

2016

WISCONSIN

Deer Hunting Regulations



Find a new place to hunt
If you leave it, tag it!

Take a youth hunting

Sponsor a disabled hunt

Starting New Traditions

Wisconsin's deer seasons offer many ways to continue time-honored hunting traditions or try something new. It's easy to start new traditions in 2016. Top left: Carissa Freeh bagged her buck on a Deer Management Assistance Program property. Top right: Peyton Specht celebrated his 11th birthday with his first deer. Bottom left: use a new method to tag and register your deer. Bottom right: all smiles after a successful October outing for disabled hunters.



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PUB-WM-431 2016

This pamphlet gives you a summary of Wisconsin's important deer hunting laws and how they affect you; it is not a complete set of all the hunting related laws.

Table of Contents

What’s New in 2016.....	4
Definitions.....	5
2016 License and Privilege Information.....	6
2016 Deer Hunting Seasons.....	7
Licensing Requirements.....	8
Deer Carcass Tags/Tagging.....	10
Buck-only Units and Antlerless Tag Availability.....	12
Firearm, Bow and Crossbow Restrictions	12
• Firearms.....	13
• Bows and Crossbows	14
Arms Transportation	14
General Deer Hunting Regulations.....	16
• Dogs, Devices, Roadways and Shining.....	17
• Highly Visible Clothing Requirements and Ground Blind FAQs.....	16
• Group Hunting, Transportation, Possession and Sale of Deer	18
• Taking of Game.....	19
Hunter Education Requirements.....	20
Hunter Mentorship Program	20
County Codes for Phone-in Deer Registration	21
Tagging and Registration FAQs.....	21
Antlerless Deer Tag FAQ.....	22
2016 Deer Season Structure Map (Including Holiday Hunt).....	23
2016 Deer Management Units and Zones Map	24
Carcass Transportation Regulations in the U.S. and Canada.....	26
Taxidermists.....	26
Deer Donation Program.....	26
Baiting and Feeding of Deer.....	27
Baiting and Feeding FAQs.....	29
Chronic Wasting Disease in Wisconsin Deer.....	31
State-Owned and Managed Lands	34
State Park Deer Hunting	36
Tribal Lands	37
Federal Lands.....	37
National Wildlife Refuge and Waterfowl Protection Areas	38
Private Lands and Landowner Information	39
Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law.....	40
Special Hunts	40
• Youth Hunt	40
• Disabled Hunt.....	40
Other Hunting Opportunities	41
Hunting Regulations Information in Spanish and Hmong.....	42
Hunting Hours.....	44
DNR Contact Information.....	48

Report Natural Resource Violations

CALL or TEXT:
 800-TIP-WDNR
 (800-847-9367, 608 267-4023)
 Toll Free•Statewide•24-Hour•Confidential

Dear Wisconsin Hunters,

Over the past few years, those of us who proudly call ourselves a Wisconsin deer hunter have learned to navigate change. We’ve seen changes to the shapes and names of our deer management units, how we register our deer, when we can hunt, and more. While we continue to adjust to these changes, I want to offer my sincere thanks for your support in helping Wisconsin update our deer management programs.

In 2016, we will continue to incorporate new changes into our deer hunting heritage—many of you played a key role in these changes through your attendance at County Deer Advisory Council meetings. Backtags are no longer required and will no longer be issued, the material we tag our deer with will change, and blaze pink will be seen in Wisconsin’s woods.

As I think about my own deer hunts, I wonder how these changes will impact me this season. In the end, these changes equate to small parts of my annual deer hunt rituals. Returning to my favorite woods, enjoying the outdoors with friends and family, and the excitement of the hunt itself will not change.

We love the time we spend with our hunting pals. We love that familiar chill and anticipation felt just as the woods are waking up. We relish the smell of gun oil and buck lure, or our old hunting hat. And, whether we harvest a deer or not, the thrill of the hunt motivates us to the point where we can’t wait to go again.

Change happens for a reason, and the changes we’ve seen in our deer seasons are being made to make your experiences more successful, more convenient, and (most of all) more fun. As you head out into the woods this season, know that deer numbers have increased in most areas following two mild winters. With more deer, more seasons, and more opportunity, it’s a perfect time to introduce a new person, young or old, to this tradition we all love so much. Donate some of your hard earned venison to a family in need, or explore a new hunting area during a new deer hunting season. We are so lucky to have the opportunities we do in this great state.

Start new traditions in 2016! This booklet will give you all the information you’ll need to get started. And, remember to become involved in your county’s CDAC, check our website, dnr.wi.gov, or download one of our great phone applications for more helpful information. The tools are at your fingertips—using them to get the most out of your deer season is up to you!

Best of luck to you this fall! Remember to always be safe, focus on the aspects of deer hunting that you love most, and enjoy all of your Wisconsin deer hunts!

Cathy Stepp

Secretary, Wisconsin DNR

What's New in 2016

Tags, Licenses and Permits

- The new Go Wild license system (*GoWild.Wi.Gov*) offers hunters greater flexibility to purchase and display licenses. Please note the following changes in tagging materials and procedures.
 - Carcass tags will be printed on regular white paper.
 - Carcass tags are now validated immediately after the kill by writing on them.
 - The carcass tag no longer must be attached immediately after the kill. However, the carcass tag must be attached if the carcass is left unattended. *If you leave it, tag it!*
 - While afield, it is illegal to possess more than one copy of a carcass tag.
- Backtags are no longer required to be worn/displayed, and will not be issued by the department.
- Youth hunters must specify the land type (public-access or private) for the Junior Antlerless Deer Tag included in the purchase of each Junior License. These tags are valid statewide except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties. See page 8.
- Junior Antlerless Deer Tags issued with the purchase of Junior Licenses may not be used for group bagging.
- The number of Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tags offered with each deer hunting license varies from zero to 3 based on Deer Management Unit (DMU). Visit dnr.wi.gov and search “antlerless tags.”
- For counties offering multiple tags, a different land type may be chosen for each tag; however, all tags must be within the same DMU.

Seasons

- The antlerless-only Holiday Hunt will be held December 24, 2016, through January 1, 2017 in select DMUs. See page 23 for more information.

Additional

- Forest, Oneida and Vilas counties are now closed to baiting and feeding deer.
- Blaze/fluorescent pink clothing may be worn in place of blaze/fluorescent orange clothing during firearm deer seasons. See “Highly Visible Clothing Requirement” on page 17.
- See page 21 for change in rules for dispatch of game during mentored hunts.

Tagging Your Deer: New Rules and Materials!

What to bring: carcass tag(s); pen or pencil; plastic zip-top bag or other protective enclosure for tag; fastener such as string, wire or zip-tie.

When to validate: Validate tag immediately after kill.

How to validate: Write the date and circle time of kill (a.m. or p.m.) in space provided on tag.

When to attach tag: *If you leave it, tag it!* You may not leave the carcass unless the validated carcass tag is attached.

How to attach tag: Secure the tag with a fastener to the deer (such as to antler or through ear).

How to protect tag: It is the hunter's responsibility to keep the tag protected and legible. Consider enclosing the tag in a sealed plastic bag.

Register the deer! It's mandatory.

For more information: See Tagging FAQs on pages 21–22.

Definitions

Afield: An area where hunting can legally occur such as fields, forests or similar areas, but does not include areas such as public roadways or dwellings.

Antlerless deer: Any deer without antlers or any deer with both antlers less than three inches in length.

Bow: Any bow, drawn and held by and through the effort of the person releasing it, but it does not include crossbow.

Buck deer: A deer with at least one antler which is three inches or longer in length.

Crossbow: Any device using a bow which, once drawn, is held solely by means other than the effort of the person firing it.

CWD: Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal disease that affects the nervous system of deer, elk and moose.

DMU: Deer Management Unit. DMUs are based on county boundaries, but some DMUs are split between zones. Antlerless deer quotas and tag levels are decided at the level of DMU.

Firearm: Any weapon that uses gun powder, including black powder or black powder substitutes for muzzleloaders.

Ground blind: A blind that is located on the ground or used to conceal a hunter hunting from the ground. Ground blinds do not include elevated blinds or other elevated devices such as tree stands where both the blind and the hunter are in a tree or elevated device above the ground.

Highway: The entire width between the boundary lines of every public road, but does not include private roads and driveways.

Land type: For purposes of antlerless deer tags, there are two land types: public-access or private. Hunters must select one of these land type for each antlerless deer tag.

Leave: This is the legal requirement for when hunters need to attach the validated carcass tag to the deer they harvested. Hunters must attach the validated carcass tag any time they leave the deer. When in doubt, attach the tag.

Private land: Land that is not public-access land and is not required to be open for public hunting.

Public-access land: Lands open to hunting that are owned, under easement to, or leased by federal, state, county, or municipal government. Managed Forest Lands, Forest Croplands, public utilities lands, and lands acquired with State stewardship funds that are open to deer hunting are also considered public-access lands.

Public road: Roads shown on the current official highway map available from the Department of Transportation for public use. It does not include private roads or driveways.

Roadway: Portion of the highway which is improved or ordinarily used for vehicle travel, excluding the berm or shoulder.

Vehicle: Any device, motorized or not, in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or towed upon a highway or other roadway. For example, cars, trucks tractors, ATVs, UTVs, trailers, bikes and similar devices.

Register Your Deer—It's Required!

1. Register your deer by 5 p.m. the day after the harvest in the DMU of harvest or in adjoining DMU. Registration is required by law.
2. Choose the registration method best for you:
 - Easiest and Fastest: Go to gamereg.wi.gov on your computer or mobile device
 - Call 844-426-3734 (844 GAME REG)
 - Visit an in-person registration station and use the computer or mobile device provided. Find a registration station by going to dnr.wi.gov and searching “registration stations” or by calling 888-936-7463
3. Before you register, have the carcass tag number handy. Answer questions as asked. A 10-character confirmation number is provided upon completion.
4. Record the confirmation number on the space provided on the carcass tag. Keep the tag until all meat has been consumed.

2016 License and Privilege Information		
License	Resident	Non-Resident
Conservation Patron	\$165	\$600*
Junior Conservation Patron (Valid only for youth ages 12–17)	\$75	\$77*
Conservation Patron and Conservation Patron Junior Privileges include: small game, spring and fall turkey licenses and stamp, pheasant stamp, deer firearm, archer, crossbow, general fishing, trapping (proof of trapper education certification or exemption is required), state fishing and waterfowl stamps, and most permit fees. Additionally, Conservation Patron license holders receive a subscription to the DNR magazine and vehicle admission to state parks and related areas, including a state trail pass. Note: The Junior Conservation Patron License does not include the DNR magazine, state park sticker or state trail pass.		
Sports	\$60	\$275*
Junior Sports (Valid only for youth ages 12–17)	\$35	\$36*
Sports and Junior Sports privileges include: general fishing, small game and gun deer.		
Gun Deer	\$24	\$160
Youth Mentored Only (Valid only for youth ages 10–11. Gun Deer, Archer or Crossbow youth mentored only)	\$7	\$7
Junior Gun Deer (Valid only for youth ages 12–17)	\$20	***
Archer	\$24	\$160*
Junior Archer (Valid only for youth ages 12–17)	\$20	****
Crossbow	\$24	\$160*
Junior Crossbow (Valid only for youth ages 12–17)	\$20	****
Archer or Crossbow Upgrade**	\$3	\$3
Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag (DMU- and land type-specific)	<i>Visit dnr.wi.gov and search "antlerless tags" for more information.</i>	
Metro Sub-unit Antlerless Deer Tag (DMU-, Metro sub-unit- and land type-specific)	<i>Included with each deer license in counties with metro sub-unit tags available</i>	
Bonus Antlerless Deer Tag (Zone-, unit- and land type-specific)	\$12	\$20

* Does not include hunting furbearing animals. **Purchase of archer or crossbow upgrade authorizes the use of both bow and crossbow; however, the upgrade will not include additional carcass tags. ***Non-residents ages 12 to 17 wishing to gun hunt can buy a Junior Sports License. ****Non-residents ages 12 to 17 wishing to hunt with bow or crossbow can purchase a Junior Conservation Patron license.

Rates For Qualifying Hunters

Qualifying resident and non-resident hunters can purchase certain hunting licenses and permits at reduced rates. Visit dnr.wi.gov or contact the DNR call center (888-936-7463) for more information.

2016 Deer Hunting Seasons*	
Gun Seasons	Locations and Harvest Limits** (Gun)
October 8 and 9 Youth Hunt	Statewide, except in state parks: One buck deer per unused Gun Buck Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type (public access or private). Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties. See p. 40.
November 19–27 Traditional 9-Day	Statewide: One buck deer per unused Gun Buck Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type (public access or private). Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.
November 19 – December 7 Metro Sub-units	All Metro Subunits: One buck deer per unused Gun Buck Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type (public access or private). Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties. See page 11 for Metro Sub-unit Antlerless Deer Tag information.
December 8–11 Antlerless Only	Statewide: One antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type. Only antlerless deer may be harvested. Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.
December 24– January 1, 2017 Holiday Hunt	Select Farmland Zone Counties Only (map p. 23): One antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type. Only antlerless deer may be harvested. Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.
Archery/Crossbow Seasons	Location and Harvest Limits (Archery/Crossbow)
September 17– January 8, 2017	Statewide: One buck deer per unused Bow Buck Carcass Tag, except December 8–11 (and Dec. 24– Jan. 1 in Holiday Hunt units), when only antlerless deer may be harvested. One antlerless deer per unused antlerless der tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type (public access or private). Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.
September 17– January 31, 2017 Metro Sub-units	All Metro Subunits: One buck deer per unused Bow Buck Carcass Tag, except December 8–11 (and Dec. 24– Jan. 1 in Holiday Hunt units), when only antlerless deer may be harvested. One antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type (public access or private). Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.
December 8–11 Antlerless Only	Statewide Antlerless-only Hunt: One antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type. Only antlerless deer may be harvested. Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.
December 24–January 1, 2017 Holiday Hunt	Select Farmland Zone Counties Only (map p. 23): One antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type. Only antlerless deer may be harvested. Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.
Muzzleloader Season	Location and Harvest Limits (Muzzleloader)
November 28– December 7	Statewide (except for metro units): One buck deer per unused Gun Buck Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU and land type (public access or private). Junior Antlerless Deer Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.

*See page 8 for authorized weapons during these seasons.

** See pages 9–11 for exceptions for certain Armed Forces members and certain disabled hunters.

Licensing Requirements

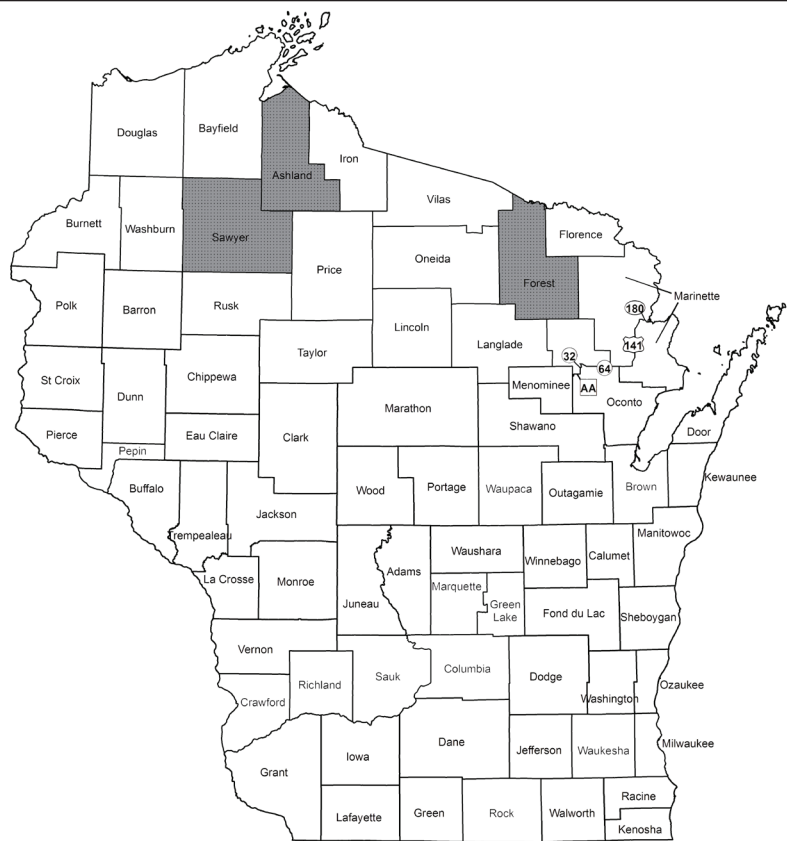
Licenses, stamps, and permit applications are available online at gowild.wi.gov and at license agents. Residents and nonresidents may purchase their licenses, submit their permit applications, check their preference points, and print their licenses and carcass tags at home from their online Go Wild account 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To find a sales location, visit dnr.wi.gov and search “license sales.”

General License Information and Authorized Weapon Use

- **Gun Deer License:** Required to hunt deer with a gun (including a muzzleloader), and also allows hunting with a bow and arrow or crossbow, but only during a firearm deer season.
- **Archer License:** Allows hunting with a bow and arrow only for deer during the archery deer season and for small game during a small game season.
- **Crossbow License:** Allows hunting with a crossbow only for deer during the crossbow deer season and for small game during a small game season.

Note: The purchase of a \$3 upgrade is required with either an archer or crossbow license in order to use both weapon types.

Counties Where Junior Antlerless Tag Is Not Valid



Junior Antlerless Tag not valid

Form of Proof and Reprints

DNR law enforcement staff will accept the following forms of proof of a deer hunting license: a paper copy, an authenticated Wisconsin driver’s license, a DNR-issued Go Wild Conservation Card or a digital PDF file issued by the department and displayed on an electronic device. **For carcass tags, only hard copy (original or reprint) will be accepted.** Copies of licenses and tags may be obtained at no charge if printed at home or obtained at DNR service centers. There is a \$2 convenience fee for copies obtained at license agents.

It is illegal:

- to use or carry another hunter’s license or carcass tag while engaged in hunting,
- to possess, while afield, more than one copy of a unique carcass tag,
- for a person younger than 10 years old to obtain a hunting license. Anyone born on or after January 1, 1973 who has not completed hunter education or youth age 10 or 11 may only hunt with a mentor. See page 20 for details.

Resident Licenses

Wisconsin residency

- A person must have maintained a permanent residence in Wisconsin for 30 consecutive days immediately before purchasing a license. Domiciliary intent is required. Evidence of domiciliary intent includes where the person votes, pays personal state income taxes or obtains a driver’s license. Mere presence in the state for a 30-day period and/or ownership of property is not sufficient to establish residency.

Note: non-residents age 10–17 who have a parent that is a Wisconsin resident may purchase licenses at resident prices.

Non-resident students attending school in Wisconsin

- Full-time non-resident students in residence at any public or private Wisconsin college, technical college or university offering a degree or foreign citizens residing in the state and attending a Wisconsin high school or a university agricultural short course may purchase gun deer, archer, crossbow, small game, fishing and sports licenses at resident prices.

Armed Forces Members

A qualified U.S. Armed Forces member is defined as a person who meets **all** of the following:

- is a Wisconsin resident stationed outside of Wisconsin, or was a resident when they entered active service,
- is in active service with the U.S. Armed Forces or forces incorporated in the U.S. Armed Forces, and
- is on furlough or leave.

A qualified U.S. Armed Forces member:

- is exempt from hunter education requirements if they have successfully completed basic training in the U.S. Armed Forces, reserves or national guard,
- may use one Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag in units outside of the Farmland Zones to tag an antlerless deer, including buck-only units, but only under the authority of a gun deer license and only during a season open to hunting deer with firearms; tag is land-type specific (public access or private),
- may use their Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tag during any firearm deer season, including antlerless-only firearm deer seasons, to tag a buck that has been harvested with any legal weapon for that firearm season,
- may also purchase one Bonus Antlerless Deer Tag for any one unit with a quota, even if the unit is sold out.

Non-residents meeting *any* of the following criteria may purchase *any* hunting, trapping or fishing license at the resident price if they are:

- an active duty U.S. Armed Forces member or member of forces incorporated in the U.S. Armed Forces who is stationed in Wisconsin or was a resident when that person entered active service,
- a member of a reserve unit located in Wisconsin or is a member of a unit located outside of Wisconsin who was a Wisconsin resident when that person entered active service,
- a member of the Wisconsin National Guard.

Note: Armed Forces members are still required to purchase a valid deer hunting license.

Carcass Tags

While hunting, no person may possess any validated carcass tag unless accompanying the animal for which it was validated. The proper carcass tag must be immediately validated after the animal is killed. While afield, it is also illegal to possess more than one unique copy of a carcass tag.

Gun Buck Carcass Tags

Valid in any DMU statewide for harvesting one buck deer with a firearm, muzzleloader, bow and arrow or crossbow during any firearm deer season except it is not valid during any antlerless-only season. See pages 9–11 for military and disabled hunter exceptions.

Bow Buck Carcass Tag

Valid in any DMU statewide for harvesting one buck deer with an archer or crossbow license during an open archery or crossbow season, except it is not valid in any DMU where an antlerless-only hunt is taking place. This tag is valid for tagging a buck in DMUs not offering the Holiday Hunt. This tag is weapon-specific and may not be filled with a deer harvested with a firearm.

Antlerless Tags Designated for Use on Private and Public Land

Antlerless tags designated for use on private land must be used on any land, defined as *private land* on page 5, that is located within the DMU specified on the tag with permission of the landowner. Similarly, deer tags designated for use on public land are valid for use on any lands, defined as *public-access land* on page 5, that is located within the DMU specified on the tag.

Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag

A Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag is available with the purchase of each deer hunting license. At the time of purchase, the buyer will specify the DMU within the Farmland Management Zone (Zone 2) and land type (private land or public-access land) they plan to hunt. Some DMUs will offer more than one Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag with the purchase of a deer hunting license; visit dnr.wi.gov and search “antlerless tags” for more information. Hunters may designate each tag for different land types, but all land types must be within the same DMU. The hunter may defer choice of unit and land type to a later date, but will be charged a \$2 convenience fee if tags are obtained at a license agent. The hunter may make Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag selections and print tags free of charge from his/her online Go Wild account. This tag is not weapon- or season-specific, but the hunter must possess the correct license for the method of harvest and season.

Junior Antlerless Deer Tag

Youth Under Age 18: Hunters ages 10–17 will be issued a statewide Junior Antlerless Deer Tag with each license. This tag is valid for tagging one antlerless deer in any DMU statewide on the land type specified on the tag except Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties. It may be used during any open deer season with the appropriate gun, archer or crossbow license and weapon authorized by that license. This tag may be filled **ONLY** by the tag holder and may not be filled by another hunter.

Metro Sub-unit Antlerless Deer Tag

La Crosse, Pierce, Sheboygan and St. Croix counties contain a metro sub-unit and will offer, at no charge, one Metro Sub-unit Antlerless Deer Tag in addition to Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Tags offered for those counties. Also, metro sub-units in Brown, Douglas, La Crosse, Pierce and St. Croix may have Bonus Antlerless Deer Tags for sale. See “Bonus Antlerless Deer Tag” section on page 11. Both types of metro sub-unit antlerless tags are only valid within the metro sub-unit boundaries, within the county selected, and on the land type (public or private) specified on the tag.

Disabled Hunters

A qualified disabled person may obtain a disabled permit to hunt from a stationary vehicle, use a laser sight, or an adaptive device on a firearm.

Class A and Class C disabled permit holders:

- are authorized to tag one antlerless deer with a Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag in any unit statewide, including buck-only units, during firearm seasons, and one during the archery/crossbow season with the appropriate license and weapon; tag is land type-specific (public access or private).
- may use their Gun Buck Carcass Tag to tag a buck statewide during any firearm deer season, including antlerless-only seasons.

Disabled permit holders may *not* use their Gun Buck Carcass Tag to tag an antlerless deer. (This applies to all disabled permit holders, not just Class A and Class C.)

Bonus Antlerless Deer Tags

- Bonus tags are valid only for tagging antlerless deer in the zone, DMU and land type (public access or private) specified on the tag and are NOT weapon- or season-specific.
- At the time of purchase, hunters will be asked to specify the zone, DMU and whether they will be hunting on public-access land or private land.
- Select bonus tags for use in metro sub-units by specifying the county in which the sub-unit is located.
- Bonus tags are sold on a first-come, first-served basis at a rate of \$12 for Wisconsin residents and certain qualified non-residents (see page 9 for military and students attending school in Wisconsin) and \$20 for non-residents.
- Bonus tags are \$5 for youth ages 10 and 11.
- Bonus tags may be purchased online at gowild.wi.gov, at DNR service centers and at license agents
- Only one bonus tag per person, per day, may be purchased. **Quantities are limited.**

Quartering Your Deer

Prior to registration, deer must be kept intact, except for field dressing, skinning and quartering. Hunters may divide a deer into as many as five pieces to facilitate removal of the carcass from the field, but the head must remain attached to one of the five parts of the carcass. The hide and lower legs, if removed, do not count as one of the five parts. Only one deer that has been quartered may be stored or transported at a time prior to registration, but quartered deer can be transported with other intact deer. The lower legs up to the tarsus joint (ankle or hock) on the hind legs and up to the carpus joint (wrist or knee) on the front legs may also be removed. All parts of the deer, except the entrails, must be removed from the field.

Buck-Only Units and Antlerless Tag Availability

See the map on page 24 for details.

Buck-Only Units

There are 10 counties in whole or in part that are designated as buck-only units.

- A Buck Carcass Tag is issued with each deer license and is valid statewide, except during antlerless-only deer seasons.
- There are no Bonus Antlerless Deer Tags available for purchase in any buck-only unit.
- The Junior Antlerless Deer Tag is included with deer hunting licenses for youth ages 10–17 and is valid for an antlerless deer statewide on the land type specified on the tag except in Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties .
- Class A and C disabled permit holders may use one Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag statewide including buck-only units; tag is land-type specific (public access or private). See p. 9–11 for exceptions.
- Certain qualified resident active service U.S. Armed Forces members stationed outside Wisconsin and home on furlough or leave may use one Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag to tag an antlerless deer statewide, including in buck-only units, but only under the authority of a gun deer license and only during a season open to hunting deer with firearms; tag is land-type specific (public access or private). See pages 9–11 for exceptions.

Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag Availability

- At least one Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag is available with the purchase of each deer license. Upon purchase of a deer license, buyers will specify land type (private land or public-access land) and the DMU they will hunt. Some DMUs will offer more than one Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag with the purchase of a deer hunting license; visit dnr.wi.gov and search “antlerless tags” for more information. Hunters may designate these tags for different land types, within the same DMU. The hunter may defer this decision to a later date, but will be charged a \$2 convenience fee if tags are obtained at a license agent. The hunter may make Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag selections and print tags online from his/her Go Wild account free of charge. This tag is not weapon- or season-specific, but the hunter must possess the correct license for the method of harvest and season.

Bonus Antlerless Deer Tag Availability

- Unit- and land-type-specific (public access or private) Bonus Antlerless Deer Tags may be available for purchase in units not designated as buck-only. Bonus tags are sold on a first-come, first-served basis until sold out. Bonus tags are NOT weapon- or season-specific. See page 11 for details.

Firearm, Bow and Crossbow Restrictions

It is illegal to:

- possess or use any firearm for hunting if you are a felon or have been prohibited from possessing a firearm under Wisconsin law. In Wisconsin, a firearm is any weapon that uses gun powder, including black powder or black powder substitute for muzzleloaders. A hunting license does not authorize a felon to possess a firearm for hunting;
- hunt with a fully automatic firearm;
- possess or use while hunting any tracer or incendiary shells, cartridges or ammunition;
- hunt with any means other than a gun discharged from the shoulder or a bow or crossbow. Handguns may be used as described under the “handgun” section on page 14. Bows and crossbows may only be used as described under the *Bows, Arrows and Crossbows* section described on page 14;

- shoot a firearm within 100 yards of a building devoted to human occupancy while on lands the hunter does not own, including public lands and public waters, without the permission of the owner or occupant of the building;
- hunt deer with ammunition loaded with non-expanding type bullets;
- possess or control any shotshell loaded with a single slug or ball while hunting game birds except during the gun deer season;
- possess while hunting, shot or shotshells loaded with shot larger than No. BB from June 1– December 15 (unless legally engaged in waterfowl or bobcat hunting). See the *2016 Waterfowl Regulations* for maximum shot sizes for waterfowl hunting;
- hunt deer with any ammunition loaded with shot other than a single slug or projectile.

Note: Hunters are encouraged to check with local governments for weapon restrictions in the area they plan to hunt.

Shotguns

- Shotguns must have an overall minimum length of 26 inches with an 18 inch minimum barrel length unless the hunter possesses a federal license to possess a “short-barreled” shotgun.
- Rifled shotgun barrels of at least 18 inches in length are considered to be shotguns for the purpose of hunting deer if they fire a single projectile and are in the following gauges: 10, 12, 16, 20 and 28.

It is illegal to:

- hunt deer with or while in possession of a handgun loaded with any .410 shotgun shell ammunition or any shotgun with a bore of .410 or less,
- hunt with or while in possession of buckshot while hunting deer, except a hunter may possess buckshot for harvesting a bobcat during a deer season if in possession of a valid, unfilled bobcat harvest permit for an open bobcat season.

Rifles

- Rifles must have an overall minimum length of 26 inches with a 16 inch minimum barrel length unless the user has a federal license to possess a “short-barreled” rifle.

It is illegal to:

- hunt deer with any center-fire rifle less than .22 caliber, any rimfire rifle, or air gun.

Muzzleloaders

- Muzzleloaders may be used statewide during any firearm deer season.
- Muzzleloaders that are discharged from the shoulder must be .45 caliber or larger if smoothbore and .40 caliber or larger if the barrel is rifled, and must be loaded with a single ball or slug.
- Muzzleloading handguns must be .44 caliber or larger with a minimum barrel length of seven inches measured from muzzle to breech face and fire a single projectile weighing not less than 138 grains. Black powder revolvers are legal during all gun deer seasons except the 10-day muzzleloader-only season because they are capable of being loaded by the cylinder instead of the muzzle.
- Telescopic sights may be used during all firearm deer seasons.
- During the muzzleloader-only deer season, all muzzleloaders must have a solid threaded breech plug making them capable of being loaded only from the muzzle.

Handguns

Handguns must use center-fire cartridges of .22 caliber or larger and have a 5½ inch minimum barrel length measured from the firing pin to the muzzle with the action closed. For details on muzzleloading handguns, see page 13.

It is illegal to:

- load a firearm other than a handgun while it is in a vehicle or to discharge any firearm, including handguns, in or from any moving or stationary vehicle except for certain disabled hunters with proper permits;

Note: Any person may load and discharge a firearm, bow or crossbow from a stationary, **non-motorized** vehicle, such as a wagon, trailer or blind with wheels, if it is not attached to a motor vehicle.

- possess a loaded firearm (excluding handguns) in a vehicle, even if stationary, except qualified disabled persons possessing a permit to shoot from a stationary vehicle may possess a loaded firearm in a stationary vehicle;
- possess a concealed handgun unless authorized by a Concealed Carry License or otherwise authorized to possess a concealed firearm;
- hunt with a handgun, including muzzleloading handguns, if under age 18.

Bows, Arrows and Crossbows

- Crossbows and bow and arrows may be used by any person hunting under the authority of a gun deer license during any firearm (i.e., gun deer or muzzleloader) deer season.

Note: when hunting under the authority of an archer license, only bows and arrows are allowed. When hunting under the authority of a crossbow license, only a crossbow is allowed.

- Bows must have a draw weight of 30 pounds or greater, and metal broadheads must be at least 7/8 of an inch wide and kept sharp. Stone arrow heads may be used.
- Crossbows must have a minimum draw of 100 pounds, a working safety and use at least 14-inch long bolts or arrows equipped with broadheads as described above.
- Bows equipped with a drawlock mechanism that is capable of holding the bow at full draw without the aid of a hunter are considered crossbows. These are exempt from the 100-pound requirement but must meet the 30-pound minimum draw weight.

It is illegal to:

- possess any poison, drug or explosive-tipped arrow while hunting.

Arms Transportation

All firearms (excluding handguns) must be unloaded when inside any vehicle, whether moving or stationary, and must be unloaded when inside or on any moving vehicle.

Note: A loaded firearm may be placed on, but not inside, a vehicle which is stationary. All firearms, bows and crossbows must be unloaded when inside or on any motor driven boat while the motor is running.

A firearm is considered unloaded if the shell or cartridge is removed from the chamber and any clip, magazine or cylinder that is attached to the firearm is empty, the cap or primer is removed from a percussion muzzleloader, the flashpan of a flint lock muzzleloader is cleaned of powder or the battery is disconnected and removed from an electronic-ignition system muzzleloader.

Qualified disabled persons with the permit authority to shoot from a stationary vehicle must have all firearms (other than handguns) unloaded while the vehicle is in motion.

It is illegal to:

- place, possess or transport a cocked crossbow inside or on a motorized vehicle unless it is unloaded (bolt removed) and enclosed within a case,
- load a firearm other than a handgun while inside a vehicle or to discharge any firearm, including handguns, inside or from any moving or stationary vehicle except for certain disabled hunters with proper permits.

Get Involved in Deer Management!

There are many opportunities for you to take an active role in the management of white-tailed deer in Wisconsin. We encourage you to visit dnr.wi.gov and type in the keywords listed below to get involved!

- **County Deer Advisory Council (CDAC):** keyword “CDAC”
Created in 2014, CDACs provide input and recommendations to the department on deer management at the county level. Members come from the general public, deer hunters, and professionals in the fields of forestry, agriculture and business/tourism. Each council is chaired by a member of the Conservation Congress. To apply for a seat in your county or learn more, visit dnr.wi.gov and search keyword “CDAC.”
- **Deer hunter wildlife survey:** keywords “deer hunter wildlife”
Help monitor the relative abundance and distribution of deer and other wildlife species in Wisconsin. Use the online form to submit information that you experienced.
- **Operation Deer Watch:** keywords “deer watch”
Help monitor deer reproduction in Wisconsin. Keep a tally sheet in your car to record all deer sightings during the summer months (August 1 – September 30). The department is interested in all deer sightings of bucks, does and fawns. Your data is combined with DNR staff observations to estimate deer populations.
- **Conservation Congress Spring Hearings:** keywords “spring hearings”
The Wisconsin Conservation Congress holds its annual meeting to provide citizens with the opportunity to comment and vote on proposed fish and wildlife rule changes and to submit resolutions for new rule changes for the future. This meeting is held in every county of the state on the second Monday in April. It’s an opportunity unique to Wisconsin and plays a significant part in determining how you enjoy your time in the outdoors.
- **Contact your local biologist:** keyword “contact”
Wildlife biologists are available to speak with you to answer questions, address any concerns you have and to gather input when setting the upcoming deer season framework.
- **Snapshot Wisconsin:** keyword “snapshot Wisconsin.”
Snapshot Wisconsin is a statewide, year-round program where citizens, students and the department work together to monitor trail cameras. Data from this program helps provide information on a variety of Wisconsin wildlife species.



Finding Land Open to Hunting

Wisconsin has an abundance of land open to hunting, including state-managed wildlife, fisheries, natural areas, forests and private land enrolled in the Managed Forest Law, Forest Crop Law, Voluntary Public Access or Wisconsin Damage Abatement and Claims programs. If you are looking for a place to hunt, please visit dnr.wi.gov keywords “state lands,” “public access to tax law land” or “damage permit hunting.”

General Deer Hunting Regulations

Dogs

It is illegal to hunt deer with dogs.

Note: dogs kept on a leash may be used to follow a blood trail in order to locate a suspected dead deer, provided that the trackers do not possess any firearm, bow or crossbow.

- Dogs are considered private property and are protected by law. Only conservation wardens may kill dogs chasing deer. Owners may be held responsible for damage caused by their dogs.
- A dog that is actively engaged in a legal hunting activity, including training, is not considered to be running-at-large as long as the dog is monitored or supervised by a person and the dog is on land that is open to hunting or on land on which the person has obtained permission to hunt or to train a dog.
- A dog allowed to run on lands where permission has not been obtained is considered to be running-at-large and may be taken into custody by a humane officer or law enforcement officer.

Use of Devices

It is illegal to:

- hunt any animal with the aid of any aircraft, including unmanned aircraft or drones,
- use, or possess with the intent to use, laser sights while hunting except by Class C visually handicapped permit holders,
- use or hunt with a firearm equipped with a suppressor or silencer, unless the hunter possess the proper federal firearm license that authorizes possession and use of the device.

Note: electronic calls and decoys are legal for hunting deer.

Hunting Near Roadways

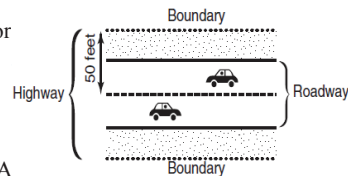
See definitions of highway, public road and roadway on page 5.

It is illegal to:

1. Hunt within 50 feet of the roadway's center
2. Discharge a firearm, shoot an arrow from a bow or a bolt from a crossbow:
 - a. from or across a highway or,
 - b. within 50 feet of the roadway's center.

The above prohibition applies **to all public roads.**

Note: certain exceptions are allowed for Class A and B disabled permit holders, and for hunting small game from dirt or gravel roads with shotguns loaded with fine shot. Contact the DNR call center at 888-936-7463 or consult the *2016 Small Game Regulations* for an explanation of these exceptions.



Shining

It is illegal to:

- use or possess with intent to use, a light including vehicle headlights for shining any wild animal while hunting or in possession of a firearm, bow and arrow or crossbow. This includes laser sights on firearms, bows and crossbows. Exceptions apply for Class C disabled permit holders and for hunting certain small game; see *2016 Small Game Hunting Regulations*;
- use or possess with intent to use, a light including vehicle headlights for shining wild animals between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. from September 15 through December 31 whether or not in possession of a firearm, bow or crossbow;

Note: some areas may prohibit shining by local ordinance. Check with the local sheriff's department or town officials for local shining restrictions.

- shine at any time on federal refuges and Waterfowl Production Areas.

Highly Visible Clothing Requirement

- When and where a firearm deer season (listed on page 7) is in progress, no person may hunt any game, except waterfowl, unless at least 50% of their outer clothing above the waist is colored blaze orange or fluorescent pink. A hat or other head covering, if worn, must be at least 50% blaze orange or fluorescent pink. Faded or stained blaze orange or fluorescent pink clothing is unsafe and may not meet law requirements. Although not as visible, camo-blaze is legal if 50% of the material is blaze orange or fluorescent pink. The DNR recommends 100% solid blaze orange or fluorescent pink.

Note: Highly visible clothing requirements do not apply to those hunters participating in legal night hunting (e.g., raccoon) from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise.

- During any gun or muzzleloader deer season, ground blinds (except waterfowl blinds) on DNR owned or managed lands must have a minimum of 144 square inches of solid blaze orange material visible from all directions. Pink is not permitted.
- All unoccupied ground blinds on DNR-owned or DNR-managed lands must have the owner's customer ID number or name and address attached in a manner that is legible and visible in a conspicuous location near the entrance. Ground blinds must be removed daily from DNR owned and managed lands at the end of hunting hours, except waterfowl blinds which may be left up throughout the season but must be removed completely within seven days after the season closes.

Exceptions: these requirements do not apply to blinds constructed entirely of dead vegetation found on the property, and which include no man-made materials.

Ground Blind Frequently Asked Questions

Q. Can the 144 square inch requirement of blaze orange on blinds on state lands be substituted with fluorescent pink?

No. The new rule only impacted clothing color and did not change the color requirement for ground blinds on state lands.

Can I just hang a 12 inch x 12 inch blaze orange flag on the top of my blind?

No, because not all 144 square inches of the 12 inch x 12 inch blaze orange flag or piece of material will be visible from all directions, at all times.

Can I attach multiple small pieces of blaze orange on the outside of my blind if the total area is equal to 144 square inches?

No, multiple small pieces of blaze orange are not legal because there must be at least one solid patch (i.e., one piece) of blaze orange which is at least 144 square inches in size visible from any direction.

Can I wrap a 144-inch long piece of blaze orange flagging tape that is one inch wide around my blind?

No, because while a narrow strip of blaze orange may equal 144 square inches, if it is wrapped around the blind and only about 25 % of the material is visible from each side, then the minimum requirement is not met.

Can I use camo-blaze orange pattern?

No, camo-blaze orange does not meet the solid color requirement. Camo-blaze can be used in addition to the minimum 144 square inches of solid blaze orange visible in all directions, but not in place of it.

Remember the Four Rules of Firearm Safety

1. Treat every gun as if it were loaded.
2. Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.
3. Be sure of your target and beyond.
4. Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot.

Group Hunting Law

It is illegal to kill game for another person except during a firearm deer season when member of a group deer hunting party may kill a deer for another member of the party. However, Junior Antlerless Deer Tags may only be filled by the youth to whom they are issued, and may not be filled by another member of the hunting party. Group hunting is not legal for persons hunting with bows and crossbows. All participants must be licensed and each must possess a firearm, except that a mentor and a mentee hunting under the Hunting Mentorship Program must share one firearm (see page 20 for Hunting Mentorship Program rules). Members of a group deer hunting party should also agree in advance that a tag holder is willing to use their tag on a deer killed by another member of the party.

The following conditions are established by law to ensure that hunters are actively participating in the hunt, are in the field, and do not harvest more deer than the group has tags for:

- A group deer hunting party must be two or more hunters who are hunting together within sight or voice contact at all times. Temporary loss of voice or visual contact for a reasonable time due to terrain or weather conditions is acceptable. Hunters may not kill deer for persons who are not out actively hunting with the party.
- Hunters may not use cellular phones, special free radio communications, or other mechanical or electronic amplifying devices (except hearing aids) to get someone to tag a deer. It is legal to use electronic devices for reasons other than getting someone to tag a deer.
- The hunter for whom the deer is killed must possess a valid unused carcass tag for the type (i.e., buck or antlerless) of deer killed and valid for the zone, DMU and type of land where the deer is killed.
- The hunter killing the deer may not leave the deer unless the deer is tagged and the tag is validated according to the deer carcass tagging instructions (page 4).
- Convicted felons cannot participate in group deer hunting or allow use of their tag by anyone else, because felons cannot possess a firearm. People participating only as deer drivers are not required to possess firearms or hunting licenses
- Adults may not hunt deer with firearms during the youth gun deer hunt. See page 7 for details.

Transportation, Possession and Sale of Deer

It is illegal to:

- sell, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase or barter any deer or deer part, except the head, skin (not in spotted coat) and antlers (not in velvet) of any deer may be sold or bartered when these parts are separated from the rest of the carcass;
 - possess any deer from which the antlers have been removed, broken, shed or altered so as to make determination of the legality of the deer impossible. Any such deer is considered an illegal deer if taken during a season for hunting only antlerless deer;
 - possess a deer carcass unless it is tagged and registered as required;
 - possess albino or all-white deer which are entirely white except for the hooves, tarsal glands, head and parts of the head unless special written authorization is obtained from the department;
- Note:** Deer with antlers in velvet or in spotted coat may be harvested during the open deer season. The velvet antlers and spotted hide may not be sold or transferred to another person. Albino and white deer may not be harvested.
- while afield, possess or transport another person's deer, even after its registered, unless accompanied by the person issued the carcass tag attached to the deer. After the deer is registered, anyone may transport the deer on a public highway or possess it at a residence, business or camp without the hunter being present.

Note: Legally possessed deer may be transported out of state by residents and non-residents once the deer is registered. For transportation requirements in CWD Affected Areas and from other states, provinces or countries, see *Deer Carcass Transportation Requirements in the United States and Canada* on page 26 for details.

Taking of Game

It is illegal to:

- take or possess any deer or wild animal which has been lawfully obtained by someone else without having that person's consent;
- not immediately kill all game taken and make it part of the daily bag;
- carelessly waste game. The hunter must make every reasonable effort to retrieve all game that is killed or crippled. Until such effort is made, the game shall be included in the daily bag.

Note: This rule does not allow hunters to trespass without permission of the landowner nor to shoot game beyond established shooting hours.

Illegal Drug Operations on Public Land

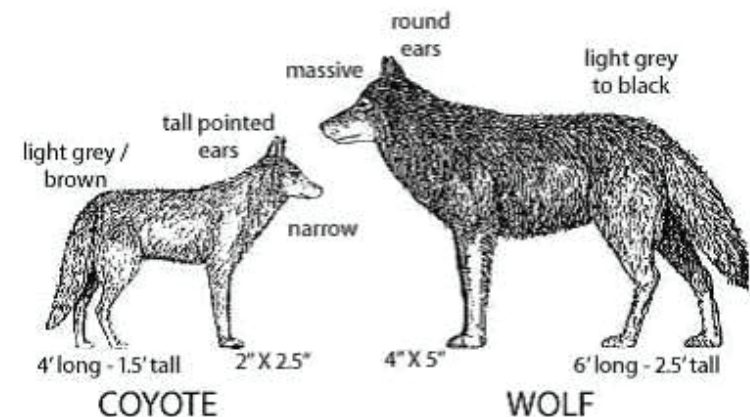
What To Look For?

- Signs of summer camps, such as huts, tents or makeshift structures.
- Watering jugs, chemical containers, gardening tools.
- Disturbed vegetation, including abnormal cuttings or clearings.

What To Do?

- Back out of the area. Don't enter the site as it could be dangerous.
- Note what you've seen. Write down details or GPS coordinates.
- Call local law enforcement or the WI DNR at 800-TIP-WDNR (800-847-9367) or 800-NAB-DRUG. You may be eligible for a reward.

Coyote vs. Wolf—Know the Difference



Primary wolf range is northern and central Wisconsin. However, wolves have been known to travel throughout Wisconsin. Wolf season is currently closed in Wisconsin. Always be sure of your target. For more information, please visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/> keyword "wolf."

Hunter Education Requirements

Persons born on or after January 1, 1973 must present their Wisconsin Hunter Education Certificate or proof of a hunter safety course recognized by the department from another state, province or country; or a Wisconsin hunting license from a previous year that has the hunter safety number printed on it; or proof of successful completion of basic training in the U.S. Armed Forces, reserves or national guard to purchase any hunting license. A certificate of successful completion of a Bow Hunter Education course can be used to purchase an archer or a crossbow license.

- If a person has not completed hunter education, they may only obtain a license that requires hunting with a mentor in compliance with the Hunting Mentorship Program rules. See below for more information or visit dnr.wi.gov and search “hunter education” or contact the DNR call center (888-936-7463) for Hunter Safety Course information.
- A parent or guardian who is at least 18 years of age must accompany hunters who are ages 12 and 13 and who have completed Hunter Education. **Accompanied** means within sight and voice contact without the aid of any mechanical or electronic amplifying device other than a hearing aid. Persons under the age of 12 may not hunt unless participating in a DNR Learn to Hunt event or the Hunting Mentorship Program. Persons under age 18 may not possess firearms for non-hunting purposes unless accompanied by an adult, except that persons ages 14–17 who have completed Hunter Education can possess legal shotguns and rifles without being accompanied by an adult. However, all youths participating in the Youth Gun Deer Hunt (p. 40) must be accompanied by an adult.

Hunting Mentorship Program

This program allows a person to hunt without the need to first take hunter education, provided the hunter and the mentor comply with the following rules.

Rules that apply to the hunter. The hunter must:

- be at least 10 years old,
- possess the appropriate hunting license, permits, stamps and tags,
- hunt within arms-reach of their mentor regardless of the age of the hunter,
- comply with all other hunting laws, seasons and bag limits.

Rules that apply to the mentor. The mentor must:

- be at least 18 years old,
- be a hunter education graduate unless they were born before Jan. 1, 1973 or have completed basic training with the U.S. Armed Forces,
- be the hunter’s parent or guardian, or have the permission of the hunter’s parent or guardian before acting as a mentor for a person under 18,
- possess a current year’s Wisconsin hunting license. The type of hunting license does not matter unless the mentor will also be attempting to harvest the same type of game,
Note: certain exemptions for the hunting license requirement apply if mentoring on a licensed bird or deer hunting preserve or on land the mentor owns or occupies. For more information call the DNR Call Center (888) 936-7463.
- only serve as a mentor for one hunter at a time if the hunter is either of the following:
 - age 10 or 11, or
 - born on or after Jan. 1, 1973 and has not yet completed a hunter education course.

Only one firearm, bow or crossbow may be possessed jointly between the hunter and the mentor while participating in the Hunting Mentorship Program. A concealed weapon, legally possessed by a Concealed Carry license holder, is counted toward the one weapon limit.

Note: 10 and 11 year-olds may only hunt under these mentorship rules, even if they have already completed hunter education.

A hunter with any valid hunting approval who is assisting in a mentored hunting situation or assisting a person who is 17 or younger may kill an animal that has been shot and wounded

by a youth or mentored hunter if:

- The youth or mentee wounded the animal while hunting with the accompanying hunter.
- The youth or mentee asks the accompanying hunter to kill the wounded animal.
- The accompanying hunter uses a type of weapon authorized for use by the youth or mentee during the hunting season in which the youth/mentee is hunting.

A harvested animal counts towards the bag limit of the youth or mentee who wounded the animal.

For more information on mentored hunting, visit dnr.wi.gov keywords “mentored hunting.”

County Codes for Phone-In Deer Registration

To register a deer via phone, call 844-426-3734. When prompted, please enter the code (given below) for the county where you harvested the deer. Some counties (for instance Waukesha, Waupaca and Waushara) have the same code. In those cases, you will have a second prompt to select the exact county. To register a deer online, go to gamereg.wi.gov.

County	Enter	County	Enter	County	Enter	County	Enter
Adams	232	Florence	356	Marathon	627	Rusk	787
Ashland	274	Fond du Lac	366	Marinette	627	St. Croix	724
Barron	227	Forest	367	Marquette	627	Sauk	728
Bayfield	229	Grant	472	Menominee	636	Sawyer	729
Brown	276	Green	473	Milwaukee	649	Shawano	742
Buffalo	283	Green Lake	473	Monroe	666	Sheboygan	743
Burnett	287	Iowa	469	Oconto	626	Taylor	829
Calumet	225	Iron	476	Oneida	663	Trempealeau	873
Chippewa	244	Jackson	522	Outagamie	688	Vernon	837
Clark	252	Jefferson	533	Ozaukee	692	Vilas	845
Columbia	265	Juneau	586	Pepin	737	Walworth	925
Crawford	272	Kenosha	536	Pierce	743	Washburn	927
Dane	326	Kewaunee	539	Polk	765	Washington	927
Dodge	363	La Crosse	522	Portage	767	Waukesha	928
Door	366	Lafayette	523	Price	774	Waupaca	928
Douglas	368	Langlade	526	Racine	722	Waushara	928
Dunn	386	Lincoln	546	Richland	742	Winnebago	946
Eau Claire	328	Manitowoc	626	Rock	762	Wood	966

Tagging Frequently Asked Questions

Are backtags required in 2016?

No. The Legislature has repealed the requirement to wear a backtag.

Do I need to attach the carcass tag before field dressing the animal or moving it?

No. The carcass tag only needs to be attached if you leave the carcass. However, you still are required to **validate** your carcass tag immediately upon harvesting the animal and before field dressing it or moving it. This now is done by writing on the carcass tag instead of marking it with a knife.

Am I required to attach the tag prior to or immediately after registration?

No. The validated carcass tag only must be attached if you leave the carcass.

I’m not sure if I’m “leaving the carcass.” Am I allowed to attach the validated carcass tag before I leave it?

Yes. There is no restriction on attaching the validated carcass tag “too early.” When in doubt, just attach it.

What if I leave the carcass with a friend; can I just give them the carcass tag?

No. The validated carcass tag needs to be attached. The legal requirement is based on whether you, as the person providing the validated tag, have left the animal. Leaving the carcass with other people does not change the requirement to attach a validated tag to your animal when you leave it.

What if I still can see the carcass but I'm a long distance away from it?

The validated carcass tag must be attached. In this example, it would not be reasonable to say that you have brought the carcass along with you, meaning you have left it, and a validated tag needs to be attached. When in doubt, just attach it.

Where do I need to attach the tag on the animal?

There is no specific carcass location where the tag must be attached, so long as the tag is attached to a spot that is reasonably accessible for DNR staff to see and inspect.

Do I need to protect the tag?

You are required to keep the validated carcass tag intact and in good, legible condition for DNR staff to inspect.

How am I supposed to protect and attach the tag?

There is no specific process required so long as the methods you have chosen actually keep the validated tag protected and attached. The department suggests placing the validated tag in a clear plastic sandwich bag and securing.

When can I remove the tag?

A validated carcass tag that has been attached can only be removed from the carcass at the time of butchering or when prepared by a taxidermist, but the person who killed or obtained the animal shall retain the tag until the meat is consumed.

Can I bring two copies of my carcass tag with while hunting in case one gets damaged?

No, you may not possess more than one copy of your unique carcass tag while afield.

If I lose or damage my carcass tag, where can I get another copy?

Carcass tags can be printed at home or picked up at a DNR service center for free. They may also be obtained at a license agent for a \$2 convenience fee.

With the new Go Wild system, what will deer hunting licenses and tags look like?

Go Wild offers several options for displaying licenses and printing carcass tags. Hunters will be able to print off a paper deer hunting license, add hunting license permissions to their Wisconsin driver's licenses or a non-expiring Conservation Card or display a department-approved PDF of the license on a smartphone or other mobile device. Hunters will need to print plain paper carcass tags for deer either at home, for free at a DNR Service Center or at a license agent (for a \$2 fee). Read more about Go Wild for full details on using licenses and paper tags.

How will the Go Wild affect tagging and registration of deer?

With the new system, printable paper carcass tags will replace the green tags formerly issued to hunters. This will allow hunters to print their own tags or get them printed at a DNR service center or point of sale (an extra charge may apply). Hunters must immediately validate the paper tags by writing in the date and time (am/p.m.) of kill. However, they no longer need to immediately attach the tag to the deer. As long as the hunter remains with the carcass, hunters may keep the paper tag in a pocket or bag to prevent loss or damage to the tag.

Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag, Metro Sub-unit Antlerless Deer Tag and Bonus Antlerless Deer Tag Frequently Asked Questions

For counties that offer more than one Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Tag (included with a license), can hunters select a different land type for each tag?

Yes. For example, if a county offers two Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Tags with a license, the hunter can designate one for private land and one for public land, both for private land or both for public land.

For counties that offer more than one Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Tags, can hunters designate a different county for each of these tags?

No. Multiple tags issued cannot be split between counties and must both be for the same county. For example, Sauk County is offering two tags per hunter, and the hunter must take both for Sauk County.

How can hunters obtain and use Metro Sub-unit Antlerless Tags?

Counties containing a metro sub-unit may offer, with the purchase of a license, one or more free Metro Sub-unit Antlerless Deer Tags in addition to any Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tags offered for that county. Counties may also offer, for purchase, Bonus Antlerless Deer Tags. Both free Metro Sub-unit Antlerless Deer Tags included in the purchase of a deer license and for-purchase Bonus Antlerless Deer Tags are only valid within the metro sub-unit boundaries, within the county boundaries, and on the land type (public-access or private) chosen by the hunter.

For example, can I use my Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag for say La Crosse County in the La Crosse metro sub-unit?

Yes, a Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag is valid within the entire county including the metro sub-unit of the same county. It cannot be used in a metro sub-unit outside the county for which it is valid.

Electronic Registration Frequently Asked Questions

Am I required to register my deer as in the past?

Yes. Registering your deer harvest is still required. All registration is electronic. See page 5 for instructions.

Will electronic registration (GameReg) continue to be available to all deer hunters?

Yes. Hunters can register deer harvest by phone, mobile device or computer with Internet access.

Where can I learn more about GameReg?

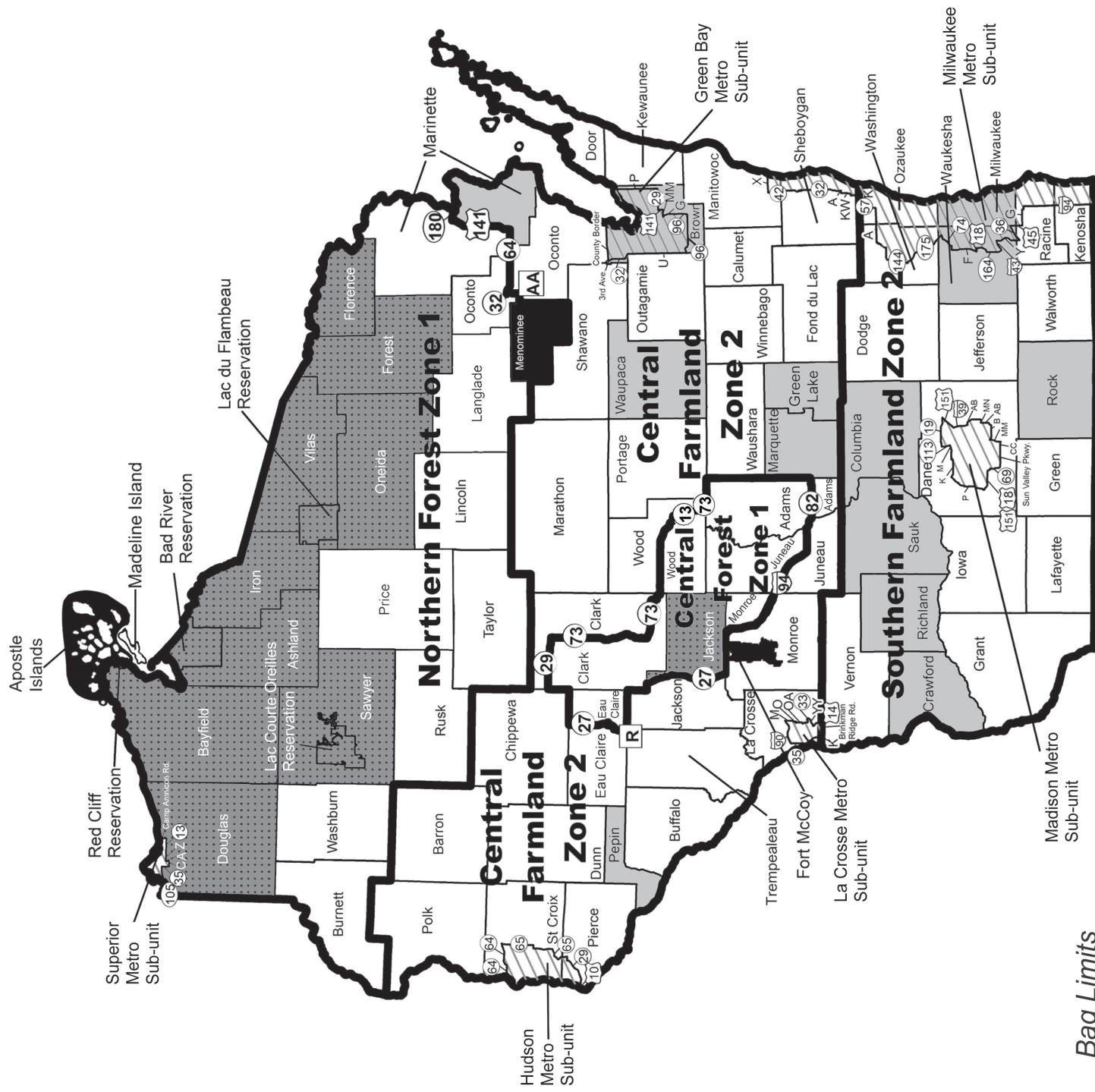
Visit dnr.wi.gov; keyword "electronic registration," for more information and a comprehensive e-registration FAQ.

Counties Included in the 2016 Antlerless-only Holiday Hunt








Antlerless-only Holiday Hunt: Dec. 24 - Jan. 1, 2017

2016 Deer Management Units and Zones



Bag Limits

-  Bucks Only
 -  Bucks plus antlerless by permit
 -  Non-quota Area - No permits issued by DNR
 -  Metro Sub-units - Bucks plus antlerless by permit
- Antlerless-only Deer Seasons for 2016*
- Statewide Dec. 4-day: Dec. 8 - 11
-  Holiday Hunt: Dec. 24 - Jan. 1, 2017

* Menominee reservation unit firearm season is for tribal members only - season set by Menominee Tribe

* Deer harvested on non-tribal lands within the Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau or Red Cliff Reservation units should be registered using the county and then the Reservation DMU designation

* Deer harvested in Metro Sub-units should be registered using the county DMU and then Metro Sub-unit designation

Deer Carcass Transportation Regulations in the U.S. and Canada

Research indicates that intact carcasses and certain parts of cervids (e.g., deer, elk and moose) infected with CWD may be a source of disease spread. The infective agent (prion) is concentrated in the brain, spinal cord and lymph nodes. The intent of the following regulations is to prevent the movement of brain, spinal cord and lymphoid tissue in order to minimize the risk of introducing CWD into an area where it does not currently exist.

It is illegal to:

- transport whole wild deer carcasses and certain parts of those carcasses from the CWD Affected Areas to areas outside of the CWD Affected Areas, unless these deer carcasses or parts are being transported to adjacent deer management units or to a licensed taxidermist or licensed meat processor within 72 hours of the deer being registered. This restriction applies to any deer management unit where baiting and feeding is prohibited. See page 28 for affected areas or visit dnr.wi.gov and search “baiting and feeding.”
- transport carcasses or certain parts of wild cervids (e.g., deer, elk and moose) from other states or provinces that have CWD into any part of Wisconsin, unless they are taken to a licensed meat processor or licensed taxidermist within 72 hours of entering the state. Hunters transporting whole carcasses or restricted parts of those cervids into Wisconsin from other states or provinces must possess and exhibit to wardens, upon request, documentation of what state or province the carcass was harvested in.

The following list specifies the only parts of wild deer harvested in a CWD Affected Areas that may be transported beyond those deer management units adjacent to a CWD Affected Area. This list also applies to any wild deer, elk or moose transported into Wisconsin from other states and provinces that have CWD:

- meat that is cut and wrapped (either commercially or privately),
- quarters or other portions of meat to which no part of the spinal column is attached,
- meat that has been deboned,
- hides with no heads attached, finished taxidermy heads, antlers
- clean skulls or skull plates with no lymphoid or brain tissue attached,
- upper canine teeth (also known as buglers, whistlers or ivories); or,
- whole carcasses that are delivered to a licensed meat processor or licensed taxidermist within 72 hours of being registered or entering the state. The processor or taxidermist must be told that the animal came from the CWD Affected Area or a state with CWD. They must dispose of the brain, spinal column and parts not exempt from the transportation restrictions in a landfill or at a rendering plant.

The movement of carcasses and parts of captive cervids is regulated by the USDA and the Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP). Please contact DATCP at 608-224-4872 with questions concerning these regulations.

Many states and provinces restrict the importation of cervid carcasses and it is recommended that hunters check the regulations of their home state or province, the state or province in which they will be hunting, and the states or provinces through which they will be traveling. For more information, please visit the CWD Alliance website at: www.cwd-info.org.

Venison and Hide Donation Programs

Since the deer donation program began in 2000, hunters have donated more than 87,000 deer which were processed into over 3.9 million pounds of ground venison. You can continue to help feed needy people throughout Wisconsin this fall by taking four simple steps. You can also help charitable organizations by donating deer hides.

Venison Donation

- Properly tag deer, field dress and register.
- Contact one of the participating processors (visit dnr.wi.gov, and search keyword “deer donation”) to verify they have space to accept the deer.
- Drop deer off at a participating processor by February 1, 2017. Donate the entire deer to receive the processing for free (head or antlers may be removed for mounting).
- Sign the log sheet indicating your desire to donate the deer while at the processor.

The 2016 deer donation program will begin accepting deer after August 1. Hunters may make monetary donations to help pay for the costs of deer processing when they buy their hunting license. Since 2002, over 48,000 hunters have donated over \$182,000 to help pay for venison processing for food pantries. Last year hunters donated more than 1,200 deer. For updates on participating processors, visit dnr.wi.gov and search “deer donation.”

Deer Hide Donation

There are opportunities to donate deer hides which are processed and sold to benefit charitable activities. For information on how and where to donate, visit dnr.wi.gov, search “deer donation.”

Baiting and Feeding Deer

The regulations pertaining to baiting and feeding are divided into two parts of the state: (Visit dnr.wi.gov and search “baiting and feeding” for additional information.)

- Those counties where baiting and feeding deer is prohibited.
- Those counties where baiting and feeding of deer is allowed with a two-gallon limit.

Counties Where Baiting and Feeding is Not Allowed

Placing bait for hunting purposes is prohibited in the shaded counties shown on the Baiting and Feeding map on page 28.

In these counties, no person may place, use or hunt over bait or feed material for the purpose of hunting deer or place feed for non-hunting purposes.

Counties Where Baiting and Feeding is Allowed

In the remainder of the state (except for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands), baiting for deer hunting purposes is allowed only under the following conditions:

Scents

Scents which are used only to attract deer by its odor may be used for hunting deer statewide, but the scent may not be placed or deposited in a manner that makes it accessible for consumption by deer. Scents shall be removed daily at the end of hunting hours, except two ounces or less of scent do not need to be removed daily and may be placed, used or deposited in any manner for hunting deer.

Use of Urine-Based Scents

A voluntary industry-based program intended to help minimize the potential spread of CWD through the use of cervid urine-based scent products has been initiated. For more information on recommended uses of scents as they pertain to CWD, please visit dnr.wi.gov and search “urine-based scents.”

Natural Vegetation and Plantings

Hunting with the aid of material deposited by natural vegetation, material found solely as a result of normal agricultural or gardening practices, or with the aid of crops planted and left standing as wildlife food plots is legal. It is illegal to establish or maintain food plots/planting on DNR-managed lands.

Amount

Each hunter may place up to two gallons of bait for each property under the same ownership, regardless of the size of the property. If the property is larger than 40 acres, then each hunter may place an additional two gallons of bait for each additional full 40 acres of contiguous land under the same ownership (parcels of land that do not touch but are separated only by a town, county or state highway are considered contiguous). Bait may be spread out or divided into more than one pile as long as the total amount of bait or feed material is not more than two gallons per 40 acres or less.

Placement

It is illegal to:

- place a baiting site within 100 yards of another baiting site;
- hunt within 100 yards of more than two gallons of bait on the same parcel of land;
- place a baiting site within 50 yards of any trail, road or campsite used by the public, or within 100 yards of a roadway having a posted speed limit of 45 mph or more.

Note: removal of unlawfully placed bait or feed material does not preclude the issuance of a citation for the original placement of unlawful baiting or feeding material.

Timing

It is illegal to:

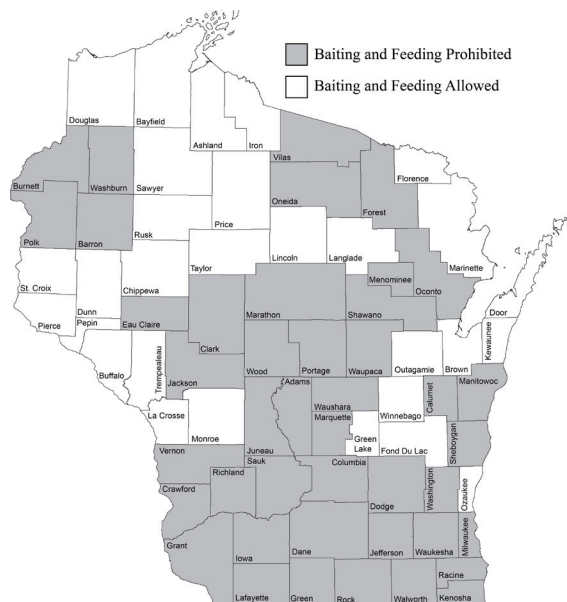
- place, use or hunt over bait or feed for hunting purposes during the closed deer season, except bait may be placed starting the day prior to the archery deer season opener. In 2016, bait may be placed for deer hunting starting at 12:00 a.m. on September 16. Baiting must stop at the close of all deer seasons,
- hunt over bait or a feeding site that is in violation of these regulations unless the area is completely free of bait or feed material for at least 10 consecutive days prior to hunting, pursuing animals or dog training.

Content

It is illegal to:

- place, use or hunt over any bait or feed material that:
 - contains any animal part or animal by-product. Animal parts and by-products include

2016 CWD Affected Areas Where Baiting/Feeding Restrictions Apply



honey, bones, fish, meat, solid animal fat, animal carcasses and parts of animal carcasses, but do not include liquid scents,

- is contained in or deposited by a feeder that is designed to deposit or replenish feed automatically, mechanically or by gravity,
- contains or is contained within metal, paper, plastic, glass, wood or other similar processed materials. This does not apply to scent materials.

License

No person may use or hunt over bait or feed material placed for deer unless in possession of or hunting with someone in possession of a valid archer, crossbow or gun deer license and an unused carcass tag.

Feeding of Deer

In counties where it is legal to bait deer for hunting, it is also legal to feed deer for recreational viewing or other non-hunting purposes. The following regulations apply to feeding for non-hunting purposes:

- Each owner-occupied residence or business open to the public may place no more than two gallons of feed.
- The feed must be located within 50 yards of an owner-occupied residence or a business open to the public.
- The feed may not be located within 100 yards of a roadway with a posted speed limit of 45 mph or more.
- All baiting of deer for hunting purposes must stop when all the deer seasons have closed for that area. Feeding for non-hunting purposes, where allowed can occur year round.

It is illegal to:

- use a feeder that replenishes or distributes food automatically, mechanically or by means of gravity (i.e., automated feeders),
- place feed at a deer feeding site that is known to be used by bear or elk. The owner of the residence or business must discontinue feeding for no less than 30 consecutive days if they become aware that bear or elk have been using a deer feeding site.

Owner-occupied residence means a dwelling devoted to human occupancy that is used as a residence by the owner, members of the owner's immediate family or as a residence by individuals as a rental property. It is not legal to feed deer at a residence when it is not being used as a residence.

Business open to the public means a business building that allows the general public to enter and access the building.

Baiting and Feeding Frequently Asked Questions

What exactly is considered bait?

Bait is any material that is placed or used to attract wild animals, including scent materials, salt, minerals, grains, etc. Water is not considered bait.

What is considered a scent material?

Scent is any material, except animal parts or by-products, used to attract wild animals solely by its odor.

Are there any restrictions on scent material?

The following rules apply statewide: For more information on recommended uses of scents as they pertain to CWD, visit dnr.wi.gov and search "CWD."

- up to two ounces of liquid or solid scent may be placed or used in any manner (e.g., on the ground, scrapes, branches, etc.),
- any scent material over two ounces must be inaccessible to deer and must be removed daily at the end of deer hunting hours,

- honey and solid animal parts or animal by-products may not be used as scent.

Can I use an automatic, mechanical or gravity feeder to bait or feed deer?

No. The use of these types of feeder is prohibited.

Does the two gallons per 40 acres limit also apply to public land?

The rules for baiting deer are the same on public and private land. Individuals may not place more than two gallons of bait for every 40 acres of contiguous public land.

In areas where deer baiting is not allowed, what can I use to attract deer closer to my stand if I can't use bait?

Use of the following is legal statewide:

- decoys,
- scents,
- naturally occurring material (e.g., acorns) that is deposited by natural vegetation and is not collected and/or relocated in any manner,
- crops planted and left standing as wildlife food plots,
- material deposited solely as a result of normal agricultural or gardening practices and is not collected and/or relocated for hunting or other purposes.

What if my neighbor has a bait site on his property that is less than 100 yards from my stand where I want to place a bait site?

The 100 yard rule does not apply to bait sites located on an adjacent property which has a different owner. Where you place your bait site on your land is not affected or restricted by where a neighbor places their bait site on their land.

If there are four members in my hunting party, can we each place two gallons of bait?

Each hunter may place up to two gallons of bait, but every bait site must be at least 100 yards from any other bait site. Also, no one may hunt within 100 yards of more than one bait site or more than two gallons of bait regardless of who placed the bait. Hunting halfway between two bait sites located less than 200 yards apart is not legal.

I have more than one stand on my 40 acres. Can I maintain a bait site at each location for myself or for other hunters?

It is legal to place multiple bait sites, but the total amount of bait placed among the multiple sites cannot contain more than two gallons. No one, including family members, may place another hunter's bait in addition to their own if the total amount of bait they place is more than two gallons.

Can I hunt over someone else's bait site? Can someone else hunt over my bait site?

Yes. There is no restriction on how many hunters can use a single bait site on either public or private lands. Placing a bait site on public lands does not reserve that area for the exclusive use of the hunter who placed the bait.

If I own or hunt on a 50-acre or larger parcel, how many bait sites can I have?

Only two gallons of bait may be placed by a hunter on any property that is less than 80 acres in size. Each hunter may place up to two gallons of bait on a property regardless of the size of the property. If the property is larger than 80 acres, then each hunter may place an additional two gallons of bait for each additional 40 acres of contiguous land under the same ownership. All bait sites on a single property must be at least 100 yards away from any other bait site.

When can I start baiting for deer if I only hunt deer during the firearm season?

Bait for deer hunting can be placed during any open deer hunting season and the day before the first season (i.e., the archery season) opens.

Check Your Deer's CWD Test Results

Visit dnr.wi.gov (keyword "CWD results") and follow instructions to obtain your results.

Can I place out more than two gallons of bait or place bait in an automatic feeder if I hunt more than 100 yards from the bait site?

It is not only illegal to place out more than two gallons of bait or feed for deer, but it is also illegal to place bait or feed in an automatic feeder.

What is the penalty for illegal placement or use of bait material?

A citation issued for illegal bait or baiting is currently set at \$343-\$745, depending on the amount of bait. The maximum penalty which can be imposed by the court is \$2,152 and loss of all hunting, trapping and fishing privileges for up to three years. The penalty for the illegal feeding of wildlife is \$343.

Chronic Wasting Disease in Wisconsin Deer

Wisconsin has monitored Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) for 14 years. Between 2002 and March 2016, DNR has tested over 193,000 free-ranging deer, of which over 3,100 have tested positive for CWD

During the 2015 deer season, DNR sampled 3,144 deer statewide. Of these, 298 tested positive. The sampling strategies were aimed at detecting changes in the location and trends in prevalence of the disease. Monitoring plans focused surveillance on adult deer which are the age group most likely to have CWD.

CWD Testing Information

CWD testing of deer is voluntary. Hunters who want to have their deer tested for CWD can choose from a number of options. Select sampling stations offer this service at no charge. Some private veterinarians and the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory offer CWD testing for a fee. Visit dnr.wi.gov and search keyword "CWD sampling" for details.

CWD-Positive Deer

Any hunter who harvests a deer that tests positive for CWD will be issued a replacement deer carcass tag. Hunters will be allowed to keep the meat, antlers, hide and any other parts of the CWD-positive deer. If a hunter chooses to not keep any part of the CWD-positive deer, they must properly dispose of the parts so they end up in a landfill. The DNR offers these replacement tags as a token of our appreciation for your assistance in monitoring CWD.

Sick and Dead Deer Sightings

Please contact your local biologist or conservation warden to report any sightings. For a list of contacts and what to look for, visit dnr.wi.gov keywords "sick deer."

How to Reduce the Transmission of CWD

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal, contagious, neurological disease that affects white-tailed deer. The known CWD infectious agent, or prion, is highly resistant to destruction and disinfection by normal procedures, making it difficult to contain. Transmission occurs when disease prions are shed by infected animals through saliva, urine, feces and natural decomposition after death. CWD is spread both through direct (deer to deer) and indirect (deer to contaminated environment) contact. Consider taking proactive measures to reduce the risks of disease outbreaks and transmission in Wisconsin's deer herd by applying the following voluntary recommendations which may help to reduce potential inadvertent human-related indirect transmission of CWD:

- Prevent unnatural concentrations of deer.
- Reduce the amount of urine-based scent in the environment by using synthetic or food based scents.
- Avoid transporting whole wild deer carcasses or any deer brain, spinal cord, spleen or lymph tissue to areas outside the county or adjacent county in which the animal was harvested.

- Use designated or disposable equipment to process and transport your deer, and minimize contact with the brain, spinal cord, spleen and lymph nodes.
- Dispose of carcass waste, including all bones and butcher waste, via your regular municipal waste stream or directly in a landfill.
- Pressure-wash any vehicles or equipment to be moved to and from areas of known CWD contamination.
- Soak all appropriate processing equipment and surfaces in a 50:50 bleach to water solution for at least one hour prior to rinsing with clean water.

Visit dnr.wi.gov and search “CWD” for more information on what you can do to reduce potential inadvertent human related indirect transmission of CWD

Lead in Venison

Deer harvested with lead bullets have been shown to have tiny fragments remaining in processed meat. Often fragments are too small to be seen and can disperse far from the wound channel. Although the amount of lead found in samples of venison is small, studies suggest that long-term effects could occur in people who regularly eat venison harvested with lead ammunition. However, there is currently no evidence linking human consumption of venison to lead poisoning. To help reduce the risk of lead exposure from venison:

- consider alternative non-lead expanding ammunition such as copper or other high-weight retention lead bullets, such as bonded bullets,
- practice marksmanship and outdoor skills to get closer to your target and make cleaner, lethal shots away from major muscle areas. Aim for the vitals behind the shoulder or the neck,
- avoid consuming internal organs as they can contain extra lead from heart-lung shots,
- process small batches so you can frequently check the grinder and remove lead fragments. Remind your meat processor to not use deer meat with excessive shot damage. Trim a generous distance away from the wound channel and discard any meat that is bruised, discolored, or contains hair, dirt, bone fragments, or grass.

For additional information on lead in venison, visit dnr.wi.gov keyword “lead.” For additional information on lead poisoning, visit www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead.



Wildlife Violator Compact

The State of Wisconsin is a participating member of the Wildlife Violator Compact. The Wildlife Violator Compact is an agreement between participating states that prohibits a person whose hunting, fishing, or trapping privileges are suspended in one state from obtaining licenses, permits, or participating in those activities in another state. The participating states include: AL, AK, AR, AZ, CA, CT, CO, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY and VT. *Additional states may have joined the compact since the printing of this pamphlet.* For more information, visit dnr.wi.gov; keywords “wildlife violator compact.”



Venison and CWD What Hunters Should Know

Information from the Wisconsin Division of Public Health

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal disease that affects the nervous system of deer, elk and moose. The disease is caused by an abnormal protein called a prion, which can survive cooking temperatures. Prions concentrate in certain tissues, such as the brain, spinal cord, lymph nodes and spleen and are present in lower concentrations in other tissues, such as muscle. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control state that there is currently no strong scientific evidence proving that CWD can cause disease in humans. However, in the interest of safety, this organization advises that people do not consume meat from deer, elk or moose which test positive for CWD.

In keeping with this recommendation, the Wisconsin Division of Public Health recommends that venison from deer harvested from CWD Affected Areas not be consumed or distributed to others until CWD test results from the deer are known to be negative.

Venison from multiple deer should be kept separate and labeled before freezing. For more information, call the Wisconsin Department of Health Services at 608-267-9003 or visit www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/communicable/CWD/index.htm.

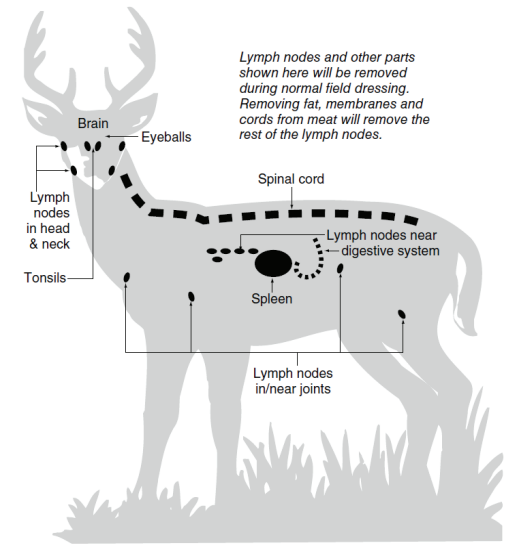
Safe Handling of Deer

General Precautions

- Do not eat the eyes, brain, spinal cord, spleen, tonsils or lymph nodes of any deer.
- Do not eat any part of a deer that appears abnormal.
- If your deer is sampled for CWD testing, wait for test results before eating the meat.

Hunters

- **Wear rubber or latex gloves** when field dressing carcasses.
- **Bone out** the meat from your animal.
- **Remove** all internal organs.
- **Minimize handling** of the brain, spinal cord, spleen and lymph nodes.
- **Do not use** household knives or utensils.
- **Use equipment** dedicated to field dressing only.
- **Thoroughly clean knives and equipment.** After cleaning, use a 50/50 solution of chlorine bleach and water to soak all butchering tools for one hour and to wipe down all countertops and work areas.
- **Request** that your animal be processed individually and not combined with meat from other animals.
- **Avoid use of saws.** Do not cut through the spine or skull except to remove the head. Use a knife designated only for this purpose.



State-Owned and State-Managed Lands

This section refers to rules for all lands and property owned by or under control of the DNR. This includes lands under easement to or leased by the DNR and which the DNR manages and controls. It does not include lands enrolled in Managed Forest Law or Forest Crop Law programs or private lands only leased to provide public access for hunting, fishing or trapping. See the section on page 40 for rules regarding those properties.

It is illegal to:

- hike or snowshoe on designated cross-country ski trails when the trails are snow covered;
- hunt or possess a firearm, bow or crossbow in a wildlife refuge, or possess a firearm, air gun, slingshot, bow or crossbow in a state park, state fish hatchery or within 100 yards of a state campground, picnic area, or within the exterior boundaries of a state recreational trail (except as posted open to hunting) unless it is unloaded and enclosed within a carrying case. Bows and crossbows must be unstrung or enclosed within a carrying case;

Note: the above restrictions do not prohibit a person authorized to possess a concealed weapon from possessing a loaded, uncased handgun on these properties or a hunter from possessing or discharging a firearm, airgun, bow or crossbow in areas of state parks that are open to hunting during those portions of the year when hunting is open in state parks or possessing a loaded or uncased firearm, bow or crossbow in areas closed to hunting for the purpose of accessing areas within the park that are open to hunting.

- pursue, drive or chase animals on lands that are closed to hunting;
- use a ground blind during any open deer season or special deer hunt with firearms unless a minimum of 144 square inches of solid blaze orange material is visible from all directions;
Note: blinds used for waterfowl hunting are exempt from this rule.
- build or use a ground blind or any elevated device unless it does not damage the tree and is completely removed from the property each day at the close of hunting hours;
Note: blinds used for waterfowl hunting do not need to be removed daily. See the *2016 Waterfowl Regulations* for details.
- leave a tree stand or ground blind unoccupied during legal hunting hours unless the owner's customer ID number or name and address has been attached in a manner that is visible and legible to a person on the ground or near the entrance of the ground blind;

Exception: ground blinds constructed entirely of dead vegetation found on the property do not need to be removed at the end of each day, do not need to display blaze orange and do not need to have the hunter's name and address displayed.

- damage trees. Cutting shooting lanes and use of screw-in tree-stands or steps are considered damaging and are illegal on public lands;
- Possess any loaded or uncased firearm or air gun while within the exterior boundary of state-owned lands posted with department signs in Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Sauk, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago counties or on state forests, state recreation areas, state natural areas or on state trails established on railroad grades, **except as follows:**
 - while engaged in hunting in accordance with the open seasons,
 - while shooting at an established target range (this is the only target shooting permitted on these state lands),
 - while training or trialing dogs under department license within designated areas.
- camp on any state lands except in designated campgrounds unless a special camp registration permit is obtained from the DNR prior to setting up camp;
- operate motor vehicles, including ATVs, UTVs and snowmobiles, except in areas posted open to such use or by permit;

- allow dogs to run on DNR lands from April 15 through July 31 unless the dog is on a leash no longer than eight feet. This rule does not apply to Class 1 field trial grounds, DNR lands open to dog training or training dogs to track bear after June 30. Also, there are exceptions for the training and trialing of dogs on raccoon and rabbits with a training license. See the *Wisconsin Dog Training and Trialing Regulations* (PUB-WM-444) for more information, license requirements and restrictions;
- operate any vehicle, including but not limited to snowmobiles, bicycles, trail bikes, and all-terrain vehicles except where their use is authorized by posted notice or permit. This prohibition does not apply to public roadways and trails held open to the public for the type of vehicle being operated.

Note: bicycles are permitted in all areas of the northern state forests and the Turtle-Flambeau and Willow Flowage Scenic Water Areas, except where posted against such use.

Trail Cameras

The placement and unattended, overnight use of trail cameras is authorized on department lands only under the following conditions:

- Placement only occurs in areas where hunting is allowed and outside of designated special use zones (e.g., designated hiking trails, beaches or buildings).
- Trail cameras must bear the name and address or department issued customer identification number of the owner or operator permanently attached or engraved to the outside of the camera so that it is clearly visible without the need to move or adjust the camera.
- Cameras may not cause damage to natural vegetation or other department property.
- The placement of trail cameras on department managed lands is done at your own risk. The department will not be responsible for theft or damage of trail cameras on department managed lands.



Hunting Accidents

Any person involved in an incident in which a person is injured by a projectile fired from a firearm or an arrow fired from a bow or crossbow while hunting or trapping must first render necessary assistance and then immediately report the incident to the local warden, sheriff or police. In addition, every person involved in a hunting accident must render a written report to the DNR within 10 days. Visit dnr.wi.gov and search "hunting incident reports" for details.



Wisconsin Conservation Congress

The Wisconsin Conservation Congress is the only statutory body in the state where citizens elect delegates to advise the Natural Resources Board and the Department of Natural Resources on how to responsibly manage Wisconsin's natural resources for present and future generations. The Congress accomplishes this through open, impartial and broad-ranged actions. For more information regarding the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, visit dnr.wi.gov keywords "conservation congress."

State Park Deer Hunting

Deer hunting is allowed in most state parks, except hunting is limited to bows and crossbows only in Big Foot Beach and Lake Kegonsa state parks and is not allowed in Copper Culture, Cross Plains, Governor Nelson, Heritage Hill, Lakeshore and Lost Dauphin state parks and the Hank Aaron State Trail. **All hunters are encouraged to obtain a park map showing areas open and closed to hunting within the state park or trail in which they plan to hunt. Maps will be posted at the property and at dnr.wi.gov keyword “hunting state parks.”**

Park Access

- A state park sticker is required for all vehicles in any state park or trail parking lot, and a state trail pass is required for a state trail when posted.
- No special hunting access permit is needed to hunt deer with a firearm, bow or crossbow in state park or trail properties open to hunting.
- All legal hunting methods are allowed during the open seasons (see page 7 for deer season dates), but only during the following periods and are restricted to bow and crossbow only where specified below:

Hunting with Firearms (Firearm deer seasons may not be open on all dates)	November 15, 2016– December 15, 2016
Hunting with Bows or Crossbows	November 15, 2016– January 8, 2017

- **Season Dates for Buckhorn State Park:** The archery deer season at Buckhorn State Park will run from September 17, 2016–January 8, 2017.
- **Season dates for Big Bay, Blue Mound, Governor Dodge, Rock Island and Tower Hill state parks:** The archery deer season at these parks will run from October 15, 2016 –January 8, 2017.

Note: All hunters are encouraged to obtain a park map showing areas open and closed to hunting within the state park in which they plan to hunt.

Muzzleloader-only Restrictions

The following properties only allow the use of muzzleloaders, and/or bows and crossbows during firearm deer seasons: Harrington Beach, High Cliff, Kohler-Andrae, Peninsula, Perrot, Rib Mountain and Wildcat Mountain state parks.

Hunting Hours

Normal hunting opening and closing hours apply (see pages 44–47). Access to state park properties for the purpose of hunting is allowed starting at 6 a.m. or one hour prior to the hunting hours for the species being pursued, whichever is earlier, until 11 p.m. All hunting, including hunting for those species legal to hunt at night, ends at 11 p.m.

It is *illegal* to:

- discharge a firearm, airgun, bow or crossbow from, on, or across any state trail or other area in a state park that is closed to hunting;
- hunt or remain on the property past 11 p.m. daily;
 - **Note:** hunters who are staying in a designated campsite within a state park are not required to leave the property, but may not hunt or use other areas of the park after 11 p.m.
- hunt within 100 yards of designated use areas such as picnic areas, campgrounds, beaches and certain designated trails, or any areas indicated as closed to hunting on that property’s hunting area map;
- hunt with a firearm or airgun in any park area restricted to bow and crossbow only;
- hunt during the closed season for any species.

State Park Hunting Etiquette

- Check property maps and be sure of your location.
- Do not field dress deer on trails, in campgrounds, picnic areas or leave the field dress piles

openly near the side of trails.

- Hiking and snowshoeing are prohibited on designated cross-country ski trails when the trails are snow-covered.
- A wounded deer moving into a closed area may not be pursued by the hunter. Contact a park ranger for assistance.
- All parking and traffic regulations apply during deer hunting seasons. Vehicles shall be operated only on established roads and parking is permitted only in designated areas.
- Remove all blinds, stands and trash daily.

Hunting on other properties within the State Park System

Hunting is allowed in most other properties within the state park system (see page 36 for deer season dates); however, hunting is not allowed in Fischer Creek State Recreation Area, Havenwoods State Forest, the Lapham Peak Unit and most of the Pike Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. Only the use of muzzleloaders and/or bows and crossbows during firearm deer seasons is allowed on the Loew Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

Tribal Lands

Special rules apply on tribal lands in Ashland, Bayfield, Forest, Iron, Menominee, Oneida, Sawyer and Vilas Counties. For more information, contact the tribal chairpersons. Anyone wishing to hunt on nontribal lands within the Red Cliff Reservation in Bayfield County must obtain a permit from the reservation to do so.

Federal Lands

Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest Information

Headquarters Offices

- Park Falls: 715-762-2461, TTY 715-762-5701.
- Rhinelander: 715-362-1300, TTY 715-362-1383.
- Additional information and regulations may be found on the web at www.fs.usda.gov/cnrf.

Note: contact the above offices for details about motorized access to these forest lands.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (AINL)

There are unique hunting seasons and opportunities, including the September 15 – 30 2016, and November 1 2016 – January 5, 2017 archery and crossbow seasons and an October muzzleloader hunt. Contact the Park for information regarding island openings and closings, accessibility, special regulations, required permits, and tagging options.

Contact information: 415 Washington Ave., Bayfield, WI 54814; 715-779-3397; www.nps.gov/apis/planyourvisit/hunting.htm

Regulations Specific to AINL:

- Baiting or feeding of wildlife is prohibited.
- Brushing out or cutting shooting lanes is prohibited.
- An access permit is required for hunting on most islands, but not on the mainland areas or Long Island.
- Construction or use of a ground blind or any elevated device (i.e., tree stand) is prohibited, unless it does not damage the tree (i.e., no use of screws, nails, etc.) and it is completely removed each day at the close of hunting hours. Portable blinds constructed of man-made materials are allowed, but must be removed each day at the close of hunting hours.
- Hunting is prohibited within 100 yards of any building, dock, designated campsite or facility administered by the AINL on use and occupancy lands without the permission of the lessee, or from a public road in an area where hunting is authorized.

National Wildlife Refuge and Waterfowl Production Area Regulations

Portions of National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) and Waterfowl Production Areas (WPA) are open to hunting and trapping in accordance with state and federal regulations. Federal regulations will vary and it is necessary to **contact the office of the NWR or WPA you will be hunting to get regulations specific to that property.** Additional information can be found at *midwest.fws.gov*.

The following is a partial list of general NWR and WPA regulations:

- Blaze orange on ground blinds is not required but it is recommended on these lands during gun deer seasons.

It is illegal to:

- possess any firearm, bow, crossbow or other weapons unless engaged in legal hunting,
Note: Concealed weapons are illegal unless you are authorized by law to possess a concealed weapon in Wisconsin.
- possess lead shot,
Note: Only non-toxic shot may be possessed for hunting game birds and animals, including wild turkey on WPAs, Horicon NWR, Necedah NWR and the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuges (UMRNWFR). This rule does not apply to hunting small game mammals or deer with rifles and shotguns with a single projectile.
- leave spent shells on the ground. Spent shells are considered litter and must be removed. The federal citation for littering is \$125,
- build or use a ground blind or any elevated device, unless it does not damage the tree and it is completely removed from the property each day at the close of hunting hours,
- construct permanent blinds out of man-made materials,
Note: Portable blinds constructed of man-made materials are allowed, but must be removed from the property each day at the close of hunting hours.
- possess alcoholic beverages while hunting,
- camp or use overnight, horseback ride or build campfires on WPAs,
- shine wild animals at any time,
- use bait of any sort on U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service managed lands.

Horicon NWR: Mayville, WI; 920-387-2658.

Fox River NWR: Marquette County; 920-387-2658.

Necedah NWR: Necedah, WI; 608-565-2551.

Trempealeau NWR: Trempealeau, WI; 608-539-2311.

Whittlesey Creek NWR: Ashland, WI; 715-685-2678.

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge: Winona, MN; 507-452-4232.

Leopold Wetland Management District (WMD): Portage, WI; 608-742-7100.
Contact this office for information regarding WPAs in southeast Wisconsin.

St. Croix WMD: New Richmond, WI; 715-246-7784.
Contact this office for information regarding WPAs in northwest Wisconsin.

Private Lands and Landowner Information

License Requirements

A landowner is required to have a deer hunting license to hunt deer. Private lands open to public hunting that are enrolled in the Managed Forest Law, Forest Crop Law or Voluntary Public Access programs are considered public lands for the purpose of deer hunting and where antlerless tags are valid.

Liability

Under sec. 895.52 of the Wisconsin Statutes, landowners are generally immune from liability for injuries received by individuals recreating on their lands. This law provides liability protection to landowners for injury or death of individuals participating in outdoor recreation such as fishing, hunting, trapping, hiking, camping, boating and berry picking activities on their land. This immunity does not apply when the landowner receives more than \$2,000 a year in income from the recreation activity or when the landowner acted maliciously with an intent to harm the recreator. There is also an exception for social guests invited specifically for an occasion on residential or platted property or property within 300 feet of a commercial building or structure. Courts have consistently interpreted this statute to protect landowners and to encourage landowners to allow others to recreate on their lands.

Trespassing

Landowners suspecting that individuals are trespassing on their property should contact their local sheriff's department or other local law enforcement agency. Conservation Wardens do not have the authority to investigate hunting trespassing complaints. Any person convicted of trespassing is subject to a penalty of up to \$1,397.50. According to sec. 943.13, of the Wisconsin Statutes, the following rules apply.

It is illegal to:

- enter land of another without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupant of the land. This includes railroad tracks and their adjacent property;
- enter or remain on private land after having been notified by the owner or occupant not to enter or remain. A person has received notice from the owner or occupant if he or she has been notified personally, either orally or in writing, or if the land is posted. Private land antlerless tags do not authorize access to any private lands.

Game Retrieval on Private Land

Although hunters are required to make a reasonable effort to retrieve game they have killed or injured, hunters may not trespass to retrieve such game, even if the game was shot from outside the posted area. ***Ask first for permission.***

Farmer Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags

Eligible resident farm owners can receive one free unit-specific Farmer Antlerless Deer Tags for each unit-specific Bonus Antlerless Deer Tag they purchase for the same DMU and land type. Free Farmer Antlerless Deer Tags are available only if bonus tags for the desired DMU and land type remain.

To qualify, the majority of the land on the farm must be used on a commercial basis, used for an agricultural purpose and provide income during the year that the tag is valid. In addition, the farm must be located wholly or partially in the DMU for which the landowner is requesting the free tag. If there are joint owners or vendee names under a land contract, only one of the owners is eligible for the Farmer Antlerless Deer Tag.

Managed Forest Law (MFL) and Forest Crop Law (FCL)

This section refers to rules on private forest lands enrolled in either the Managed Forest Law or Forest Crop Law programs.

For those wishing to fill a Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag on lands enrolled in MFL and FCL that are open to public hunting, the tag must be specified as valid for use on public land.

It is illegal to:

- build or use a ground blind or any elevated device unless it does not damage the tree and is completely removed from the property each day at the close of hunting hours,
- damage trees. Cutting shooting lanes and use of screw-in tree-stands or steps are considered damaging and are illegal,
- operate any vehicle, including but not limited to snowmobiles, bicycles, trail bikes, and all-terrain vehicles except where their use is authorized by landowner or posted notice,
Note: this does not apply to the owners of lands enrolled in the program or those who have the landowner's authorization. Doing so without authorization would be considered a trespassing violation.
- the use of trail cameras on lands enrolled in the MFL/FCL programs is only allowed with permission of the landowner.

Special Hunts

Youth Gun Deer Hunt (October 8–9)

- Open only to persons 10 – 15 years of age who possess a gun deer license.
- This hunt occurs statewide in all areas open for hunting.
- The bag limit is one buck deer per unused Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused antlerless deer tag valid for use in the specified zone, DMU, and land type (public-access or private). Junior Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid statewide on land type specified except for Ashland, Forest and Sawyer counties.
- Persons age 16 or older may NOT hunt deer under authority of a gun deer license during the Youth Gun Deer Hunt, except for hunting on an agricultural damage deer shooting permit or hunters who possess a valid disabled hunting permit and are hunting on a property sponsoring a disabled deer hunt.
- Youth hunters must be accompanied* by an adult parent or guardian even if the youth is 14 or 15 years old and holds a Hunter Education Certificate. One adult may not accompany more than two youth hunters at the same time.
*Accompanied means within visual **and** voice contact without the aid of any mechanical or electronic amplifying device other than a hearing aid.
- All other hunting regulations apply including highly visible clothing requirements, for all hunters, except waterfowl hunters.
- Hunting mentorship rules apply to all youth ages 10–11 and to 12–15 who have not completed hunter education. See page 20 for more information on the hunting mentorship program.

Gun Deer Hunt for Hunters with Disabilities (October 1–9)

Special gun deer hunting opportunities are available to disabled hunters who hold a Class A, C or D disabled permit or holders of a Class B permit that is issued for longer than one year and which authorizes hunting or shooting from a stationary vehicle.

- Interested disabled hunters who wish to participate must contact a hunt sponsor before September 1.
- Contact information is available at dnr.wi.gov; keyword “disabled deer hunt.”

Sponsor a Hunt in 2017 for Hunters with Disabilities

Would you like to be a sponsor for the Gun Deer Hunt for Hunters with Disabilities? For more information, visit dnr.wi.gov keywords “disabled deer hunt.” Sponsors must sign up by June 1, 2017.

- The tagging options for those disabled permit holders participating in the Gun Deer Hunt for Hunters with Disabilities are as follows:

Gun Buck Carcass Tag

- Valid for tagging a buck deer statewide. It may not be used to tag an antlerless deer.

Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Carcass Tags

- Disabled permit holders are authorized to tag one antlerless deer with a Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless deer tag issued with a gun license in any unit statewide, including buck-only units. Tags are land-type specific (public-access or private).
- If the disabled hunter has an archery/crossbow license or patron license, they can tag one additional antlerless deer during this hunt with one of the Farmland (Zone 2) tags issued with an archery/crossbow license in any unit statewide, including buck only units. Tags are land-type specific (public-access or private)
- Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Carcass Tags may be used in the zone, DMU and land type (public access or private) specified on the tag.

Bonus Antlerless Carcass Tag

- Bonus tags are valid only for tagging antlerless deer in the zone, DMU and land type (public access or private) specified on the tag and are NOT weapon- or season-specific.

Other Opportunities

- **Sandhill Outdoor Skills Center:** Deer hunting is offered to youth and beginner adults who complete a “Learn to Deer Hunt Workshop.” Contact Sandhill Outdoor Skills Center for more information. Box 156, Babcock, WI 54413; phone 715-884-2437.

Applications are due by May 31 of each year.

- **Hunting on School Forest Land:** School boards may decide to allow hunting in school forests. If a school forest is opened to hunting, seasons and regulations are consistent with the open and closed seasons for game on adjacent land.
- **Volk Field and Hardwood Range:** For hunting information send a self-addressed, stamped business envelope to: Volk Field ANGB, Attn: Natural Resources, 100 Independence Drive, Camp Douglas, WI 54618. Visit the website www.volkfield.ang.af.mil/units/index.asp and look for “Volk Field Environmental Policies.”
- **Fort McCoy Military Reservation:** Find hunting information at www.mccoy.army.mil under “recreation opportunities” or by calling the permit sales office at 608-388-3337.

Deer Management Assistance Program

A partnership for healthy deer and healthy habitat

The Wisconsin Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) provides habitat and herd management assistance to landowners in managing their property for wildlife. Staff from the Department of Natural Resources will assist landowners by producing wildlife habitat and deer herd management recommendations that will emphasize individual property goals while also considering the ecological and social impacts of white-tailed deer.

Participants in Wisconsin DMAP will benefit from the following:

- Personal interaction with DNR staff and communication on land and herd management.
- Networking with other landowners with common goals.
- Written management plans.
- Reduced price antlerless tags when recommended.



Visit dnr.wi.gov keyword: “DMAP” for more information regarding the DMAP program, application instructions, and deadlines.

Overview of Regulations in Spanish

Bien venido al estado de Wisconsin. Wisconsin está orgulloso de su historia en la protección, conservación y gozo de sus recursos naturales. Nos gustaría que todos tuvieran una experiencia segura y agradable al aire libre. Parte de ser un buen ciudadano al aire libre es saber y seguir las leyes y las regulaciones que gobiernan el uso de nuestros recursos naturales. En Wisconsin las regulaciones de caza, pesca y otras regulaciones pueden parecer complicadas al principio. Estas regulaciones fueron diseñadas para alcanzar muchos propósitos, incluyendo mejorar la seguridad, proteger las especies contra sobre-cosecha, y buscar una distribución justa de recursos entre todos. Al tomar un poco de tiempo extra para aprender estas regulaciones, nosotros esperamos que usted tenga una experiencia al aire libre más agradable y productiva. Aquí es lo que usted necesita saber:

Muchas actividades al aire libre son reguladas en Wisconsin:

- Caza, pesca, captura, consumo o posesión de una criatura viva.
- Uso de barco, ATV/UTV, snowmobile y armas de fuego.

Las regulaciones pueden requerir los siguientes de usted:

- Una licencia válida para la actividad y mínima edad es requerida.
- Límites en el número de pescados o animales capturados en un período. Esto se llama bolsa límite.
- Límites en el período, también llamado *'temporada'*, durante el cual usted puede cazar o pescar.
- Límites en las especies que usted puede cazar o pescar. Muchas especies son *protegidas* y no pueden ser tomadas.
- Límites en los métodos y las clases de equipo que usted puede utilizar para cazar o para pescar.
- Límites en la localización de donde usted puede cazar o pescar. Algunas tierras públicas están abiertas para la caza y la pesca. La mayoría de la tierra, sin embargo, son tierras privadas, y usted necesita la aprobación del dueño para estar en estas propiedades. Si usted está en tierras privadas sin la aprobación del dueño, usted puede ser cargado con una violación por traspaso.

Las regulaciones se publican cada año, y algunas regulaciones cambian del año al año. Para información específica sobre regulaciones, el personal de habla hispana del servicio al cliente está disponible para asistirle al 1-888-WDNR INFO (1-888-936-7463), o usted puede visitar los centros locales de servicio del DNR o visite nuestro sitio en la Net www.dnr.wi.gov

Se espera que haya cortesía entre los compañeros ciudadanos que disfrutan estar al aire libre. Buena etiqueta al aire libre incluye:

- Saludos amistosos.
- Respetando los límites de propiedades y recibiendo permiso para estar en estas propiedades.
- No ensucie tierras públicas o privadas.
- No caze ni pesque muy cerca de otros. Diferente gente tiene diferentes ideas sobre la cantidad de espacio que se necesita entre ellos. Utilice comunicación respetuosa para llegar a un acuerdo sobre cuánto espacio es apropiado.
- Comparta los recursos con la gente. Las tierras públicas están disponibles para todos.

La ley del hostigamiento al cazador protege a cazadores y a pescadores contra el maltrato de otros. Si usted ha sido maltratado o acosado mientras que usted ha estado cazando o pescando, usted puede llamar 1-800-TIP-WDNR para reportar un incidente o para pedir ayuda. Finalmente, le animamos a que se haga un ciudadano activo en la continuación de proteger nuestros recursos naturales. Los clubes de deportes locales son la mejor manera de involucrarse. Entre en contacto con su centro de servicio local del DNR para los lugares y los nombres de clubes y de acontecimientos.

Overview of Regulations in Hmong

Lub xeev Wisconsin zoo siab tos txais sawvdaws. Wisconsin muaj ntau txoj cai txog kev plob hav zoov, kev nuv ntse, thiab kev txuag peb lub xeev no. Wisconsin xav kom sawvdaws to taub cov cai ua ntej sawvdaws mus plob hav zoov thiab nuv ntse thiab li tsis muaj teeb meem.

Hauv Wisconsin no, cov cai hais txog kev plob hav zoov thiab kev nuv ntse ntsiv ntau thiab nyuaj heev. Tiamsis cov cai no yog tsim los mus pab kom tsis txhob muaj teeb meem ntawd kev plob hav zoov, pab txuag txhua yam tsiaj, thiab txuag peb lub xeev. Yog sawdaws siv sijhawm los kawm cov cai no, sawdaws yuav to taub thiab yuav tsis muaj teeb meem dabsi.

Cov cai muaj raws li:

- Kev plob, kev nuv ntse, kev txhom, kev khaws los yog cia tsiaj muaj sia.
- Kev caij nkoj, caij ATV/UTV, snowmobile, thiab kev siv phom.

Cai muaj ntxiv raws li:

- Koj yuav tsum muaj license koj thiab li tau mus plob thiab nuv ntse, thiab koj yuav tsum muaj hnuv nyoog raws txoj cai.
- Muaj txoj cai *kav tsiaj raws hnuv* rau kev nuv ntse thiab tua tsiaj, xws li ib hnuv koj yuav tau pes tsawg tus ntse thiab tsiaj.
- Muaj *caij* los yog *season* rau kev nuv ntse thiab kev plob.
- Muaj cai txwv txiav ib txhia tsiaj tua tsis tau. *Cov tsiaj koj tua thiab yuav tsis tau no yog tsiaj protected*, caiv tsis pub tua.
- Muaj cai qhia txog phom thiab tag nrho khoom siv los mus tua tsiaj thiab nuv ntse. Yam twg siv tau thiab tsis tau.
- Muaj cai qhia txog chaw plob. Wisconsin muaj public land los yog chaw sawvdaws mus plob tau thiab nuv ntse. Tabsis, cov av ntau muaj tswv lwm, private property. Ceev faj sawvdaws hla tsis tau mus rau cov av muaj tswv, yog leejtwg tsis hmloog yuav raug plua, trespassing. Yog koj xav hla mus rau cov av muaj tswv, ua ntej koj yuav hla ntawd koj yuav tau thov ntawv hla ntawd tus tswv ntawd.

Peb muaj cov phau ntawv cai no txhua xyoo rau sawvdaws. Tsis tas li ntawd ib txhia cai hloov xyoo rau xyoo. Peb muaj hmoob txhais lus nyob hauv peb lub loom kam. Thov hu rau 1-888-WDNR INFO thiab saib hauv dnr.wi.gov. Hu rau hauv peb cov DNR Service Center los tau thiab.

Sawvdaws yuav tau paub ceev faj thiab ua raws li txoj cai. Thiab tau ua zoo rau txhua tus raws li no:

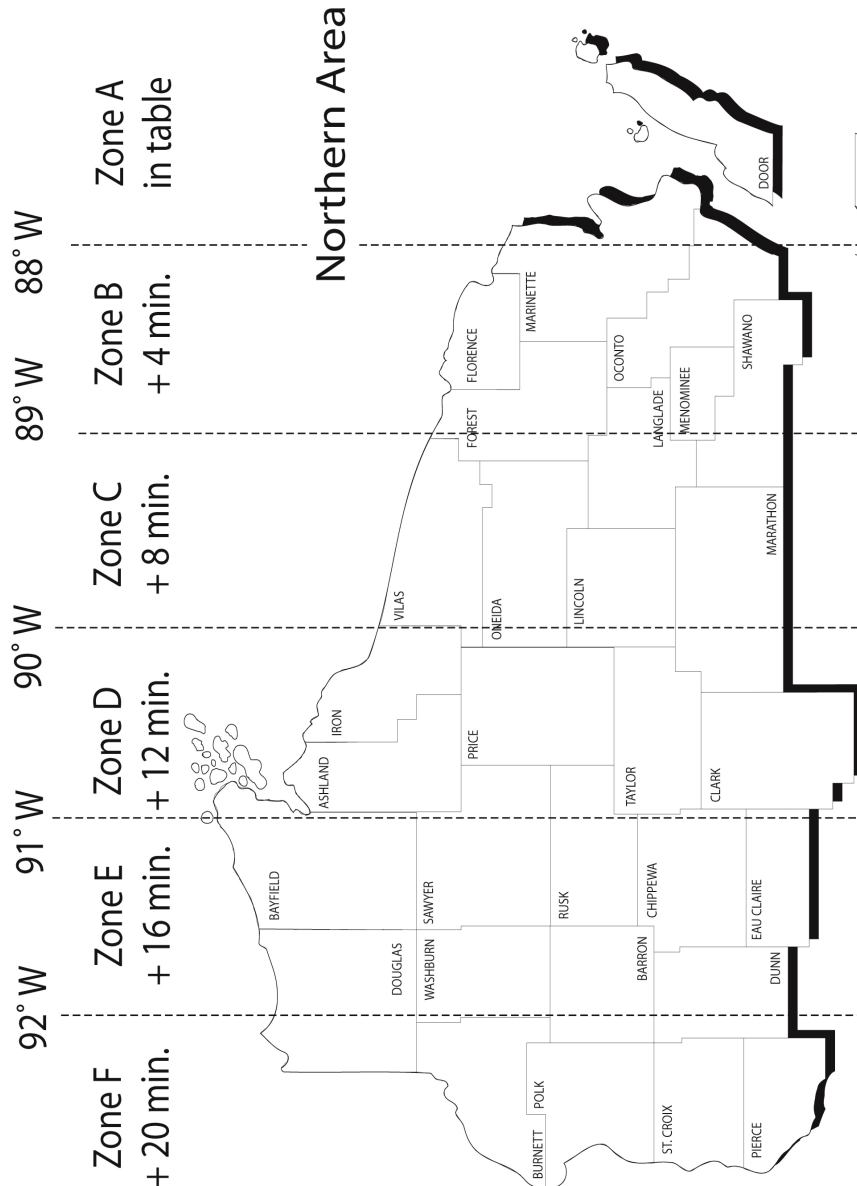
- Sib hu li phooj ywg.
- Paub cai thiab tsis txhob hla mus rau cov av muaj tswv yog koj tsis lus tso cai.
- Tsis txhob pov khib nyiab qhov twg thiab pov rau cov av muaj tswv.
- Tsis txhob tua phom thaib nuv ntse ze ze lwm tus. Sawvdaws yuav tau paub cai thiab sib tham kom to taub thiab li tsis muaj teeb meem.
- Nkag siab thiab sawvdaws muaj cai ib yam nyob rau hauv cov public lands los yog cov av DNR tso cai.

Peb muaj ib txog cai hu tias Hunter Harrassment law, txog cai no pab tag nrho cov mus plob thiab nuv ntse. Lub sijhawm koj mus plob thiab nuv ntse yog muaj neeg tsim teeb meem thiab ua phem rau koj, thov hu rau 1-800-TIP WDNR. Thaum kawm no, thov caw sawvdaws pab txuag peb lub xeev Wisconsin thiab txhua yam tsiaj. Muaj sporting clubs los yog tej pab neeg qhia txog kev txhuag peb lub lav no. Yog leejtwg xav paub ntxiv thov hu tau rau peb cov DNR Service Center.

Archery, Crossbow and Firearm Deer Hunting Hours: Northern Area

No person shall hunt deer before or after the hunting hours listed in the table on page 45. "Hunt" or "hunting" includes shooting, shooting at, pursuing, taking, capturing or killing or attempting to capture or kill any wild animal.

Calculating Hunting Hours: Determine your location in the Northern Area and add the minutes shown for the zone in which you are hunting to the opening and closing times listed in the Northern Area Hunting Hours table listed on the next page.



Northern Area Deer Hunting Hours 2016–2017: Zone A

HOUS SHOWN ARE 30 MINUTES BEFORE SUNRISE AND 20 MINUTES AFTER SUNSET.

Date	Sept. 2016		Oct. 2016		Nov. 2016		Dec. 2016		Jan. 2017		Feb. 2017		Mar. 2017		Date
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
1	5:42	7:47	6:19	6:49	7:01	5:56	6:41	4:28	7:01	4:37	6:41	5:17	5:58	5:57	1
2	5:43	7:45	6:20	6:47	7:01	5:55	6:42	4:27	7:01	4:38	6:40	5:18	5:56	5:59	2
3	5:44	7:43	6:22	6:45	7:04	5:53	6:43	4:27	7:01	4:39	6:39	5:20	5:55	6:00	3
4	5:46	7:41	6:23	6:44	7:05	5:52	6:44	4:27	7:01	4:40	6:37	5:21	5:53	6:02	4
5	5:47	7:39	6:24	6:42	7:06	5:51	6:45	4:26	7:01	4:41	6:36	5:23	5:51	6:03	5
6	5:48	7:38	6:25	6:40	6:08	4:49	6:46	4:26	7:00	4:42	6:35	5:24	5:49	6:04	6
7	5:49	7:36	6:27	6:38	6:09	4:48	6:47	4:26	7:00	4:43	6:33	5:26	5:47	6:06	7
8	5:50	7:34	6:28	6:36	6:11	4:47	6:48	4:26	7:00	4:44	6:32	5:27	5:45	6:07	8
9	5:52	7:32	6:29	6:34	6:12	4:45	6:49	4:26	7:00	4:46	6:31	5:29	5:43	6:08	9
10	5:53	7:30	6:31	6:32	6:13	4:44	6:50	4:26	6:59	4:47	6:29	5:30	5:41	6:10	10
11	5:54	7:28	6:32	6:31	6:15	4:43	6:51	4:26	6:59	4:48	6:28	5:32	5:39	6:11	11
12	5:55	7:26	6:33	6:29	6:16	4:42	6:52	4:26	6:58	4:49	6:26	5:33	6:38	7:12	12
13	5:57	7:24	6:35	6:27	6:18	4:41	6:53	4:26	6:58	4:50	6:25	5:34	6:36	7:14	13
14	5:58	7:22	6:36	6:25	6:19	4:40	6:54	4:26	6:57	4:52	6:23	5:36	6:34	7:15	14
15	5:59	7:20	6:37	6:23	6:20	4:39	6:54	4:27	6:57	4:53	6:22	5:37	6:32	7:16	15
16	6:00	7:18	6:39	6:22	6:22	4:38	6:55	4:27	6:56	4:54	6:20	5:39	6:30	7:18	16
17	6:02	7:16	6:40	6:20	6:23	4:37	6:56	4:27	6:55	4:56	6:19	5:40	6:28	7:19	17
18	6:03	7:14	6:41	6:18	6:25	4:36	6:56	4:28	6:55	4:57	6:17	5:42	6:26	7:20	18
19	6:04	7:12	6:43	6:17	6:26	4:35	6:57	4:28	6:54	4:58	6:15	5:43	6:25	7:22	19
20	6:05	7:11	6:44	6:15	6:27	4:34	6:58	4:28	6:53	5:00	6:14	5:45	6:23	7:23	20
21	6:07	7:09	6:45	6:13	6:29	4:33	6:58	4:29	6:52	5:01	6:12	5:46	6:21	7:24	21
22	6:08	7:07	6:47	6:12	6:30	4:33	6:59	4:30	6:52	5:02	6:10	5:47	6:19	7:26	22
23	6:09	7:05	6:48	6:10	6:31	4:32	6:59	4:30	6:51	5:04	6:09	5:49	6:17	7:27	23
24	6:10	7:03	6:50	6:08	6:32	4:31	6:59	4:31	6:50	5:05	6:07	5:50	6:15	7:28	24
25	6:11	7:01	6:51	6:07	6:34	4:31	7:00	4:31	6:49	5:07	6:05	5:52	6:13	7:30	25
26	6:13	6:59	6:52	6:05	6:35	4:30	7:00	4:32	6:48	5:08	6:03	5:53	6:11	7:31	26
27	6:14	6:57	6:54	6:04	6:36	4:29	7:00	4:33	6:47	5:10	6:02	5:55	6:09	7:32	27
28	6:15	6:55	6:55	6:02	6:37	4:29	7:00	4:34	6:46	5:11	6:00	5:56	6:07	7:34	28
29	6:17	6:53	6:57	6:00	6:39	4:28	7:01	4:34	6:45	5:12			6:05	7:35	29
30	6:18	6:51	6:58	5:59	6:40	4:28	7:01	4:35	6:44	5:14			6:04	7:36	30
31			6:59	5:58			7:01	4:36	6:42	5:15			6:02	7:37	31

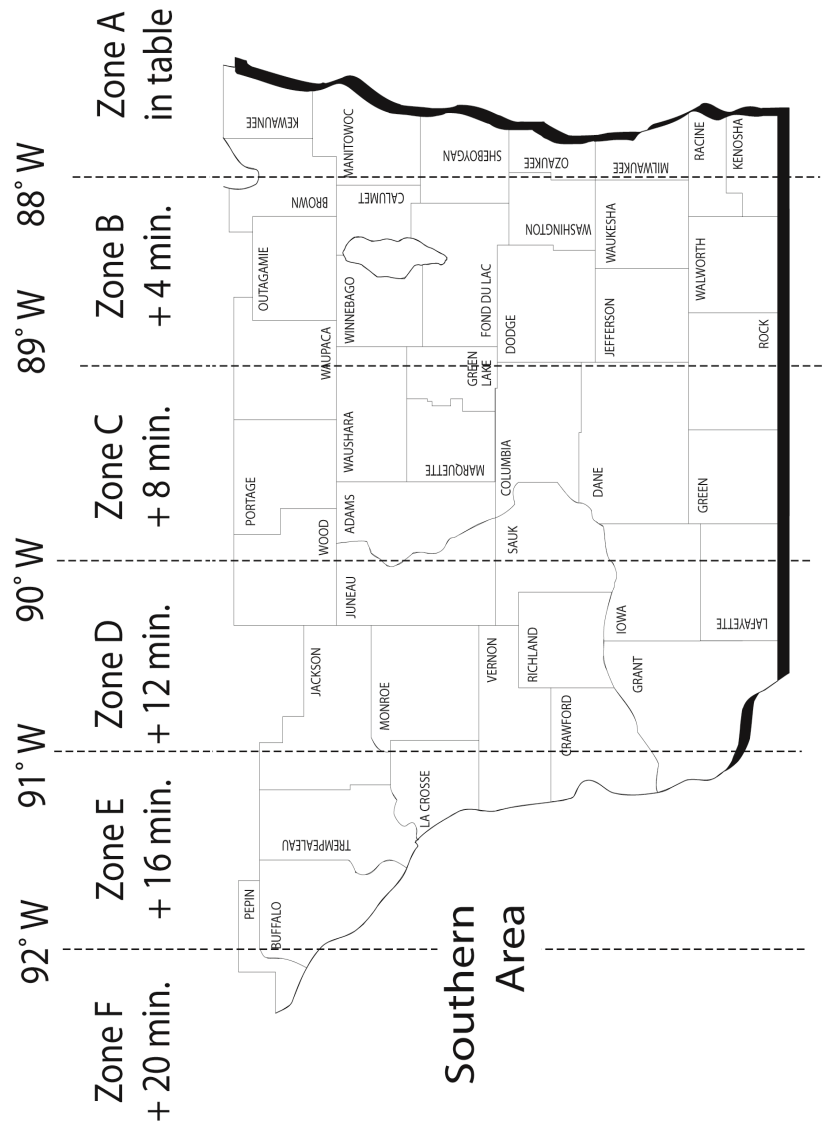
Hunting Hours Go Mobile!

Download Wisconsin Pocket Ranger from the app store on your mobile device or find it at dnr.wi.gov by searching "mobile app." Downloading Pocket Ranger is free. Use the Sunrise/Sunset Calculator to determine hunting hours for your location!

Archery, Crossbow and Firearm Deer Hunting Hours: Southern Area

No person shall hunt deer before or after the hunting hours listed in the table on page 47. “Hunt” or “hunting” includes shooting, shooting at, pursuing, taking, capturing or killing or attempting to capture or kill any wild animal.

Calculating Hunting Hours: Determine your location in the Southern Area and add the minutes shown in the zone in which you are hunting to the opening and closing times listed for the Southern Area Hunting Hours table listed on the next page.



Southern Area Deer Hunting Hours 2016–2017: Zone A

HOURS SHOWN ARE 30 MINUTES BEFORE SUNRISE AND 20 MINUTES AFTER SUNSET.															
	Sept. 2016		Oct. 2016		Nov. 2016		Dec. 2016		Jan. 2017		Feb. 2017		Mar. 2017		
Date	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Date
1	5:45	7:45	6:19	6:51	6:58	6:01	6:35	4:35	6:55	4:45	6:37	5:22	5:57	6:00	1
2	5:46	7:44	6:20	6:49	7:02	6:00	6:36	4:35	6:55	4:46	6:36	5:24	5:55	6:01	2
3	5:47	7:42	6:21	6:47	7:04	5:58	6:37	4:34	6:55	4:47	6:36	5:25	5:54	6:03	3
4	5:48	7:40	6:23	6:46	7:05	5:57	6:38	4:34	6:55	4:48	6:34	5:26	5:52	6:04	4
5	5:50	7:38	6:24	6:44	7:06	5:56	6:39	4:34	6:55	4:48	6:33	5:28	5:50	6:05	5
6	5:51	7:37	6:25	6:42	6:04	4:55	6:40	4:34	6:54	4:50	6:31	5:29	5:48	6:06	6
7	5:52	7:35	6:26	6:40	6:05	4:53	6:41	4:34	6:54	4:51	6:31	5:31	5:47	6:08	7
8	5:53	7:33	6:27	6:38	6:07	4:52	6:42	4:34	6:54	4:52	6:30	5:32	5:45	6:09	8
9	5:54	7:31	6:29	6:37	6:08	4:51	6:43	4:34	6:54	4:53	6:29	5:33	5:43	6:10	9
10	5:55	7:29	6:30	6:35	6:09	4:50	6:44	4:34	6:54	4:54	6:26	5:35	5:41	6:12	10
11	5:56	7:27	6:31	6:33	6:11	4:49	6:45	4:34	6:53	4:55	6:25	5:36	5:39	6:13	11
12	5:57	7:26	6:32	6:32	6:12	4:48	6:46	4:34	6:53	4:56	6:23	5:37	6:38	7:14	12
13	5:59	7:24	6:33	6:30	6:13	4:47	6:47	4:34	6:52	4:58	6:22	5:39	6:36	7:15	13
14	6:00	7:22	6:35	6:28	6:15	4:46	6:47	4:34	6:52	4:59	6:21	5:40	6:34	7:16	14
15	6:01	7:20	6:36	6:27	6:16	4:45	6:48	4:35	6:51	5:00	6:19	5:41	6:33	7:18	15
16	6:02	7:18	6:37	6:25	6:17	4:44	6:49	4:35	6:51	5:01	6:18	5:43	6:31	7:19	16
17	6:03	7:17	6:38	6:23	6:18	4:43	6:49	4:35	6:50	5:02	6:16	5:44	6:29	7:20	17
18	6:04	7:15	6:40	6:22	6:20	4:42	6:50	4:36	6:50	5:04	6:15	5:45	6:27	7:21	18
19	6:05	7:13	6:41	6:20	6:21	4:42	6:51	4:36	6:49	5:05	6:13	5:47	6:25	7:22	19
20	6:06	7:11	6:42	6:18	6:22	4:41	6:51	4:36	6:48	5:06	6:12	5:48	6:24	7:24	20
21	6:08	7:09	6:43	6:17	6:24	4:40	6:52	4:37	6:48	5:08	6:10	5:49	6:22	7:25	21
22	6:09	7:07	6:45	6:15	6:25	4:39	6:52	4:37	6:47	5:09	6:09	5:51	6:20	7:26	22
23	6:10	7:05	6:46	6:14	6:26	4:39	6:53	4:38	6:46	5:10	6:07	5:23	6:18	7:27	23
24	6:11	7:04	6:47	6:12	6:27	4:38	6:53	4:39	6:45	5:12	6:05	5:53	6:16	7:28	24
25	6:12	7:02	6:48	6:11	6:28	4:37	6:53	4:39	6:44	5:13	6:04	5:55	6:15	7:30	25
26	6:13	7:00	6:50	6:09	6:30	4:37	6:54	4:40	6:43	5:14	6:02	5:56	6:13	7:31	26
27	6:14	6:58	6:51	6:08	6:31	4:36	6:54	4:41	6:43	5:16	6:00	5:57	6:11	7:32	27
28	6:16	6:56	6:52	6:06	6:32	4:36	6:54	4:41	6:41	5:17	5:59	5:59	6:09	7:33	28
29	6:17	6:55	6:54	6:05	6:33	4:36	6:54	4:42	6:40	5:18			6:07	7:34	29
30	6:18	6:53	6:55	6:04	6:34	4:35	6:55	4:43	6:39	5:20			6:06	7:36	30
31			6:56	6:02			6:55	4:44	6:38	5:21			6:04	7:37	31

Hunting Hours Go Mobile!

Download Wisconsin Pocket Ranger from the app store on your mobile device or find it at dnr.wi.gov by searching “mobile app.” Downloading Pocket Ranger is free. Use the Sunrise/Sunset Calculator to determine hunting hours for your location!

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