

FLORIDA

2013-2014

# HUNTING REGULATIONS

Valid from July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

Specific wildlife management area regulations are not covered in this handbook.

**Two NEW public hunting areas open in Southwest Region**

See page 37



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

[MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting)

**Donate to our youth programs when you buy your hunting license.**  
Help us Create the Next Generation that Cares!<sup>SM</sup>  
[MyFWC.com/YOUTH](http://MyFWC.com/YOUTH)

**MyFWC.com**

Visit MyFWC.com/Hunting for up-to-date information on hunting and wildlife management area rules and regulations, limited entry permits, including special-opportunity and quota hunts, monthly hunting opportunities, news releases, hunter safety courses, public shooting ranges and more.

**Wildlife Alert Reward Program**

Report fishing, boating or hunting law violations by calling toll-free 888-404-FWCC (3922); on cell phones, dial \*FWC or #FWC depending on service carrier or text TIP@MyFWC.com (standard usage fees may apply); or report violations at MyFWC.com/Contact/Wildlife-Alert. Visit our Facebook page at Facebook.com/WildlifeAlert.

**Buy your license online!**

When you buy and print your license online, it's fast, convenient and saves time and travel. You can obtain a license 24 hours a day at License.MyFWC.com and begin hunting immediately!  
Licenses also are available toll-free at 888-HUNT-FLORIDA (486-8356). Processing fees apply to telephone and Internet sales.

**Alligator hunts**

The FWC offers alligator hunts, which provide a thrilling hunting adventure unlike any other hunting experience imaginable. For more information, see page 44.

**Hunter safety course**

To find hunter safety courses in your area, visit our website at MyFWC.com/HunterSafety or contact your nearest FWC regional office (see page 6).

*This publication is developed by the FWC's Division of Hunting and Game Management, Public Awareness Section and produced by J.F. Griffin Publishing LLC, 430 Main St., Suite 5, Williamstown, MA 01267. For inquiries regarding advertisement in this publication, call 413-884-1001.*



**On the cover**

*Madison Milliken, 13, of Tallahassee participated in the first-ever youth deer hunt on the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge in December 2012 as part of the Youth Hunting Program of Florida. She was supervised by Florida Youth Conservation Centers Network education coordinator Kelly Langston and used a .243-caliber rifle to take her very first deer — a nice 8-point buck — on her very first hunt.*

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## About this Guide

This high-quality regulation guide is offered to you by the FWC's Division of Hunting and Game Management, Public Awareness Section through its unique partnership with J.F. Griffin Publishing, LLC.

J.F. Griffin is an award winning publishing house that specializes in producing state fish & wildlife regulation books. J.F. Griffin supports the FWC's Division of Hunting and Game Management staff in the design, layout and editing of the guides. They also manage the marketing and sales of advertising to appropriate businesses within the book.

The revenue generated through ad sales significantly lowers production costs and generates savings. These savings translate into additional funds for other important hunting and habitat programs!

If you have any feedback or are interested in advertising, please contact us at 413.884.1001 or online at [www.JFGriffin.com](http://www.JFGriffin.com)

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## COMMISSIONERS' MESSAGE

A new Florida law now eases the ability of private landowners to make their properties available to the public for outdoor recreation. In the past, landowners had to enter into a lease with the state or open up their land to the general public to be protected from liability.

The new law provides liability protection for landowners who open up their lands to any person for hunting, fishing or wildlife viewing.

To take advantage of this, landowners must give written or posted notice to prospective users that the landowner has limited liability. They cannot charge a fee or make a profit from those people using their land for outdoor recreation.

The new law also provides liability protection to landowners who enter into a written agreement with the state — rather than a more formal lease — to make their land available for outdoor recreation. These changes make it simpler for landowners to host day-long youth hunts.

Speaking of youth hunts, the FWC is proud of its Youth Hunting Program of Florida, which provides quality hunting experiences for 12- to 17-year-olds to increase the number of youths involved in hunting.

Participating youths learn from experienced hunters about hunter safety and ethics, marksmanship and firearm skills, how to track and process game and the relationship between hunting and conservation. They get to experience firsthand being in the outdoors, make new friends, spend quality time with family and friends and take with



them experiences and memories that will last a lifetime.

Besides the generosity of landowners in providing access to private properties on which to have these hunts, the program also relies on the generosity of volunteers for manpower and financial contributions.

We are always looking for landowners and hunting clubs willing to contribute a weekend's use of their property to allow us to run a youth hunt. All one has to do is provide access to land, and the FWC and volunteers will do the rest.

Anyone wishing to donate his or her time or expertise to serve as a hunt master, hunter safety instructor, cook or guide (or is willing to be trained) may contact the FWC's Hunter Safety Section by calling 850-413-0085 or going to [MyFWC.com/YHPPF](http://MyFWC.com/YHPPF).

Furthermore, the program is seeking conservation-minded organizations to be partners in making this program a better tool to recruit and train the safe hunters of tomorrow.

So, whether you'd like to participate in the Youth Hunting Program of Florida or take advantage of the new limited-liability law for landowners, it's a win-win-win situation: good for landowners, good for hunting and good for conservation.

## Major changes

Major regulation and rule changes for this season are listed below. There are many other changes not listed here. Hunters are responsible for learning requirements and regulations pertaining to the types of hunting they pursue.

- **Two new public hunting areas have been established in the Southwest Region: Lower Hillsborough WMA (2,775 acres in Hillsborough County) and Weekiwachee WMA (2,850 acres in Hernando County. See wildlife management summaries on page 37 for hunting opportunities on these areas.**
- **Hunting Zone D has been modified to include that portion of Wakulla County located south of U.S. Highway 98, east of Spring Creek Road and west of the Wakulla and St. Marks rivers. See page 25 for updated Hunting Zone C and D map.**
- **Changes to the guest permit now give quota permit holders the flexibility of taking a different guest each day of their quota hunt.**
- **Air guns may now be used to take rabbits and gray squirrels on private and public lands (wildlife management areas).**

**Introduction**

This publication is provided as a guide to Florida hunting laws and regulations; however, the Wildlife Code of the State of Florida is the final authority on hunting laws. The Florida Wildlife Code, Division Number 68A of the Florida Administrative Code, can be obtained at [frules.org](http://frules.org). The FWC strives to ensure the information in this publication is accurate but assumes no liability for substantive or typographical differences between this publication and the Florida Administrative Code. If you have questions regarding hunting laws and regulations, contact a FWC regional office (see below). This publication is valid from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.

**Resident game birds, mammals and migratory birds**

- Resident game birds—quail and wild turkeys
- Resident game mammals—deer, gray squirrels and rabbits
- Furbearers—bobcats, otters, raccoons, opossums, coyotes, beavers, skunks and nutrias

- Migratory game birds—ducks, geese, common moorhens, coots, snipe, rails, woodcocks, mourning doves and white-winged doves
- Protected mammals—Florida black bears, fox squirrels, Key deer and Florida panthers cannot be taken or pursued.

**Waterfowl and other migratory game bird regulations**

Migratory game bird and crow regulations are **not** included in this booklet. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for determining guidelines to take and possess migratory bird species. The USFWS had not finalized this season's rules and regulations at the time this publication went to press. Migratory game bird seasons, bag limits and methods of taking can be obtained in two separate FWC brochures titled *2013–2014 Migratory Bird Regulations for Dove, Snipe, Woodcock, Rail, Moorhen, Crow and Early Waterfowl Seasons* (available in mid-September) and *2013–2014 Migratory Game Bird Regulations for Waterfowl and Coot Seasons* (available in mid-October). For additional information

on federal hunting regulations or violations, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service special agents: Ft. Myers 239-561-8144; Groveland 352-429-1037; Tallahassee 850-402-0573; Miami 305-526-2610; or Vero Beach 772-562-3909 ext. 4 or visit [www.fws.gov/le/HuntFish/HuntFishInfo.htm](http://www.fws.gov/le/HuntFish/HuntFishInfo.htm). For more information about Florida's waterfowl conservation and management, visit [MyFWC.com/Duck](http://MyFWC.com/Duck).

**Help us!**

**Please help protect the Florida panther.**



Florida is the only state in the eastern United States that has an existing population of panthers. Many of the known remaining panthers reside on WMAs and other lands open to hunting. Special care and vigilance on the part of hunters is necessary to protect this rare and magnificent animal.

**Killing free-roaming panthers in Florida is a felony punishable by imprisonment of up to five years and/or a \$5,000 fine.**

**Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission**

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 Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600  
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 800-955-8771 TDD

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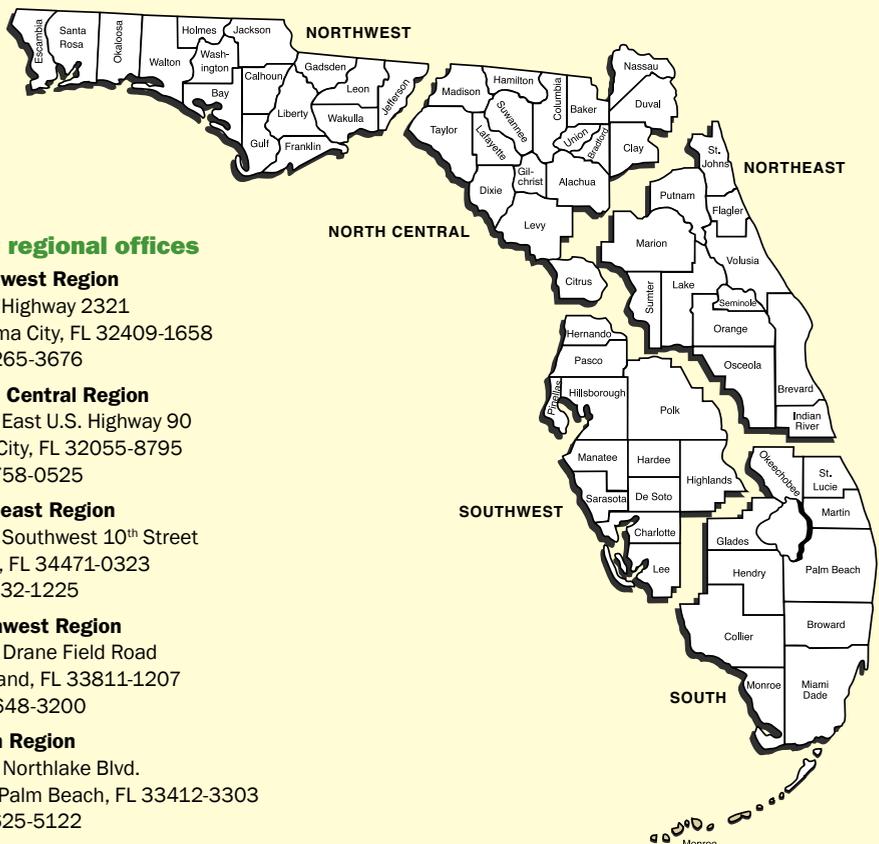
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 8535 Northlake Blvd.  
 West Palm Beach, FL 33412-3303  
 561-625-5122



# If you want our great Florida hunting tradition to survive...



## Help Us Create the Next Generation that Cares!<sup>SM</sup>

Today, kids devote nearly eight hours a day to entertainment media and "media multi-tasking," while the number who spend time hunting and fishing continues to decline dramatically.

If we don't turn this around, there may not be anyone who hunts – or anyone who cares. There may not be anywhere to hunt, either, if no one works to preserve our lands and maintain our access to hunt.

What can you do about it? Donate to our youth programs to help us create the next generation that cares!

Your contribution helps make sure there will be someone to carry on the traditions you love. It helps support programs that reconnect our kids with traditional outdoor activities to make our heritage important to them, too.

Donate now to help us create the next generation that cares!

Make your contribution when you purchase your license, or at our Web site:

**MyFWC.com/YOUTH**



*WILDLIFE FOUNDATION OF FLORIDA*  
Established by the Florida Legislature 1994



MyFWC.com

## Recreational license, permit information and requirements

You may obtain most recreational hunting, fishing licenses and permits, including replacement copies, at License.MyFWC.com, tax collectors' offices, license agents, or by calling toll-free 888-HUNT-FLORIDA (486-8356). You must have a valid Florida Driver License or Florida ID Card in order to obtain resident licenses or permits online or by telephone.

For purposes of hunting in Florida, a "resident" is defined as any person who has declared Florida as his or her only state of residence as evidenced by a valid Florida driver license or identification card with both a Florida address and a Florida residency verified by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (HSMV). If the person does not have a Florida driver license or identification card on record with HSMV, a Florida voter information card, declaration of domicile, or homestead exemption may be used as proof of Florida residency. Active duty military personnel stationed in Florida, including their spouses and dependent children residing in their households, are considered residents when purchasing hunting licenses regardless of how long they have lived in the state. Obtaining licenses and permits constitutes acceptance of all provisions therein.

Except as noted under *License and Permit Exemptions*, the following licenses and permits are required:

**Hunting license:** Required when taking or attempting to take game or furbearing animals (by methods other than trapping).

**Deer permit:** Required, in addition to a hunting license, when taking or attempting to take deer.

**Turkey permit:** Required, in addition to a hunting license, when taking or attempting to take turkeys.

**Migratory bird permit:** Required, in addition to a hunting license, when taking or attempting to take ducks, geese, brants, coots, common moorhens, gallinules, rails, snipes, woodcocks, mourning doves and white-winged doves. When obtaining the permit, you will be asked a few questions about last season's harvest numbers. Your answers help improve accuracy of harvest data used in managing migratory bird populations. Permit is valid from Sept. 1 through March 31. A migratory bird permit is not required to take crows.

**Florida waterfowl permit and Federal duck stamp:** Required, in addition to a hunting license and migratory bird permit, when taking or attempting to take ducks and geese.

**Archery permit:** Required, in addition to a hunting license, when hunting during archery season.

**Crossbow permit:** Required, in addition to a hunting license, when hunting during crossbow season.

**Muzzleloading gun permit:** Required, in addition to a hunting license, when hunting during muzzleloading season.

**Management area permit:** Required, in addition to a hunting license, when taking or attempting to take wildlife on wildlife management areas, wildlife and environmental areas and some public small-game hunting areas; except on Eglin, Avon Park and Tyndall military bases, Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area and Kissimmee River Public Use Area, while hunting special-opportunity hunts or if in possession of a valid recreational use permit. A management area permit is also an annual pass on wildlife management areas where a day use fee is required.

**Limited entry/quota permit:** Required to hunt, or access for recreational purposes, some management areas during specified periods (see *Limited Entry/Quota Permits* on page 39).

**Trapping license:** Required when taking or attempting to take furbearing animals using live traps or snares and when selling furs to licensed fur dealers.

Wild hogs on private property are not considered game animals, therefore, no license or permit is required to hunt or trap them – you need only landowner permission. A Feral Swine Dealer Permit issued by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (850-410-0900) is required to transport live wild hogs.

Please see the *2013–2014 Florida Hunting Season Dates and Bag Limits* on pages 24–25 for more information.

**NOTE:** In addition to a hunting license, management area permit and any other related permits, additional permits or tags may be required for all or parts of a season when hunting on a wildlife management area. These requirements vary by area. For specific details on permit requirements

and exemptions, consult the WMA brochure for each area you wish to hunt. They are available at MyFWC.com/Hunting.

## License and permit fees

Licenses, permits and issuance fees are subject to change pending the 2013 legislative session. In addition to the cost of licenses and permits specified in this section, license agents charge a 50-cent issuance fee for selling licenses and permits. For up-to-date license information, visit MyFWC.com/License.

Hunters may use credit cards to purchase licenses and permits 24 hours a day at License.MyFWC.com or by calling toll-free 888-HUNT-FLORIDA (486-8356). This enables hunters to obtain immediate license privileges. Convenience fees will apply on all Internet and telephone sales. License sales are nonrefundable. You must have a valid Florida Driver License or Florida ID Card in order to obtain resident licenses or permits online or by telephone.

## License and permit exemptions

Exemptions from hunting licenses, Florida waterfowl permits, deer permits, turkey permits, management area permits, archery permits, crossbow permits, muzzleloading gun permits and migratory bird permits are:

- Persons hunting in their county of residence on their homestead or homestead of their spouse or minor child; or minor child hunting on the homestead of their parents.
- Florida residents age 65 or older possessing proof of age and residency (a valid Florida Driver License or Florida ID Card meets this requirement) or a Florida Resident Senior Citizen Hunting and Fishing Certificate. Residents age 65 or older may obtain these complimentary hunting and fishing certificates at county tax collectors' offices. Residents age 65 or older also are exempt from trapping licenses (excluding alligator trapping licenses).
-  Florida residents possessing Florida Resident Disabled Person Hunting and Fishing Certificates. Applications for these certificates are available at MyFWC.com/ADA.
- Florida residents in the U.S. Armed Services not stationed in Florida, while home on leave with orders for 30 days or less.
- Children under age 16 (also exempt from federal duck stamps).



## Buy your license online!

When you buy your license online, it's fast, convenient and saves time and travel.

You can obtain a license 24 hours a day at [License.MyFWC.com](http://License.MyFWC.com) and begin hunting immediately!

Licenses also are available toll-free at 888-HUNT-FLORIDA (486-8356).

Processing fees apply to telephone and Internet sales.

## Do you need a duplicate hunter safety card?

You can now obtain a duplicate Hunter Safety Card at [MyFWC.com/HunterSafety](http://MyFWC.com/HunterSafety). If you do not have Internet access or are unable to print the duplicate card, contact an FWC regional Hunter Safety office (see page 6).

## Dove hunters' online updates

Information on Florida's public dove fields is available in late September. Visit [MyFWC.com/Dove](http://MyFWC.com/Dove) to get the latest information on special-opportunity dove hunts and dove fields on Florida's WMAs. Information is updated every Thursday throughout dove season and includes dove densities, previous week's harvests and field conditions.



Resident Hunting Licenses	Annual	5-Year
<b>Gold Sportsman's License</b> Includes Hunting, Saltwater Fishing and Freshwater Fishing licenses; and Deer, Wildlife Management Area, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Crossbow, Turkey, Florida Waterfowl, Snook and Lobster permits.	\$100.00	\$500.00
<b>Youth Gold Sportsman's License</b> Includes same privileges as Gold Sportsman's. This license is not required, but available to youths age 8 to 15 that hold a valid hunter safety certification and is valid from time of purchase until they reach 17 years old.	\$100.00	
<b>Military Gold Sportsman's License</b> Includes same privileges as Gold Sportsman's License. Available only at county tax collectors' offices to Florida residents who are active or retired members of the U.S. Armed Forces, Armed Forces Reserve, Florida National Guard, Coast Guard or Coast Guard Reserve; upon submission of a current military identification card and proof of Florida residency.	\$20.00	
<b>Sportsman's License</b> Includes Hunting and Freshwater Fishing licenses; and Deer, Wildlife Management Area, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Crossbow, Turkey and Florida Waterfowl permits.	\$80.50	
<b>Annual Hunting</b>	\$17.00	\$79.00
<b>Youth Hunting</b> This license is not required, but available to youths age 8 to 15 that hold a valid hunter safety certification and is valid from time of purchase until they reach 17 years old.	\$17.00	
<b>Resident 64 or Older Sportsman's License</b> Includes Freshwater Fishing and Hunting licenses; and Deer, Wildlife Management Area, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Crossbow, Turkey, and Florida Waterfowl permits.	\$13.50	
<b>Hunting/Freshwater Fishing Combination</b>	\$32.50	
<b>Hunting/Freshwater/Saltwater Fishing Combination</b>	\$48.00	
<b>Resident Persons with Disabilities Hunting/Fishing Certificate</b>	Free	
<b>Senior Citizen Hunting and Fishing Certificate (65 or older)</b>	Free	

## Nonresident Hunting Licenses

<b>Nonresident Annual Hunting</b>	\$151.50
<b>Nonresident 10-Day Hunting</b>	\$46.50

Hunting Permits (Resident and Nonresident)	Annual	5-Year (Residents only)
<b>Management Area Permit</b>	\$26.50	\$126.50
<b>Deer Permit</b>	\$5.00	\$25.00
<b>Archery Permit</b>	\$5.00	\$25.00
<b>Muzzleloading Gun Permit</b>	\$5.00	\$25.00
<b>Turkey Permit (Resident)</b>	\$10.00	\$50.00
<b>Turkey Permit (Nonresident)</b>	\$125.00	—
<b>Florida Waterfowl Permit</b>	\$5.00	\$25.00
<b>Crossbow Permit</b>	\$5.00	\$25.00
<b>Migratory Bird Permit</b>	Free	—
<b>Trapping License</b>	\$26.50	—

**Lifetime Licenses** are available to Florida residents only. Funds generated from sales of these licenses are invested, creating an endowment to support long-term conservation of Florida's fish and wildlife resources. Costs of lifetime licenses are less than what would be spent on annual licenses, permits and fees, and are valid in Florida even if you move out of state. Lifetime license holders are also exempt from most recreational license or permits that may be created in the future.

### Lifetime Sportsman's License

Includes Hunting, Saltwater Fishing and Freshwater Fishing licenses; and Deer, Wildlife Management Area, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Crossbow, Turkey, Florida Waterfowl, Snook and Lobster permits.

<b>4 years or younger</b>	\$401.50
<b>5-12 years</b>	\$701.50
<b>13 years and older</b>	\$1,001.50

### Lifetime Hunting License

Includes Hunting license; and Deer, Wildlife Management Area, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Crossbow, Turkey and Florida Waterfowl permits.

<b>4 years or younger</b>	\$201.50
<b>5-12 years</b>	\$351.50
<b>13 years and older</b>	\$501.50

— ALL SALES ARE FINAL —

## Hunter safety requirement

Anyone born on or after June 1, 1975 must complete a hunter safety course before purchasing a hunting license enabling them to hunt without supervision. Children under age 16 may hunt with adult supervision without having to take a hunter safety course. Persons 16 and older who have not completed a hunter safety course can use a Mentoring Exemption enabling them to purchase a license and hunt within the supervision of a mentoring adult who is at least 21 years old. Persons needing proof of course completion can print a duplicate certification card at [MyFWC.com/HunterSafety](http://MyFWC.com/HunterSafety).

## Hunter safety course

It makes no difference if you want to learn more about hunting, or if you have been hunting for years, you will find taking a hunter safety class to be interesting and rewarding. Not only does hunter safety training decrease hunting incidents and fatalities, but it also increases compliance with hunting laws, improves ethics and enhances the image of hunters, especially with the nonhunting public. The course is so popular that 93 percent of non-hunters and 89 percent of active hunters, support safety training as a requirement for accessing the privilege to hunt. So join us by signing up for a course at [MyFWC.com/HunterSafety](http://MyFWC.com/HunterSafety) or contacting a hunter safety coordinator at an FWC regional office (see page 6).

Everyone born on or after June 1, 1975 must pass an approved hunter safety course before purchasing a Florida hunting license that enables you to hunt without adult supervision. The course is structured for students between the ages of 12 and 16. Students are encouraged to take the course before turning 16 and to avoid the fall rush by completing the course in the spring or summer. Florida's hunter safety course is accepted by all states requiring safe hunter certification. The FWC also offers a Bowhunter Safety Course for residents desiring to hunt in a state requiring bowhunter education certification. To learn more about these and other programs, visit us at [MyFWC.com/HunterSafety](http://MyFWC.com/HunterSafety).

## Hunter Safety Deferral Mentoring Exemption

Anyone 16 years old or older and born on or after June 1, 1975 can hunt under the direct supervision of a licensed hunter, 21

years old or older, without having to complete the state's hunter safety certification.

Individuals taking advantage of this try-before-you-buy approach must complete a hunter safety class to be eligible to hunt on their own. Hunters with a deferral, who pass the hunter safety training class before their hunter safety deferral license expires, may hunt without a supervisor provided they have a copy of their hunter safety card with the deferral license.

## Children and firearms—Florida law

**Section 790.22(3)** provides that a minor under 18 years of age cannot possess a firearm, other than an unloaded firearm at his or her home, unless:

(a) The minor is engaged in a lawful hunting activity and is at least 16 years of age; or under 16 years of age and supervised by an adult.

(b) The minor is engaged in a lawful marksmanship competition or practice or other lawful recreational shooting activity and is at least 16 years of age; or under 16 years of age and supervised by a parent or an adult who is acting with consent of minor's parent or guardian.

(c) The firearm is unloaded and is being transported by the minor directly to or from an event authorized in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).

It is a third degree felony (punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083 or s. 775.084) for parents or guardians of a minor or other adults responsible for the welfare of a minor who knowingly and willfully permit the minor to possess a firearm.

**Section 790.174** requires in part that firearms be locked and/or stored in a secure manner to prevent persons under the age of 16 from gaining access to them without parental permission and adult supervision.

## Youth Hunting Program

The FWC is seeking landowners, hunting clubs, volunteers and organizations to help grow the Youth Hunting Program of Florida. The program aims to provide quality hunting experiences for 12- to 17-year-olds to increase the number of youths involved in safe and responsible hunting.

Landowners and hunting clubs are needed to help host weekend youth hunts, while volunteers are needed to be trained as huntmasters, hunter safety instructors, cooks or guides. Organizations also are being solicited to help sponsor this innovative program.

While introducing Florida's youth to the hunting tradition, the Youth Hunting Program also can benefit landowners by assisting them with their management of deer, hogs and other game species they want to control on their property. All the landowners or hunting clubs need to do is provide access to their land and the volunteers will do the rest.

If you are a landowner or hunting club wishing to donate a weekend youth hunt on your property, an individual who can volunteer time and expertise in planning and leading youth hunts or an organization that can help sponsor this unique program, contact Youth Hunting Program of Florida at 850-413-0084. For more information on how to get involved in Florida's Youth Hunting Program, visit [MyFWC.com/YHPP](http://MyFWC.com/YHPP).

## Legal methods of taking game

**Definition of "taking" wildlife:** Taking is defined to include taking, attempting to take, pursuing, hunting, molesting, capturing or killing any wildlife.

**Resident game birds and mammals:** Rifles, shotguns, pistols, longbows, compound bows, recurve bows, crossbows and birds of prey (falcons, hawks and great horned owls) may be used. Longbows,

## Florida Wild Turkey Registry

**Are you proud of that turkey?** Receive the recognition you and your gobbler deserve. Apply for an "Outstanding Gobbler Certificate" from FWC's Wild Turkey Registry.

- To qualify for an "Outstanding Gobbler Certificate," beards must be 11 inches or longer, measured at its protrusion from the skin to the tip of the longest bristle. Both spurs must be 1¼ inches or longer, measured at their protrusion from the skin along the outside curve to the tip.
- A "First Gobbler Certificate" also is awarded to hunters under age 16 for harvesting their first gobbler, regardless of beard and spur measurements.

**Applications are available at [MyFWC.com/Turkey](http://MyFWC.com/Turkey).**



compound bows, recurve bows and crossbows must have minimum draw weights of 35 pounds. Hand-held releases may be used. Arrows used to take deer, turkeys or hogs must be equipped with broadheads having at least two sharpened edges with minimum widths of 7/8 inch. Nonmigratory game can be taken from stationary vehicles.

**Hunting deer with a muzzleloader:** Muzzleloading guns firing single bullets must be at least .40-caliber. Muzzleloading guns firing two or more balls must be 20-gauge or larger.

**Migratory game birds:** Shotguns (not larger than 10-gauge) plugged to a three-shell capacity including a one-piece filler that cannot be removed without disassembling the gun and are incapable of holding more than three shells in the magazine and chamber combined, birds of prey, bows and crossbows may be used.

### Prohibited methods and equipment for taking game

- This document doesn't address or advise persons as to local ordinances prohibiting the discharge of firearms or as to the validity of such ordinances.
- Taking migratory game birds with a shotgun capable of holding more than three rounds (plugged)
- Centerfire semi-automatic rifles having magazine capacities of more than five rounds when hunting deer
- Nonexpanding full metal case (military ball) ammunition for taking deer
- Firearms using rimfire cartridges for taking deer
- Rifles or pistols for taking migratory game birds
- Fully automatic or silencer-equipped firearms
- Explosive or drug-injecting arrows
- Taking or attempting to take game with live decoys, recorded game calls or sounds, set guns, artificial lights, nets, traps, snares, drugs or poisons
- Shooting from vehicles, powerboats or sailboats moving under power. Motors must be shut off or sails furled, and the vessel's progress must cease from such motor or sail before hunters may take wildlife.
- Herding or driving wildlife with vehicles, boats or aircraft
- Hunting turkeys with dogs
- Taking turkeys while they are on the roost
- Taking migratory game birds over baited areas
- Taking turkeys over baited areas

- Taking turkeys when the hunter is within 100 yards of a game-feeding station when feed is present
- Taking spotted fawn deer or swimming deer
- Hunting with bows equipped with sights or aiming devices with electronic computational capabilities or light projection (laser) features during archery season
- Hunting resident game using bows and crossbows with draw weights less than 35 pounds
- Using dogs without collars that identify the owners name and address
- Using dogs on private lands without written landowner permission (see *Statewide deer-dog registration* on page 21)
- Taking game with modern firearms while hunting during archery, crossbow and muzzleloading gun season
- Placing, exposing or distributing soporific, anesthetic, tranquilizer, hypnotic or similar drugs or chemicals; preparation by baits; or by other means where game birds or game animals may be affected, unless authorized by permit from the FWC executive director

### Areas closed to hunting

- Taking or attempting to take wildlife is illegal on, upon or from rights-of-way of federal, state or county-maintained roads, whether paved or otherwise. Casting dogs from rights-of-way is considered attempting to take wildlife and constitutes violation of this regulation. The exception to this rule is amphibians or reptiles may be taken without the use of firearms from the above mentioned rights-of-way.
- Discharging firearms over paved public roads, rights-of-way, highways, streets or occupied premises is prohibited.
- Shooting or propelling potentially lethal projectiles over or across private land without authorization in order to take game is considered criminal trespassing and is a felony.
- Taking deer is prohibited by any method in the Florida Keys.
- Taking deer is illegal in that portion of Collier County lying south of S.R. 84 (I-75), west of S.R. 29, north of U.S. 41 and east of the western boundary of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve.
- Hunting is prohibited on most sanctuaries and parks.

### Antlerless deer permits — private lands

- A person who owns, leases or has writ-

## Wildlife Alert Reward Program

The residents of Florida have an opportunity to help protect our state's fish and wildlife from poaching and wildlife violations and to help protect each other from boaters who are operating boats under the influence of drugs or alcohol. It's called "Wildlife Alert," and everyone who has access to a telephone or the Internet can participate in this important effort.

Wildlife Alert is a reward-based program created in 1979 to increase resident participation in apprehending those who violate Florida's fish and wildlife laws. The program is administered by a 13-member committee appointed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's executive director. This committee oversees direction of the program and manages the reward payment schedule.

Through the program, alert residents become the eyes and ears of fish and wildlife law enforcement officers and are rewarded for their efforts. Many times residents' calls are the only way law enforcement officers find out about some violations.

Callers can report any suspicious activity, supplying information such as the physical descriptions of violators, vehicles, license tag numbers, locations, etc. They should report it as soon as possible, but they should not put themselves in any dangerous situation. Callers reporting potential violators do not have to give their names or e-mail addresses. They remain anonymous and will not be required to testify in court.

To make an anonymous phone call to report fish and wildlife violations, call toll-free 888-404-3922 or visit [MyFWC.com/WildlifeAlert](http://MyFWC.com/WildlifeAlert).

ten permission to take antlerless deer on at least 640 acres or not less than 150 acres, if the property is adjoining land already receiving antlerless deer permits, may apply for permits. A group with adjoining lands also may apply together provided the total combined acreage is at least 640 acres.

- Applications must be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the final day of general gun season in the hunting zone that the property is situated. Antlerless deer permit applications may be submitted at [MyFWC.com/Deer](http://MyFWC.com/Deer).

On private lands, an antlerless deer permit is not required to take antlerless deer during the antlerless deer season, archery season and crossbow season (when it coincides with archery season).

# SHAPING the Future of White-Tailed Deer Management

By Cory R. Morea, Deer Management Program Coordinator

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission  
Division of Hunting and Game Management

## Have you heard about Deer Management Units yet?

I hope you have seen or heard some news about the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) efforts to establish Deer Management Units to improve deer management in the Sunshine State. While we continue to work on a variety of deer-related projects, we especially are excited to be working with the public to establish a Deer Management Unit model that will ultimately shape the future of white-tailed deer management in Florida.

Deer Management Units (DMUs) will be subdivisions within Florida's four hunting zones and are based on similar habitat characteristics and deer herd characteristics (e.g. breeding chronology, productivity, body size). DMUs will give us the framework for gathering data, including harvest data, at the local level. DMUs also would enable us to implement different deer management options preferred by deer enthusiasts. In order to understand the opinions and attitudes of the public on deer related issues, we hired a professional natural resource survey company, Responsive Management, to conduct a survey of hunters, farmers and other Florida residents. A total of 4,872 surveys were completed statewide with approximately 200 hunters, 100 farmers and 100 residents surveyed within each of the 11 proposed DMUs. This provided a tremendous amount of information and really helped us understand what many of you are thinking regarding deer and deer management. We then teamed up with Normandeau Associates, an environmental consulting firm

based out of Gainesville, Florida, to help us kick-start this project within Hunting Zone D (Zone D). Normandeau staff brings a wealth of knowledge and experiences in working with the public on other natural resource related projects.

With Normandeau's help, we already have completed the public input process for Zone D. Zone D consists of most of the Florida Panhandle and has two proposed DMUs: one situated north of Interstate 10 and the other south of the interstate. We hosted three public meetings at the end of January 2013, one each in Tallahassee, Marianna and Pensacola. We had about 250 attendees turnout to learn more about the DMU project and to express their preferences regarding deer management. The meetings consisted of a short presentation on unique characteristics of Florida deer, some results from the opinion survey, break-out tables to discuss various deer management issues and a question and answer session. All attendees were encouraged to fill out comment cards in addition to comments being captured at the break-out tables. For those unable to attend one of these meetings, we hosted two webinars and posted the public meeting presentation online. There also was an online comment form so anyone interested had multiple opportunities to participate.

The next step was to develop a technical assistance group (TAG) comprised of volunteers from the public who had submitted an application during the public meetings or online. The

Zone D TAG covered both proposed DMUs and included 22 members with a diverse background, but they all had one thing in common — they were passionate about deer management issues in Zone D. Several FWC staff attended these meetings and mainly were there to answer questions or provide background information. Normandeau lead the group as they reviewed survey results, went through all comments submitted and slowly worked toward hashing out goals and objectives for Zone D's DMUs that they felt reflected the preferences of the public. They completed their work during two in-person meetings and one webinar. The TAG members did a great job in a short timeframe and we are fortunate that these individuals were dedicated enough to donate their time to help improve deer management for DMUs within Zone D.

After the TAG finished their work, Normandeau compiled a summary report that included details on the process and included the goals and objectives for the two proposed DMUs within Zone D.



“ If you see a sickly, extremely skinny deer, report its location to the CWD hotline, toll free (866) 293-9282. ”



In this case, the goals and objectives were determined by the TAG to apply to both DMUs. Once the summary report was submitted to the FWC, we quickly began work on specific proposals intended to accomplish what the TAG outlined while also reviewing the survey and public comment results to make sure nothing was missed.

**So what's next?** We are in the process of evaluating how things went with Zone D and will be moving on to the other hunting zones during the second half of 2013. We hope to finish developing goals and objectives with public input for all proposed DMUs by the end of 2014 and the plan is to repeat this public input process every 5 years or so in order to keep up with the changing desires of the public in regards to deer management in Florida. Formal proposals and more information about this and other project may be found at [MyFWC.com/Deer](http://MyFWC.com/Deer).

I mentioned earlier that we are working on other projects. We continue to monitor deer for chronic wasting disease (CWD) and other deer diseases. CWD is a contagious neurological disease affecting deer, elk and moose. It causes brain degeneration in infected animals resulting in emaciation, abnormal behavior, loss of bodily functions and is always fatal.

This disease is similar to "mad cow disease" and there is no cure or vaccine. We are concerned about the possibility of this disease being introduced into Florida. The good news is that so far we have not found CWD in our state. However, more states continue to find this disease in their wild herds or in captive deer populations. We are looking for ways to better monitor the deer population for CWD, and we are considering more stringent regulations regarding the importation of captive, privately owned deer into the state, including a complete prohibition on importation like our neighbors Georgia and Alabama have in place. CWD is increasingly linked to captive deer populations and while a permit is required to import deer into Florida, this type of permit system has not prevented the spread of this disease. Just recently, Pennsylvania detected CWD in a captive deer facility and they are just one of many states that have detected CWD in either captive or wild deer herds. You may visit [CWD-info.org](http://CWD-info.org) for more information about CWD. If you see a sickly, extremely skinny deer, report its location to the CWD hotline, toll free (866) 293-9282. If you harvest such a deer, do not handle it but call the CWD hotline.

**As a reminder**, we have a phone survey of hunters after the end of each season to estimate deer harvest. If you get a call from Responsive Management asking you about deer, please take the time to complete this voluntary deer harvest survey. The survey is important because it helps us understand where and how deer are being harvested and will enable us to track trends in the deer harvest over time. Survey results help support the tradition of deer hunting in Florida, so hunters are encouraged to participate in the survey if contacted. Results from previous surveys may be found online at [MyFWC.com/Deer](http://MyFWC.com/Deer).

All together, there is a lot of work being done for deer in Florida, and it wouldn't be possible without deer hunters who support these efforts through the purchase of a deer permit or other license type that includes deer hunting privileges. The funds generated by the sale of these permits are designated to support deer management and research. To keep up-to-date on DMUs and other projects and for access to deer related information including the Strategic Plan for Deer Management, go to [MyFWC.com/Deer](http://MyFWC.com/Deer). **Good luck hunting!**

## General information

### Deer, elk and moose carcass transportation regulations

It is illegal for persons to bring into the state or possess carcasses of any species of the family Cervidae (deer, elk and moose) from 21 states and two Canadian provinces where CWD has been detected. These areas are: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming and Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada. Visit [www.cwd-info.org](http://www.cwd-info.org) or [MyFWC.com/CWD](http://MyFWC.com/CWD) for a list of CWD positive states and provinces and further information. Hunters still can bring back de-boned meat from any CWD-affected region, as well as finished taxidermy mounts, hides, skulls, antlers and teeth as long as all soft tissue has been removed. Whole, bone-in carcasses and parts are permitted to be brought back into Florida if they were harvested from states not affected by CWD.



### Wild hogs

On private property with landowner permission, wild hogs may be hunted year-round with no bag limits, size limits or license required. They also maybe

trapped but cannot be transported alive without a Feral Swine Dealer Permit from the Florida Department of Agri-

culture and Consumer Services by calling 850-410-0900. Wild hogs can only be taken on WMAs during specified seasons, where bag and size limits may apply. For more information on hunting wild hogs on WMAs, consult the specific WMA brochure for the area you want to hunt.

### Trespassing

The possession of a hunting license does not authorize a person to trespass onto private land. Obtain landowner's permission before entering private land. Trespassing while possessing a gun or bow is a felony punishable by imprisonment up to five years and/or a fine of up to \$5,000.

### Voluntary Authorized Hunter Identification Program

To participate and enroll property in this program, landowners must annually notify by letter the county sheriff's office and FWC regional office (see page 6) in which their land is situated. Landowners must provide a description of their property by township, range, section, partial section or other geographical description. Any person hunting on private land enrolled in the program must have written authorization from the owner or his or her authorized representative readily available at all times when hunting on the property. The written authorization shall be presented on demand to any law enforcement officer, the owner or the authorized agent of the owner when asked for. Anyone found on properties enrolled in the program without landowners' written authorization can be charged with trespassing. For more information, see Florida statute 379.3004.

### Use of firearms by felons

It is illegal in Florida for convicted felons to possess firearms, including muzzleloading guns, unless the convicted *felon* has had his/her civil rights restored by the state's Clemency Board or the firearm qualifies as an antique firearm under Florida statute 790.001(1). Properly licensed convicted felons may hunt with bows, crossbows or antique firearms per Florida statute 790 during hunting seasons when such devices are legal for taking game.

The 2005 Florida Statutes Title XLVI, Section, 790.001(1) states "Antique firearm means any firearm manufactured in or before 1918 (including any matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap or similar early type of ignition system) or replica thereof, whether actually manufactured before or after the year 1918, and also any firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1918, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade." The fact that the firearm is an antique firearm is an affirmative defense that the defendant has the burden of alleging and proving. *Williams v. State* 482 So.2d 1051 (Fla 1986). Convicted felons should be cautious about being in a location where a firearm is present as they may be in constructive possession of that firearm. Constructive possession occurs when the person knows about the firearm and is in a position to exert dominion and control over that firearm. A felon who is riding in a truck with other hunters who have firearms with them may be in constructive possession of those firearms, depending on the circumstances.

### Diseases in wild hogs

Many wild hogs in Florida carry swine brucellosis—a bacterial disease that also is infectious to people. People handling wild hog carcasses or raw hog meat should avoid eating, drinking or using tobacco when field-dressing or handling carcasses and use latex or rubber gloves when handling the carcass or raw meat. Gloves are especially important when handling blood, reproductive organs and fecal matter to prevent infection through cuts or open wounds. Eye protection should be used when there is a possibility of splashing. Clean and disinfect knives, cleaning area, clothing and any other exposed surfaces when finished; and wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Only healthy appearing hogs should be used for human consumption, and meat from wild hogs and other wild game should always be thoroughly cooked before eating. Wild hogs also may carry pseudorabies. Although not a risk to people, the virus can be deadly to dogs that are exposed to it. For more information on swine brucellosis and pseudorabies, go to <http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/health-disease>. For more information about Brucella and other animal diseases that can cause illness in people, please call your county health department or visit the Florida Department of Health's website at: <http://myfloridaeh.com/medicine/arboviral/Zoonoses/Zoonotic-index.html>.

### Florida's CWD watch

#### 866-CWD-WATCH (293-9282)

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a progressive fatal disease of the brain and nervous system in deer. The FWC has not found CWD in or near Florida but we must continue to be vigilant. If you find a deer dead of unknown causes or observe or harvest a deer that is extremely thin, sick, or diseased immediately contact the FWC at 866-CWD-Watch (866-293-9282). For more information about CWD, visit [MyFWC.com/CWD](http://MyFWC.com/CWD).

### Shooting hours for resident game birds and game mammals

One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset except when hunting turkeys during spring turkey season. Shooting hours during spring turkey season are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset and on WMAs, shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to 1 p.m.

### Shooting hours for migratory game birds

One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except during first phase of dove season in which shooting hours for doves are noon to sunset. For migratory game bird hunting regulations obtain the following brochures at your county tax collectors' office or at [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting): *2013–2014 Migratory Bird Regulations for Dove, Snipe, Woodcock, Rail, Moorhen, Crow and Early Waterfowl Seasons* (available in mid-September) and *2013–2014 Migratory Game Bird Regulations for Waterfowl and Coot Seasons* (available in mid-October).

### Hunter orange requirement

It is unlawful to hunt deer or to accompany another person hunting deer on public lands unless each person is wearing a minimum of 500 square inches of daylight fluorescent orange material as an outer garment. Such clothing must be worn above the waistline and can include a head covering. This rule does not apply during archery season.

### Hunting dogs

Dogs may be used as an aid in taking game mammals and game birds, unless otherwise prohibited. Persons owning or using dogs shall not knowingly or negligently permit such dogs to trail, pursue or otherwise molest game during closed seasons. While hunting during archery, crossbow or muzzleloading gun seasons, taking deer or wild hogs with dogs is prohibited. Dogs on leashes may be used to trail wounded game mammals during all seasons. Taking turkeys with dogs at any time is prohibited. Hunters, who use dogs for hunting, including bird dogs or retrievers, are required to have their dogs wear collars that identify their owner's name and address. This regulation also requires dog hunters to possess landowners' written permission before using their dogs to pursue game

on private property. On private land rabbit, raccoon, opossum, skunks, nutria, beavers, coyotes, hog or fox may be hunted year round with dogs. For more information, contact an FWC regional office (see page 6).

**Deer dogs:** Deer dogs can be trained during closed seasons when dogs are constantly attached to leashes or ropes in the hands of their trainers for training purposes. Deer dogs are permitted to run free for training purposes only during deer-dog training seasons (see page 25). Taking deer or any other wildlife with a gun is prohibited while training deer dogs.

### Statewide deer-dog registration:

Deer hunters using dogs on private properties in Florida must obtain a no-cost registration from the FWC. Registration requirements apply to the deer-dog training season and during any open deer hunting season when it is legal to take deer with dogs. Registration may be issued to landowners, hunting clubs or anyone having rights to hunt the property. Once a registration number has been issued, the unique number must be affixed or attached to collars of dogs used to hunt deer on registered properties. Hunters also must possess copies of the registration while hunting. To comply with the rule, deer-dog hunters on private lands must have registration numbers on their dogs' collars; possess copies of the registration; and keep their dogs on registered properties. Applications may be submitted at [MyFWC.com/Deer](http://MyFWC.com/Deer). Applications must be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the final day of general gun season in the hunting zone where the property is situated.

**Bird dogs:** On private lands during closed seasons, bird dogs may be trained with pistols firing blanks or balls or by taking pen-raised quail (with shotguns only), when birds have been banded with owners' names prior to releasing them. Training bird dogs is permitted during specified periods on Fred C. Babcock/Cecil M. Webb, J.W. Corbett, Blackwater, Apalachicola, Point Washington, Twin Rivers Blue Springs Unit and Citrus WMAs.

**Fox dogs:** Foxes cannot be killed, but may be chased year-round with dogs (see *Furbearer hunting regulations* on page 26).

### Feeding game

Taking game on lands or waters upon which corn, wheat, grain, food or other substances have been deposited by means other than normal agricultural harvesting or planting is prohibited, except as noted below.

- Resident game and wild hogs may be hunted in proximity of year-round game-feeding stations on private lands, provided the feeding station has been maintained with feed for at least six months prior to taking resident game.
- Wild turkey may not be taken if the hunter is less than 100 yards from a game feeding station when feed is present.
- The intentional placement of feed in a manner that is likely to create or creates a public nuisance by attracting black bears, foxes or raccoons is prohibited.

In addition to normal agricultural harvesting or planting methods, mourning and white-winged doves may be hunted over agricultural crops that have been harvested or manipulated and over natural vegetation that has been manipulated.

### Buying or selling game

Selling or purchasing game is prohibited except for pen-raised game produced on licensed game farms that are lawfully identified and handled. When lawfully harvested, nonprotected and resident game bird feathers, and the hides of deer, squirrels, rabbits and wild hogs may be sold.

### Sex evidence

Positive evidence of sex identification, including the head, shall remain on deer taken or killed within the state and on all turkeys taken during any gobbler season when taking of turkey hens is prohibited, so long as such deer or turkey is kept in camp or forest or is enroute to the domicile of its possessor or until such deer or turkey has been cooked or stored at the domicile of its possessor.

### Dividing carcasses

Deer and turkeys may be dismembered in field or camp, however tags must be attached to each portion identifying names, addresses and hunting license numbers (if hunting licenses are required) of the persons who harvested them with date and location at which they were taken. These tags must be readily traceable to the portion of the animal bearing sex identification. On some WMAs, deer and hogs cannot be dismembered until checked at designated check stations.

### Transport of game

Game may be transported only as personal baggage in numbers consistent with possession limits. Common carriers may transport lawfully taken game in packages bearing owners names and addresses, as long as they are marked to show numbers and species of game contained. It is a violation of federal law to import, export or transport in interstate commerce any package or container containing any fish or wildlife, unless it has been plainly marked, labeled and tagged

with the species name, date taken, hunters name, place taken and license numbers. The head or one fully-feathered wing must remain attached to any migratory game birds, except doves and band-tailed pigeons, during transport until they have reached your personal abode or a preservation facility.

### Littering

It is unlawful for anyone to throw or dump trash or in any way litter highways, public lands and waters of the state or private properties (without landowner permission).

### Motor vehicles

All-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and off-highway motorcycles (OHMs) purchased after July 1, 2002 must be titled with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. ATVs and OHMs must be titled when used for recreational purposes on lands within the state that are available for public use and that are owned, operated or managed by federal, state, county or municipal governmental entities. Applications for title may be made at county tax collectors' offices. In the South Region (Everglades, Rotenberger and Holey Land WMAs), taking wildlife from tracked vehicles not in compliance

with Florida Administrative Code 68A-11.005 is prohibited. For more information, contact the South Region Office in West Palm Beach at 561-625-5122. See specific WMA brochures for additional information concerning motor vehicles.

### Use of structures on vehicles

In the South Region (Everglades, Rotenberger and Holey Land WMAs), taking wildlife is prohibited from conveyances having a structure capable of bearing the weight of a person if that structure is more than eight feet wide and more than 12 feet from the ground excluding antennas and tops used for shade.

### Tree stands

Using tree stands to take wildlife is permitted. Driving any metal object such as nails, screws or spikes into trees on WMAs is prohibited.

### Permanent duck blinds

Waterfowl hunting is prohibited from or within 30 yards of any permanent blind on lakes Miccosukee, Iamonia, Jackson and Carr Lake in Leon and Jefferson counties. A permanent blind is defined as anything that provides shelter, cover or place of concealment for a person but does not include any rooted vegetation or a shelter, cover or place of concealment remaining in place only while the person is present. For additional information, visit [MyFWC.com/Duck](http://MyFWC.com/Duck).



### Share the heritage. Get involved!

The Youth Hunting Program's goal is to increase youth participation in hunting activities. To do this, the FWC needs:

- Landowners and hunting clubs interested in opening their property for weekend youth hunts.
- Volunteers to be trained as huntmasters, hunter safety instructors, cooks and guides.
- For more information on the Youth Hunting Program, visit [MyFWC.com/YHPF](http://MyFWC.com/YHPF) or call **850-413-0084**.



### Florida Buck Registry

The Florida Buck Registry recognizes hunters for taking quality deer in Florida. A minimum Boone and Crockett score of 100 for typical antlers and 125 for nontypical antlers is required to qualify for the registry. To register, contact an FWC regional office (see page 6).



Only general wildlife management area (WMA) regulations are covered in this booklet. For specific WMA regulations, obtain individual WMA brochures published annually for each area. WMA brochures are available at [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting), FWC regional offices (see page 6) and some county tax collectors' offices.

Seasons, dates and bag limits do not apply to wildlife management areas.

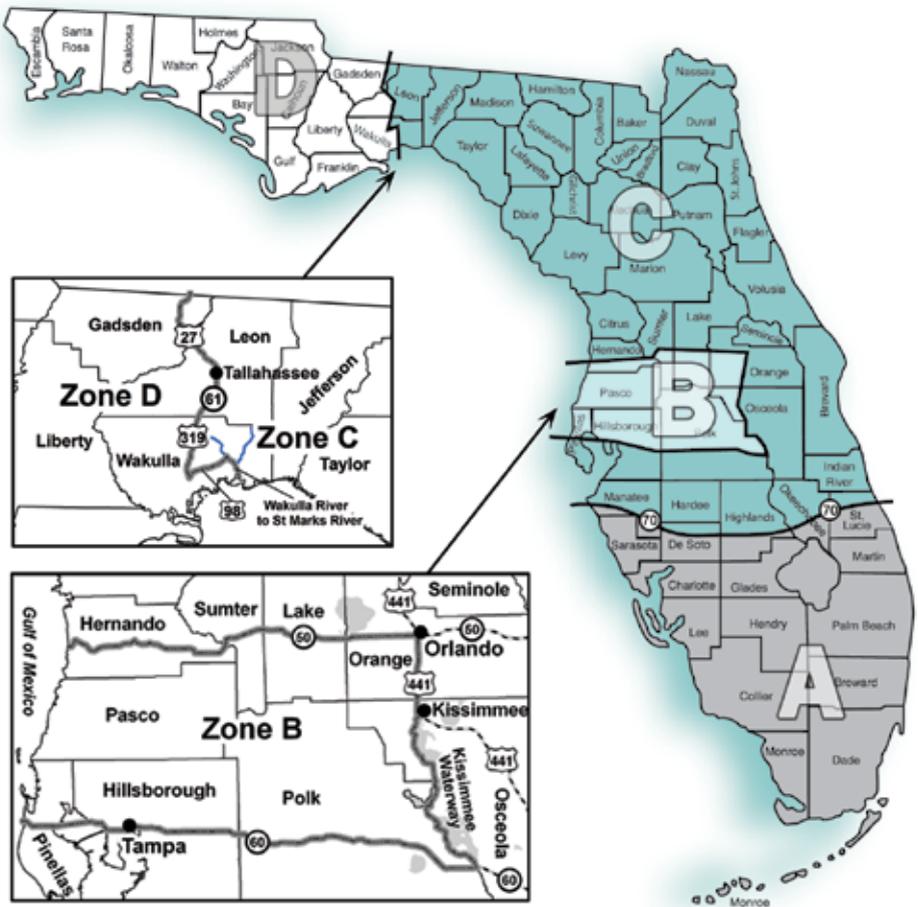
# 2013–2014 Florida Hunting Season Dates and Bag Limits

SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES				BAG LIMITS
		Archery Season <b>A</b>	Crossbow Season <b>C</b>	Muzzleloading Gun Season <b>M</b>	General Gun Season <b>D</b>	
<b>DEER <sup>1</sup></b> Must have \$5 Deer Permit as well as hunting license to hunt deer.	Zone A	<b>Aug. 3 – Sept. 1</b> Antlered or antlerless deer by bow only	<b>Aug. 3 – Sept. 1</b> Antlered or antlerless deer by crossbow or bow only <b>Sept. 2–6</b> Antlered deer only by crossbow or bow	<b>Sept. 7 – 20</b> Antlered deer only by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow	<b>Sept. 21 – Oct. 20</b> and <b>Nov. 23 – Jan. 5</b> Antlered deer entire season; <b>antlerless deer may be taken Nov. 23–29</b> by all legal centerfire rifles and pistols, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows and bows <b>2</b>	During <b>Archery Season</b> and <b>first phase of Crossbow Season</b> , daily bag limit is: 2 deer, either of which can be antlered or antlerless.
	Zone B	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 17</b> Antlered or antlerless deer by bow only	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 17</b> Antlered or antlerless deer by crossbow or bow only <b>Nov. 18–22</b> Antlered deer only by crossbow or bow	<b>Nov. 23 – Dec. 6</b> Antlered deer only by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow	<b>Dec. 7 – Feb. 23</b> Antlered deer entire season; <b>antlerless deer may be taken Dec. 26 – Jan. 1</b> by all legal centerfire rifles and pistols, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows and bows	During <b>Antlerless Deer Season</b> (Nov. 23 – 29 in zones A and C; Dec. 26 – Jan. 1 in zones B and D), daily bag limit is: 2 deer, only 1 of which may be antlerless.
	Zone C	<b>Sept. 14 – Oct. 13</b> Antlered or antlerless deer by bow only	<b>Sept. 14 – Oct. 13</b> Antlered or antlerless deer by crossbow or bow only <b>Oct. 14–18</b> Antlered deer only by crossbow or bow	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 1</b> Antlered deer only by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow	<b>Nov. 2 – Jan. 19</b> Antlered deer entire season; <b>antlerless deer may be taken Nov. 23–29</b> by all legal centerfire rifles and pistols, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows and bows	During <b>all other seasons (including second phase of Crossbow Season)</b> , daily bag limit is: 2 antlered deer, and antlerless deer may be taken by antlerless deer permit only.
	Zone D	<b>Oct. 26 – Nov. 27</b> Antlered or antlerless deer by bow only	<b>Oct. 26 – Nov. 27</b> Antlered or antlerless deer by crossbow or bow only <b>Dec. 2–6</b> Antlered deer only by crossbow or bow	<b>Dec. 7–13</b> and <b>Feb. 24 – March 2</b> Antlered deer only by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow	<b>Nov. 28 – Dec. 1</b> and <b>Dec. 14 – Feb. 23</b> Antlered deer entire season; <b>antlerless deer may be taken Dec. 26 – Jan. 1</b> by all legal centerfire rifles and pistols, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows and bows	Possession limit: 4 deer
SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES				BAG LIMITS
<b>FALL TURKEY</b> (gobblers and bearded only) <b>1</b>	Zone A	<b>Aug. 3 – Sept. 1</b> by bow only	<b>Aug. 3 – Sept. 6</b> by crossbow or bow only	<b>Sept. 7 – 20</b> by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	<b>Oct. 7–20</b> and <b>Nov. 23 – Jan. 5</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	Daily bag limit: 1  Season and possession limit: 2 for all fall seasons combined
	Zone B	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 17</b> by bow only	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 22</b> by crossbow or bow only	<b>Nov. 23 – Dec. 6</b> by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	<b>Dec. 7 – Feb. 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone C	<b>Sept. 14 – Oct. 13</b> by bow only	<b>Sept. 14 – Oct. 18</b> by crossbow or bow only	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 1</b> by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	<b>Nov. 2 – Dec. 29</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone D <b>3</b>	<b>Oct. 26 – Nov. 27</b> by bow only	<b>Oct. 26 – Nov. 27</b> and <b>Dec. 2–6</b> by crossbow or bow only	<b>Dec. 7 – 13</b> by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	<b>Nov. 28 – Dec. 1</b> and <b>Dec. 14 – Jan. 19</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES				BAG LIMITS
<b>QUAIL <sup>D</sup></b>	Zone A	<b>Aug. 3 – Sept. 1</b> by bow only	<b>Aug. 3 – Sept. 6</b> by crossbow or bow only	<b>Sept. 7 – 20</b> by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	<b>Nov. 9 – March 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	Daily bag limit: 12 Possession limit: 24
	Zone B	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 8</b> by bow only	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 8</b> by crossbow or bow only		<b>Nov. 9 – March 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone C	<b>Sept. 14 – Oct. 13</b> by bow only	<b>Sept. 14 – Oct. 18</b> by crossbow or bow only	<b>Oct. 19 – Nov. 1</b> by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	<b>Nov. 9 – March 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone D	<b>Oct. 26 – Nov. 8</b> by bow only	<b>Oct. 26 – Nov. 8</b> by crossbow or bow only		<b>Nov. 9 – March 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES				BAG LIMITS
<b>GRAY SQUIRREL <sup>D</sup></b>	Zone A	<b>Aug. 3 – Sept. 1</b> by bow only	<b>Aug. 3 – Sept. 6</b> by crossbow or bow only	<b>Sept. 7–20</b> by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	<b>Oct. 12 – March 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	Daily bag limit: 12 Possession limit: 24
	Zone B				<b>Oct. 12 – March 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone C	<b>Sept. 14 – Oct. 11</b> by bow only	<b>Sept. 14 – Oct. 11</b> by crossbow or bow only		<b>Oct. 12 – March 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone D				<b>Oct. 12 – March 2</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES				BAG LIMITS
<b>SPRING TURKEY</b> (gobblers and bearded only) <b>4</b>	Zone A	<b>Youth Spring Turkey Hunt <sup>5</sup></b>		<b>Spring Turkey Season <sup>1</sup></b>		Daily bag limit: 1  Season and possession limit: 2 for spring season
	Zones B, C, D except Holmes County	<b>Feb. 22–23</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	<b>March 8–9</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	<b>March 1 – April 6</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	<b>March 15 – April 20</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Holmes County	<b>March 8–9</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	<b>March 8–9</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	<b>March 15–30</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	<b>March 15–30</b> by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	Daily bag and season limit: 1

SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES	BAG LIMITS
RABBIT	Statewide	Year round by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols <b>D</b>	Daily bag limit: 12 Possession limit: 24
WILD HOG	Statewide	Year round by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols. Hunting license not required. Wild hogs also may be trapped but cannot be transported alive without permit from the Florida Dept. of Agriculture at 850-410-0900. <b>D</b>	No limits
BOBCAT <b>D F</b> OTTER <b>F</b>	Statewide	Dec. 1 – March 1 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols Those with a hunting license may possess no more than 1 bobcat and 1 otter pelt between April 1 and Nov. 30, 2013, unless pelt has FWC tag. Also, otter and bobcat pelts may not be taken out of Florida unless tagged. Bobcats may be chased with dogs year round.	Bobcat: No limits Otter: No limits
RACCOON OPOSSUM COYOTE BEAVER SKUNK NUTRIA	Statewide	Year round by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols <b>D F</b> Hunting raccoons or opossums at night is allowed, but only .22-caliber rimfire firearms (other than .22-magnums) or single-shot .410-gauge shotguns (using shot not larger than size 6) may be used. Hunting raccoons or opossums by displaying or using lights from moving vehicles, vessels or animals is prohibited. It is illegal to transport wild-trapped live raccoons within, into or from the state, except by FWC permit or authorization.	No limits on any species
DEER-DOG TRAINING	Zone A Zone B Zone C Zone D	Aug. 17 – Sept. 5 Nov. 2–21 Sept. 28 – Oct. 17 Oct. 26 – Nov. 14 Those with a hunting license may train or toughen free-running deer dogs on private property during daylight hours, after first registering (at no cost) the tract of land with the FWC. While training, all deer dogs must have their FWC-issued registration number, along with the owner's name and address on their collars. Copies of the registration must be in the hunter's possession when training deer dogs.	

- A** Must have \$5 Archery Season Permit as well as hunting license. It is prohibited to use bows equipped with sights or aiming devices with electronic computational capabilities or light (laser) projection during Archery Season.
- C** Must have \$5 Crossbow Season Permit as well as hunting license.
- M** Must have \$5 Muzzleloading Gun Season Permit as well as hunting license. The only muzzleloaders that can be used during Muzzleloading Gun Season are those that take black powder or a non-nitro-cellulose substitute and are fired by wheel lock, flintlock, percussion cap or centerfire primer (including 209 primers). Muzzleloaders using smokeless powder, those that can be loaded from the breech or those with self-contained cartridge ammunition capabilities are not legal during Muzzleloading Gun Season.
- D** Free-running dogs may be used for hunting but must wear collars listing the owner's name and address. When using dogs to hunt deer on private property, hunters must first register with the FWC (at no cost) the tract of land they have permission to hunt, and all deer dogs must have their FWC-issued registration number on their collars. Copies of the registration also must be in hunter's possession when using dogs to pursue deer.
- T** Must have Turkey Permit (\$10 for residents, \$125 for nonresidents) as well as hunting license to hunt turkeys.
- F** Furbearers may be taken with live traps and snares, but must have \$26 Trapping License. Live traps and snares must be checked at least every 24 hours. Using or possessing steel or leg-hold traps where wildlife might be found is prohibited, unless authorized by permit from the FWC executive director. Trapping License also is required to sell hide and meat of furbearing mammals year-round, but otter and bobcat pelts may be sold to licensed fur dealers or agents from Dec. 1 through March 31 only. It is illegal to transport wild-trapped live raccoons within, into or from the state, except by FWC permit or authorization.
- 1** Antlered deer: Deer having at least one antler 5 or more inches in length visible above the hairline; Antlerless deer: Deer (except spotted fawns) that do not have antlers or have antlers less than 5 inches in length. It is illegal to take spotted fawns.
- 2** No antlerless deer may be taken on that portion of the eastern Everglades south of Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) and east of Everglades National Park; or in Collier County south of I-75 during Antlerless Deer Season.
- 3** In Holmes County, there is no fall harvest of turkeys allowed.
- 4** When hunting spring turkeys on wildlife management areas, only shotguns and muzzleloading shotguns using shot no larger in diameter than No. 2 may be used. Bows and crossbows, where allowed, also may be used. All rifles, pistols, buck-shot and slugs are prohibited. This rule does not apply to hunting spring turkeys on private lands.
- 5** Only youths under 16 years old are allowed to harvest a turkey while supervised by an adult, 18 years or older. However, adult supervisors with a hunting license and turkey permit are allowed to "call in" the turkey and otherwise participate in the hunt, but they are not permitted to harvest one. Any turkey harvested during the Youth Spring Turkey Hunt counts toward the youth hunter's spring season limit of 2.

### Hunting Zones



Only general wildlife management area (WMA) are covered in this booklet. For specific WMA regulations, obtain individual WMA brochures published annually for each area. WMA brochures are available at [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting), FWC regional offices (see page 6) and some county tax collectors' offices.

**Furbearer hunting regulations**

(See Hunting Season Dates on pages 24–25)

**License requirements:** A trapping license is required when taking or attempting to take furbearing animals using live traps or snares. A trapping license is required to sell the fur of furbearing animals to licensed fur dealers, whether taken by trap, snare or gun. Trapping licenses are not required of residents 65 years of age or older.

**Methods of taking:** Furbearers may be taken with guns, live traps or snares and recorded game calls.

**Wildlife management areas:** Furbearers may not be taken on WMAs unless specifically authorized by area regulations.

**Closed season on fox:** Trapping or shooting foxes is prohibited. Foxes may not be killed but may be chased with

dogs year-round. Foxes or untanned fox pelts may not be possessed, except by permit from the FWC executive director. A permit is not required when getting a road-killed fox mounted by a taxidermist.

**Prohibited:** Minks, Everglades minks, weasels and round-tailed muskrats cannot be taken or possessed. Everglades minks reside in Miami-Dade, Monroe, Collier and Hendry counties.

**Commercial furbearer requirements**

(See Hunting Season Dates on pages 24–25.)

One must possess a fur dealer's license to engage in the buying and selling of meat or fur from furbearing mammals for commercial purposes.

Bobcat and otter pelts taken for commercial purposes must be tagged with an FWC seal. To obtain furbearer tags, call the furbearer program coordinator at 850-488-5878.

Licensed fur dealers and their agents must tag otter and bobcat pelts with official FWC tags immediately upon receipt. Tags are distributed to dealers upon request. Fur dealers are held accountable for disposition of tags and are required to return unused tags by April 15, 2014.

**Falconry**

Wildlife management area regulations can differ.

**Season dates:**

- Gray squirrels and quail may be taken statewide by permitted falconers Oct. 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014.

- Rabbits may be taken year-round.

**Daily bag and possession limits:**

Species	Daily bag limit	Possession limit
Quail	12	24
Gray squirrel	12	24
Rabbit	12	24

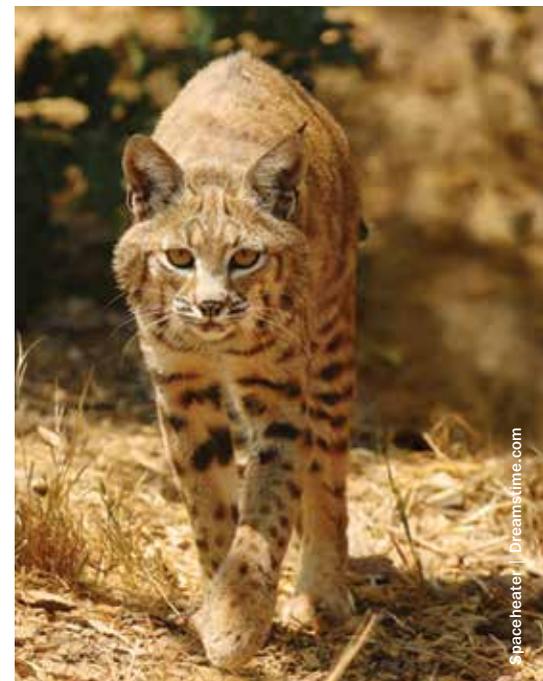
Migratory game birds may be taken and possessed by falconers only during times and within bag limits determined annually by the FWC and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Migratory game bird seasons for 2013–2014 were not established at the time this booklet went to press. For season dates, contact the Division of Hunting and Game Management at 850-488-4676 or visit [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting). Detailed rules concerning falconry permits are available from the Division of Law Enforcement, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 620 S. Meridian St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600 or call 850-488-6253.



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*WILDLIFE FOUNDATION OF FLORIDA*  
Established by the Florida Legislature 1994



## Nongame wildlife regulations

**General prohibitions:** No wildlife or their nests, eggs, young, homes or dens shall be taken, transported, stored, served, bought, sold or possessed in any manner at any time, except as specifically permitted by State of Florida rules. No one shall take, poison, store, buy, sell, possess or wantonly or willfully waste wildlife, unless specifically permitted or authorized to do so.

- Gasoline or any other chemical or gaseous substances used to drive wildlife from their retreats is prohibited.
- It is prohibited to intentionally place food or garbage, allowing the placement of food or garbage, or offering food or garbage in such a manner that it attracts black bears, foxes or raccoons and in a manner that is likely to create or creates a public nuisance.
- Intentional feeding of sandhill cranes is prohibited.
- Intentional feeding or the placement of food that attracts pelicans and modifies the natural behavior of the pelican so as to be detrimental to the survival or health of a local population is prohibited.

**Birds:** State and federal laws protect native species of birds. Native birds may not be taken or harassed, except as described in these rules. Migratory nongame birds that cause damage to trees, crops, livestock or wildlife, or that are concentrated in such numbers that they are nuisance, may be taken with permits issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by calling 404-679-7070. Blackbirds, grackles, cowbirds and crows can be taken without permits when they are causing damage.

**Unprotected birds:** State and federal wildlife laws do not protect non-native birds that have become established in Florida by accidental releases or unauthorized stockings. Unprotected species include English sparrows, European starlings, rock doves (pigeons) and Mus-

covy ducks. If you are uncertain whether a bird is native to Florida, contact an FWC regional office (see page 6).

**Unprotected mammals:** Armadillos, Norway rats, black rats and house mice.

**Frogs:** Frogs, except Pine Barrens tree frogs, gopher frogs and Florida bog frogs, can be taken throughout the year by gigs, clubs, blowguns, hook and line or manually; or by shooting with a .22 caliber or smaller firearms during daylight hours. A commercial fishing license is required to sell frogs. Frog species classified as threatened or endangered may not be taken or possessed.

**Turtles:** Freshwater turtles taken from the wild may not be sold, but freshwater turtles raised on aquaculture facilities or purchased from licensed vendors can be sold with a Class III License (\$50.00) for Exhibition or Sale of Wildlife. Turtle aquaculture facilities are exempt from this requirement. Possession of striped mud turtles from the Lower Keys, alligator snapping turtles, Barbour's map turtles and Suwannee cooters is prohibited. Individuals having alligator snapping turtles, Barbour's map turtles or Suwannee cooters before July 20, 2009 must apply for a Class III Personal Pet License to keep their pet turtles. This license only will be issued for one alligator snapping turtle and two Barbour's map turtles per person as these species had possession limits. The following species have a possession limit of two: loggerhead musk turtles, box turtles, Escambia map turtles and diamondback terrapins.

Taking cooters, Escambia map turtles and snapping turtles from the wild is prohibited because of the similarity to Suwannee cooters, Barbour's map turtles and alligator snapping turtles, respectively. For all other freshwater turtles, take is limited to one turtle per person per day (midnight to midnight) from the wild for noncommercial use.

Freshwater turtles only can be taken by hand, dip net, minnow seine or baited hook. Many freshwater turtles may be taken year-round, but softshell turtles may not be taken from the wild from May 1 to July 31. In addition, collecting of freshwater turtle eggs is prohibited.

The transportation of more than one turtle per day is prohibited, unless the transporter has a Class III License (\$50.00) for Exhibition or Sale of Wildlife, aquaculture certification from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or documentation that their turtles were legally obtained (proof of purchase).

It is illegal to take, attempt to take, pursue, hunt, harass, capture, possess, sell or transport gopher tortoises or their eggs without a permit. It is illegal to destroy gopher tortoise burrows. For details about permit concerning gopher tortoise burrows, please visit [MyFWC.com/GopherTortoise](http://MyFWC.com/GopherTortoise).

Turtles and tortoise cannot be painted with the exception of turtles entered in turtle racing contests. These turtles may be marked only with water-soluble, non-toxic paints.

**Snakes:** Florida pine snakes cannot be sold, bought or possessed for sale unless the snake is amelanistic or albino. A \$100.00 license is required to possess venomous reptiles such as rattlesnakes and coral snakes. Information regarding this license can be found at [MyFWC.com/License](http://MyFWC.com/License), by clicking "Captive Wildlife," then "Applications & Information." Or you may call 850-488-6253. Short-tailed snakes, Keys ringneck snakes, and rim rock crowned snakes cannot be possessed or taken without a Scientific Collection Permit. These snakes cannot be sold. Red rat snakes, Peninsula ribbon snakes, and Florida brown snakes from the Lower Keys cannot be possessed or taken without a Scientific Collection permit. These snakes also cannot be sold.

# Partners for public hunting

*The FWC and our hunting stakeholders would like to extend a sincere appreciation to our partners and cooperators for their support in the future of public hunting in Florida.*

## Florida's Wildlife Management Area (WMA) System

Florida's WMAs offer diverse and exciting public hunting opportunities. With more than 5.8 million acres of public lands stretching from Pensacola to the Everglades, Florida boasts one of the largest wildlife management area systems in the nation.

Whether you hunt with family and friends, or prefer the solitude of the backcountry, you can find the hunting experience you are looking for on one of Florida's many WMAs. Deer, turkeys (including the Osceola subspecies, found nowhere else in the world), wild hogs and small-game species, such as rabbits, gray squirrels, quail, waterfowl and doves may be hunted.



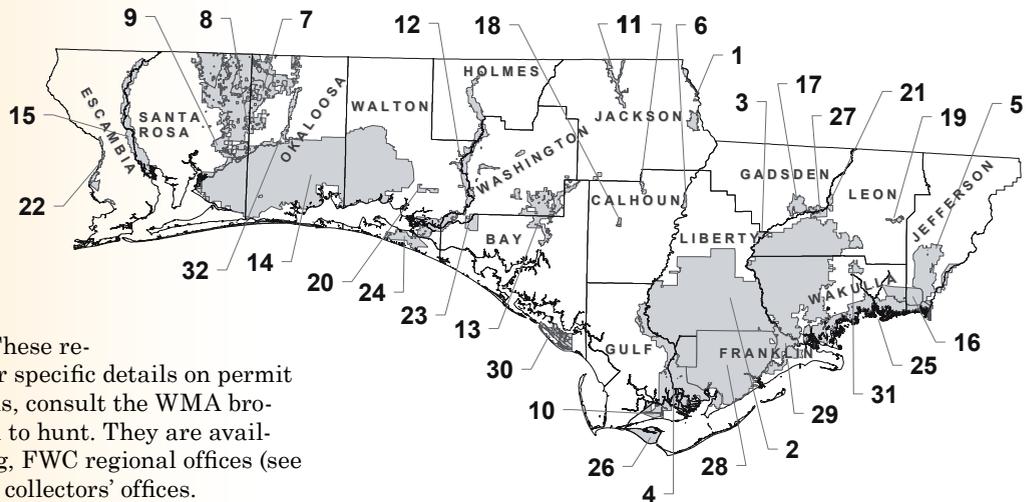
**The FWC is the lead manager or landowner on about 1.4 million acres of these public lands. The remaining 4.4 million acres of the WMA system is open for public hunting thanks to partners and cooperators**

including the Florida Forest Service, Northwest Florida Water Management District, Suwannee River Water Management District, St. Johns River Water Management District, South Florida Water Management District, Southwest Florida Water Management District, Florida Armory Board, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Corrections, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Defense, National Park Service, Volusia County, Orange County, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Plum Creek Timber Company, Rayonier, Potash Corp., City of Jacksonville, Conservation Forestry Inc., The Nature Conservancy, The Sam Shine Foundation, Levy County, PRIDE Enterprises and the Miccosukee Indian Tribe.



## Wildlife management areas (WMAs)

NOTE: In addition to hunting licenses and related permits and management area permits, other permits or tags may be required for all or parts of a season. These requirements vary by area. For specific details on permit requirements and exemptions, consult the WMA brochure for each area you wish to hunt. They are available at [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting), FWC regional offices (see page 6) and some county tax collectors' offices.



### Northwest Region

- 1 Apalachee:** 7,952 acres in Jackson County



Quota permit required during general gun and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

- 2 Apalachicola:** 582,691 acres in Franklin, Leon, Liberty and Wakulla counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed.

- 3 Apalachicola—Bradwell Unit:** 1,420 acres in Liberty County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, wild hog-still, wild hog-dog and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

- 4 Apalachicola River WEA:** 86,140 acres in Franklin and Gulf counties



Quota permit required during wild hog-dog; camping in designated campgrounds allowed only by FWC permit; recreational access allowed.

- 5 Aucilla:** 50,475 acres in Jefferson and Taylor counties



Quota permit required during general gun and on portions of area during archery, muzzleloading gun and family; recreational access allowed.

- 6 Beaverdam Creek:** 1,317 acres in Liberty County



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun, family and spring turkey; recreation access allowed.

- 7 Blackwater:** 191,148 acres in Santa Rosa and Okaloosa counties



Quota permit required during general gun, family, quail and archery/muzzleloading gun; recreational access allowed.

- 8 Blackwater—Carr Unit:** 590 acres in Santa Rosa County

Special-opportunity released quail permit required.

- 9 Blackwater—Hutton Unit:** 7,629 acres in Santa Rosa County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, mobility-impaired, general gun, quail, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed only during nonhunting periods.

- 10 Box-R:** 11,216 acres in Franklin County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-still, wild hog-dog and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

- 11 Chipola River:** 9,094 acres in Jackson and Calhoun counties



Quota permits are required on portions of the area during archery, muzzleloading gun, family, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

- 12 Choctawhatchee River:** 57,688 acres in Bay, Holmes, Walton and Washington counties



Quota permit required during youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

- 13 Econfina Creek:** 41,363 acres in Bay, Jackson and Washington counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, mobility-impaired, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

- 14 Eglin AFB:** 265,000 acres in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton counties



Landowner permit required for all hunting seasons and activities.

- 15 Escambia River:** 35,413 acres in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed.

- 16 Flint Rock:** 16,537 acres in Jefferson and Wakulla counties



Recreational use permit required for all hunting seasons and activities; recreational access allowed only during hunting periods.

- 17 Joe Budd:** 11,039 acres in Gadsden County



Quota permit required during archery and archery/muzzleloading gun; camping allowed with landowner permit; fishing and recreational access allowed only during nonhunting periods.



## PUBLIC HUNTING AREAS

### 35 Bayard: 9,702 acres in Clay County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; tent camping only; recreational access allowed.

### 36 Belmore: 8,737 acres in Clay County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

### 37 Big Bend—Hickory Mound Unit: 14,427 acres in Taylor County



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

### 38 Big Bend—Jena Unit: 11,651 acres in Dixie County



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

### 39 Big Bend—Snipe Island Unit: 11,687 acres in Taylor County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

### 40 Big Bend—Spring Creek Unit: 14,600 acres in Taylor County



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun and general gun; recreational access allowed.

### 41 Big Bend—Tide Swamp Unit: 19,538 acres in Taylor County



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed.

### 42 Big Shoals: 2,140 acres in Hamilton County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

### 43 Camp Blanding: 56,197 acres in Clay County



Quota permit required during archery (except no quota needed in still hunt area), muzzleloading gun, youth, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey.

### 44 Cary: 11,644 acres in Duval and Nassau counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, wild hog-still and spring turkey; camping allowed only at designated sites by permit from Florida Forest Service; recreational access allowed.

### 45 Cedar Key Scrub: 4,988 acres in Levy County



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

### 46 Citrus: 49,317 acres in Citrus and Hernando counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

### 47 Cypress Creek: 1,328 acres in Hamilton County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

### 48 Devil's Hammock: 7,635 acres in Levy County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping allowed only during nonhunting periods at designated sites by permit from Levy County Commission; recreational access allowed.

### 49 Flying Eagle: 10,563 acres in Citrus County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

### 50 Fort White WEA: 1,610 acres in Gilchrist County



Quota permit required during archery, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed 1.5 hours before sunrise until 1.5 hours after sunset.

### 51 Four Creeks: 13,060 acres in Nassau County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, wild hog-still, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

### 52 Goethe: 48,442 acres in Levy County



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed only at designated sites by permit from Florida Forest Service; recreational access allowed.

### 53 Grove Park: 16,437 acres in Alachua County



Recreational use permit required for all hunts and activities except on designated trails; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods, except on designated trails where it is allowed year-round.

### 54 Gulf Hammock: 23,965 acres in Levy County



Recreational use permit required for all hunts and activities; horseback riding and fishing allowed only during hunting periods.

### 55 Hatchet Creek: 2,760 acres in Alachua County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping allowed only by permit from St. Johns River Water Management District; recreational access allowed.

### 56 Holton Creek: 2,531 acres in Hamilton County



Mobility-impaired quota permit required during general gun and spring turkey; fishing, horseback riding and recreational access allowed only during nonhunting periods.

### 57 Homosassa: 5,675 acres in Citrus County



Special-opportunity permit required during spring turkey; quota permit required during archery; recreational access allowed, except during spring turkey.

### 58 Jennings Forest: 23,995 acres in Clay and Duval counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, quail, wild hog-still, youth turkey and spring turkey; primitive camping allowed at designated sites by permit from Florida Forest Service; recreational access allowed.

**59 Lafayette Forest WEA:** 2,148 acres in Lafayette County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, wild-hog-still, family, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed 1.5 hours before sunrise until 1.5 hours after sunset, except during hunting periods when only hunters are allowed on the area.

**60 Little River:** 2,203 acres in Suwannee County



Quota permit required during archery and muzzleloading gun; recreational access allowed.

**61 Lochloosa:** 11,149 acres in Alachua County



Quota permit required during general gun; horseback riding allowed except during general gun season; recreational access allowed.

**62 Log Landing:** 5,048 acres in Dixie, Gilchrist and Lafayette counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed.

**63 Lower Econfina River:** 3,004 acres in Taylor County



Quota permits are not required for this area; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

**64 Lower Suwannee NWR:** 53,000 acres in Dixie and Levy counties



Landowner permit required during limited youth gun deer hunt; all hunters must be in possession of refuge hunting permit; recreational access allowed.

**65 Mallory Swamp:** 31,318 acres in Lafayette County



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun and general gun; recreational access allowed.

**66 Middle Aucilla River:** 2,301 acres in Jefferson, Madison and Taylor counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**67 Nassau:** 8,155 acres in Nassau County



Recreational use permit required for all hunts and activities.

**68 Osceola:** 266,270 acres in Baker and Columbia counties



Quota permit required in the dog hunt area during general gun; recreational access allowed.

**69 PotashCorp-White Springs:** 3,992 acres in Hamilton County

Waterfowl area only.

**70 Potts:** 4,155 acres in Citrus County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, wild hog-dog and spring turkey; camping allowed only during hunting periods or with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed except during wild hog-dog hunts; recreational access allowed.

**71 Raiford:** 9,141 acres in Bradford and Union counties



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun, archery/muzzleloading gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; fishing allowed only during hunting periods.

**72 Ralph E. Simmons:** 3,630 acres in Nassau County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, family, general gun mobility-impaired, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; horseback riding and recreational access allowed only during nonhunting periods and during small-game season.

**73 Santa Fe Swamp WEA:** 7,272 acres in Alachua and Bradford counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed.

**74 Steinhatchee Springs:** 24,422 acres in Lafayette, Dixie and Taylor counties



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun, wild hog-dog, general gun and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**75 Suwannee Ridge WEA:** 1,428 acres in Hamilton County



Mobility-impaired quota permit required during general gun and spring turkey; recreational access allowed only during nonhunting periods.

**76 Thomas Creek Kings Road Unit:** 2,429 acres in Duval County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**77 Troy Springs:** 1,750 acres in Lafayette County



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed.

**78 Twin Rivers:** 9,288 acres in Madison, Hamilton and Suwannee counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping allowed only by authorization of Florida Forest Service; recreational access allowed.

**79 Twin Rivers—Blue Springs Unit:** 1,975 acres in Hamilton County



Permit required for bird-dog training; quota permit required for quail hunting; camping allowed only during nonhunting periods by permit from Florida Forest Service; recreational access allowed.

**80 Watermelon Pond WEA:** 4,231 acres in Alachua and Levy counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed 1.5 hours before sunrise until 1.5 hours after sunset.



# PUBLIC HUNTING AREAS

## Northeast Region

**81 Buck Lake:** 9,291 acres in Brevard and Volusia counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; camping and horseback riding allowed only during small-game season and nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

**82 Caravelle Ranch:** 27,251 acres in Putnam and Marion counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**83 Charles H. Bronson:** 11,672 acres in Orange and Seminole counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping allowed only by landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**84 Dunns Creek:** 3,184 acres in Putnam County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, wild hog-still and spring turkey; horseback riding and recreational access allowed only during nonhunting periods.

**85 Emerald Marsh Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 6,476 acres in Lake County



Waterfowl, snipe, fishing and frogging area only; recreational access allowed with landowner permit.

**86 Etoniah Creek:** 7,185 acres in Putnam County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**87 Fellsmere Area 1 Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 4,189 acres in Indian River County



Waterfowl, fishing and frogging area only.

**88 Fort Drum:** 20,858 acres in Indian River County



Special-opportunity permit required for deer and spring turkey; quota permit required during wild hog-still; horseback riding and recreational access allowed only during small-game season and nonhunting periods.

**89 Gores Landing:** 4,357 acres in Marion County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**90 Guana River:** 9,815 acres in St. Johns County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

**91 Half Moon:** 9,554 acres in Sumter County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-still, youth turkey and spring turkey; horseback riding only allowed during nonhunting periods and small-game season; recreational access allowed.

**92 Herky Huffman/Bull Creek:** 23,646 acres in Osceola County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and general gun; camping allowed only during hunting periods; recreational access allowed.

**93 Jumper Creek:** 10,552 acres in Sumter County



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun and general gun; camping allowed but accessible by boat only; recreational access allowed.

**94 Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Area:** 21,028 acres in Osceola and Polk counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; hog hunting allowed year round; offers crossbow season; recreational access allowed.

**95 Lake George:** 39,642 acres in Putnam and Volusia counties



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit, but permit is not needed during general gun; recreational access allowed.

**96 Lake George—Dexter/Mary Farms Unit:** 14,377 acres in Volusia County

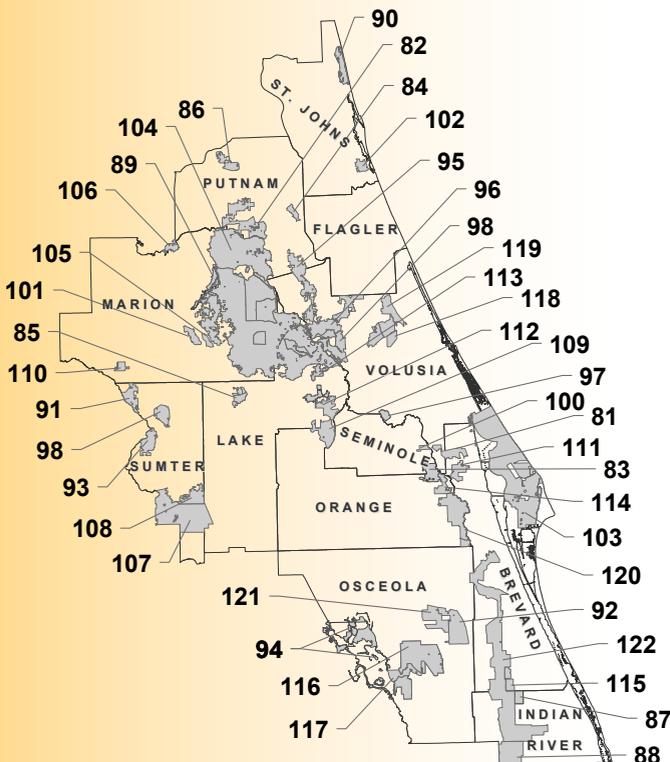


Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and general gun; special-opportunity permit required during spring turkey; camping allowed during special-opportunity spring turkey but only by those hunters and their guests with landowner permit; recreational access allowed except during special-opportunity spring turkey.

**97 Lake Monroe:** 3,098 acres in Volusia and Seminole counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed.



**Legend**

- Archery season
- Muzzleloading gun season
- Archery/muzzleloading gun season
- General gun season
- Small-game season
- Spring turkey season
- Family hunts
- Camping allowed

**98 Lake Panasoffkee:** 8,676 acres in Sumter County



Special-opportunity permit required during archery and spring turkey; quota permit required during wild hog hunts; camping allowed only during hunting periods or with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed except during wild hog-dog hunts; recreational access allowed.

**99 Lake Woodruff NWR:** 21,574 acres in Volusia and Lake counties



Landowner permit required during archery and muzzleloading gun; recreational access allowed except during special-opportunity archery and spring turkey seasons.

**100 Little Big Econ:** 7,156 acres in Seminole County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed only with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**101 Marshall Swamp:** 6,445 acres in Marion County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**102 Matanzas:** 4,688 acres in St. Johns County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, family, general gun, wild hog-still, family and spring turkey; camping allowed by landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**103 Merritt Island NWR:** 140,000 acres in Brevard County



Waterfowl, fishing and frogging area only. Quota permit required for all hunts.

**104 Ocala:** 385,349 acres in Marion, Putnam and Lake counties



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping regulated by landowner; recreational access allowed.

**105 Ocklawaha Prairie Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 2,400 acres in Marion County



Waterfowl, snipe and fishing area only. Quota permit required for all hunts.

**106 Orange Creek Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 3,423 acres in Marion and Alachua counties



Waterfowl, snipe, fishing and frogging area only.

**107 Richloam:** 58,146 acres in Hernando, Pasco, Sumter and Lake counties



Quota permit required during general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**108 Richloam—Baird Unit:** 11,567 acres in Sumter County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-still, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**109 Rock Springs Run:** 14,046 acres in Orange and Lake counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and general gun; horseback riding is prohibited during hunting periods, except during small-game season; recreational access allowed.

**110 Ross Prairie:** 3,527 acres in Marion County



Quota permit required during archery and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**111 Salt Lake:** 7,805 acres in Brevard County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-dog and spring turkey; horseback riding is prohibited during hunting periods, except during small-game season; recreational access allowed.

**112 Seminole Forest:** 12,616 acres in Lake County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, mobility-impaired, general gun and spring turkey; camping, recreational activities and access regulated by landowner during nonhunting periods.

**113 Seminole Forest—Lake Tracy Unit:** 9,311 acres in Lake County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-still and spring turkey; public access regulated by landowner during nonhunting periods.

**114 Seminole Ranch:** 6,000 acres in Orange County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-dog and spring turkey; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

**115 T. M. Goodwin:** 6,270 acres in Brevard County



Waterfowl, snipe, fishing and frogging area only. Quota permit required for all hunts.

**116 Three Lakes:** 63,470 acres in Osceola County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and general gun; camping allowed only during hunting periods; recreational activities allowed with management area permit or daily-use permit, unless exempt.

**117 Three Lakes—Prairie Lakes Unit:** 8,859 acres in Osceola County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-still, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping allowed with FWC permit; recreational activities allowed with management area permit or daily-use permit, unless exempt.

**118 Tiger Bay:** 19,644 acres in Volusia County



Quota permit required during general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**119 Tiger Bay—Rima Ridge Unit:** 11,548 acres in Volusia County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

## PUBLIC HUNTING AREAS

### 120 Tosohatchee: 30,701 acres in Orange County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-dog (on weekends) and spring turkey; camping, horseback riding and motorcycles allowed only during nonhunting periods; camping allowed with FWC permit; recreational access allowed.

### 121 Triple N Ranch: 16,295 acres in Osceola County



Special-opportunity permit required for deer and spring turkey; quota permit required during wild hog-still; camping allowed only during hunting periods; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods, except hunters may hunt from horseback during small-game season; recreational access allowed, except during special-opportunity hunts.

### 122 Upper St. Johns River Marsh: 120,386 acres in Brevard and Indian River counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; only tent camping is allowed at designated campsites during the hunting season or with landowner authorization; recreational access allowed.

## Southwest Region

### 123 Arbuckle: 13,530 acres in Polk County



Quota permit required during weekend archery, muzzleloading gun and spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

### 124 Avon Park AFR: 82,000 acres in Polk and Highlands counties



Landowner permit required for all hunts and activities.

### 125 Babcock Ranch Preserve: 16,612 acres in Charlotte County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, general gun mobility impaired, family and spring turkey.

### 126 Babcock/Webb: 65,770 acres in Charlotte County



Quota permit required during archery, general gun and field trial quail; camping, horseback riding, fishing and recreational access allowed with management area permit or daily-use fee, unless exempt.

### 127 Babcock/Webb—Punta Gorda Water Treatment Facility: 885 acres in Charlotte County



Quota permit required when hog or dove hunting.

### 128 Babcock/Webb—Yucca Pens Unit: 14,577 acres in Charlotte and Lee counties



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun and general gun; horseback riding, fishing and recreational access allowed with management area permit or daily-use fee, unless exempt.

### 129 Chassahowitzka: 34,597 acres in Hernando County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-dog, youth turkey and spring turkey; horseback riding, hiking, fishing and recreational access allowed with management area permit or daily-use fee, unless exempt.

### 130 Croom: 20,595 acres in Hernando and Sumter counties



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

### 131 Green Swamp: 50,692 acres in Polk, Sumter, and Lake counties



Quota permit required during general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed only during hunting periods by permit from FWC; recreational access allowed.

### 132 Green Swamp—West Unit: 34,335 acres Pasco County



Special-opportunity permit required during archery, general gun and spring turkey; quota permit required during wild hog hunts; camping allowed only during hunting periods or with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods and during small-game and wild hog-still hunts; recreational access allowed.

### 133 Hickory Hammock: 3,791 acres in Highlands County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, mobility-impaired, wild hog-still and spring turkey; camping and vehicle access allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

### 134 Hilochee: 9,369 acres in Lake and Polk counties

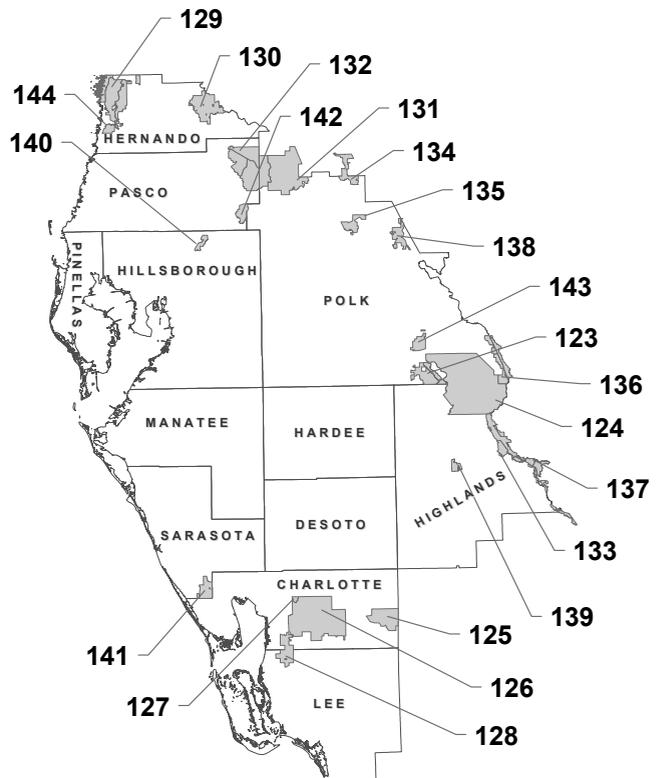


Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, wild hog-still, youth turkey and spring turkey; fishing allowed with FWC permit; recreational access allowed with management area permit or daily-use fee, unless exempt.

### 135 Hilochee—Osprey Unit: 6,093 acres in Polk County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, family, hog hunts, youth turkey and spring turkey; horseback riding not allowed during wild hog-dog hunts; recreational access allowed.



**136 KICCO:** 7,426 acres in Polk and Osceola counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, hog hunts and spring turkey; horseback riding, camping and vehicle access allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**137 Kissimmee River PUA:** 30,804 acres in Glades, Highlands, Okeechobee, Osceola and Polk counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; offers crossbow season; camping and horseback riding allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**138 Lake Marion Creek:** 8,083 acres in Polk and Osceola counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, wild hog-still, youth turkey and spring turkey; camping allowed only during nonhunting periods with landowner permit; vehicle access allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**139 Lake Wales Ridge WEA—Royce Unit:** 2,641 acres in Highlands County



Quota permit required during archery, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

**140 Lower Hillsborough:** 2,774 acres in Hillsborough County **NEW**



Quota permit required during family and youth turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**141 Myakka State Forest Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 7,295 acres in Sarasota County



During archery and muzzleloading gun, only hogs can be taken; recreational access allowed.

**142 Upper Hillsborough:** 5,178 acres in Polk and Pasco counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and wild hog-dog; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**143 Walk-in-the-Water:** 6,034 acres in Polk County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, wild hog-still and spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

**144 Weekiwachee:** 2,845 acres in Hernando County **NEW**



Quota permit required during archery; recreational access allowed.

**South Region**

**145 A.R.M. Loxahatchee NWR:** 147,368 acres in Palm Beach County Waterfowl area only.

**146 Allapattah Flats:** 20,945 acres in Martin County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

**147 Big Cypress:** 565,848 acres in Collier, Miami-Dade and Monroe counties



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun and general gun; recreational access allowed.

**148 CREW WEA:** 28,910 acres in Lee and Collier counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed during hunting periods; horseback riding and camping during other periods allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

**149 Dinner Island Ranch:** 21,714 acres in Henry County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family, youth turkey and spring turkey; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods, except during dove season; recreational access allowed.

**150 Dupuis WEA:** 21,935 acres in Martin and Palm Beach counties

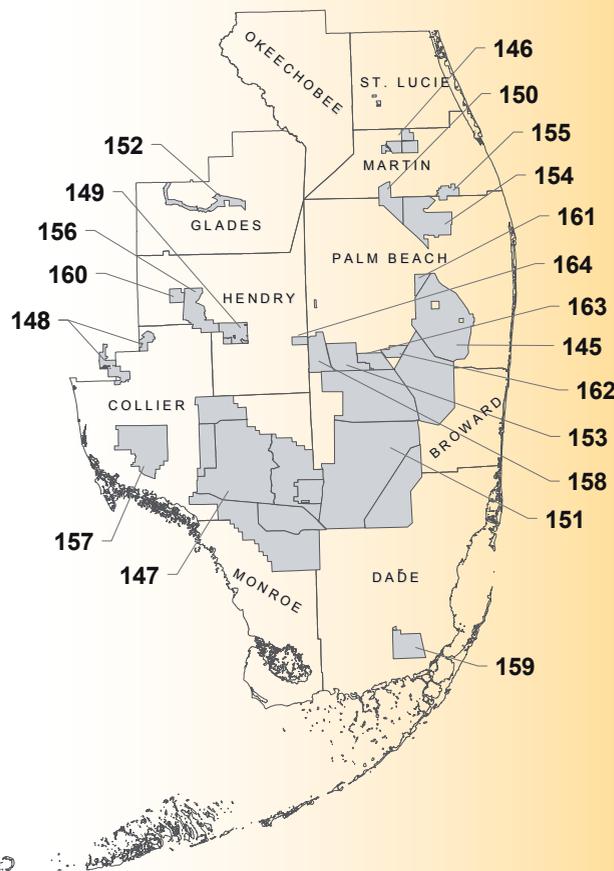


Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, mobility-impaired, general gun and spring turkey; horseback riding and recreational access allowed only during nonhunting periods and during small-game and wild-hog still seasons.

**151 Everglades & Francis S. Taylor:** 671,831 acres in Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties



Airboat or track vehicle quota permit required during general gun-vehicle; recreational access allowed.



## PUBLIC HUNTING AREAS

### 152 **Fisheating Creek:** 18,272 acres in Glades County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey west of US Hwy 27; special-opportunity permit required during spring turkey east of US Hwy 27; recreational access allowed.

### 153 **Holey Land:** 35,350 acres in Palm Beach and Broward counties



Track vehicle quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

### 154 **J.W. Corbett:** 60,348 acres in Palm Beach County



Quota permits are not required for this area; camping, horseback riding, hiking, fishing and recreational access allowed with management area permit or daily-use fee, unless exempt.

### 155 **Jones/Hungryland WEA:** 16,645 acres in Martin and Palm Beach counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and general gun; recreational access allowed.

### 156 **Okaloacoochee Slough:** 34,722 acres in Hendry and Collier counties



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

### 157 **Picayune Strand:** 76,317 acres in Collier County



Quota permit required during muzzleloading gun, general gun and spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

### 158 **Rotenberger:** 29,297 acres in Palm Beach and Broward counties



Track vehicle quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

### 159 **Southern Glades WEA:** 30,080 acres in Miami-Dade County



Quota permits are not required for this area; recreational access allowed.

### 160 **Spirit-of-the-Wild:** 7,487 acres in Hendry County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth turkey and spring turkey; horseback riding allowed only during hunting periods; recreational access allowed.

### 161 **STA 1 West Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 6,670 acres in Palm Beach County

Waterfowl and alligator hunting only. Quota permit required.

### 162 **STA 2 Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 9,195 acres in Palm Beach County

Waterfowl and alligator hunting only. Quota permit required.

### 163 **STA 3 and 4 Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 16,772 acres in Palm Beach County

Waterfowl and alligator hunting only. Quota permit required.

### 164 **STA 5 Public Small-Game Hunting Area:** 5,120 acres in Hendry County

Waterfowl and alligator hunting only. Quota permit required.

## Becoming an Outdoors-Woman (BOW) Program

*"I would like to share with all women that if you have been afraid to try any of the programs BOW offers you should just do it. Whatever apprehensions you have will be gone in the first few hours. The instructors are incredible and the women are all so friendly. We are all on equal ground—you won't feel intimidated."*

The FWC sponsors workshops planned for women who want to spend a weekend learning a variety of outdoor skills. "Becoming an Outdoors-Woman" workshops are slated for West Palm Beach (Oct. 18–20, 2013) and Ocala (March 7–9, 2014).

The FWC invites women, 18 and older, to attend the workshops to learn or improve their outdoors skills and enjoy a few recreational activities. In four, three-and-a-half-hour sessions, workshops teach skills associated with hunting/shooting, fishing and non-consumptive (kayaking, outdoor cooking, etc.) activities at all levels of physical activity.

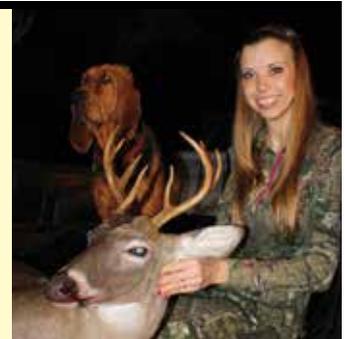
The most popular courses, year-in and year-out, are Introduction to Handgun Shooting, Basic Archery Skills, Primitive Chef and Basic Wilderness Survival Skills. Other topics are available such as Introduction to Reading the Woods, Introduction to Geocaching and GPS, Bird Watching Basics, Introduction to Shotgun Shooting, Introduction to Shooting Sports, Canoeing & Kayaking Basics, Introduction to Pan Fishing, Introduction to Bass Fishing, Introduction to Fly Fishing, Boating Basics, Outdoor Photography Basics, Florida Whitetails, Basic Camping & Backpacking Skills, Small Game Hunting Basics, Basic Personal Safety Skills, Basic Wilderness First Aid, Talkin' Turkey, Hunter Safety Certification Course, Knot Tying Basics, Introduction to Muzzleloaders, Map & Compass Basics and Bow Hunting Certification Course.

The program offers a fun and supportive atmosphere to experiment and enjoy the camaraderie of others who want to learn about Florida's great outdoors. Although it is designed with women in mind, the workshop is open to anyone who wants to learn in a comfortable, non-threatening, non-competitive, hands-on atmosphere. The workshop's instructors strive to make participants feel at ease.

The workshops generally take place in the Ocala National Forest at the Ocala Conservation Center and the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area in Palm Beach County at the Everglades Youth Conservation Camp.

They are rustic summer camp facilities with basic, modern amenities such as cabins and bath houses. Lodging is dormitory style, with meals served in the cafeterias. Sessions will begin Friday afternoon and end Sunday with lunch.

The cost is \$200; however, there is a \$50 discount if you register at least one month in advance and half price scholarships are available for low-income participants attending for the first time. Workshops are limited to 100 participants on a first-come, first-served basis. Information about the workshop and registration is at [MyFWC.com/BOW](http://MyFWC.com/BOW) or by calling 561-625-5122.



### Legend



Archery season



Muzzleloading gun season



Archery/muzzleloading gun season



General gun season



Small-game season



Spring turkey season



Family hunts



Camping allowed

## Wildlife management area permit requirements

- To hunt on wildlife management areas, you must possess a management area permit and a hunting license, unless exempt (see *License and permit exemptions* on page 9). A management area permit is not required to hunt on Eglin, Avon Park and Tyndall military bases, Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area and Kissimmee River Public Use Area and Kissimmee Chain of Lakes. Persons possessing firearms on Osceola, Ocala or Apalachicola WMAs for the exclusive purpose of shooting at an FWC-authorized shooting range are exempt from needing management area permits.
- Limited entry/quota permits are required on wildlife management areas during certain time periods (see *Limited entry/quota permits* on page 39).
-  Permits for ADA accommodations are available under certain conditions for some wildlife management areas. Visit [MyFWC.com/ADA](http://MyFWC.com/ADA) for more information.

## Wildlife management area regulation changes

Hunters should obtain WMA brochures for the area in which they intend to hunt. The latest rule changes are notated by bold print in these brochures. WMA brochures are available at [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting), FWC regional offices (see page 6) and at some county tax collectors' offices.

## Public small-game hunting areas

These small-game public hunting areas offer the opportunity to hunt hogs, doves, waterfowl and small game. WMA brochures are available at [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting) or an FWC regional office (see page 6).

## Hunting Florida's military bases

Three military bases in Florida are open to public hunting. For information on hunting these lands, contact:

- **Eglin Natural Resources, Jackson Guard**, 107 Hwy. 85 North, Niceville, FL 32578; 850-882-4164.
- **Avon Park Air Force Range**, Hunt Information, 347 RQW, DET1, OLA/CEVN, 29 South Blvd., Avon Park Air Force Range, FL 33825-5700; 863-452-4254.

- **Tyndall Air Force Base**, Natural Resources Flight, 325 CES/CEN, 119 Alabama Ave., Tyndall Air Force Base, FL 32403; 850-283-2641 or 850-283-2822.

## Hunting Florida's national wildlife refuges (NWR)

Eight national wildlife refuges in Florida are open to public hunting. These refuges are operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Hunting permits for some of these areas are issued by the FWC (see *National Wildlife Refuge hunts* on page 40).

- **Chassahowitzka NWR**, 1502 Southeast Kings Bay Dr., Crystal River, FL 34429; 352-563-2088.
- **Ten Thousand Islands NWR**, 3860 Tollgate Blvd., Suite 300, Naples, FL 34114; 239-353-8442.
- **A.R.M. Loxahatchee NWR**, 10216 Lee Road, Boynton Beach, FL 33437-4796; 561-732-3684. Waterfowl only.
- **Lower Suwannee NWR**, 16450 NW 31st Place, Chiefland, FL 32626; 352-493-0238.
- **Lake Woodruff NWR**, P.O. Box 488, DeLeon Springs, FL 32130; 386-985-4673.
- **Merritt Island NWR**, P.O. Box 6504, Titusville, FL 32782; 321-861-0667, Waterfowl only.
- **St. Marks NWR**, P.O. Box 68, St. Marks, FL 32355; 850-925-6121.
- **St. Vincent NWR**, P.O. Box 447, Apalachicola, FL 32329; 850-653-8808.

## Limited entry/quota permits

Florida's limited entry/quota permits prevent overcrowding and control the harvest of game on public hunting areas thus providing hunters with quality hunting experiences. The maximum number of permits available on public hunting areas is based on an area's size, habitat, game populations and rules. Reference individual WMA brochures to determine if or when a limited entry permit is required.

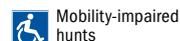
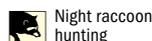
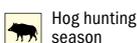
To apply for limited entry/quota permits, you will need to read the permit specific information on FWC's website and complete the correct application worksheet. Information pages and application worksheets contain important

information about when, where, and how to apply as well as the hunt numbers, dates and quotas. You may find the permit specific information and worksheets at [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting) under "Limited Entry/Quota Hunts."

If you choose to have a tax collector or license agent submit your application for you, you will need to give your completed application worksheet to the clerk. If you choose to submit your application online at [License.MyFWC.com](http://License.MyFWC.com), the completed application worksheet will help you answer questions that will be asked during the application process.

FWC issues a variety of limited entry permits throughout the year to hunt species such as alligator, dove, quail, deer, waterfowl, hog and turkey and to camp on Green Swamp WMA.

**Alligator:** These limited permits allow the harvest of alligators on specific public water bodies or within specific counties. Each permit authorizes the take of two alligators on a specific harvest unit (see *Florida is the alligator hunting capital of the world* on page 44).



**Dove:** Dove hunting opportunities are in high demand but often hard to find. The FWC has created some exceptional dove hunting opportunities throughout the state. The friendly, social atmosphere surrounding dove hunts makes for the perfect setting for friends and family to hunt together.

- **Dove Club** permits allow an adult permit holder and one youth (under age 16) to participate in all scheduled hunts for a designated dove field. These permits cost \$150 and provide a savings of more than 50 percent when compared to buying daily dove permits for the entire season.
- **Daily Dove** permits allow an adult permit holder and one youth (under age 16) to participate in one hunt on a designated dove field. These permits cost \$35.
- **Punta Gorda, Royce and Dupuis Dove** permits allow one adult and one youth (under age 16) to hunt together on the selected area.

Information on Florida’s public dove fields is available in late September. Visit [MyFWC.com/Dove](http://MyFWC.com/Dove) to get the latest information on special-opportunity dove hunts and dove fields on Florida’s WMAs. Information is updated every Thursday throughout dove season and includes dove densities, previous week’s harvests and field conditions.

**Green Swamp camping:** Camping permits are available for the archery, general gun, small game, hog, spring turkey, and fish and frog seasons on designated sites within the Green Swamp Wildlife Management Area.

**National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) hunts:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has partnered with FWC to make several NWR hunt permits available through FWC’s limited entry permitting system. These are U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hunts issued by FWC. For more information on NWR hunting opportunities, contact the local NWR office (see *Hunting Florida’s national wildlife refuges* on page 39).

- Lake Woodruff archery and muzzle-loading hunts
- Merritt Island waterfowl hunts
-  St. Marks archery, general gun, and mobility-impaired hunts
- St. Vincent Island Sambar and white-tail deer hunts

**Quota permits:** Quota permits are a specific sub-type of limited entry permits that have their own unique set of rules and regulations on how to apply. Some of these permits allow group applications, guest permits, and the accumulation of preference points. Be sure to check the permit specific information and application worksheets at [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting) (under “Limited Entry Hunts”) for a complete list of details for each of these quota permit types.

- Airboat
- Archery\*
- General gun\*
- Family
-  Mobility impaired\*
- Muzzleloading\*
- Quail
- Spring turkey\*
- Track
- Wild hog\*
- Youth
- Youth spring turkey

\*Guest permits are available for this permit type.

Residents age 65 or older; residents with a Disabled Person Hunting and Fishing Certificate; residents in the U.S. Armed Services stationed out of state and home on leave for 30 days or less; and children under age 16 are exempt and not required to have quota permits to participate in many hunts. Due to lease agreements, size and other factors, some hunts do not allow exemptions. Hunts where all persons must have quota permits are listed in bold print on the quota permit application worksheets. This also is indicated by the phrase “no exemptions” found under the Quota Permit Information section in specific WMA brochures. Children under the age of 16 may accompany any quota permit holder, age 18 or older, on hunts with “no exemptions” provided the youth and permit holder share a single bag limit. A person whose license indicates Hunter Safety Deferral may hunt with any quota permit holder age 21 or older who holds a hunting license provided that both hunters share a single bag limit. A supervisor (must be 21 years of age or older) who holds a valid license (unless exempt) may hunt with any license holder whose license indicates Hunter Safety Deferral and who also holds a quota hunt permit (must share a single bag limit).

**Recreational use permits:** Recreational use permits are designed to provide more revenue to private landowners in the Wildlife Management Area (WMA) System. Money set aside by the FWC to

compensate those private landowners for hunting use on their lands was not sufficient enough to compete with private hunting leases. Rather than have WMAs drop out of the system, the FWC offers recreational use permits. Fees collected from these permits supplement the private landowners, keeping their lands open to public hunting.

Except for hunting, recreational use permit holders and their spouses or dependent youth (under 16 years of age) may participate in other activities on designated WMAs. Only permit holders and one dependent youth (under 16 years of age) may hunt. If spouses or more than one dependent youth (under 16 years of age) wish to hunt, they must purchase a recreational use permit. These permits also include a management area permit that may be used when hunting other public lands not in the recreational use program.

Recreational use permits are only valid on the area designated on the permit and may not be used on other recreational use program areas. Once permits are issued, they can be renewed annually for two additional years, essentially making them a three-year permit.

The four recreational use areas and their annual permit fees are:

Flint Rock WMA	Jefferson and Wakulla counties	\$206
Grove Park WMA	Alachua County	\$475
Gulf Hammock WMA	Levy County	\$275
Nassau WMA	Nassau County	\$385

**Special-opportunity permits**

The FWC has lined up a number of special-opportunity hunts for sportsmen. These special hunts offer large areas of land with an abundance of game and low hunter quotas. They provide excellent chances to bag turkeys, hogs, released quail and quality deer.

Typically the demand for these hunts is greater than the number of slots available, so a random drawing is conducted to select hunters. Hunters can submit as many applications as they want, and many hunters increase their chances by submitting several applications for their dream hunt. There is a \$5 nonrefundable application fee that must be submitted with each separate application.

Successful applicants must purchase their permit by the specified deadline. If the selected applicant does not purchase the special-opportunity permit by the deadline, the FWC will offer it to the next applicant in line behind them in the random drawing. The cost of the permits ranges from \$50 to \$175. But, people with lifetime hunting or lifetime sportsman's license issued before July 1998 are exempt from having to pay for the permit.

A hunter looking for truly unique hunts with high probabilities of seeing and bagging quality game should look no further. To find out when you may apply for any of these special-opportunity hunts, see *Limited entry hunts — application periods* on page 39.

**Special-opportunity fall hunt** permits allow permit holders to hunt deer, hogs or released quail on select wildlife management areas.

- **Blackwater WMA Carr Unit:** Released quail hunts. Sixteen seven-day hunts. Each hunt - \$100; permit allows four hunters on 590 acres. Hunters must provide their own quail for release. Camping prohibited.
- **Fort Drum WMA:** One general gun hunt for one antlered deer (one antler must have at least four points) and hogs (no size or bag limits), and possibility of one antlerless deer. Seven-day hunt - \$50; 20 hunters on 20,858 acres. Camping permitted.
- **Green Swamp WMA West Unit:** Two archery hunts and three general gun hunts for one antlered deer (one antler must have at least four points) and hogs (no size or bag limits), and possibility of one antlerless deer. Each

four-day hunt - \$100; 54 hunters on 34,335 acres. Camping permitted.

- **Lake Panasoffkee WMA:** Eight archery hunts for one antlered deer (one antler must have at least four points) and hogs (no size or bag limits), and possibility of one antlerless deer. Each four-day hunt - \$100; 20 hunters on 8,676 acres. Camping permitted.
- **Triple N Ranch WMA:** Two general gun hunts for one antlered deer (one antler must have at least four points) and hogs (no size or bag limits). Each seven-day hunt - \$175; 15 hunters on 16,295 acres. Camping permitted.

**Special-opportunity spring turkey hunt** permits allow permit holders to take one Osceola turkey per permit on select wildlife management areas.

- **Fisheating Creek WMA East:** Two seven-day hunts. Each hunt - \$175; 10 hunters on 18,272 acres. Camping permitted.
- **Fort Drum WMA:** Three seven-day hunts. Each hunt - \$50; five hunters on 20,858 acres. Camping permitted.
- **Green Swamp WMA West Unit:** 34,335 acres divided into three units with eight hunters per unit. Five hunts per unit. Each four-day hunt - \$100; Camping permitted.
- **Homosassa WMA:** Two seven-day hunts. Each hunt - \$175; five hunters on 5,675 acres.



- **Lake George WMA Dexter/Mary Farm Unit:** 14,377 acres divided into three zones with four hunters per zone. Three hunts per zone. Each seven-day hunt - \$175; Camping permitted.
- **Lake Panasoffkee WMA:** Three four-day hunts. Each hunt - \$100; 10 hunters on 8,676 acres. Camping permitted.
- **Triple N Ranch WMA:** Three seven-day hunts. Each hunt - \$175; 10 hunters on 16,295 acres. Camping permitted.

**Waterfowl and snipe permits:** Several different limited entry waterfowl and snipe hunting opportunities are available to interested hunters.

- T.M. Goodwin and Broadmoor Marsh Unit waterfowl permits
- Ocklawaha Prairie waterfowl and snipe permits
- September waterfowl permits
- Stormwater Treatment Areas (STA) waterfowl permits
- Youth waterfowl permits
- Merritt Island waterfowl permits

# HUNT FLORIDA



[MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting)

**Antlerless deer permits – wildlife management areas (WMAs):** Antlerless deer permits are available in limited numbers on some WMAs. Antlerless deer permits may be issued for any area, and the areas which will allow them along with the number of permits issued will be determined after a deer census is conducted in August. The only wildlife management areas that offer a general gun antlerless deer season are Kissimmee River Public Use Area, Upper St. Johns River Marsh and Tosohatchee.

To be eligible for antlerless deer permits:

- You must check “Yes” to the antlerless deer question on the quota permit application, AND
- You must be awarded a quota permit for an area during the Phase I random drawing that allows antlerless deer permits.
- Special-opportunity and recreational use permit holders will automatically be included in the antlerless deer permit drawing (if permits are available for that area).

Group applicants will be treated as individuals in the antlerless deer drawing. If one member of a group is selected for an antlerless deer permit, it does not mean all group members will receive antlerless deer permits. Permits are not issued until September.

On most WMAs, an antlerless deer permit is not required to take antlerless deer during the archery season. Please consult individual WMA brochures to learn if antlerless deer are legal game during archery season.

**Limited entry/quota permits – application periods:** For up-to-date information about when to apply for limited entry/quota permits, please visit [MyFWC.com/Hunting](http://MyFWC.com/Hunting) under Limited Entry/Quota Hunts.

## Youth and family hunting opportunities

The FWC offers several opportunities for adults to take youths (under age 16) hunting. Many WMAs allow youths, under adult supervision, to hunt during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, small-game and spring turkey seasons without having quota permits. Youths also may hunt areas that require a quota permit if accompanied by a quota permit holder, who is 18 or older, provided the quota permit holder and youth share a single bag limit.

- The FWC offers two deer hunts at Camp Blanding WMA and two deer hunts at Andrews WMA. During these hunts, permitted youths and their nonhunting supervisors are the only persons allowed on the area. About 600 youths apply every year for 160 deer quota permits.
- Two youth waterfowl days are held after the end of the regular waterfowl season. Specific dates are set in late September by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For more information, obtain the *2013–2014 Migratory Game Bird Regulations for Waterfowl and Coot Seasons* brochure (available in mid-October) or visit [MyFWC.com/Duck](http://MyFWC.com/Duck). Quota permits are not required for these hunts.
- Youth waterfowl hunts are held on the stormwater treatment areas and on the T.M. Goodwin/Broadmoor Unit.
- Youth small-game hunts are held at Caravelle Ranch, Ross Prairie and Jennings Forest WMAs. Quota permits are not required for these hunts. Additional information is provided in the specific wildlife management area brochures.
- Family hunts are offered at Matanzas, Allapattah Flats, Blackwater, Perdido River, Lafayette Forest, Andrews, Belmore, Cary, Devil’s Hammock, Four Creeks, Hatchet Creek, Thomas Creek Kings Road Unit, Okaloacoochee Slough, Hilochee Osprey Unit, Dinner Island Ranch, Babcock Ranch, L. Kirk Edwards East, Aucilla Pinhook Area, Chipola River Altha Track, Lower Hillsborough, Ralph E. Simmons, Apalachicola Bradwell Unit, Beaverdam Creek, Jennings Forest and Lafayette Creek WMAs. These hunts provide opportunities for permitted supervisors to hunt with up to two youths.
- Youth spring turkey hunts are held on many wildlife management areas the weekend before the spring turkey season begins. Only those under 16 years old are allowed to harvest a turkey while supervised by an adult, 18 years or older. However, any adult supervisor who has a hunting license and the necessary permits can “call in” the turkey and otherwise participate in the hunt, but they cannot harvest one.



# Florida is the alligator hunting capital of the world!

This isn't dinosaur hunting, but it's as close as it gets. The FWC is offering a great opportunity to take part in its annual statewide alligator harvest. Since 1988, Florida has offered alligator hunts, which provide a thrilling adventure unlike any other.

The alligator hunting season runs from Aug. 15 – Nov. 1, 2013. Approximately 5,000 alligator harvest permits will be available. Each permit allows the take of two alligators.

**PHASE I:** Applications will be accepted from 10 a.m. (all time is Eastern) on April 29 through 11:59 p.m. on May 12, 2013. Only one application may be submitted per person. Permits will be awarded by random drawing, and payments may be made by selected applicants after the award date through 11:59 p.m. on June 3. If the selected applicant does not purchase their permit by the deadline, that permit will be offered in Phase II. Applicants are limited to one permit.

**PHASE II:** Any permits remaining after Phase I will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis beginning at 10 a.m. on June 7 through 11:59 p.m. on June 12, 2013. Persons who purchased a permit in Phase I may not apply. Applicants are limited to one permit.

**PHASE III:** Any permits remaining after Phase II will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis beginning at 10 a.m. on June 14 until 11:59 p.m. on September 12, 2013 or the permits are sold out. Anyone can apply, and persons who purchased a permit in Phase I or II may apply for additional permits.

All applications must be submitted and fee payments made at any county tax collector's office, license agent (retail outlet that sells hunting and fishing licenses), or at License.MyFWC.com.

There is no cost to apply for a permit, but each person awarded a permit must pay for an alligator trapping license and hide validation tags totaling \$271.50 for residents and \$1,021.50 for nonresidents. The cost for each additional permit, if awarded, is \$61.50 regardless of residency. All persons seeking a harvest permit must be at least 18 years of age by Aug. 15, 2013. Exemptions for senior citizens and the disabled do not apply to alligator trapping licenses. **All sales are final; no refunds will be provided for any reason.**



Francis Burke

No other hunting licenses or FWC-issued permits are required. After payment is made, the permit and tags will be mailed to the applicant within four to five weeks.

Any hunter who takes an alligator must submit an alligator harvest report. The information gathered from these reports helps the FWC monitor population trends and impacts of the annual harvest. Unused alligator tags must be returned to the FWC. Failure to comply with this important requirement may result in denial of future participation and possibly criminal misdemeanor charges and fines.

An alligator trapping agent license also is available for \$51.50, which allows the license holder to assist a permitted trapper take alligators. Exemptions for youth, senior citizens, and the disabled do not apply to alligator trapping agent licenses.

The FWC offers no-cost, three-hour alligator harvest training and orientation classes during July and August at locations throughout the state. Permit recipients are not required to attend, but first-time participants are strongly encouraged to do so. Permit holders will receive, by mail, a manual that lists the dates and locations. This list will also be published online at MyFWC.com/Alligator.

To learn more details about these exciting alligator hunts, visit MyFWC.com/Alligator and click on "Statewide Alligator Harvest Program."



## FLORIDA Wildlife

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# Natural Habitat for Wildlife

## *Oasis for hunters and anglers*



USFWS; inset: Steve Hillebrand

## Your National Wildlife Refuges in Florida

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