunting in 2013, which was similar to the previous year with three exceptions: In WMU 3D, the extended season was lengthened from four days to six, in WMU 3B, the entire unit was opened to extended hunting instead of two-thirds of the unit as had been the case previously, and in WMU 4E, a four-day extended season was implemented across the entire unit, replacing the four-day and six-day seasons previously used in different parts of the unit.

These three changes allowed for the extended season harvest increased from 672 bears in 2012 to 780 bears in 2013. However, total harvest in all WMUs affected by the extended season remained within acceptable limits, and they again will be open to extended hunting in 2014.

Two new WMUs have been added to the extended season for 2014. For the first time, WMUs 2C and 4B will be open to four additional days of bear hunting during Wednesday through Saturday of the first week of firearms deer season. These two WMUs were added to the extended season because of increasing bear populations and associated human-bear conflicts. Results from these WMUs, and others open to extended hunting, will be reviewed after the 2014 seasons to determine if they should remain part of the extended season next year.

There has not been a better time to hunt bears in Pennsylvania than now because of the season changes implemented over the past 10 years. Considering that many of these expanded opportunities occurred because bear populations have increased or expanded into new areas, it is no surprise that Pennsylvania currently has more bear hunters than just about any other state in the country.

Wild Turkey Hunting Update

Wild Turkey Biologist May Jo Casalena covers the latest turkey news

WILD turkey populations generally have been declining in most eastern states, including ours, since a peak in the early 2000s. Probable causes include a natural population contraction following the boom years; loss of quality nesting habitat; a series of springs with cold or wet weather that reduced productivity; and possibly higher-than-desirable hen harvest levels in fall seasons. To help you better visualize the decline, consider there were about 280,000 turkeys in the statewide spring population when it peaked in 2001. In 2013, there were 186,000.

Consequently, in most areas of the commonwealth, turkeys are not as numerous or as easy to find as they were 10 to 15 years ago. However, hunter success rates have not declined very much from the early 2000s, especially for those who scout before season. There are still plenty of birds out there to provide the thrill of a good scatter in the November hardwoods and a booming gobble to break the stillness of a cool May morning.

Although Pennsylvania's fall season participation and harvest have been decreasing, they remain by far the highest in the Northeast. The 2013 fall harvest was about 13,700 birds. This is down from an average of 23,000 over the previous 10 years.

The Game Commission has maintained a conservative approach to fall harvest, because: Pennsylvania has a large number of fall turkey hunters; fall mortality of hens is additive (if not harvested, they would likely survive and breed the following spring); and fall seasons are set before we know what reproduction will be like in a given year. Seasons vary by WMU, primarily according to the size and trend of the turkey population. But it's understood that WMUs with low overall populations have some pockets with sizable flocks and WMUs with



Joe Kosack

high populations have areas with few turkeys. Regardless, unit-scale management is the best way to maintain long-term hunting opportunities at levels populations can sustain.

Some changes are coming for this fall's seasons. In WMUs 3A, 3B and 3C, where populations have declined substantially in recent years, the first segment of the fall season has been shortened from three weeks to two to help the population recover. The second segment (three-day Thanksgiving season) in these WMUs remains unchanged. In WMU 5A, which had a three-day midweek season from 2009 to 2013, the three-day season length will continue, but will now be Thursday through Saturday. Including the Saturday should increase hunter opportunity and satisfaction, and we believe the turkey population has recovered sufficiently to absorb a minor increase in harvest.

Participation fluctuates between 214,000 and 230,000 hunters in our spring season, and harvests fluctuate between 33,000 and 45,000 (34,158 estimated in 2013). Spring harvests fluctuate substantially, depending on the adult gobbler population, because hunters overwhelmingly select adult gobblers over juveniles (jakes), three to one. Pennsylvania continues to consistently exhibit the highest spring harvest among Northeast states (10-year average of 38,500), followed by New York (28,300) and Virginia (19,300).

The 2015 spring season is May 2 through 30 (youth day on April 25). This follows the guideline in our turkey management plan to open the regular spring season on the Saturday closest to May 1, which is the average peak of nest incubation. Hunting before this date increases greatly the risk of hen mortality and disturbance, resulting in decreased reproduction and consequently declining populations. The date of peak nest incubation has not changed over several decades, even though vegetation green-up and gobbling behavior may be occurring earlier. Recent research also shows the date varies by only a day or two at most between the northern- and southern-tier counties.

Hunters will continue to enjoy all-day hunting during the second half of the season (May 18-30, 2015). Over the first three years of all-day hunting, afternoon harvests have accounted for about 5 percent of the overall spring harvest and 20 percent of the harvest during the all-day portion of the season.

Since 2006, hunters could take a second gobbler with the purchase of a special license. Sales of second tags have risen from about 7,000 to 8,000 the first few years to a record high of 16,505 in 2013. However, success rates on the second tag have decreased, so the number of birds actually taken with second licenses has increased only slightly. We believe the sales increase is caused by the increased availability of the license.

On a final note, our research on hen harvest and mortality will continue. Eight WMUs are part of this study. If you harvest a banded turkey, please report it by calling the toll-free number inscribed on the leg band.

Lyme Disease Awareness

Editor Joe Kosack provides some thoughts on staying Lyme Disease-free

MOST Pennsylvania hunters are familiar with Lyme Disease, which is transmitted to humans through the bite of the deer tick, also now commonly referred to as the blacklegged tick. The disease is caused by the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi* and its early symptoms can include a bull's-eye rash around a bite site (occurs 70 to 80 percent of time), and flu-like signs such as fever, headache, fatigue and swollen lymph nodes. Doctors have become better at diagnosing Lyme in recent years, and when detected early, it can be treated with antibiotics. Left untreated, the disease can spread to your joints, heart, and nervous system. Some classic signs of untreated Lyme can include migratory pain or arthritis, impaired motor and sensory skills and an enlarged heart.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported 4,146 cases of Lyme in the commonwealth in 2012 (latest year available), which is down from the 4,739 cases in 2011. Pennsylvania leads all other states currently and in recent years annually in confirmed cases of Lyme. The Pennsylvania Department of Health reports the state's hottest counties for Lyme from 2008 to 2012 were Armstrong, Cameron, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Elk, Fulton, Jefferson and Wayne. These counties averaged 100 or more cases per 100,000 people. Second tier counties (50 to 99 cases per 100,000) were: Adams, Bucks, Butler, Carbon, Centre, Clarion, Clinton, Columbia, Indiana, Juniata, Lebanon, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Perry, Potter, Wyoming and York. But every county in Pennsylvania has reported cases of Lyme. That won't change.

Hunters and trappers are susceptible to ticks carrying Lyme because they spend hours upon hours in the state's forests and fields scouting and hunting or trapping. Most pick up ticks by brushing against vegetation, or by sitting in one position for lengthy periods waiting for game. Successful hunters and trappers also handle game that often is hosting ticks. A white-tailed deer, for example, might be home to thousands of ticks. So when you consider that ticks attach themselves to everything from mice to elk, it's a no-brainer that anyone handling game – even hunting dogs – should take precautions.

The first step to reducing your risk to Lyme disease involves using insect repellent, preferable one containing DEET; use as directed by the manufacturer. Tuck your pants legs into your field socks, or wear field pants with leg tie-offs. Avoid contact with vegetation if you can while hunting. If you can't, know that you're more susceptible to picking up a hitchhiking tick. For your hunting dog, get it some sort tick repellent or repelling collar. Unfortunately, some of our favorite hunting and trapping places are in those brushy habitats ticks like. The increased threat of encountering ticks is the risk all hunters and trappers assume when they head into these places.

Since ticks hitchhike on our clothes, backpacks and other gear, and our hunting dogs and harvested game, we must be cognizant of the possibility they may be joining us on the ride home. There are ways to keep them from hopping off in your vehicle or at home. First, spray your dog with an insecticide that kills ticks on contact before you put it in its pet carrier for the ride home. Place trapped animals or harvested small game in trash bags; wrap deer and other big game in a tarp. If you process your own deer, lay a disposable tarp or sheet of plastic beneath the deer as you skin it. When the hide's off, wrap it in the tarp or plastic and put it in a trash bag immediately. Otherwise, you could be giving ticks a free ride to your yard or home.

When you get home, place your hunting clothes in a container and leave them there until they can be washed. After undressing, inspect yourself for ticks; use a mirror. Ticks often are in your armpits and along the beltline – they like tight areas – but they can and do attach themselves almost anywhere on your body. Hunters and trappers also can make a huge difference in Lyme prevention by taking a hot shower within two hours after they return from the field. Be aware of ticks and protect yourself. And, remember, your family's depending on you.

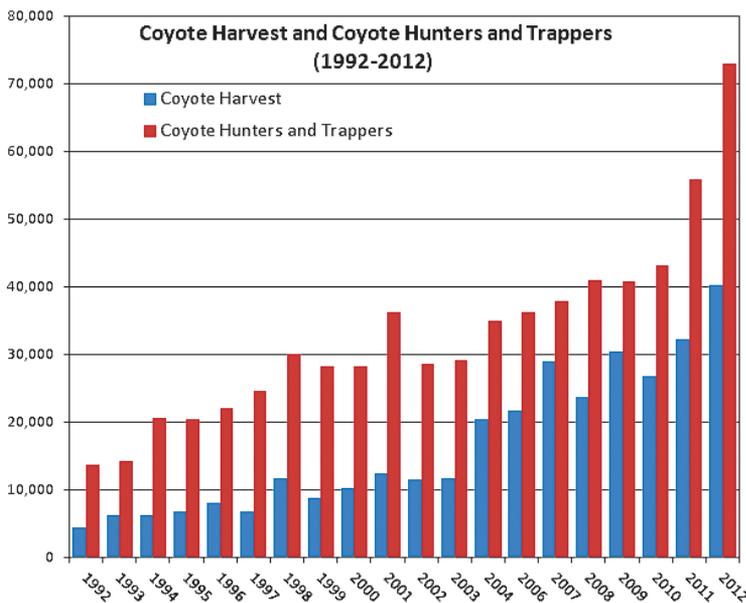
Coyotes Are Becoming More Visible

Game Mammals Section Supervisor Matt Lovallo covers coyote expansion

THE eastern coyote is found throughout the northeastern United States and southeastern Canadian provinces. Recent DNA research indicates that Pennsylvania's present-day coyote population is the result of hybridization between coyotes and gray wolves in southern Canada nearly a century ago. Offspring from this interbreeding immigrated into the northeastern states during the early to mid-1900s. As a result, the eastern coyote exhibits different behaviors, habitat use, pelt coloration, prey preferences and home-range sizes from its western counterpart.

The first coyote identified as an animal similar to what we today call the "eastern coyote" was killed in Tioga County in 1940. From the 1940s to through the 1960s, coyotes entered northern Pennsylvania from the Catskill Mountains in New York, and spread slowly south. In the 1970s, the highest population was in the Pocono Mountains of the state. The coyote continued to expand its range during the late 1970s and occupied the entire state by 1990, with the highest populations across the northern half of the state. Over the last 20 years, coyotes have continued to expand their range and are currently found in every county.

Over the last two decades, interest in hunting and trapping coyotes has increased dramatically. The numbers of hunters and trappers pursuing coyotes in Pennsylvania has increased from 13,600 in 1992 to nearly 73,000 during the 2012-13 seasons. Coyote harvests have increased at a similar pace; 4,400 coyotes were harvested during



the 1992-93 hunting and trapping seasons whereas the harvest was estimated at just over 40,000 coyotes during the 2012-13 seasons. This rise in coyote harvests is largely attributed to increased hunting and trapping effort throughout the state rather than a dramatic increase in the coyote population. Nonetheless, continued expansion of coyotes into rural and agricultural habitats has likely increased the incidental harvest of coyotes by hunters pursuing other species. Increases in coyote hunting and trapping activities also seem related to a growing number of predator hunting enthusiasts, annual increases in the number of trappers pursuing a variety of furbearers, and the legalization of new methods, such as cable restraints, to harvest coyotes.

Coyotes are highly regarded as a challenging species to hunt and trap. Because their fur is coarser and variable in coloration, eastern coyote pelts are less valuable than those of western coyotes. It takes considerable effort to harvest large numbers of coyotes in a given area, so the economic incentive to hunt or trap coyotes in Pennsylvania is likely not very significant.

Coyotes form breeding pairs that may stay together for several years. The social unit or family group develops around a mated pair and its offspring. Delayed dispersal of some offspring may result in extended family relationships beyond a year. A social group occupying a territory may include a pair of adults (generally more than a year old), transients (aged 6-18 months), pre-dispersing sub-adults (usually less than a year old) and non-breeding associates that are more than a year old. Observations indicate other coyotes living in a territory might help provide food to a growing litter.

Historically, there were a variety of government-funded programs that attempted to reduce or eradicate coyote populations in the interest of protecting livestock. Most of these efforts were limited in their effectiveness largely because of the adaptability of coyotes and their seemingly innate ability to thrive in human-altered landscapes. Coyotes do cause problems for farmers in Pennsylvania, particularly in terms of losses of poultry, sheep, and to a limited extent, calves. As coyote populations continue to expand into suburbia, reports of domestic cats and dogs being attacked and killed by coyotes have been slowly increasing. Unfortunately, many of these areas provide limited opportunities for trappers and hunters to assist with problem animals.

Attitudes about and public perceptions of coyote populations vary throughout their range. As coyote populations increase in a given area, hunters have concerns about impacts on game species, trappers have concerns about coyote competition with other furbearers, such as red foxes, and landowners have concerns for the wellbeing of their livestock and pets. Others value the coyote as an important forest predator. Because of liberal hunting and trapping opportunities in Pennsylvania, hunters and trappers play a significant role in managing the continued expansion of the eastern coyote.

Why We No Longer Have Bounties

Furbearer Biologist Tom Hardisky reviews our history with bounties

NOT long after the arrival of European settlers in North America, domestic livestock became common prey for wild predators. Animal husbandry practices at the time provided domestic stock with little protection from predators. In addition to farm animals, elk and deer were preyed upon by timber wolves and mountain lions. These large carnivores were in direct competition with early settlers for wild and domestic food.

At the time, it seemed logical that protection from predators was needed. In 1683, William Penn started the first bounty system paying 10 to 15 shillings for wolf scalps. Bounties were placed on wolves periodically for over 200 years. Mountain lion bounties of \$8 per adult and \$2.50 per cub were paid beginning in 1802.

Over time, the mindset of protecting *innocent* prey from predators became ingrained in our society. Bounty programs were thought to provide needed protection and were expanded to include predators of small game and

domestic fowl. The Scalp Act of 1885 placed a 50-cent bounty on red and gray foxes, mink, weasels and nearly all hawks and owls. In 1913, bobcats were added to the list, carrying a \$15 bounty. Fox bounties increased to \$4 each in the same year. The bounty craze was almost contagious. Short-lived bounties were even placed on non-predators such as squirrels, crows, and robins to control crop damage.

Did bounties work? Did they control predator numbers? In the case of large predators preying on domestic livestock and big-game animals, bounties reduced losses, but also played a huge role in the eventual extirpation of wolves and mountain lions from Pennsylvania and most of eastern United States. As for the smaller, more numerous predators, bounties might have worked in the short term and on a very local level, but did not provide lasting predator control. Misidentified predators killed for bounties caused serious declines of many species, especially raptors. In both large and small predator scenarios, bounties eventually brought about undesired results and harmful consequences. All bounties were discontinued in Pennsylvania during the mid-1960s.

Why did bounties ultimately fail? Bounty systems were designed to provide incentives for the public to kill predators. The *inefficiency* of this predator-control technique led to its demise.

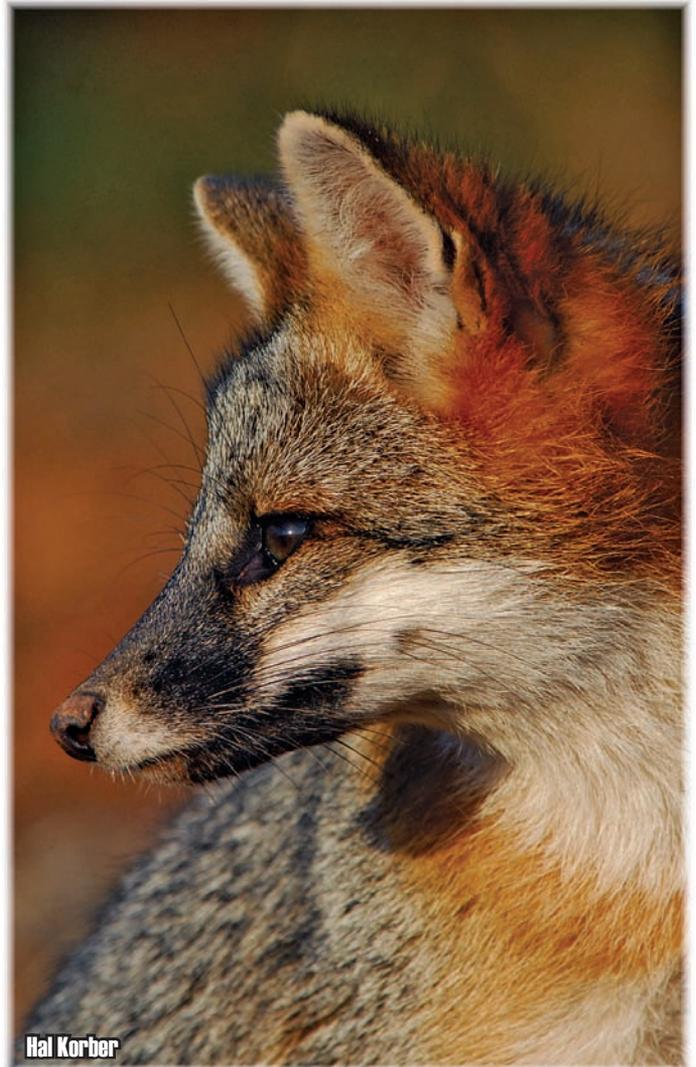
There are many reasons why bounties are ineffective. Where predator populations are reduced in number, birth rates and survival rates tend to increase. This compensatory response can occur within any lowered wildlife population. Removal of predators does not necessarily result in a reduction of predator pressure. Predators remaining during and after control efforts live better by benefitting from a more abundant prey base. Fewer predators may result in less competition for food, shelter, and living space. The effects of reduced predator numbers are often short-lived as remnant predator populations respond and increase in numbers.

A proportion of the prey population is easy-to-catch and is always available to predators. Whether there are many or few predators, the same amount of easily-caught prey is taken annually. Predators stay healthy by consuming more readily-available prey animals.

Historically, millions of dollars have been paid out for bounties throughout the country. In 1921, the Game Commission spent \$128,269 (\$1.7 million in today's dollars) for bounties on animals it considered detrimental to small game. This money could have been used to improve small-game habitat. Research has shown that habitat improvements can greatly increase small-game numbers without accompanying predator control efforts.

Fraud is another negative attribute of a bounty system. Animals from other states or countries are sometimes brought in to claim bounty payments. Different body parts of the same animal have been submitted for multiple bounty payments in areas where laws differ. Bounty payers have been known to cheat the system by reselling animal parts or keeping inaccurate records.

In the case of coyotes, bounty payments and a whole host of other methods have been used for over a century by federal and state governments to eradicate them or control their numbers. Coyotes are abundant across their North American range, despite intensive control efforts. They will remain abundant no matter what control methods we employ. Our best long-term management strategy is to allow maximum consumptive use of coyotes by hunters and trappers, educate livestock owners of proper husbandry practices to avoid coyote losses, and teach the public how to cope with coyotes. This strategy can be applied to any predator requiring population control.



When feasible, the Game Commission has provided new opportunities to increase the coyote harvest. For example, cable restraints were legalized to harvest coyotes during late winter periods when traditional foothold traps are less effective. Coyotes can be hunted over bait and predator hunters can use a light affixed to their rifle to shoot coyotes at night. These new opportunities have contributed to the increase in the coyote harvest.

History often tries to repeat itself. We learned from past experiences that a bounty system to control predators is inefficient, ineffective and not a sound wildlife management strategy.

A Closer Look at Mink and Muskrats

Furbearer Biologist Tom Hardisky reviews how they're doing

ALTHOUGH mink and muskrats frequent similar habitats throughout Pennsylvania, their similarities basically end there. Mink are very efficient predators of stream and marsh edges, lake shores, ditches, and upland borders near pastures, fields and woods. They are more of a land animal than a water animal, but do show a definite preference for aquatic habitats. Muskrats are classic prey species of wetlands. Suitable river, stream, pond and marsh habitats are keys to their survival. No exclusive predator/prey relationship exists between these two semi-aquatic furbearers. However, mink do eat muskrats and can have significant impact on prey populations, especially those living in less than ideal habitat.

Suitable prey bases are essential for predator survival. Mink are opportunists and will feed on whatever is easiest to catch. When one food source becomes scarce, they will shift to another prey item. In addition to muskrats, mink feed on mice, voles, rabbits, shrews, fish, frogs, crayfish, insects, snakes, waterfowl and other birds, eggs, domestic poultry, earthworms and snails. Mink occasionally kill more than they can eat. In winter, they cache carcasses and revisit them to feed. Mink may den up for several days during winter cold spells.

Because mink have a varied diet and can quickly shift to more abundant prey, their populations have remained relatively stable or have shown slightly increasing trends during the past 25 years, despite decreases in some prey populations such as muskrats. Regulated trapping of mink has very little impact on established populations. Disease, road accidents and predation by foxes, bobcats and great horned owls are mortality sources, but also have little effect on mink numbers.

Food and protective cover in close proximity are the recipe for increased muskrat survival. Muskrats feed mainly on roots and stems of aquatic plants. Cattails are important food items as well as bullrushes, water lilies, and pickerelweed. When growing near water, legumes, grasses, grains, garden crops, and fruits are also consumed. Muskrats eat a small amount of animal protein, including crayfish, freshwater mussels and carcasses of dead



Jacob Dingel

fish, frogs and other muskrats. They do not hibernate. During winter, they subsist on roots and shoots dug from marsh bottoms and on twigs, buds and bark of willows, cottonwoods, ash and box elders.

Muskrats breed from spring to fall and have a high reproductive potential. They give birth to large litters (five to eight) and may have two to four litters each year. This high reproductive potential can offset low survival. Muskrats typically have annual mortality rates of 80 to 90 percent. High recruitment (addition of new individuals) can quickly increase muskrat numbers when multiple litters are successful. When habitat conditions are right, depressed muskrat populations can rebound in one reproductive season. Food and adequate cover are critical to muskrat survival.

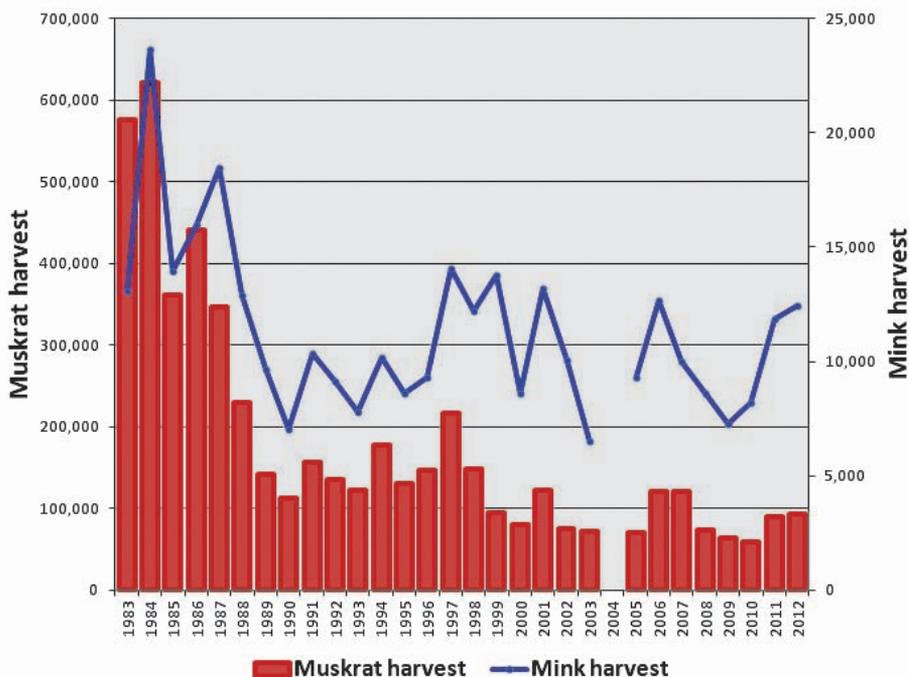
Analyses of regional muskrat harvest data suggest that significant harvest declines have occurred throughout the eastern states and Canada, harvest declines have not been related to muskrat pelt price, and harvest declines expanded northward during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In Pennsylvania, muskrat declines became significant during the late 1980s.

Trappers as well as wildlife managers suspected widespread declines in muskrat abundance for decades. Alleged reasons for the muskrat decline included diseases/parasites, contaminants, habitat conditions, predation and overharvest. There currently is no evidence supporting disease/parasite outbreak, toxic substance exposure or excessive harvest as causes of the muskrat decline. We believe poor habitat conditions and high predation are major factors limiting muskrat populations in Pennsylvania and across eastern North America.

We recently collected age and sex data from 8,924 Pennsylvania muskrat pelts to help identify whether reproduction and/or recruitment have changed over the past 20 to 30 years and whether these factors are contributing to the widespread muskrat decline. We found that Pennsylvania muskrat populations were composed of about 11 percent adults and 89 percent juveniles. There has been no significant change in the sex ratio over the past 30 years. Recruitment appears to be occurring at normal rates. If reproductive and recruitment rates were declining, we would expect to see a high percentage of adults in the sample and low juvenile numbers. Reproduction and recruitment appear to be normal or slightly elevated. Mortality factors unrelated to reproduction or recruitment are affecting muskrat populations. Poor habitat conditions and high predation are likely taking their toll on muskrat populations.

Good muskrat habitat includes slow-moving water with high banks or shorelines containing soil or other mediums from which roots and burrows can be dug. Stream habitat should be in a state of flux (changing constantly) and periodically contain nutrients which support aquatic plants preferred by muskrats. Escape cover, lodge-building material and preferred foods should be present. Agricultural crops such as corn enhance the attractiveness of stream environments to muskrats.

Both mink and muskrats are currently valuable furbearers. During the 2013-14 season, mink prices averaged \$18.79 and muskrat pelts sold for \$12.21, based on Pennsylvania Trappers Association fur sale results. Pelt prices can increase trapper effort and elevate furbearer harvests. In the case of both mink and muskrats, we have not seen any significant statewide population decline of these furbearers resulting from regulated harvest. Mink and muskrat annual harvests are stable, based on annual harvest rate and trapper catch-per-unit-effort monitoring we perform. In conclusion, mink populations are doing well and have no immediate threats; we'll continue to keep a close eye on the status of the muskrat population.



FLUORESCENT ORANGE REQUIREMENTS

All Small Game Seasons

A minimum of 250 square inches on head, chest and back combined, visible 360 degrees.



At All Times

Deer, Bear & Elk Firearms Seasons

A minimum of 250 square inches on head, chest and back combined, visible 360 degrees.



At All Times

Wild Turkey Seasons (Fall)

All Other Wildlife Management Areas
(Shotgun/Rifle Areas)

A minimum of 250 square inches on head, chest and back combined, visible 360 degrees at all times when moving. May be removed at stationary calling location, providing a minimum of 100 square inches of daylight fluorescent orange material is posted within 15 feet of the location and is visible 360 degrees.



Moving



Stationary

Wild Turkey Seasons (Fall)

Wildlife Management Unit 2B
(Shotgun, Archery Area)

Hat containing a minimum of 100 square inches of solid fluorescent orange material, visible 360 degrees at all times when moving. May be removed at stationary calling location.



Moving



Stationary

Groundhog Hunting

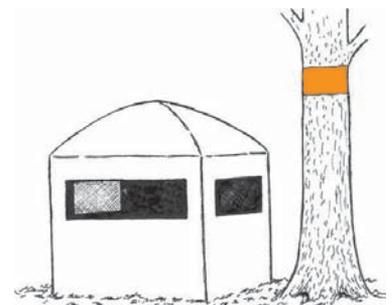
A hat containing a minimum of 100 square inches of solid fluorescent orange, visible 360 degrees, must be worn at all times.



At All Times

Blinds

Blinds can be used for big game (see turkey section for specifics for blinds while turkey hunting), however, a minimum of 100 square inches of fluorescent orange material (orange alert band will suffice) must be displayed within 15 feet of the blind and visible in a 360-degree arc during the firearms deer, bear and elk seasons. This is in addition to wearing orange while in the blind.



Archery Deer/Archery Bear Season:

(During Overlap with Fall Turkey Season)

When hunting in an area with a concurrent fall turkey season, a hat containing a minimum of 100 square inches of solid fluorescent orange must be worn when moving. The hat may be removed when archer is stationary or on stand.



Moving



Stationary

(During the overlap with the October Muzzleloader/Special Antlerless Firearms Seasons in October)

When hunting during the early muzzleloader antlerless deer season/special antlerless firearms season, a minimum of 250 square inches on head, chest and back combined, visible 360 degrees at all times when moving. May be removed when archer is stationary in a tree or ground stand, providing 100 square inches of fluorescent orange material is posted within 15 feet of the location and is visible 360 degrees.



Moving



Stationary

Early Muzzleloader Antlerless Deer Season in October

A minimum of 250 square inches must be worn on the head, chest and back combined, visible 360 degrees.



At All Times

None Required

No fluorescent orange is required when hunting waterfowl, doves, spring gobblers, crows and furbearers. None is required during the regular archery deer season, except during an overlap with turkey seasons and during the early muzzleloader deer season/special October antlerless firearms season. Hunters participating in the after-Christmas flintlock muzzleloader or archery deer seasons are not required to wear fluorescent orange (See Special Regulations Areas section in this Digest for additional information). None is required during the archery bear season, except during an overlap with turkey seasons. Hunters participating in the spring gobbler season are no longer required to wear a fluorescent orange hat while moving.

Camouflage Fluorescent Orange

Camouflage fluorescent orange may satisfy orange regulations when 250 square inches of safety material is required if the orange content is at least 250 square inches. When a hat containing 100 square inches of orange is specified, the cap must be solid fluorescent orange.

Note: The required amount of fluorescent orange for each season must be worn while moving from one hour prior to the start of legal hunting hours and for one hour past the closing of legal shooting hours. Coyote hunters must wear 250 square inches of daylight fluorescent orange during the regular firearms season for deer or any bear season from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset.

SPECIES/SEASON

FLUORESCENT ORANGE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LICENSES & STAMPS

	250 Square Inches On Head, Back & Chest At All Times	Solid Orange Hat While Moving	250 Moving, 100 Posted Within 15 feet	Solid Hat All Times	None	Archery License	Hunting License	Muzzleloader License	Bear License	Elk License	Furtaker License	Bobcat/Fisher Permit	Federal Duck Stamp	Migratory Bird License
Archery Deer (Early & Late Seasons) * (See Special Regulations Areas section)					X	X	X							
Archery Deer (Overlap w/Turkey) *		X				X	X							
Archery Deer (Overlap w/Oct. Muzzleloader/Special Antlerless Firearms) *			X			X	X							
Early Muzzleloader Deer (Antlerless) *	X					X	X	X						
Late Flintlock Deer (See Special Regulations Areas section)					X	X	X	X						
Woodchuck				X										
October Firearms Antlerless Deer *	X						X							
Firearms Deer *	X						X		X					
Bear	X						X							
Archery Bear (Overlap w/Turkey)	X	X				X	X							
Elk							X			X				
Turkey, Spring (2nd bird requires 2nd license)					X		X							
Turkey, Fall in WMU 2B (shotgun/archery only)		X					X							
Turkey, Fall in all other WMUs			X				X							
Small Game, Porcupine	X						X							
Waterfowl					X		X						X (16 & up)	X (12 & up)
Doves					X		X							X (12 & up)
Woodcock	X						X							X (12 & up)
Crow					X		X							
Bobcat, Hunting or Trapping/Fisher, Trapping					X						X	X		
Coyote, Hunting					X		X				X			
— Outside of any big game season					X									
— During any big game season							X							
Coyote, Trapping					X									X
All Other Furbearers, Hunting or Trapping					X									X

(Hunting License With Valid Big Game tags)

OR

* Antlerless deer licenses are required to hunt for antlerless deer during any deer season, except by flintlock hunters during the post-Christmas flintlock season, and only then if the hunter has not used his or her antlered "buck" deer tag. An antlerless deer license is valid only in the WMU of issuance.

Note: The required amount of fluorescent orange for each season must be worn while moving from one hour prior to the start of legal hunting hours and for one hour past the closing of legal shooting hours.

Make a difference!

- . . . become a hunter education instructor
- . . . mold tomorrow's hunter—join us today

For more information about becoming an instructor, visit the Game Commission education page at www.pgc.state.pa.us or call the Game Commission Hunter-Trapper Education Division at 717-787-7015.

Instructor qualifications:

- Be at least 18 years old
- Attend and complete training
- Pass a background investigation
- Meet minimum education levels

LOOKING FOR A HUNTER EDUCATION CLASS? You can even register for a class online!
It's just a "click" away at: www.pgc.state.pa.us.

WANT TO BECOME A DEPUTY WCO?

Deputy Wildlife Conservation Officers are local representatives of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Individuals selected for these positions serve in a volunteer capacity and perform their duties under the supervision of a District Wildlife Conservation Officer. Deputies do not receive regular salary or wages. They may receive compensation at a Commission-approved per diem rate, in lieu of wages and expenses, on certain approved days. History has shown, though, that, in the performance of their duties, deputies spend far more money than they make.

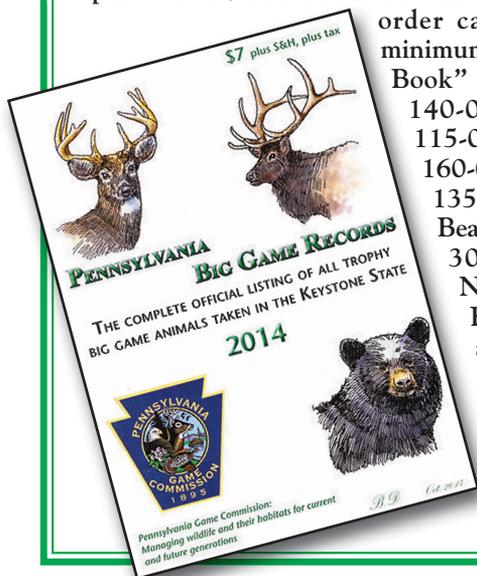
Deputies are recruited locally on an as needed basis. Applicants must be in good physical condition, have a good knowledge of hunting, trapping and other outdoor activities, and be able to maintain a good working relationship with fellow officers and the public. Deputies should be prepared to function in all phases of Commission activities, including law enforcement, hunter education and other educational exhibits/programs, wildlife management and land management.

For more information about the qualifications needed and becoming a deputy, write 2001 Elmerton Ave., Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797; or call 717-787-4250.

The Game Commission bases its Big Game Scoring Program on, and uses the measuring system of, the well-known Boone & Crockett Club. Scoring and keeping track of big game animals is important because taking a record-book animal brings to attention the excellence of habitat and wildlife-management practices that produce healthy wildlife populations. The scoring program also stresses hunter and conservation ethics, and is another tool that promotes recreational hunting and supports Pennsylvania's strong hunting heritage.

A printed version of the current Pennsylvania records is available for \$5, plus shipping, plus 6 percent sales tax. The updated 2014 Records Book will be available by October 2014, and is \$7, plus shipping, plus 6 percent sales tax. To

order call 1-888-888-3459. The categories and minimum scores for inclusion in the "Pennsylvania Book" are: Typical White-tailed Deer—Firearm, 140-0/8; Typical White-tailed Deer—Archery, 115-0/8; Nontypical White-tailed Deer—Firearm, 160-0/8; Nontypical White-tailed Deer—Archery, 135-0/8; Black Bear—Firearm, 19-0/16; Black Bear—Archery, 17-0/16; Typical Elk—Firearm, 300-0/8; Typical Elk—Archery, 200-0/8; Nontypical Elk Firearm, 325-0/8; Nontypical Elk—Archery, 275-0/8. To enter a big game animal, or for more information about the Game Commission's Big Game Records Program, contact Boone & Crockett Club certified scorer and coordinator of Pennsylvania's program Bob D'Angelo at rdangelo@pa.gov or call the Game Commission Harrisburg Headquarters.



AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/NONDISCRIMINATION POLICES

The Pennsylvania Game Commission is an Equal Opportunity Employer. All agency programs are administered consistent with the goals and objectives of Affirmative Action. It is the policy of the Commission to offer its services, facilities and accommodations to all orderly persons without regard to age, race, religion, color, sex, handicap, national origin or ancestry. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information, please write to the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C. 20240.

2014-15 MAJOR SEASONS & BAGS CUT-OUT TO CARRY IN FIELD

SQUIRRELS: Youth Hunt - Oct. 11-17 (6 daily, 18 in possession). **SQUIRRELS:** Oct. 18-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Feb. 21, 2015 (6 daily, 18 possession).
GROUSE: Oct. 18-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Jan. 24, 2015 (2 daily, 6 possession).
RABBIT: Junior Hunt Oct. 11-18 (4 daily, 12 possession). **RABBIT:** Oct. 25-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Feb. 21, 2015 (4 daily, 12 possession).
PHEASANT: Junior Hunt Cocks only in WMUs 2A, 2C, 4C, 4E, 5A & 5B. Cocks or hens in WMUs 1A, 1B, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4D, 5C & 5D - Oct. 11-18 (2 daily, 6 possession).
PHEASANT: Cocks only WMUs and Cocks or Hens WMUs: Oct. 25-Nov. 29, Dec. 15-24 & Dec. 26-Feb. 21, 2015 (2 daily, 6 possession).
TURKEY: Fall Seasons (Male or Female) WMU 1B - Nov. 1-8 & Nov. 27-29; WMUs 1A, 2A, 2D, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B & 3C - Nov. 1-15 & Nov. 27-29; WMUs 2B, 2C, 2E, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E - Nov. 1-21 & Nov. 27-29; WMUs 5B, 5C & 5D - Closed to fall hunting; WMU 5A - Nov. 6-8.
SPRING GOBBLER: (Bearded bird only) Youth Hunt, statewide, April 25, 2015 (1 bird limit).
SPRING GOBBLER: (Bearded bird only) statewide, May 2-30, 2015 (1 bird limit, except with second license and then only one bird per day can be taken).
BEAR, Statewide: Nov. 22, 24, 25 & 26 (one bear per license year).
BEAR, WMUs 3A, 3B, 3C & 3D: Dec. 1-6; WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D: Dec. 1-13; WMUs 2C, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E: Dec. 3-6 (one bear per license year).
BEAR, Muzzleloader: WMUs 2B, 5B, 5C & 5D - Oct. 18-25 (one bear per license year).
BEAR, Archery, Statewide: Nov. 17-21 (one bear per license year). WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D: Sept. 20-Nov. 15; WMU 5B: Oct. 4-Nov. 15.
DEER, Archery, Antlerless: WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D - Sept. 20-Oct. 3 & Nov. 17-29.
DEER, Archery, Antlered & Antlerless: WMUs: 2B, 5C & 5D - Jan. 12-24, 2015.
DEER, Archery, Statewide (Antlered & Antlerless) - Oct. 4-Nov. 15 & Dec. 26-Jan. 10, 2015.
DEER, Antlered & Antlerless Regular Firearms: WMUs 1A, 1B, 2B, 3A, 3D, 5A, 5B, 5C & 5D - Dec. 1-13. (One antlered deer per hunting license year. An antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.)
DEER, Antlered only (Regular Firearms): WMUs 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E - Dec. 1-5.
DEER, Antlered & Antlerless (Regular Firearms): WMUs 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E - Dec. 6-13. (One antlered deer per hunting license year. An antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.)
DEER, Antlerless, Statewide, (Special Firearms): Oct. 23-25 for Junior and Senior license holders, Disabled Persons Permit holders and PA residents serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Services only, with required antlerless license. Also, persons who have reached their 65th birthday in year of license application.
DEER, Antlerless, (Extended Regular Firearms): Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties - Dec. 26-Jan. 24, 2015. An antlerless deer with each required antlerless license. Special Regulations Areas arms and ammunition restrictions apply.
DEER, Archery, Muzzleloader, Statewide: Oct. 18-25. An antlerless deer with each required antlerless license.
DEER, Antlered or Antlerless, Flintlock, Statewide: Dec. 26-Jan. 10, 2015. One antlered or antlerless deer with general license "Antlered or Flintlock" tag, and an additional antlerless deer with each required antlerless license. **Deer, Antlered or Antlerless, Flintlock:** WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D: Dec. 26-Jan. 24, 2015.

PENNSYLVANIA MERIDIAN MAP Hunting Hours Begin & End 4 Minutes Later for Each Meridian West of the 75th



2014-15 HUNTING HOURS TABLE (KEY DATES)

Legal hunting hours for small and big game are from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. Following are the hunting hours for small and big game, except for migratory game birds and several other exceptions noted in the Digest. Don't forget to add the minutes from the Meridian Map to your starting and ending times.

DATES	BEGIN A.M.	END P.M.	DATES	BEGIN A.M.	END P.M.	DATES	BEGIN P.M.	END P.M.
Aug. 31 - Sept. 1-6	6:04	7:52	Nov. 9 - 15	6:17	5:14	Jan. 18 - 24	6:49	5:35
Sept. 7 - 13	6:11	7:41	Nov. 16 - 22	6:25	5:09	Jan. 25 - 31	6:44	5:43
Sept. 14 - 20	6:17	7:29	Nov. 23 - 29	6:32	5:06	Feb. 1 - 7	6:38	5:51
Sept. 21 - 27	6:24	7:18	Nov. 30 - Dec. 6	6:39	5:05	Feb. 8 - 14	6:31	5:59
Sept. 28 - Oct. 4	6:31	7:07	Dec. 7 - 13	6:44	5:05	Feb. 15 - 21	6:22	6:07
Oct. 5 - 11	6:38	6:56	Dec. 14 - 20	6:49	5:06	Apr. 19 - 25	5:46	8:14
Oct. 12 - 18	6:45	6:45	Dec. 21 - 27	6:52	5:09	Apr. 26 - May 2	5:36	8:21
Oct. 19 - 25	6:53	6:36	Dec. 28 - Jan. 3	6:53	5:14	May 3 - 9	5:27	8:28
Oct. 26 - Nov. 1	7:01	6:27	Jan. 4 - 10	6:53	5:20	May 10 - 16	5:20	8:35
Nov. 2 - 8 * Ends	6:09	5:20	Jan. 11 - 17	6:51	5:27	May 17 - 23	5:13	8:42
						May 24 - 30	5:08	8:48

* Daylight Savings Time

PIRATES™

2014 PA Game Commission Offer

The Pittsburgh Pirates and The Pennsylvania Game Commission are teaming up again this year to offer an exclusive discount to Pirates fans with a Pennsylvania Hunting and/or Furtaking License.
For more information please visit www.pgc.state.pa.us

Valid for every "Black" or "White" Regular Season Game

Excludes all "Gold" games. "Gold" games are Opening Day (March 31), all Saturdays from May through Sept., July 4 & 6 vs. PHI, and Sept. 16-18 vs. BOS.

Game categories can be viewed online at www.pirates.com/pagame.



SPECIAL OFFER	
Lower Outfield Box Ticket (Sections 101-108; 125-132)	
"Black" Game:	\$37 each* (\$2 discount)
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*Each ticket includes voucher redeemable for a Limited Edition Camouflage Pirates Cap on day of game	



Tickets can also be ordered online at www.pirates.com/pagame

All seating will be filled on first come first serve basis. Only orders purchased together will be seated together. Advance purchase only. Each ticket purchased receives a voucher redeemable for a limited edition hat on day of game (location specified on voucher). Tickets ordered within one (1) week of game will be placed at Will Call. Only one (1) Hunting/Furtaking License CID number needed per order. There is no limit on amount of tickets ordered per form. Phone orders cannot be accepted. No refunds or exchanges. Visit www.pirates.com to view seating chart and schedule.

Questions? Call Elliott at 412-325-4930; email: elliott.crichfield@pirates.com



FUR TAKING SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

HUNTING (A furtaker license is needed to hunt all furbearers except coyotes)

Foxes & Raccoons: Oct. 25-Feb. 21, 2015; no limit; foxes can but raccoons cannot be hunted on Sundays. Foxes and raccoons may be hunted any hour, day or night, except during the regular antlered or antlered/antlerless deer seasons, and during that time they may be hunted **only after the legal hours** for deer.

Opossums, Striped Skunks & Weasels: No Closed Season. No limit. No Sunday hunting.

Coyotes: (Statewide): No Closed Season. Coyotes can be hunted on Sundays.

(Outside of Any Big Game Season) - May be taken with a hunting license or a furtaker license and without wearing orange.

(During Any Big Game Season) - May be taken while lawfully hunting big game or with a furtaker license.

Natural or manmade nonliving bait and any electronic or mechanical device can be used to attract coyotes for hunting or trapping. The law allowing trappers to use any natural or manmade nonliving bait to attract coyotes still does not permit the bait to be visible from the air. Those hunting coyotes, however, may hunt over bait visible from the air.

Bobcats (WMUs 2A, 2C, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4C, 4D & 4E): Jan. 20-Feb. 10, 2015

Requires a furtaker license and a Bobcat Hunting-Trapping Permit. One bobcat per license year, but all licensed furtakers may obtain one permit. Permits can be purchased on the PGC website (www.pgc.state.pa.us) by clicking on "The Outdoor Shop," or through any license issuing agent. Bobcats may be hunted any hour, day or night, except during the regular antlered or antlered/antlerless deer seasons.

Firearms For Hunting Furbearers: It is unlawful to take furbearers, including bobcats, with shotguns using shot larger than size number 4 buckshot, or implements that are not lawful firearms, bows or crossbows. Manually operated rifles or handguns of any caliber, manual or semi-automatic shotguns and, bows and crossbows can be used. Persons hunting for furbearers, including coyotes, foxes, bobcats, raccoons, skunks, opossums and weasels, may use gun-mounted lights that **do not** project a laser-light beam.

Dogs: Dogs are permitted to hunt furbearers.

TRAPPING

It is unlawful to take furbearers through the use of fish hooks, snagging hooks or any other hooks of similar design, or implements that are not lawful traps. A furtaker's license is needed to trap coyotes.

Mink & Muskrat: Nov. 22-Jan. 11, 2015; no limit

Coyotes, Foxes, Opossums, Raccoons, Striped Skunks & Weasels: Oct. 26-Feb. 22, 2015; no limit

Coyotes & Foxes (Cable Restraints): Dec. 26-Feb. 22, 2015; no limit

Trappers eligible to use cable restraints for foxes and coyotes can keep non-target furbearers that are incidentally captured in a cable restraint during seasons in which those furbearers are legal for harvest.

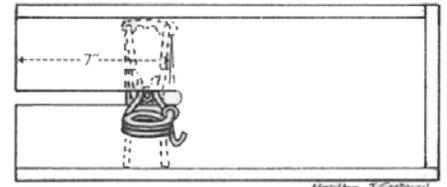
Bobcats (WMUs 2A, 2C, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4C, 4D & 4E): Dec. 20-Jan. 11, 2015. Requires a furtaker license and a Bobcat Hunting-Trapping Permit. Limit of one per permit.

Fishers (WMUs 1B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4D & 4E): Dec. 20-25. One fisher per license year, but all licensed furtakers may obtain one permit. Permits can be purchased on the Game Commission website (www.pgc.state.pa.us) by clicking on "The Outdoor Shop," or through any license issuing agent. There have been no regulation changes regarding the types of traps allowed or sets that may be used to take fishers during this season.

REGULATIONS

Traps:

Artificial Cubby: A baited enclosure constructed of natural or artificial material that is designed to house and corral a furbearer into a body-gripping trap. Furtakers are permitted to trap furbearers using body-gripping traps set in artificial cubbies when all of the following conditions are met: 1) The artificial cubby is placed within an established watercourse, waterway, marsh, pond or dam. 2) The entrance to the artificial cubby does not exceed 50 square inches. 3) Traps no larger than 6¹/₂ x 6¹/₂ inches can be used. 4) The triggering mechanism of the trap is recessed within the artificial cubby at least 7 inches from the entrance. 5) The artificial cubby is anchored in a manner that it cannot be moved or rolled. Note: Requirements 2 through 5 shall not apply to body-gripping traps that are 5¹/₂ inches or less and set in artificial cubbies to target mink or muskrat.



Foot Encapsulating Trap: A device that has all triggering and restraining mechanisms enclosed by a housing that, once set, allows access to the triggering and restraining mechanisms through a single opening not to exceed 2 inches in diameter or diagonally and is anchored by a swivel-mounted anchoring mechanism. Encapsulating traps may be used to harvest furbearers during legal seasons.

Setting Traps: It is unlawful to 1) stake or set traps prior to 7 a.m. on the first day; 2) set traps within 5 feet of a hole or den, except for underwater sets; 3) use pole traps, jaw-toothed traps, deadfalls, poison, explosives, chemicals, or traps with a jaw-spread exceeding 6.5 inches; 4) set body-gripping traps outside a watercourse, waterway, marsh, pond or dam; 5) set a trap not marked with a durable identification tag attached to either the trap or chain showing the first and last name and address of the trapper, or a number issued by the Game Commission; 6) set a trap with bait visible from the air; 7) smoke or dig out a den or house or cut den trees; 8) disturb traps or remove any wildlife from the traps of another without specific permission; and 9) on the closing day, traps must be removed by sunset.

Possession: It is unlawful to 1) possess green pelts (not dried, cured or tanned), except during open season and for 10 days thereafter; 2) possess live, wild furbearers, except foxes, for which a permit must be issued by the Game Commission; and 3) buy, sell or possess furbearers or parts unlawfully taken, transported, imported, exported or improperly tagged.

Cage and Box Traps: It is unlawful to 1) use a cage or box trap in water; and 2) use a cage or box trap capable of capturing more than one animal at a time.

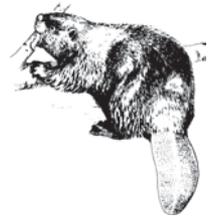
Tending Traps: Traps must be visited by the owner once every 36 hours, and each animal removed or released.

Exporting Furs: It is unlawful to ship furs or harvested furbearers outside the state unless an official "Shipping Tag" is properly attached. Tags are available from Game Commission offices and licensed fur dealers.

Importing Furs: Furs and furbearers taken outside of Pennsylvania must be tagged according to laws of the state or country where harvested.

Firearms While Trapping: To dispatch trapped animals during deer season, trappers are limited to a manually operated 22 caliber or smaller rimfire rifle or handgun. Persons under 12 may use only a manually operated 22 caliber or smaller rimfire rifle and only when accompanied by an adult.

BEAVER TRAPPING REGULATIONS



Season: Dec. 26-March 31, 2015

In WMUs 1A, 1B & 3C (Combined), 20 daily, 40 per season

In WMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 3A, 3B, 3D, 5C & 5D (Combined), 20 daily, 20 per season

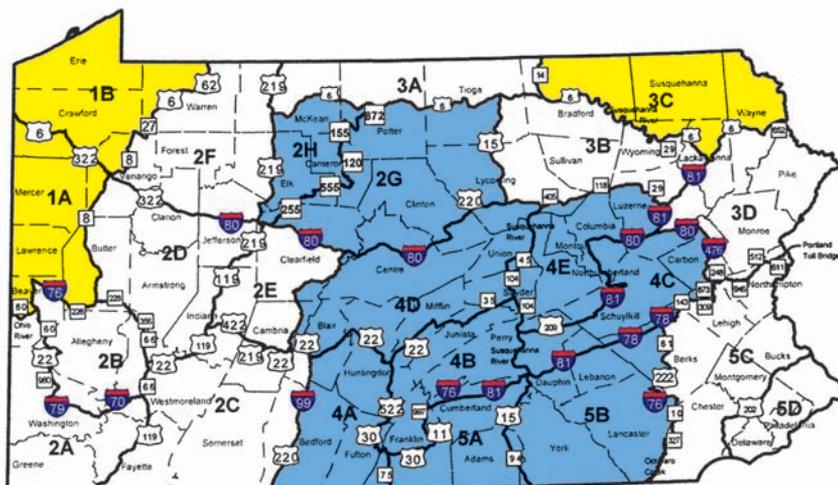
In WMUs 2G, 2H, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A & 5B (Combined), 5 daily, 5 per season

Trapping Methods: In addition to general trapping regulations, it is unlawful to: 1) destroy, disturb or interfere with a beaver dam or house; 2) use other than raw, native wood and stone materials to direct the travel of beavers (man-made materials may be used only to support traps or snares); 3) place, check, reset or tend a trap or snare on an established beaver dam or beaver house, or within 15 feet of either a dam or a house. Measurement shall be from directly above the trap or snare, across the water, ice or land to the nearest point of the structure; 4) set, tend or operate more than a combined statewide total of 20 traps or snares, no more than 10 of which may be traps. No more than two of the traps may be body-gripping traps, except in WMUs 1A, 1B & 3C where the two body-gripping trap limit does not apply; 5) check or maintain a beaver trap, or remove a beaver unless the person who owns the trap is present; 6) set body-gripping traps larger than 10 inches tall by 12 inches wide.

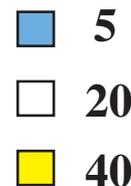
A legal snare for beaver trapping must be looped galvanized or stainless stranded steel cable 3/32 inches in diameter, equipped with a mechanical sliding metal release lock. A metal ferrule shall be crimped on the cable to prevent the snare loop from closing to a circumference less than seven inches. It is unlawful to equip snares with a spring-activating mechanism or any device designed to aid in closing the snare loop. Snares used for taking beavers must be set completely or partially submerged in water within a waterway, watercourse, marsh, pond or dam. There must be one durable identification tag attached to each trap or snare by means of an extension wire of sufficient length so that the name tag or identification number is completely above the water or ice level and totally visible. The tag must list the owner's first and last name and legal home address, or a number issued by the Commission.

Season Limit: Trappers may legally take up to 65 beavers with the combined harvest in multiple Wildlife Management Units in a season. When trapping in multiple WMUs, a trapper may set or tend up to 10 traps, up to 20 snares, and not more than a total of 20 devices statewide. Beavers or pelts do not need to be tagged.

Relative harvest & nuisance complaint density	Wildlife Management Unit	Combined Bag Limit (daily/season)	Body-gripping trap Limit	Trap placement near lodges or dams	Trap/Snare Limit	Season dates
High	1A, 1B, 3C	20/40	10	15-foot restriction statewide	Up to 10 traps; up to 20 snares; 20 total devices statewide	Dec. 26-March 31 Statewide
Medium	2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 3A, 3B, 3D, 5C & 5D	20/20	2			
Low	2G, 2H, 4A-E, 5A & 5B	5/5				



Beaver bag limit per season





2014-2015 BOBCAT HUNTING/TRAPPING & FISHER TRAPPING SEASONS

Season length is used to regulate bobcat taking in specified WMUs in the state. Because fisher populations have increased dramatically in many areas of the state, the PGC has adopted a highly conservative fisher trapping season in select WMUs. To assess interest, effort, and harvest success rates during these seasons, the Game Commission requires that hunters and trappers possess bobcat and/or fisher permits to pursue these species. All furtakers may purchase one permit for each species during the 2014-15 season, and successful permit holders must report their harvest.

WHO CAN ATTEMPT TO HARVEST A BOBCAT?

Licensed furtakers (hunters and trappers) who possess a valid bobcat harvest permit may attempt to take one bobcat per license year in WMUs 2A, 2C, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4C, 4D or 4E from Jan. 20-Feb.10, 2015, by hunting only, or Dec. 20-Jan. 11, 2015, by trapping only, using legal devices and methods.

WHO CAN ATTEMPT TO HARVEST A FISHER?

Licensed furtakers who possess a valid fisher permit can **harvest by trapping** one fisher per license year in WMUs 1B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4D or 4E from Dec. 20-25 using legal devices and methods during the trapping season.

TO APPLY FOR A BOBCAT AND/OR FISHER PERMIT:

Permits are available through any license issuing agent and through the “Outdoor Shop” on the Game Commission’s website, www.pgc.state.pa.us. **Bobcat and fisher permits must be purchased before Dec. 20, 2014.**

IF YOU HARVEST A BOBCAT OR FISHER:

A permitted person taking a bobcat or fisher shall, immediately before removing the animal from the location of the taking, fully complete and attach to the animal the carcass tag furnished with the permit. CITES tags will be issued for bobcats that may be exported or sold. The tag shall remain attached to the animal until it is mounted, tanned, made into a commercial fur or prepared for consumption. A CITES tag **is not** required for a fisher pelt. A permitted person taking a bobcat or fisher shall report the harvest to the Game Commission within 48 hours of the taking by using the agency website (www.pgc.state.pa.us), by using the Interactive Voice Response system by calling 1-855-PAHUNT1 (1-855-724-8681), or calling the nearest region office (phone numbers for region offices are listed in the front of this Digest).

Avoiding Otter Captures: The river otter population continues to increase through natural expansion of existing populations and reintroduction efforts. Trappers are urged to learn to identify otter sign and, where otters exist, to adopt the following recommendations to avoid the accidental capture of otters while trapping beavers: When using snares, set snare loops at 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Use baited sets for beavers where feasible. Avoid main channels in ponds and primary crossings where otter sign is present. Report accidental otter captures to your local wildlife conservation officer through your Pennsylvania Game Commission region office.

CABLE RESTRAINTS

A cable restraint is a highly specialized trapping device designed to restrain foxes and coyotes without injury. Cable restraints employ modern modifications, such as flexible multi-strand cable, relaxing locks, and breakaway stops and hooks to restrain animals in winter conditions where traditional trapping methods are less effective. Trappers use cable restraints to capture foxes and coyotes by suspending the loop within a pathway used by the species of interest. The loop is usually held in place by a piece of light wire. As the animal enters the device, its own forward progress draws the loop tight around the body. The animal is then held alive until the trapper arrives to check the set.

The legalization of cable restraints in Pennsylvania was based on data collected during one of the most ambitious trap research projects in the history of wildlife management—the development of Best Management Practices for Trapping (BMPs) in the U.S. Trapping BMPs identify techniques, traps and cable restraints that maximize the welfare of trapped animals and allow for the efficient, selective, safe and practical capture of furbearers. Cable restraints have been field tested by experienced trappers during legal land trapping seasons in Wisconsin, Missouri and Pennsylvania. Animals harvested during these studies were sent to wildlife veterinarians at the University of Wyoming, who used international guidelines to examine and evaluate them for capture-related injuries. The animal welfare performance of cable restraints was outstanding.

CABLE RESTRAINT REGULATIONS:

The use of cable restraints by certified trappers in Pennsylvania is highly regulated. They are permitted only during late winter periods, **December 26 through Feb. 22, 2015**, for foxes and coyotes, when freezing conditions render traditional methods ineffective.

Everyone who traps in Pennsylvania must follow strict guidelines established and enforced by the Game Commission. Regulations dictating the species that may be harvested, seasons, trap types and where traps can be placed are reviewed annually by PGC biologists and law enforcement personnel. In addition to general trapping regulations, these specific regulations have been instituted for using cable restraints in Pennsylvania:

To use cable restraints trappers must first complete a certified cable restraint training course (check the agency website at www.pgc.state.pa.us for course schedule, or contact the HTE Division at the PGC Headquarters in Harrisburg (717-787-7015), and possess a valid furtakers license, qualify for license and fee exemptions under section 2706 of the act (relating to resident license and fee exemptions) or qualify for trapping exceptions under section 2363 of the act (relating to trapping exception for certain persons). The trapper shall have a certificate from this course in possession while setting or checking sets using cable restraints and present the certificate upon the request of any person whose duty it is to enforce this title.

Cable restraints must be made of a galvanized stranded steel cable with a diameter of not less than $\frac{3}{32}$ of an inch. The cable must be constructed of 7 bundles of 7 wires per bundle (7x7), 7 bundles of 19 wires per bundle (7x19), or 1 bundle comprised of 19 wires. The cable may not exceed 7 feet in length from the anchor point to the relaxing lock contacting the fully closed loop stop, must be equipped with at least one swivel device (which allows for 360-degree rotation) between the loop and the anchor and must have stops affixed to the cable to ensure that the circumference of the cable that makes up the loop may not be greater than 38 inches when fully open, or less than 8 inches when fully closed. Cable restraint loops must be set so that the bottom of the loop is no less than 6 and no greater than 12 inches above the first surface beneath the cable restraint. Cable restraints must be equipped with a relaxing-type lock, and the lock may not be constructed with moving parts. A cable restraint must include a breakaway device affixed between the relaxing-type lock and cable or at the end of the cable that is rated at 375 pounds or less. The cable must be maintained in good condition so that all components operate properly. Trappers eligible to use cable restraints for foxes and coyotes can keep non-target furbearers that are incidentally captured in a cable restraint during seasons in which those furbearers are legal for harvest. Other wildlife mistakenly killed with cable restraints must be reported to any Game Commission officer in the county where the kill occurred. Call the appropriate region office to have an officer respond.

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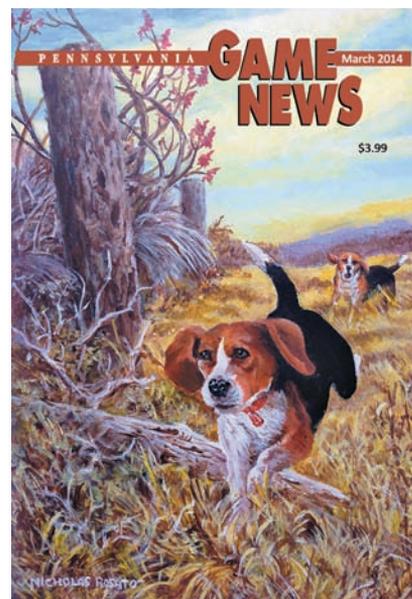
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COPA was formed in 1994 to promote professionalism among Pennsylvania's Wildlife and Waterways Conservation Officers, and to enhance the spirit of understanding and cooperation between our officers and the public. COPA is affiliated with the North American Wildlife Enforcement Officers Association, an international association for conservation professionals.

COPA's 2014 collectible patch, as well as past patches and other COPA related items, can be ordered by visiting our newly updated and expanded website at www.pawco.org. Find us on Facebook and Twitter, too. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery.



COPA Membership Application

Although COPA is an organization of professional law enforcement officers, anybody who believes in and wants to support conservation law enforcement is welcome to join as an Associate Member.

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City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

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Make checks payable to COPA and mail to: COPA, 100 Nature Way, Milroy, PA 17063. www.pawco.org
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New Associate Memberships from this ad will be good through 2015.

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GAME LAW VIOLATIONS & LICENSE REVOCATIONS

A person charged with violating the Game and Wildlife Code will have the charges adjudicated before a Magisterial District Judge or Court of Common Pleas having jurisdiction. In addition to imposing fines, the court may also order the revocation of hunting and furtaking privileges. Absent a court order, the Game Commission may suspend the hunting and furtaking privileges of persons convicted of violating the Game and Wildlife Code. While revocation can be assessed for any violation, it's generally reserved for significant violations that affect the safety of people or property, or impact the valuable resources of the commonwealth.

Act 54 of 2010 significantly increased fines and revocation periods for serious violations. The following is a list of the most common revocations, but are not the only violations to which revocation may be applied:

REVOCATION PERIOD REQUIRED BY LAW:

- Failure to respond to a citation—Indefinite revocation or until adjudicated
- Failure to pay a fine in full within 180 days after adjudication—Indefinite or until paid
- Hunting or trapping under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance—1 year
- Refusal to submit to a chemical or blood test—1 year or second/subsequent refusal—3 years
- Shooting at another person resulting in no injury or minor injury—2 years; causing serious injury—5 to 10 years; killing another person—15 years
- Failure to render assistance or fleeing after shooting (nonfatal incident)—10 years; failure to render assistance or fleeing after shooting (fatal incident)—15 years/Second offense—additional 10 years

REVOCATION PERIODS FOR OTHER GAME & WILDLIFE CODE VIOLATIONS:

- Assaulting an officer—3 years
- Resisting or interfering with an officer; failure to stop on signal by an officer; turning off lights to avoid arrest or detection—2 years
- Unlawful use of lights to take wildlife—Big game up to 5 years for first offense; other wildlife 3 years for first offense
- Buying or selling wildlife or edible parts contrary to law—Threatened or endangered species—7 years first offense; big game—up to 5 years first offense; other wildlife—3 years first offense
- Take, injure, kill, possess or transport big game during closed season or beyond daily or season bag limits—up to 5 years first offense
- Hunting or furtaking while on revocation—5 years
- Killing or attempting to kill game through the use of bait as an enticement—bear or elk - 3 years; all other game - 2 years
- Killing, wounding or attempting to kill a deer with a firearm during the archery season—2 years
- Unlawfully taken big game (in season)—Bear or elk - 3 years; deer or turkey - 1 year
- Disturbing traps of another; trapping/furtaking during closed season; multiple violations in 2-year period; refuse to produce identification to an officer; killing protected wildlife; hunting small game in a closed season; taking over the daily bag limit of small game or migratory birds—1 year

INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT

On January 1, 2011, Pennsylvania became the 36th state to join the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC). The IWVC is an agreement that authorizes states to recognize the suspension of hunting and furtaking privileges in member states. A person's conviction and suspension in one state may affect their hunting and furtaking privileges in all states participating in the IWVC. A person, who commits a violation in Pennsylvania and, as a result, is placed on license revocation, may also be suspended in all member states.

All persons convicted of a violation in Pennsylvania that results in the suspension of their hunting and furtaking privileges will receive, in addition to the Pennsylvania revocation notice, an additional notification if the terms of the suspension will be shared with other states cooperating in the IWVC.

Persons having a license suspension in Pennsylvania, which is subject to the provisions of the IWVC, and who plan to hunt or trap in another state, must contact that state to determine their eligibility to purchase a license.

The IWVC also establishes a process whereby wildlife law violations by a nonresident from a member state are handled as if the person were a resident, meaning they can be issued a citation rather than being arrested, booked and bonded. This process is a convenience for hunters and trappers of member states, and increases efficiency of wildlife officers by allowing more time for enforcement duties, rather than violator-processing procedures.

For more information on the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, visit the Game Commission website at www.pgc.state.pa.us.

Advertising in the Digest is handled under a contract agreement with Liberty Press Publications. Promotional advertising does not constitute endorsement by the Pennsylvania Game Commission or Liberty Press, and does not necessarily reflect Pennsylvania laws and regulations. To inquire about placing an ad in the Digest, contact Liberty Press Publications at 1-800-296-6402.

REPORTING A VIOLATION

Immediately after witnessing a suspected violation, note as many details as possible. The more information you provide, the faster a violator can be caught and prosecuted. Transmit this information to the Commission region office serving your area as quickly as possible. For a list of all counties in each Game Commission region, and addresses and telephone numbers, see the "Contacting the PGC" page at the beginning of this Digest.

• Gather as much information as possible about the subject: an accurate physical description and any other pertinent information. Try to secure names and addresses of other witnesses, and any information they may have about the violation or suspect. Things such as:

• What type of violation was it, and when, where and what time did it occur?

• What wildlife was involved (species, how many and where are they now)?

• Describe the suspect's vehicle: license number, make, year, color and any other distinguishing features such as dented fenders or other noticeable damage.

• Note other physical evidence, such as hides, entrails, firearms, cartridge cases, etc. Note type and make of firearms involved. Do you know if the illegal game will be moved soon—when and where?

ATV USE POLICY

Changes in the Pennsylvania Hunting & Trapping Digest have included the magazine size, the use of full color on many pages and paid advertising. The magazine-size format allows a better presentation and easier to read style for many of the new illustrations and tables. The move to accept paid advertising was made for sound economic reasons. The Game Commission's share of advertising revenues have enabled the agency to save thousands of sportsmen's dollars in publication and distribution costs.

Among the paid advertisements have been several ads for ATVs. Some of our license buyers and indeed, some of our agency employees, have voiced concerns that the appearance of ATV ads in the Digest sends the message that the Game Commission is endorsing the use of ATVs and condoning the illegal and unethical use of these machines. This is far from the case. The operation of ATVs on State Game Lands and other properties open to public hunting remains a violation of the law and continues to be aggressively enforced by our wildlife conservation officers and their deputy WCOs. We view this as no different than the illegal use of automobiles, trucks and SUVs on these properties.

It is unlawful to ride ATVs on State Game Lands, except on **designated roads open for persons issued a Disabled Persons Permit**, and who have a valid registration from the Department of Conservation & Natural Resources (DCNR). It is unlawful to ride ATVs on private land open to public hunting without the permission of the landowner. It is unlawful to have a loaded firearm on an ATV. Individuals issued a Disabled Persons Permit may hunt from a **parked** ATV. For ATV-use regulations on state forests and parks, contact the DCNR. For information on using an ATV on the Allegheny National Forest, contact the ANF.

Violation Report Form

Use this form to record as much information as possible.

Nature of Violation _____

Date _____ Time _____

Location _____

Suspect's Name _____

Weight _____ Height _____ Hair _____ Eyes _____

Customer ID Number (CID) _____

Vehicle License Number _____

Year _____ Make _____ Color _____

Distinguishing Features _____

Wildlife Involved _____

Evidence _____

Type of Firearm _____

Other Information _____

Your Phone Number _____

TURN IN A POACHER 1-888-PGC-8001

The Game Commission has established a "Turn-In-A-Poacher" hotline as a way for people to report the illegal taking of wildlife. The number is 1-888-PGC-8001, or sportsmen also can report suspected wildlife crimes by filling out a "Tip" Reporting Form on the agency's website at www.pgc.state.pa.us and click on "Turn in a Poacher." Calls to report violations in progress or that require an immediate response should be directed to the region office serving the area. The phone numbers are listed at the beginning of this digest.

The hotline was authorized by the legislature as part of an act calling for an additional fine of \$500 for those convicted of the multiple killing of big game, or threatened or endangered species. This additional penalty may be added to fines levied upon those found guilty of Game and Wildlife Code violations. The \$500 enhanced penalty goes into a special fund from which half the amount (\$250) can be paid to the individual who provided the information that led to the conviction. The remainder will be used to offset the costs of operating the TIP program.

The TIP Hotline 1-888-PGC-8001 will be answered by a secure recording device. Calls to the TIP Hotline submitted using the new online reporting system will be delivered electronically to a special e-mail account in the agency's Bureau of Wildlife Protection.

Both methods of reporting are available to the public 24 hours a day, seven days a week. People who provide "tips" can choose to remain anonymous, but if you'd like to claim a reward you're entitled to, you'll have to provide a way for the agency to let you know that your information led to the successful prosecution of the accused individual.



ELK SEASON: REGULATIONS & INFORMATION

Regular Elk Season (In designated Elk Hunt Zones within the Elk Management Area): November 3-8, 2014.

Required elk hunting license. Limit of one antlered or one antlerless elk, depending on license, during the hunting license year.

Extended Elk Season (Antlered or Antlerless) Outside of the Elk Management Area: November 10-15, 2014.

Required elk hunting license. Limit of one antlered or one antlerless elk, regardless of licenses, during the hunting license year. This season is open to eligible elk license recipients who didn't harvest an elk during the Nov. 3-8 season, in designated areas.

How to apply:

- 1) To apply for an elk license online go to www.pgc.state.pa.us, click on "Buy Your Elk License" icon next to the elk photo and then click "Apply Online." Applications on the e-commerce site will be accepted through midnight July 31, 2014. It costs \$10.70 to apply and application fees are nonrefundable. Hunters can check on the status of an elk application by visiting the PGC website (www.pgc.state.pa.us) and clicking on "Buy a License" and then "Check on the status of an Antlerless Deer or Elk Application."
- 2) Application also may be made at Point of Sale (POS) locations through the PALS system.

Nonresidents have an equal opportunity in the drawing. If drawn, a Pennsylvania resident may purchase an elk license for \$25; nonresidents \$250. Individuals drawn for an Antlered license are not eligible to apply again for five license years; this does not apply to individuals drawn for an Antlerless license. Successful applicants must obtain a Pennsylvania general hunting license for the appropriate license year. Unsuccessful applicants earn bonus points for future drawings. Licenses are assigned according to the drawn hunter's selected antlered/antlerless preferences. If a hunter selected the "No Preference" field and is drawn after all Antlered licenses have been assigned, he/she will be assigned an antlerless license. A map of the elk hunt zones can be found below or on the website. If a hunter is drawn and his or her preferred elk hunt zone is already filled, he or she will be assigned to an elk hunt zone. If a person submits more than one application, all of his or her applications will become ineligible and he or she will be subject to prosecution. This year's elk license drawing is on Aug. 16 or 17 at the Elk Country Visitor Center near Winslow Hill in Benetette Township.

Earn Preference Points! Since the 2003-04 license year, unsuccessful applicants have been granted preference points in future drawings. For each unsuccessful application, one point is added to their record. When a hunter with preference points applies for an elk license, his or her name is added to the drawing an extra time for each preference point accumulated. Preference points are carried forward until an applicant is drawn. There is no requirement that applications be made in consecutive years to retain preference points. However, you must apply for your preference points to be active in a given license year.

Regulations

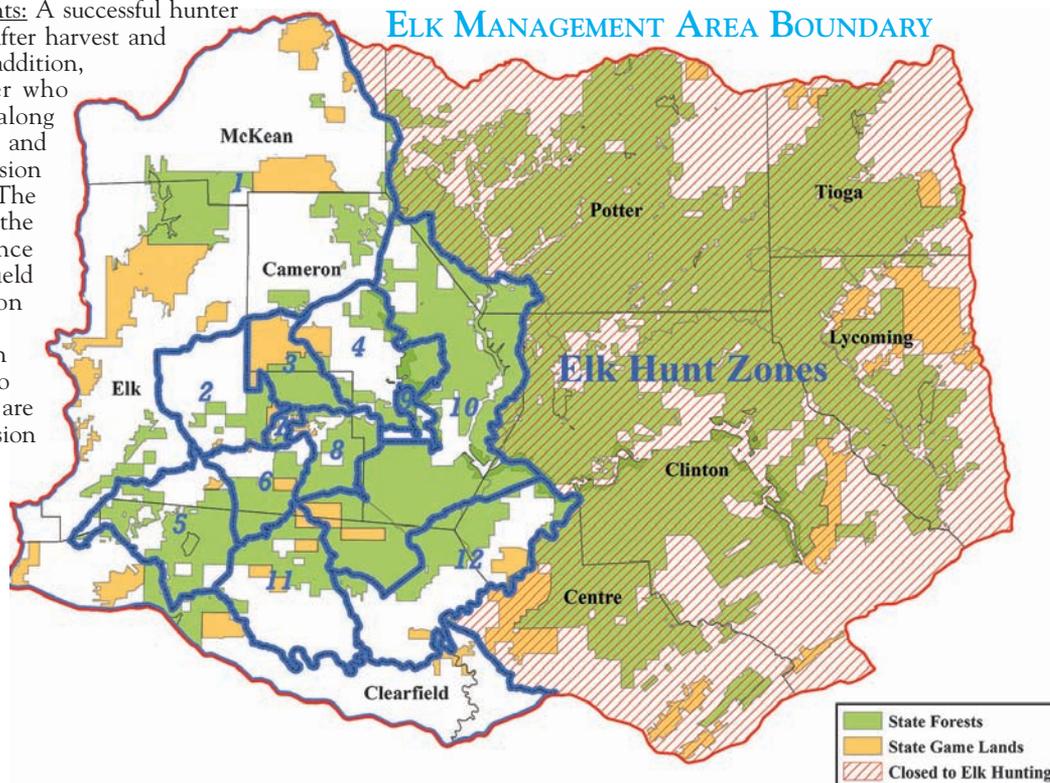
Arms & Ammunition: Manually operated centerfire rifles and handguns at least 27 caliber that propel single-projectile ammunition 130 grains or larger. Manually operated shotguns at least 12-gauge firing a single projectile. Muzzleloading firearms at least 50 caliber propelling a single projectile weighing at least 210 grains. A bow with a minimum draw weight of 45 pounds. Any arrow, or crossbow bolt, with a broadhead with an outside diameter or width of at least 1 inch and at least two cutting edges with each cutting edge on the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface, and broadhead may not exceed 3.25 inches in length; and crossbows with a minimum peak draw weight of 125 pounds.

Driving Elk: It is unlawful to drive or herd elk.

Fluorescent Orange Requirements: All elk hunters and those accompanying them must wear at least 250 square inches of fluorescent orange, visible 360 degrees, on the head, chest and back combined. Camouflage-fluorescent orange may satisfy this regulation if the total orange content is at least 250 square inches.

Tagging, Reporting Requirements: A successful hunter must tag the elk immediately after harvest and before the carcass is moved. In addition, within 24 hours, each hunter who harvests an elk must take it, along with his or her hunting license and elk license, to a Game Commission check station for examination. The Elk Check Station is located at the Game Commission maintenance building in Quehanna in Clearfield County (see bear check station page for directions).

Elk Guides: Elk guides are an optional service available to licensed elk hunters. Elk guides are regulated by the Game Commission and the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and offer various services to the hunter. Elk guide permit applications must be received by the Game Commission by Sep. 26.



ELK HUNT ZONE DESCRIPTIONS



LICENSE ALLOCATION BY ELK HUNT ZONES (EHZ)—SEASON DATES NOV. 3-8, 2014 (108 LICENSES AVAILABLE—27 ANTLERED, 81 ANTLERLESS)

EHZ 1— OPEN TO ALL HUNTERS	EHZ 7— CLOSED
EHZ 2— 4 ANTLERED; 15 ANTLERLESS	EHZ 8— 1 ANTLERED; 3 ANTLERLESS
EHZ 3— 2 ANTLERED; 6 ANTLERLESS	EHZ 9— 1 ANTLERED; 5 ANTLERLESS
EHZ 4— 2 ANTLERED; 2 ANTLERLESS	EHZ 10— 3 ANTLERED; 8 ANTLERLESS
EHZ 5— 4 ANTLERED; 18 ANTLERLESS	EHZ 11— 2 ANTLERED; 2 ANTLERLESS
EHZ 6— 3 ANTLERED; 10 ANTLERLESS	EHZ 12— 5 ANTLERED; 12 ANTLERLESS

ELK MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARY

Beginning at the intersection of Rt. 287 and Rt. 6, west on Rt. 6 to the intersection with Rt. 219, then south on Rt. 219 to I-80, then east on I-80 to Rt. 220, then west on Rt. 220 to Rt. 287 and then north on Rt. 287 to Rt. 6.

ELK HUNT ZONE DESCRIPTIONS

Elk hunt zones are described on the following pages. This information is based on current knowledge and may change prior to the elk season as additional information (elk movements and behavior) becomes available. Hunters are advised to secure written permission from private landowners prior to hunting.

Hunt Zone Rating System

The Pennsylvania Game Commission has provided a system for hunters that rates access (roads), the amount of public and private land, and estimated elk populations within each hunt zone. This information may prove useful to hunters when selecting zones on the elk license application.

Road Access	1 = Poor	2 = Moderate	3 = High
Public Lands	1 = 0-33%	2 = 34-66%	3 = 67-100%
Elk Population	1 = Low	2 = Moderate	3 = High

Elk Hunt Zone 1 Rating: Road Access 3 Public Lands 1 Population 1

Boundary: From intersection of U.S. 219 and U.S. 6 near Mt. Jewett, follow U.S. 6 to Rt. 155. Rt. 155 south to Rt. 120. Rt. 120 west to Rt. 255. Rt. 255 south to Cleveland St. near Byrnedale. Cleveland St. west to Byrnedale Rd. Byrnedale Rd. west to Gardner Hill Rd. Gardner Hill Rd. west to Clear Cut Rd. Clear Cut Rd. west to Boone Mountain Rd. Boone Mountain Rd. south across Rt. 153 to Fire Tower Rd. Fire Tower Rd. south to Sierra Heights Rd. Sierra Heights Rd. east to Kiehlmeier Rd. Kiehlmeier Rd. east to Mountain Run Rd. Mountain Run Rd. east to Rt. 255. Rt. 255 south to Bark Camp Rd. Bark Camp Rd. east to Rt. 153. Rt. 153 south to Four Mile Rd. Four Mile Rd. east to McGeorge Rd. McGeorge Rd. south to Goshen Rd. Goshen Rd. east to Rt. 970 at Shawville. Rt. 970 south to West Branch Susquehanna River. West Branch Susquehanna River east to Rt. 879 near Karthaus. Rt. 879 south to Rt. 144 near Moshannon. Rt. 144 east to Interstate 80 interchange near Snowshoe. Interstate 80 west to U.S. 219 near Dubois. U.S. 219 north to U.S. 6 near Mt. Jewett.

Elk Hunt Zone 2 Rating: Road Access 1 Public Lands 1 Population 3

Boundary: From St. Marys, take Rt. 120 east to SGL 14 boundary. SGL 14 boundary south to Dents Run Rd. Dents Run Rd. south to Porcupine Hollow Rd. Porcupine Hollow Rd. south to Dents Run. Dents Run north to Porcupine Hollow Run. Porcupine Hollow Run west to PGC parking lot at intersection of Dewey Rd. and coal haul road on SGL 311. Coal haul road southwest to Front Street. Front Street south to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 west to Gray Hill Rd. Gray Hill Rd. west to Mt. Zion Rd. Mt. Zion Rd. west to Caledonia Rd. Caledonia Rd. north to Rt. 255 to Rt. 120 in St. Marys.

Elk Hunt Zone 3 Rating: Road Access 2 Public Lands 3 Population 3

Boundary: From intersection of Rt. 120 and SGL 14 western boundary, take Rt. 120 east to Moore Hill Rd. Moore Hill Rd. south to Hicks Run Rd. Hicks Run Rd. south to East Hicks Run Rd. East Hicks Run Rd. south to Hicks Run Rd. Hicks Run Rd. south to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 west to Dents Run Rd. Dents Run Rd. north to SGL 14 boundary. SGL 14 boundary north to Rt. 120.

Elk Hunt Zone 4 Rating: Road Access 2 Public Lands 2 Population 2

Boundary: From intersection Rt. 120 and Moore Hill Rd., Rt. 120 east through Emporium. Rt. 120 south to Stillhouse Run Rd. below Emporium Country Club. Stillhouse Run Rd. east to Ridge Rd. Ridge Rd. south to Grove Hill Rd. Grove Hill Rd. to Rt. 120 near Huntley. Rt. 120 north to the Elk State Forest boundary. Elk State Forest boundary north and then south to Mason Hill Rd. (Castle Garden Rd.). Mason Hill Rd. south about 3.9 miles to Elk State Forest boundary south then west to Rt. 555 just east of Mix Run. Rt. 555 west to Hicks Run Rd. Hicks Run Rd. north to East Hicks Run Rd. East Hicks Run Rd. north to Hicks Run Rd. Hicks Run Rd. north to Moore Hill Rd. Moore Hill Rd. north to Rt. 120.

Elk Hunt Zone 5 Rating: Road Access 2 Public Lands 2 Population 2

Boundary: From the intersection of Rt. 255 and Caledonia Rd., then Caledonia Rd. southeast to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 east to Caledonia Pike. Caledonia Pike south to McGeorge Rd. McGeorge Rd. south to Four Mile Rd. Four Mile Rd. west to Rt. 153. Rt. 153 north to Bark Camp Rd. Bark Camp Rd. north to Rt. 255. Rt. 255 north to Mountain Run Rd. Mountain Run Rd. west to Kiehlmeier Rd. Kiehlmeier Rd. west to Sierra Heights Rd. Sierra Heights Rd. west to Fire Tower Rd. Fire Tower Rd. north across Rt. 153 to Boone Mountain Rd. Boone Mountain Rd. north to Clearcut Rd. Clearcut Rd. east to Gardner Hill Rd. Gardner Hill Rd. east to Byrnedale Rd. to Cleveland Rd. Cleveland Rd. east to Rt. 255 at Byrnedale. Rt. 255 north to intersection with Caledonia Rd.



ELK HUNT ZONE DESCRIPTIONS

Elk Hunt Zone 6 Rating: Road Access 2 Public Lands 2 Population 3

Boundary: From the intersection of Caledonia Rd. and Mount Zion Rd., then Mount Zion Rd. east to Gray Hill Rd. Gray Hill Rd. east to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 east to pipeline approximately one mile east of Summerson Rd. Pipeline south to Grant Trail Rd. Grant Trail Rd. south to Quehanna Highway. Quehanna Highway west to Jack Dent Rd. Jack Dent Rd. south to Medix Grade Rd. Medix Grade Rd. south to Shaggers Inn Rd. Shaggers Inn Rd. south to Caledonia Pike. Caledonia Pike north to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 west to Caledonia Rd. Caledonia Rd. north to the intersection with Mount Zion Rd.

Elk Hunt Zone 7 Rating: Road Access 3 Public Lands 2 Population 3

Boundary: From the intersection of Porcupine Rd. and Dents Run Rd., then Dents Run Rd. east to pipeline. Pipeline south to Winslow Hill Rd. Winslow Hill Rd. west to Summerson Rd. Summerson Rd. south to SGL 311 boundary. SGL 311 boundary south to Elk State Forest boundary. Elk State Forest boundary east to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 west to Front Street at Benezette. Front Street north to coal haul road. Coal haul road east (bear right at Y) to parking lot at end of Dewey Rd. From parking lot, Porcupine Hollow Run east to Dents Run. Dents Run south to Porcupine Hollow Rd.

Elk Hunt Zone 8 Rating: Road Access 2 Public Lands 3 Population 2

Boundary: From the pipeline and Dents Run Rd., take Dents Run Rd. east to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 east to Elk State Forest boundary west of Mix Run. Elk State Forest boundary south to Red Run Rd. Red Run Rd. south to Quehanna Highway. Quehanna Highway west to Grant Trail Rd. Grant Trail Rd. north to pipeline. Pipeline north to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 west to Elk State Forest boundary. Elk State Forest boundary north to SGL 311 boundary. SGL 311 boundary north to Summerson Rd. Summerson Rd. north to Winslow Hill Rd. Winslow Hill Rd. east to pipeline. Pipeline north to Dents Run Rd.

Elk Hunt Zone 9 Rating: Road Access 3 Public Lands 1 Population 1

Boundary: From the intersection of the Elk State Forest boundary and Rt. 120 near Big Run Trail. Rt. 120 south to pipeline approximately 1.5 miles south of Driftwood. Pipeline west to Elk State Forest boundary. Elk State Forest boundary west to Rt. 555. Rt. 555 east to Elk State Forest boundary just east of Mix Run. Elk State Forest boundary east to Mason Hill Rd. Mason Hill Rd. north about 3.9 miles to the Elk State Forest boundary. Elk State Forest boundary north to Rt. 120.

Elk Hunt Zone 10 Rating: Road Access 1 Public Lands 2 Population 2

Boundary: From the intersection of Rt. 155 and Park Rd., then Park Rd. north to Crooked Run Rd. Crooked Run Rd. east to Ridge Rd. Ridge Rd. south to Bailey Run Rd. Bailey Run Rd. south to Rt. 872. Rt. 872 east to Elk Lick Run Rd. Elk Lick Run Rd. east to Trout Run Rd. Trout Run Rd. south to Montour Rd. Montour Rd. south to Rt. 120. Rt. 120 east approximately 3.5 miles to powerline. Powerline south to Dutchman Rd. Dutchman Rd. west to Three Runs Rd. Three Runs Rd. to Quehanna Highway. Quehanna Highway south to powerline. Powerline south to Caledonia Pike. Caledonia Pike west to Merrill Rd. Merrill Rd. north to Ardell Rd. Ardell Rd. north to Quehanna Highway. Quehanna Highway east to Red Run Rd. Red Run Rd. north to Elk State Forest boundary. Elk State Forest boundary east to pipeline. Pipeline north to Rt. 120. Rt. 120 north to Grove Hill Rd. Grove Hill Rd. north to Ridge Rd. Ridge Rd. north to Stillhouse Rd. Stillhouse Rd. west to Rt. 120. Rt. 120 north to Rt. 155. Rt. 155 north to Park Rd.

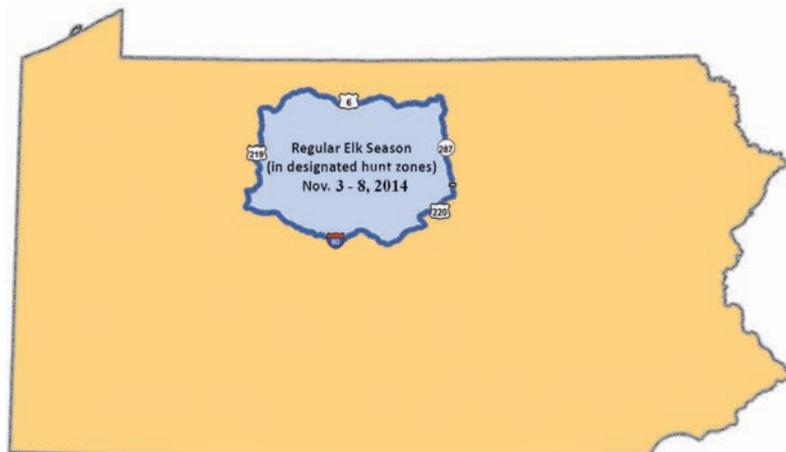
Elk Hunt Zone 11 Rating: Road Access 1 Public Lands 2 Population 1

Boundary: From the intersection of Quehanna Highway and Ardell Rd., then Ardell Rd. south to Merrill Rd. Merrill Rd. south to Caledonia Pike. Cross Caledonia Pike to Billotte Rd. Billotte Rd. south to Buck Run Rd. Buck Run Rd. south to Rt. 879. Rt. 879 south to Deer Creek Rd. at Coudley. Deer Creek Rd. south to West Branch Susquehanna River. West Branch Susquehanna River west to Rt. 970 at Shawville. Rt. 970 north to Rt. 879. Cross Rt. 879 to Goshen Rd. Goshen Rd. west to McGeorge Rd. at Goshen. McGeorge Rd. north to Caledonia Pike. Caledonia Pike east to Shaggers Inn Rd. Shaggers Inn Rd. north to Medix Grade Rd. Medix Grade Rd. west to Jack Dent Rd. Jack Dent Rd. north to Quehanna Highway. Quehanna Highway to Ardell Rd.

Elk Hunt Zone 12 Rating: Road Access 2 Public Lands 2 Population 3

Boundary: From the intersection of powerline and Sinnemahoning Creek, take Sinnemahoning Creek east to West Branch Susquehanna River. West Branch Susquehanna River west to Deer Creek Rd. Deer Creek Rd. north to Rt. 879 at Coudley. Rt. 879 north to Buck Run Rd. Buck Run Rd. north to Billotte Rd. Billotte Rd. north to Caledonia Pike. Caledonia Pike east to powerline. Powerline northeast to Quehanna Highway. Quehanna Highway west to Three Runs Rd. Three Runs Rd. north Dutchman Rd. Dutchman Road east to powerline. Powerline north to Sinnemahoning Creek.

Viewing blinds and food plots at the Hoover Farm, Beaver Run and Hicks Run viewing areas are closed to hunting.



PALS SUMMARY

Hunting and furtaker licenses are issued through the Pennsylvania Automated License System (PALS). This automated licensing system is a joint project with the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission and our contractor, Automated Licensing Systems, a subsidiary of Active Outdoors. The system offers licensing options that hunters have not previously had. Following is a summary of the basics:

- **Customer Identification Number (CID):** If you have already purchased a hunting or fishing license through PALS, you were assigned a CID number that was printed on your license. Please use this number when applying for a license through PALS, because this will identify you in the database and speed the license issuance process. If you have never purchased a license through PALS, you will need to provide your Social Security number (SSN) when applying. This is a one-time only requirement, and will not be needed again, unless you don't have or can't remember your CID.

- **Senior Lifetime License Holders:** If you are a resident senior lifetime hunting or combination license holder, and have not purchased or renewed your license through PALS, you will need to provide your Social Security number when applying. This is a one-time only requirement, and will not be needed again unless you don't have or can't remember your CID. Senior lifetime license ID cards are no longer required because PALS will recognize your record through your SSN or CID. You will still need to provide proof of residency when you renew your license, usually done through a valid Pennsylvania driver's license.

- **Carcass Tags:** The tags that come with the license have two perforated holes in the center. These may be used with a string or twist tie to attach the tag to the carcass.

- **Harvest Reporting:** Licenses issued through PALS do not include preprinted harvest report cards. To report a deer or turkey harvest, you may use the harvest report cards included with this Digest or report online at www.pgc.state.pa.us, or by phone (1-855-724-8681). DMAP participants and holders of second turkey licenses are required to report regardless of harvest success.

- **Display:** Licenses are no longer required to be displayed on an outer garment. If you are checked by a wildlife conservation officer or the landowner while afield, you must have all applicable hunting and furtaker licenses on your person, along with positive ID to confirm identification and residency.

- **Antlerless Deer Licenses:** Hunters will mail their applications directly to a County Treasurer of their choice, not the Game Commission. County Treasurers can issue antlerless deer licenses for any wildlife management unit (WMU), not just those for which their county is a part. Hunters may use the application panel that comes with the license or the application contained in this Digest, or the application forms on the PGC website. Any of these types of forms are valid regardless of when the hunter applies. Hunters may indicate their first, second and third WMU preferences on the application. That way, if the first WMU of choice is sold out, the Treasurer can issue a license for the second or third WMU preference based on license availability. Official application envelopes are pink and still available through all hunting license issuing agents. PALS automatically tracks allocations and monitors personal license limits, so hunters will not be issued more licenses than they are entitled at any given point. If hunters do not receive antlerless licenses, they should first contact the County Treasurer before contacting the Game Commission. Please refer to the Deer Section in this Digest for details on the application schedule and process.

- **License/Permit Availability:** Commercial issuing agents and County Treasurers offer more specialized licenses and permits than were available at their locations in the past. These include the resident senior lifetime license categories (hunting, furtaker, combination and combo upgrades), disabled veteran lifetime renewals, military licenses, resident landowner reduced-fee hunting licenses and special spring gobbler season licenses. Beginning June 9, DMAP harvest permits will be available for sale through the PALS system. DMAP deadline for landowners is May 1. In addition, all agents can now accept elk and second spring gobbler license (must be purchased before the start of the spring turkey season) applications through PALS. Bobcat and fisher permits can be issued through PALS; the fee is \$6.70 and both permits must be purchased before the start of the December seasons. Hunters can check on the status of an antlerless deer or elk application by visiting the PGC website (www.pgc.state.pa.us) and clicking on "Buy a License" and then "Check on the status of an Antlerless Deer or Elk Application."

PALS offers more licensing options and enhancements that benefit hunters, issuing agents and the Game Commission alike. Improved customer service, streamlined financial reporting and greater access to data help the Game Commission better manage Pennsylvania's wildlife resources.

Another feature of the electronic license sales system is that persons who have had their hunting and furtaking license privileges revoked are automatically prohibited from buying a license. License revocation can occur for the following reasons: failure to respond to a citation issued for a violation of the Game and Wildlife Code; failure to pay fines assessed by a court within 180 days of adjudication of the charges; revocation ordered by the court for Game and Wildlife Code violations; failure to pay child support or for other lawful purposes; revocation ordered by the Game Commission for certain Game and Wildlife Code violations; revocation mandated by the Game and Wildlife Code; and failure to complete a remedial HTE course, if mandated. Anyone who may be affected by one or more of these situations may contact the Game Commission's Bureau of Wildlife Protection at 717-787-4024 to verify the status of his or her hunting privileges.

Assistance For Persons With Disabilities

A telephone service is available to help deaf, hard-of-hearing, hearing-impaired and speech-impaired persons communicate with the Game Commission. Those persons who use a telecommunications device (TDD) may call 717-705-8816 to be connected directly to the Harrisburg Office or call 1-800-654-5984 to reach an AT&T Pennsylvania relay Center Communications assistant to be connected to any of the Game Commission's six region offices. Voice users may contact the AT&T Pennsylvania Relay Center at 1-800-654-5988. For more information on this service, please refer to the customer service section of your local telephone directory. Information is also available by writing: AT&T Pennsylvania Relay Center, 600 West Ave., 2nd Floor, Wayne, PA 19087.

People with disabilities who wish to attend Game Commission public functions and need special assistance should contact the appropriate region office or the Harrisburg Headquarters.

Permits are available from the Pennsylvania Game Commission for persons with disabilities who meet certain guidelines established in 34 Pa. C.S., the Game and Wildlife Code. Permit applications and the required physician's statement forms may be obtained from each of the Commission's six regional offices or the Bureau of Wildlife Protection at the Harrisburg Headquarters. For more information, visit the PGC website (www.pgc.state.pa.us) and click on "Disabled Permits."

LICENSE INFORMATION

License Required: A current hunting license is required and must be in possession to hunt, take or kill any wildlife in Pennsylvania not classified as a furbearer. A current furtaker license is required to hunt, trap, take or kill any furbearer (coyotes are the exception). A license is valid July 1 to the following June 30. Licenses are no longer required to be displayed on an outer garment.

Identification Required When Hunting: While afield, in addition to their hunting or furtaker license, sportsmen are required to have cards or papers that must be shown to an officer or landowner upon request to confirm identification and residency.

Customer Identification Number (CID): If you have already purchased a hunting or fishing license through the Pennsylvania Automated License System (PALS), you were assigned a CID number which was printed on your license. Please use this number when applying through PALS, because this will identify you in the database and speed the license issuance process. If you have never purchased a license through PALS, you will need to provide your Social Security number (SSN) when applying. This is a one-time only requirement, and will not be needed again unless you don't have or can't remember your CID.

Senior Lifetime License Holders: If you have not purchased or renewed (**lifetime licenses must be renewed each year**) your senior lifetime license through PALS, you will need to provide your SSN when applying. This is a one-time only requirement, and will not be needed again unless you don't have or can't remember your CID. Senior lifetime license ID cards are no longer required, because PALS will recognize your record through your SSN or CID. You still need to provide proof of residency when renewing your license, usually through a valid PA driver's license.

Junior Licenses and Hunters: Persons under 17 years of age must have their parent or legal guardian's approval to purchase a general hunting, combination or furtaker license. Persons who turn 17 after purchasing a Junior License can still hunt that year with the Junior License. 11-year-olds who have successfully completed a required hunter-trapper education course may apply for a Junior License if they will be 12 years old by June 30 of the license year. They may not lawfully hunt with the license prior to their 12th birthday. Persons 12 and 13 must be accompanied by an adult member of the family (at least 18), or by an adult serving in place of a parent. Persons 14 and 15 must be accompanied by any adult 18 or older. 16-year-olds may hunt alone. It is unlawful while accompanying junior hunters under 16 to be out of sight of or unable to physically or verbally control the junior hunter or to fail to comply with fluorescent orange requirements. Verbal instructions given through the use of an electronic or other sound amplification device does not meet this requirement.

Unlicensed Persons: An unlicensed person may accompany a properly licensed hunter or trapper provided the unlicensed person acts only as an **observer** and does not, in any manner, participate in hunting or trapping. Any person accompanying a licensed hunter must wear the required amount of fluorescent orange. An unlicensed person **who has never held a hunting license in Pennsylvania or any other state** may accompany a properly licensed hunter or trapper and **participate** in these activities providing the following requirements are met: The person remains in sight and close to a hunter at least 18 years of age; the unlicensed person does not possess a firearm, bow or other hunting device; the person complies with fluorescent orange requirements; and the person is

listed, if mandated, on a hunting roster as a member of the hunting party. The ratio of licensed hunters to non-licensed persons must not exceed 1:1.

Proof of Residency: Proof of Pennsylvania residency must be shown to obtain a resident hunting or furtaker license. Persons must be domiciled in Pennsylvania at least 30 consecutive days prior to application. Valid Pennsylvania driver's license, certain Pennsylvania and local tax receipts, or other positive means indicating residency may be used.

Training Certificate—Hunting: Persons who have not held a hunting license issued in Pennsylvania or another state or nation, or do not possess a training certificate, are required to attain certification in an accredited hunter-trapper education program before applying for a hunting license. These provisions do not apply to a person presenting: 1) evidence of service in the U.S. Armed Forces, including the Coast Guard and honorable discharge or separation within six months of the application, or 2) evidence the person is currently serving in the Armed Forces.

Replacement Training Certificate: For information about obtaining a replacement Hunter Education Training Certificate, see the PGC website at pgc.state.pa.us.

Training Certificate—Trapping: Persons applying for a furtaker license must present to the issuing agent one of the following: 1) evidence the applicant has held a trapping or furtaker license issued in Pennsylvania or another state or nation; 2) a certificate of training; 3) an affidavit the applicant completed a voluntary trapping course sanctioned by the Commission, or 4) the applicant has previously hunted or trapped furbearers within the last five years. These provisions do not apply to persons under 12 who trap furbearers under direct supervision of a licensed adult furtaker at least 18 years old.

Antlerless Deer Licenses: Antlerless deer licenses are required to hunt for antlerless deer during any deer season, except during the after-Christmas flintlock season, and only then if the hunter **has not** used his or her antlered "buck" tag. An antlerless deer license is valid only in the Wildlife Management Unit of issuance. The use or attempted use of an antlerless license in another WMU is a violation of the law.

Resident Landowner Hunting License: An eligible landowner who owns 80 or more contiguous acres open to public hunting in a Cooperative Hunter Access Program, or a designated immediate family member living in the same household, is entitled to a Landowner Hunting License. Applicants must have their PGC cooperative hunter access program agreement number when applying.

Landowner Antlerless Deer Licenses: An eligible landowner who owns 50 or more contiguous acres within any county is entitled to one antlerless deer license for the WMU where the land is located, at the prescribed fee (\$6.70 for residents, \$26.70 for nonresidents). If the qualifying acreage is located within a county with two or more WMUs, the applicant selects the management unit he or she desires. A landowner must keep his/her property open to public hunting and trapping year-round to qualify. These licenses are allocated in advance of regular licenses. Landowner license affidavit forms are available from county treasurers, PGC offices and online. Applicants must apply directly to the county treasurer of the county where the acreage is located. These licenses must be applied for **prior** to start of the regular application period, which begins the second Monday in July.

Bear Licenses: Required to hunt bears. Licenses available directly from all issuing agents. Bear licenses will be available for purchase on a split schedule.

Bear licenses can be purchased from the start of 2014 license sales (approximately mid-June) until **the day before** the statewide regular firearms bear season (**Nov. 21**). Licenses will then be available for purchase from Nov. 27-30, 2014.

Federal Duck Stamp: All persons **16 and older** are required to have a federal duck stamp to hunt waterfowl. It must be signed in ink across the face and carried by the hunter. It is not necessary to display the stamp.

Migratory Game Bird License: All persons **12 and older** are required to have a Migratory Game Bird License to hunt waterfowl and migratory birds including doves, woodcock, brant, coots, gallinules, moorhens, rails and snipe. The license must be signed in ink and carried by the hunter.

Resident Military Personnel License: To qualify for this general hunting license for \$2.70 applicants must: 1) be a resident of this commonwealth; 2) be on active and full-time duty in the U.S. Armed Forces; 3) be currently assigned to a facility outside this commonwealth; and 4) be on temporary leave in the commonwealth. Reduced fee \$2.70 general hunting licenses also are available to residents serving in the PA National Guard and Reserves who, within the previous 24 months, were deployed overseas for a period of 60 consecutive days or more, or were released early from such service because of an injury or disease incurred in the line of duty. Only one reduced-fee license may be issued for each qualifying deployment. In addition, reduced fee \$2.70 general hunting licenses also are available to residents who are former Prisoners of War imprisoned by enemy forces while in the service of the armed forces of the U.S. as certified by the appropriate branch of the armed forces of the U.S. All of these licenses, except for POWs (county treasurers and PGC offices sell POWs), are available from any issuing agent. If applicant cannot apply in person, he or she may submit to a Game Commission office or county treasurer a written request, including full name, legal address, telephone number, date of birth, height, eye color and documentation verifying PA residency and military orders and, for the POW license, a copy of DD 214 stating prisoner of war status. Applicant must include a self-addressed, stamped, return envelope with the request.

Disabled War Veterans: Resident disabled war veterans with service-incurred 100% disability, or the loss of use of one or more limbs, may qualify for free hunting and furtaker licenses. Call your county treasurer.

Replacement Licenses: If a general license has been lost or destroyed, a replacement may be purchased for \$6.70 by applying to any issuing agent. A lost antlerless license can be replaced only by a county treasurer. County treasurers may issue replacement antlerless deer licenses for any WMU. Other replacement licenses may be purchased online at www.pgc.state.pa.us by clicking on "Buy Your License."

Purchasing Licenses Online: Most licenses, except antlerless deer licenses and military licenses, may be applied for on-line at www.pgc.state.pa.us and click on "Buy Your License." All general hunting, combination and furtaker licenses, and bear licenses are mailed to applicants and are not valid until they are received and signed by the license holder. Add-on privileges purchased on-line, such as archery, muzzleloader and migratory game bird licenses, can be printed by the applicant. These add-on privileges (images if printed by the applicant) are not valid unless the applicant has his or her general license in hand.

License Transfers: Hunting and furtaker licenses are nontransferable and nonrefundable. It is unlawful to possess another's hunting license or big game tags.

Uncollectible Checks: If a check issued in payment of any fee or fine is returned uncollectible, the person who makes, issues or presents it will be charged a \$25 fee. This fee is in addition to any costs of prosecution or penalties assessed as a result of the uncollectible check. Any license, permit or privilege granted by an uncollectible check shall be invalid until all applicable fees are paid.

Elk Licenses: Hunters may apply to enter the drawing one time per year, either online, or at any issuing agent. Please refer to the "Elk Section" in this Digest for detailed information.

Special Second Spring Gobbler Season License: Hunters may purchase online or over-the-counter at any issuing agent before the start of the spring season. Refer to the turkey hunting section for detailed information. Only one license may be issued per license year.

Unsold Antlerless Deer License: Available through county treasurers statewide for WMUs with unsold antlerless licenses beginning the first Monday in August. Refer to the "Antlerless and Unsold Antlerless License" sections elsewhere in this Digest.

Antlerless Deer License in Designated WMUs: Beginning the first Monday in August, there is no limit to the number of antlerless deer licenses a hunter may receive in designated WMUs 2B, 5C and 5D until individual WMU allocations are exhausted. Over-the-counter sales in these three units only begin the fourth Monday in August.

Checks or Money Orders: Checks or money orders for antlerless licenses must be in U.S. dollars and made payable to "County Treasurer." Applications must be mailed in an official envelope available from license issuing agents. All antlerless license applications must be made through the U.S. First Class Mail using the official pink antlerless deer license envelope. For detailed information and instructions, please refer to the "Antlerless and Unsold Antlerless Deer License" sections elsewhere in this Digest.

Validity of Licenses: Only one hunting or furtaker license shall be valid during any license year. Any replacement license, or purchase of a second or subsequent license, shall immediately invalidate any license of the same kind that had been previously issued.

Armed Services Personnel: (Guaranteed Licenses) Regardless of allocations or application deadlines, certain special licenses are guaranteed to resident Pennsylvania military personnel serving on active duty in the Armed Forces. These licenses include: muzzleloader, archery, migratory game bird and antlerless deer, but not preference for unsold tags. Muzzleloader, archery, migratory game bird licenses are available from any issuing agent; antlerless deer licenses only from county treasurers at current fees.

LICENSE AVAILABILITY

The following licenses, permits and special-draw applications are available from all issuing agents, including county treasurers, Game Commission offices and online. Questions about licenses should be directed to the License Division at 717-787-2084.

Resident Junior Hunting	Ages 12 through 16	\$6.70
Resident Junior Furtaker	Ages 12 through 16	\$6.70
Resident Junior Combination *	Ages 12 through 16	\$9.70
Resident Landowner Hunting	Ages 12 & older	\$4.70
Resident Adult Hunting	Ages 17 and older	\$20.70
Resident Adult Furtaker	Ages 17 and older	\$20.70
Resident Senior Hunting **	Ages 65 & older	\$13.70
Resident Senior Lifetime Hunting **	Ages 65 & older	\$51.70
Resident Senior Lifetime Combo *	Ages 65 & older	\$101.70
Resident Senior Lifetime Combo Upgrade *		\$51.70
Resident Senior Furtaker **	Ages 65 & older	\$13.70
Resident Senior Lifetime Furtaker **	Age 65 & older	\$51.70
Nonresident Adult Hunting	Ages 17 & older	\$101.70
Nonresident Junior Hunting	Ages 12 through 16	\$41.70
Nonresident Junior Combination *	Ages 12 through 16	\$51.70
Nonresident Adult Furtaker	Ages 17 & older	\$81.70
Nonresident Junior Furtaker	Ages 12 through 16	\$41.70
Nonresident 7-Day Small Game ***		\$31.70
Mentored Youth Hunting Program Permit		\$2.70

MUST BE RENEWED EACH LICENSE YEAR

LICENSE AVAILABILITY Cont.

Resident Mentored Adult Hunting Program Permit	\$20.70
Nonresident Mentored Adult Hunting Program Permit	\$101.70
Resident Military Personnel, National Guard, Reserves and POW Hunting Licenses	\$2.70
(POW not available online; available only from Co. Treas. & PGC)	

Add-on Licenses:

Resident Archery ****	\$16.70
Nonresident Archery ****	\$26.70
Resident Muzzleloader ****	\$11.70
Nonresident Muzzleloader ****	\$21.70
Resident Migratory Game Bird License (Ages 12 & older)	\$3.70
Nonresident Migratory Game Bird License (Ages 12 & older)	\$6.70
Resident Bear License (see bear section for cutoff purchase dates)	\$16.70
Nonresident Bear License	\$36.70
Resident Second Spring Gobbler Season License	\$21.70
Nonresident Second Spring Gobbler Season License	\$41.70
Resident DMAP Harvest Permits	\$10.70
Nonresident DMAP Harvest Permits	\$35.70
Elk License Drawing (See elk section in this Digest)	\$10.70
Bobcat Permit (See bobcat section in this Digest)	\$6.70
Fisher Permit (See fisher section in this Digest)	\$6.70

* All combination licenses include hunting, furtaker, archery and muzzleloader privileges. **Bear hunting privileges, antlerless deer license, migratory game bird license and federal duck stamp not included.** A migratory game bird license is required to hunt migratory birds, and anyone 16 years and older needs a federal duck stamp to hunt waterfowl.

** Senior resident hunting and furtaker (annual and lifetime, including combination) licenses are available to those who will be 65 years old by June 30 of the current license year.

*** Nonresident of Pennsylvania—12 years of age and older. Seven consecutive days and includes waterfowl, but not valid for coyotes or big game, including turkey. To hunt waterfowl, applicants also need a federal duck stamp (16 years old and older need the duck stamp) and a Migratory Game Bird License.

**** Muzzleloader firearms and bows and arrows may be used during the firearms deer hunting seasons without purchasing muzzleloader or archery licenses.

Available Only from County Treasurers (See "Antlerless and Unsold Antlerless Deer License" sections elsewhere in this Digest for additional information):

Resident Antlerless Deer License	\$6.70
Resident Unsold Antlerless License	\$6.70
Resident Disabled Veteran Antlerless License	\$6.70
Resident Armed Forces Antlerless License	\$6.70
Nonresident Antlerless License	\$26.70
Nonresident Unsold Antlerless License	\$26.70
Resident Disabled Veteran Hunting License (annual or lifetime, if qualified)	No Charge
Resident Disabled Veteran Furtaker License (annual or lifetime, if qualified)	No Charge

Note: All issuing agents can now sell licenses year-round.

Firearms Regulations For Non-Immigrant Aliens

Since the events of Sept. 11, 2001, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has enacted new permit requirements for bringing firearms and ammunition across the U.S. border. Any resident of another country who intends to import a firearm and ammunition into the U.S. for the purpose of hunting or recreational target shooting should contact the ATF's Firearms and Explosives Imports Branch. Provide yourself ample time for the processing of the import permit application. It could take six weeks or more to receive the required permit. The ATF can be contacted at 202-927-8500. Visit the ATF website at <http://www.atf.gov>. An application for the Permit for Importation of Firearms can be found at ATF F6 NIA (5330.3D).

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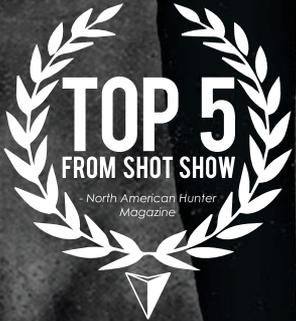
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