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NORTH DAKOTA 2020-21

HUNTING AND TRAPPING GUIDE

UPLAND GAME

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

FURBEARER/TRAPPING



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The mission of the North Dakota Game and Fish Department is to protect, conserve and enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitats for sustained public consumptive and nonconsumptive use.

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For additional hunting information visit www.gf.nd.gov

This guide is provided for informational purposes and is not intended as a complete listing of regulations. For more specific information on regulations and laws, visit the Game and Fish Department website (for season proclamations) or for North Dakota state laws go to www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/T20-1.html.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

2020-21 Hunting Seasons	4	Fisher	28
UPLAND GAME.....	6	Mink and Muskrat	29
Hungarian Partridge.....	6	Mountain Lion	30
Sharp-tailed Grouse.....	6	River Otter	31
Ruffed Grouse	7	Weasel.....	31
Pheasant.....	7	2020-21 LICENSES	32
Sage Grouse.....	7	General Information	32
Pinnated Grouse		Resident License Eligibility	32
(Prairie Chicken)	7	Resident License Table.....	33
Tree Squirrels	7	Nonresident License Table	34
How to Remove a Dog From		Report All Bands.....	35
a Body-grip Trap	8	Report All Poachers.....	35
MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS	10	GENERAL INFORMATION.....	36
Canada Geese.....	10	Eligibility.....	36
White-fronted Geese.....	11	Harvest Information	
Light Geese	11	Program	36
Sandhill Cranes	12	Definition of Terms	36
Ducks.....	13	Nontoxic Shot Regulations	37
Mergansers.....	13	Legal Firearms and	
Coots	14	Ammunition	37
Special Youth Waterfowl		Aircraft, Boats, Motor-driven	
Season.....	14	Vehicles.....	38
Tundra Swan	15	Identification.....	39
Snipe.....	15	Transportation and Storage	39
Crows.....	15	Posting and Trespass	40
Doves.....	15	Road Rights-of-Way	41
Woodcock	16	Wanton Waste of Migratory	
Falconry (Special Extended)		Game Birds and	
Season.....	16	Upland Game.....	41
Special Veteran and Active		Fire Danger Index	41
Military Personnel Waterfowl		Closed or Restricted Areas	41
Hunting Season	16	Other Restrictions	42
Nonresident Waterfowl Hunting		Summary of Federal	
Zones	16	Regulations	42
Waterfowl Rest Areas	17	Hunting by Nontribal Members	
Whooping Cranes and Birds		on North Dakota Indian	
that Appear Similar.....	18	Reservations	44
DUCK IDENTIFICATION GUIDE	20	How to Prevent the Spread of	
FURBEARER/TRAPPING	24	ANS.....	44
Definitions.....	24	Boating Safety for Hunters.....	46
General Guidelines	24	Sunrise/Sunset Times.....	48
Closed or Restricted Areas	25	North Dakota Game and Fish	
Cable Device Restrictions.....	25	Department Enforcement	
Trap Set Restrictions	26	Division and Supervisory	
Badger, Coyote, Fox		Districts	49
(Red and Gray)	27	North Dakota Cooperative	
Beaver and Raccoon	27	Fur Harvester Education	
Bobcat.....	28	Program Offers Free Course	49
		Nontoxic Shot Lethality Table	50

Cover photo by Ty Stockton.

2020-21 HUNTING SEASONS

SEASON		OPENS	CLOSES	POSSESSION LIMIT
UPLAND GAME	HUNTING OF ANY KIND BY NONRESIDENTS IS PROHIBITED ON PLOTS OR STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS OCTOBER 10-16, 2020.			
	Sharp-tailed Grouse	Sept. 12	Jan. 3	3
	Ruffed Grouse	Sept. 12	Jan. 3	3
	Hungarian Partridge	Sept. 12	Jan. 3	3
	Tree Squirrel	Sept. 12	Feb. 28	4
	Youth Pheasant	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	3
	Regular Pheasant	Oct. 10	Jan. 3	3
	Sage Grouse	CLOSED	CLOSED	
MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS	Greater Prairie Chicken (Pinnated Grouse)	CLOSED	CLOSED	
	Early Canada Goose			
	Missouri River Canada Goose Zone	Aug. 15	Sept. 7	15
	Western ND Canada Goose Zone	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	15
	Eastern ND Canada Goose Zone	Aug. 15	Sept. 22	15
	Crow Fall	Aug. 22	Nov. 9	No Limit
	Crow Spring (2021)	March 13	April 25	No Limit
	Dove	Sept. 1	Nov. 29	15
	Sandhill Crane	Sept. 19	Nov. 15	See Species
	Snipe	Sept. 12	Dec. 6	8
	Youth Waterfowl	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	See Species
	Veteran/Military Waterfowl	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	See Species
	Woodcock	Sept. 26	Nov. 9	3
	WATERFOWL HUNTING FOR RESIDENTS BEGINS SEPTEMBER 26, 2020, AND WATERFOWL HUNTING FOR NONRESIDENTS BEGINS OCTOBER 3, 2020.			
	Canada Geese			
	Missouri River Canada Goose Zone	Sept. 26	Jan. 1	5
	Western ND Canada Goose Zone	Sept. 26	Dec. 24	8
	Eastern ND Canada Goose Zone	Sept. 26	Dec. 19	8
	High Plains Ducks, Mergansers and Coots	Sept. 26 Dec. 12	Dec. 6 Jan. 3	See Species
	Low Plains Ducks, Mergansers and Coots	Sept. 26	Dec. 6	See Species
	Bonus Blue-winged Teal	Sept. 26	Oct. 11	2
	White-fronted Geese	Sept. 26	Dec. 6	3
	Light Geese	Sept. 26	Jan. 1	50
	Tundra Swan	Oct. 3	Jan. 1	One Tag per Hunter

2020-21 HUNTING/TRAPPING SEASONS			
SEASON		OPENS	CLOSES
FUR B E A R E R / T R A P P I N G	Badger		
	<i>Firearms, Archery Equipment, Traps</i>	Year-round	Year-round
	<i>Cable Devices</i>	Nov. 23	March 15
	Beaver, Raccoon		
	<i>Firearms, Traps, Archery Equipment, Underwater Cable</i>	Year-round	Year-round
	<i>Cable Devices on Land</i>	Nov. 23	March 15
	<i>Cable Devices on Land Within 50 Feet of Water</i>	March 16	May 10
	Bobcat		
	<i>Firearms, Traps, Archery Equipment</i>	Nov. 7	March 15
	<i>Cable Devices, Pursue With Dogs</i>	Nov. 23	March 15
	Coyote, Fox		
	<i>Day Hunting With Firearms or Archery Equipment, Pursue With Dogs, Traps</i>	Year-round	Year-round
	<i>Night hunting with Firearms or Archery Equipment (see Page 27), Cable Devices</i>	Nov. 23	March 15
	Fisher		
	<i>(Traps and Cable Devices Only)</i>	Nov. 23	Nov. 29
	Mink, Muskrat		
	<i>Traps</i>	Oct. 24	May 10
	<i>Cable Devices, Firearms, Archery Equipment</i>	Nov. 23	May 10
	Mountain Lion		
	<i>Firearms, Archery Equipment</i>	Sep. 4	March 31
	<i>Pursue With Dogs</i>	Nov. 23	March 31
	River Otter		
	<i>(Traps and Cable Devices Only)</i>	Nov. 23	March 15
	Weasel		
	<i>Traps</i>	Oct. 24	March 15
	<i>Firearms, Cable Devices, Archery Equipment</i>	Nov. 23	March 15

UPLAND GAME

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

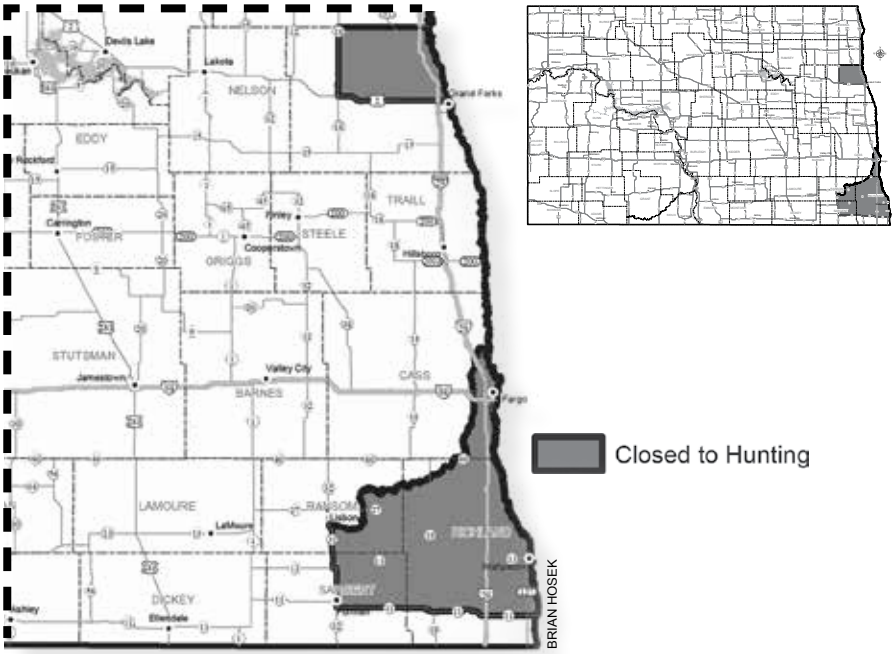
- Open Area:** Statewide
- Opens:** September 12 **Closes:** January 3
- Daily Limit:** 3
- Possession Limit:** 12
- Shooting Hours:** 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

- Open Area:** Statewide (see exception)
- Opens:** September 12 **Closes:** January 3
- Daily Limit:** 3
- Possession Limit:** 12
- Shooting Hours:** 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

EXCEPTION – That portion of North Dakota bordered on the west by ND Highway 32, on the north by the Sheyenne River, on the south by ND Highway 11 and on the east by the Red and Bois de Sioux rivers; and an area in Grand Forks County bordered on the east by the Red River, the south by U.S. Highway 2, the west by ND Highway 18 and the north by the Walsh and Grand Forks county line.

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE CLOSED HUNTING AREAS



RUFFED GROUSE

Opens: September 12 **Closes:** January 3

Daily Limit: 3

Possession Limit: 12

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

Open Area: Bottineau, Rolette, Cavalier, Pembina and Walsh counties. Also that portion of the J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge in McHenry County lying south of the Upham-Willow City Road is open to ruffed grouse hunting.

PHEASANT (MALE PHEASANTS ONLY)

Open Area: Statewide

Opens: October 10 **Closes:** January 3

Daily Limit: 3

Possession Limit: 12

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

Youth Pheasant Season – Legally licensed residents and nonresidents ages 15 and younger may hunt pheasants statewide on October 3-4. An adult of at least 18 years of age must accompany the youth pheasant hunter in the field. This adult may not carry a firearm and may not hunt any species of wildlife. Daily limit and hunting hours are the same as the regular season.

In accordance with state law, nonresidents are not allowed to hunt on Game and Fish Department wildlife management areas or conservation PLOTS (Private Land Open To Sportsmen) areas from October 10-16, 2020.

SAGE GROUSE – CLOSED IN 2020

PINNATED GROUSE (PRAIRIE CHICKEN) – CLOSED IN 2020

TREE SQUIRRELS

Open Area: Statewide

Opens: September 12 **Closes:** February 28

Daily Limit: 4

Possession Limit: 12

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

Tree squirrels may be taken with shotguns, rimfire and muzzleloading firearms, or with bow and arrows legal for taking upland game.



Upland game bird hunters are encouraged to send in wing envelopes with feathers collected from harvested birds. Instructions for submitting wings and feathers are printed on the envelope. To order a supply of wing envelopes, visit the Game and Fish website (<https://gf.nd.gov/hunting/upland-wing-survey>) or contact any district office.

HOW TO REMOVE A DOG FROM A BODY-GRIP TRAP

If a dog is caught in a body-grip trap, you have a brief amount of time to safely release the animal. It is important to act as quickly as possible.

Body-Grip Trap Description

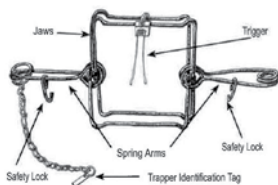
Body-grip traps come in a variety of sizes with openings ranging from 5 inches to 12 inches. Body-grip traps are used in water and on dry land, depending on the target species.

In most cases, the largest body-grip trap used on dry land has a 7-inch opening. Larger sizes are impractical, and depending on where set, may require enclosures or protection to avoid catching a dog.

The body-grip traps with 5- and 6-inch openings pose little risk to catching a dog around the head.

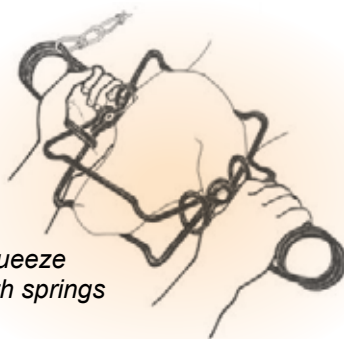
Body-grip traps used in water may vary in size. Those traps with 5- and 6-inch openings will be used to target muskrat and mink. Larger traps with 8- to 12-inch openings will be used to target beaver. Be aware of what animals may be present and who may be sharing the landscape with you.

A Body-grip Trap and All Its Parts



JOE GOODMAN

Squeeze both springs



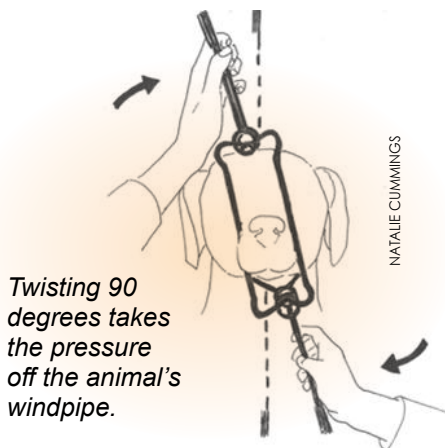
NATALIE CUMMINGS



NATALIE CUMMINGS

Step 1: Immediately squeeze both springs and turn the trap so the jaws are not placing pressure on the dog's windpipe.

Step 2: Compress one of the springs using both hands until you're able to fasten the safety lock over the opposite side of the spring.

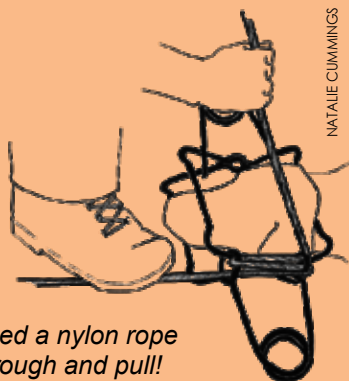


Step 3: Secure the safety lock, which keeps the spring compressed. Again, use both hands on each spring if necessary. This relieves the pressure from one side of the trap.

Step 4: Repeat the same process for the other spring.

Step 5: Slide the dog's head from between the jaws of the trap.

The Rope Trick



Feed a nylon rope through and pull!

If you cannot squeeze the springs of the trap easily, a 4-foot piece of nylon rope, belt, or possibly a leash will help increase your leverage. Although you will probably always have a leash with you, try and make it a practice of carrying a piece of nylon rope.

Step 1: Thread the rope through the large rings of one spring. The rings are located where the springs meet the rotating jaws.

Step 2: Bring the rope around and thread it back through the initial ring far enough to provide a good "handle."

Step 3: Put your foot on one end and pull on the free end. This will compress the springs so a safety lock can be latched. Do the same to the other spring.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

CANADA GEESE

AUGUST MANAGEMENT TAKE/EARLY SEPTEMBER SEASON

Missouri River Zone Opens: August 15 **Closes:** September 7

Western Zone Opens: August 15 **Closes:** September 15

Eastern Zone Opens: August 15 **Closes:** September 22

Daily Limit: 15

Possession Limit: 45

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

REGULAR SEASON

Missouri River Zone Opens: September 26 (residents),
October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: January 1

Western Zone Opens: September 26 (residents),
October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: December 24

Eastern Zone Opens: September 26 (residents),
October 3 (nonresidents)

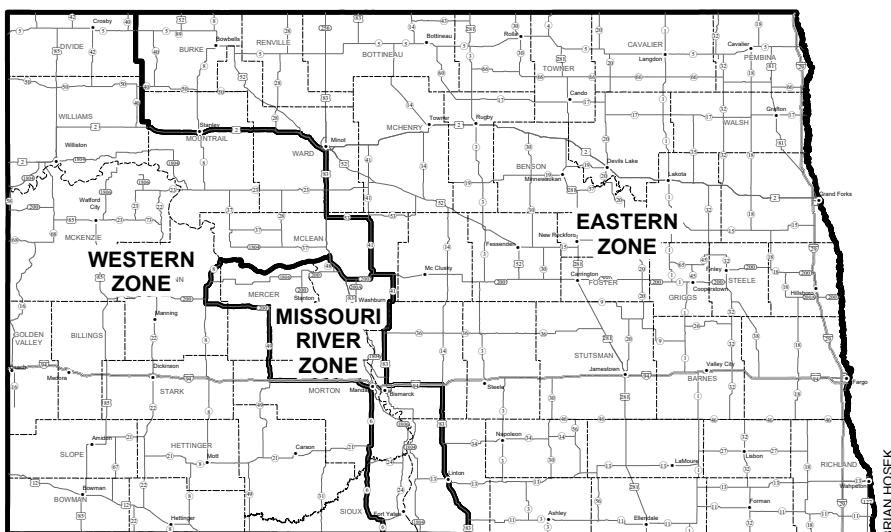
Closes: December 19

Daily Limit: 8 (Western, Eastern); 5 (Missouri River)

Possession Limit: 24 (Western, Eastern); 15 (Missouri River)

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to: 1 p.m. CDT September 26 through October 31; 2 p.m. CST November 1 through end of season.

CANADA GOOSE HUNTING ZONES



BRIAN HOSEK

Extended shooting hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset on Saturdays and Wednesdays from September 26 through November 28; and on Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays from November 29 through end of season. **Note:** A hunter may take up to 8 Canada geese in a day, provided no more than 5 come from the Missouri River Zone. Subsequently, a hunter may possess up to 24 Canada geese, provided not more than 15 come from the Missouri River Zone.

Missouri River Canada Goose Zone, starting where ND Highway 6 crosses the South Dakota border; then north on ND Highway 6 to Interstate 94; then west on Interstate 94 to ND Highway 49; then north on ND Highway 49 to ND Highway 200; then west on ND Highway 200; then north on ND Highway 8 to the Mercer/McLean county line; then east following the county line until it turns south toward Garrison Dam; then east along a line (including Mallard Island) along the south shore of Lake Sakakawea to U.S. Highway 83; then south on U.S. Highway 83 to ND Highway 200; then east on ND Highway 200 to ND Highway 41; then south on ND Highway 41 to U.S. Highway 83; then south on U.S. Highway 83 to Interstate 94; then east on Interstate 94 to U.S. Highway 83; then south on U.S. Highway 83 to the South Dakota border; then west on the South Dakota border to ND Highway 6.

Western Zone has the same boundaries as the High Plains Duck Unit described on Page 14, excluding the Missouri River Canada Goose Zone.

Eastern Zone has the same boundaries as the Low Plains Duck Unit described on Page 14.

WHITE-FRONTED GEESE

Open Area: Statewide

Opens: September 26 (residents only), October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: December 6

Daily Limit: 3

Possession Limit: 9

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to: 1 p.m. CDT September 26 through October 31; 2 p.m. CST November 1 through end of season.

Extended shooting hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset on Saturdays and Wednesdays from September 26 through November 28; and on Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays from November 29 through end of season.

LIGHT GEESE

Open Area: Statewide

Opens: September 26 (residents only), October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: January 1

Daily Limit: 50

Possession Limit: No limit

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to: 1 p.m. CDT September 26 through October 31; 2 p.m. CST November 1 through end of season.

Extended shooting hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset on Saturdays and Wednesdays from September 26 through November 28; and on Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays from November 29 through end of season.

SANDHILL CRANES

UNIT 1

Opens: September 19 **Closes:** November 15

Daily Limit: 3

Possession Limit: 9

Open Area: That portion of North Dakota west of U.S. Highway 281.

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to: 1 p.m. CDT September 19 through October 31; 2 p.m. CST November 1 through November 15.

UNIT 2

Opens: September 19 **Closes:** November 15

Daily Limit: 2

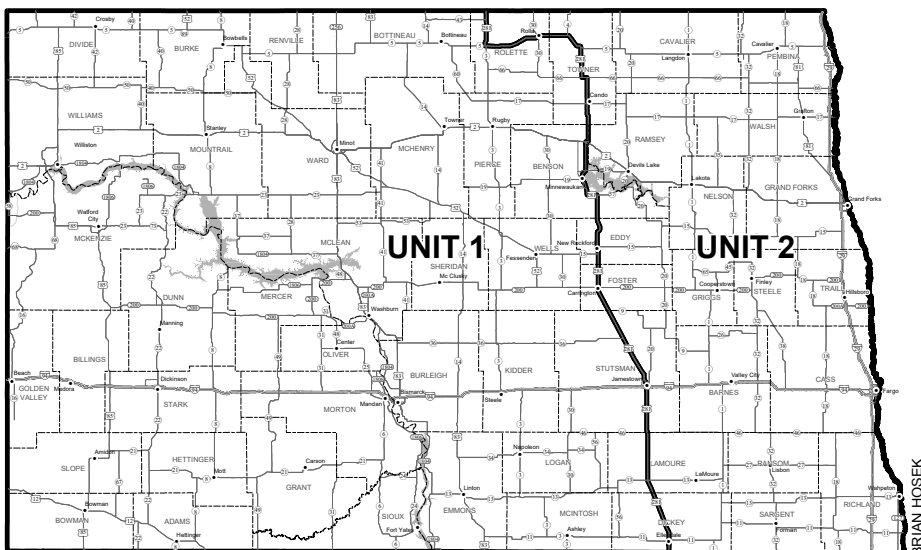
Possession Limit: 6

Open Area: That portion of North Dakota east of U.S. Highway 281.

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to: 1 p.m. CDT September 19 through October 31; 2 p.m. CST November 1 through November 15.

A hunter may take up to 3 cranes in one day, provided all 3 birds are taken from Unit 1, or no more than 2 birds are taken from Unit 2. Nonresident sandhill crane hunters must possess either a small game license or

SANDHILL CRANE MAP



a waterfowl license. Nonresident sandhill crane permits are valid for use within the dates and zones of nonresident waterfowl or small game licenses selected during purchase. Sandhill cranes may be taken from a floating craft, excluding a sink box, if such a craft is beached, or fastened within or tied immediately alongside any type of fixed hunting blind, or from such craft resting at anchor.

WARNING – Know your crane species BEFORE you hunt. (See Pages 18-19.) Endangered whooping cranes occasionally fly with sandhill cranes. Adult whoopers are snow white and young whoopers are white with some rusty brown feathers; black wing tips show on both. If you see a whooping crane, contact a Game and Fish official or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

DUCKS

LOW PLAINS UNIT (SEE MAP ON PAGE 14)

Opens: September 26 (residents only), October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: December 6

HIGH PLAINS UNIT (SEE MAP ON PAGE 14)

Opens: September 26 (residents only), October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: December 6

Opens: December 12

Closes: January 3

Daily Limit: 6 (see Ducks and Mergansers restrictions below)

Possession Limit: Three times the daily limit

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset

MERGANSERS

LOW PLAINS UNIT (SEE MAP ON PAGE 14)

Opens: September 26 (residents only), October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: December 6

HIGH PLAINS UNIT (SEE MAP ON PAGE 14)

Opens: September 26 (residents only), September 28 (nonresidents)

Closes: December 6

Opens: December 12

Closes: January 3

Daily Limit: 5 (see Ducks and Mergansers restrictions below)

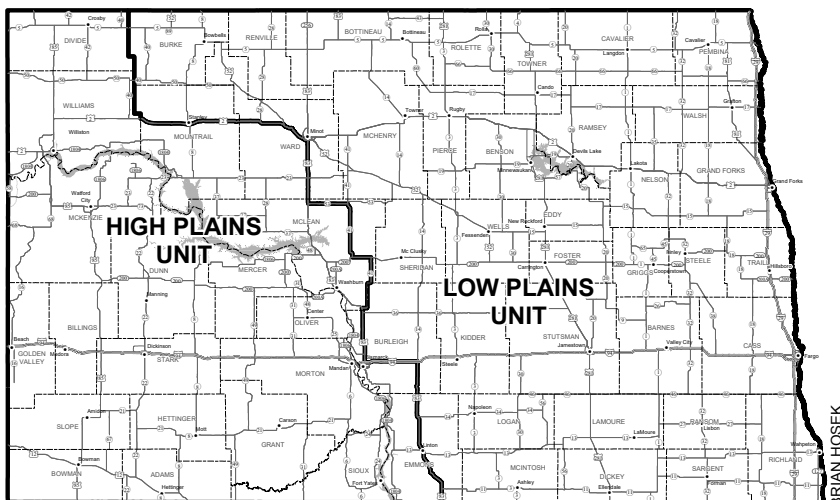
Possession Limit: 15

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset

DUCKS AND MERGANSERS: SPECIES/SEX RESTRICTIONS

The daily bag limit on ducks is 6 with species and sex restrictions as follows: 5 mallards of which only 2 may be hens, 3 wood ducks, 2 redheads, 2 canvasbacks, 1 scaup, 1 pintail. Note: An additional 2 blue-winged teal may be taken September 26 through October 11 only. The daily limit of 5 mergansers may include no more than 2 hooded mergansers. The possession limit on these restricted ducks and the hooded merganser is three times the daily limit.

DUCKS HIGH PLAINS/LOW PLAINS UNITS



BRIAN HOSEK

The High Plains Unit is that portion of North Dakota found west of the following line: Beginning at the South Dakota border, then north on U.S. Highway 83 and I-94 to ND Highway 41, then north on ND Highway 41 to ND Highway 53, then west on ND Highway 53 to U.S. Highway 83, then north on U.S. Highway 83 to U.S. Highway 2, then west on U.S. Highway 2 to the Williams County line, then north and west along the Williams and Divide county lines to the Canadian border. The Low Plains Unit is that portion of North Dakota east of the High Plains Unit.

COOTS

LOW PLAINS UNIT (SEE MAP ABOVE)

Opens: September 26 (residents only), October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: December 6

HIGH PLAINS UNIT (SEE MAP ABOVE)

Opens: September 26 (residents only), October 3 (nonresidents)

Closes: December 6

Opens: December 12

Closes: January 3

Daily Limit: 15

Possession Limit: 45

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset

SPECIAL YOUTH WATERFOWL SEASON

Open Area: Statewide

Opens: September 19

Closes: September 20

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset

Legally licensed residents and nonresidents 15 years of age or younger may hunt ducks, mergansers, coots or geese. An adult of at least 18 years of age must accompany the youth hunter into the field. The adult may not

hunt ducks, geese, mergansers or coots, unless they qualify to hunt during the Veteran and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Season. The daily bag limit, including species restrictions, and all other regulations that apply to the regular duck and goose hunting seasons apply to this special season. Exception: The additional 2 blue-winged teal allowed during the first 16 days of the regular season are not allowed during the youth season.

TUNDRA SWAN (BY PERMIT ONLY)

Open Area: Statewide

Opens: October 3

Closes: January 1

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset

Licenses were issued by lottery. Successful applicants receive a tag allowing harvest of one swan during the season. Only one tag is allowed per hunter. In no case is it legal to possess a swan unless it is properly tagged. Since swans are waterfowl, nonresidents may hunt them only during the period that their nonresident waterfowl license is valid and must stay within selected zones (exception – statewide license does not restrict hunters to zones).

SNIPE

Open Area: Statewide

Opens: September 12

Closes: December 6

Daily Limit: 8

Possession Limit: 24

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

CROWS

Open Area: Statewide

Fall Season: Opens: August 22

Closes: November 9

Spring Season: Opens: March 13, 2021

Closes: April 25, 2021

Daily Limit: There is no limit on crows.

Possession Limit: There is no limit on crows.

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

Crows may also be taken any time when committing or about to commit depredation as specified in federal law (50CFR21.43).

DOVES

Open Area: Statewide

Opens: September 1

Closes: November 29

Daily Limit: 15

Possession Limit: 45

Shooting Hours: 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

In addition to mourning doves, the bag limit includes Eurasian collared doves. It is illegal to shoot doves or other birds resting on utility lines or fixtures adjacent to such lines.

WOODCOCK**Open Area:** Statewide**Opens:** September 26**Closes:** November 9**Daily Limit:** 3**Possession Limit:** 9**Shooting Hours:** 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.**FALCONRY (SPECIAL EXTENDED) SEASON**

Licensed falconers possessing the appropriate licenses may hunt resident game species from August 9 through March 22, 2021, and also migratory game birds during their open hunting seasons. In addition, falconers may hunt snipe, ducks, mergansers and coots from September 1-4, and September 7-11. Contact the Department for details.

SPECIAL VETERAN AND ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL WATERFOWL HUNTING SEASON

Veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, who possess a resident hunting license, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty (other than for training), may hunt ducks, coots, mergansers and geese statewide on September 19 and 20. Upon request, hunters must provide proof of veteran or active duty status. All hunters 16 years of age and older must also possess a federal waterfowl stamp. Shooting hours shall be one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. The daily bag limit, including species restrictions and all other regulations (including HIP certification) that apply to the regular duck and goose hunting seasons shall apply to this special season with the exception that bonus blue-winged teal are not available.

NONRESIDENT WATERFOWL HUNTING ZONES

Boundaries of nonresident waterfowl zones are shown on the map on Page 17. (*Note: Hunters purchasing the statewide license are not restricted to zones.*)

Zone 1 – U.S. Highway 281 from South Dakota to Jamestown; U.S. Highway 52 from Jamestown to Carrington; ND Highway 200 from Carrington to Hurdsfield; and ND Highway 3 from Hurdsfield to South Dakota.

Zone 2 – ND Highway 36 from Wilton to Tuttle; ND Highway 3 from Tuttle to Hurdsfield; ND Highway 200 from Hurdsfield to U.S. Highway 52 east of Bowdon; north on U.S. Highway 52 to ND Highway 97 south of Velva; west on ND Highway 97 to ND Highway 41; south on ND Highway 41 (south of Velva) to ND Highway 200 at Turtle Lake; west on ND Highway 200 to ND Highway 200A; south on ND Highway 200A to Washburn; and south on U.S. Highway 83 to Wilton.

Zone 3 – The remainder of the state.

WATERFOWL REST AREAS

The following waterfowl rest areas are described by approximate distance from the nearest town, *i.e.*, 5 N and 3 E of Bismarck means 5 miles north and 3 miles east of Bismarck. Approximate locations are shown on the waterfowl zone map. Legal descriptions of waterfowl rest areas can be found in the 2020 Waterfowl Rest Area Proclamation available from the Department's Bismarck office. Waterfowl rest areas are in effect from September 26 through December 31. All waterfowl rest areas listed shall be closed to goose or waterfowl hunting during this period, and they are closed to small game hunting and fishing from September 26 through November 30, except as specified below. Beginning December 1, waterfowl rest areas will open to fishing, and small game and furbearer hunting, but not goose or waterfowl hunting, and remain open through the end of the respective seasons. In addition, waterfowl rest areas may be used for ice fishing prior to December 1 if ice conditions are suitable.

BURKE COUNTY:

- (1) 5 E and 6 N of Columbus.

DIVIDE COUNTY:

- (1) 3 N of Noonan.

LAMOURE COUNTY:

- (1) Cottonwood Lake – 4 S and 6 W of LaMoure. Closed to all hunting.

MCLEAN COUNTY:

- (1) Along Missouri River – 2 SE of Washburn to Garrison Dam. Closed to goose hunting only.

MERCER COUNTY:

- Missouri River – see McLean County.

OLIVER COUNTY:

- Missouri River – see McLean County.

ROLETTE COUNTY:

- See Towner County.

SHERIDAN COUNTY:

- (1) Sheyenne Lake - 15 N and 4 W of Goodrich.

STEELE COUNTY:

- (1) North Golden Lake – 9 E and 5 N of Finley.

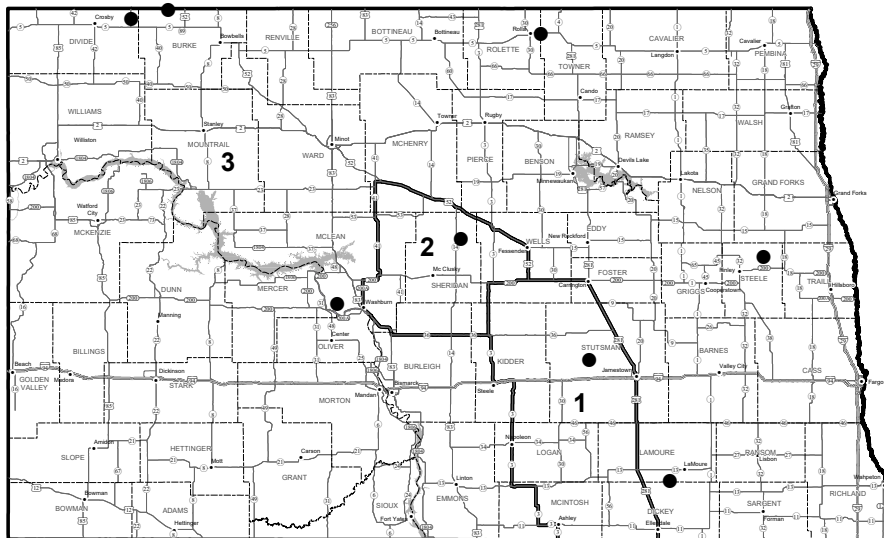
STUTSMAN COUNTY:

- (1) 7 N of Cleveland. Closed to waterfowl hunting only.

TOWNER COUNTY:

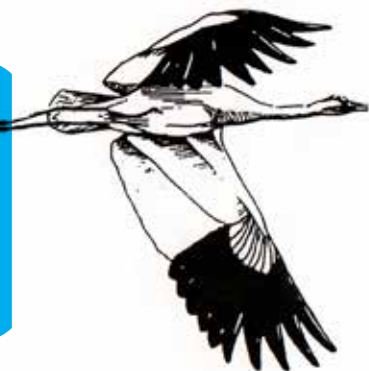
- (1) McLaughlin Lake – 4 E of Rolla.

NONRESIDENT WATERFOWL HUNTING ZONE MAP



The black circles on the map represent locations of waterfowl rest areas.

WHOOPING CRANES AND BIRDS THAT APPEAR SIMILAR



WHOOPING CRANES

- » White with black wingtips.
- » Juveniles have a mixture of white and brown body feathers, with black wingtips.
- » Necks long extended straight forward in flight.
- » Wingspan: 7 feet.
- » Legs extend beyond tail in flight.
- » Slow wingbeat.
- » Flocks of 2 to 7, sometimes migrate with sandhill cranes.



SANDHILL CRANES

- » Gray, with dark wingtips.
- » Neck long, extended straight forward in flight.
- » Wingspan: 5 feet.
- » Legs extend beyond tail in flight.
- » Slow wingbeat.
- » Flocks of 2 to hundreds.



SNOW GEESE

- » White with black wingtips.
- » Wingspan: 3 to 4 feet.
- » Short legs.
- » Rapid wingbeat
- » Flocks of 20 to hundreds.





HERONS AND EGRETS

- » White or gray.
- » Neck long, folded in flight.
- » Legs extend beyond tail in flight.
- » Slow wingbeat.
- » Typically found singly or in pairs.



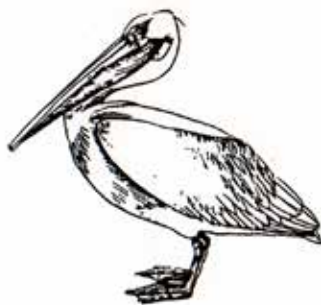
SWANS

- » All white.
- » Necks long, extended straight forward in flight.
- » Wingspan: over 6 feet.
- » Short legs, do not extend beyond tail in flight.
- » Flocks of 2 to 10.



WHITE PELICANS

- » White wings with black edgings extending almost to body.
- » Necks long, folded in flight.
- » Wingspan: 8 feet.
- » Short legs, do not extend beyond tail in flight.
- » Long, yellow bill.
- » Often in flocks of 20 or more.



Drawing on this side by Doreen Curtis,
courtesy National Audubon Society.

DUCK IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Identifying ducks in the field is important. It is necessary for hunters to be able to identify ducks by sex and species so that bag limits are not exceeded. The following are the most common ducks waterfowl hunters will encounter in North Dakota's marshes and fields. Males molt in summer, and many resemble a hen. Coloration gradually changes from henlike to a blotchy, partial coloration in early fall, and finally full winter plumage. Young of the year males also evolve through these stages.

Illustrations by Donald A Soderland, Copyright South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department,
Duck wing photos collected by Spencer Vaa, photographed by Gary Marrone.

Puddle Ducks



Mallard Male



Mallard Female

LARGE DUCK,
2½-3 POUNDS,
24-28 INCHES LONG



Northern Pintail Male



Northern Pintail Female

LARGE-APPEARING DUCK,
2-2½ POUNDS,
22-27 INCHES LONG



Gadwall Male



Gadwall Female

MEDIUM-SIZED DUCK,
1 ½-2 POUNDS,
18-20 INCHES LONG



**American Wigeon
(Baldplate) Male**



**American Wigeon
(Baldplate) Female**

MEDIUM-SIZED DUCK,
1½-2 POUNDS,
18-20 INCHES LONG

MEDIUM-SIZED DUCK,
1¼ - 1½ POUNDS,
18-20 INCHES LONG



Shoveler (Spoonbill) Male



Shoveler (Spoonbill) Female

MEDIUM-SIZED DUCK,
UP TO 1 1/2 POUNDS,
15-18 INCHES LONG



**Wood Duck
(Woody, Squealer) Male**



**Wood Duck
(Woody, Squealer) Female**

SMALLEST OF PUDDLE DUCKS,
ABOUT ¾ POUND,
UP TO 14 INCHES LONG



**Green-winged Teal
(Greenwing) Male**



**Green-winged Teal
(Greenwing) Female**

SMALL DUCK, LESS THAN
1 POUND, 12-16 INCHES
LONG



**Blue-winged Teal
(Bluewing) Male**



**Blue-winged Teal
(Bluewing) Female**

Diving Ducks



Canvasback (Can) Male

LARGE DUCK, UP TO
3 POUNDS,
18-21 INCHES LONG



Canvasback (Can) Female



Redhead Male

MEDIUM-SIZED DUCK,
2-2 ½ POUNDS,
20-22 INCHES LONG



Redhead Female



**Lesser Scaup
(Bluebill, Broadbill) Male**

MEDIUM-SIZED DUCK,
1 ¾-2 POUNDS,
15-18 INCHES LONG



**Lesser Scaup
(Bluebill, Broadbill) Female**



**Ring-necked Duck
(Ringbill, Blackjack) Male**

MEDIUM-SIZED DUCK,
1½-2 POUNDS,
16-18 INCHES LONG



**Ring-necked Duck
(Ringbill, Blackjack) Female**



SMALL DUCK,
UP TO 1 POUND,
12-14 INCHES LONG



Bufflehead (Butterball) Male

Bufflehead (Butterball) Female



MEDIUM-SIZED DUCK,
1¾-2¼ POUNDS,
17-20 INCHES LONG



**Common Goldeneye
(Whistler) Male**

**Common Goldeneye
(Whistler) Female**



SMALL DUCK,
1-1½ POUNDS,
13-15 INCHES LONG



**Ruddy Duck
Male**

**Ruddy Duck
Female**



SMALL BIRD,
UP TO 1¼ POUNDS,
17½ INCHES LONG



**Hooded Merganser
Male**

**Hooded Merganser
Female**

FURBEARER/TRAPPING

DEFINITIONS

Body-gripping trap – trap designed to allow the animal's head, neck or torso to enter the trap opening and be held by compression of the jaws when sprung (example, Conibear). See TRAP SET RESTRICTIONS section.

Cable device – noose used for restraining furbearers by the neck or body (example, snare). See CABLE DEVICES RESTRICTIONS section.

Colony trap – enclosure device designed to allow the capture of one or more furbearers in a single setting with one or more one-way entrances; cannot exceed 12 inches high, wide or in diameter, by 36 inches long. See MINK AND MUSKRAT section.

Foothold trap – steel-jawed trap used for restraining furbearers by the foot (examples, long-spring or coil-spring foothold trap).

Protective covering – trap set covering of structural material (wire mesh, wood, plastic, metal) limiting access to the trap through an opening not to exceed 8 inches high by 8 inches wide.

Sight exposed bait – any bait weighing in excess of 1 pound, composed of animal flesh, fur, hide, entrails or feathers placed in such a manner that it can be seen by any soaring raptor.

Water Set – trap or cable device which is set or staked in a manner to permit the trap, cable device or trapped animal to reach water. See TRAP SET RESTRICTIONS section.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Hunting hours are from 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset. See exceptions for fox (red and gray), coyote, beaver and raccoon in species sections.
- The opening hour on the first day of all furbearer seasons is 30 minutes before sunrise. After the first day of the season, trapping or using cable devices is legal at any hour.
- Written permission must be secured from landowners or operators before placing or setting any traps or cable devices on private land, including PLOTS lands. The owner or operator may determine the length of time permission is granted.
- The season for Canada lynx, gray wolf, swift/kit fox, black bear, wolverine and American marten shall remain closed.
- Any furbearer taken for which the season is closed, or other protected species incidentally taken, must be reported within 12 hours and turned over to the Department.
- It is illegal to drive off established roads or trails during the deer gun season while attempting to take furbearers with firearms, archery equipment and dogs.
- It is illegal to place traps or cable devices within 25 feet of any sight exposed bait.

- It is illegal to intentionally destroy, molest, disturb or tamper with any other person's trap or cable device, the set, or with any furbearer restrained therein.
- No furbearer may be taken and possessed alive.
- No person, while operating a snowmobile in this state, may kill, chase, flush, or harass any wild animal or wild bird, protected or unprotected.
- Aircraft may not be used to take coyote, fox or other furbearers without a special permit.
- All traps or cable devices left unattended on state wildlife management areas or federal waterfowl production areas must have a metal or plastic tag displaying the trapper's name, address and telephone number, or equipment registration number.

CLOSED OR RESTRICTED AREAS

Wildlife management areas so posted, refuges, sanctuaries, national parks and historic sites shall be closed to the hunting and trapping of all furbearers. Exceptions: Hunting and trapping furbearers may be permitted at times and on those areas of federally owned refuges designated by the refuge manager. A permit from the refuge manager is required for those wishing to trap on federal refuges. For additional regulations on federal refuges, contact refuge headquarters. A permit from the Department director is required to take furbearers on those state wildlife management areas and state easement refuges posted closed to hunting.

Trapping on school trust lands is allowed, if the commissioner gives written permission. By giving permission, the lessee is made aware that legal traps and snares could be in the area. The state does not guarantee that school trust lands are legally accessible; in some cases, terrain and other natural obstructions may make access difficult. Access to school trust lands is strictly nonvehicular. Trails are used only for management purposes and may not be used by the public for vehicular travel. Contact the ND Department of Trust Lands at 701-328-2800 for the name and address of the current surface lessee.

CABLE DEVICE RESTRICTIONS

- Cable devices are permitted on state wildlife management areas and federal waterfowl production areas after the close of small game seasons, starting January 4, 2021.
- A metal or plastic tag must be attached to each cable device. This tag must display the trapper's name, address and telephone number, or equipment registration number.
- One stop must be affixed to each cable device on land to prevent the loop from opening to a diameter greater than 12 inches.
- Cable devices cannot be placed or set in the field prior to the opening date and cannot remain in the field after the closing date of the cable device season for respective species.
- All cable devices must be affixed to an immovable object solidly attached to the ground. The use of drags is prohibited.

- Cable devices must be set so the bottom of the loop is no greater than 12 inches from the ground; or when the ground is snow covered, no greater than 12 inches above the bottom of an adult's footprint in the snow beneath the cable device with the full body weight on the foot.
- Cable devices must be constructed of single-strand (1x19) or multi-strand (7x7) or (7x19) carbon or stainless steel cable of 1/16-inch diameter or larger.
- Cable devices must possess a lock or breakaway device that allows the cable loop to disassemble at no more than 350 pounds pull. The Testing Standard for Breakaway Cable Devices determines the pounds of pull for disassembly (gf.nd.gov/hunting/cable-testing-standards).
- Individuals who self-assemble cable devices from components must assume liability and responsibility for ensuring that devices, locks or parts break or disassemble at 350 pounds pull, or less.

TRAP SET RESTRICTIONS

- State wildlife management areas
Year-round: Body-gripping traps with greater than 6-inch inside jaw spread must –
 - » Be in 4 inches or more of water; or
 - » Be recessed at least 7 inches in a plastic, wood or metal cubby with a maximum 50 square inch opening; or
 - » Be recessed at least 10 inches in a plastic, wood or metal cubby with a maximum 80 square inch opening.
- All other lands
September 1 – October 23: Body-gripping traps with greater than 8-inch inside jaw spread and all water sets must –
 - » Be in 4 inches or more of water; or
 - » Be used in an upland set and recessed at least 10 inches in a plastic, wood or metal cubby with a maximum 80 square inch opening.**October 24 – January 3:** Body-gripping traps with greater than 8-inch inside jaw spread must –
 - » Be in 4 inches or more of water; or
 - » Be used in an upland set and recessed at least 10 inches in a plastic, wood or metal cubby with a maximum 80 square inch opening.**January 4 – March 15:** No restrictions on placement.
March 16 – May 10: Foothold and body-gripping traps placed in or on water, but not used on float sets, must –
 - » Have a protective covering; or
 - » Foothold traps not being used on a float set must be submerged under water; or
 - » Body-gripping traps less than 8 inches inside jaw spread must have no more than 2 inches of the trap above the water surface.
 - » Foothold and body-gripping traps used on float sets must have a protective covering May 1 through May 10.**May 11 – August 31:** No restrictions on placement.

BADGER, COYOTE, FOX (RED AND GRAY)

Day hunting, traps – Open year round (officially April 1 – March 31)

Badger, coyote and fox may be hunted statewide using firearms, archery equipment or pursued with dogs from 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset. Badger, coyote and fox may be captured statewide using foothold, body-grip or cage traps.

Night hunting – Opens: November 23 – Closes: March 15

Coyote and fox only may be hunted statewide at any hour. Any person who engages in coyote or fox hunting from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise must hunt exclusively on foot. Allows the use of artificial light, night vision, thermal vision or infrared light with a power source of not more than 6 volts. The artificial light must produce a red, green or amber color. The use of archery equipment, including crossbows, is prohibited until after the close of the archery deer season.

Cable devices – Opens: November 23 – Closes: March 15

Badger, coyote and fox may be captured statewide using legal cable devices.

BEAVER AND RACCOON

Beaver dams may be dismantled when their presence causes property damage.

Firearms, traps, underwater cable devices, archery equipment, pursue with dogs (raccoon only) – Open year-round (officially from April 1 - March 31)

Beaver and raccoon may be hunted statewide using firearms and archery equipment during regular hunting hours. Beaver and raccoon may be trapped statewide using traps (foothold, body-gripping and cage traps) and underwater cable devices. Raccoon may be pursued statewide with dogs. Beaver and raccoon may also be taken at any hour of the day, while hunting on foot, with the aid of artificial lights, night vision, thermal vision or infrared light with a power source of not more than 6 volts. The artificial light must produce a red, green or amber color except when taking a raccoon treed or at bay. Legal firearms for flashlight hunting of beaver and raccoon are rifles or handguns firing a rimfire cartridge no larger than .22 caliber, or shotguns no larger than .410 gauge. Rifled slugs are not legal.

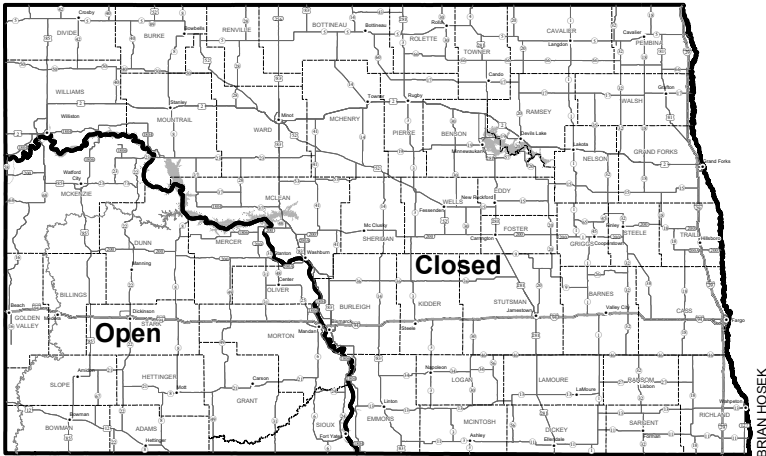
Cable devices on land – Opens: November 23 – Closes: March 15

Beaver and raccoon may be captured statewide using legal cable devices.

Cable devices on land within 50 feet of water – Opens: March 16 – Closes: May 10

Beaver and raccoon may be captured statewide using legal cable devices. Cable devices must be placed within 50 feet of water and be no greater than 4 inches off the ground.

BOBCAT OPEN/CLOSED AREAS



BOBCAT

Bobcat may only be harvested by North Dakota residents. Bobcat may only be harvested south and west of the Missouri River. The pelt and carcass of each bobcat must be presented to Department personnel for inspection and tagging no later than 14 days after the close of season, or prior to sale or transfer of possession, whichever comes first. No bobcat pelt will be tagged until the animal is skinned and presented with the entire carcass, including the head. The carcass shall remain the property of the Department. No person, taxidermist or fur dealer shall possess or purchase an untagged bobcat. When any part of the animal is mounted, if the tag is removed from the pelt, the tag must be securely fastened to the back or bottom of mount. Bobcats incidentally trapped after the close of the season must be reported to the Department within 12 hours and turned over to the Department.

Firearms, traps, archery equipment – Opens: November 7 –
Closes: March 15

Bobcat may be hunted with firearms and archery equipment, or trapped.

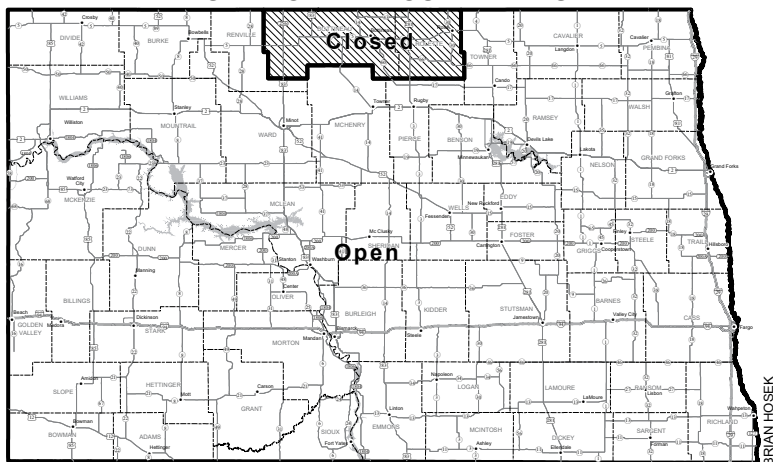
Cable devices, pursue with dogs – Opens: November 23 –
Closes: March 15

Bobcat may be captured using legal cable devices. Bobcats may also be pursued with dogs.

FISHER

Fisher may only be harvested by North Dakota residents. Fisher may be harvested statewide, except for Bottineau and Rolette counties which are closed. The limit for fishers is one animal per trapper per season. Trappers must contact the local game warden or Department field office to report their harvest within 12 hours and make arrangements to have the fisher tagged. The pelt must be removed from the carcass prior to presenting the fisher to Department personnel for tagging. No fisher pelt will be tagged until

FISHER OPEN/CLOSED AREAS



the animal is skinned and presented with the entire carcass, including the head. The carcass shall remain the property of the Department. No person, taxidermist or fur dealer shall possess or purchase an untagged fisher. When any part of the animal is mounted, if the tag is removed from the pelt, the tag must be securely fastened to the back or bottom of mount. Fishers incidentally trapped after the close of the season must be reported to the Department within 12 hours and turned over to the Department.

Traps, cable devices – Opens: November 23 – **Closes:** November 29

MINK AND MUSKRAT

Muskrat huts may be opened to insert traps or cable devices. However, huts must be restored to their approximate original condition to prevent freeze-up.

Traps – Opens: October 24 – **Closes:** May 10

Beginning March 16, colony traps must be under at least 2 inches of water and trapping on the outside of any muskrat house or structure is prohibited; traps may be placed completely inside a muskrat house or structure of any size; except when used on float sets, foothold traps must be submerged under water at all times or have a protective covering; body-gripping traps used in a water set can have no more than 2 inches of the trap above water or a protective covering.

Beginning May 1, float sets must have a protective covering.

Cable devices – Opens: November 23 – **Closes:** May 10

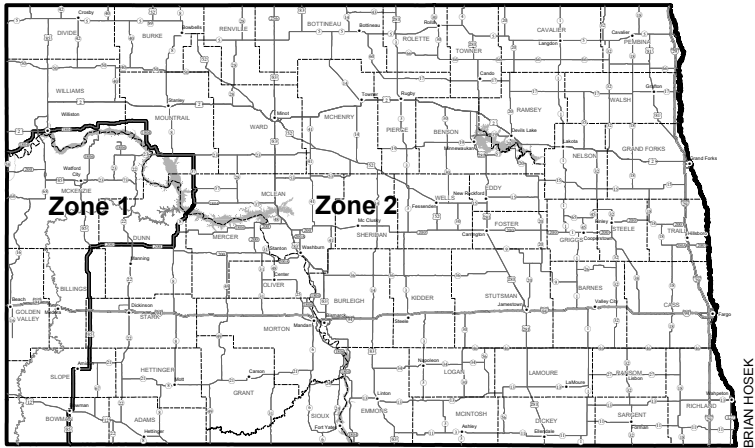
Mink and muskrat may be captured statewide using legal cable devices.

Beginning March 16, using cable devices on the outside of any muskrat house or structure of any size is prohibited.

Firearms, archery equipment – Opens: November 23 – **Closes:** May 10

Mink and muskrat may be hunted statewide with rimfire cartridges of .22 caliber or smaller, muzzleloaders of .45 caliber or smaller or archery equipment.

MOUNTAIN LION MANAGEMENT ZONES



MOUNTAIN LION

Mountain lions may only be hunted by North Dakota residents. The limit for mountain lions is one animal per hunter. Any mountain lion, other than kittens (kitten is defined as a mountain lion with visible spots) or females accompanied by kittens, may be harvested during the season. Hunters must contact the local game warden or Department field office to report their harvest within 12 hours and make arrangements to have the mountain lion tagged. The entire mountain lion, including the head, must be presented for inspection and tagging. Legally taken animals will be returned to the hunter following analysis so that the pelt may be removed, but the carcass shall remain the property of the Department. The use of traps or cable devices (snares) to take mountain lions is prohibited. The state will be split into two management zones; Zone 1 and Zone 2. Zone 1 includes land south of ND Highway 1804 from the Montana border to the point where ND Highway 1804 lies directly across Lake Sakakawea from ND Highway 8, crossing Lake Sakakawea then south along ND Highway 8 to ND Highway 200, then west on ND Highway 200 to U.S. Highway 85, then south on U.S. Highway 85 to the South Dakota border. Zone 2 is the remainder of the state not described as Zone 1. Each Zone 1 season will have harvest limits. Once these harvest limits are reached, each respective season will close immediately. The Department will inform the public of each closure through the media. Mountain lions taken by USDA Wildlife Services, the Department, private landowners in defense of livestock, road-killed animals, mountain lions incidentally taken by traps or cable devices, animals taken for human safety issues and those taken on Indian land will not count against any harvest limit.

Zone 1 early-season – Opens: September 4 – **Closes:** November 22

Mountain lions may be harvested using firearms and archery equipment. Harvest may be no more than 8 mountain lions.

Zone 1 late-season – Opens: November 23 – **Closes:** March 31

Mountain lions may be harvested using firearms, archery equipment, and pursuing with dogs. Harvest may be no more than 7 mountain lions or 3 female mountain lions, whichever comes first.

Zone 1 conditional season –

If the harvest limit for the early season is not reached on or prior to November 22, and after the late season has been closed (due to harvest limit being reached) for 5 consecutive days, the early season will reopen until the Zone 1 early season harvest limit is reached or until March 31. If the late season closes after March 25, there will not be a Zone 1 conditional season.

Zone 2 – Opens: September 4 – Closes: March 31

Mountain lions may be harvested using firearms and archery equipment. Beginning November 23, mountain lions may also be harvested by pursuing with dogs. There is no overall harvest limit for Zone 2.

RIVER OTTER

River otter may only be harvested by North Dakota residents. The limit is one river otter per trapper per season. River otters may be harvested statewide. Any river otter that is harvested must be reported to the Department within 12 hours to make arrangements to have the river otter tagged. The pelt must be removed from the carcass prior to presenting the river otter to Department personnel for tagging. No river otter pelt will be tagged until the animal is skinned and presented with the entire carcass, including the head. The carcass shall remain property of the Department. No person, taxidermist or fur dealer shall possess or purchase an untagged river otter. When any part of the animal is mounted, if the tag is removed from the pelt, the tag must be securely fastened to the back or bottom of mount. There is a statewide harvest limit of 20 river otters. Once the harvest limit of 20 river otters is reached, the season will close immediately. The Department will inform the public of this closure through the media. The harvest limit will not include river otters accidentally caught outside of established season dates or by Wildlife Services, the Department, private landowners in defense of livestock or personal property, road-killed, or those harvested on Indian lands. River otters incidentally trapped after the close of the season must be reported to the Department within 12 hours and turned over to the Department.

Traps, cable devices – Opens: November 23 – Closes: March 15

WEASEL

Traps – Opens: October 24 – Closes: March 15

Weasel may be trapped statewide using legal traps.

Firearms, cable devices, archery equipment – Opens: November 23 – Closes: March 15

Weasel may be hunted statewide with rimfire cartridges of .22 caliber or smaller, muzzleloaders of .45 caliber or smaller, or legal archery equipment. Weasel may be captured statewide using cable devices.

The North Dakota Game and Fish Department, along with the North Dakota Fur Takers Association, recommends that all traps be visually inspected and all captured animals be removed at no greater than 48-hour intervals, and that rubber gloves be worn for skinning and handling of all furbearers.

2020-21 LICENSES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Hunters and trappers are required to purchase licenses, except any resident, or member of his or her family permanently residing with him or her, may hunt small game, trap or use cable devices during the open season without a license upon land owned or leased by him or her, but otherwise is governed by seasons, limits and all other regulations.

Residents do not need a license to take unprotected species of wildlife (prairie dogs, rabbits, skunks, ground squirrels). Nonresidents hunting only unprotected species of wildlife need only a nongame license.

A resident who is on leave and on active duty with the United States military may hunt small game or trap during the season without a license. Contact the Department for details.

RESIDENT LICENSE ELIGIBILITY

A person who has actually lived in, or maintained his or her legal residence, in North Dakota for the past six months, may qualify for resident licenses, providing he or she does not continue to claim residency in another state. Exceptions:

- A **Waiver of Residency** allows a person who will be living in North Dakota for a minimum of one year or who intends to become a resident to be eligible to purchase nonlottery licenses such as fishing, small game and furbearer at resident prices.
- **Military Exception.** Military personnel in the state on duty or leave are eligible for a similar waiver to the one listed above.
- **Nonresident youth hunting licenses.** A nonresident under age 16 need only purchase a North Dakota resident fishing, hunting and furbearer certificate and a North Dakota resident general game and habitat license to hunt small game and waterfowl except swans and wild turkeys; provided, that the nonresident's state, or province or territory of Canada, of residence provides a reciprocal licensing agreement for North Dakota residents who are also under age 16. (Currently states of **Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin** qualify.) To be eligible, a nonresident youth may not have turned 16 before September 1 of the year for which the license is issued and must possess a certificate of completion for a certified hunter education course. The nonresident youth may only hunt under the supervision of an adult family member or legal guardian who is licensed to hunt small game or waterfowl in this state and is subject to the same regulations as the adult family member or legal guardian.
- **Nonresident full-time state or tribal college students living in North Dakota and attending** a North Dakota institution of higher learning under the jurisdiction of the Board of Higher Education, a private institution, or a tribal college may qualify to purchase nonlottery resident licenses. Contact the Department for details.

RESIDENT LICENSES	
PREREQUISITE FOR ALL HUNTING LICENSES	
Fishing, Hunting, Furbearer Certificate (<i>need only purchase one per year</i>)	\$1
PREREQUISITE FOR ALL HUNTING LICENSES EXCEPT FURBEARER	
General Game and Habitat License (<i>need only purchase one per year</i>)	\$20
COMBINATION LICENSES	
*Combination License (<i>age 16 or older</i>) – includes fishing, general game and habitat, small game and furbearer licenses.	\$52
Veteran Combined Hunting (<i>requires 100% service-related disability</i>) includes general game and habitat, small game and furbearer licenses.	\$3
SMALL GAME	
Small Game License (<i>age 16 or older</i>) – required for pheasant, partridge, grouse, squirrel, geese, ducks, mergansers, coots, swan, sandhill crane, crow, snipe, dove and woodcock.	\$10
EARLY CANADA GOOSE	
Early Canada Goose – required of all hunters regardless of age for early Canada Goose season – ages 16 and older also need small game license and beginning September 1 a federal waterfowl stamp.	\$5
SANDHILL CRANE	
Sandhill Crane Permit – small game license also required for those age 16 and older.	\$10
SWAN	
Swan – Swan tags will not be mailed until other required licenses are purchased.	\$10
FURBEARER	
Furbearer (<i>age 16 or older</i>)	\$15
FEDERAL WATERFOWL STAMP (DUCK STAMP)	
Required beginning September 1 for all hunters ages 16 and older to hunt ducks, geese, swans, mergansers and coot. <i>Exception: Not required to hunt during spring light goose conservation order.</i>	\$25
HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM (HIP) REGISTRATION	
All hunters regardless of age must obtain a new Harvest Information Program registration number each year for each state in which they hunt ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, cranes, snipe, doves and woodcock.	Free

*Includes an ANS surcharge.

NONRESIDENT LICENSES	
PREREQUISITE FOR ALL HUNTING LICENSES EXCEPT SPRING LIGHT GOOSE AND EARLY CANADA GOOSE LICENSES	
Fishing, Hunting, Furbearer Certificate (<i>need only purchase one per year</i>)	\$2
PREREQUISITE FOR ALL HUNTING LICENSES (EXCEPT FURBEARER, NONGAME, SPRING LIGHT GOOSE AND EARLY CANADA GOOSE)	
General Game and Habitat License (<i>need only purchase one per year</i>)	\$20
SMALL GAME	
Small Game – required for pheasants, partridge, grouse, squirrel, dove, snipe, woodcock and crow. A nonresident must choose between a 14-consecutive-day or two 7-consecutive-day license periods. May purchase more than one license per year. Nonresidents under age 16 can purchase licenses at resident prices if their state has youth reciprocity licensing with North Dakota.	\$100
SPRING LIGHT GOOSE	
Spring Light Goose – required for all nonresidents for the spring light goose order. Nonresidents under age 16 can purchase licenses at resident prices if their state has youth reciprocity licensing with North Dakota. Spring light goose license does not count against the 14-day regular season license.	\$50
EARLY CANADA GOOSE	
Early Canada Goose – required of all hunters regardless of age for the early Canada goose season. Ages 16 and older also need a federal waterfowl stamp beginning September 1. Nonresidents under age 16 can purchase license at resident prices if their state has youth reciprocity licensing with North Dakota. Early Canada goose license does not count against the 14-day regular season nonresident license.	\$50
SANDHILL CRANE	
Sandhill Crane – small game or waterfowl license also required.	\$30
SWAN	
Swan – waterfowl license also required. Swan tags will not be mailed until other required licenses are purchased.	\$30
NONGAME	
Nongame – allows taking unprotected species such as prairie dog, skunk, rabbits and ground squirrels.	\$15
FURBEARER AND NONGAME	
Furbearer and Nongame – allows taking unprotected species and for hunting fox and coyote.	\$40
Nonresident Reciprocal Trapping License – North Dakota offers a reciprocal trapping (includes snaring) license to nonresidents whose home state allows North Dakota residents to trap. Nonresidents having this license may not take bobcats, mountain lions, fishers or river otters.	\$350

WATERFOWL

Waterfowl – required for duck, goose, swan, mergansers and coots. May purchase only one waterfowl license per year. Nonresidents under age 16 can purchase license at resident prices if their state has youth reciprocity licensing with North Dakota.

*1) A statewide license, allows hunting statewide for two 7-day periods or one 14-day period.	\$153
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*2) A zone-restricted license that requires selection of hunting zones (see zone map) according to the following restrictions:	\$103
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» *A nonresident must select Zone 1 or Zone 2 for one 7-day period and Zone 3 for the other 7-day period or;*

» *Zone 3 for the full 14 days or two 7-day periods or;*

» *Zones 1 and 3 concurrently for the same 7-day period or zones 2 and 3 concurrently for the same 7-day period. This option effectively reduces the license to 7 days only, as the two 7-day periods are run at the same time.*

FEDERAL WATERFOWL STAMP (DUCK STAMP)

Required beginning September 1 for all hunters ages 16 and older to hunt ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, brant and coot. <i>Exception: Not required to hunt during spring light goose conservation order.</i>	\$25
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HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM (HIP) REGISTRATION

All hunters regardless of age must obtain a new Harvest Information Program registration number each year for each state in which they hunt ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, cranes, snipe, doves and woodcock.	Free
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*Includes an ANS surcharge.

REPORT ALL BANDS
www.reportband.gov



RAP (REPORT ALL POACHERS) PROGRAM. This program encourages people to report wildlife violations, remain anonymous if they prefer, and receive monetary rewards for convictions based on their information. Anonymous callers will be given a special code number and are not required to give their name. Rewards range from \$100 to \$1,000 depending on the nature and seriousness of the crime. **Call 701-328-9921.** Call this number only to report game and fish violations. The reward fund is supported by private donations. If you wish to donate to the RAP program, tax deductible contributions can be sent to RAP, Box 1091, Bismarck, ND, 58502-1091.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ELIGIBILITY

Hunter Education Requirement – Hunters born after December 31, 1961 must have passed a certified state or provincial hunter education course in order to purchase a North Dakota hunting license. Exceptions: Persons who hunt only on land they own or operate, and youth under age 12 may hunt if they have appropriate licenses. In addition, individuals who are 12 years of age and older who have not taken the hunter education course may receive an apprentice hunter validation that enables them to hunt small game (includes waterfowl) and deer for one license year. Contact the Department for details.

Minimum Age – There is no minimum age for hunting small game, waterfowl or furbearers, but anyone under age 15 afield with firearms must be licensed and under direct supervision (must be able to have unaided verbal contact) of a parent, guardian or adult authorized by their parent or guardian.

Licenses – Valid in either paper or electronic format. No person may give away, barter or sell an issued license. Licenses are nontransferable.

HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM

All migratory bird hunters must register annually with the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program in each state in which they hunt ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, cranes, snipe, doves and woodcock. Hunters who do not HIP register when they buy a North Dakota license, can add it later through the Game and Fish website at gf.nd.gov, or by calling 888-634-4798 and recording the HIP number on their printed license. HIP registration is a cooperative program designed to determine a sample of hunters from which to measure the harvest of migratory birds for management purposes.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

“Game” includes any of those species of small game, or furbearers as defined in Section 20.1-01-02 of the North Dakota Century Code.

“**Small Game**” includes all game birds (including waterfowl) and tree squirrels.

“**Upland Game**” includes sharp-tailed grouse, Hungarian partridge, pheasants, ruffed grouse and tree squirrels.

“**Migratory Game Birds**” includes ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, cranes, snipe, dove and woodcock. All hunters must be HIP registered.

“**Waterfowl**” includes ducks, geese, swans, mergansers and coots.

“**Daily Bag Limit**” (Daily Limit) is the maximum number of a particular game that one hunter, legally licensed by this state, may take or kill during a single hunting day, within the boundaries of this state.

“**Possession Limit**” is the maximum number of a particular game species that a hunter, legally licensed by this state, may have in his/her actual possession during any phase of any single hunting trip, venture, or expedition of more than one day. No more than one daily limit may be taken on any one

day. The possession limit at one's personal permanent residence, except for waterfowl and migratory game birds, is not limited.

"Possession Limit for Waterfowl and Migratory Game Birds" is the maximum number of migratory game birds of a single species or a combination of species permitted to be possessed by any one person when lawfully taken in the United States in any one specified geographic area (typically a state, Indian reservation or a hunting unit or zone within a state) for which a possession limit is prescribed.

"Migratory Bird Preservation Facility" is any person or business for hire or other consideration, taxidermist, cold storage or locker plant facility, or hunting club which receives, possesses, or has in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another for purposes of picking, cleaning, freezing, processing, storage or shipment.

"Possession of Shot other than Nontoxic Shot" means in the gun, or in the pockets, or within reach while in the process of hunting. See nontoxic shot regulations below.

"Canada geese" includes all Canada geese, cackling geese and any other geese except white-fronted and light geese.

"Light geese" include snow geese, blue geese and Ross's geese.

NONTOXIC SHOT REGULATIONS

The possession or use of shot other than federally approved nontoxic shot is prohibited while hunting ducks, geese, sandhill cranes, tundra swans, mergansers, snipe and coot statewide. For a list of approved nontoxic shot, visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/hunting/nontoxic.php>.

Nontoxic shot is required for all hunting on all U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands, including federal refuges and waterfowl production areas. This regulation applies to all hunters using shotguns, except while hunting turkeys and big game. These shot requirements are in addition to current statewide nontoxic shot requirements for migratory birds as listed above.

LEGAL FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Game Birds and Waterfowl – Only firearms no smaller than .410 gauge nor larger than 10 gauge loaded with shot and capable of holding no more than three shells, legal archery equipment, and raptors may be used. Pistols may not be used to take migratory game birds. Nontoxic shot is required for some species and on some lands. Raptors may be used only by those possessing a falconry permit.

A bow must be pulled, held and released by hand. Any release aid may be used providing it is hand operated, the shooter supports the draw weight of the bow, and the release is not attached to any part of the bow other than at the bowstring. Telescopic sights, range finding devices, battery-powered or electronically lighted sights or other electronic devices attached to the bow, or the arrow, are not permitted (exception: lighted nocks and recording devices which do not aid in range finding, sighting or shooting the bow are permitted). Handheld range-finding devices are legal. Arrows capable of causing damage

or injury in excess of that inflicted by the cutting edges of the broadhead, are prohibited while hunting small game with a bow (e.g., explosive arrow points, arrows tipped with drugs or chemicals, and pneumatic or hydraulic shafts are illegal). Arrows must be at least 24 inches long and have at least 2 untrimmed feathers, or not less than 5 trimmed feathers when shooting at birds in flight.

Blind individuals, paraplegics and/or those having lost the use of one or both arms, having a permit from the Game and Fish director to hunt with a crossbow, may use a crossbow during small game seasons. Contact the Department for additional information on crossbow regulations.

AIRCRAFT, BOATS, MOTOR-DRIVEN VEHICLES

It is illegal to kill, chase, harass, flush, drive, concentrate, rally, raise, stir up or disturb game with all types of aircraft, manned or unmanned.

It is illegal to shoot with bow and arrow or firearm while in or on a motor-driven vehicle.

No person may carry a firearm with a cartridge in the chamber in or on a motor-driven vehicle while hunting, except as otherwise provided by law. The entire cylinder of a revolver is considered the chamber, requiring the revolver to be completely unloaded. Handguns with removable magazines or clips must have the magazine or clips removed from the firearm if the magazine or clip contains any loaded shells. It is illegal to carry any muzzleloading firearm in or on a motor-driven vehicle with a cap or primer in place or powder in the flash pan.

Landowners may be more restrictive on their own property. In general, driving off established roads and trails is not allowed on state and federal lands. For more detailed information check with the managing agency.

Driving off established roads and trails on private land is legal for the hunting of waterfowl and cranes; legal for the hunting of upland game with written permission from the landowner or lessee who actively farms or ranches the land (exception: does not apply during the deer gun season); NOT legal for the hunting of big game except for retrieval of harvested big game.

Mallard Island and deTrobriand Island within Lake Sakakawea are closed to the use of all motor-driven vehicles and aircraft. On all other wildlife management areas owned or managed by the Department, the use of all motor-driven vehicles is restricted to those constructed roads, well worn trails, and parking areas normally used by passenger cars. Motor-driven vehicle use on wildlife management areas is further restricted or prohibited where posted as such.

Established roads or trails do not include temporary trails made for agricultural purposes.

No person may use motor-driven vehicles on North Dakota Game and Fish Department Conservation PLOTS (Private Land Open To Sportsmen) property without permission from the landowner, or as otherwise signed by the Department. These areas have been entrusted to the public for walking access through written agreements with private landowners. The boundaries of these properties are identified by large yellow triangular signs.

Motorboats are legal for going to and from hunting areas. Ducks, coots,

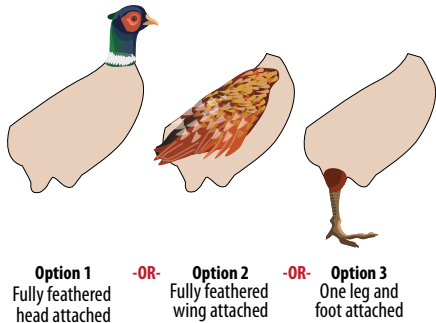
mergansers, geese and tundra swans may be taken from a floating craft, excluding a sink box, if such craft is either beached, fastened within or tied immediately alongside any type of fixed hunting blind, or resting at anchor. It is illegal to shoot from a sunken device or any floating vessel on open water, or to use or cause to be used any floating battery, electric, steam, gasoline or other powered vessel in an attempt to take waterfowl. A motorboat, sailboat or other craft may be used to pick up dead or injured birds.

All watercraft must have aboard a U.S. Coast Guard approved life preserver for each occupant. Additionally, any watercraft powered by any motor (including electric motors) must be registered and numbered (licensed) through the North Dakota Game and Fish Department, or for nonresidents – through the state where principally used.

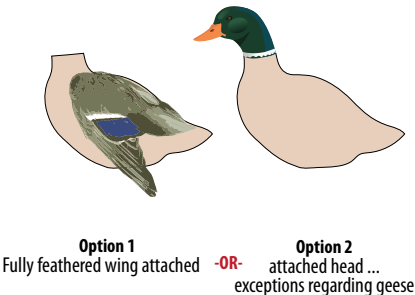
IDENTIFICATION

One fully feathered wing or the fully feathered head of all waterfowl, snipe, dove, crane and woodcock; and one leg and foot, or the fully feathered head, or the fully feathered wing of pheasant, Hungarian partridge and all grouse shall remain attached to such game during transportation or shipment until it reaches the hunter's legal residence or it is processed to be immediately consumed. (Exception: Geese only: Commercial game processors who comply with all state and federal tagging and record keeping requirements may remove identification from geese to be processed for consumption, prior to reaching the hunter's legal residence. The processed geese may be transported when accompanied by a copy of the record provided by the processor. Processed geese are still subject to daily and possession limit regulations.)

Upland Game Birds



Migratory Game Birds



TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

License holders must accompany their game, or parts thereof, during transportation. Game may be shipped by common carrier in receipt of proper bill of lading. No resident of the state may ship game or parts thereof out of state without a permit from the Department. Any resident, other than a licensed fur-buyer complying with Section 20.1-03-23 of the North Dakota Century Code

who ships or transports such hides or furs, shall tag each hide or fur with the name of the person having taken it and that person's furbearer license number. Except for legally gifted game, it is illegal to possess or transport another's game animal, or parts thereof, without the license holder accompanying or as otherwise permitted.

No person shall leave or store any game birds at any place other than that person's legal residence unless each piece of game is tagged with the owner's signature and address, date taken, number and species of game, and license number of the person who harvested the game. The packaging of game birds away from a person's legal residence must be in a manner that the species and number of game birds in each package is easily determined.

Game may be gifted to another, however this does not allow a person to exceed a daily limit. Any gifted game to be transported must be tagged with the above information and display sex and species identification as required. Termination of possession can only be accomplished by: **(1)** gifting of legally harvested game; **(2)** by consuming the game.

Nonresidents may transport or ship from the state a possession limit of upland game. No one may possess in the field, transport or ship at any one time, more than a possession limit of upland game or migratory game birds. No person shall ship migratory game birds unless the package is marked on the outside with: **(1)** the name and address of the person sending the birds; **(2)** the name and address of the person to whom the birds are being sent; and **(3)** the number of each species contained in the package.

POSTING AND TRESPASS

Only the owner or tenant, or an individual authorized by the owner, may post land by placing signs giving notice that no hunting is permitted on the land. The name of the person posting the land must appear on each sign in legible characters. The signs must be readable from the outside of the land and must be placed conspicuously not more than 880 yards (one-half mile) apart. For land entirely enclosed by a fence or other enclosure, posting of signs at or on all gates through the fence or enclosure constitutes a posting of all the enclosed land.

It is illegal to hunt on posted lands without permission from the owner or tenant. Hunting on posted land without permission can be prosecuted even if the land is not posted to the letter of the law. Trespass is a criminal violation punishable by suspension of hunting, fishing and trapping privileges for a period of at least one year.

It is illegal to hunt upon the premises of another within 440 yards (one-quarter mile) of any occupied building without the consent of the person occupying the building. This does not prohibit hunting on land owned by neighbors (private or public) even if the land is less than 440 yards (one-quarter mile) from the occupied building.

Any person may enter upon legally posted land (without a firearm or bow) to recover game shot or killed on land where he/she had a lawful right to hunt.

It is illegal to hunt in unharvested cereal and oilseed crops, including sprouted winter wheat, alfalfa, clover and other grasses grown for seed, without the owner's consent.

It is illegal to deface, take down or destroy posting signs.

Failure to close gates upon exit or entry is a criminal violation, punishable by forfeiture of hunting licenses.

Written permission must be secured from landowners or operators before placing or setting any traps or cable devices on private land, including PLOTS lands. The owner or operator may determine the length of time permission is granted.

ROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Do not hunt on road rights-of-way unless you are certain that they are open to public use. Most road rights-of-way are under control of the adjacent landowner and are closed to hunting when the adjacent land is posted closed to hunting.

WANTON WASTE OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS AND UPLAND GAME

No person shall kill, cripple, waste, destroy, spoil or abandon the edible flesh of any migratory game or upland game without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird/animal, and retain it in his/her actual custody, at the place where taken and between that place and either (a) his or her personal permanent residence; (b) taxidermist; or (c) a common carrier. Edible flesh means the breast meat of any game bird or the hind legs and lower back of a squirrel.

FIRE DANGER INDEX

The fire danger index provides an indication of wildland fire potential. Fire danger indexes are calculated considering temperature, humidity, wind speed, cloud cover and vegetative condition, and are rated as Low, Medium, High, Very High or Extreme. Fires are more likely to occur on higher index days. Certain outdoor activities may be prohibited when a fire danger index is considered Very High or Extreme. Hunters are asked to be aware of current fire danger indexes. Updated information is available through ndresponse.gov, or from a county sheriff's office.

CLOSED OR RESTRICTED AREAS

PLOTS Areas – In accordance with N.D.C.C. 20.1-08-04.9, nonresidents may not hunt any game from October 10-16, 2020 on North Dakota Game and Fish Department wildlife management areas or on Conservation PLOTS (Private Land Open To Sportsmen) areas.

Wildlife management areas so posted, refuges, sanctuaries, national parks and historic sites shall be closed to the hunting and trapping of all species. (Exception: small game hunting, and furbearer hunting and trapping, may be permitted at times and on those areas of federally owned refuges designated by the refuge manager.) For additional regulations on federal refuges, contact refuge headquarters.

The Minot and Grand Forks air bases are closed to hunting.

Nelson Lake in Oliver County is open to waterfowl hunting under special restrictions. Waterfowl hunting will only be allowed along the north shoreline in the N 1/2 of section 32 and the northwest part of the lake in sections 29 and 30. All other parts of the lake are closed to hunting. No open water hunting from a boat is allowed. All hunting must be done from shore.

School trust lands are open to nonvehicular public access, including hunting, unless posted with ND Department of Trust Lands signs. Trapping is allowed, if the current surface lessee gives written permission. By giving permission, the lessee is made aware that legal traps and snares could be in the area. The only established trails on Department of Trust Lands available for public use are those that are signed with Game and Fish Department trail markers. See the ND Department of Trust Lands hunting page at www.land.nd.gov/public-access-information for additional information.

State law allows the governor to close or postpone a hunting season upon reasonable notice through the media if climatic conditions create a fire hazard.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS

- An individual must harvest his or her own limit.
- It is illegal to go afield with a firearm or archery equipment while intoxicated.
- It is illegal to possess or use an electronic or recorded call while hunting migratory game birds.
- Use of artificial light, night vision, thermal vision or infrared light for locating or hunting game is prohibited, except for beaver, raccoon, fox and coyote during the open night hunting season on the animal.
- Hunters may retrieve game that has fallen into a state wildlife refuge if they leave their firearms outside the boundary. They may not retrieve game that has fallen into a federal wildlife refuge unless there has been a retrieving zone designated by the refuge manager.
- It is illegal to shoot harmless birds. All hawks, owls, falcons and eagles are protected by state and federal law.
- It is illegal to use live ducks or geese as decoys.
- No person may possess or sell any live wildlife or release any wildlife into the wild without a permit from the Department.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The following is a synopsis of federal regulations that pertain to the hunting of migratory game birds. Persons requiring more information should go to <http://www.fws.gov/hunting/whatres.html>, to find a complete version of 50 CFR Part 20, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 701-250-4418 or 701-255-0593, or a local national wildlife refuge office.

Migratory birds include all migratory game birds and most birds found in the United States with the exception of the house sparrow, feral pigeon (commonly called rock dove), European starling, Eurasian collared dove, mute swan, and upland game birds, which are protected by state laws. A complete list of protected migratory birds is found in Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations, Section. 10.13.

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

Aggregate daily bag limit means the maximum number of migratory game birds permitted to be taken by one person in any one day during the open season when such person hunts in more than one specified geographic area and/or for more than one species for which a combined daily bag limit is prescribed. The aggregate daily bag limit is equal to, but shall not exceed, the largest daily bag limit prescribed for any one species or for any one specified geographic area (typically a second state, Indian reservation, hunting unit or zone within a state) in which taking occurs.

Opening day of a season – No person on the opening day of the season shall possess any freshly killed migratory game birds in excess of the daily bag limit, or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies.

Field possession limit – No person shall possess, have in custody, or transport more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies, of migratory game birds, tagged or not tagged, at or between the place where taken and either (a) his/her automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) his/her personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

Aggregate possession limit means the maximum number of migratory game birds of a single species or combination of species taken in the United States permitted to be possessed by any one person when taking and possession occurs in more than one specified geographic area (typically a second state, Indian reservation, hunting unit or zone with a state) for which a possession limit is prescribed. The aggregate possession limit is equal to, but shall not exceed, the largest possession limit prescribed for any one of the species or specified geographic areas in which taking and possession occurs.

Personal abode means one's principal or ordinary home or dwelling place, as distinguished from one's temporary or transient place of abode or dwelling such as a hunting club, or any club house, cabin, tent or trailer house used as a hunting club, or any hotel, motel or rooming house used during a hunting, pleasure or business trip.

No person shall take migratory game birds:

- With a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fish hook, poison, drug, explosive, or stupefying substance; with a shotgun of any description capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler, incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so its total capacity does not exceed three shells.
- From or by means, aid, or use of any motor vehicle, motor-driven land conveyance, or aircraft of any kind, except that paraplegics and persons

missing one or both legs may take birds from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land conveyance.

- By the use or aid of live birds as decoys; although not limited to, it shall be a violation for any person to take migratory waterfowl on an area where tame or captive live ducks or geese are present unless such birds are and have been for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to such taking, confined within an enclosure which substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such birds from the sight of wild migratory waterfowl.
- By the aid of baiting, or on or over any baited area, where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area is or has been baited. Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering of salt, grain, or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take them.

HUNTING BY NONTRIBAL MEMBERS ON NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN RESERVATIONS

If an individual hunts exclusively on Indian lands within an Indian reservation, a tribal license is required and a state hunting license is not required. Hunting on nontribal lands within an Indian reservation requires a state hunting license. Game taken legally with a tribal license within an Indian reservation may be possessed and transported anywhere in North Dakota.

Portions of some units/zones are located on Indian reservations. Contact reservation tribal offices for more information:

- **Fort Berthold.** Game and Fish Department, 404 Frontage Road, New Town, ND 58763, 701-627-4760.
- **Standing Rock.** Game and Fish Department, Box 549, Fort Yates, ND 58538, 701-854-7236.
- **Turtle Mountain.** Department of Natural Resources, Box 570, Belcourt, ND 58316, 701-477-2604.
- **Spirit Lake.** Fish and Wildlife Department, Box 359, Fort Totten, ND 58335, 701-766-1243.

HOW TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF ANS

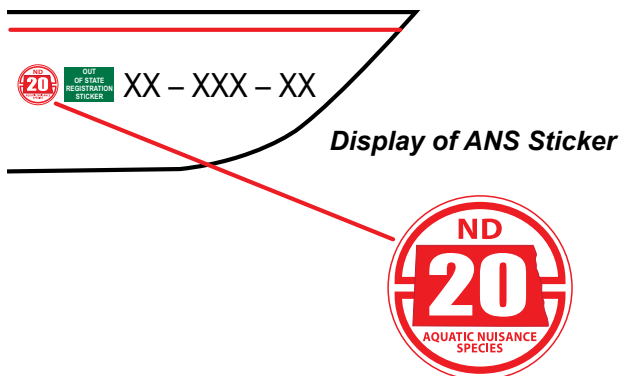
Aquatic Nuisance Species Sticker

All motorized watercraft not licensed in this state and operated on North Dakota waters must annually obtain a valid, nonrefundable aquatic nuisance species (ANS) sticker. ANS stickers are valid for one calendar year. ANS stickers may only be purchased through the Department's website.

This ANS sticker must be placed on the starboard side of the watercraft within 6 inches of the registration number and displayed within 10 days of purchase.

Each licensed watercraft is listed on the purchase receipt. A copy of the purchase receipt is proof of validation until the sticker is received via postal mail.

Remember to properly Clean, Drain and Dry your equipment to prevent the spread of harmful aquatic nuisance species.



1. CLEAN

State law requires removal of all plants and aquatic organisms from all equipment (boats, trailers, fishing gear, duck decoys, etc.) before leaving a waterbody. Removal of mud is also recommended.

2. DRAIN

State law requires draining of all water from watercraft and other equipment prior to leaving a waterbody. Drain plugs and draining devices must also be left out and open during transport.

3. DRY

Although not required by North Dakota law, it's a good idea to allow equipment to dry completely, or disinfect with high pressure hot water (140 degrees F for 10 seconds of contact) before using again.

For complete regulations visit: gf.nd.gov/ans.

BOATING SAFETY FOR HUNTERS

State Laws

- All boats must have a U.S. Coast Guard approved wearable personal flotation device for each occupant, and those boats over 16 feet in length must also have a U.S. Coast Guard approved throwable personal flotation device. Boat occupants age 10 and under must wear their life jacket while the boat is in operation.
- No person 12 through 15 years of age may operate a motorboat or personal watercraft propelled by a motor of more than 10 horsepower unless the operator is accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older, or the operator has taken and passed a Department approved boating course.
- For a complete list of boating regulations in North Dakota, contact the Game and Fish Department.

Boating Tips for Hunters

- Life jackets save lives. Wear it, don't just bring it!
- Cold water immersion is life threatening. Dress for the water temperature, not the air temperature.
- Do not operate vessels in overloaded conditions. Sudden shifts in weight by dogs or hunters can result in capsizing.
- Check the weather to avoid encountering conditions that exceed your skills or boat capabilities.
- Introduce your dog to hunting from a boat prior to hunting season.
- Carry a cell phone or emergency beacon and avoid hunting alone.
- File a float plan and always tell someone when you plan to return.

Life Jackets for Hunters

Life jackets are available in a wide variety of styles and colors that meet the demands of hunters.

Life jackets can increase survival time because of the insulation they provide. Naturally, the warmer the water the less insulation one will require. When operating in cold waters (below 40 degrees F) consideration should be given to using a coat or jacket-style as they cover more of the body than the vest-style.

Hypothermia and Waterfowl Hunters

Hypothermia, the loss of body heat to the water, is probably the greatest cause of water-related deaths. Often the cause of death is listed as drowning; but, most often the primary cause is hypothermia and the secondary cause is drowning. After an individual has succumbed to hypothermia, he/she will lose consciousness and then drown.

LIFE JACKETS FOR HUNTERS



A Type I PFD is an approved device designed to turn an unconscious person in the water from a face downward position to a vertical or slightly backward position.



A Type II PFD is an approved device designed to turn an unconscious person in the water from a face downward position to a vertical or slightly backward position.



A Type III PFD is an approved device designed to keep a conscious person in a vertical or slightly backward position.



A Type IV PFD is an approved device designed to be thrown to a person in the water and not worn.



A Type V PFD, to be acceptable, must be used in accordance with its label.

EFFECTS OF HYPOTHERMIA

Water Temperature (degrees F.)	Exhaustion or Unconsciousness	Expected Time of Survival
32.5	Under 15 minutes	Under 15 to 45 minutes
32.5 to 40	15 to 30 minutes	30 to 90 minutes
40 to 50	30 to 60 minutes	1 to 3 hours
50 to 60	1 to 2 hours	1 to 6 hours
60 to 70	2 to 7 hours	2 to 40 hours
70 to 80	3 to 12 hours	3 hours to indefinitely
Over 80	Indefinitely	Indefinitely

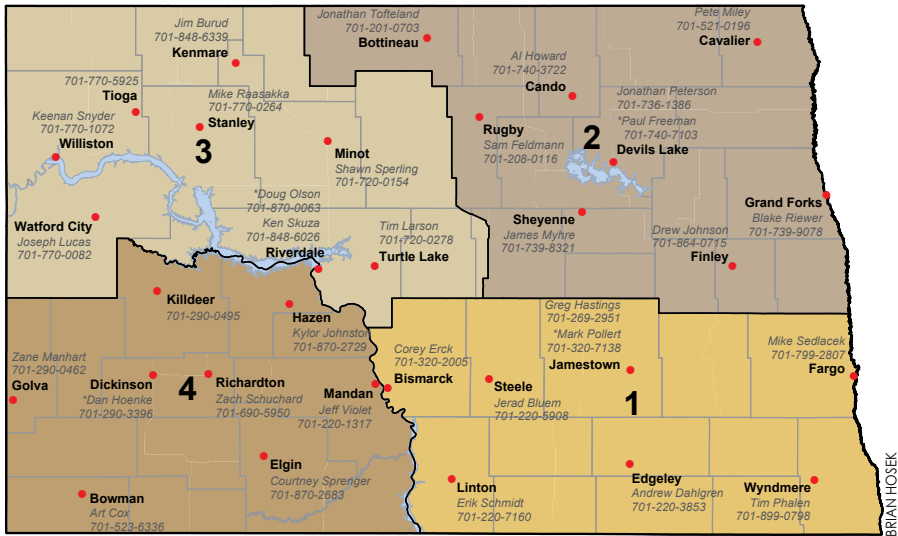
GENERAL INFO

[illegible]

The North Dakota Cooperative Fur Harvester Education Program offers a 16-hour course covering all aspects of fur harvest in North Dakota. The course includes both classroom and hands-on learning activities including trap handling and setting, hound hunting, predator calling, fur handling, furbearer biology, fur harvester regulations, and ethics. Students can receive a certification card which will satisfy other states' requirements for mandatory trapper education. The course is free of charge. Check the Game and Fish Department's website (gf.nd.gov/education/fur-harvester) for a list of course dates.



**NORTH DAKOTA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
ENFORCEMENT DIVISION AND SUPERVISORY DISTRICTS**



BRYAN HOSEK

***District Supervisors**

For Game and Fish enforcement questions or to report a violation, see the map above to contact a game warden near you.

TOM ROSTER'S 2016 NONTOXI

Proven Nontoxic Loads For Waterfowl, Doves, & Upland Game Birds ¹ <i>Vel. Range Tested: 1,225 – 1,700 FPS</i>	Observed Hunters' Typical Shooting Range During Activity (Yards)	Most Effective Nontoxic Shot Size(s) For Birds Listed Under ACTIVITY At The Distances Listed In The Second Column
ACTIVITY		
Large Geese At Long Range Giant, Western, Atlantic and Interior Canadas	50-65 50-70	Steel BBB to T HEVI-Shot 2 to B
Large Geese Over Decoys	35-50 35-50	Steel BB to BBB HEVI-Shot 2 to B
Medium/Small Geese Long Range Snow, White-fronted, Lesser Canadas	50-65 50-65	Steel BB to BBB HEVI-Shot 2
Medium/Small Geese Over Decoys	35-50 35-50	Steel 2 to BB HEVI-Shot 4 to 2
Large Ducks At Long Range Mallard, Black, Pintail, Goldeneye, Gadwall	45-65 45-65	Steel 2 to 1 HEVI-Shot 4
Large Ducks Over Decoys	20-45 20-45	Steel 6 to 2 HEVI-Shot 6 to 4
Medium Ducks Over Decoys Wigeon, Scaup, Shoveler	20-45 20-45	Steel 6 to 3 HEVI-Shot 6 to 4
Small Ducks Over Decoys Teal, Ruddy, Bufflehead	20-45 20-45	Steel 6 to 4 HEVI-Shot 6
Ring-Necked Pheasants	20-50 20-50	Steel 3 to 2 HEVI-Shot 6 to 4
Turkeys (Head and Neck Shots)	20-40	Steel 4; HEVI-Shot 6
Mourning Doves	20-45 20-45	Steel 8 to 7 HEVI-Shot 7½
Northern Bobwhite Quail	20-30	Steel 8 to 7
Swatter Load For Wounded Birds	20-30	Steel 7 to 6
<p>This table summarizes Tom Roster's analyses to date of the lethality data bases for certain of the 16 steel-only pheasant shooting test (1999) plus lethality data bases owned by ammunition companies for</p> <p>Note: Steel #BBB (.190") & HEVI-Shot #2 (.150") have exhibited the best all-around performance for</p> <p>for taking ducks; steel #2 & HEVI-Shot #4 (.130") the best all-around performance for taking r</p> <p>¹ These findings are derived from testing 2¼" 28 gauge; 3" 20 ga.; 2¼", 3" & 3½" 12 ga.; & 3½" 10</p> <p>© Copyright 2016 by Tom Roster. For answers to questions on this table contact: Tom Ro</p>		

IC SHOT LETHALITY TABLE[®]

Minimum Load Weight (Ounces)	Minimum Pellet Hits Needed on Lethal Areas for Clean Kills	Minimum Pattern Count Needed at Any Distance for Clean Kills (# of Pellets in 30" Circle)	Most Effective Choke(s) at Distance (Given in Lead Shot Choke Designations)	NOTE: The pellets in the steel shot loads listed in this table were traditional, highly spherical ball-shaped pellets of ~ 7.86 g/cc density and 90-95 DPH hardness. The HEVI-Shot pellets were of 12.0 g/cc density and are harder than traditional steel pellets.
1-1/4	1-2	50-55	Improved Modified	
1-1/2	1-2	50-55	Improved Modified, Full	
1-1/4	1-2	50-55	Improved Cylinder, Modified	
1-1/2	1-2	50-55	Improved Cylinder, Modified	
1-1/4	1-2	60-65	Improved Modified	
1-1/2	1-2	60-65	Improved Modified, Full	
1-1/8	1-2	60-65	Light Modified, Modified	
1-1/4	1-2	60-65	Improved Cylinder, Modified	
1-1/8	1-2	85-90	Improved Modified, Full	
1-1/4	1-2	85-90	Improved Modified, Full	
3/4 - 1	1-2	85-90	I.C. (20-35 Yds), Mod. (35-45 Yds)	
1-1/8	1-2	85-90	I.C. (20-35 Yds), Mod. (35-45 Yds)	
1	1-2	115-120	I.C. (20-35 Yds), Mod. (35-45 Yds)	
1-1/8	1-2	115-120	I.C. (20-35 Yds), Mod. (35-45 Yds)	
1	1-2	135-145	Mod. (20-35 Yds), Full (35-45 Yds)	
1-1/8	1-2	135-145	Mod. (20-35 Yds), Full (35-45 Yds)	
1	2-3	90-95	I.C. (20-30 Yds), Mod. (30-50 Yds)	
1-1/8	2-3	90-95	I.C. (20-30 Yds), Mod. (30-50 Yds)	
1-1/4	3-4	210-230	Full or Extra Full	
5/8 - 3/4	1-2	200-210	IC-8's/LM-7's (20-30 Yds); Mod>30 Yd	
3/4	1-2	200-210	I.C. (20-30 Yds); Light Mod (30-45 Yd)	
5/8 - 3/4	1-2	200-210	Imp. Cyl., Light Modified	
1	1	175	Improved Modified, Full	

U.S. steel vs lead waterfowl & dove shooting tests published between 1968 & 2014 & one or birds taken with nontoxic shotshell loads Roster tested for them & the CONSEP Org. taking geese; steel #3 (.140") & HEVI-Shot #4 (.130") the best all-around performance for long-necked pheasants; & steel 7's (.100") the best all-around performance for taking doves. ga. steel loads; plus 2 1/4" 28 ga.; 2 1/4" & 3" 20 ga.; and 2 1/4" & 3" 12 ga. HEVI-Shot loads. Roster, 1190 Lynnewood, Klamath Falls, OR, USA 97601. tomroster@charter.net