



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240

MGBHM-2026-01
August 27, 2026

MIGRATORY GAME BIRD HUNTING MEMORANDUM: AUTHORIZATION CONDITIONS

SUBJECT: Authorization conditions for seasonal migratory game bird hunting.

PURPOSE: This Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) Memorandum sets forth the authorization conditions (conditions or limits) within which States and Tribes may establish their fall-winter hunting regulations for certain migratory game birds. These conditions apply beginning with the 2026–27 fall-winter hunting season unless replaced by a revision.

BACKGROUND: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or we) implements the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 U.S.C. 703–712) and pursuant regulations in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at part 20. The hunting regulations in 50 CFR 20 subpart K provide for the Service to establish the conditions for seasonal migratory game bird hunting and communicate these conditions in a MGBH Memorandum. The MGBH Memorandum sets forth the conditions.

POLICY: Upon consideration of the recommendations of the Service’s Migratory Bird Regulations Committee, the Service sets forth in this MGBH Memorandum the following authorization conditions from within which States and Tribes may establish their hunting regulations for certain migratory game birds. This MGBH Memorandum includes 5 sections: (1) Changes to the authorization conditions, (2) Response to written public comments and Flyway Council recommendations, if applicable (3) General information and definitions, (4) Season restrictions, and (5) Area descriptions.

In August 2026, we published in the *Federal Register* a notice making available this MGBH Memorandum and supporting information.

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Changes to the Authorization Conditions

This MGBH memorandum updates the authorization conditions published in the August 18, 2025, *Federal Register* (90 FR 40178) as follows.

Ducks

Special Seasons/Species Management

Black-bellied Whistling Ducks

Mississippi Flyway, Louisiana: Authorization of an experimental special early season for black-bellied whistling ducks in Louisiana. Season length is 9 days, bracket dates are first Saturday in October continuing for 9 days, and the daily bag limit is 4 ducks. The experimental season is authorized for 4 seasons (2026–27 through 2029–30 seasons) with mandatory evaluation during the first 3 seasons.

Canada and Cackling Geese

Regular Seasons

Atlantic Flyway: Liberalization to the liberal regulatory alternative for Atlantic Population of Canada geese (30 or 45 days and 2 or 3 bird daily bag limit as prescribed by zone).

White-fronted Geese

Pacific Flyway: Restriction of the daily bag limit from 10 to 6 geese per day.

Sandhill Cranes

Pacific Flyway, Montana: Expansion of the hunting area for the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes in west-central Montana (Zone 4/MT Hunt District 390; Broadwater County) to include that portion of Lewis and Clark County east of I–15.

Doves

Central Flyway, Texas: In Texas, elimination of the special white-winged dove season and change in the dove season bracket dates for the South Zone from September 14 through January 25 to September 1 through January 25. This change is experimental for up to 4 years pending evaluation (see Doves in Section 2, Responses to Written Comments and Flyway Council Recommendations, for details).

Alaska

Reduction of the daily bag limit from 10 to 6 white-fronted geese per day in Game Management Unit 18.

Other

Central Flyway, Nebraska and South Dakota: Allowance for a one-year extension (6th year) of the two-tier regulation pilot (4-year) study with no monitoring requirement in South Dakota and Nebraska.

Response to Written Comments and Flyway Council Recommendations

Response to Public Comments

No applicable comments received.

Response to Flyway Council Recommendations

Ducks

Special Seasons/Species Management

Black-bellied Whistling Ducks

Council Recommendations: The Mississippi Flyway Council recommended that Louisiana be granted an experimental special early season for the harvest of black-bellied whistling ducks for a period of 4 years, allowing for a 3-year evaluation of non-target attempts, beginning with the 2026–27 hunting season. Further, they recommended bracket dates of the first Saturday of October and continuing for 9 days with a bag limit of four ducks per day.

Service Response: The Service has been actively engaged with the State of Louisiana, primarily through the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, for more than a year to understand both the opportunities afforded by the current abundance and distribution of black-bellied whistling ducks and the conflicts with agriculture and other commerce resulting from black-bellied whistling duck population expansion. We are also aware of and supportive of recent efforts by the Mississippi Flyway Council and State of Louisiana to reduce harvest on mottled ducks. We support this recommendation and note that a properly executed memorandum of agreement between the Service and State of Louisiana is required before the experimental, black-bellied whistling special season may be implemented. The agreement will detail evaluation criteria, minimum sample sizes, and annual and final reporting requirements to ensure continued conservation of species of special interest during the evaluation phase. The special season is supported by the Service's decision frameworks.

Canada and Cackling Geese

Regular Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended the liberal regulatory alternative for Atlantic Population (AP) of Canada geese (30 or 45 days and 2 or 3 bird daily bag limit as prescribed by zone).

Service response: We agree with the Atlantic Flyway Council's recommendation. The AP Canada goose population is one of three populations of Canada geese managed in the Atlantic Flyway and has a long history of intensive management due to its importance to subsistence hunters in Canada and general hunters in both Canada and the United States. The Atlantic Flyway Council recommends AP Canada goose harvest regulations following their AP Canada goose harvest strategy. This strategy is based on a demographic model that predicts abundance and other metrics of the population's health 1 year beyond current data. In response to the decline in abundance, the Atlantic Flyway Council and the Service implemented restrictive regulations for the 2019–20, 2020–21, 2021–22, and 2022–23 seasons. Canada also implemented restrictive regulations in Ontario and Quebec for the 2020–21 to 2023–24 hunting seasons. Regulations varied annually from liberal, moderate, and restrictive in response to population status over the past three seasons. For the 2025–26 hunting season the Atlantic Flyway Council recommended, and the Service agreed to implement the restrictive regulatory alternative despite a predicted abundance that exceeded the threshold for the moderate alternative. The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended a more conservative approach due to uncertainty in estimated abundance and low estimates of productivity. The 2025 AP Canada goose breeding pair index was 133,500 and the 2026

predicted breeding population abundance estimate was 163,500. This estimate corresponds to the liberal regulatory package as defined in the Atlantic Flyway AP Canada goose harvest strategy. Given the status of the AP Canada goose population and the added conservatism of the 2025–26 regulations, the Service concludes the liberal alternative will provide maximum hunting opportunity while achieving long-term conservation objectives for the AP Canada goose population. The liberal alternative for AP Canada geese is supported by the Service’s decision frameworks.

White-fronted Geese

Council Recommendations: The Pacific Flyway Council recommended reducing the daily bag limit from 10 to 6 per day in the season framework for white-fronted geese in the Pacific Flyway.

Service Response: We agree with the Pacific Flyway Councils’ recommendation. The Pacific Flyway Council adopted a revised harvest strategy to inform harvest management decisions for white-fronted geese beginning with the 2026–27 hunting season. The Pacific Flyway Council’s Management Plan for the Pacific Population of Greater White-fronted Geese (2003; Plan) is currently being revised; however, the harvest strategy was revised for use in the interim. The revised harvest strategy maintains the current population objective (300,000 geese), closure (100,000 geese) and reopening thresholds (120,000 geese), and harvest management decisions based on a 3-year average projected fall abundance (index). The revised harvest strategy specifies the daily bag limit of 6 when the index is above 300,000 geese. If the index exceeds 450,000 geese, further liberalization can be considered (e.g., increased bag limits). The Pacific Population of greater white-fronted geese abundance index increased from about 100,000 geese in the mid-1980s, stabilized at about 700,000 geese during 2010 to 2018, and then decreased to the current index of 436,671 geese. Although the population is currently above the Pacific Flyway Council’s objective, the reduction in daily bag limit from 10 to 6 geese is expected to help stem the population decline and help ease into additional restrictions should they become necessary to maintain the population at or above objective level. The restriction for white-fronted geese is supported by the Service’s decision frameworks.

Sandhill Cranes

Council Recommendations: The Central and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended expanding the hunting area for the Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) of sandhill cranes in west-central Montana (Zone 4/MT Hunt District 390; Broadwater County) to include that portion of Lewis and Clark County east of I-15.

Service Response: We agree with the Central and Pacific Flyway Councils’ recommendations. The expanded hunting area is consistent with the hunting area requirements in the Pacific and Central Flyway Councils’ RMP sandhill crane management plan. The allowable take of RMP sandhill cranes is unchanged by this hunting area expansion, and allowable take is supported by the Service’s decision frameworks.

Doves

Council Recommendations: The Mississippi and Central Flyway Councils recommended elimination of the special white-winged dove season and changing the dove season bracket dates for the South Zone in Texas from September 14 through January 25 to September 1 through January 25.

Service Response: In 2017, the Service supported the Central and Mississippi Flyway Councils’ recommendation to change the opening framework date for the South Dove Zone of Texas to a fixed date of September 14 beginning with the 2018–19 hunting season. At the time, we stated that we would not entertain earlier dove opening framework dates in the South Zone of Texas unless data are provided

that show the impacts on dove demographics. The Service continues to have the same concerns and therefore does not support the recommendation without an assessment of the potential impacts of an earlier bracket date on dove populations in the South Zone of Texas. The Service is supportive of working with the State of Texas to evaluate the earlier bracket dates through an annual evaluation of the first 3 years of a 4-year experimental season. We recommend the State of Texas work through the National Dove Task Force to develop the experimental design and metrics of success. The dove season change is supported by the Service’s decision frameworks.

Alaska

Council Recommendations: The Pacific Flyway Council recommended reducing the daily bag limit of white-fronted geese from 10 to 6 per day in Game Management Unit 18.

Service Response: We agree with the Pacific Flyway Councils’ recommendation as discussed under White-fronted Geese section, above.

Other

Council Recommendations: The Central Flyway Council recommended that Nebraska and South Dakota be allowed a one-year extension (6th year) during the 2026–27 season of the two-tier regulation pilot (4-year) study with no monitoring requirement.

Service Response: We support the Central Flyway Councils recommendation. We described the two-tier regulatory system in our March 19, 2020, proposed rule (85 FR 15870 at 15875–15876). The 2024–25 hunting season was the last year of the planned 4-year pilot study. A final report on the 4-year pilot study was provided to the Service in October 2025, after proposals for the 2026–27 hunting season were formulated (about September–October 2025) by the Service and Flyway Councils. The one-year extension will allow the Service and Flyway Councils to evaluate the results of the pilot study in meeting the primary goal of increasing or stabilizing the number of waterfowl hunters before the subsequent 2027–28 hunting regulations are developed. If the pilot study results indicate there is merit, the Service and Flyway Councils may consider developing a phase-two study that considers application of the pilot study concepts at the Flyway or national level, rather than at the State level, which is consistent with the Service’s policy on the scale of migratory game bird management.

The intent of the two-tier regulation study is to evaluate whether regulations that relax the requirement for hunters to identify duck species can improve waterfowl hunter recruitment and retention and without exceeding allowable harvest levels. Declines in waterfowl hunter numbers have been of concern to the Service and the Flyway Councils and resulted in the development of duck hunter recruitment, retention, and reactivation programs. The study allows a person to obtain one of two license types during the duck season. The first license type (tier 1) allows a daily bag limit as specified in the current duck regulations (six ducks) with species- and sex-specific daily bag limit restrictions for species of special concern. The second license type (tier 2) allows a daily bag limit of three ducks with no species- or sex-specific restrictions in the daily bag limit. A memorandum of agreement between the Service, Nebraska, and South Dakota specifies the purpose of the study and the roles and responsibilities of each party while conducting the pilot study.

General Information and Definitions

General

Bracket Dates: Bracket dates are the earliest and latest dates for migratory game bird hunting open seasons. All bracket dates specified below are inclusive.

Season Lengths: Season lengths are the maximum number of days hunting may occur within the bracket dates for migratory game bird hunting seasons. Days are consecutive and concurrent for all species included in each season unless otherwise specified.

Season Segments: Season segments are the maximum number of consecutive-day periods within the total season length for migratory game bird hunting seasons. The sum of the hunting days for all season segments may not exceed the season lengths allowed.

Zones: Unless otherwise specified, States may select hunting seasons by zones. Zones for duck seasons (and associated youth and veterans–active military waterfowl hunting days, gallinule seasons, and snipe seasons) and dove seasons must comply with Federally established zone and split-season configurations. Changes among configurations may occur in the first year of the fixed five-year period that it would apply (i.e., 2026, 2031, and continuing at 5-year intervals) and according to Federal guidelines.

Area, Zone, and Unit Descriptions: Areas open to hunting must be described, delineated, and designated as such in each State's hunting regulations, and these areas must also be published in this policy memorandum with Federal authorization conditions for seasonal migratory game bird hunting. Geographic descriptions related to the authorization conditions are contained in a later portion of this document (see section 5, Hunting Area Descriptions).

Shooting and Hawking (taking by falconry) Hours: Unless otherwise specified, from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.

Possession Limits: Unless otherwise specified, possession limits are three times the daily bag limits.

Hunting Permits: For some species of migratory birds, the Service authorizes the use of permits to regulate harvest and monitor their take by hunters. In such cases, the Service determines the amount of harvest that may be taken during hunting seasons during its formal process for biological assessment to determine the appropriate authorization conditions from which States and Tribes may establish their migratory game bird hunting regulations. States issue permits to hunters within levels predicted to result in the amount of take authorized by the Service. Thus, although issued by States, the permits would not be valid unless the Service approved such take in its authorization conditions.

These federally authorized, State-issued permits are issued to individuals, and only the individual whose name and address appears on the permit at the time of issuance is authorized to take migratory birds at levels specified in the permit, in accordance with provisions of both Federal and State regulations governing the hunting season. The permit must be carried by the permittee when exercising its provisions and must be presented to any law enforcement officer upon request. The permit is not transferrable or assignable to another individual, and may not be sold, bartered, traded, or otherwise provided to another person. If the permit is altered or defaced in any way, the permit becomes invalid.

Migratory Game Birds: Those migratory birds included in the terms of the conventions between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of migratory birds which belong to the following five families of birds and for which hunting is authorized in this memorandum. Open hunting seasons may include certain designated members of the avian families Anatidae (ducks, geese, and swans); Columbidae (doves and pigeons); Gruidae (cranes); Rallidae (rails, coots, and gallinules); and Scolopacidae (shorebirds including woodcock and snipe). The Service maintains a list at 50 CFR 10.13

of all species considered migratory birds and protected by the MBTA, and we review and update this list regularly (see 88 FR 49310, July 31, 2023, for the most recent update). See Definitions below for species included in the collective terms “dark” and “light” geese.

Flyways and Management Units

We generally set migratory bird hunting authorization conditions for the conterminous United States by Flyway or Management Unit/Region. Authorization conditions for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are contained in separate sections. The States included in the Flyways and Management Units/Regions are described below.

Waterfowl Flyways

Atlantic Flyway: Includes Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Mississippi Flyway: Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Central Flyway: Includes Colorado (east of the Continental Divide), Kansas, Montana (Counties of Blaine, Carbon, Fergus, Judith Basin, Stillwater, Sweetgrass, Wheatland, and all counties east thereof), Nebraska, New Mexico (east of the Continental Divide except the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation), North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming (east of the Continental Divide).

Pacific Flyway: Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and those portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming not included in the Central Flyway.

Mallard Management Units

High Plains Management Unit: Roughly defined as that portion of the Central Flyway that lies west of the 100th meridian. (See section 5, Hunting Area Descriptions, for specific boundaries in each State.)

Columbia Basin Management Unit: In Washington, all areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County; and in Oregon, the counties of Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla.

Mourning Dove Management Units

Eastern Management Unit: All States east of the Mississippi River, and Louisiana.

Central Management Unit: Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Western Management Unit: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Woodcock Management Regions

Eastern Management Region: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Central Management Region: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Definitions

For the purpose of the authorization conditions, the collective terms “dark” and “light” geese include the following species:

Dark geese: Canada geese, cackling geese, white-fronted geese, brant (except in Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Atlantic Flyway), and all other goose species except light geese.

Light geese: Snow (including blue) geese and Ross’s geese.

Migratory Game Bird Seasons in the Atlantic Flyway

In the Atlantic Flyway States of Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, if Sunday hunting of migratory birds is prohibited statewide by State law or regulation, all Sundays are closed to the take of all migratory game birds. For these States where Sunday hunting is prohibited statewide by State law or regulation, the States are allowed compensatory hunting days to maintain the effective season length like those States where Sunday hunting is not similarly prohibited. Compensatory days are offered by allowing the States to extend their hunting season length beyond the framework season length, as described in these authorization conditions, for any migratory game bird by one day for each Sunday included in the State’s regular hunting season. Total season days must be within the season framework bracket dates; season days must be consecutive except as provided in framework split-season provisions; and total season length (including extended falconry and other special seasons) must not exceed 107 days.

Season Restrictions

Special Youth and Veterans–Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days

Bracket Dates and Season Lengths: States may select 2 days per duck-hunting zone, designated as “Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days,” and 2 days per duck-hunting zone, designated as “Veterans and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days,” in addition to their regular duck seasons. The days may be held concurrently or may be nonconsecutive. The Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days must be held outside any regular duck season on weekends, holidays, or other non-school days when youth hunters have the maximum opportunity to participate. Both sets of days may be held up to 14 days before or after any regular duck-season bracket dates or within any split of a regular duck season, or within any other open season on migratory birds.

Daily Bag Limits: The daily bag limits may include ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, and gallinules. Bag limits are the same as those allowed in the regular season except in States that implement a hybrid season for scaup (i.e., different bag limits during different portions of the season), in which case the bag limit will be 2 scaup per day. Flyway species and area restrictions remain in effect.

Participation Restrictions for Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days: States may use their established definition of age for youth hunters. However, youth hunters must be under the age of 18. In addition, an adult at least 18 years of age must accompany the youth hunter into the field. This adult may not duck hunt but may participate in other seasons that are open on the special youth day. Swans may be taken only by participants possessing applicable swan permits.

Participation Restrictions for Veterans and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days: Veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty (other than for training), may participate. Swans may be taken only by participants possessing applicable swan permits.

Special Early Teal Seasons

Areas:

Atlantic Flyway: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Mississippi Flyway: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Central Flyway: Colorado (part), Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico (part), Oklahoma, and Texas.

Bracket Dates: September 1–30.

Season Lengths: 9 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 6 teal.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except in the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin, where the hours are from sunrise to sunset.

Special Early Teal–Wood Duck Seasons

Areas: Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Seasons: In lieu of a special early teal season, a 5-consecutive-day teal–wood duck season may be selected in September. The daily bag limit may not exceed 6 teal and wood ducks in the aggregate, of which no more than 2 may be wood ducks.

Special Black-Bellied Whistling Duck Seasons

Areas: Louisiana.

Bracket Dates: First Saturday in October—continuing for 9 days.

Season Lengths: 9 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 4 black-bellied whistling ducks.

Other Provisions: The season is experimental through the 2029–30 hunting season, operational status pending 3-year evaluation of hunter attempts to take non-target species.

Duck, Merganser, Coot, and Goose Seasons

Atlantic Flyway

Duck, Merganser, and Coot Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 60 days. The daily bag limit is 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be female), 2 black ducks, 3 pintails, 1 mottled duck, 1 fulvous whistling duck, 3 wood ducks, 2 redheads, 2 canvasbacks, and 4 sea ducks (including no more than 3 scoters, 3 long-tailed ducks, or 3 eiders and no more than 1 female eider). The season for scaup may be split into 2 segments, with one segment consisting of 40 consecutive days with a 1-scaup daily bag limit, and the second segment consisting of 20 consecutive days with a 2-scaup daily bag limit. The daily bag limit of mergansers is 5. In States that include mergansers in the duck bag limit, the daily limit is the same as the duck bag limit. The daily bag limit of coots is 15.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season on the harlequin duck.

Zones and Split Seasons: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and West Virginia may split their seasons into 3 segments. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont may select seasons in each of 3 zones; Pennsylvania may select seasons in each of 4 zones; New York may select seasons in each of 5 zones; and all these States may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia may select seasons in each of 2 zones, and all of these States may split their season in each zone into 3 segments.

Other Provisions: The seasons, limits, and shooting hours should be the same between New York's Lake Champlain Zone and Vermont's Lake Champlain Zone, and between Vermont's Connecticut River Zone and New Hampshire's Inland Zone.

A craft under power may be used to shoot and retrieve dead or crippled birds in the Special Sea Duck Area in the Atlantic Flyway. The Special Sea Duck Area includes all coastal waters and all waters of rivers and streams seaward from the first upstream bridge in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York; in New Jersey, all coastal waters seaward from the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS) Demarcation Lines shown on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Nautical Charts and further described in 33 CFR 80.165, 80.501, 80.502, and 80.503; in any waters of the Atlantic Ocean and in any tidal waters of any bay that are separated by at least 1 mile of open water from any shore, island, and emergent vegetation in South Carolina and Georgia; and in any waters of the Atlantic Ocean and in any tidal waters of any bay that are separated by at least 800 yards of open water from any shore, island, and emergent vegetation in Delaware and North Carolina. In Virginia, the Special Sea Duck Area includes all ocean waters of Virginia, the tidal waters of Northampton and Accomack Counties up to the first highway bridge, and the Chesapeake Bay and each of its tributaries up to the first highway bridge; Back Bay and its tributaries are not included. In Maryland, the Special Sea Duck Area includes portions of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. The Special Sea Duck Area in each State must be described, delineated, and designated as such in each State's hunting regulations.

Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates and Season Lengths: 15 days during September 1–15 in the Eastern Unit of Maryland; 30 days during September 1–30 in Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, Long Island Zone of New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and South Carolina; and 25 days during September 1–25 in the remainder of the Atlantic Flyway.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 geese in the aggregate.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during any special early Canada and cackling goose season, shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset if all other waterfowl seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

Dark Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates, Season Lengths, and Daily Bag Limits: Regulations are State and zone specific as provided below.

Area	Bracket Dates	Season length	Daily bag limit	Season segments
<i>Connecticut:</i>				
Atlantic Population (AP) Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	45	3	2
AP Zone Late Season Area (Special season)	Dec 15–Feb 15	55	5	1
North Atlantic Population (NAP) Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
NAP Late Season Area (Special season)	Jan 15–Feb 15	27	5	1
Resident Population (RP) Zone	Oct 1–Feb 15	80	5	3
<i>Delaware</i>	Nov 15–Feb 5	45	2	2
<i>Florida</i>	Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>Georgia</i>	Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>Maine:</i>				
North NAP High Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
South NAP High Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
Coastal NAP Low Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Feb 15	70	3	2
<i>Maryland:</i>				
AP Zone	Nov 15–Feb 5	45	3	2
RP Zone	Nov 15–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>Massachusetts:</i>				
AP Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	45	3	2

Area	Bracket Dates	Season length	Daily bag limit	Season segments
AP Zone Late Season Area (Special season)	Dec 15–Feb 15	54	5	1
NAP Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
NAP Late Season Area (Special season)	Jan 15–Feb 15	27	5	1
<i>New Hampshire</i>	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
<i>New Jersey:</i>				
AP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct–Feb 5	45	3	2
NAP Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
Special Late Season Area (Special season)	Jan 15–Feb 15	28	5	1
<i>New York:</i>				
AP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct–Feb 5	45	3	2
AP (Lake Champlain) Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	45	3	2
NAP High Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
NAP Low Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Feb 15	70	3	2
Western Long Island RP Zone	Saturday nearest Sep 24–last day of Feb	107	8	3
Remainder of RP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct–last day of Feb	80	5	3
AP (Lake Champlain) Zone Late Season (Special season)	Dec 1–Feb 15	78	5	1
<i>North Carolina:</i>				
Northeast Zone	Saturday prior to Dec 25–Jan 31	30	2	1
RP Zone	Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>				
AP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct–Feb 5	45	3	2
RP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>Rhode Island:</i>				
Statewide	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
Late Season Area (Special season)	Jan 15–Feb 15	32	5	2
<i>South Carolina</i>	Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3

Area	Bracket Dates	Season length	Daily bag limit	Season segments
<i>Vermont:</i>				
Connecticut River Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
Interior Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	45	3	2
Lake Champlain Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	45	3	2
Interior, and Lake Champlain Zones	Dec 1–Feb 15	78	5	1
Late Season (Special Season)				
<i>Virginia:</i>				
AP Zone	Nov 15–Feb 5	45	2	2
RP Zone	Nov 15–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>West Virginia:</i>				
	Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3

Light Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: October 1–March 10.

Season Lengths: 107 days. Seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag limits: 25 light geese. There is no possession limit.

Brant Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–January 31.

Season Lengths: 30 days. Seasons may be split into 2 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 1 brant.

Mississippi Flyway

Duck, Merganser, and Coot Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 60 days. The daily bag limit is 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 1 mottled duck, 2 black ducks, 3 pintails, 3 wood ducks, 2 canvasbacks, and 2 redheads. In Louisiana (the only high-harvest State in the Mississippi Flyway for mottled ducks), the daily bag limit for mottled ducks is zero for the first 15 days. The season for scaup may be split into 2 segments, with one segment consisting of 45 days with a 2-scaup daily bag limit, and the second segment consisting of 15 days with a 1-scaup daily bag limit. The daily bag limit of mergansers is 5, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. In States that include mergansers in the duck bag limit, the daily limit is the same as the duck bag limit, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. The daily bag limit of coots is 15.

Zones and Split Seasons: Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee may split their seasons into 3 segments. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin may select seasons in each of 3 zones; and all these States may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Louisiana may select seasons in each of 2 zones and may split their season in each zone into 3 segments.

Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths: 107 days, which may be split into 4 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 5 geese in the aggregate.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during September 1–15 shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset for Canada and cackling geese if all other waterfowl and crane seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

White-fronted Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 74 days with a daily bag limit of 3 geese, 88 days with a daily bag limit of 2 geese, or 107 days with a daily bag limit of 1 goose. Seasons may be split into 4 segments.

Brant Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 70 days with a daily bag limit of 2 brant or 107 days with a daily bag limit of 1 brant. Seasons may be split into 4 segments.

Other Provisions: In lieu of a separate brant season, brant may be included in the season for Canada and cackling geese with a daily bag limit of 5 geese in the aggregate.

Dark Goose Seasons

Areas: Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin in lieu of separate seasons for Canada and cackling geese, white-fronted geese, and brant.

Bracket Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths: 107 days, which may be split into 4 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 5 geese in the aggregate.

Light Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths: 107 days, which may be split into 4 segments.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: The daily bag limit is 20 geese. There is no possession limit for light geese.

Central Flyway

Ducks, Merganser, and Coot Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–January 31.

Season Lengths and Duck Daily Bag Limits: 74 days, except in the High Plains Mallard Management Unit where the season length is 97 days and the last 23 days must be consecutive and may start no earlier than the Saturday nearest December 10. The daily bag limit is 6 ducks and mergansers in the aggregate, including no more than 5 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 2 redheads, 3 wood ducks, 3 pintails, 1 scaup, and 2 canvasbacks. In Texas, the daily bag limit on mottled ducks is 1, except that no mottled ducks may be taken during the first 5 days of the season. In addition to the daily limits listed above, the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, in lieu of selecting an experimental September teal season, may include an additional daily bag and possession

limit of 2 and 6 blue-winged teal, respectively, during the first 9 days of the regular duck season in each respective duck hunting zone. These extra limits are in addition to the regular duck bag and possession limits.

Coot Daily Bag Limits: 15 coots.

Zones and Split Seasons: Colorado, Kansas (Low Plains portion), Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma (Low Plains portion), South Dakota (Low Plains portion), Texas (Low Plains portion), and Wyoming may select hunting seasons by zones.

North Dakota may split their season into 3 segments. Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas may select seasons in each of 2 zones; Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming may select seasons in each of 3 zones; and all these States may split their season in each zone into 2 segments.

Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates and Seasons Lengths: In Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas, 30 days between September 1–30; in Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, and Wyoming, Canada and cackling goose seasons of not more than 15 days between September 1–15; and in North Dakota, 22 days between September 1–22.

Daily Bag Limits: 5 geese in the aggregate in Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, and Texas; 8 geese in the aggregate in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma; and 15 geese in the aggregate in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during September 1–15 shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset if all other waterfowl and crane seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

Canada Goose, Cackling Goose, and Brant Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–the Sunday nearest February 15.

Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: In Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and the Eastern Goose Zone of Texas, 107 days with a daily bag limit of 8 geese; in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, 107 days with a daily bag limit of 5 geese; and in Texas (Western Goose Zone), 95 days with a daily bag limit of 5 geese.

Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments. Three-segment seasons require Central Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval, and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

White-fronted Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–the Sunday nearest February 15.

Season Length and Daily Bag Limits:

East-tier States (Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas except for the Western Goose Zone): Either 74 days with a daily bag limit of 3 geese, or 88 days with a daily bag limit of 2 geese, or 107 days with a daily bag limit of 1 goose.

West-tier States (Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming, and the Western Goose Zone of Texas): 107 days, except 95 days in the Western Goose Zone of Texas. The daily bag limit is 5 dark geese in the aggregate.

Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments. Three-segment seasons require Central Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval, and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

Light Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–March 10.

Season Lengths: 107 days. Seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: The daily bag limit is 50 with no possession limit.

Other Provisions: In the Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area (East and West) of Nebraska, temporal and spatial restrictions that are consistent with the late-winter snow goose hunting strategy cooperatively developed by the Central Flyway Council and the Service are required.

Pacific Flyway

Duck, Merganser, Coot, and Gallinule Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 107 days. The daily bag limit is 7 ducks and mergansers in the aggregate, including no more than 2 female mallards, 3 pintails, 2 canvasbacks, 2 scaup, and 2 redheads. For scaup, the season length is 86 days, which may be split according to applicable zones and split duck hunting configurations approved for each State. The daily bag limit of coots and gallinules is 25 in the aggregate.

Zones and Split Seasons: Montana and New Mexico may split their seasons into 3 segments. Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming may select seasons in each of 2 zones; Nevada may select seasons in each of 3 zones; California may select seasons in each of 5 zones; and all these States may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Idaho may select seasons in each of 4 zones.

Other Provisions: The seasons, limits, and shooting hours should be the same between the Colorado River Zone of California and the South Zone of Arizona.

Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–20.

Season Lengths: 15 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 5 geese in the aggregate, except in Pacific County, Washington, where the daily bag limit is 15 geese in the aggregate.

Canada Goose, Cackling Goose, and Brant Seasons

Bracket Dates: Except as subsequently provided, Saturday nearest September 24–February 15.

Season Lengths: Except as subsequently provided, 107 days.

Daily Bag Limits: Except as subsequently provided, in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, the daily bag limit is 5 Canada and cackling geese and brant in the aggregate. In Oregon and Washington, the daily bag limit is 4 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. In California, the daily bag limit is 10 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate.

Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments. Three-segment seasons require Pacific Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

Other provisions:

California: In the Balance of State Zone, bracket dates are Saturday nearest September 24 and March 10. The season may be split into 3 segments. In the Balance of State Zone, North Coast Special Management Area, hunting days that occur after January 31 should be concurrent with Oregon's South Coast Zone.

Oregon: In the Northwest Permit Zone, the season length is 74 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. The season may be split into 3 segments. In the South Coast Zone, bracket dates are the Saturday nearest September 24 and March 10. The daily bag limit is 6 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. The season may be split into 3 segments. Hunting days that occur after January 31 should be concurrent with California's Balance of State Zone, North Coast Special Management Area.

Washington: In Areas 2 Inland and 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone), the season length is 74 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. In Areas 1 and 3, the daily bag limit is 3 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. The season may be split into 3 segments. In Area 4, the season may be split into 3 segments.

Permit Zones: In Oregon and Washington permit zones, the hunting season is closed on dusky Canada geese. A dusky Canada goose is any dark-breasted Canada goose (Munsell 10 YR color value 5 or less) with a bill length between 40 and 50 millimeters. Hunting is by State-issued permit only. Shooting hours for geese may begin no earlier than sunrise. Regular Canada and cackling goose seasons in the permit zones of Oregon and Washington remain subject to the Memorandum of Understanding entered into with the Service regarding monitoring the impacts of take during the regular Canada and cackling goose season on the dusky Canada goose population.

Brant Seasons

Areas: California, Oregon, and Washington.

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–last Sunday in January.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 16 days and 2 brant.

Zones: Washington and California may select seasons in each of 2 zones.

Other Provisions: In Oregon and California, the brant season must end no later than December 15.

White-fronted Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–March 10.

Season Lengths: 107 days.

Daily Bag Limits: Except as subsequently provided, 6 geese.

Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments. Three-segment seasons require Pacific Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

Other Provisions:

California: In the Balance of State Zone, Sacramento Valley Special Management Area, the season must end on or before December 28, and the daily bag limit is 3 white-fronted geese. In the Balance of State Zone, North Coast Special Management Area, hunting days that occur after January 31 should be concurrent with Oregon's South Coast Zone. In the Northeastern Zone, the season may be split into 3 segments.

Oregon: In the Eastern Zone, for Lake County only, the daily bag limit is 1 white-fronted goose. In the Mid-Columbia Zone, Northwest Permit Zone, and South Coast Zone, the seasons may be split into 3 segments. In Oregon's South Coast Zone, hunting days that occur after January 31 should be concurrent with California's Balance of State Zone, North Coast Special Management Area.

Washington: In Areas 2 Inland and 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone) and Area 4, seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Light Goose Seasons

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–March 10.

Season Lengths: 107 days. Seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 20 geese, except in Washington where the daily bag limit for light geese is 10 on or before the last Sunday in January (January 25).

Swan Seasons

Pacific Flyway

Areas: Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah.

Bracket Dates: Saturday nearest September 24–January 31.

Season Lengths: 107 days. Seasons may be split into 2 segments.

Permits: Hunting is by State-issued permit only. The total number of permits issued may not exceed 50 in Idaho, 500 in Montana, 750 in Nevada, and 2,750 in Utah. Permits will authorize the take of no more than 1 swan per permit. Only 1 permit may be issued per hunter in Idaho, Montana, and Utah; 2 permits may be issued per hunter in Nevada.

Quotas: The swan season in the respective State must end upon attainment of the following reported harvest of trumpeter swans: 20 in Utah and 10 in Nevada. There is no quota in Idaho and Montana.

Monitoring: Each State must evaluate hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in providing either species-determinant parts (at least the intact head) or bill measurements (bill length from tip to posterior edge of the nares opening, and presence or absence of yellow lore spots on the bill in front of the eyes) of harvested swans for species identification. Each State should use appropriate measures to maximize hunter compliance with the State's program for swan harvest reporting. Each State must achieve a hunter compliance of at least 80 percent in providing species-determinant parts or bill measurements of harvested swans for species identification, or subsequent permits will be reduced by 10 percent in the respective State. Each State must provide to the Service by June 30 following the swan season a report detailing hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in reporting harvest. In Idaho and Montana, all hunters that harvest a swan must complete and submit a reporting card (bill card) with the bill measurement and color information from the harvested swan within 72 hours of harvest for species determination. In Utah and Nevada, all hunters that harvest a swan must have the swan or species-determinant parts examined by a State or Federal biologist within 72 hours of harvest for species determination.

Other Provisions: In Utah, the season is subject to the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement entered into with the Service in January 2019 regarding harvest monitoring, season closure procedures, and education requirements to minimize take of trumpeter swans during the swan season.

Atlantic and Central Flyways

Areas: Delaware, North Carolina, and Virginia in the Atlantic Flyway and North Dakota, South Dakota east of the Missouri River, and part of Montana in the Central Flyway.

Bracket Dates: October 1–January 31 in the Atlantic Flyway and the Saturday nearest October 1–January 31 in the Central Flyway.

Season Lengths: 90 days in the Atlantic Flyway and 107 days in the Central Flyway.

Permits: Hunting is by permit only. Permits will be issued by the States. No more than 5,600 permits may be issued in the Atlantic Flyway including 272 in Delaware; 4,853 in North Carolina; and 475 in Virginia. No more than 4,000 permits may be issued in the Central Flyway including 500 in Montana; 2,200 in North Dakota; and 1,300 in South Dakota. Permits will authorize the take of no more

than 1 swan per permit. A second permit may be issued to hunters from unissued permits remaining after the first drawing. Unissued permits may be reallocated to States within a flyway.

Monitoring: Each State must evaluate hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in providing measurements of harvested swans for species identification. Each State should use appropriate measures to maximize hunter compliance with the State's program for swan harvest reporting. Each State must achieve a hunter compliance of at least 80 percent in providing species-determinant measurements of harvested swans for species identification. Each State must provide to the Service by June 30 following the swan season a report detailing hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in reporting harvest.

Other Provisions: In lieu of a general swan hunting season, States may select a season only for tundra swans. States selecting a season only for tundra swans must obtain harvest and hunter participation data.

Sandhill Crane Seasons

Mississippi Flyway

Areas: Alabama, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Tennessee.

Bracket Dates: September 1–February 28 in Minnesota, and September 1–January 31 in Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Season Lengths: 37 days in the designated portion of Minnesota's Northwest Goose Zone, and 60 days in Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: The daily bag limit is 2 cranes in Minnesota and Kentucky, and 3 cranes in Alabama and Tennessee. In Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the seasonal bag limit is 3 cranes.

Permits: Hunting is by State-issued permit only.

Other Provisions: The number of permits, open areas, season dates, protection plans for other species, and other provisions of seasons must be consistent with the Flyway Councils' management plans and approved by the Flyway Councils.

Allowable Harvest: 5,950 cranes from the Eastern Population of sandhill cranes; 2,250 in Alabama, 1,200 in Kentucky, and 2,500 in Tennessee.

Central Flyway

Areas: Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Bracket Dates: September 1–February 28.

Season Lengths: 37 days in Texas (Zone C), 58 days in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, and 93 days in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Daily Bag Limits: 3 cranes, except 2 cranes in North Dakota (Area 2) and Texas (Zone C).

Permits: Hunting is by State-issued permit only.

Other Provisions: The number of permits, open areas, season dates, protection plans for other species, and other provisions of seasons must be consistent with the Flyway Councils' management plan and approved by the Flyway Councils.

Central and Pacific Flyways

Areas: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming within the range of the Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) of sandhill cranes.

Bracket Dates: September 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 60 days. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag and Possession limits: The daily bag limit is 3 cranes, and the possession limit is 9 cranes per season.

Allowable Harvest: 4,250 cranes; 312 in Arizona, 473 in Idaho, 804 in Montana, 1,486 in New Mexico, 519 in Utah, and 513 in Wyoming.

Permits: Hunting is by State-issued permit only.

Other Provisions: Numbers of permits, open areas, season dates, protection plans for other species, and other provisions of seasons must be consistent with the Flyway Councils' management plan and approved by the Flyway Councils, with the following exceptions:

1. In Utah, 100 percent of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP crane quota;
2. In Arizona, monitoring the species composition of the harvest must be conducted at 3-year intervals unless 100 percent of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP crane quota;
3. In Idaho, 100 percent of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP crane quota; and
4. In the Estancia Valley hunt area of New Mexico, harvest and species composition must be monitored; greater sandhill cranes in the harvest will be assigned to the RMP crane quota.

Gallinule Seasons

Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways

Bracket Dates: September 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 70 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 gallinules.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be selected by zones established for duck hunting. The season in each zone may be split into 2 segments.

Pacific Flyway

States in the Pacific Flyway may select their hunting seasons between the bracket dates for the season on ducks, mergansers, and coots; therefore, Pacific Flyway frameworks for gallinules are included with the duck, merganser, and coot frameworks.

Rail Seasons

Areas: Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways and the Pacific Flyway portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Bracket Dates: September 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 70 days. Seasons may be split into 2 segments.

Daily Bag Limits

Clapper and King Rails: In Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, 10 rails in the aggregate. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, 15 rails in the aggregate.

Sora and Virginia Rails: 25 rails in the aggregate.

Snipe Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–February 28, except in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, where the season must end no later than January 31.

Season Lengths: 107 days.

Daily Bag limits: 8 snipe.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be selected by zones established for duck seasons. The season in each zone may be split into 2 segments.

American Woodcock Seasons

Areas: Eastern and Central Management Regions.

Bracket Dates: September 13–January 31.

Season Lengths: Except as subsequently provided, 45 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 3 woodcock.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 2 segments. New Jersey may select seasons in each of 2 zones. The season in each zone may not exceed 36 days.

Band-tailed Pigeon Seasons

California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada

Bracket Dates: September 15–January 1.

Seasons Lengths: 9 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 2 pigeons.

Zones: California may select seasons in each of 2 zones. The season in each zone may not exceed 9 days. The season in the North Zone must close by October 3.

Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah

Bracket Dates: September 1–November 30.

Season Lengths: 14 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 2 pigeons.

Zones: New Mexico may select seasons in each of 2 zones. The season in each zone may not exceed 14 days. The season in the South Zone may not open until October 1.

Dove Seasons

Eastern Management Unit

Bracket Dates: September 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 90 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments; Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi may select seasons in each of 2 zones and may split their season in each zone into 3 segments.

Central Management Unit

Bracket Dates: September 1–January 15.

Season Lengths: 90 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments; New Mexico may select seasons in each of 2 zones and may split their season in each zone into 3 segments; Texas may select seasons in each of 3 zones and may split their season in each zone into 2 segments.

Other Provisions:

Texas: Bracket dates are September 1–January 25. The daily bag limits are 15 mourning, white-winged, and white-tipped doves in the aggregate, of which no more than 2 may be white-tipped doves.

Western Management Unit

Bracket Dates: September 1–January 15.

Season Lengths: 60 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zones and Split Seasons: Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Washington may split their seasons into 2 segments. Oregon may select hunting seasons in each of 2 zones and may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Arizona and California may split their seasons between 2 periods, September 1–15 and November 1–January 15.

Alaska

Duck, Goose, Sandhill Crane, and Snipe Seasons

Bracket Dates: Except as subsequently provided, September 1–January 26.

Season Lengths: Except as subsequently provided, 107 days for ducks, geese, sandhill cranes, and snipe. The season length for brant is 51 days.

Zones and Split Seasons: A season may be established in each of 5 zones. The season in the Southeast Zone may be split into 2 segments.

Closed Seasons: The hunting season is closed on the emperor goose, spectacled eider, and Steller's eider.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits and Special Conditions

Ducks: The basic daily bag limit is 7 ducks. The basic daily bag limit in the North Zone is 10 ducks, and in the Gulf Coast Zone is 8 ducks. The basic daily bag limits may include 2 canvasbacks and may not include sea ducks.

In addition to the basic daily bag limits, the sea duck daily bag limit is 10, including 6 each of either harlequin or long-tailed ducks. Sea ducks include scoters, common and king eiders, harlequin ducks, long-tailed ducks, and common, hooded, and red-breasted mergansers.

Light Geese: The daily bag limit is 6 geese.

Canada and Cackling Geese: The daily bag limit is 4 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate with the following exceptions, and subject to the following conditions:

1. In Game Management Units (Units) 5 and 6, in the Gulf Coast Zone, bracket dates are September 28–December 16.

2. On Middleton Island in Unit 6, in the Gulf Coast Zone, all hunting is by permit only. Each hunter is required to complete a mandatory Canada and cackling goose identification class prior to being issued a permit. Hunters must check in and check out when hunting. The daily bag and possession limits are 1 goose. The season will close if incidental harvest includes 5 dusky Canada geese. A dusky Canada goose is any dark-breasted Canada goose (Munsell 10 YR color value 5 or less) with a bill length between 40 and 50 millimeters.

3. In Unit 10, in the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zone, the daily bag limit is 6 geese in the aggregate.

4. In Unit 9, in the Gulf Coast Zone, and Units 17 and 18, in the Northern Zone, the daily bag limit is 3 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate.

White-fronted Geese: The daily bag limit is 4 geese with the following exceptions:

1. In Unit 9, in the Gulf Coast Zone, Unit 10, in the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zone, and Units 17 and 18, in the North Zone, the daily bag limit is 6 geese.

Brant: The daily bag limit is 2 brant.

Snipe: The daily bag limit is 8 snipe.

Sandhill Cranes: The daily bag limit is 2 cranes in the Southeast, Gulf Coast, Kodiak, and Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zones, and Unit 17 in the North Zone. In the remainder of the North Zone (outside Unit 17), the daily bag limit is 3 cranes.

Tundra Swan Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–October 31.

Season Lengths: 61 days.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits and Special Conditions: All hunting is by permit only according to the following conditions.

1. In Unit 17, in the North Zone, 200 permits may be issued; 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, and 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

2. In Unit 18, in the North Zone, 500 permits may be issued; 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, and 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

3. In Unit 22, in the North Zone, 300 permits may be issued; 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, and 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

4. In Unit 23, in the North Zone, 300 permits may be issued; 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, and 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

Hawaii

Mourning Dove Seasons

Bracket Dates: October 1–January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 65 days with a daily bag limit of 15 doves or 75 days with a daily bag of 12 doves.

Note: Mourning doves may be taken in Hawaii in accordance with shooting hours and other regulations set by the State of Hawaii, and subject to the applicable provisions of 50 CFR part 20.

Puerto Rico

Dove and Pigeon Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–January 15.

Season Lengths: 60 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 30 Zenaida, mourning, and white-winged doves in the aggregate, of which 10 may be Zenaida doves and 3 may be mourning doves, and 5 scaly-naped pigeons.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season on the white-crowned pigeon and the plain pigeon, which are protected by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Closed Areas: There is no open season on doves or pigeons in the following areas: Municipality of Culebra, Desecheo Island, Mona Island, El Verde Closure Area, and Cidra Municipality and adjacent areas.

Duck, Coot, Gallinule, and Snipe Seasons

Bracket Dates: October 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 55 days. The season may be split into 2 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 6 ducks, 6 common gallinules, and 8 snipe.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season on the ruddy duck, white-cheeked pintail, West Indian whistling duck, fulvous whistling duck, and masked duck, which are protected by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. There is no open season on the purple gallinule, American coot, and Caribbean coot.

Closed Areas: There is no open season on ducks, gallinules, and snipe in the Municipality of Culebra and on Desecheo Island.

Virgin Islands

Dove and Pigeon Seasons

Bracket Dates: September 1–January 15.

Season Lengths: 60 days.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 10 Zenaida doves.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season for ground-doves, quail-doves, and pigeons.

Closed Areas: There is no open season for migratory game birds on Ruth Cay (just south of St. Croix).

Local Names for Certain Birds: Zenaida dove, also known as mountain dove; bridled quail-dove, also known as Barbary dove or partridge; common ground-dove, also known as stone dove, tobacco dove, rola, or tortolita; scaly-naped pigeon, also known as red-necked or scaled pigeon.

Duck Seasons

Bracket Dates: December 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 55 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 6 ducks.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season on the ruddy duck, white-cheeked pintail, West Indian whistling-duck, fulvous whistling-duck, and masked duck.

Special Falconry Regulations

In accordance with 50 CFR 21.82, falconry is a permitted means of taking migratory game birds in any State except for Hawaii. States may select an extended season for taking migratory game birds in accordance with the following:

Bracket Dates: September 1–March 10.

Season Lengths: For all hunting methods combined, the combined length of the extended season, regular season, and any special or experimental seasons must not exceed 107 days for any species or group of species in a geographical area. Each extended season may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: Falconry daily bag limits for all permitted migratory game birds must not exceed 3 birds in the aggregate during extended falconry seasons, any special or experimental seasons, and regular hunting seasons in each State, including those that do not select an extended falconry season.

Note: General hunting regulations, including seasons and hunting hours, apply to falconry. Regular season bag limits do not apply to falconry. The falconry bag limit is not in addition to shooting limits.

Hunting Area Descriptions

We generally set authorization conditions for migratory game bird hunting in the conterminous United States by Flyway or management unit/region, and thus area descriptions are similarly set forth. Area descriptions for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are near the end of this section, Hunting Area Descriptions.

Ducks (Including Mergansers) and Coots

Atlantic Flyway

Connecticut

North Zone: That portion of the State north of I–95.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Maine

North Zone: The area of the State north of a line starting at the Maine/New Hampshire border in Gilead at the North Road (44.394417° N/–71.016260° W); east along the North Road, north of the Androscoggin River, to Route 2 in Bethel; east along Route 2 to Route 7 in Newport; south along Route 7 to I–95 in Newport (Exit 157); northeast along I–95 to I–395 in Bangor; east along I–395 to Route 15B in Brewer, north along Route 15B to Route 178 in Brewer; northeast along Route 178 to Route 9B in Brewer; east along Route 9B to Route 9 in Eddington; east along Route 9 to Stony Brook in Baileyville; east along Stony Brook to the Maine/New Brunswick Border.

Coastal Zone: That portion south of a line extending east from the Maine–New Brunswick border in Calais at the Route 1 Bridge; then south along Route 1 to the Maine–New Hampshire border in Kittery.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Maryland

Western Zone: Allegany, Carroll, Garrett, Frederick, and Washington Counties; and those portions of Baltimore, Howard, Prince George’s, and Montgomery Counties west of a line beginning at I–83 at the Pennsylvania State line, following I–83 south to the intersection of I–83 and I–695 (Outer Loop), south following I–695 (Outer Loop) to its intersection with I–95, south following I–95 to its intersection with I–495 (Outer Loop), and following I–495 (Outer Loop) to the Virginia shore of the Potomac River.

Eastern Zone: That portion of the State not included in the Western Zone.

Special Teal Season Area: Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne’s, St. Mary’s, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties; that part of Anne Arundel County east of I–895, I–97, and Route 3; that part of Prince George’s County east of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County east of Route 301 to the Virginia State Line.

Massachusetts

Berkshire Zone: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Vermont State line on I–91 to MA 9, west on MA 9 to MA 10, south on MA 10 to U.S. 202, south on U.S. 202 to the Connecticut State line.

Central Zone: That portion of the State east of the Berkshire Zone and west of a line extending south from the New Hampshire State line on I–95 to U.S. 1, south on U.S. 1 to I–93, south on I–93 to MA 3, south on MA 3 to U.S. 6, west on U.S. 6 to MA 28, west on MA 28 to I–195, west to the Rhode

Island State line; except the waters, and the lands 150 yards inland from the high-water mark, of the Assonet River upstream to the MA 24 bridge, and the Taunton River upstream to the Center Street–Elm Street bridge shall be in the Coastal Zone.

Coastal Zone: That portion of Massachusetts east and south of the Central Zone.

New Hampshire

Northern Zone: That portion of the State east and north of the Inland Zone beginning at the junction of Route 10 and Route 25–A in Orford, east on Route 25–A to Route 25 in Wentworth, southeast on Route 25 to Exit 26 of Route I–93 in Plymouth, south on Route I–93 to Route 3 at Exit 24 of Route I–93 in Ashland, northeast on Route 3 to Route 113 in Holderness, north on Route 113 to Route 113–A in Sandwich, north on Route 113–A to Route 113 in Tamworth, east on Route 113 to Route 16 in Chocorua, north on Route 16 to Route 302 in Conway, east on Route 302 to the Maine–New Hampshire border.

Inland Zone: That portion of the State south and west of the Northern Zone, west of the Coastal Zone, and includes the area of Vermont and New Hampshire as described for hunting reciprocity. A person holding a New Hampshire hunting license that allows the taking of migratory waterfowl or a person holding a Vermont resident hunting license that allows the taking of migratory waterfowl may take migratory waterfowl and coots from the following designated area of the Inland Zone: the State of Vermont east of Route I–91 at the Massachusetts border, north on Route I–91 to Route 2, north on Route 2 to Route 102, north on Route 102 to Route 253, and north on Route 253 to the border with Canada and the area of New Hampshire west of Route 63 at the Massachusetts border, north on Route 63 to Route 12, north on Route 12 to Route 12–A, north on Route 12–A to Route 10, north on Route 10 to Route 135, north on Route 135 to Route 3, north on Route 3 to the intersection with the Connecticut River.

Coastal Zone: That portion of the State east of a line beginning at the Maine–New Hampshire border in Rollinsford, then extending to Route 4 west to the city of Dover, south to the intersection of Route 108, south along Route 108 through Madbury, Durham, and Newmarket to the junction of Route 85 in Newfields, south to Route 101 in Exeter, east to I–95 (New Hampshire Turnpike) in Hampton, and south to the Massachusetts border.

New Jersey

Coastal Zone: That portion of the State seaward of a line beginning at the New York State line in Raritan Bay and extending west along the New York State line to NJ 440 at Perth Amboy; west on NJ 440 to the Garden State Parkway; south on the Garden State Parkway to NJ 109; south on NJ 109 to Cape May County Route 633 (Lafayette Street); south on Lafayette Street to Jackson Street; south on Jackson Street to the shoreline at Cape May; west along the shoreline of Cape May beach to COLREGS Demarcation Line 80.503 at Cape May Point; south along COLREGS Demarcation Line 80.503 to the Delaware State line in Delaware Bay.

North Zone: That portion of the State west of the Coastal Zone and north of a line extending west from the Garden State Parkway on NJ 70 to the New Jersey Turnpike, north on the turnpike to U.S. 206, north on U.S. 206 to U.S. 1 at Trenton, west on U.S. 1 to the Pennsylvania State line in the Delaware River.

South Zone: That portion of the State not within the North Zone or the Coastal Zone.

New York

Lake Champlain Zone: That area east and north of a continuous line extending along U.S. 11 from the New York–Canada International boundary south to NY 9B, south along NY 9B to U.S. 9,

south along U.S. 9 to NY 22 south of Keesville; south along NY 22 to the west shore of South Bay, along and around the shoreline of South Bay to NY 22 on the east shore of South Bay; southeast along NY 22 to U.S. 4, northeast along U.S. 4 to the Vermont State line.

Long Island Zone: That area consisting of Nassau County, Suffolk County, that area of Westchester County southeast of I–95, and their tidal waters.

Western Zone: That area west of a line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I–81, and south along I–81 to the Pennsylvania State line.

Northeastern Zone: That area north of a continuous line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I–81, south along I–81 to NY 31, east along NY 31 to NY 13, north along NY 13 to NY 49, east along NY 49 to NY 365, east along NY 365 to NY 28, east along NY 28 to NY 29, east along NY 29 to NY 22, north along NY 22 to Washington County Route 153, east along CR 153 to the New York–Vermont boundary, exclusive of the Lake Champlain Zone.

Southeastern Zone: The remaining portion of New York.

North Carolina

Coastal Zone: All counties and portions of counties east of I–95.

Inland Zone: All counties and portions of counties west of I–95.

Pennsylvania

Lake Erie Zone: The Lake Erie waters of Pennsylvania and a shoreline margin along Lake Erie from New York on the east to Ohio on the west extending 150 yards inland but including all of Presque Isle Peninsula.

Northwest Zone: The area bounded on the north by the Lake Erie Zone and including all of Erie and Crawford Counties and those portions of Mercer and Venango Counties north of I–80.

North Zone: That portion of the State east of the Northwest Zone and north of a line extending east on I–80 to U.S. 220, U.S. 220 to I–180, I–180 to I–80, and I–80 to the Delaware River.

South Zone: The remaining portion of Pennsylvania.

Vermont

Lake Champlain Zone: The U.S. portion of Lake Champlain and that area north and west of the line extending from the New York border along U.S. 4 to VT 22A at Fair Haven; VT 22A to U.S. 7 at Vergennes; U.S. 7 to VT 78 at Swanton; VT 78 to VT 36; VT 36 to Maquam Bay on Lake Champlain; along and around the shoreline of Maquam Bay and Hog Island to VT 78 at the West Swanton Bridge; VT 78 to VT 2 in Alburg; VT 2 to the Richelieu River in Alburg; along the east shore of the Richelieu River to the Canadian border.

Interior Zone: That portion of Vermont east of the Lake Champlain Zone and west of a line extending from the Massachusetts border at I–91; north along I–91 to U.S. 2; east along U.S. 2 to VT 102; north along VT 102 to VT 253; north along VT 253 to the Canadian border.

Connecticut River Zone: The remaining portion of Vermont east of the Interior Zone.

Virginia

Western Zone: All counties and portions of counties west of I–95.

Eastern Zone: All counties and portions of counties east of I–95.

Mississippi Flyway

Illinois

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending west from the Indiana border along Peotone–Beecher Road to IL 50, south along IL 50 to Wilmington–Peotone Road, west along Wilmington–Peotone Road to IL 53, north along IL 53 to New River Road, northwest along New River Road to I–55, south along I–55 to Pine Bluff–Lorenzo Road, west along Pine Bluff–Lorenzo Road to IL 47, north along IL 47 to I–80, west along I–80 to I–39, south along I–39 to IL 18, west along IL 18 to IL 29, south along IL 29 to IL 17, west along IL 17 to the Mississippi River, and due south across the Mississippi River to the Iowa border.

Central Zone: That portion of the State south of the North Duck Zone line to a line extending west from the Indiana border along I–70 to IL 4, south along IL 4 to IL 161, west along IL 161 to IL 158, south and west along IL 158 to IL 159, south along IL 159 to IL 3, south along IL 3 to St. Leo’s Road, south along St. Leo’s Road to Modoc Road, west along Modoc Road to Modoc Ferry Road, southwest along Modoc Ferry Road to Levee Road, southeast along Levee Road to County Route 12 (Modoc Ferry entrance Road), south along County Route 12 to the Modoc Ferry route and southwest on the Modoc Ferry route across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Indiana

North Zone: That part of Indiana north of a line extending east from the Illinois border along State Road 18 to U.S. 31; north along U.S. 31 to U.S. 24; east along U.S. 24 to Huntington; southeast along U.S. 224; south along State Road 5; and east along State Road 124 to the Ohio border.

Central Zone: That part of Indiana south of the North Zone boundary and north of the South Zone boundary.

South Zone: That part of Indiana south of a line extending east from the Illinois border along I–70; east along National Ave.; east along U.S. 150; south along U.S. 41; east along State Road 58; south along State Road 37 to Bedford; and east along U.S. 50 to the Ohio border.

Iowa

North Zone: That portion of Iowa north of a line beginning on the South Dakota–Iowa border at I–29, southeast along I–29 to State Highway 20 to the Iowa–Illinois border.

Central Zone: The remainder of Iowa not included in the North and South zones.

South Zone: That portion of Iowa west of I–29 and south of State Highway 92 east to the Iowa–Illinois border.

Louisiana

East Zone: That area of the State beginning at the Arkansas border, then south on U.S. Hwy 79 to State Hwy 9, then south on State Hwy 9 to State Hwy 147, then south on State Hwy 147 to U.S. Hwy 167, then south and east on U.S. Hwy 167 to U.S. Hwy 90, then south on U.S. Hwy 90 to the Mississippi State line.

West Zone: Remainder of the State.

Michigan

North Zone: The Upper Peninsula.

Middle Zone: That portion of the Lower Peninsula north of a line beginning at the Michigan–Wisconsin boundary line in Lake Michigan, directly due west of the mouth of Stoney Creek in section 31, T14N R18W, Oceana County; then proceed easterly and southerly along the centerline of Stoney Creek to its intersection with Scenic Drive; southerly on Scenic Drive to Stoney Lake Road in section 5,

T13N R18W, Oceana County; easterly on Stoney Lake Road then both west and east Garfield Roads (name change only; not an intersection) then crossing highway U.S.-31 to State Highway M-20 (north of the town of New Era; also locally named Hayes Road) in section 33, T14N R17W, Oceana County; easterly on M-20 through Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, and Midland Counties to highway U.S.-10 business route in the city of Midland; easterly on U.S.-10 Business Route (BR) to highway U.S.-10 at the Bay County line; easterly on U.S.-10 then crossing U.S.-75 to State Highway M-25 (west of the town of Bay City); easterly along M-25 into Tuscola County; then northeasterly and easterly on M-25 through Tuscola County into Huron County, turning southeasterly on M-25 (near the town of Huron City; also locally named North Shore Road) to the centerline of Willow Creek in section 4, T18N R14E, Huron County; then northerly along the centerline of Willow Creek to the mouth of Willow Creek into Lake Huron; then directly due east along a line from the mouth of Willow Creek heading east into Lake Huron to a point due east and on the Michigan/U.S.-Canadian border.

South Zone: The remainder of Michigan.

Minnesota

North Duck Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the North Dakota State line along State Highway 210 to State Highway 23 and east to State Highway 39 and east to the Wisconsin State line at the Oliver Bridge.

South Duck Zone: The portion of the State south of a line extending east from the South Dakota State line along U.S. Highway 212 to I-494 and east to I-94 and east to the Wisconsin State line.

Central Duck Zone: The remainder of the State.

Missouri

North Zone: That portion of Missouri north of a line running west from the Illinois border at Lock and Dam 25 to Sandy Slough Road East; west on Sandy Slough Road East to Sandy Slough Road North; west on Sandy Slough Road North to Lincoln County Highway N; west on Lincoln County Highway N to MO 79; south on MO 79 to MO 47; west on MO 47 to I-70; west on I-70 to U.S. 63; north on U.S. 63 to U.S. 24; west on U.S. 24 to MO 10; west on MO 10 to U.S. 69; north on U.S. 69 to MO 116; west on MO 116 to U.S. 59; south on U.S. 59 to the Kansas border.

Middle Zone: The remainder of Missouri not included in other zones.

South Zone: That portion of Missouri south of a line running west from the Illinois border on MO 74 to MO 25; south on MO 25. to U.S. 62; west on U.S. 62 to MO 53; north on MO 53 to MO 51; north on MO 51 to U.S. 60; west on U.S. 60 to MO 21; north on MO 21 to MO 72; west on MO 72 to MO 32; west on MO 32 to U.S. 65; north on U.S. 65 to U.S. 54; west on U.S. 54 to the Kansas border.

Ohio

Zone A: Auglaize, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hardin, Henry, Marion, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Sandusky, Shelby, Van Wert, Williams, and Wyandot Counties, and the portion of Lucas County outside of Zone B, extending to the boundary line in Lake Erie. The Zone A boundary line in Lake Erie begins at the Erie-Lorain County line and extends north to a point one hundred yards from shore, and then follows the Lake Erie shoreline west at a distance of one hundred yards offshore. The zone boundary line follows the shoreline west toward and around the northern tip of Cedar Point Amusement Park, then continues from the westernmost point of Cedar Point toward the seventy-seven-foot-tall Moseley Channel Range Rear Light near the southernmost tip of the sandbar at the mouth of Sandusky Bay to a point one hundred yards offshore, and continuing at a distance of one hundred yards offshore parallel to the Lake Erie shoreline north and west toward the northernmost tip of Cedar Point National

Wildlife Refuge, then follows a direct line toward the southernmost tip of Woodtick Peninsula in Michigan to a point that intersects the Ohio-Michigan state line, then follows the state line west to the Lucas County shore.

Zone B: Allen, Ashtabula, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Hancock, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Morrow, Portage, Putnam, Richland, Seneca, Summit, Trumbull, and Wood Counties, and the portion of Lucas County south of U.S. 24 and west of I–75. The Zone B boundary line extends from the Ashland County line northeast along SR 3 to SR 60, north along SR 60 to U.S. 30, east along U.S. 30 to SR 3, south along SR 3 to SR 226, south along SR 226 to SR 514, southwest along SR 514 to SR 754, south along SR 754 to SR 39, east along SR 39 to SR 241, northeast along SR 241 to U.S. 30, east along U.S. 30 to SR 39, and east along SR 39 to the Pennsylvania state line. Zone B includes those portions of: Ashland County west of the boundary line following SR 3, west of the boundary line following SR 60, and north of the boundary line following U.S. 30; Wayne County north of the boundary line following U.S. 30, east of the boundary line as it follows SR 3 and SR 226, and west of the boundary line as it follows SR 241; Holmes County east of the boundary line as it follows SR 514 and SR 754, north of the boundary line as it follows SR 39, and west of the boundary line as it follows SR 241; Stark County north of the boundary line as it follows SR 241 and U.S. 30; and Columbiana County north of the boundary line as it follows U.S. 30 and SR 39. Zone B includes the remainder of Lake Erie islands and waters that are not included in Zone A.

Zone C: The remainder of the State not included in either Zone A or Zone B.

Wisconsin

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Minnesota State line along U.S. 10 to U.S. 41, then north on U.S. 41 to the Michigan State line.

Open Water Zone: That portion of the State extending 500 feet or greater from the Lake Michigan shoreline bounded by the Michigan State line and the Illinois State line.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

Special Teal Season Area: Lake and Chaffee Counties and that portion of the State east of I–25.

Northeast Zone: All areas east of I–25 and north of I–70.

Southeast Zone: All areas east of I–25 and south of I–70, and all of El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas Counties.

Mountain/Foothills Zone: All areas west of I–25 and east of the Continental Divide, except El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas Counties.

Kansas

High Plains: That portion of the Kansas west of U.S. 283.

Low Plains Early Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line east on KS 96 to its junction with U.S. 183 in Rush Center; north on U.S. 183 to its junction with U.S. 24 in Stockton; east on U.S. 24 to its junction with U.S. 281 in Osborne; north on U.S. 281 to its junction with U.S. 36 in Smith Center; east on U.S. 36 to its junction with KS 199 in Courtland; south on KS 199 to its junction with Republic County 30th Road (Main Street) at Courtland City; south on Republic County 30th Road (Main Street in Courtland City) to its junction with KS 148; east on KS 148 to its junction with Republic County Road 5; south on Republic County Road 5 to its junction with Cloud County North 40th Road; south on Cloud County North 40th Road to its junction with KS 9; west on KS 9 to its junction with U.S. 24 in Beloit;

west on U.S. 24 to its junction with KS 181 in Downs; south on KS 181 (Morgan Avenue in Downs city limits) to its junction with KS 18; west on KS 18 to its junction with U.S. 281 in Luray; south on U.S. 281 to its junction with KS 4 (East 9th St) in Hoisington; east on KS 4 to its junction with I–135 (U.S. 81); south on I–135 (U.S. 81) to its junction with KS 61; southwest on KS 61 to its junction with McPherson County 14th Avenue; south on McPherson County 14th Avenue to its junction with McPherson County Arapaho Road; west on McPherson County Arapaho Road to its junction with KS 61; southwest on KS 61 to its junction with KS 96; northwest on KS 14/KS 96 to its junction with U.S. 56 in Lyons; west to Great Bend, then southwest on U.S. 56 (East 14th Street) to its junction with KS 19 Spur (Broadway Street) in Larned; south on KS 19 Spur (Broadway Street) to KS 19 (NW 140th Street); east on KS 19 (NW 140th Street) to its junction with U.S. 281; south on U.S. 281 to its junction with U.S. 54 in Pratt; west on U.S. 54 to its junction with U.S. 183; north on U.S. 183 to its junction with U.S. 56 in Kinsley; southwest on U.S. 56 to its junction with North Main Street in Spearville; south on North Main Street to Davis Street in Spearville; east on Davis Street to Ford County Road 126 (South Stafford Street) in Spearville; south on Ford County Road 126 (Spearville Road) to Garnett Road; east on Garnett Road to Ford County Road 126; south on Ford County Road 126 to Ford Spearville Road; west on Ford Spearville Road to its junction with U.S. 400; northwest on U.S. 400 to its junction with U.S. 283 in Dodge City; north on 113th Road to U.S. 56 (E Wyatt Earp Boulevard) in Dodge City; northeast on U.S. 283/56 to its junction with U.S. 283/50/56; east on U.S. 283/50/56 to its junction with U.S. 283; north on U.S. 283 to its junction with U.S. 96 in Ness City.

Low Plains Late Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line north on U.S. 283 to the Kansas-Nebraska state line; east along the Kansas-Nebraska state line to its junction with the Kansas-Missouri state line; southeast along the Kansas-Missouri state line to its junction with KS 68; west on KS 68 to its junction with I–35 in Ottawa; southwest on I–35 to its junction with Butler County NE 150th Street; west on Butler County NE 150th Street to its junction with U.S. 77; south on U.S. 77 to its junction with the Kansas-Oklahoma state line; west along the Kansas-Oklahoma state line to its junction with U.S. 283; north on U.S. 283 to its junction with U.S. 400 in Dodge City; southeast on U.S. 400 to its junction with Ford Spearville Road; east on Ford Spearville Road to Ford County Road 126; north on Ford County Road 126 to Garnett Road; west on Garnett Road to Ford County Road 126; north on Ford County Road 126 (Spearville Road and then South Stafford Street in Spearville, Kansas) to Davis Street in Spearville, Kansas; west on Davis Street to North Main Street in Spearville, Kansas; north on North Main Street to its junction with U.S. 56 in Spearville; east on U.S. 56 to its junction with U.S. 183 in Kinsley; south on U.S. 183 to its junction with U.S. 54; east on U.S. 54 to its junction with U.S. 281 in Pratt; north on U.S. 281 to its junction with KS 19; west on KS 19 to its junction with KS 19 Spur (Broadway Street); north on KS 19 Spur (Broadway Street) to its junction with U.S. 56 (East 14th Street) in Larned; northeast to Great Bend, and then east on U.S. 56 to its junction with KS 96/KS 14 in Lyons; southeast on KS 96/14 to its junction with KS 61; northeast on KS 61 to its junction with McPherson County Arapaho Road; east on McPherson County Arapaho Road to its junction with McPherson County 14th Avenue; north on McPherson County 14th Avenue to its junction with KS 61; east on KS 61 to its junction with I–135 (U.S. 81); north on I–135 (U.S. 81) to its junction with KS 4; west on KS 4 to its junction with U.S. 281 (West 9th St) in Hoisington; north on U.S. 281 to its junction with KS 18 in Luray; east on KS 18 in Luray to its junction with U.S. 181; north on KS 181 to its junction with U.S. 24 in Downs; east on U.S. 24 to its junction with KS 9 in Beloit; east on KS 9 to its junction with Cloud County 40th Road; north on Cloud County North 40th Road to its junction with Republic County Road 5; north on Republic County Road 5 to its junction with KS 148; west on KS 148 to its junction with Republic County 30th Road; north on Republic County 30th Road (Main Street in Courtland City) to its junction with KS 199 in Courtland; north on KS 199 to its junction with U.S. 36;

west on U.S. 36 to its junction with U.S. 281 in Smith Center; south on U.S. 281 to its junction with U.S. 24 in Osborne; west on U.S. 24 to its junction with U.S. 183 in Stockton; south on U.S. 183 to its junction with U.S. 96 in Rush Center; west on U.S. 96 to its junction with U.S. 283 in Ness City.

Low Plains Southeast Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line west on KS 68 to its junction with I–35 in Ottawa; southwest on I–35 to its junction with Butler County NE 150th Street; west on Butler County NE 150th Street to its junction with U.S. 77; south on U.S. 77 to its junction with the Kansas–Oklahoma state line; east along the Kansas–Oklahoma state line to its junction with the Kansas–Missouri state line; north along the Kansas–Missouri state line to its junction with KS 68.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: Blaine, Carter, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, McCone, Musselshell, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Valley, Wheatland, and Wibaux Counties.

Zone 2: Big Horn, Carbon, Custer, Prairie, Rosebud, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Treasure, and Yellowstone Counties.

Nebraska

High Plains: That portion of Nebraska lying west of a line beginning at the South Dakota–Nebraska border on Federal highway U.S. 183; south on U.S. 183 to U.S. 20; west on U.S. 20 to state highway NE 7; south on NE 7 to NE 91; southwest on NE 91 to NE 2; southeast on NE 2 to NE 92; west on NE 92 to NE 40; south on NE 40 to NE 47; south on NE 47 to NE 23; east on NE 23 to U.S. 283; and south on U.S. 283 to the Kansas–Nebraska border.

Zone 1: Area encompassed by designated Federal and State highways and county roads beginning at the intersection of U.S. 283 at the Kansas–Nebraska border; north to NE 23; west to NE 47; north to Dawson County Road 769; east to County Road 423; south to County Road 766; east to County Road 428; south to County Road 763; east to NE 21; south to County Road 761; east on County Road 761 to County Road 437; south to the Dawson County Canal; southeast along Dawson County Canal; east to County Road 444; south to U.S. 30; east to U.S. 183; north to Buffalo County Road 100; east to 46th Avenue; north to NE 40; east to NE 10; north to County Road 220 and Hall County Husker Highway; east to Hall County S 70th Road; north to NE 2; east to U.S. 281; north to Chapman Road; east to 7th Road; south to U.S. 30; north and east to NE 14; south to County Road 22; west to County Road M; south to County Road 21; west to County Road K; south to U.S. 34; west to NE 2; south to U.S. I-80; west to Gunbarrel Road (Hall/Hamilton County line); south to Giltner Road; west to U.S. 281; south to W 82nd St; west to Holstein Avenue; south to U.S. 34; west to NE 10; north to Kearney County Road R and Phelps County Road 742; west to Gosper County Road 433; south to N Railway Street; west to Commercial Avenue; south to NE 23; west to Gosper County Road 427; south to Gosper County Road 737; west to Gosper County Road 426; south to Gosper County Road 735; east to Gosper County Road 427; south to Furnas County Road 726; west to Furnas County Road 425.5/425; south to U.S. 34; east to NE 4; east to NE 10; south to U.S. 136; east to NE 14; south to NE 8; east to U.S. 81; north to NE 4; east to NE 15; north to NE 74; west to Saline County Road 1000; north to Saline County Road R; east to NE 15; north to U.S. 6; east to NE 33; east to SW 142 Street; south to W Hallam Road; east to SW 100 Road; south to W Chestnut Road; west to NE 103; south to NE 4; west to NE 15; south to U.S. 136; east to Jefferson County Road 578 Avenue; south to PWF Road; east to NE 103; south to NE 8; east to U.S. 75; north to U.S. 136; east to the intersection of U.S. 136 and the Steamboat Trace (Trace); north along the Trace to the intersection with Federal Levee R-562; north along Federal Levee R-562 to 735a Road/Olive Street; west to 5th Street; north and west to Bluff Drive; west to 642 Avenue; north to the

Trace; north along the Trace/Burlington Northern Railroad right-of-way to NE 2; west to U.S. 75; north to NE 2; west to NE 50; north to Otoe County Road D; east to N 32nd Road; north to Otoe County Road B; west to NE 50; north to Van Dorn Street (Cass/Otoe County Line); west to S. 298th Street; north to U.S. 34; west to NE 63; north to Church Road; west to U.S. 6; northeast to 5th Street; west to West Street; north to Greenwood Road; west to N. 190th Street (Cass/Lancaster County Line); north to Ashland Road; east to NE 66; north and west to Saunders County Road C; west to Saunders County Road 7; south to Saunders County Road B; west to Saunders County Road 8; north to Saunders County Road C; east to Memphis Road.; north to Galena Street /NE 78C-Spur; east to NE 66; north and west to U.S. 77; north to W 1st Street; east to N Chestnut Street; north to E 12th Street/Old Highway 77; northeast to U.S. 77; east and north to NE 109/Saunders County Road X; east to Saunders County Road 19; south to NE 92; west to NE Spur 12F; south to Butler County Road 30; east to County Road X; south to County Road 27; west to County Road W; south to County Road 26; east to County Road X; south to County Road 21 (Seward Road County Line); west to NE 15; north to County Road 34; west to County Road H; south to NE 92; west to U.S. 81; south to NE 66; west to Dark Island Trail, north to Merrick County Road M; east to Merrick County Road 18; north to NE 92; west to NE 14; north to NE 52; west and north to NE 56; west to U.S. 281; south to NE 92; west to NE 11; south to NE 2; west to NE 68; north to NE L82A; west to NE 10; north to NE 92; west to U.S. 183; north to Round Valley Road; west to Sargent River Road; west to Sargent Road; west to NE S21A; west to NE 2; north to NE 91 to North Loup Spur Road; north to North Loup River Road; north and east along to Pleasant Valley/Worth Road; east to Loup County Line; north along the Loup County Line to Loup-Brown County line; east along northern boundaries of Loup and Garfield Counties to NE 11; south to Cedar River Road; east and south to NE 70; east to U.S. 281; north to NE 70; east to NE 14; south to NE 39; southeast to NE 22; east to U.S. 81; southeast to U.S. 30; east to U.S. 275; south to NE 36; east to NE 31; north to U.S. 30; east to the Iowa-Nebraska border; south to the Missouri-Nebraska border; south to Kansas-Nebraska border; west along Kansas-Nebraska border to U.S. 283.

Zone 2: Those areas of the State that are not contained in Zones 1 or 3.

Zone 3: Area bounded by designated Federal and State highways, county roads, and political boundaries beginning at the Wyoming-Nebraska border at its northernmost intersection with the Interstate Canal; southeast along the Interstate Canal to the northern border of Scotts Bluff County; east along northern border of Scotts Bluff and Morrill Counties to County Road 125; south to County Road 94; east to County Road 135; south to County Road 92; east to County Road 139; south to County Road 88; east to County Road 147; south to County Road 88; southeast to County Road 86; east to County Road 155; south to County Road 80; east to County Road 161; south to County Road 78; east to County Road 163; south to County Road 76; east to County Road 165; south to County Road 167; south to U.S. 26; east to County Road 171; north to County Road 68; east to County Road 177; north to County Road 74; east to NE 27/County Road 179; north to County Road 82; east to County Road 189; south to County Road 70; east to County Road 201; south to County Road 60A; east to County Road 203; south to County Road 52; east to Keith County Line; north along the Keith County line to the northern border of Keith County; east along the northern boundaries of Keith and Lincoln Counties to NE 97; south to U.S. 83; south to E Hall School Road; east to North Airport Road; south to U.S. 30; east to NE 47; south to NE 23; east on NE 23 to U.S. 283; south on U.S. 283 to the Kansas-Nebraska border; west along Kansas-Nebraska border to the Nebraska-Colorado border; north and west to the Wyoming-Nebraska border; north along the Wyoming-Nebraska border to its northernmost-intersection with the Interstate Canal.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

North Zone: That portion of the State north of I–40 and U.S. 54.

South Zone: The remainder of New Mexico.

North Dakota

High Plains: That portion of the State south and west of a line beginning at the junction of U.S. 83 and the South Dakota State line, then north along U.S. 83 and I–94 to ND 41, then north on ND 41 to ND 53, then west on ND 53 to U.S. 83, then north on U.S. 83 to U.S. 2, then west on U.S. 2 to the Williams County line, then north and west along the Williams and Divide County lines to the Canadian border.

Low Plains: The remainder of North Dakota.

Oklahoma

High Plains: The Counties of Beaver, Cimarron, and Texas.

Low Plains Zone 1: That portion of the State east of the High Plains Zone and north of a line extending east from the Texas State line along OK 33 to OK 47, east along OK 47 to U.S. 183, south along U.S. 183 to I–40, east along I–40 to U.S. 177, north along U.S. 177 to OK 33, east along OK 33 to OK 18, north along OK 18 to OK 51, west along OK 51 to I–35, north along I–35 to U.S. 412, west along U.S. 412 to OK 132, then north along OK 132 to the Kansas State line.

Low Plains Zone 2: The remainder of Oklahoma.

South Dakota

High Plains: That portion of the State west of a line beginning at the North Dakota State line and extending south along U.S. 83 to U.S. 14, east on U.S. 14 to Blunt, south on the Blunt–Canning Road to SD 34, east and south on SD 34 to SD 50 at Lee’s Corner, south on SD 50 to I–90, east on I–90 to SD 50, south on SD 50 to SD 44, west on SD 44 across the Platte–Winner bridge to SD 47, south on SD 47 to U.S. 18, east on U.S. 18 to SD 47, south on SD 47 to the Nebraska State line.

Low Plains North Zone: That portion of northeastern South Dakota east of the High Plains Unit and north of a line extending east along U.S. 212 to the Minnesota State line.

Low Plains South Zone: That portion of Gregory County east of SD 47 and south of SD 44; Charles Mix County south of SD 44 to the Douglas County line; south on SD 50 to Geddes; east on the Geddes Highway to U.S. 281; south on U.S. 281 and U.S. 18 to SD 50; south and east on SD 50 to the Bon Homme County line; the Counties of Bon Homme, Yankton, and Clay south of SD 50; and Union County south and west of SD 50 and I–29.

Low Plains Middle Zone: The remainder of South Dakota.

Texas

High Plains: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Oklahoma State line along U.S. 183 to Vernon, south along U.S. 283 to Albany, south along TX 6 to TX 351 to Abilene, south along U.S. 277 to Del Rio, then south along the Del Rio International Toll Bridge access road to the Mexico border.

Low Plains North Zone: That portion of northeastern Texas east of the High Plains Zone and north of a line beginning at the International Toll Bridge south of Del Rio, then extending east on U.S. 90 to San Antonio, then continuing east on I–10 to the Louisiana State line at Orange, Texas.

Low Plains South Zone: The remainder of Texas.

Wyoming (Central Flyway portion)

Zone C1: Big Horn, Converse, Goshen, Hot Springs, Natrona, Park, Platte, and Washakie Counties; and Fremont County excluding the portions west or south of the Continental Divide.

Zone C2: Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties.

Zone C3: Albany and Laramie Counties; and that portion of Carbon County east of the Continental Divide.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

North Zone: Game Management Units 1–5, those portions of Game Management Units 6 and 8 within Coconino County, and Game Management Units 7, 9, 11M, and 12A.

South Zone: Those portions of Game Management Units 6 and 8 in Yavapai County, and Game Management Units 10 and 12B–46B.

California

Northeastern Zone: That portion of California lying east and north of a line beginning at the intersection of I–5 with the California–Oregon line; south along I–5 to its junction with Walters Lane south of the town of Yreka; west along Walters Lane to its junction with Easy Street; south along Easy Street to the junction with Old Highway 99; south along Old Highway 99 to the point of intersection with I–5 north of the town of Weed; south along I–5 to its junction with Highway 89; east and south along Highway 89 to Main Street Greenville; north and east to its junction with North Valley Road; south to its junction of Diamond Mountain Road; north and east to its junction with North Arm Road; south and west to the junction of North Valley Road; south to the junction with Arlington Road (A22); west to the junction of Highway 89; south and west to the junction of Highway 70; east on Highway 70 to Highway 395; south and east on Highway 395 to the point of intersection with the California–Nevada State line; north along the California–Nevada State line to the junction of the California–Nevada–Oregon State lines; west along the California–Oregon State line to the point of origin.

Colorado River Zone: Those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties east of a line from the intersection of Highway 95 with the California–Nevada State line; south on Highway 95 through the junction with Highway 40; south on Highway 95 to Vidal Junction; south through the town of Rice to the San Bernardino–Riverside County line on a road known as “Aqueduct Road” also known as Highway 62 in San Bernardino County; southwest on Highway 62 to Desert Center Rice Road; south on Desert Center Rice Road/Highway 177 to the town of Desert Center; east 31 miles on I–10 to its intersection with Wiley Well Road; south on Wiley Well Road to Wiley Well; southeast on Milpitas Wash Road to the Blythe, Brawley, Davis Lake intersections; south on Blythe Ogilby Road also known as County Highway 34 to its intersection with Ogilby Road; south on Ogilby Road to its intersection with I–8; east 7 miles on I–8 to its intersection with the Andrade-Algodones Road/Highway 186; south on Highway 186 to its intersection with the U.S.–Mexico border at Los Algodones, Mexico.

Southern Zone: That portion of southern California (but excluding the Colorado River Zone) south and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Santa Maria River at the Pacific Ocean; east along the Santa Maria River to where it crosses Highway 101–166 near the City of Santa Maria; north on Highway 101–166; east on Highway 166 to the junction with Highway 99; south on Highway 99 to the junction of I–5; south on I–5 to the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains at Tejon Pass; east and north along the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains to where it intersects Highway 178 at Walker Pass; east on Highway 178 to the junction of Highway 395 at the town of Inyokern; south on Highway 395 to the junction of Highway 58; east on Highway 58 to the junction of I–15; east on I–15 to the junction with Highway 127; north on Highway 127 to the point of intersection with the California–Nevada State line.

Southern San Joaquin Valley Zone: All of Kings and Tulare Counties and that portion of Kern County north of the Southern Zone.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of California not included in the Northeastern, Colorado River, Southern, and the Southern San Joaquin Valley Zones.

Colorado (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Eastern Zone: Routt, Grand, Summit, Eagle, and Pitkin Counties; those portions of Saguache, San Juan, Hinsdale, and Mineral Counties west of the Continental Divide; those portions of Gunnison County except the North Fork of the Gunnison River Valley (Game Management Units 521, 53, and 63); and that portion of Moffat County east of the northern intersection of Moffat County Road 29 with the Moffat–Routt County line, south along Moffat County Road 29 to the intersection of Moffat County Road 29 with the Moffat–Routt County line (Elkhead Reservoir State Park).

Western Zone: All areas west of the Continental Divide not included in the Eastern Zone.

Idaho

Zone 1: Bear Lake, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties; that portion of Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and that portion of Caribou County north and east of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 30 on the Bannock-Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line.

Zone 2: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties.

Zone 3: Ada, Adams, Bannock, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Franklin, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties; that portion of Bingham County outside the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and that portion of Caribou County south and west of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 30 on the Bannock-Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line.

Zone 4: Valley County.

Nevada

Northeast Zone: Elko, Eureka, Lander, and White Pine Counties.

Northwest Zone: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, Storey, and Washoe Counties.

South Zone: Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye Counties.

Moapa Valley Special Management Area: That portion of Clark County including the Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers.

Oregon

Zone 1: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

Zone 2: The remainder of Oregon not included in Zone 1.

Utah

Northern Zone: Box Elder, Cache, Daggett, Davis, Duchesne, Morgan, Rich, Salt Lake, Summit, Uintah, Utah, Wasatch, and Weber Counties, and that part of Toole County north of I–80.

Southern Zone: The remainder of Utah not included in the Northern Zone.

Washington

East Zone: All areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County.

West Zone: The remainder of Washington not included in the East Zone.

Wyoming (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Snake River Zone: Beginning at the south boundary of Yellowstone National Park and the Continental Divide; south along the Continental Divide to Union Pass and the Union Pass Road (U.S.F.S. Road 600); west and south along the Union Pass Road to U.S.F.S. Road 605; south along U.S.F.S. Road 605 to the Bridger–Teton National Forest boundary; along the national forest boundary to the Idaho State line; north along the Idaho State line to the south boundary of Yellowstone National Park; east along the Yellowstone National Park boundary to the Continental Divide.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of the Pacific Flyway portion of Wyoming not included in the Snake River Zone.

Geese

Atlantic Flyway

Connecticut

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

South Zone: Same as for ducks.

North Zone: Same as for ducks.

Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

AP Unit: Litchfield County and the portion of Hartford County west of a line beginning at the Massachusetts border in Suffield and extending south along Route 159 to its intersection with I–91 in Hartford, and then extending south along I–91 to its intersection with the Hartford–Middlesex County line.

NAP–H Unit: That part of the State east of a line beginning at the Massachusetts border in Suffield and extending south along Route 159 to its intersection with I–91 in Hartford and then extending south along I–91 to State Street in New Haven; then south on State Street to Route 34, west on Route 34 to Route 8, south along Route 8 to Route 110, south along Route 110 to Route 15, north along Route 15 to the Milford Parkway, south along the Milford Parkway to I–95, north along I–95 to the intersection with the east shore of the Quinnipiac River, south to the mouth of the Quinnipiac River, and then south along the eastern shore of New Haven Harbor to the Long Island Sound.

Atlantic Flyway Resident Population (AFRP) Unit: Remainder of the State not included in AP and NAP–H Units.

South Zone: Same as for ducks.

Maine

North NAP–H Zone: Same as North Zone for ducks.

Coastal NAP–L Zone: Same as Coastal Zone for ducks.

South NAP–H Zone: Same as South Zone for ducks.

Maryland

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Eastern Unit: Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties; and that part of Anne Arundel County east of I–895, I–97, and Route 3; that part of Prince George's County east of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County east of Route 301 to the Virginia State line.

Western Unit: Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, and Washington Counties; and that part of Anne Arundel County west of I–895, I–97, and Route 3; that part of Prince George's County west of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County west of Route 301 to the Virginia State line.

Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Resident Population (RP) Zone: Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington Counties; that portion of Prince George's County west of Route 3 and Route 301; that portion of Charles County west of Route 301 to the Virginia State line; and that portion of Carroll County west of Route 31 to the intersection of Route 97, and west of Route 97 to the Pennsylvania State line.

AP Zone: Remainder of the State.

Massachusetts

NAP Zone: Central and Coastal Zones (see duck zones).

AP Zone: The Berkshire Zone (see duck zones).

Special Late Season Area: The Central Zone and that portion of the Coastal Zone (see duck zones) that lies north of the Cape Cod Canal, north to the New Hampshire State line.

New Hampshire

Same zones as for ducks.

New Jersey

AP Zone: North and South Zones (see duck zones).

NAP Zone: The Coastal Zone (see duck zones).

Special Late Season Area: In northern New Jersey, that portion of the State within a continuous line that runs east along the New York State boundary line to the Hudson River; then south along the New York State boundary to its intersection with Route 440 at Perth Amboy; then west on Route 440 to its intersection with Route 287; then west along Route 287 to its intersection with Route 206 in Bedminster (Exit 18); then north along Route 206 to its intersection with Route 94; then west along Route 94 to the toll bridge in Columbia; then north along the Pennsylvania State boundary in the Delaware River to the beginning point. In southern New Jersey, that portion of the State within a continuous line that runs west from the Atlantic Ocean at Ship Bottom along Route 72 to Route 70; then west along Route 70 to Route 206; then south along Route 206 to Route 536; then west along Route 536 to Route 322; then west along Route 322 to Route 55; then south along Route 55 to Route 553 (Buck Road); then south along Route 553 to Route 40; then east along Route 40 to route 55; then south along Route 55 to Route 552 (Sherman Avenue); then west along Route 552 to Carmel Road; then south along

Carmel Road to Route 49; then east along Route 49 to Route 555; then south along Route 555 to Route 553; then east along Route 553 to Route 649; then north along Route 649 to Route 670; then east along Route 670 to Route 47; then north along Route 47 to Route 548; then east along Route 548 to Route 49; then east along Route 49 to Route 50; then south along Route 50 to Route 9; then south along Route 9 to Route 625 (Sea Isle City Boulevard); then east along Route 625 to the Atlantic Ocean; then north to the beginning point.

New York

Lake Champlain Goose Area: The same as the Lake Champlain Waterfowl Hunting Zone, which is that area of New York State lying east and north of a continuous line extending along Route 11 from the New York–Canada international boundary south to Route 9B, south along Route 9B to Route 9, south along Route 9 to Route 22 south of Keeseville, south along Route 22 to the west shore of South Bay along and around the shoreline of South Bay to Route 22 on the east shore of South Bay, southeast along Route 22 to Route 4, northeast along Route 4 to the New York–Vermont boundary.

Northeast Goose Area: The same as the Northeastern Waterfowl Hunting Zone, which is that area of New York State lying north of a continuous line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I–81, south along I–81 to Route 31, east along Route 31 to Route 13, north along Route 13 to Route 49, east along Route 49 to Route 365, east along Route 365 to Route 28, east along Route 28 to Route 29, east along Route 29 to Route 22 at Greenwich Junction, north along Route 22 to Washington County Route 153, east along CR 153 to the New York–Vermont boundary, exclusive of the Lake Champlain Zone.

East Central Goose Area: That area of New York State lying inside of a continuous line extending from I–81 in Cicero, east along Route 31 to Route 13, north along Route 13 to Route 49, east along Route 49 to Route 365, east along Route 365 to Route 28, east along Route 28 to Route 29, east along Route 29 to Route 147 at Kimball Corners, south along Route 147 to Schenectady County Route 40 (West Glenville Road), west along Route 40 to Touareuna Road, south along Touareuna Road to Schenectady County Route 59, south along Route 59 to State Route 5, east along Route 5 to the Lock 9 bridge, southwest along the Lock 9 bridge to Route 5S, southeast along Route 5S to Schenectady County Route 58, southwest along Route 58 to the NYS Thruway, south along the Thruway to Route 7, southwest along Route 7 to Schenectady County Route 103, south along Route 103 to Route 406, east along Route 406 to Schenectady County Route 99 (Windy Hill Road), south along Route 99 to Dunnsville Road, south along Dunnsville Road to Route 397, southwest along Route 397 to Route 146 at Altamont, west along Route 146 to Albany County Route 252, northwest along Route 252 to Schenectady County Route 131, north along Route 131 to Route 7, west along Route 7 to Route 10 at Richmondville, south on Route 10 to Route 23 at Stamford, west along Route 23 to Route 7 in Oneonta, southwest along Route 7 to Route 79 to I–88 near Harpursville, west along Route 88 to I–81, north along Route 81 to the point of beginning.

West Central Goose Area: That area of New York State lying within a continuous line beginning at the point where the northerly extension of Route 269 (County Line Road on the Niagara–Orleans County boundary) meets the international boundary with Canada, south to the shore of Lake Ontario at the eastern boundary of Golden Hill State Park, south along the extension of Route 269 and Route 269 to Route 104 at Jeddo, west along Route 104 to Niagara County Route 271, south along Route 271 to Route 31E at Middleport, south along Route 31E to Route 31, west along Route 31 to Griswold Street, south along Griswold Street to Ditch Road, south along Ditch Road to Foot Road, south along Foot Road to the north bank of Tonawanda Creek, west along the north bank of Tonawanda Creek to Route 93, south along Route 93 to Route 5, east along Route 5 to Crittenden–Murrays Corners Road, south on

Crittenden–Murrays Corners Road to the NYS Thruway, east along the Thruway 90 to Route 98 (at Thruway Exit 48) in Batavia, south along Route 98 to Route 20, east along Route 20 to Route 19 in Pavilion Center, south along Route 19 to Route 63, southeast along Route 63 to Route 246, south along Route 246 to Route 39 in Perry, northeast along Route 39 to Route 20A, northeast along Route 20A to Route 20, east along Route 20 to Route 364 (near Canandaigua), south and east along Route 364 to Yates County Route 18 (Italy Valley Road), southwest along Route 18 to Yates County Route 34, east along Route 34 to Yates County Route 32, south along Route 32 to Steuben County Route 122, south along Route 122 to Route 53, south along Route 53 to Steuben County Route 74, east along Route 74 to Route 54A (near Pulteney), south along Route 54A to Steuben County Route 87, east along Route 87 to Steuben County Route 96, east along Route 96 to Steuben County Route 114, east along Route 114 to Schuyler County Route 23, east and southeast along Route 23 to Schuyler County Route 28, southeast along Route 28 to Route 409 at Watkins Glen, south along Route 409 to Route 14, south along Route 14 to Route 224 at Montour Falls, east along Route 224 to Route 228 in Odessa, north along Route 228 to Route 79 in Mecklenburg, east along Route 79 to Route 366 in Ithaca, northeast along Route 366 to Route 13, northeast along Route 13 to I–81 in Cortland, north along Route 81 to the north shore of the Salmon River to shore of Lake Ontario, extending generally northwest in a straight line to the nearest point of the international boundary with Canada, south and west along the international boundary to the point of beginning.

Hudson Valley Goose Area: That area of New York State lying within a continuous line extending from Route 4 at the New York–Vermont boundary, west and south along Route 4 to Route 149 at Fort Ann, west on Route 149 to Route 9, south along Route 9 to I–87 (at Exit 20 in Glens Falls), south along Route 87 to Route 29, west along Route 29 to Route 147 at Kimball Corners, south along Route 147 to Schenectady County Route 40 (West Glenville Road), west along Route 40 to Touareuna Road, south along Touareuna Road to Schenectady County Route 59, south along Route 59 to State Route 5, east along Route 5 to the Lock 9 bridge, southwest along the Lock 9 bridge to Route 5S, southeast along Route 5S to Schenectady County Route 58, southwest along Route 58 to the NYS Thruway, south along the Thruway to Route 7, southwest along Route 7 to Schenectady County Route 103, south along Route 103 to Route 406, east along Route 406 to Schenectady County Route 99 (Windy Hill Road), south along Route 99 to Dunnsville Road, south along Dunnsville Road to Route 397, southwest along Route 397 to Route 146 at Altamont, southeast along Route 146 to Main Street in Altamont, west along Main Street to Route 156, southeast along Route 156 to Albany County Route 307, southeast along Route 307 to Route 85A, southwest along Route 85A to Route 85, south along Route 85 to Route 443, southeast along Route 443 to Albany County Route 301 at Clarksville, southeast along Route 301 to Route 32, south along Route 32 to Route 23 at Cairo, west along Route 23 to Joseph Chadderdon Road, southeast along Joseph Chadderdon Road to Hearts Content Road (Greene County Route 31), southeast along Route 31 to Route 32, south along Route 32 to Greene County Route 23A, east along Route 23A to I–87 (the NYS Thruway), south along Route 87 to Route 28 (Exit 19) near Kingston, northwest on Route 28 to Route 209, southwest on Route 209 to the New York–Pennsylvania boundary, southeast along the New York–Pennsylvania boundary to the New York–New Jersey boundary, southeast along the New York–New Jersey boundary to Route 210 near Greenwood Lake, northeast along Route 210 to Orange County Route 5, northeast along Orange County Route 5 to Route 105 in the Village of Monroe, east and north along Route 105 to Route 32, northeast along Route 32 to Orange County Route 107 (Quaker Avenue), east along Route 107 to Route 9W, north along Route 9W to the south bank of Moodna Creek, southeast along the south bank of Moodna Creek to the New Windsor–Cornwall town boundary, northeast along the New Windsor–Cornwall town boundary to the Orange–Dutchess County boundary (middle of the Hudson River), north along the county boundary to

I–84, east along Route 84 to the Dutchess–Putnam County boundary, east along the county boundary to the New York–Connecticut boundary, north along the New York–Connecticut boundary to the New York–Massachusetts boundary, north along the New York–Massachusetts boundary to the New York–Vermont boundary, north to the point of beginning.

Eastern Long Island Goose Area (NAP High Harvest Area): That area of Suffolk County lying east of a continuous line extending due south from the New York–Connecticut boundary to the northernmost end of Roanoke Avenue in the Town of Riverhead; then south on Roanoke Avenue (which becomes County Route 73) to State Route 25; then west on Route 25 to Peconic Avenue; then south on Peconic Avenue to County Route (CR) 104 (Riverleigh Avenue); then south on CR 104 to CR 31 (Old Riverhead Road); then south on CR 31 to Oak Street; then south on Oak Street to Potunk Lane; then west on Stevens Lane; then south on Jessup Avenue (in Westhampton Beach) to Dune Road (CR 89); then due south to international waters.

Western Long Island Goose Area (RP Area): That area of Westchester County and its tidal waters southeast of I–95 and that area of Nassau and Suffolk Counties lying west of a continuous line extending due south from the New York–Connecticut boundary to the northernmost end of Sound Road (just east of Wading River Marsh); then south on Sound Road to North Country Road; then west on North Country Road to Randall Road; then south on Randall Road to Route 25A, then west on Route 25A to the Sunken Meadow State Parkway; then south on the Sunken Meadow Parkway to the Sagtikos State Parkway; then south on the Sagtikos Parkway to the Robert Moses State Parkway; then south on the Robert Moses Parkway to its southernmost end; then due south to international waters.

Central Long Island Goose Area (NAP Low Harvest Area): That area of Suffolk County lying between the Western and Eastern Long Island Goose Areas, as defined above.

South Goose Area: The remainder of New York State, excluding New York City.

North Carolina

Northeast Zone: Includes the following counties or portions of counties: Bertie (that portion north and east of a line formed by NC 45 at the Washington County line to U.S. 17 in Midway, U.S. 17 in Midway to U.S. 13 in Windsor, U.S. 13 in Windsor to the Hertford County line), Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington.

RP Zone: Remainder of the State.

Pennsylvania

Resident Canada and Cackling Goose Zone: All of Pennsylvania area east of SR 97 from the Maryland State Line to the intersection of SR 194, east of SR 194 to the intersection of U.S. 30, south of U.S. 30 to SR 441, east of SR 441 to SR 743, east of SR 743 to intersection of I–81, east of I–81 to intersection of I–80, and south of I–80 to the New Jersey State line.

AP Zone: The area east of route SR 97 from Maryland State Line to the intersection of SR 194, east of SR 194 to intersection of U.S. Route 30, south of U.S. Route 30 to SR 441, east of SR 441 to SR 743, east of SR 743 to intersection of I–81, east of I–81 to intersection of I–80, south of I–80 to the New Jersey State line.

Rhode Island

Special Area for Canada and Cackling Geese: Kent and Providence Counties and portions of the towns of Exeter and North Kingston within Washington County (see State regulations for detailed descriptions).

South Carolina

Canada and Cackling Goose Area: Statewide except for the following area:

East of U.S. 301: That portion of Clarendon County bounded to the north by S–14–25, to the east by Highway 260, and to the south by the markers delineating the channel of the Santee River.

West of U.S. 301: That portion of Clarendon County bounded on the north by S–14–26 extending southward to that portion of Orangeburg County bordered by Highway 6.

Vermont

Same zones as for ducks.

Virginia

AP Zone: The area to the east of the following line: the “Blue Ridge” (Loudoun–Clarke Counties border) at the West Virginia–Virginia border, south to I–64 (the Blue Ridge line follows county borders along the western edge of Loudoun, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Madison, Greene, Albemarle, and into Nelson Counties), then east along I–64 to I–95 in Richmond, then south along I–95 to Route 460 in Petersburg, then southeast along Route 460 to Route 32 in the City of Suffolk, then south to the North Carolina border.

RP Zone: The remainder of the State west of the AP Zone.

Mississippi Flyway

Arkansas

Northwest Zone: Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Conway, Crawford, Faulkner, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Madison, Marion, Newton, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Searcy, Sebastian, Scott, Van Buren, Washington, and Yell Counties.

Remainder of State: That portion of the State outside of the Northwest Zone.

Illinois

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending west from the Indiana border along I–80 to I–39, south along I–39 to Illinois Route 18, west along Illinois Route 18 to Illinois Route 29, south along Illinois Route 29 to Illinois Route 17, west along Illinois Route 17 to the Mississippi River, and due south across the Mississippi River to the Iowa border.

Central Zone: That portion of the State south of the North Goose Zone line to a line extending west from the Indiana border along I–70 to Illinois Route 4, south along Illinois Route 4 to Illinois Route 161, west along Illinois Route 161 to Illinois Route 158, south and west along Illinois Route 158 to Illinois Route 159, south along Illinois Route 159 to Illinois Route 3, south along Illinois Route 3 to St. Leo’s Road, south along St. Leo’s Road to Modoc Road, west along Modoc Road to Modoc Ferry Road, southwest along Modoc Ferry Road to Levee Road, southeast along Levee Road to County Route 12 (Modoc Ferry entrance Road), south along County Route 12 to the Modoc Ferry route, and southwest on the Modoc Ferry route across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Zone: Same zone as for ducks.

Indiana

Same zones as for ducks.

Iowa

Same zones as for ducks.

Kentucky

Western: The area that includes all counties west of and including Hardin, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Adair, and Cumberland Counties.

Eastern: The area that includes Bullitt County in its entirety and all other counties not included in the Western goose zone.

Louisiana

Same zones as for ducks.

Michigan

North Zone: Same as North duck zone.

Middle Zone: Same as Middle duck zone.

South Zone: Same as South duck zone.

Allegan County Game Management Unit (GMU): That area encompassed by a line beginning at the junction of 136th Avenue and I–196 in Lake Town Township and extending easterly along 136th Avenue to Michigan Highway 40, southerly along Michigan 40 through the city of Allegan to 108th Avenue in Trowbridge Township, westerly along 108th Avenue to 46th Street, northerly along 46th Street to 109th Avenue, westerly along 109th Avenue to I–196 in Casco Township, then northerly along I–196 to the point of beginning.

Muskegon Wastewater GMU: That portion of Muskegon County within the boundaries of the Muskegon County wastewater system, east of the Muskegon State Game Area, in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, and 32, T10N R14W, and sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, and 25, T10N R15W, as posted.

Minnesota

Same zones as for ducks.

Missouri

Same zones as for ducks.

Ohio

Same zones as for ducks.

Wisconsin

North and South Zones: Same zones as for ducks.

Mississippi River Zone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway and the Illinois State line in Grant County and extending northerly along the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway to the city limit of Prescott in Pierce County, then west along the Prescott city limit to the Minnesota State line.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

North Park Area: Jackson County.

South Park Area: Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Lake, Park, and Teller Counties.

San Luis Valley Area: All of Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, and Rio Grande Counties, and those portions of Saguache, Mineral, Hinsdale, Archuleta, and San Juan Counties east of the Continental Divide.

Remainder: Remainder of the Central Flyway portion of Colorado.

Eastern Colorado Late Light Goose Area: That portion of the State east of I–25.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: Same as Zone 1 for ducks and coots.

Zone 2: Same as Zone 2 for ducks and coots.

Nebraska

Dark Goose Seasons

Niobrara Unit: That area contained within and bounded by the intersection of the Nebraska–South Dakota border and Federal highway U.S. 83, south to U.S. 20, east to State highway NE 14, north along NE 14 to NE 59 and County Road 872, west along County Road 872 to the Knox County line, north along the Knox County line to the Nebraska–South Dakota border, west along the Nebraska–South Dakota border to U.S. 83. Where the Niobrara River forms the boundary, both banks of the river are included in the Niobrara Unit.

Platte River Unit: The area bounded starting at the northernmost intersection of the Interstate Canal at the Nebraska–Wyoming border, south along the Nebraska–Wyoming border to the Nebraska–Colorado border, east and south along the Nebraska–Colorado border to the Nebraska–Kansas border, east along the Nebraska–Kansas border to the Nebraska–Missouri border, north along the Nebraska–Missouri and Nebraska–Iowa borders to U.S. 77; south to U.S. 75; south to Washington County Road 4/Dodge County Road F, west to U.S. 77, south to U.S. 275, northwest to U.S. 91, west to NE 45, north to NE 32, west to NE 14, north to NE 70, west to U.S. 281, south to NE 70/91, west to Cedar River Road; north and west to NE 11, north to the Holt County line, west along the northern border of Garfield, Loup, Blaine, and Thomas Counties to the Hooker County line, south along the Thomas–Hooker Counties lines to the McPherson County line, east along the south border of Thomas County to the Custer County line, south along the Custer–Logan Counties line to NE 92, west to U.S. 83, north to NE 92, west to NE 61, north to NE 2, west along NE 2 to the corner formed by Garden, Grant, and Sheridan Counties, west along the north borders of Garden, Morrill, and Scotts Bluff Counties to the intersection with the Interstate Canal, north and west along the Interstate Canal to the intersection with the Nebraska–Wyoming border.

North-Central Unit: Those portions of the State not in the Niobrara and Platte River zones.

Light Goose Seasons

Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area: The area bounded by the junction of NE 92 and NE 15, south along NE 15 to NE 4, west along NE 4 to U.S. 34, west along U.S. 34 to U.S. 283, north along U.S. 283 to U.S. 30, east along U.S. 30 to NE 92, east along NE 92 to the beginning.

Remainder of State: The remainder of Nebraska.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

Dark Goose Seasons

Middle Rio Grande Valley Unit: Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia Counties.

Remainder: The remainder of the Central Flyway portion of New Mexico.

North Dakota

Missouri River Canada and Cackling Goose Zone: The area within and bounded by a line starting where ND 6 crosses the South Dakota border; then north on ND 6 to I–94; then west on I–94 to ND 49; then north on ND 49 to ND 200; then west on ND 200; then north on ND 8 to the Mercer–McLean Counties line; then east following the county line until it turns south toward Garrison Dam; then east along a line (including Mallard Island) of Lake Sakakawea to U.S. 83; then south on U.S. 83 to ND 200; then east on ND 200 to ND 41; then south on ND 41 to U.S. 83; then south on U.S. 83 to I–94; then east on I–94 to U.S. 83; then south on U.S. 83 to the South Dakota border; then west along the South Dakota border to ND 6.

Western North Dakota Canada and Cackling Goose Zone: Same as the High Plains Unit for ducks, mergansers, and coots, excluding the Missouri River Canada Goose Zone.

Rest of State: Remainder of North Dakota.

South Dakota

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Unit: The Counties of Aurora, Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Butte, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Corson, Davison, Day, Deuel, Douglas, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Haakon, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Harding, Hutchinson, Jackson, Jerauld, Jones, Kingsbury, Lake, McCook, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Mellette, Moody, Miner, Oglala Lakota, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Todd, Turner, Walworth, and Ziebach; that portion of Dewey County north of Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 8, Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 9, and the section of U.S. 212 east of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 8 junction; that portion of Potter County east of U.S. 83; that portion of Sully County east of U.S. 83; portions of Hyde, Buffalo, Brule, Charles Mix, and Bon Homme Counties north and east of a line beginning at the Hughes-Hyde county line on State highway SD 34, east to Lees Boulevard, southeast to the SD 34, east seven miles to 350th Avenue, south to I–90 on 350th Avenue, south and east on SD 50 to Geddes, east on 285th Street to U.S. 281, north on U.S. 281 to the Charles Mix-Douglas County boundary; the portion of Bon Homme County north of SD 50, the portions of Yankton and Clay Counties north of County Highway 585 (306th Street) to U.S. 81, then north on U.S. 81 to 303rd Street, then east on 303rd Street to 444th Avenue, then south on 444th Avenue to 305th Street, then east on Bluff Road (305th Street) to County Highway 19, south to SD 50 and east to the Clay/Union County line; the portion of Perkins County west of SD 75 and south of SD 20; that portion of Lincoln County west of SD 17 and south of County Highway 116 (Klondike Road); and the portion of Minnehaha County north of a line beginning at the junction of the South Dakota-Minnesota state line and County Highway 122 (254th Street) west to its junction with County Highway 149 (464th Avenue), the portion west of County Highway 149 (464th Avenue) to Hartford, the portion west of County Highway 151 (463rd Avenue) to SD 42, the portion south of SD 42 to SD 17, and the portion west of SD 17 to the Minnehaha-Lincoln County boundary.

Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Unit 1: Same as that for the Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Unit.

Unit 2: All of South Dakota not included in Unit 1.

Texas

Northeast Goose Zone: That portion of Texas lying east and north of a line beginning at the Texas–Oklahoma border at U.S. 81, then continuing south to Bowie and then southeasterly along U.S.

81 and U.S. 287 to I–35W and I–35 to the juncture with I–10 in San Antonio, then east on I–10 to the Texas–Louisiana border.

Southeast Goose Zone: That portion of Texas lying east and south of a line beginning at the International Toll Bridge at Laredo, then continuing north following I–35 to the juncture with I–10 in San Antonio, then easterly along I–10 to the Texas–Louisiana border.

West Goose Zone: The remainder of the State.

Wyoming (Central Flyway Portion)

Dark Goose Seasons

Zone G1: Big Horn, Converse, Hot Springs, Natrona, Park, and Washakie Counties.

Zone G1A: Goshen and Platte Counties.

Zone G2: Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties.

Zone G3: Albany and Laramie Counties; and that portion of Carbon County east of the Continental Divide.

Zone G4: Fremont County excluding those portions south or west of the Continental Divide.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

Same zones as for ducks.

California

Northeastern Zone: That portion of California lying east and north of a line beginning at the intersection of I–5 with the California–Oregon line; south along I–5 to its junction with Walters Lane south of the town of Yreka; west along Walters Lane to its junction with Easy Street; south along Easy Street to the junction with Old Highway 99; south along Old Highway 99 to the point of intersection with I–5 north of the town of Weed; south along I–5 to its junction with Highway 89; east and south along Highway 89 to main street Greenville; north and east to its junction with North Valley Road; south to its junction of Diamond Mountain Road; north and east to its junction with North Arm Road; south and west to the junction of North Valley Road; south to the junction with Arlington Road (A22); west to the junction of Highway 89; south and west to the junction of Highway 70; east on Highway 70 to Highway 395; south and east on Highway 395 to the point of intersection with the California–Nevada State line; north along the California–Nevada State line to the junction of the California–Nevada–Oregon State lines west along the California–Oregon State line to the point of origin.

Klamath Basin Special Management Area: Beginning at the intersection of Highway 161 and Highway 97; east on Highway 161 to Hill Road; south on Hill Road to N Dike Road West Side; east on N Dike Road West Side until the junction of the Lost River; north on N Dike Road West Side until the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway; east on Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway until N Dike Road East Side; south on the N Dike Road East Side; continue east on N Dike Road East Side to Highway 111; south on Highway 111/Great Northern Road to Highway 120/Highway 124; west on Highway 120/Highway 124 to Hill Road; south on Hill Road until Lairds Camp Road; west on Lairds Camp Road until Willow Creek; west and south on Willow Creek to Red Rock Road; west on Red Rock Road until Meiss Lake Road/Old State Highway; north on Meiss Lake Road/Old State Highway to Highway 97; north on Highway 97 to the point of origin.

Colorado River Zone: Those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties east of a line from the intersection of Highway 95 with the California–Nevada State line; south on Highway 95 through the junction with Highway 40; south on Highway 95 to Vidal Junction; south through the

town of Rice to the San Bernardino–Riverside Counties line on a road known as “Aqueduct Road” also known as Highway 62 in San Bernardino County; southwest on Highway 62 to Desert Center Rice Road; south on Desert Center Rice Road/Highway 177 to the town of Desert Center; east 31 miles on I–10 to its intersection with Wiley Well Road; south on Wiley Well Road to Wiley Well; southeast on Milpitas Wash Road to the Blythe, Brawley, Davis Lake intersections; south on Blythe Ogilby Road also known as County Highway 34 to its intersection with Ogilby Road; south on Ogilby Road to its intersection with I–8; east 7 miles on I–8 to its intersection with the Andrade-Algodones Road/Highway 186; south on Highway 186 to its intersection with the U.S.–Mexico border at Los Algodones, Mexico.

Southern Zone: That portion of southern California (but excluding the Colorado River zone) south and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Santa Maria River at the Pacific Ocean; east along the Santa Maria River to where it crosses Highway 101–166 near the City of Santa Maria; north on Highway 101–166; east on Highway 166 to the junction with Highway 99; south on Highway 99 to the junction of I–5; south on I–5 to the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains at Tejon Pass; east and north along the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains to where it intersects Highway 178 at Walker Pass; east on Highway 178 to the junction of Highway 395 at the town of Inyokern; south on Highway 395 to the junction of Highway 58; east on Highway 58 to the junction of I–15; east on I–15 to the junction with Highway 127; north on Highway 127 to the point of intersection with the California–Nevada State line.

Imperial County Special Management Area: The area bounded by a line beginning at Highway 86 and the Navy Test Base Road; south on Highway 86 to the town of Westmoreland; continue through the town of Westmoreland to Route S26; east on Route S26 to Highway 115; north on Highway 115 to Weist Road; north on Weist Road to Flowing Wells Road; northeast on Flowing Wells Road to the Coachella Canal; northwest on the Coachella Canal to Drop 18; a straight line from Drop 18 to Frink Road; south on Frink Road to Highway 111; north on Highway 111 to Niland Marina Road; southwest on Niland Marina Road to the old Imperial County boat ramp and the water line of the Salton Sea; from the water line of the Salton Sea, a straight line across the Salton Sea to the Salinity Control Research Facility and the Navy Test Base Road; southwest on the Navy Test Base Road to the point of beginning.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of California not included in the Northeastern, Colorado River, and Southern Zones.

North Coast Special Management Area: Del Norte and Humboldt Counties.

Sacramento Valley Special Management Area: That area bounded by a line beginning at Willows south on I–5 to Hahn Road; easterly on Hahn Road and the Grimes–Arbuckle Road to Grimes; northerly on CA 45 to the junction with CA 162; northerly on CA 45/162 to Glenn; and westerly on CA 162 to the point of beginning in Willows.

Colorado (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Same zones as for ducks.

Idaho

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Zone 4: Bear Lake County; that portion of Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and that portion of Caribou County north and east of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 30 on the Bannock–Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line.

Canada and Cackling Geese and Brant Seasons

Zone 1: Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties.

Zone 2: Bannock, Blaine, Cassia, Franklin, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Oneida, Power, and Twin Falls Counties; that portion of Bingham County outside the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and that portion of Caribou County south and west of the following boundary: beginning at Highway 30 on the Bannock-Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line.

Zone 3: Ada, Adams, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Gooding, Idaho, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, and Washington Counties.

Zone 4: Bear Lake County; that portion of Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and that portion of Caribou County north and east of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 30 on the Bannock-Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line.

Zone 5: Valley County.

Zone 6: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties.

White-Fronted Goose Seasons

Zone 1: Bear Lake, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties; that portion of Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and that portion of Caribou County north and east of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 30 on the Bannock-Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line.

Zone 2: Adams, Bannock, Blaine, Camas, Clearwater, Custer, Franklin, Idaho, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Oneida, and Power Counties; that portion of Bingham County outside the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and that portion of Caribou County south and west of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 30 on the Bannock-Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line.

Zone 3: Ada, Boise, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties.

Zone 4: Valley County.

Zone 5: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties.

Light Goose Seasons

Zone 1: Bear Lake, Fremont, Madison, and Teton Counties; that portion of Bingham County within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; that portion of Bonneville County east of Interstate 15; that portion of Caribou County north and east of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 30 on the Bannock-Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line;

that portion of Clark County east of Interstate 15; and that portion of Jefferson County east of Interstate 15.

Zone 2: Bannock, Butte, Franklin, Oneida, and Power Counties; that portion of Bingham County outside the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; that portion of Bonneville County west of Interstate 15; that portion of Caribou County south and west of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 30 on the Bannock-Caribou County line to Power Plant Road, then south across the Alexander dam on Alexander Reservoir to the northern boundary of the Caribou Targhee National Forest, and then south and east along the eastern border of the Caribou Targhee National Forest to the Bear Lake County line; that portion of Clark County west of Interstate 15; and that portion of Jefferson County west of Interstate 15.

Zone 3: Ada, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties.

Zone 4: Adams, Clearwater, Custer, Idaho, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties.

Zone 5: Valley County.

Zone 6: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties.

Nevada

Same zones as for ducks.

New Mexico (Pacific Flyway Portion)

North Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico located north of I–40.

South Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico located south of I–40.

Oregon

Northwest Permit Zone: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

Tillamook County Management Area: That portion of Tillamook County beginning at the point where Old Woods Road crosses the south shores of Horn Creek, north on Old Woods Road to Sand Lake Road at Woods, north on Sand Lake Road to the intersection with McPhillips Drive, due west (approximately 200 yards) from the intersection to the Pacific coastline, south along the Pacific coastline to a point due west of the western end of Pacific Avenue in Pacific City, east from this point (approximately 250 yards) to Pacific Avenue, east on Pacific Avenue to Brooten Road, south and then east on Brooten Road to Highway 101, north on Highway 101 to Resort Drive, north on Resort Drive to a point due west of the south shores of Horn Creek at its confluence with the Nestucca River, due east (approximately 80 yards) across the Nestucca River to the south shores of Horn Creek, east along the south shores of Horn Creek to the point of beginning.

Southwest Zone: Those portions of Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties east of Highway 101, and Josephine and Jackson Counties.

South Coast Zone: Those portions of Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties west of Highway 101.

Eastern Zone: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Union, Wallowa, and Wheeler Counties.

Mid-Columbia Zone: Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, and Wasco Counties.

Utah

East Box Elder County Zone: Boundary begins at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area and SR 83 (Promontory Road); east along SR

83 to I–15; south on I–15 to the Perry access road; southwest along this road to the Bear River Bird Refuge boundary; west, north, and then east along the refuge boundary until it intersects the Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area boundary; east and north along the Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area boundary to SR 83.

Wasatch Front Zone: Boundary begins at the Weber–Box Elder Counties line at I–15; east along Weber County line to U.S. 89; south on U.S. 89 to I–84; east and south on I–84 to I–80; south on I–80 to U.S. 189; south and west on U.S. 189 to the Utah County line; southeast and then west along this line to the Tooele County line; north along the Tooele County line to I–80; east on I–80 to Exit 99; north from Exit 99 along a direct line to the southern tip of Promontory Point and Promontory Road; east and north along this road to the causeway separating Bear River Bay from Ogden Bay; east on this causeway to the southwest corner of Great Salt Lake Mineral Corporation’s (GSLMC) west impoundment; north and east along GSLMC’s west impoundment to the northwest corner of the impoundment; north from this point along a direct line to the southern boundary of Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge; east along this southern boundary to the Perry access road; northeast along this road to I–15; south along I–15 to the Weber–Box Elder Counties line.

Southern Zone: Boundary includes Beaver, Carbon, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Washington, and Wayne Counties, and that part of Tooele County south of I–80.

Northern Zone: The remainder of Utah not included in the East Box Elder County, Wasatch Front, and Southern Zones.

Washington

Area 1: Skagit and Whatcom Counties, and that portion of Snohomish County west of I–5.

Area 2 Inland (Southwest Permit Zone): Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, and that portion of Grays Harbor County east of Highway 101.

Area 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone): Pacific County and that portion of Grays Harbor County west of Highway 101.

Area 3: All areas west of the Pacific Crest Trail and west of the Big White Salmon River that are not included in Areas 1, 2 Coastal, and 2 Inland.

Area 4: Adams, Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, and Walla Walla Counties.

Area 5: All areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River that are not included in Area 4.

Wyoming (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Teton County Zone: Teton County.

Balance of State Zone: Remainder of the State.

Brant

California

Northern Zone: Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino Counties.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the Northern Zone.

Washington

Puget Sound Zone: Clallam, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties.

Coastal Zone: Pacific County.

Swans

Central Flyway

South Dakota

Open Area: Aurora, Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Brule, Buffalo, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Davison, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Hughes, Hyde, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Marshall, McCook, McPherson, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Sully, and Walworth Counties.

Pacific Flyway

Idaho

Open Area: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, and Kootenai Counties.

Montana (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Open Area: Cascade, Chouteau, Hill, Liberty, and Toole Counties and those portions of Pondera and Teton Counties lying east of U.S. 287–89.

Nevada

Open Area: Churchill, Lyon, and Pershing Counties.

Utah

Open Area: Begins at I–15 and Exit 365 (SR 13/83); west and north on SR–83 to I–84; west on I–84 to SR–30; southwest on SR–30 to the Nevada-Utah State line; south on this State line to I–80; east on I–80 to I–15; north on I–15 to Exit 365 (SR 13/83).

Doves

Alabama

South Zone: Baldwin, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, and Mobile Counties.

North Zone: Remainder of the State.

Florida

Northwest Zone: The Counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, Washington, Leon (except that portion north of U.S. 27 and east of State Road 155), Jefferson (south of U.S. 27, west of State Road 59 and north of U.S. 98), and Wakulla (except that portion south of U.S. 98 and east of the St. Marks River).

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Louisiana

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Texas border along LA 12 to U.S. 190, east along U.S. 190 to I–12, east along I–12 to I–10, then east along I–10 to the Mississippi border.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Mississippi

North Zone: That portion of the State north and west of a line extending west from the Alabama State line along U.S. 84 to its junction with MS 35, then south along MS 35 to the Louisiana State line.

South Zone: The remainder of Mississippi.

New Mexico

North Zone: North of I–40 from the New Mexico–Arizona border to U.S. 54 at Tucumcari; U.S. 54 from Tucumcari to the New Mexico–Texas border.

South Zone: South of I–40 from the New Mexico–Arizona border to U.S. 54 at Tucumcari; U.S. 54 from Tucumcari to the New Mexico–Texas border.

Oregon

Zone 1: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

Zone 2: The remainder of Oregon not included in Zone 1.

Texas

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line beginning at the International Bridge south of Fort Hancock; north along FM 1088 to TX 20; west along TX 20 to TX 148; north along TX 148 to I–10 at Fort Hancock; east along I–10 to I–20; northeast along I–20 to I–30 at Fort Worth; northeast along I–30 to the Texas–Arkansas State line.

Central Zone: That portion of the State lying between the North and South Zones.

South Zone: That portion of the State south and west of a line beginning at the International Bridge south of Del Rio, proceeding east on U.S. 90 to State Loop 1604 west of San Antonio; then south, east, and north along Loop 1604 to I–10 east of San Antonio; then east on I–10 to Orange, Texas.

Special White-winged Dove Area: Same as the South Zone.

New Mexico

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line following I–40 from the Arizona border east to U.S. 54 at Tucumcari and U.S. 54 at Tucumcari east to the Texas border.

South Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the North Zone.

Band-tailed Pigeons

California

North Zone: Alpine, Butte, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties.

South Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the North Zone.

New Mexico

North Zone: North of a line following U.S. 60 from the Arizona State line east to I–25 at Socorro and then south along I–25 from Socorro to the Texas State line.

South Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the North Zone.

Washington

Western Washington: The State of Washington excluding those portions lying east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County.

American Woodcock

New Jersey

North Zone: That portion of the State north of NJ 70.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Sandhill Cranes

Mississippi Flyway

Alabama

Open Area: That area north of I–20 from the Georgia State line to the interchange with I–65, then east of I–65 to the interchange with I–22, then north of I–22 to the Mississippi State line.

Minnesota

Northwest Zone: That portion of the State encompassed by a line extending east from the North Dakota border along U.S. Highway 2 to State Trunk Highway (STH) 32, north along STH 32 to STH 92, east along STH 92 to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 2 in Polk County, north along CSAH 2 to CSAH 27 in Pennington County, north along CSAH 27 to STH 1, east along STH 1 to CSAH 28 in Pennington County, north along CSAH 28 to CSAH 54 in Marshall County, north along CSAH 54 to CSAH 9 in Roseau County, north along CSAH 9 to STH 11, west along STH 11 to STH 310, and north along STH 310 to the Manitoba border.

Tennessee

Southeast Crane Zone: That portion of the State south of I–40 and east of State Highway 56.

Remainder of State: That portion of Tennessee outside of the Southeast Crane Zone.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

Open Area: The Central Flyway portion of the State except the San Luis Valley (Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties east of the Continental Divide) and North Park (Jackson County).

Kansas

Central Zone: That portion of the State within an area bounded by a line beginning where I–35 crosses the Kansas–Oklahoma border, then north on I–35 to Wichita, then north on I–135 to Salina, then north on U.S. 81 to the Nebraska border, then west along the Kansas–Nebraska border to its intersection with KS 283, then south on KS 283 to the intersection with KS 18/24, then east along KS 18 to KS 183, then south on KS 183 to KS 1, then south on KS 1 to the Oklahoma border, then east along the Kansas–Oklahoma border to where it crosses I–35.

West Zone: That portion of the State west of the western boundary of the Central Zone.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Regular Season Open Area: The Central Flyway portion of the State except for that area south and west of I–90.

Special Season Open Areas:

Zone 7: Golden Valley and Wheatland Counties and those portions of Stillwater and Sweetgrass Counties north of I–90.

Zone 8: Carbon County.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

Regular-Season Open Area: Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Quay, and Roosevelt Counties.

Special Season Open Areas

Middle Rio Grande Valley Area: The Central Flyway portion of New Mexico in Socorro and Valencia Counties.

Estancia Valley Area: Those portions of Santa Fe, Torrance, and Bernalillo Counties within an area bounded on the west by New Mexico Highway 55 beginning at Mountainair north to NM 337, north to NM 14, north to I–25; on the north by I–25 east to U.S. 285; on the east by U.S. 285 south to U.S. 60; and on the south by U.S. 60 from U.S. 285 west to NM 55 in Mountainair.

Southwest Zone: Area bounded on the south by the New Mexico–Mexico border; on the west by the New Mexico–Arizona border north to I–10; on the north by I–10 east to U.S. 180, north to NM 26, east to NM 27, north to NM 152, and east to I–25; on the east by I–25 south to I–10, west to the Luna County line, and south to the New Mexico–Mexico border.

North Dakota

Area 1: That portion of the State west of U.S. 281.

Area 2: That portion of the State east of U.S. 281.

Oklahoma

Open Area: That portion of the State west of I–35.

South Dakota

Open Area: That portion of the State lying west of a line beginning at the South Dakota–North Dakota border and SD 25, south on SD 25 to its junction with SD 34, east on SD 34 to its junction with U.S. 81, then south on U.S. 81 to the South Dakota–Nebraska border.

Texas

Zone A: That portion of Texas lying west of a line beginning at the international toll bridge at Laredo; then northeast along U.S. 81 to its junction with I–35 in Laredo; then north along I–35 to its junction with I–10 in San Antonio; then northwest along I–10 to its junction with U.S. 83 at Junction; then north along U.S. 83 to its junction with U.S. 62, 16 miles north of Childress; then east along U.S. 62 to the Texas–Oklahoma State line.

Zone B: That portion of Texas lying within boundaries beginning at the junction of U.S. 81 and the Texas–Oklahoma State line; then southeast along U.S. 81 to its junction with U.S. 287 in Montague County; then southeast along U.S. 287 to its junction with I–35W in Fort Worth; then southwest along I–35 to its junction with I–10 in San Antonio; then northwest along I–10 to its junction with U.S. 83 in the town of Junction; then north along U.S. 83 to its junction with U.S. 62, 16 miles north of Childress; then east along U.S. 62 to the Texas–Oklahoma State line; then south along the Texas–Oklahoma State line to the south bank of the Red River; then eastward along the vegetation line on the south bank of the Red River to U.S. 81.

Zone C: The remainder of the State, except for the closed areas.

Closed areas:

a. That portion of the State lying east and north of a line beginning at the junction of U.S. 81 and the Texas–Oklahoma State line, then southeast along U.S. 81 to its junction with U.S. 287 in Montague

County, then southeast along U.S. 287 to its junction with I–35W in Fort Worth, then southwest along I–35 to its junction with U.S. 290 East in Austin, then east along U.S. 290 to its junction with I–610 in Harris County, then south and east along I–610 to its junction with I–45 in Houston, then south on I–45 to SH 342, then to the shore of the Gulf of America (the area formerly known as the Gulf of Mexico), and then north and east along the shore of the Gulf of America to the Texas–Louisiana State line.

b. That portion of the State lying within the boundaries of a line beginning at the Kleberg–Nueces County line and the shore of the Gulf of America, then west along the County line to Park Road 22 in Nueces County, then north and west along Park Road 22 to its junction with SH 358 in Corpus Christi, then west and north along SH 358 to its junction with SH 286, then north along SH 286 to its junction with I–37, then east along I–37 to its junction with U.S. 181, then north and west along U.S. 181 to its junction with U.S. 77 in Sinton, then north and east along U.S. 77 to its junction with U.S. 87 in Victoria, then south and east along U.S. 87 to its junction with SH 35 at Port Lavaca, then north and east along SH 35 to the south end of the Lavaca Bay Causeway, then south and east along the shore of Lavaca Bay to its junction with the Port Lavaca Ship Channel, then south and east along the Lavaca Bay Ship Channel to the Gulf of America, and then south and west along the shore of the Gulf of America to the Kleberg–Nueces Counties line.

Wyoming (Central Flyway Portion)

Area 4: All lands within the Bureau of Reclamation’s Riverton and Boysen Unit boundaries; those lands within Boysen State Park south of Cottonwood Creek, west of Boysen Reservoir, and south of U.S. Highway 20–26; and all non-Indian owned fee title lands within the exterior boundaries of the Wind River Reservation, excluding those lands within Hot Springs County.

Area 6: Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties.

Area 7: Campbell, Converse, Crook, Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara, Platte, and Weston Counties.

Area 8: Johnson, Natrona, and Sheridan Counties.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

Zone 1: Beginning at the junction of the New Mexico State line and U.S. 80; south along the State line to the U.S.–Mexico border; west along the border to the San Pedro River; north along the San Pedro River to the junction with SR 77; northerly along SR 77 to the Gila River; northeast along the Gila River to the San Carlos Indian Reservation boundary; south then east and north along the reservation boundary to U.S. 70; southeast on U.S. 70 to U.S. 191; south on U.S. 191 to the 352 exit on I–10; east on I–10 to Bowie-Apache Pass Road; southerly on the Bowie-Apache Pass Road to SR 186; southeasterly on SR 186 to SR 181; south on SR 181 to the West Turkey Creek-Kuykendall cutoff road; southerly on the Kuykendall cutoff road to Rucker Canyon Road; easterly on Rucker Canyon Road to the Tex Canyon Road; southerly on Tex Canyon Road to U.S. 80; northeast on U.S. 80 to the New Mexico State line.

Zone 2: Beginning at I–10 and the New Mexico State line; north along the State line to SR 78; southwest on SR 78 to U.S. 191; northwest on U.S. 191 to Clifton; westerly on the Lower Eagle Creek Road (Pump Station Road) to Eagle Creek; northerly along Eagle Creek to the San Carlos Indian Reservation boundary; southerly and west along the reservation boundary to U.S. 70; southeast on U.S. 70 to U.S. 191; south on U.S. 191 to I–10; easterly on I–10 to the New Mexico State line.

Zone 3: Beginning on I–10 at the New Mexico State line; westerly on I–10 to the Bowie-Apache Pass Road; southerly on the Bowie-Apache Pass Road to SR 186; southeast on SR 186 to SR 181; south on SR 181 to the West Turkey Creek–Kuykendall cutoff road; southerly on the Kuykendall cutoff road

to Rucker Canyon Road; easterly on the Rucker Canyon Road to Tex Canyon Road; southerly on Tex Canyon Road to U.S. 80; northeast on U.S. 80 to the New Mexico State line; north along the State line to I-10.

Idaho

Area 1: All of Bear Lake County and all of Caribou County except that portion lying within the Grays Lake Basin.

Area 2: All of Teton County except that portion lying west of SH 33 and south of Packsaddle Road (West 400 North) and north of the North Cedron Road (West 600 South) and east of the west bank of the Teton River.

Area 3: All of Fremont County except the Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Area.

Area 4: All of Jefferson County.

Area 5: All of Bannock County east of I-15 and south of U.S. 30; and all of Franklin County.

Area 6: That portion of Oneida County within the boundary beginning at the intersection of the Idaho–Utah border and Old Highway 191, then north on Old Highway 191 to 1500 S, then west on 1500 S to SH 38, then west on SH 38 to 5400 W, then south on 5400 W to Pocatello Valley Road, then west and south on Pocatello Valley Road to 10000 W, then south on 10000 W to the Idaho–Utah border, then east along the Idaho–Utah border to the beginning point.

Montana (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: Those portions of Deer Lodge County lying within the following described boundary: beginning at the intersection of I-90 and Highway 273, then westerly along Highway 273 to the junction of Highway 1, then southeast along said highway to Highway 275 at Opportunity, then east along said highway to East Side County road, then north along said road to Perkins Lane, then west on said lane to I-90, then north on said interstate to the junction of Highway 273, the point of beginning. Except for sections 13 and 24, T5N, R10W; and Warm Springs Pond number 3.

Zone 2: That portion of the Pacific Flyway, located in Powell County lying within the following described boundary: beginning at the junction of MT 141 and 200, then west along MT 200 to its intersection with the Blackfoot River at Russell Gates Fishing Access Site (Powell–Missoula County line), then southeast along said river to its intersection with the Ovando–Helmville Road (County Road 104) at Cedar Meadows Fishing Access Site, then south and east along said road to its junction with MT 141, then north along said route to its junction with MT 200, the point of beginning.

Zone 3: Beaverhead, Gallatin, Jefferson, and Madison Counties.

Zone 4: Broadwater County and those portions of Lewis and Clark Counties east of I-15.

Zone 5: Cascade and Teton Counties.

Zone 6: Meagher County.

Utah

Cache County: Cache County.

East Box Elder County: That portion of Box Elder County beginning on the Utah–Idaho State line at the Box Elder–Cache County line; west on the State line to the Pocatello Valley County Road; south on the Pocatello Valley County Road to I-15; southeast on I-15 to SR 83; south on SR 83 to Lamp Junction; west and south on the Promontory Point County Road to the tip of Promontory Point; south from Promontory Point to the Box Elder–Weber Counties line; east on the Box Elder–Weber Counties line to the Box Elder–Cache Counties line; north on the Box Elder–Cache Counties line to the Utah–Idaho State line.

Rich County: Rich County.

Uintah County: Uintah and Duchesne Counties.

Wyoming (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Area 1: All of the Bear River and Ham's Fork River drainages in Lincoln County.

Area 2: All of the Salt River drainage in Lincoln County south of the McCoy Creek Road.

Area 3: All lands within the Bureau of Reclamation's Eden Project in Sweetwater County.

Area 5: Uinta County.

All Migratory Game Birds in Alaska

North Zone: State Game Management Units 11–13 and 17–26.

Gulf Coast Zone: State Game Management Units 5–7, 9, 14–16, and 10 (Unimak Island only).

Southeast Zone: State Game Management Units 1–4.

Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zone: State Game Management Unit 10 (except Unimak Island).

Kodiak Zone: State Game Management Unit 8.

All Migratory Game Birds in the Virgin Islands

Ruth Cay Closure Area: The island of Ruth Cay, just south of St. Croix.

All Migratory Game Birds in Puerto Rico

Municipality of Culebra Closure Area: All of the municipality of Culebra.

Desecheo Island Closure Area: All of Desecheo Island.

Mona Island Closure Area: All of Mona Island.

El Verde Closure Area: Those areas of the municipalities of Rio Grande and Loiza delineated as follows: (1) All lands between Routes 956 on the west and 186 on the east, from Route 3 on the north to the juncture of Routes 956 and 186 (Km 13.2) in the south; (2) all lands between Routes 186 and 966 from the juncture of 186 and 966 on the north, to the Caribbean National Forest Boundary on the south; (3) all lands lying west of Route 186 for 1 kilometer from the juncture of Routes 186 and 956 south to Km 6 on Route 186; (4) all lands within Km 14 and Km 6 on the west and the Caribbean National Forest Boundary on the east; and (5) all lands within the Caribbean National Forest Boundary whether private or public.

Cidra Municipality and adjacent areas: All of Cidra Municipality and portions of Aguas Buenas, Caguas, Cayey, and Comerio Municipalities as encompassed within the following boundary: beginning on Highway 172 as it leaves the municipality of Cidra on the west edge, north to Highway 156, east on Highway 156 to Highway 1, south on Highway 1 to Highway 765, south on Highway 765 to Highway 763, south on Highway 763 to the Rio Guavate, west along Rio Guavate to Highway 1, southwest on Highway 1 to Highway 14, west on Highway 14 to Highway 729, north on Highway 729 to Cidra Municipality boundary to the point of the beginning.