Caleb Melvin participated in the 2013 youth deer hunt in St. Croix County with his dad, John and mom, Bobbi. Undeterred by rain, Caleb insisted on staying out and was rewarded with his first deer on the last evening of the hunt. His dad said, “It was pure excitement for all of us and an exciting first hunt for my newest hunting partner.” Caleb cannot wait for the 2014 deer hunting season.

New Buyer License $5
Never been hunting or fishing? Now’s the time!
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Support Ethical Responsible Hunting • Report Violations

CALL: 800-TIP-WDNR (800-847-9367; toll free), 608-267-4023, or #367 from your U.S. Cellular phone. This is not an information number. TEXT: Text a tip to TIP-411 (847-411), only available from 7 a.m. - 10 p.m. Standard text rates apply. EMAIL: LE.hotline@wisconsin.gov
This is an exciting time to be a deer hunter in Wisconsin! We are welcoming a new era that will focus on how we manage deer and new rules that were developed to increase your hunting enjoyment. Each new rule and strategy is the result of a two-year evaluation of Wisconsin’s deer management program, and each of the new rules found in this booklet are the product of feedback we received during the process. We heard you, we listened and I want to thank all of you who took time to attend meetings and public hearings, filled out surveys or participated in any way to provide feedback that helped us create the final rule package. I ask that you take some time to learn the new rules and understand how they apply to where you hunt, and then let’s give them some time to work. They will take some getting used to, but they are not complicated!

In everything we do related to deer management, we attempt to strike a balance between the social and biological interests expressed by hunters, landowners, farmers, foresters, businesses and many other stakeholders from all corners of the state. We will all learn a great deal this year as we collect new data and apply our history and knowledge to new parameters. And coming in 2015, we are excited about other important changes to how we manage deer in Wisconsin through the formation of local County Deer Advisory Councils and the implementation of electronic registration.

Hunters are the backbone of our deer management system and we strive each year to make deer hunting enjoyable and satisfying while fulfilling our obligations as herd managers. Without the enthusiasm and participation of hunters and landowners, no deer management goal is achievable. We need you, our partners, to help manage Wisconsin’s deer herd.

Last winter, we observed one of the harshest winters on record. Our deer herd felt the impacts of this severe weather, especially in the Northern Forest Zone. In planning for this fall, the department listened closely to public feedback, committed a great deal of effort and attention to biological details and used professional experience in setting quota and permit levels. I am happy to say that each local biologist found a great deal of common ground with the public and we have fulfilled promises to set rock bottom quota levels in the north. Many of our highly productive farmland areas present a very different situation due to significant deer numbers and will continue to offer world-class hunting opportunities this fall.

As is always the case in deer management, we have some challenges ahead. However, every challenge provides for new opportunities and there is much to be excited about! I hope you are as excited as I am for the upcoming deer seasons and the years ahead.

Thanks for your commitment to our hunting tradition.

Have a safe and enjoyable season!

Cathy Stepp
Secretary
Wisconsin DNR
What’s New in 2014

Management Zones and Units
- The state has been divided into four Deer Management Zones that impact bonus permit availability and deer season structure. Nine Deer Management Units (DMUs) are split by zone boundaries. See the map on page 24 for more details.
- The DMUs have been changed and are now designated by county and tribal reservation boundaries. See the map on page 24 for details.
- The CWD Management Zone has been dissolved. There is now a CWD Affected Area, that includes all counties where baiting and feeding are prohibited. See pages 28 - 33 for details.

Seasons and Bag Limits
- The new crossbow deer season runs concurrently with the archery deer season (September 13 - January 4, 2015). See page 8 for details.
- The purchase of an archer license does not allow the use of crossbows. See page 10 for details.
- The bow and crossbow deer seasons now remain open statewide the day before the November 9-day Gun Deer Season.
- Sighting in firearms and small game hunting with firearms are now allowed statewide on the day before the November 9-day Gun Deer Season.
- The December 4-day antlerless-only hunt will now only occur in the Central Farmland and Central Forest Zones.
- The Holiday Hunt has been shortened, occurs within the Southern Farmland Zone and only antlerless deer may be taken by firearm, bow and crossbow. See page 8 for details.

Tags and Licenses
- The free statewide Archery-only Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag is no longer available.
- The allowable uses of carcass tags have changed. See pages 14 - 15 for details.
- There are no longer free CWD Management Zone or $2 Herd Control carcass tags.
- Youth hunters will receive a carcass tag valid for an antlerless deer statewide with each deer license.
- Class A and C disabled hunters will receive a free Farmland Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag that will be valid for an antlerless deer statewide with each deer license. See page 13 for details.
- State parks are no longer designated as individual DMUs. Hunting access permits are no longer required to hunt in state parks, but vehicle admission stickers are still required.

Bonus Antlerless Deer Permits
- Bonus permits are valid only in the Zone, DMU and property type (public or private) indicated on the carcass tag.
- Bonus permits are now public and private land-specific. See page 14 - 15 for details.

Registration
- In 2014, all hunters must register their deer in person at a DNR registration station, unless selected in advance by the department to participate in the electronic registration pilot program.
- Deer must now be registered by 5 p.m. the day after harvest; except during the period which covers the November 9-day gun deer season, when the registration deadline for all deer is December 1 at 5 p.m., the day after the season ends. See page 13 for details.

Transportation
- While afield, no person may possess or transport another hunter’s deer, even after it has been registered, unless accompanied by the person issued the carcass tag which is attached to the deer, except that anyone may still transport another person’s registered deer on a public road or possess it at a residence, camp or business. See page 22 - 23 for details.
**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.

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

**Bonus Buck:** An additional (bonus) buck that was killed under the authority of a Bonus Buck Authorization sticker.

**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.

**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.

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

**Public Land:** Lands owned, under easement, or leased by federal, state or county government that are designated as open to public hunting and private lands which are enrolled in the Managed Forest Law or Forest Crop Law programs or Voluntary Public Access lands required to be open to public hunting.

**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.

---

**Baiting and Feeding of Deer**

- The baiting and feeding ban has been extended to include two new counties, Waupaca and Shawano. See page 28 for details.

**Use of Bows and Crossbows**

- All hunters may now hunt deer with a crossbow during the crossbow-only deer hunting season, but must purchase a crossbow license. See page 10 for details.

- Laws regulating the use of bows and crossbows for hunting within cities or villages may have changed. Check with local city or village authorities for local ordinance restrictions.

**Additional New Rules**

- It is illegal to discharge a firearm, bow or crossbow on, from or across state trails and other areas which are shown as closed to hunting within state parks. Hunters must review maps available at dnr.wi.gov or the state park office before hunting. See page 36 for details.

- Albino and all-white deer are now protected statewide, including those found within the CWD affected areas. See page 22 for details.

- Bonus buck opportunities have changed. See page 15 for details.

- Antlerless deer must first be registered in-person at a DNR registration station, and a Bonus Buck Authorization sticker issued, before a hunter may harvest a bonus buck. See page 15 for details.

- Disabled and U.S. Armed Forces members may no longer use their Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tag to tag an antlerless deer, but will be issued an Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag that can be used for this purpose statewide. See pages 11 and 13 for details.

- Beginning in 2013, department rules do not prohibit the use of rifles for hunting deer during most firearm deer seasons. See page 16 for details.
Buck-Only Units and Antlerless Permit Availability

See the map on page 24 for the updated DMUs and to determine unit-type designations.

**Buck-Only Units**

There are 19 counties in whole or in part that are designated as buck-only units.

- A Buck Deer Carcass Tag is issued with each deer license and is valid statewide, except during antlerless-only deer seasons.
- There are no Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags available for purchase in any buck-only unit.
- The Junior Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag is issued free to youth ages 10 - 17 with their deer hunting license and is valid statewide for an antlerless deer, including buck-only units.
- One free Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag is issued with each deer hunting license.

  **Note:** class A and C disabled permit holders may use this tag statewide. See page 13 for details.

- Certain qualified resident active service U.S. Armed Forces members stationed outside Wisconsin and home on furlough or leave may use their free Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag(s) to tag antlerless deer statewide, 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. See page 11 for more details.

**Antlerless Permit Availability**

- One free Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag is issued with each deer license which is valid in any Farmland Zone DMU and is not weapon or land-type specific.
- Unit-specific Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags are available for purchase in units not designated as buck-only. Bonus tags are sold on a first come, first served basis until sold out. See page 14 for details.

---

**Illegal Drug Operations on Public Lands**

**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.
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. Participating states include: AL, AK, AZ, CA, CO, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, ND, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WV and WY. Additional states may have joined the compact since the printing of this pamphlet. For more information, visit dnr.wi.gov keywords “state violator compact”.

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 participate and help monitor the state’s deer herd. Information you provide is used for deer management throughout Wisconsin!

- 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.

- Trail camera photos: keywords “deer hunter wildlife”. Trail cameras can serve as a valuable resource in documenting the distribution and abundance of various wildlife species, especially rare or endangered animals. Send in your photos during any season of the year.

- Deer herd forums and online surveys: keywords “deer hunter forum”. Informational meetings are held around the state each spring. It’s a perfect opportunity to speak directly to your local wildlife biologist and learn about deer biology and management, population estimates and harvest statistics for your favorite deer hunting area.

- 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.
# 2014 Deer Hunting Seasons

## 2014 Gun Deer Seasons*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Locations and Harvest Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 11 and 12 (Youth ages 10 - 15)</td>
<td><strong>Statewide:</strong> Youth Gun Deer Hunt (see page 40): One buck deer per unused Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 22 - 30 (November 9-day Gun Deer Season)</td>
<td><strong>Statewide:</strong> One buck deer per unused Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 22 - December 10 (Metro Subunits)</td>
<td><strong>All Metro Subunits:</strong> One buck deer per unused Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 11 - 14</td>
<td><strong>Central Farmland and Central Forest Zone Antlerless-only Hunt:</strong> One antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU. Only antlerless deer may be harvested (see pages 11 and 13 for exceptions for certain Armed Forces members and certain disabled hunters).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 24 - January 1, 2015</td>
<td><strong>Southern Farmland Zone Antlerless-only Holiday Hunt:</strong> One antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU. Only antlerless deer may be harvested (see pages 11 and 13 for exceptions for certain Armed Forces members and certain disabled hunters).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2014 Archery and Crossbow Deer Seasons*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Location and Harvest Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 13 - January 4, 2015</td>
<td><strong>Statewide:</strong> One buck deer per unused Bow Buck Carcass Tag, except December 11 – 14 in the Central Forest and Central Farmland Zones and December 24 - January 1, 2015 in the Southern Farmland Zone, when only antlerless deer may be harvested. One antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 13 - January 31, 2015 (Metro Subunits)</td>
<td><strong>All Metro Subunits:</strong> One buck deer per unused Bow Buck Carcass Tag, except December 11 – 14 in the Central Forest and Central Farmland Zones and December 24 - January 1, 2015 in the Southern Farmland Zone when only antlerless deer may be harvested. One antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 11 - 14</td>
<td><strong>Central Farmland and Central Forest Zone Antlerless-only Hunt:</strong> One antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU. Only antlerless deer may be harvested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 24 - January 1, 2015</td>
<td><strong>Southern Farmland Zone Holiday Hunt:</strong> One antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU. Only antlerless deer may be harvested.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2014 Muzzleloader Deer Seasons*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Location and Harvest Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 1 - 10</td>
<td><strong>Statewide:</strong> One buck deer per unused Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tag and one antlerless deer per unused Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone or DMU.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See page 10 for authorized weapons during these seasons.*
# 2014 License and Privilege Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Resident</th>
<th>Non-Resident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Patron</td>
<td>$165</td>
<td>$600*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Conservation Patron (Valid only for youth ages 12 - 17)</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$77*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 and state trail pass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>$60</th>
<th>$275*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior Sports (Valid only for youth ages 12 - 17)</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sports and Junior Sports privileges include:* general fishing, small game and gun deer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gun Deer</th>
<th>$24</th>
<th>$160</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior Gun Deer (Valid only for youth ages 12 - 17)</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$160*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Archer (Valid only for youth ages 12 - 17)</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossbow</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$160*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Crossbow (Valid only for youth ages 12 - 17)</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer/Crossbow Upgrade**</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag</td>
<td>One free with each deer license</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag (Unit-specific)</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Does not include hunting or trapping furbearing animals.

** Purchase of an archer or crossbow upgrade authorizes the use of both bow and crossbow, however the upgrade will not come with additional carcass tags.

### Reduced Rates For Qualifying Hunters

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

Reduced rates are available to:

- youth ages 10 and 11,
- hunters purchasing certain licenses for the first time,
- hunters who have not purchased certain licenses in the preceding 10 years,
- hunters who recruited three first-time hunters, trappers or anglers in the previous license year.
Licensing Requirements

Resident and non-resident customers can purchase their hunting licenses and submit their permit applications at dnr.wi.gov. Licenses will be delivered by mail within 7 to 10 business days. Licenses are also available at authorized license agents, DNR service centers or over the phone at 877-WI-LICENSE (877-945-4236).

General License Information and Authorized Weapon Use

- **Gun Deer License**: Required to hunt deer with a firearm (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.

Effective Dates

All deer hunting licenses are effective immediately after purchase and with the opening of the specific seasons. Gun, archer and crossbow licenses may be purchased before and during any open deer season. All licenses from the 2014 license year expire on **March 31, 2015**.

Duplicate Licenses

In order to receive a duplicate license any remaining parts of the lost license must be returned to a license agent.

Backtags

Backtags must be displayed where they can be clearly seen in the center of the back on the outermost garment.

  **Note**: the backtag number must not be hidden by a coat hood, displayed upside down or be marked up in any manner.

*It is illegal to:*

- allow someone else to use or carry your license, carcass tag or Bonus Buck Authorization sticker, or for you to use or carry another person’s license, carcass tag or Bonus Buck Authorization sticker while engaged in hunting,

- no person younger than 10 years old may obtain a license which authorizes hunting. 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 12 for details.

Share Your Photos With Us!

The DNR would love to see your trail camera photos. You can submit them to us at dnr.wi.gov keywords “deer hunter wildlife”.
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 agriculture short course may purchase gun deer, archer, crossbow, small game, fishing and sports licenses at resident prices.

**Armed Forces Members**

Armed Forces members are entitled to the following:

- exemption from hunter education requirements if they have successfully completed basic training in the U.S. Armed Forces, reserves or national guard,

- a qualified U.S. Armed Forces member may use their free Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag(s) in units outside of the Farmland Zones to tag 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,

- a qualified U.S. Armed Forces member may use their Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tag during any firearm deer season to tag a buck that has been harvested with any legal weapon for that firearm season, including antlerless-only firearm deer seasons,

- a qualified U.S. Armed Forces member may also purchase one Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag for any one unit with a quota, even if the unit is sold out.

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

1. Is a Wisconsin resident stationed outside of Wisconsin.
2. Is in active service with the U.S. Armed Forces or forces incorporated in the U.S. Armed Forces.
3. Is on furlough or leave.

Non-residents meeting any of the following criteria may purchase any hunting, trapping or fishing license at the resident price.

1. Is an active duty U.S. Armed Forces member or member of forces incorporated in the U.S. Armed Forces who are stationed in Wisconsin or were a resident when they entered active service.
2. Is a member of a reserve unit located in Wisconsin or is a member of a unit located outside of Wisconsin who were a Wisconsin resident when they entered active service.
3. Is a member of the Wisconsin National Guard.

  **Note:** Armed Forces members are still require to purchase a valid deer hunting license.
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 CCW 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.

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

Adult Supervision Required
A parent or guardian who is at least 18 years of age must accompany hunters who are ages 12 and 13. 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.
Deer carcass tagging instructions

1. Hunters must validate the appropriate deer carcass tag by slitting the date and time of kill immediately upon killing and before field dressing or moving the deer.

2. Insert a string or similar fastener through the small hole in the middle of the tag (a tab covers the hole) and attach it to the deer’s ear or antler. Hunters will need to provide their own string or similar fastener to attach the carcass tag to the deer.

3. After the deer has been tagged, it must be registered at a registration station. See the section below on deer registration. During the 2014 deer seasons, all harvested deer must be registered in the unit of kill or in an adjoining unit.

4. The carcass and registration tag must remain attached to the deer until butchering. The person who killed, tagged or obtained the deer shall retain all tags until the meat is consumed.

2014 Deer Registration

In addition to the tagging requirements, hunters must register all deer at a deer registration station, unless selected in advance by the department to participate in the electronic registration pilot program. Registration forms are available at deer registration stations.

Deer must be kept intact, except for field dressing, skinning and quartering* prior to registration. 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. If the skin or legs are removed prior to registration they must be kept with the carcass until after the deer is registered. All parts of the deer, except the entrails, must be removed from the field and exhibited at the time of registration.

* Prior to registration, 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.

Deadline

- All deer harvested by hunters during the period that covers the November 9-day Gun Deer Season must be registered no later than 5:00 p.m. on December 1.

- During all other seasons or portion of season, all harvested deer must be registered no later than 5:00 p.m. the day after the harvest.

- During the 2014 deer seasons, all harvested deer must be registered in the unit of kill or in an adjoining unit.

Collection of Samples at Time of Registration

Any part of a deer may be collected or sampled by the department for disease testing purposes. If requested, you must allow the department to collect a sample for disease testing. Special arrangements can be made at the time of registration for deer that will be prepared as a taxidermy mount. Failure to provide or allow a sample to be collected is prohibited.
Carcass Tags
While hunting, no person may possess any validated carcass tag unless it is attached to a legally harvested deer. It is illegal to possess, move or transport an untagged deer. The proper carcass tag must be immediately validated and attached to the harvested deer.

Gun Buck Deer Carcass Tags
Valid in any DMU statewide for harvesting one buck deer with a firearm, muzzleloader, bow and arrow or crossbow during any firearm season open to hunting deer with a firearm, except it is not valid in the Central Farmland and Central Forest Zones during the December 4-day antlerless-only deer season or in the Southern Farmland Zone during the antlerless-only Holiday Hunt (see pages 11 and 13 for military and disabled hunter exceptions).

Bonus bucks harvested in any Southern Farmland Zone unit must be tagged with an unused 2014 Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag that has a valid Bonus Buck Authorization sticker affixed to the back.

Bow Buck Deer 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 the Central Farmland and Central Forest Zones during the December 4-day antlerless-only deer season or in the Southern Farmland Zone during the antlerless-only Holiday Hunt. This tag is weapon-specific and may not be filled with a deer harvested with a firearm.

Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags
Unit-specific Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags are valid only for tagging one antlerless deer in the unit, zone and type of property (public land-only or private land-only) specified on the tag. This tag is not weapon-specific.

• At the time of purchase, hunters will be asked to specify the zone, unit and whether they will be hunting on public or private land.
• Select Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags for use in Metro Subunits by specifying the county where the tag is to be valid.
• Bonus antlerless tags are $12.00 for Wisconsin residents and certain qualified non-residents (see page 11 for military and students attending school in Wisconsin) and $20.00 for non-residents.
• Bonus antlerless tags are $5 for youth ages 10 and 11.
• Bonus tags may be purchased at any license sales location, online at dnr.wi.gov keywords “license sales” or by phone at 877-945-4236. Quantities are limited.
• For all DMUs where bonus antlerless tags are available, sales will begin at 10 a.m. on:
  - August 18 in the Northern Forest and Central Forest Zones,
  - August 19 in the Central Farmland Zone,
  - August 20 in the Southern Farmland Zone and,
  - August 21 for units in all zones with permits remaining.

Farmland Zone Antlerless Tags
A free Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag will be issued with each deer license and is valid only for an antlerless deer in a Farmland Zone unit. In 2014, these tags are not land-type specific and may be used on either private or public lands.

Note: In 2015, hunters may be required to specify the unit and property type (public or private) where the tag will be valid.

Youth Under Age 18: Hunters ages 10 - 17 will be issued a statewide Junior Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag with each deer license instead of a Farmland Zone Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag. This tag is valid for tagging one antlerless deer in any DMU statewide, including buck-only units, during any open deer season with the appropriate gun, archer or crossbow license and weapon authorized by that license. Group hunting is legal for filling Junior Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags.
Southern Farmland Zones: Bonus Buck Authorization Stickers

The taking of additional bonus bucks is authorized only in the Southern Farmland Zone by first registering an antlerless deer harvested in any Southern Farmland Zone unit, after which a Bonus Buck Authorization sticker will be issued to the hunter. This sticker, when attached to the back of any unused 2014 Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag issued to the same hunter, may be used to tag a bonus buck in any Southern Farmland Zone unit.

All green Bonus Buck Authorization stickers earned during the 2013 deer season are still valid and may be used in any Southern Farmland Zone DMU during the 2014 deer hunting seasons. A 2014 Bonus Buck Authorization sticker will be issued at the registration station to hunters who harvest an antlerless deer in a Southern Farmland Zone during the 2014 deer season. Each hunter may only use one 2014 sticker in the Southern Farmland Zone during the 2014 deer season.

Bonus Buck Regulations: Frequently Asked Questions

Where are bonus buck opportunities available during the 2014 deer season?
Bonus buck opportunities are offered only in the Southern Farmland Zone.

Can bonus buck stickers earned in 2013 be used in 2014?
Yes, all bonus buck stickers earned in 2013 can be used in 2014. Hunters can use their bonus buck sticker in any Southern Farmland Zone unit and on any property type (public or private).

Can hunters earn new bonus buck stickers in 2014?
Yes, hunters can earn additional bonus buck stickers in 2014. However, they may only use one 2014 bonus buck sticker during the 2014 season.

Can bonus buck stickers earned in 2014 be used in 2015?
Unused 2014 bonus buck stickers may or may not be valid for use in 2015 as these rules have not yet been determined. Bonus buck rules will be addressed in the permanent rule this fall.

Can hunters earn 2014 bonus buck stickers by harvesting antlerless deer in units outside the Southern Farmland Zone?
No, hunters can only earn bonus buck stickers by harvesting and registering an antlerless deer in a Southern Farmland Zone unit.

What carcass tag will be used on a bonus buck?
A hunter can use any unused 2014 antlerless deer carcass tag to tag a bonus buck but must attach a 2013 or 2014 bonus buck sticker to the back of the antlerless deer carcass tag.

What should I do if I have a valid 2013 bonus buck sticker that I earned last year, but affixed it to a 2013 CWD Management Zone antlerless tag that isn’t valid anymore?
Bring your 2013 bonus buck sticker with your DNR customer ID number written on it to any DNR service center and you will be issued a replacement 2013 sticker.

Can hunters still harvest and tag an antlerless deer in the Southern Farmland Zone and continue to stay in the field and hunt for a bonus buck?
No, under the new rules, a hunter must now first register their antlerless deer harvested in the Southern Farmland Zone in-person at a DNR registration station and obtain a Bonus Buck Authorization sticker. They can then go back out hunting for their bonus buck with their bonus buck sticker and an unfilled Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag in their possession, except that bonus bucks may not be harvested during the December 9-day Antlerless-only Holiday Hunt.

For more information regarding bonus buck regulations and more frequently asked questions, visit dnr.wi.gov keyword “deer”.

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How Many Deer Do Individual Hunters Harvest?

It is a common misconception that a sizeable percentage of deer hunters shoot more than one deer each year. Deer registration data totals for each hunter indicate that this is not the case.

In 2013, 90% of Wisconsin licensed archery and gun deer hunters did not shoot more than one deer.

Hunter surveys mailed to randomly-drawn Wisconsin deer hunters following the hunting seasons have indicated that one deer is all most hunters wish to consume in a year, and therefore all they wish to harvest.

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. Unless otherwise prohibited, a felon can generally hunt legally with an air rifle for small game mammals (see the 2014 Small Game Regulations) or with a bow and arrow or crossbow for small game, turkey, bear and deer. Appropriate licenses are required,
- 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 18. Bows and crossbows may only be used as described under the Bows, Arrows and Crossbows section described on page 19,
- shoot a firearm within 100 yards of a building devoted to human occupancy while on lands you do 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, bobcat or wolf hunting). See the 2014 Waterfowl Regulations for maximum shot sizes for waterfowl hunting,
- hunt deer with any ammunition loaded with shot other than a single slug or projectile.
Shotguns

- Shotguns must have an overall minimum length of 26 inches with an 18 inch minimum barrel length unless you possess 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 a handgun loaded with any .410 shotgun shell ammunition or any shotgun with a bore of .410 or less,
- possess or use buckshot while hunting deer, except you may possess buckshot for harvesting a bobcat or a wolf during a deer season if in possession a valid, unfilled bobcat or wolf harvest permit and tag.

Rifles

- Department rules no longer restrict the use of rifles for hunting deer to certain counties during most firearm deer seasons. Hunters are encouraged to check with local governments for weapon restrictions as some prohibit discharge of rifles and other weapon types within their jurisdictional boundaries.
- 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 season open to hunting deer with a firearm and in all areas open to hunting deer with firearms.
- Muzzleloaders that are discharged from the shoulder must be at least .45 caliber if smoothbore and .40 caliber or larger if the barrel is rifled, and must be loaded with a single ball or slug.
- To be legal for deer hunting, 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, but not for hunting deer during the 10-day muzzleloader-only season because they are capable of being loaded by the cylinder instead of the muzzle.
- Telescopic sights are legal to use on muzzleloaders 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.
- In-line muzzleloaders are legal to use during the muzzleloader-only season if used with black powder or any black powder substitutes.

Always 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.
Handguns
To be legal for deer hunting, 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. You may not possess a concealed handgun unless you are authorized by law to possess a concealed handgun in Wisconsin. For details on muzzleloading handguns, see page 17.

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,

- hunt with a handgun, including muzzleloading handguns, if under age 18.

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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](http://dnr.wi.gov) keyword “lead”.

For additional information on lead poisoning, visit [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead).
**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.

For hunting deer, 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 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.

*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.
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 as a stray animal and delivered to a pound, humane officer or law enforcement officer.

Use of Devices

It is illegal to:

- Hunt any animal with the aid of any aircraft, including unmanned aircrafts and 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 you possess the proper federal firearm license that authorizes possession and use the device.

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

Hunting Near Roadways

- Highway means the entire width between the boundary lines of every public road, but does not include private roads and driveways.
- Roadway means the portion of the highway which is improved or ordinarily used for vehicle travel, excluding the berm or shoulder.
- Public road means those 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.

It is illegal to:

1. Hunt within 50 feet of the roadway’s center or,
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 2014 Small Game Regulations for an explanation of these exceptions.

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 keywords “hunting incident reports” for details.
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 hunting certain small game; see 2014 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.

Blaze Orange Requirements

In any area of the state where a firearm deer season is open, including the November 9-day Gun Deer Season, the muzzleloader season, the Youth Gun Deer Hunt, the December 4-day antlerless-only hunt, and the December 9-day Holiday Hunt, no person may hunt any game, except waterfowl, unless at least 50% of their outer clothing above the waist is colored blaze orange. A hat or other head covering, if worn, must be at least 50% blaze orange. Faded or stained blaze orange clothing is unsafe and may not meet law requirements. Camo-blaze that is 50% blaze orange is legal, but is not as visible as solid blaze clothing; 100% solid blaze orange is recommended.

Note: blaze orange 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.

Also, all unoccupied ground blinds on DNR owned or 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

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 sold 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.
Group Hunting Law

It is illegal to kill game for another person except during a deer firearm season when any member of a group deer hunting party may kill a deer for another member of the 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 may share one firearm (see page 12 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 in the field actively hunting with the party or are at other locations apart from the area where the hunter killed the deer.
- Group deer hunting is allowed to fill the statewide Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag that is issued to youth ages 10 - 17, when hunting with firearms.
- 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 unit, zone and type of land where the deer is killed.
- The hunter killing the deer may not leave the deer unattended until after the deer is tagged and the tag is validated according to the deer carcass tagging instructions (page 13). A hunter is attending a deer if the hunter can see the deer.
- Convicted felons cannot participate in group deer hunting or allow use of their tag by anyone else, because felons cannot possess a firearm. Deer drivers are not required to possess firearms or hunting licenses.
- Adults may not hunt deer with firearms on October 11 - 12 during the youth gun deer hunt.

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 deer antlers in velvet, spotted hides, 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, however, to keep the antlers or spotted hide the hunter must contact a warden within seven days of tagging the deer and request written authorization to keep the antlers or hide. The velvet antlers and spotted hide may not be sold or transferred to another person. Albino and white deer may not be harvested without prior written authorization from the DNR.

- while afield, transport another person’s deer, even after its registered, unless accompanied by the person issued the carcass tag attached to the deer. Anyone may transport the deer after it is registered 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.
Possession and Transportation of Deer Frequently Asked Questions

How long will a hunter have after harvesting a deer before they are required to register it?
All deer must be registered by 5 p.m. the day after the animal is recovered and the carcass tag is validated, except deer harvested during the period which covers the November 9-day Gun Deer Season, during which hunters have until 5 p.m. the day after that season closes to register all deer harvested during that period, including any deer killed with bows and crossbows.

Does the requirement to register deer by 5 p.m. the day after the close of the November 9-day Gun Deer Season only apply to those hunting under the authority of a gun deer license?
This requirement applies to all deer killed during the period that covers the November 9-day Gun Deer Season, regardless of the weapon type or license type used.

With the implementation of electronic registration, will the registration requirements for harvested deer change?
In 2014, since most hunters will register harvested deer in-person as usual, they will still be able to register both antlered and antlerless deer either in the DMU of kill or an adjacent unit.

What is the purpose behind the new restriction for transporting or possessing someone else’s deer; what is still allowed?
A change was made to allow the department to continue to enforce the laws which prohibit killing and possessing a deer in violation of the state’s group deer hunting laws. Under the modified rule, it is simply necessary for a person who tags a deer to register that deer before it is given to another person to have and be in control of. The rule still allows a person to have and control a registered deer tagged by someone else at a dwelling (residence, camp site or cabin) and to transport someone else’s registered deer on a public roadway or area where it is not legal to hunt, even when the person who tagged the deer is not present. Beginning in 2015, being able to register deer electronically (phone or computer) will make registering deer even easier. What is not allowed is to be in control of or to transport someone else’s deer (registered or not) while still afield unless that person is also present.
The restriction against “possessing” someone else’s deer while still afield only applies when another person has taken primary or exclusive control of that deer. Simply being present at the same location where someone else has left their deer, does not mean the person whose tag is on the deer has transferred possession and control of that deer to you or that you are now automatically considered to be in “possession” of that deer. Standing near a tagged deer carcass, while the tagger walks back to their vehicle, home or camp to get a rope or help to drag out the deer or sitting alone in a vehicle parked in the field which has someone else’s deer loaded in that vehicle, is not illegal. This is a common occurrence and is still allowed.

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. You 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 you to trespass without permission of the landowner nor to shoot game beyond established shooting hours.

Vehicle-Killed Deer, Bear and Turkey Tagging and Possession
Any person may claim a deer, bear or turkey that has been accidentally killed by a motor vehicle. The driver of a vehicle that collides with and kills a deer, bear or turkey has first priority to the carcass. If the driver does not want the carcass, any other person who arrives at the scene may request a tag for the carcass.
Contact your local sheriff’s department before moving the deer, bear or turkey to obtain a free tag so that the carcass can be legally possessed.

It is illegal to:

- use a vehicle-killed deer to obtain a Bonus Buck Authorization Sticker.
This portion of Marinette County is in the Northern Forest Zone. Free Farmland Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags are not valid in this part of Marinette County. ONLY zone- and unit-specific bonus antlerless deer permits may be used.
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 Area to areas outside of the CWD Affected Area, unless these 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 counties or visit dnr.wi.gov keywords “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 county that may be transported beyond those deer management units adjacent to a CWD affected county. 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.

Taxidermists

Regulations pertaining to taxidermy are available at dnr.wi.gov keyword “taxidermy”.

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Wisconsin Deer Donation

Since the deer donation program began in 2000, hunters have donated more than 85,000 deer which were processed into over 3.8 million pounds of ground venison. You can continue to help feed needy people throughout Wisconsin this fall by taking four simple steps.

1. Field dress the deer and register it at a Wisconsin DNR registration station.

2. Contact one of the participating processors to verify they have space to accept the deer.

3. Drop deer off at a participating processor by February 1, 2015. Donate the entire deer to receive the processing for free (head or antlers may be removed for mounting).

4. When dropping off your deer at a processor, please sign the log sheet indicating your desire to donate the deer.

The 2014 deer donation program will begin accepting deer after August 1. Hunters may make voluntary 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 $154,000 to help pay for venison processing for food pantries. Last year hunters donated 2,265 deer.

For updates on participating processors, visit dnr.wi.gov keywords “deer donation”.

Baiting and Feeding Deer

The regulations pertaining to baiting and feeding are divided into two parts of the state:

1. Those counties where baiting and feeding deer is prohibited.

2. 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 following counties: Adams, Barron, Burnett, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Milwaukee, Polk, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood. See the Baiting and Feeding map on page 28.

In the counties listed above, 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. For more information on recommended uses of scents as they pertain to CWD, please visit dnr.wi.gov keyword “CWD”.

 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 any food plot or planting on DNR managed land.

 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 2014, bait may be placed for deer hunting starting at 12:00 a.m. on September 12. 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 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.

### 2014 CWD Affected Areas Where Baiting/Feeding Restrictions Apply

![Map of CWD Affected Areas Where Baiting/Feeding Restrictions Apply]
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:
• 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.
For more information on recommended uses of scents as they pertain to CWD, visit dnr.wi.gov keyword “CWD”.

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.

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.

For more information on baiting and feeding, visit dnr.wi.gov keywords “deer baiting”.

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Chronic Wasting Disease in Wisconsin Deer

Wisconsin has monitored Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) for 12 years. Between 2002 and March 2014, the DNR has tested over 185,000 free-ranging deer, of which over 2,500 have tested positive for CWD. Per the Deer Trustee Report implementation, the CWD Management Zone (CWD-MZ) has been eliminated and is now referred to as CWD affected area. These boundaries match the counties that are prohibited from baiting and feeding. A county is included if a wild or captive animal has been tested and confirmed to be positive for CWD in the county or if a portion of the county that is within a 10-mile radius of where the animal that has been tested and confirmed to be positive for CWD.

CWD Monitoring Effort

During the 2013 deer season, the DNR sampled 6,656 deer statewide from both within and outside of the former CWD-MZ. Of these, 357 tested positive. The sampling strategies were aimed at detecting changes in the location and trends in prevalence of the disease. Prevalence means the proportion (or percentage) of the population that is CWD-positive. Monitoring plans focused surveillance on adult deer which are the age group most likely to have CWD.

After the 2012 discovery of CWD in Washburn County, DNR initiated a surveillance strategy based on a great deal of input from the public. Thanks to overwhelming cooperation by our hunters, over 1,500 deer have been sampled from the area with no new positives detected. Based on this comprehensive sampling, all indications are that CWD is not yet widespread in the area, it is at a very low prevalence rate, and we may have discovered it early.

The 2012 discovery of CWD in wild deer in Juneau, Adams and Portage counties prompted the 2013 surveillance effort in a 10 - mile radius surrounding the positives using hunter harvested deer. This resulted in the detection of a total of four additional positives in Adams and Portage counties. In Portage County, two of the positives were from the southern part of the county where no wild deer had previously tested positive. To date, there are 12 total positives outside of the former CWD-MZ. One important project we will continue using is the weighted surveillance program using taxidermists as sampling cooperators. By focusing the collection and sampling effort on select age and sex classes of deer, the program attempts to increase the efficacy and efficiency of our statewide detection surveillance efforts. Because CWD is found at higher prevalence rates in adult males than in other demographic groups, we work with taxidermists who routinely receive older age bucks. In 2013, taxidermists in Dodge, Vernon, and Crawford counties provided samples, and no positives were detected.

For the 2014 deer season, the DNR will continue to sample deer within the former CWD-MZ as well as select locations in the CWD affected area. The exact locations of sampling will be available at registration and sampling stations and at dnr.wi.gov prior to the opening of the 2014 archery season. Deer will also be sampled near CWD positive deer locations in Washburn, Adams, Juneau and Portage counties.

CWD Prevalence in Wisconsin

Since 2002, CWD prevalence within the western monitoring area in the former CWD-MZ has shown an overall increasing trend in all sex and age classes. During the past 12 years, the trend in prevalence in adult males has risen from 8 - 10 percent to nearly 25 percent and in adult females from about 3 - 4 percent to more than 10 percent. During that same time, the prevalence trend in yearling males has increased from about 2 percent to about 7 percent and in yearling females from roughly 2 percent to about 6 percent. Despite yearly fluctuations, overall prevalence in the former CWD-MZ has doubled across all sex and age classes of deer. It is important to keep in mind that annual prevalence estimates are subject to sampling variation, and that trends over time give better information.
**CWD-Positive Deer**

Any hunter who harvests a deer that tests positive for CWD during the 2014 deer season will be issued a replacement deer carcass tag. The replacement tag will be mailed. 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 managing CWD.

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**Check Your Deer’s CWD Test Results**

Check the CWD result of your deer by visiting dnr.wi.gov keyword “CWD result” and follow the simple instructions to obtain your results!

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**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 that 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 keyword “CWD” for more information on what you can do to reduce potential inadvertent human related indirect transmission of CWD.
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 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, but 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 or florescent 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 **2014 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 forest lands in the Kettle Moraine or Point Beach State Forests, or State Recreation Areas, 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.
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 and Lakeshore state parks, Hank Aaron State Trail, Fischer Creek State Recreation Area, Havenwoods State Forest, Lapham Peak and Pike Lake units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest and most of Lost Dauphin state park.

Park Access

- A state park sticker or pass is required for all vehicles in any state park.
- 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 8 for deer season dates), but only during the following periods and are restricted to bow and crossbow only where specified below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunting with Firearms</th>
<th>November 15 - December 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunting with Bows or Crossbows</td>
<td>November 15 - January 4, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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, bows and crossbows during the firearm deer season: Harrington Beach, High Cliff, Kohler-Andrae, Peninsula, Perrot, Rib Mountain, Wildcat Mountain and Loew Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

Property Access

Hunters may enter a state park or state trail property starting at 6 a.m. or one hour prior to the hunting hours for the species they will be pursuing, whichever is earlier, and remain on the property until 11 p.m.

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 one hour before legal hunting hours and ends at 11 p.m.

**It is illegal to:**

- hunt outside of the hunting hours listed on pages 44 - 47 unless hunting a species that is legal to hunt at night, but not later than 11 p.m.,
- discharge a firearm, airgun, bow or crossbow from 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 properties’ 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 hunting maps and be sure of your location. Maps will be posted at the property and at dnr.wi.gov keyword “hunting state parks”.
• Please do not field dress deer on trails, in camp grounds, 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 the closed area may not be pursued by the hunter. Please 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 permitted only in established parking lots and shoulders of established roads.

Firewood Rule
Restrictions on bringing firewood onto state managed lands are in place. Call 877-303-WOOD (9663) for details or visit us online at dnr.wi.gov keyword “firewood”.

Tribal Lands
Special rules apply on tribal lands in portions or all of Ashland, Bayfield, Forest, Iron, Menominee, Oneida, Sawyer and Vilas Counties. For more information, contact the tribal chairpersons.

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/cnnf.

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 and November 1 – January 5, 2015 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
Website: www.nps.gov/apis/planyourvisit/hunting.htm
Address: 415 Washington Ave., Bayfield, WI 54814
Phone: 715-779-3397

On the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
• Baiting or feeding of wildlife is not allowed.
• 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 not allowed, 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.
• Due to safety concerns, hunting is not permitted within 100 yards of any building, dock, designated campsite or facility administered by the AINL Lakeshore, 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.

Whittlesey Creek NWR is open for archery hunting.
Contact Whittlesey Creek at 715-685-2678 or whittleseycreek@fws.gov for more information on rules and season dates.

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 $125.00,
- 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.
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 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.

Remember
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 Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag for each unit-specific Bonus Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag they purchase for the same unit and land type (public or private).
Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags will go on sale starting at 10 a.m.:

• August 18 in the Northern Forest and Central Forest Zones,
• August 19 in the Central Farmland Zone,
• August 20 in the Southern Farmland Zone,
• August 21 for units in all zones with remaining permits.
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 permit 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 free unit-specific Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag.
**Private Land Antlerless Deer Carcass Tags**

Private land antlerless deer carcass tags may 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.

**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 not allowed without permission of the landowner.

**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](http://dnr.wi.gov) keywords “state lands”, “public access to tax law land” or “damage permit hunting”.

**Special Hunts**

Many of the deadlines for special hunts occur prior to the publication of this pamphlet. If you are interested in these hunts, please note the deadlines for 2015.

**Youth Gun Deer Hunt (October 11 - 12)**

- 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 Carcass Tag valid for use in the specified zone and DMU.
- Youths may earn a Bonus Buck Authorization sticker by registering an antlerless deer in a Southern Farmland Zone during the Youth Gun Deer Hunt.
- 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 blaze orange 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 12 for more information on the hunting mentorship program.
Gun Deer Hunt for Hunters with Disabilities (October 4 - 12)

Additional 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 should contact a hunt sponsor before September 1. Contact information for sponsors is available in early June, visit dnr.wi.gov keyword “disabled deer hunt”. People who wish to sponsor a deer hunt must submit an online application by June 1 of each year.

Sponsor a Hunt for Hunters with Disabilities

Would you like to provide a hunting opportunity for a hunter who has a disability? You can be a sponsor for the Gun Deer Hunt for Hunters with Disabilities. For more information, visit dnr.wi.gov keywords “disabled deer hunt”.

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, the seasons and regulations would be 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: Hunting information can be found 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.
Bienvenido 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 la 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 cace 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 ntaw tsoj cai txog kev plob hav zoov, kev nnuv ntses, thiaj kev txuag peb lub xeev no. Wisconsin xav kom sawvdaws to taub cov cai ua ntej sawvdaws mus plob hav zoov thiaj nnuv ntses thiaj li tsis muaj teeb meem.

Hauv Wisconsin no, cov cai hais txog kev plob hav zoov thiaj kev nnuv ntses ntsiv ntawt thiab nyuaj heev. Tiamsis cov cai no yog tsiat los mus pab kom tsis txhob muaj teeb meem ntawd kev plob hav zoov, pab txuag txhua yang thiaj, thiaj txuag peb lub xeev. Yog sawvdaws 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 nnuv ntses, kev txhom, kev khaws los yog cia thiaj muaj sia.
- Kev caij nkoj, caij ATV/UTV, snowmobile, thiab kev siv phom.

Cai muaj ntxiv raws li:
- Koj yuav tsum muaj license koy thiab li tau mus plob thiab nnuv ntses, thiab koy yuav tsum muaj hnhb nyoog raws tsoj cai.
- Muaj tsoj cai kav thiaj raws hnhb rau kev nnuv ntses thiab tua thiaj, xws li ib hnhb koy yuav tau pes tsaww tus ntses thiab thiaj.
- Muaj caij los yog season rau kev nnuv ntses thiab kev plob.
- Muaj caij tsvw tsiaw ib txhia thiaj tua tsis tau. Cov thiaj koy tua thiab yuav tsis tau no yog thiaj protected, caiv tsis pub tua.
- Muaj caij qhia txog phom thiab tag nrho khoom siv los mus tua thiaj thiab nnuv ntses. Yaw twg siv thiab tsis tau.


Sawvdaws yuav tau paub ceev faj thiab ua raws li txoj cai. Thiab tau ua zoo rau ttxhua tus raws li no:
- Sib hu li phooj ywg.
- Paub cai thiab tsis txhob hla mus rau cov av muaj tsww yog koy tsis lus tso cai.
- Tsis txhob pov khib nyoab ghow twg thiab pov rau cov av muaj tsww.
- Tsis txhob tua phom thiab nnuv ntses ze ze lwm tus. Sawvdaws yuav tau paub cai thiab sib tham kom to taub thiaj 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 nnuv ntses. Lub sijhawm koy mus plob thiab nnuv ntses yog muaj neeg tsiat teeb meem thiab ua phem rau koy, thov hu rau 1-800-TIP WDNR. Thaum kawg no, thov caw sawvdaws pab txuag peb lub xeev Wisconsin thiaj txhua yang thiaj. Muaj sporting clubs los yog tej pab neeg qhia txog kev txhuag peb lub lav no. Yog leejtww 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 2014–2015: Zone A

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Get the Hunting Hours App for Your Android Phone

The Sunrise/Sunset Hunting Hour App uses the GPS in your smartphone to calculate the hunting hours for your location; no more having to add minutes for the zone in which you are hunting. This $0.99 app is available in the Google Play store.
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 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 2014–2015: Zone A

**HOURS ARE SHOWN 30 MINUTES BEFORE SUNRISE AND 20 MINUTES AFTER SUNSET**

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