Please read General Hunting Regulations first. See page 14.

Maps Showing Season Dates

- Legal Implements: see page 24
- Deer: see page 25
- Bear: see page 39

Hunting Hours

Big game hunting hours are sunrise to sunset (see page 77). Sunday hunting is allowed in all areas of New York. For hunting on Wildlife Management Areas or in state parks, confirm regulations for the area before hunting.

Legally Antlered Deer

A legally antlered deer must have at least one antler that is three inches or longer. Special regulations apply in the Antler Restriction areas. See page 24 for details.

Defining “Early” and “Late” Seasons for Deer and Bear

When you see the term “early” muzzleloader or bowhunting season, it means before the regular season for that particular zone. “Late” means after the regular season for that zone.

Manner of Taking

Big game may be taken with centerfire rifles, shotguns, handguns, muzzleloading firearms, bows, and crossbows during appropriate seasons and in areas designated (see maps, pages 24 and 25). You may use decoys, calls and attractant scents to hunt big game.

It is unlawful to:

- Take big game while the deer or bear is in water.
- Possess a firearm of any description when bowhunting or accompanying a person bowhunting during bowhunting seasons.
- Possess a firearm other than a muzzleloading firearm when hunting deer or bear or when accompanying a person hunting deer or bear during a muzzleloading season.
- Make, set or use salt licks or other attractants, whether block, liquid or powder that contains ANY amount of salt, upon lands inhabited by deer or bear at any time of year.

In addition to the general hunting regulations for manner of take listed on page 14, it is unlawful to hunt big game with:

- Dogs or aircraft of any kind, including drones.
- The aid of a pre-established bait pile.
- A firearm or bow aided by any artificial light or a laser that projects a beam toward the target (use of illuminated reticle scopes, red dot scopes, or illuminated sight pins is allowed, provided no light is projected toward the target).
- An autoloading firearm with a capacity of more than 6 shells (one which requires that the trigger be pulled separately for each shot), except an autoloading pistol with a barrel length of less than 8 inches.
- A firearm using rimfire ammunition.
- A shotgun of less than 20 gauge or any shot gun loaded with shells other than those carrying a single projectile (riffing in the barrel or choke is allowed).
- A bow with a draw weight less than 35 lbs.
- Arrows with barbed broadheads; arrowheads less than 7/8 inches at the widest point or with less than 2 sharp cutting edges.
- Double-barreled muzzleloaders or percussion cap revolvers during the special muzzleloading seasons.
- An air gun or air bow.

Central NY Opportunities

See www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/82382.html for information on the Deer Management Focus Area in Tompkins County. Expanded antlerless bag limits and a January antlerless season in this area provide additional opportunities for hunters and help to reduce deer-related conflicts.

Long Island Opportunities

All hunting on state-managed land requires a DEC permit. The archery deer season runs from October through January. There is a January firearms season during which shotguns and muzzleloading firearms can be used. Firearms users must obtain a landowner’s endorsement to hunt during this season, and may also need a town permit. For more information on LI hunting opportunities visit our website, http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/8373.html.

Prohibited Sale of Deer or Bear Meat

It is unlawful to sell deer or bear meat. Other than meat, the parts (e.g., hides, skulls, claws, antlers, and taxidermy mounts or rugs) from legally taken and reported deer and bear may be sold. Bear gallbladders and bile shall not be possessed or sold unless a valid bear tag (original or copy) is attached.

Tagging, Reporting and Transporting

Deer and bear are in legal possession only when tagged with the appropriate portion of the hunting license, deer management permit or other license provided for that purpose.

Tagging and Reporting

After killing a deer or bear:

1. Ensure that you select the proper tag for the harvested deer or bear.
2. Immediately fill in all information and sign the carcass tag with ink that won’t erase.
3. Immediately cut or mark the month and date of kill on the tag reverse.
4. Write the date of kill on the report panel. This will help you when reporting a harvest.
5. Attach the tag to the carcass upon arrival at your camp, home or vehicle. You do not need to attach the tag while it is being dragged or physically carried from the place of kill to a camp or point where transportation is available.
6. Report your harvest online, by phone or mobile app within 7 days as required by law. See page 8 for details.

After you have used your last deer tag, you may help others hunt deer. You may not carry a firearm, crossbow or bow, and you must have your hunting license with you.

Continued on page 20
Transporting

Deer and bear may be transported either inside or outside the vehicle.
• A deer carcass with head and deer carcass tag attached may be transported with the taker in attendance.
• If someone other than the taker is transporting the deer or bear, the taker must attach an additional tag to the carcass and include the names and addresses of both the taker and the transporter. The tag may be handwritten in ink or typed on any paper.
• All portions of deer or bear meat being transported by the taker shall be individually tagged and the tags shall include the name, address, big game DOC #, the date that the portions were cut, and the signature of the taker. Packaged or boxed portions of venison need only one tag and must be labeled “venison” on the outside of the box. If someone other than the taker is transporting the portions, an additional tag signed by the taker with the names and addresses of the consignee and taker are required for each portion.
• Non-resident hunters: If your home state prohibits the importation of whole deer carcasses from New York, you will need to follow the above guidelines for transportation of individual or packaged portions of deer meat while in New York State.
• A deer carcass minus the head may be transported as above, but evidence of the sex of the deer must be intact. The deer carcass tag must be affixed to the carcass, and a tag supplied by the taker must also be attached showing the name and address of the taxidermist where the head was sent.
• Heads of male deer may be transported to a taxidermist only if a tag supplied by the taker is attached bearing the taker’s signature, address, big game DOC #, number of points on each antler and the name and address of the taxidermist.
• The head of a doe with antlers that are 3 inches or more can be removed for mounting. Follow the same procedure that you would use for a buck you are having mounted (see above).
Muzzleloader Hunting
Muzzleloading firearms may be used during the muzzleloader and regular seasons, and during the January Firearms season on Long Island.

- Hunters must possess a current muzzleloader privilege to participate during the muzzleloader seasons.
- The muzzleloader privilege is not needed for hunters to use a muzzleloading firearm during regular seasons.
- Muzzleloaders may not be used in WMUs 3S, 4J, 8C, and may only be used in 1C during the Special Firearms season in January.
- Bow/Muzz either-sex or antlerless-only tags may not be used during the regular seasons, except in WMUs 1C and 3S.
- Hunters participating in the muzzleloader season shall not have in their possession, or be accompanied by a person who has in his or her possession, a bow or firearm other than a legal muzzleloading firearm or crossbow.

Crossbow Use
Crossbow opportunities include portions of bow seasons in addition to muzzleloader and regular seasons:

- Crossbows may be used to take deer or bear during muzzleloader seasons and a portion of the early bow seasons (see maps on pages 24 and 39) by hunters with a valid hunting or junior hunting (ages 14-15 only) license and a current muzzleloader privilege.
- Crossbows may be used to take deer during the regular season and bear during early bear and regular seasons by hunters with a valid hunting or junior hunting (ages 14-15 only) license.
- See page 23 for the required Crossbow Certificate of Qualification.

Bowhunting
Bowhunting opportunities include both the bowhunting and regular seasons:

- Hunters must possess a current bowhunting or junior bowhunting privilege to participate during the bowhunting seasons.
- The bowhunting privilege is not required to hunt with a bow during regular seasons, but hunters must possess proof of eligibility (either a valid bowhunter education certificate or prior bowhunting license).
- Bow/Muzz either-sex or antlerless-only tags may not be used during the regular seasons except by junior bowhunters or in WMUs 1C and 3S.
- In WMUs 4J and 8C, only bows may be used to take deer during the regular and bowhunting seasons.
- Suffolk (WMU 1C) and Westchester (WMU 3S) counties have separate regular seasons restricted to bows for taking deer.

Barbed Broadheads
Barbed broadheads are illegal for hunting big game. A barbed broadhead is one in which the angle formed between the trailing or rear edge of any blade and the shaft is less than 90 degrees. A notch at the base of the blade extending no more than two millimeters from the shaft shall not be considered a barb. Broadheads with mechanical blades are legal if the blades DO NOT form a Barb or hook when the arrow is pulled from the flesh of a deer or bear. (See graphic on page 20.)

WomenHuntFishNY – Photo Contest Winner

Big Game Hunting
Subject: Rebecca Meigel
Location: Moose River Plains, Adirondacks
Home County: Oneida County, NY

“My first buck, taken in the Moose River Plains. He came in grunting at me and I was able to get a shot straight on at 20 yards. Tracked him for .6 miles where I found him down in a beaver fly. It took 6.5 hours and a canoe ride across the Moose River to get him out. Best day of my life!”

*Disclaimer*: This deer was taken in the Northern Zone, and while Rebecca did have a PFD in the canoe with her, DEC strongly recommends always wearing a PFD while aboard any vessel. It is required by law to wear a PFD while aboard any pleasure vessel less than 21 feet in length, while underway between Nov 1st and May 1st.
Chronic Wasting Disease: What You Need To Know

CWD is a serious threat to New York’s wild deer and moose and captive deer, elk, and reindeer.

**What is CWD?**
A contagious, fatal disease of cervids (deer, elk, moose, and reindeer/caribou) that is caused by an abnormal protein called a prion. It causes holes to form in the brain. Animals become diseased from direct contact with live infected animals, animal parts, or contaminated soil and plants. Animals shed prions in urine, feces, and saliva before they die. An infected deer can look healthy for months to years before dying.

**Where is CWD?**
The disease has been found in 26 states and four Canadian provinces. New York discovered CWD in Oneida County in 2005 in captive and wild deer, but no new cases have been found in the state since then despite intensive surveillance.

**Why is CWD a Problem?**
There is no cure, vaccine, or genetic resistance to CWD. Prions can last in the environment for decades. Once CWD is established in an area, eliminating the disease is virtually impossible. Although there are no known human cases, the Centers for Disease Control recommends no one consume a CWD-positive animal.

**How Can I Help?**
Don’t let CWD into the state again! Know your regulations: http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/8325.html.

**Here Are Some Things You Can Do:**
- **Debone your harvest if you hunt outside of New York** – Meat, hide and cape, antlers, cleaned skull cap with antlers attached, finished taxidermy mounts, tanned hides, and cleaned upper canine teeth are permitted. Hunters who improperly import whole carcasses will be ticked, and the entire animal will be confiscated and destroyed. If you have a CWD-positive harvest from another state, DEC can assist with safe disposal of the animal and recommend disinfection methods.
- **Take precautions when handling deer** – Wear rubber or latex gloves when field dressing or processing. Remove internal organs with knives or utensils dedicated for hunting. If you use lead ammunition, bury or landfill the organs to ensure scavengers, like bald eagles, do not accidentally ingest lead fragments. Trim generously around the wound channel and bag remaining carcass waste for the landfill.
- **Do not feed wild deer** – Feeding is illegal year-round. Concentrating deer around food sources can spread diseases like CWD.
- **Report sick and abnormal deer to DEC** – DEC would like to examine any deer that are very thin, drooling, standing with legs splayed and head lowered, listless, circling, or are easily approached. Contact the DEC Regional Wildlife Office near you (see page 6) or visit http://www.dec.ny.gov/about/558.html.
- **Avoid natural deer urine products** – Commercially produced urine products are not tested for prions. Choose synthetic alternatives. You don’t want to contaminate your favorite hunting spot!

DEC is proposing to prohibit importation of whole cervid carcasses from all areas outside of NY. Before the 2019 big game hunting season, check DEC regulations online (www.dec.ny.gov) for an up-to-date listing of new CWD rules.

White-tailed deer in the end stages of CWD. It is emaciated, drooling, and easily approached.
Crossbow Hunting Qualifications and Safety Information

Crossbows may be used by any person age 14 or older to hunt deer, bear, unprotected wildlife and most small game species except waterfowl and other migratory game birds. Crossbows may not be used to take carp or any other fish.

Hunters who plan to hunt with a crossbow must have in their possession while afield either their completed Hunter Education Certificate of Qualification card dated on or after April 1, 2014 OR the completed Crossbow Certificate of Qualification located below.

Crossbow safety information

• Before shooting your crossbow, read and thoroughly understand your crossbow owner’s manual.
• Make sure your fingers are well AWAY (below rail) from the path of the bow string and cables.
• Never dry-fire a crossbow (cock and fire without an arrow placed on the rail).
• Make sure the crossbow limbs are free of obstructions before shooting.
• Never carry a cocked crossbow with an arrow in it while walking.
• If hunting from a tree stand, always cock (but do not load) the crossbow on the ground before climbing into the stand.
• Once seated and secured in the tree stand, pull up your unloaded crossbow with a haul line.
• Do not place an arrow on the crossbow until you are safely secured in your stand.
• Never use a cocking device to uncock a crossbow.
• To uncock a crossbow, shoot an arrow tipped with a field point into the soft ground or a target.
• Always identify your target and the area beyond it before shooting.

• To prevent wounding game, practice often and do not take shots at game that are beyond your effective range, generally less than 30–40 yards, similar to a modern compound bow.
• To better understand how an arrow functions and the skill required for hunting with an arrow, DEC recommends all crossbow hunters take a bowhunter education course.

Practice safely, practice often, and learn the capabilities and limitations of the crossbow and the arrow it shoots.

Suggested references to review

NYSDEC Crossbow Hunting Qualifications:
www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/98061.html

[Crossbow Certificate of Qualification]

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Crossbow Certificate of Qualification

I certify that I have read and understand the safety recommendations, license requirements and legal specifications for crossbow use in New York.

Print Name

Signature

DEC ID# (this is your back-tag number) Date

Fill in, cut out, and carry afield with your hunting license while hunting with a crossbow.
Complete descriptions of all wildlife management units are available on DEC’s website www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/8302.html

Northern-Southern Zone Line
A line commencing at a point at the north shore of the Salmon River and its junction with Lake Ontario and extending easterly along the north shore of that river to the Village of Pulaski, thence southerly along Route 11 to its intersection with Route 49 in the Village of Central Square, thence easterly along Route 49 to its junction with Route 365 in the City of Rome, thence easterly along Route 365 to its junction with Route 28 in the Village of Trenton, thence easterly along Route 28 to its junction with Route 29 in the Village of Middleville, thence easterly along Route 29 to its junction with Route 4, thence northerly along Route 4 to its junction with Route 22, thence northerly and westerly along Route 22 to the eastern shore of South Bay on Lake Champlain in the Village of Whitehall, thence northerly along the eastern shore of South Bay to the New York-Vermont boundary.

Closed Areas
The following closed areas are specific portions of the state where the taking of deer and bear is prohibited by the Environmental Conservation Law. This section does not include areas covered by town laws, local ordinances or posting by landowners.

Albany County
Area around Alcove Reservoir: bounded by Albany County Rt. 111 from Rt. 143 to Albany-Greene County line to Albany County Rt. 411 to Rt. 143 to point of beginning. Closed except to landowners and lessees of lands in the area actually occupying and cultivating such lands.

Erie County
Area around Buffalo: bounded by Tonawanda Creek from East Branch Niagara River to Rt. 78 to Greiner Rd. to Rt. 268 to Rt. 5 to Ransom Rd. to Rt. 33 to Rt. 78 to Rt. 20 to Rt. 20A to Lake Erie.

Herkimer County
Area along Big Moose Lake: bounded by Judson Rd. from Herkimer-Hamilton County line to Higby Rd. to Big Moose Rd. to Martin Rd. and along it to its eastern end and then to the lake shore and back (starting westerly) along the shore to Herkimer-Hamilton County line and along it to Judson Rd.

Herkimer and Hamilton Counties
Area bounded by Rt. 28 from Old Forge to Inlet and by South Shore Rd. from Inlet to Old Forge.

Nassau County
All of Nassau County.

New York City
All of the city.

Legal Implements for the Regular Deer Season, Early and Regular Bear Season
This map shows where various hunting implements may be used in the state. Boundary descriptions and closed areas are found below. (Some closed areas are too small to show on the map.)

T he use of rifles for Big Game Hunting in Orleans County and a portion of Broome County is set to expire Oct 1, 2019. At press time, legislation was pending that would continue the allowance. Please check the DEC website before going afield.

Boning Out Deer
Some hunters who take a deer in remote areas may wish to bone out the deer and pack out the meat. This is lawful but you must retain the carcass tag with the boned out meat.

Antler Restriction Program
A mandatory antler point restriction exists in WMUs 3A, 3C, 3H, 3J, 3K, 4G, 4O, 4P, 4R, 4S, and 4W in southeastern New York (see deer hunting season maps). This program will continue as DEC encourages hunters elsewhere to practice voluntary restraint. Over time, as more and more hunters in the broader region opt to pass on young bucks voluntarily, it may be appropriate to lift the restrictions.

Antler Identification

Antler Point Restriction
• At least 1 antler with 3 or more points that are at least 1” long
• Applies to all public and private land and all seasons
• Hunters aged 12-16 are exempt and may take any buck with antlers 3” or longer

Antlerless Deer
• Adult does, doe fawns, buck fawns (button bucks), adult bucks without antlers, or with antlers less than 3” long
• May be tagged with your DMP or Bow/Muzzleloading antlerless or either-sex tags.
Deer Hunting

Regular & Bowhunting Deer Seasons

Hunting Hours: Sunrise to Sunset

2019

NORTHERN ZONE
- Early Bowhunting—All WMUs Sept. 27 - Oct. 29
- Crossbow Oct. 16 - Oct. 25
- Regular Oct. 26 - Dec. 8
- Late Bowhunting Dec. 9 - Dec. 15

SOUTHERN ZONE
- Early Bowhunting Oct. 1 - Nov. 15
- Crossbow—Not in WMUs 4J or 8C Nov. 2 - Nov. 15
- Regular (opens Saturday) Nov. 16 - Dec. 8
- Late Bowhunting Dec. 9 - Dec. 17

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (3S)
- Regular—Bowhunting Only Oct. 1 - Dec. 31

SUFFOLK COUNTY (1C)
- Special Firearms (Permit Req.) Jan. 5 - Jan. 31, 2020

Antler Point Restrictions
- During all seasons, antlered bucks must have at least one antler with 3 or more points that are at least 1 inch long. Young hunters (ages 12-16) are exempt.

No Deer Hunting

Muzzleloading Deer Seasons

Hunting Hours: Sunrise to Sunset

2019

Northern Zone
- Deer of Either Sex Oct. 19 - Dec. 15
- Antlered Only Oct. 19 - Dec. 15

Southern Zone
- Deer of Either Sex Dec. 9 - Dec. 17

Antler Point Restrictions
- During all seasons, antlered bucks must have at least one antler with 3 or more points that are at least 1 inch long. Young hunters (ages 12-16) are exempt.

No Muzzleloading Season

Youth Firearms Season

Season Dates
Oct. 12-14, 2019

Area Open
Northern and Southern Zone, except bowhunting only WMUs

Eligible Hunters
Youth 14-15 years of age

Bag Limit
One deer (antlered or antlerless)

Tags
Regular (either-sex), DMP and DMAP (antlerless-only); Bow/Muzz tags are not valid

Crossbows
May be used to hunt deer during the Northern and Southern Zone Regular Seasons.

May not be used to hunt deer:
- during the Youth Firearms Season; or
- anytime in WMUs 1C (Suffolk County), 3S (Westchester County), 4J or 8C.

Northern - Southern Zone Line

Crossbows
May be used to hunt deer during the Northern and Southern Zone Muzzleloader Seasons.

May not be used to hunt deer anytime in WMUs 1C (Suffolk County), 3S (Westchester County), 4J or 8C.
### Deer Tag Descriptions

For all season dates, see page 25. See page 12 for privilege information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Name</th>
<th>Tag Can Be Used In</th>
<th>Tag Is Valid For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regular Season Deer Tag</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regular Season</strong></td>
<td><strong>Antlered Only</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Northern Zone</td>
<td>• May be used for Antlered or Antlerless Deer as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Southern Zone</td>
<td>• In Westchester County (WMU 3S)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Westchester County</strong></td>
<td>• In Suffolk County (WMU 1C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Regular (bowhunting only)</td>
<td>• In areas restricted to bowhunting only (WMUs 4J and 8C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Suffolk County</strong></td>
<td>• In late seasons (with bowhunting or muzzleloading privilege)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Regular (bowhunting only)</td>
<td>• By Junior Hunters during the Youth Deer Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Special Firearms (special permit, see page 18)</td>
<td>• <strong>IF</strong> you have a non-ambulatory permit.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Late Season Bowhunting (privilege required)</strong></td>
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<td>• Northern Zone</td>
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<td>• Southern Zone</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Late Season Muzzleloading (privilege required)</strong></td>
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<td>• Northern Zone</td>
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<td>(check open areas and dates on map on page 25)</td>
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<td>• Southern Zone</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Youth Deer Season</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bow/Mz Season Either Sex Tag</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bowhunting Season (privilege required)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Antlered or Antlerless Deer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Northern Zone</td>
<td>Bowhunting OR Muzzleloading seasons only (including the regular season in Westchester County and any season in Suffolk County) Junior Bowhunters will receive this tag, which will be valid in the special bowhunting seasons and during the regular season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Southern Zone</td>
<td><strong>Except:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Muzzleloading Season (privilege required)</strong></td>
<td>• May be used for antlered deer only during muzzleloading seasons in certain Northern Zone WMUs (see map page 25).</td>
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<td>• Northern Zone</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Special Firearms (special permit; see page 18)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not valid during the Northern or Southern Zone</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular Seasons or Youth Hunt.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bow/Mz Season Antlerless Tag</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bowhunting Season (privilege required)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Antlerless Deer Only</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Northern Zone</td>
<td>Bowhunting OR Muzzleloading seasons only (including the regular season in Westchester County and any season in Suffolk County)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Southern Zone</td>
<td><strong>Except:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Muzzleloading Season (privilege required)</strong></td>
<td>• May not be used during muzzleloading seasons in certain Northern Zone WMUs that are Antlered Deer Only areas (see map page 25).</td>
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<td>• Northern Zone</td>
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<td>• Southern Zone</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Westchester County</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Suffolk County</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular Seasons or Youth Hunt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deer Management Permit Deer Tag</strong></td>
<td><strong>Any Open Deer Season</strong></td>
<td><strong>Antlerless Deer Only</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Valid ONLY for the WMU specified and printed on the DMP Deer Tag (Deer Management Permit) See page 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>This is the only tag that can be transferred to another hunter</strong> (see page 29 for How to Transfer a DMP Deer Carcass Tag).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information on which tags may be used when hunting with a crossbow, see page 21.
Deer Hunting

Moose In New York
Moose are protected in New York and cannot be hunted. DEC and its research partners are currently conducting a multi-year research project to obtain information on the status of New York State’s moose population, moose health, and the factors that influence moose survival and reproductive rates. The goal of the moose study is to gather data that will be used to create a moose management plan for New York State. See www.dec.ny.gov/animals/6964 for more information.

Report your Moose Sightings
If you have seen a moose, DEC wants to know about it. Your observations help DEC track moose distribution in New York. To report a moose sighting, go to www.dec.ny.gov/animals/6964.

Meat Unfit for Consumption
If a deer, bear or turkey is found to be unfit for human consumption, a special permit may be issued that allows the hunter to take another deer, turkey, or bear, provided the season is still open. The entire animal, including the antlers, must be forfeited to get a permit. A permit will not be issued if meat is unfit due to hunter neglect. Call a wildlife or law enforcement office listed on page 6.
Deer Management Permits (DMPs)

Hunters possessing a DMP may take one antlerless deer per permit in addition to any deer that may be taken with a regular hunting license or bowhunting and muzzleloading privileges.

- DMPs may not be used for legally antlered deer (at least one antler 3” or longer).
- DMPs may only be used in the WMU for which they are issued.
- Hunters may transfer or receive up to 2 DMPs from other hunters (see page 29).
- Refer to chart on page 26 for information on when DMPs may be used.

Applying for a deer management permit (DMP)

- DMP Application Deadline: Close of business on October 1, 2019
- You may apply for DMPs at all license-issuing outlets, by phone or online beginning on August 1, 2019.
- DMPs are available to all hunters age 14 years or older who purchase or possess a regular hunting license (12 years old for Junior Bowhunting license holders).

Chances of DMP Selection

Your chances of selection for first and second DMPs by Wildlife Management Unit are available online at http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/30409.html, posted at all License Issuing Outlets or by calling our Deer Management Permit hotline at 1-866-472-4332. Chances of DMP selection remain the same throughout the entire DMP application period.

- There is a $10 non-refundable application fee for all applicants. The fee is waived for holders of Lifetime Sportman licenses purchased prior to 10/1/2009, and Junior Hunters and Junior Bowhunters.
- You may apply for DMPs at all license-issuing outlets and must include the tax map ID and SWIS code information.
- Group ownership: It is illegal for more than one person per 50+ acre tax map ID to apply as a landowner, regardless of how many co-owners. Additional 50+ acre parcels in the same WMU require separate tax IDs.
- Preference points:
  - Preference points are won and lost on first permit selection only.
  - If you do not receive a DMP in your first choice WMU, you will receive a preference point for the following year.
  - If you were rejected for a first permit in 2018 and have a preference point for the 2019 hunting season, this information is stored in DECALS and will be available to all license-issuing agents.
  - Preference points do not guarantee selection. Any preference points contained in your file are automatically applied to your first-choice WMU selection. If you do NOT receive your first choice, the points are applied to your second choice but will remain in your file for the following year, regardless of your second choice selection results.

DMP selection order

During the instant issuance, an applicant’s chances of selection are determined by an applicant’s category. The categories, in priority order, are as follows.

1. Landowners (50 or more acres of land within a WMU) and Disabled Veterans (40% or more service-related disability). All applicants in this category will receive their first-choice DMP
2. NYS Residents and Non-residents with 3 Preference Points
3. NYS Residents with 1–2 Preference Points
4. NYS Residents without Preference Points
5. Non-residents with 1–2 Preference Points
6. Non-residents without Preference Points

WomenHuntFishNY – Photo Contest Winner

Group Hunting

Subjects: Michelle Sanford (daughter-in-law) & Cathy Sanford (mother-in-law)
Location: Broome County, NY
Home County: Broome County, NY

“I am entering not because we shot the biggest deer around but to promote women hunting and to prove that anyone can do it along with having so much fun! I have been with my husband for 6 years now and I have always gone along great with his family, but there is something special about hunting season that really brings us together as a family! I love to hunt but hunting with my mother-in-law is something really special to me! To be able to provide for my family as well as grow an amazing relationship with my other family is awesome! From freezing our butts off in the cold to vacuum sealing it in the kitchen we are always having fun and being safe!”
**ADD GREEN TO YOUR PROPERTY**

- Providing trees and shrubs for wildlife, privacy screen, aesthetics and more!
- More than 50 varieties of New York-source seedlings at affordable prices!

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**How to Transfer a DMP Deer Carcass Tag**

Hunter Jane Doe wants to transfer her DMP tag to hunter Pete Moss.

**Step 1.** Jane Doe signs the bottom of her DMP tag.

**Step 2.** Jane Doe gives the DMP tag to Pete Moss.

**Step 3.** Pete Moss records the DOC# of the DMP tag on his reporting panel, completing the transfer.

**Step 4.** If Pete Moss takes an antlerless deer with the transferred DMP, he is required to report the deer by calling the automated reporting system (1-866-426-3778) or by reporting online at [www.dec.ny.gov](http://www.dec.ny.gov) using the transferred DMP DOC# and his own date of birth.

- Hunters are allowed to receive only two transferred DMPs per year.
- DMPs can be transferred from the receiving hunter back to the original hunter or to another. The other hunter must record the DOC# on his/her reporting panel, as in Step 3 above, to complete the transfer.

**Note:** To report a deer taken on a transferred DMP, the hunter who took the deer must call the automated reporting system (1-866-426-3778) or report online at [www.dec.ny.gov](http://www.dec.ny.gov) using the transferred DMP carcass tag DOC# and his/her own date of birth, along with other required information (see page 13).

---

**Deer Management Assistance Program**

The Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) enables wildlife biologists to help landowners and resource managers implement site-specific deer management on their lands. In doing so, DEC issues a special permit for use only during the open deer hunting seasons and a determined number of antlerless deer tags to landowners or resource managers whose property is in need of site-specific deer management efforts. Hunters are expected to report their harvest. For more information on the program, refer to [http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/33973.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/33973.html).
Deer Hunting

DMAP Tags
The DEC Office in Sherburne, Chenango County, will have DMAP tags available for use only on Beaver Meadow State Forest in Chenango County this hunting season for interested hunters with a valid license. Tags are valid only for antlerless deer and will be loaned out on a weekly basis, depending on demand. Hunters may apply in person at DEC’s Sherburne Lands and Forests office. Find the application on the DEC website, http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/66900.html, contact Info.R7@dec.ny.gov or send a self-addressed stamped envelope to the DEC Lands and Forests office in Sherburne requesting an application: NYS DEC, Division of Lands and Forests, 2715 State Hwy 80, Sherburne, NY 13460.

Eurasian Boar
Eurasian boars are a destructive invasive species that damage habitat and crops, and threaten native wildlife and domestic livestock. DEC and USDA have worked hard to eradicate these animals from the state’s landscape. We are now working to prevent their reintroduction into New York.

- It is illegal to possess, sell, distribute, trade or transport Eurasian boars or their hybrids.
- It is illegal to import, breed or release Eurasian boars or their hybrids.
- It is illegal to hunt, trap or take free-ranging Eurasian boar or their hybrids.

Although DEC’s eradication efforts have been very successful to date, we must remain vigilant. Anyone who sees a Eurasian boar should report it to DEC as soon as possible by emailing wildlife@dec.ny.gov or calling 518-402-8883.

Become a Hunter Education Program Instructor

“I volunteer my time to the Hunter Education Program because I get more out of it than I give. Those few hours give me a greater appreciation for all things conservation. The smiles of a child that can now go afield with purpose, men and women who will get to put fresh game on their tables, and a new group of people with a greater understanding of the wildlife and nature around them.”
Ann Wilcox-Swanson, Instructor

Qualifications
- At least 18 years of age
- Hunting experience preferred
- Good communication skills
- Good moral character

APPLY TODAY! 1-888-HUNTED2 www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/9189.html

The most up-to-date regulations online.

eRegulations.com

2019–2020 New York Hunting & Trapping Guide
Passing Up Young Bucks Pays Off
Hunters Voluntarily Choosing to Pass Up Young Bucks Pays Dividends

In the southeastern Hudson Valley (Wildlife Management Units 3F, 3G, 3N, and 4Z), the proportion of older bucks in the deer harvest has never been higher. In recent years, two of every three antlered bucks taken by hunters were 2.5 years old or older, and this remarkable accomplishment happened with hunters freely able to choose what type of buck they want to harvest.

For decades, hunters in this area were accustomed to taking mostly small-bodied, small-antlered yearling bucks, and these 1.5-year-old bucks comprised 65-75 percent of the buck take each year. Around 2000, that tradition really began to change. By 2008, the balance had solidly tipped towards older bucks with more than 50 percent of the annual buck take being 2.5-years or older with larger bodies and larger antlers. In recent years, the ratio has fully flipped with 65-75 percent of bucks being older-aged bucks.

To be sure, other things have happened with this deer population. Overall, there are fewer deer in this area than 20 years ago, and as a result, hunters are seeing and taking fewer deer than they did previously. However, the smaller population size doesn’t explain the shift towards older bucks in the harvest.

Some might suggest the shift towards older bucks is due to fewer hunters or reduced harvest rate which could result in greater survival of young bucks. While we don’t have data specific to these variables for the southeastern Hudson Valley, we know the number of deer hunters statewide has been fairly stable for the past decade. Too, we can reasonably assume that if shifts in hunting pressure and harvest rate were the primary drivers affecting buck age structure, the same would be true for the adult does. However, the proportion of older does in the female deer harvest has stayed virtually unchanged for the past 40 years.

We know many hunters across New York are voluntarily opting to pass up shots at young, small-antlered bucks. The effects of hunter choice in the southeastern Hudson Valley are dramatic and a great example for hunters everywhere of what can be accomplished when hunters choose to Let Young Bucks Go and Watch Them Grow!
The 10 Commandments of Firearm Safety

1. Watch that muzzle! Keep it pointed in a safe direction at all times.
2. Treat every firearm with the respect due a loaded gun. It might be loaded, even if you think it isn’t.
3. Be sure of your target and what is in front of it and beyond it. Know the identifying features of the game you hunt. Make sure you have an adequate backstop—don’t shoot at a flat, hard surface or water.
4. Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until ready to shoot. This is the best way to prevent an accidental discharge.
5. Check your barrel and ammunition. Make sure the barrel and action are clear of obstructions, and carry only the proper ammunition for your firearm.
6.Unload firearms when not in use. Leave actions open, and carry firearms in cases and unloaded to and from the shooting area.
7. Point a firearm only at something you intend to shoot. Avoid all horseplay with a gun.
8. Don’t run, jump, or climb with a loaded firearm. Unload a firearm before you climb a fence or tree, or jump a ditch. Pull a firearm toward you by the butt, not the muzzle.
9. Store firearms and ammunition separately and safely. Store each in a secured location beyond the reach of children and careless adults.
10. Do not consume alcoholic beverages before or during shooting. Also avoid mind- or behavior-altering medicines or drugs.
Doe or Fawn?
During the fall, it can often be difficult to distinguish adult does and fawn deer, particularly if seen alone. In recent years, about 30% of the total antlerless deer harvest has been fawns (5–7 months old), split roughly as 13% doe fawns and 17% buck fawns. Though fawns provide excellent table fare, some hunters prefer to target adult deer. Taking adult female deer contributes to management objectives, and passing buck fawns may allow some of them to be available later as antlered bucks. By learning the differences between antlerless deer, hunters can make more informed harvest choices.

Hunting Tips
- Button bucks often travel alone, but adult does rarely do. Wait until several antlerless deer are present before making a harvest decision.
- It is easier to identify sex and age when animals are standing still or moving slowly.
- Harvest antlerless deer early in the season when differences between fawns and adult does are most noticeable.

Fawn
- Body about as long as tall (square)
- Short neck and compact nose/head
- Eyes look large for head
- Doe fawns have a more rounded head shape between their ears
- Buck fawns’ heads appear flattened and may have visible antler nubs or “buttons”

Adult Doe
- Body longer than tall (rectangle)
- Long neck and elongated nose

DEC is Looking for “Citizen Scientists” to Help Monitor Wildlife Populations
There are several surveys where hunters can record their wildlife observations while afield. Visit the DEC website to learn more about opportunities to help us track deer, turkeys, grouse, and more!
- Bowhunter Sighting Log
- Grouse and Woodcock Hunting Log
- Grouse Drumming Survey
- Summer Turkey Sighting Survey
- New England Cottontail Survey
- Furbearer Observations
- Moose Observations

www.dec.ny.gov/animals/1155.html

Hunt Safe — Hunt Smart
STAY CONNECTED from the time you leave the ground to the time you get back down.
RETURN SAFELY to your family.
# Future Big Game Season Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northern Zone</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Bear</strong> [some WMUs, see page 39]</td>
<td>The first Saturday after the second Monday in September through the Friday immediately preceding the early muzzleloading season</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Early Bowhunting—Bear</strong></td>
<td>The first Saturday after the second Monday in September through the Friday immediately preceding the regular season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Bowhunting—Deer</strong></td>
<td>September 27 through the Friday immediately preceding the regular season</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Early Muzzleloading—Deer and Bear</strong></td>
<td>7 consecutive days beginning on the first Saturday after Columbus Day</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regular—Deer and Bear</strong></td>
<td>44 consecutive days beginning on the second Saturday after Columbus Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late Bow and Muzzleloading—Deer</strong></td>
<td>7 consecutive days immediately following the regular season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Big Game Firearms Hunt—Deer and Bear</strong></td>
<td>Columbus Day Weekend; Saturday through Columbus Day (Monday)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern Zone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Bear</strong> [some WMUs, see page 39]</td>
<td>16 consecutive days beginning on the first Saturday after Labor Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Bowhunting—Deer and Bear</strong></td>
<td>October 1 through the Friday immediately preceding the regular season</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regular—Deer and Bear</strong></td>
<td>23 days beginning the third Saturday of November</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Late Bow and Muzzleloading—Deer and Bear</strong></td>
<td>9 consecutive days immediately following the regular season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Big Game Firearms Hunt—Deer and Bear</strong></td>
<td>Columbus Day Weekend; Saturday through Columbus Day (Monday)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Westchester County (WMU 3S)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regular—Deer and Bear</strong> (bowhunting only)</td>
<td>October 1 through December 31</td>
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<tr>
<th>Suffolk County (WMU 1C)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regular—Deer</strong> (bowhunting only)</td>
<td>October 1 through December 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Firearms Season—Deer</strong></td>
<td>First full week in January, through January 31</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Go Non-Lead
Better for You — Better for Wildlife

Venison and bear meat are fantastic table fare providing a healthy, natural, locally-sourced alternative to meats and other proteins purchased in stores. Knowing where your food comes from and that it is free of additives is important to many hunters and their families.

Traditional lead-based bullets which have been in popular use for big game hunting can fragment and leave small unseen particles in your meat, often a distance from the wound channel, exposing you to lead. In addition, portions of the carcass (gut piles) left in the field can expose scavenging animals to lead sometimes with deadly results. Lead is a well-known toxin to people and animals and even in small amounts can have adverse health effects. This is especially true for many birds like eagles.

Non-lead alternative ammunition is available in most popular big game calibers as well as for shotguns and muzzle-loading firearms. The performance is excellent and the cost continues to come down as more people give it a try. You can expect to pay about the same for it as any premium quality ammunition. Best of all, you will help ensure that the high quality, locally sourced and delicious table fare you worked hard for will be just that. And you will be reducing risks to the wildlife around you. It’s a win-win.

Tree Stand Safety

- Read the manufacturer’s instructions. Check stands for worn/missing parts (including straps and chains) every season. Replace accordingly.
- Use a full-body harness with a foot strap (to relieve harness leg pressure and avoid suspension trauma). Stay connected to a lifeline from the time you leave the ground to the time you get back down.
- Use a “lifeline” or safety rope that is secured at the base of the tree or stand and to the tree just above your head when sitting in the stand.
- Attach the tether from your full-body harness to the lifeline using a carabiner and prusik knot, which easily slides up and down the lifeline, keeping you connected at all times.
- Once you are secured in your stand, use a strong haul line to raise/lower your unloaded implements and quiver. Do not tie the haul line around the trigger or trigger guard. Haul unloaded guns, bows, and cocked (but unloaded) crossbows pointed down.
- Tell a reliable person where you will be hunting and when you will return. A map showing your stand location makes it easier to find you if you do not return on time.
- Carry emergency equipment — such as a knife, cell phone, flashlight, and whistle — in your pockets at all times, not in your pack hanging in the tree.

HUNT SAFE – HUNT SMART
www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/9186.html

Fragmentation vs. Mushrooming

Comparison of two .270-caliber bullets shot into a modified rain barrel for collection to simulate performance on game. The copper jacket lead-core bullet (left) is heavily fragmented compared to the solid copper bullet (right) that retained its original shape upon impact.

Shotgun slugs made of copper fold into “petals,” expanding the slug’s surface area better than slugs made of lead.

CT-scan showing lead fragments (appearing white) in 20 one-pound packages of ground venison.

Radiograph of a deer’s chest illustrating fragmentation of a lead ballistic tip rifle bullet.
Bear Hunting

- Resident and nonresident hunters may take one bear per year.
- In the Southern Zone, hunters may not shoot a cub or a bear that should be known to be a cub, shoot any bear from a group of bears, or shoot or take a bear from its den.
- Hunters may use and carry up to 1.5 fluid ounces of a liquid scent or lure, though such scent or lure may not be placed in a manner that it may be consumed as bait.
- Hunting bear with the aid of bait is prohibited.

Bear age and weight data
Hunters who harvest bears in New York are asked to submit a premolar tooth or part of the lower jaw of the bear for DEC to determine the bear’s age and to record the dressed weight of the bear (see www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/45598.html for more information). A collection packet including instructions and a postage-paid return envelope will be mailed to each hunter that reports taking a bear. There are many cooperating taxidermists in New York that can extract the requested premolar teeth, weigh bears, and submit the data to DEC on your behalf, so check with your taxidermist. Generally, taxidermists do not use teeth or the lower jaw when preparing mounts or rugs. All successful hunters are still required to report their bear harvest online, via the mobile app, or via the automated phone system.

Attention Bear Hunters and Taxidermists
Bear gallbladders and bile shall not be possessed or sold unless a valid bear tag (original or copy of bear carcass tag) is attached. A new law now also requires taxidermists to keep records of all bear gallbladders and bile received or sold.

Know of Any Active Bear Dens?
DEC wants to know about occupied dens. Please call the nearest DEC wildlife office. See page 6.

iSeeMammals
Help researchers study NY bears!
Collect data about presence and absence from your observations + hikes + trail cams
iseeMammals.org

New York State Bear Management Cooperator Program
The Bureau of Wildlife is requesting the assistance of successful black bear hunters in New York State.
Hunters who harvest a bear in New York are required to report their harvest through the DECALS telephone system at 1-866-426-3778 (1-866-GAMERT), via the mobile app, or use the new online Harvest Reporting System at www.dec.ny.gov. Successful bear hunters will be sent a tooth collection packet with premolar removal and submission instructions. Hunters may be contacted by a DEC wildlife biologist to examine your bear and extract a premolar tooth for aging.

Report your bear and return a bear tooth to receive a commemorative 2019 NYS Black Bear Cooperator Patch. Samples will be aged in the summer of 2020. Cooperators will receive patches and letters indicating the age of their bear in early fall 2019.

“Living with New York Black Bears”
(Great Outdoors Multimedia 2007).
Take an inside look at the mysterious world of black bears and learn some secrets to sharing the landscape with bears. This video will explore the history of black bears, the challenges that face New York black bear biologists, and how landowners can responsibly and safely share their neighborhood with bears.
Available for viewing or loan from your local library or local DEC Regional Wildlife Office.
Deer Management Permits (DMPs)

Hunters possessing a DMP may take one antlerless deer per permit in addition to any deer that may be taken with a regular hunting license or bowhunting and muzzleloading privileges.

- DMPs may not be used for legally antlered deer (at least one antler 3” or longer).
- DMPs may only be used in the WMU for which they are issued.
- Hunters may transfer or receive up to 2 DMPs from other hunters (see page 29).
- Refer to chart on page 26 for information on when DMPs may be used.

Applying for a deer management permit (DMP)

- **DMP Application Deadline: Close of business on October 1, 2019**
- You may apply for DMPs at all license-issuing outlets, by phone or online beginning on August 1, 2019.
- DMPs are available to all hunters age 14 years or older who purchase or possess a regular hunting license (12 years old for Junior Bowhunting license holders).

**Chances of DMP Selection**

Your chances of selection for first and second DMPs by Wildlife Management Unit are available online at http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/30409.html, posted at all License Issuing Outlets or by calling our Deer Management Permit hotline at 1-866-472-4332. Chances of DMP selection remain the same throughout the entire DMP application period.

- There is a $10 non-refundable application fee for all applicants. The fee is waived for holders of Lifetime Sportsman licenses purchased prior to 10/1/2009, and Junior Hunters and Junior Bowhunters.
- **Know your Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) before you apply.** If you are unsure of your unit, see the WMU maps on pages 66–73 of this guide or visit www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/8302.html for written boundary descriptions. You may also call the DMP Hotline for additional information at 1-866-472-4332.
- You may apply for up to two DMPs. Both must be applied for at the same time. Application can be for DMPs in the same WMU or different WMUs.
- **Disabled veterans** with a service-connected disability rated at 40% or greater (who are residents of New York) will receive preference on DMPs. Annually, you must bring a letter from the Department of Veterans Affairs, dated in the current year, with your case number and your disability percentage. If you are claiming permanent disabled status, the letter must clearly state that the 40% or more service-related disability is permanent.
- **Landowners:** It is illegal for more than one person per 50+ acre tax map ID to apply as a landowner. If you own 50 or more contiguous acres of land within the WMU you will be hunting in, you will receive preference on DMP selection. Annually, you must bring your tax map identification number and SWIS code (found on your tax bill) with you when you apply. Be sure to tell the license-issuing agent PRIOR to applying that you are a landowner. Lessees do not qualify as landowners. Corporate ownership: It is illegal for more than one person to apply as a corporate landowner no matter how many 50-acre parcels are owned. The corporation must submit an original letter with your case number and related disability which is permanent to DECALS and will be available to all license-issuing agents.
- **Preference points:** Preference points do not guarantee selection. Any preference points contained in your file are automatically applied to your first-choice WMU selection. If you do not receive your first choice, the points are applied to your second choice but will remain in your file for the following year, regardless of your second choice selection results.

DMP selection order

During the instant issuance, an applicant’s chances of selection are determined by an applicant’s category. The categories, in priority order, are as follows:

1. Landowners (50 or more acres of land within a WMU) and Disabled Veterans (40% or more service-related disability). All applicants in this category will receive their first-choice DMP.
2. NYS Residents and Non-residents with 3 Preference Points
3. NYS Residents with 1–2 Preference Points
4. NYS Residents without Preference Points
5. Non-residents with 1–2 Preference Points
6. Non-residents without Preference Points

WomenHuntFishNY – Photo Contest Winner

**Group Hunting**

Subjects: Michelle Sanford (daughter-in-law) & Cathy Sanford (mother-in-law)

Home County: Broome County, NY

“...I am entering not because we shot the biggest deer around but to promote women hunting and to prove that anyone can do it along with having so much fun! I have been with my husband for 6 years now and I have always gotten along great with his family, but there is something special about hunting season that really brings us together as a family! I love to hunt but hunting with my mother-in-law is something really special to me! To be able to provide for my family as well as grow an amazing relationship with my other family is awesome! From freezing our butts off in the cold to vacuum sealing it in the kitchen we are always having fun and being safe!”
Regulations for Body-Gripping Traps Set on Land

Body-gripping traps set on land shall not be within 100 feet of a public trail except on Wildlife Management Areas.

A body-gripping trap measuring less than 5½ inches may be set in any manner with or without the use of bait. Body-gripping traps measuring 5½ inches to 6 inches, set without the use of bait, must be set so that no part of the trap is 8 inches or more above the ground. Body-gripping traps measuring more than 6 inches to 7 1/2 inches may never be set in this manner.

NOTE: During a closed season for fisher and/or marten in the Northern Zone, body-gripping traps set on land may not be set with bait or lure.

Body-gripping traps 5½ inches to 7½ inches set with the use of bait, lure, or other attractants may only be used as follows:

- Four or more feet off the ground
- In a container of the following design:
  - Trap recessed minimum of 18 inches
  - Opening height and width 10 inches or less
- In a container of the following design:
  - Only one entrance, facing the ground
  - Container set so entrance is no more than 6 inches from ground
  - Trap recessed minimum of 4 inches
- In a container of the following design:
  - Opening height 6 inches or less
  - Eight-inch minimum spring notches
  - Trap recessed minimum of 4 inches

You may also build an enclosure of natural materials (e.g., logs or rocks):

- Opening height 6 inches or less
- Trap recessed minimum of 8 inches

WomenHuntFishNY – Photo Contest Winner

After the Hunt

Subject: Nikki Boxler
Location: Western NY