Season dates for hunting and trapping are revised annually.
Information appearing in this book may not be valid after July, 2015.
LEARN THE SKILLS FOR A LIFETIME OF ADVENTURE

Whether you want to try a new sport for the first time or are looking to hone your skills, we have a course that’s just right for you. Enjoy our private casting ponds, archery range or fully appointed five-stand sporting-clays facility right here in Freeport.

Questions? Call 1-888-552-3261

BROWSE AND BOOK ONLINE TODAY AT LLBEAN.COM/ADVENTURE
Lynx Protection Zone & Trap Restrictions

See page 41
Comments and Complaints

If you wish to make a comment about any member of the Department, please come to or call the closest office (listed on this page), and talk to the appropriate staff member. Written comments should be mailed to:

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
284 State Street
41 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0041

Receipt of your correspondence will be formally acknowledged in writing.
GET $250 IN GEAR AND YOU COULD WIN THE ULTIMATE DUCK HUNT. VISIT YOUR BERETTA DEALER FOR DETAILS.

AUG 1 - DEC 10
XTREME PROMOTION

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- 70% Less felt recoil with KICK-OFF® + KICK-OFF™
- Fastest and most reliable gas system on the market
- Outstanding steel shot performance with Optima HP

info.Beretta.com/ME
MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Whether you hunt, fish, watch wildlife or enjoy the other countless things there are to do in Maine’s great outdoors, we want you to know that you’re welcome here all the time. The Maine woods are full of adventure just waiting to happen, and we’re glad you’re a part of it.

While you’re enjoying the Maine outdoors, know that you’re a part of a $2.4 billion economy that helps Maine keep up its outdoor heritage. From the sporting camps in the Maine wilderness to the retailers ready to outfit you for adventure, the outdoor activities you participate in provide jobs and opportunity for thousands of people in our state and well beyond.

Recreational activities in our state depend on healthy lakes, rivers, and forests. By taking time to read through this handbook and learning the laws, you’re preserving all that our great outdoors has to offer for generations to come.

Good luck, be safe, and enjoy the great State of Maine!

Paul R. LePage
Governor

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

I would like to thank you for choosing to hunt in Maine. With over 17 million acres of forest and over 30,000 square miles of land, choosing to hunt in Maine is certainly easier than selecting just where to hunt in Maine.

As you go about selecting an area to hunt, I hope that you will familiarize yourself with the rules and regulations that are included in this booklet. These rules are designed not only to protect, enhance and conserve Maine’s wildlife, but also to ensure that you and others have a safe and enjoyable experience while afield.

Please take the time to read the articles on bear, moose and grouse. Maine’s rugged environment, hunting and predator pressures, and season lengths are all considered when designing our regulations. These articles will give you some insight into our management programs and the work of our biologists.

Of course, before you head out in the field, I hope that you “Ask First” before accessing private land. We are fortunate in Maine to have so many acres open to hunting. However, the vast majority of land that is open to hunting is privately owned. A simple courtesy such as asking first or thanking a landowner is a wonderful way to ensure that the land remains open not only now but for future generations.

Once again, thank you, good luck and stay safe!

Chandler Woodcock
Commissioner, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
THE MAINE THING is Not needing A GPS to know you're in EXACTLY THE right place.

The fresh Atlantic air. The gorgeous views. The natural, mountainous landscape. It’s easy to get lost in all the beauty that is Maine. To ensure that’s all you get lost in while you’re here, there are hundreds of Registered Maine Guides to show you around. Fantastic hunting and fishing experiences are plentiful here, and, no matter where you go, a life-changing experience awaits. Be inspired. Be adventurous. Be yourself. Discover your Maine Thing. To learn more, go to VisitMaine.com.
New Laws continued on page 8

POACHERS ARE THIEVES… Help us catch them.
To report violations of Maine’s fish and wildlife laws call:

1-800-ALERT US (253-7887)
In State
(207) 287-6057
Out of State


The hunting and trapping related changes that were made in law for 2014 were addressed in this law, P.L. c. 538. For that reason there are many topics discussed below which affect different sections of Title 12 (Maine’s Fish & Wildlife Laws).

• A mandatory administrative fee of $25 to reinstate a license after a suspension was added to the law.

• In 2013 the Legislature asked IFW to simplify and streamline the laws governing license revocations. This section of the law helps to address this request. It clarifies the time frame for which a person is ineligible to obtain any license issued by IFW following a conviction for disturbing traps. The timeframe is 3 years from the date of conviction for a first offense and 5 years following the date of conviction for a 2nd or subsequent offense.

• If a person unlawfully hunts or unlawfully possesses an antlerless deer in a wildlife management district in which no antlerless deer permits are issued they are subject to a mandatory license revocation.

• If a person is caught hunting, fishing or engaging in an activity for which a particular license, permit or registration permits and that license, permit or registration is under revocation they are subject to an additional mandatory revocation for any license and/or permit issued by the department for a period of at least one year.

• Residents who lose a Maine license under the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact as a result of a conviction occurring out of Maine are exempt from the requirement that the person complete Maine’s outdoor ethics course. The Maine license will be reinstated once the person has met the eligibility requirements for reinstatement of the license in the state in which the conviction occurred.

• Crossbow laws were clarified to state that a person may hunt bear with a crossbow during the open season on bear, wild turkey during the spring turkey season, moose during the moose season or deer during the open firearm season on deer. A person may not use a crossbow to hunt for turkeys during the fall turkey season or for deer during the expanded and special archery seasons. Additionally persons 70 years of age and older may hunt any wild bird or any wild animal with a crossbow during any open season on that bird or animal.

• In 2013 the Legislature asked IFW to propose some changes that would make supervision requirements for junior hunting and junior trapping laws more consistent. As a result the term “adult supervisor” and “in the presence of” have both been defined.

Junior Hunting

• “Adult supervisor” for a junior hunter means the parent or guardian of the junior hunter or a person 18 years of age or older who is approved by the parent or guardian of the junior hunter and who holds or has held a valid Maine hunting license or has completed a hunting safety course.

• “In the Presence of” as it relates to supervising a junior hunter means in visual and voice contact without the use of visual or audio enhancement devices, including but not limited to binoculars and citizen band radios.

• “Eligibility” for a junior hunter means a resident or nonresident who is at least 10 years of age and under 16 years of age.

Junior Trapping

• “Adult supervisor” for a junior trapper means a parent or guardian of the junior trapper or a person 18 years of age or older who is approved by the parent or guardian of the junior trapper and who holds or has held a valid Maine trapping license or has completed a trapping safety course.

• “In the Presence of” as it relates to supervising a junior trapper means in visual and voice contact without the use of visual or audio enhancement devices, including but not limited to binoculars and citizen band radios.

• “Eligibility” for a junior trapper means they must be over 10 years of age and under 16 years of age and must hold a junior trapping license and be in the presence of an adult supervisor in visual and voice contact without the use of visual or audio enhancement devices, including but not limited to binoculars and citizen band radios.

About this Guide

This high-quality regulation guide is offered to you by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife through its unique partnership with J.F. Griffin Publishing, LLC.

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

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

If you have any feedback or are interested in advertising, please contact us at 413.884.1001 or online at www.JFGriffin.com

Graphic Design:
Jon Gulley, Evelyn Haddad, Erin Murphy, Chris Sobolowski and Dane Fay

On the Cover:
Photo courtesy Jonathan Mays
With more than 6,000 lakes and ponds, 3,000 miles of coastline, and 32,000 miles of rivers and streams, few states can match the magnitude of water that Maine has to offer. Which is why boating adds approximately $150 million to the state’s economy each year.

But with the scenic waterways comes a substantial number of boating accidents. According to the U.S. Coast Guard, there are approximately 5,000 recreational boating accidents in the United States annually, resulting in more than 750 fatalities and 3,500 injuries. Of the 750 deaths, on average over 500 include victims who drowned without wearing a life jacket.

At the Law Offices of Joe Bornstein, we see victims of boating accidents on a regular basis. That’s why we want to help educate boaters on how to be safe when on the open water. Because when it comes to boating safety, a little education can be the difference between life and death.

- All Maine boats must carry a current registration sticker from the state.
- The age restriction for operating a personal watercraft, including a jet-ski, is 16. Boaters between the ages of 16-18 must either be accompanied by an adult or have completed an approved education course and carry proof of completion.
- Every boat should have one life jacket per passenger on board.
- Carry an emergency kit and cell phone, and be sure to tell someone where you are headed and when you expect to return.
- Slow down when near other boats, swimmers, and those enjoying the water. Your consideration will allow others to have fun and remain safe.
- Most boating accidents are alcohol-related. Like driving a car, it is illegal to operate a boat with a Blood Alcohol Content level over .08.
- Educate yourself on basic water safety and boating rules. The U.S. Coast Guard strongly recommends that all boat owners take an official boater education course.

By following a few simple safety tips, boaters can enjoy their time on Maine’s waterways while ensuring safety for themselves and others. Because at the end of the day, knowing you had a safe and relaxing day out at sea is fun in itself, especially if you don’t rock the boat.

For more information on boating safety tips please visit: www.uscgboating.org
of and under the effective control of an adult supervisor at all times while trapping, unless the holder of the junior trapping license submits proof of having successfully completed a trapper education course.

- Several sections of law amend the apprentice hunting and apprentice trapping laws in order to make them more consistent in the realm of supervision requirements. The term “adult supervisor” and “in the presence of” have both been defined.

**Apprentice Hunting:**
- “Adult supervisor” for an apprentice hunter means that they must be 18 years of age or older and hold a valid Maine hunting license and must have held a valid hunting license for the prior 3 consecutive years to be qualified to supervise the apprentice hunter.
- “In the presence of” as it relates to supervising an apprentice hunter means in visual and voice contact without the use of visual or audio enhancement devices, including but not limited to binoculars and citizen band radios.
- “Eligibility” for an apprentice hunter means a resident or nonresident 16 years of age or older who has never held a valid adult hunting license in this State, or any other state, province or country, is eligible to obtain an apprentice hunter license. Also they may obtain an apprentice hunter license without having successfully completed a hunter safety course but they may not obtain an apprentice hunter license more than twice. The law changed to allow someone to obtain an apprentice hunting license even if they have already held a junior hunting license in the past.

**Apprentice Trapping:**
- “Adult supervisor” for an apprentice trapper means that they must be 18 years of age or older and holds or has held a valid adult trapping license for 3 consecutive years to be qualified to supervise the apprentice trapper.
- “In the presence of” for an apprentice trapper means in visual and voice contact without the use of visual or audio enhancement devices, including but not limited to binoculars and citizen band radios.
- “Eligibility” for an apprentice trapper means a resident or nonresident 16 years of age or older who has never held a valid adult trapping license in this State, or any other state, province or country, is eligible to obtain an apprentice trapper license. Also they may obtain an apprentice trapper license without having successfully completed a trapper education course but they may not obtain an apprentice trapping license more than twice. The law changed to allow someone to obtain an apprentice trapping license even if they have already held a junior trapping license in the past.
- In any year which moose permit numbers exceed 3,140 the law establishes moose permits for hunting lodges. For the purposes of entry into the moose permit lottery and allocation of moose lottery permits defines “hunting outfitter” to include sporting camp owner-operators who are licensed to provide package deals for food, lodging and the services of a guide. The sale or transfer of the permit by a hunting outfitter to a hunter more than once is prohibited and the hunter who receives it may not sell or transfer the permit. Please visit the IFW website for more detailed information.
- The law was amended to prohibit discharging an arrow from a bow over or near a public paved way.
- The recent law change that was specific to discharging a bow and arrow within 100 yards of a building or residential dwelling without permission from the building’s owner or occupant or owner’s authorized representative has been repealed. The prohibitions relating to firearms and crossbows are still in law.
- The law requiring a grouse hunter to label ruffed grouse harvested when traveling within or through unorganized territory has been repealed.

**ATTENTION: NEW TRAIL/GAME CAMERAS LAW**

People using trail and game cameras may not place a game camera upon the private land of another without written permission. All game cameras must be labeled with the person’s name and contact information.

**MAINE OUTDOOR HERITAGE LOTTERY TICKET**

The Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund (MOHF) has been helping to fund critical conservation and wildlife projects throughout the state since it was created by the legislature in 1996, in response to a grassroots effort from environmental and sportsman’s groups. Supported through proceeds from the Maine Outdoor Heritage Lottery Ticket, MOHF finds its funds lagging while grant proposals continue to pour in.

Please help us spread the word about our latest ticket, FAST CASH. The more tickets that are sold, the more projects can be funded!
Ruffed grouse are arguably the most important game bird in the State of Maine. Although much of Maine supports an abundant grouse population, a changing forest throughout much of the state, coupled with forest fragmentation, may limit grouse numbers in the future.

Tens of thousands of hunters pursue grouse in Maine each year. The hunting season for ruffed grouse is three months long and runs from October 1 to December 31 each year. Grouse have been well-studied in other areas of North America, and many of the department’s management decisions concerning grouse are based on research in other states.

However, with Maine’s changing forest landscape there is need for new biological data concerning Maine grouse. Starting this fall, IFW will be partnering with the University of Maine in a collective grouse research project.

The study will focus on such things as grouse nesting success and survival, and also the effect of hunting mortality on the ruffed grouse population. The study will also utilize radio-tagged grouse to help determine how grouse numbers are affected by forest management practices, as well as how individual characteristics such as age, sex and or location affect mortality.

This new research data will be combined with grouse drumming surveys that were conducted this past spring. Together, this will give the department solid, biological data which will guide grouse management decisions into the future.
WHO NEEDS A LICENSE?
Anyone 10 years of age and over must obtain a license to hunt wild birds or wild animals. Maine resident landowners, including immediate family members over 10 years of age, as long as their license to hunt has not been revoked or suspended, may hunt without a license, including archery, crossbow (see page 19) and muzzleloader (but must purchase all other permits) on land they own and reside provided the land exceeds 10 acres in size and is used exclusively for agricultural purposes. This does not apply to moose hunting. A license is required:

- Children under 10 years of age are not allowed to hunt.
- Hunters 10 years of age to 15 years of age must possess a junior license.
- Hunters 16 years of age and over must possess an adult license to hunt. (NOTE: A Junior License holder who turns 16 may hunt with that Junior License for the remainder of the year except on youth hunting days. See page 26 for more information.)
- A person may assist in a hunt without a license or permit for that activity as long as that person does not carry hunting equipment (means to kill) or engage in driving deer. .

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING A LICENSE?
Applicants for an adult hunting license must show proof of having previously held an adult license to hunt with firearms in any year beginning with 1976 or successful completion of an approved hunter safety course from this or any other state. Residents must provide proof of residency when applying for a license.

Convicted felons who have not been issued a permit to carry a firearm cannot purchase or possess a firearms hunting license in Maine (Title 15, sub-§393, sub-§§ 1 & 2).

To obtain an adult archery hunting license, you must show proof of having held an adult license to hunt with bow and arrow in any year after 1979 or successful completion of an archery education course.

Native Americans are exempt from safety course requirements for archery, crossbow and trapping.

A member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty who is permanently stationed outside of the United States and home on leave is exempt from hunter, archery, and crossbow safety course requirements if that member shows proof at time of application for the license that the member’s home state of record is Maine.

HOW ARE LICENSES OBTAINED?
Residents and Nonresidents may obtain hunting licenses from agents throughout the state (sporting good stores, many convenience stores, town clerks, and turnpike service centers) or from the Department office in Augusta. Nonresidents may also obtain them by mail from the Department office in Augusta. (Note: Not all town clerks issue nonresident licenses.)

Licenses may also be purchased online at mefishwildlife.com. Agents are authorized to process applications online for moose and antlerless deer permits; they may charge a fee of $2.00.

It is unlawful to obtain any license or permit through misstatement or misrepresentation or to possess any license or permit which has been altered, mutilated or tampered with in any manner.

OTHER HUNTING LICENSE PROVISIONS
- You are required to keep your hunting license and any necessary permits with you while hunting or transporting wild birds and wild animals and, if requested to do so, must present it for inspection to any warden, law enforcement officer, Department employee, guide or landowner upon whose land you are hunting.
- Any license issued by the Department must be signed prior to use.
- Please Note: The commissioner may revoke the license of any person convicted of violating the fish and wildlife laws, in addition to any penalty which may be imposed by a court of law. Some violations result in mandatory revocation. See page 76 for a list of violations.

ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERMITS REQUIRED?
There are certain permits required (in addition to the regular hunting license). See individual species pages for this permit information.

SPECIAL LICENSES
Special Privilege Licenses
- Anyone serving in the U.S. Armed Forces and permanently stationed at a military base in Maine (includes spouse and dependent children if they permanently reside with that person) may purchase a resident license to hunt, trap, or fish.
- Maine military personnel who are on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and permanently stationed outside Maine may purchase either a hunting, fishing, trapping or combination hunting and fishing license for $3.00*. Spouse and dependent children who reside with that person may obtain a combination license for $20.00*, or a hunting, fishing or trapping license for $10.00* upon proof that their home of record, as recorded in a service record, is Maine. *Plus agent fee.
- Any citizen of a foreign nation, under 21 years of age, who is living with a family in Maine in connection with any cultural or educational exchange program may purchase a resident license to hunt or fish.

Complimentary Licenses
- Veterans who are residents of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont who have a service-connected disability of 50% or more will be issued, upon application, a complimentary license to fish, trap, or hunt (including all necessary permits and other permissions and upon meeting qualifications, a guides license). Must still apply for any-deer & moose permits each year when applications become available. These licenses may only be obtained from IF&W’s main office in Augusta.
- Maine residents and nonresidents (if reciprocal privileges exist in their home state) who are suffering from the loss of, or loss of use of, both lower extremities, will be issued, upon application, a complimentary license to hunt or fish as well as an antlerless deer permit. These licenses may only be obtained from IF&W’s main office in Augusta.
- The commissioner shall issue a hunting, archery, trapping and fishing license, including permits and other permissions needed to hunt, trap and fish, to a person, 10 years of age or older, who is an enrolled member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Aroostook Band of Micmacs that is valid for the life of that person without any charge or fee if the person presents certification from the respective reservation governor or the Aroostook Micmac Council stating that the person described is an enrolled member of a federally recognized nation, band or tribe listed in this subsection. NOTE: Holders of disabled veteran licenses & Native American licenses are subject to rules governing a lottery or drawing system for issuing a particular permit.

DEFINITIONS
- Resident means a citizen of the United States or an alien who has been domiciled in the State for one year who:
  - if registered to vote, is registered in this State;
  - if licensed to drive a motor vehicle, has made application for or possesses a motor vehicle operator’s license issued by the State;
  - if owning a motor vehicle located within the State, has registered each such vehicle in the State; and
  - is in compliance with the state income tax laws.

A full-time student at a Maine college or university who satisfies above requirements.

- Nonresident means a citizen of the United States who does not fall within the definition of ALIEN OR RESIDENT.

- ALIEN means a person who is not a citizen of the United States.
Dear Outdoor User,

My name is Rick LaFlamme. I am the Landowner Relations Specialist for the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. I have been in conservation law enforcement for eighteen years. Our job as Maine Game Wardens is not just about enforcement. It is about compassion, trust, loyalty, and honor. Words we live by. I am really excited that my position has a single focus: “THE LANDOWNERS OF MAINE”.

This focus is supported by the entire Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. We feel strongly that without the landowners, the outdoor heritage that Maine is known for is in jeopardy. The relationships with the landowners of Maine need to be cherished as close friendships. Respect and trust from ALL user groups towards the landowners are a must for this to succeed! As you know, there are a small percentage of people who may not feel this is important. Those are the people who litter, poach, destroy, and abuse the landowners’ properties. Often times the result is that the landowners feel frustrated and are hurt financially. On occasion I hear landowners tell me they feel betrayed and taken advantage of for leaving their property open for use. They also feel they have nothing to gain by it! Therefore, the property becomes posted, gated, and closed to ALL.

Maine is truly a unique state, with over 94% of it owned by the private landowners, and EVERYONE wants to use it. We could have all the fish and game in the world, pristine weather conditions for all outdoor activity, and the best equipment that money can buy, but without the use of private property what good is any of it… The USER GROUPS are the front line. Whether it’s picking up trash, helping landowners with work on damaged property, reporting violations, or just sharing the bounty of your successful outing; all parties will quickly realize that this will build a network of information and education. Trust us, it will be well worth it!

Many of us grew up hunting, fishing, trapping and recreating in Maine, it is because we practiced what we’re preaching. I would certainly like to see my son and other youths do the same. It is the private landowners that have afforded all of us those opportunities. So whether you operate a snowmobile, ATV, engage in hunting, fishing, trapping, or just a person who loves utilizing the outdoors as an enthusiast; we all need to build these relationships and partnerships, with landowners to continue the outdoor traditions that Maine is known for. If you are not an Outdoor Partner yet, you need to be! Ask first. Don’t just assume you can use the land. If you don’t own the land, someone else does! And show your appreciation to them!

Sincerely,

Corporal Rick Laflamme
Landowner Relations Specialist
Other Licenses
( Available at the Augusta Office only. For detailed information on the following licenses, contact the Department at (207) 287-3614.

• Hide Dealers License: See prohibition regarding selling of wild birds section on page 4.
• Seasonal Hide Dealers License: Required for any place of business that butchers wild animals and commercially sells or barters the heads or untanned hides of deer or moose that they have butchered.
• Taxidermist License: Allows a place of business to lawfully possess fish or wildlife for the sole purpose of preparing and mounting them and to also buy, sell or barter raw, untanned hides or heads of wild animals. This includes skull and bone mounts, commonly referred to as European mounts.
• Guides License: Required for anyone who receives any form of remuneration for their services in accompanying or assisting others while hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, snowmobiling, ATVing, or camping at a primitive camping area.

APPRENTICE HUNTERS LICENSE
An apprentice hunting license is available to a resident or nonresident 16 years of age or older who has never held a valid adult hunting license. A person may not obtain an apprentice hunting license more than twice. A person holding this license may not hunt other than in the presence of an adult supervisor at least 18 years of age who has held a valid Maine hunting license for the prior 3 consecutive years. The supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the holder of an apprentice license follows safe hunting protocol as well as all hunting laws. For more information contact IF&W at (207) 287-8000.

Apprentice Licenses
Resident Hunting (includes bear and turkey permits) ............... $25
Resident Crossbow ................................................. $25
Resident Archery .................................................... $25
Nonresident Hunting ............................................. $114
Nonresident Small Game ....................................... $74
Nonresident Crossbow ........................................... $55
Nonresident Archery ............................................. $74

HARASSMENT OF HUNTERS & TRAPPERS
It is illegal for any person to willfully interfere with the lawful hunting and trapping of any wild animal or wild bird, including the willful disturbance of wild animals or wild birds with intent to interfere with their lawful taking. (Note: This law does not limit the ownership, use, access, or control of property rights otherwise provided by law.)

Fees listed do not include the $2 agent fee. The commissioner may revoke all license and permits issued to any person who fails to pay the fees due and may recover fees associated with insufficient funds.

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<tr>
<td>Pheasant Permit (Cumberland and York Counties)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Migratory Waterfowl Permit (16 and older)** See info at left.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outdoor Partners Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxidermist, Hide Dealer, and Guide Licenses See info at left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Turkey Permits See page 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Small game license permits hunting of all legal species except deer, bear, moose, wild turkey, raccoon, and bobcat.
** A resident, nonresident, or alien 10 years of age or older and under 16 years of age may hunt with a crossbow or muzzleloader if that person holds a valid junior hunting license.
*** In addition to the State Migratory Waterfowl Permit, a Federal Migratory Waterfowl Permit is required.
The All-New Viking VI. The World’s First True 6-Person SxS.

One look at the all-new Viking™ VI and it’s lights out for the competition. From the industry’s most durable drivetrain and exclusive Ultramatic® transmission with dual-range and all-wheel downhill engine braking, to On-Command® 4WD, plus class-leading comfort and cabin room, nothing else comes close. If you’re searching for the ultimate six-person SxS, your hunt just ended.

To see Viking VI in action scan:

For your nearest Pro Yamaha dealer and to learn more about the all-new Viking VI, visit YamahaViking.com

Most durable drivetrain claim based on a 2013 Yamaha sourced SxS owner study. Yamaha SxS owners reported fewer CVT/belt drivetrain problems than competitive owners. Always protect the environment and wear your seat belt, helmet, eye protection and protective clothing. Read the owner’s manual and product warning labels before operation. Viking VI shown with optional accessories on private property. ©2014 Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A. All rights reserved.
**LIFETIME LICENSE FEES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESIDENTS</th>
<th>FISHING</th>
<th>HUNTING</th>
<th>ARCHERY</th>
<th>TRAPPING</th>
<th>COMBINATION OF ANY TWO*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

* hunting, fishing, archery
** These fees are subject to change, please check with the Department for current fees.

---

**MAINE LIFETIME LICENSE**

Pass on a Maine tradition and a gift that will last a lifetime.

Your investment in a lifetime license for yourself or as a gift, will allow the bearer to fish, trap, and/or hunt for their lifetime, regardless of where they will live in the future. The revenues generated by the sale of these licenses will be deposited in a special trust fund that will provide long-term financial support for Maine’s fish and wildlife.

**SUPERPACK LICENSE**

To be eligible for this license, the applicant must be a Maine resident. This license permits a person who has met the eligibility requirements for each license or permit to hunt and fish for all legal game and fish species subject to all the laws covering these activities: hunting, fishing, and archery. The Superpack license includes muzzelloader, crossbow, migratory waterfowl, pheasant, spring/fall turkey, bear, coyote night hunt, and three expanded archery antlerless deer permits. The Superpack license also includes one free chance in the moose lottery and entry into a special category in the annual any-deer permit lottery.

Applicants 70 years of age:

For a one-time fee of $8.00, a senior lifetime license entitles the holder to all privileges they are qualified to receive including hunting, trapping, archery, and fishing. The license also includes the following: bear hunt, bear trap, muzzelloader, migratory waterfowl, pheasant, spring and fall turkey, coyote night hunt, crossbow, and one expanded archery antlerless deer permit. (Must still apply for any-deer and moose permits each year when applications become available.)

**LICENSE REVOCATION INFORMATION**

Hunters should be aware of the fact that a conviction for any hunting violation may result in the revocation of their hunting privileges.

**Minimum Mandatory Ten Year Revocation of Hunting Licenses:**

If a person is convicted of Assault While Hunting [17A MRSA §208(A)] and the offense occurred in the context of hunting activity, and if, through failure of the hunter to make proper target identification, the offense resulted in the injury or death of another person.

**Minimum Mandatory Five Year Revocation of Hunting Licenses:**

• Shooting a domestic animal while hunting;
• Hunting under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
• Conviction of violation of 17A MRSA while on a hunting or fishing trip or in the pursuit of wild animals, birds or fish and when the wounding or killing of a human being has occurred.

**Minimum Mandatory Three Year Revocation of ALL Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (DIF&W) Licenses:**

• Disturbing traps.

**Minimum Mandatory Two Year Revocation of ALL DIF&W Licenses:**

Persons convicted of burglary or criminal trespass of a building located within any unorganized township, theft of any equipment used for hunting, fishing and trapping; or theft of any animal which has been obtained by hunting or trapping and which was in the possession or control of the person who hunted or trapped the animal.

**Hunting Violations with a Minimum One Year License Revocation:**

• Illegally hunting and/or possessing deer, bear, or moose during closed season.
• Night hunting.
• Discharging a firearm within 100 yards of a building or residential dwelling without permission of the owner, or in the owners absence, an adult occupant who dwells in that location.
• Illegally buying and/or selling deer, bear, moose or wild turkeys.
• Illegally hunting/possessing wild turkeys including using illegal methods to hunt wild turkeys.
• Hunting deer, bear, moose, or wild turkey after having killed one and/or exceeding the bag limit on deer, bear, moose or wild turkey.
• Hunting over another person’s bear bait without written permission from that person.

In addition to penalties provided in Title 17, Section 2264-B, relating to littering, a person convicted of littering on a state owned wildlife management area or sanctuary as defined in Title 12 shall surrender their hunting and/or fishing licenses for a period of up to one year.

NOTE: Maine is a participating member of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact is an agreement that recognizes suspension of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses in member states. This means that illegal activities in one state can affect a person’s hunting, fishing, or trapping privileges in all participating states. Any person whose license privileges or rights are suspended in a member state may also be suspended in Maine. If a person’s hunting, fishing, or trapping privileges are suspended in Maine, they may be suspended in member states as well. If a person plans to hunt, fish, or trap in another state, and they have a license suspension in Maine, it is their responsibility to contact the other state to see if they can legally hunt, fish, or trap in that state.
GENERAL HUNTING PROVISIONS

To hunt means to pursue, catch, take, kill or harvest wild birds and wild animals (wild by nature, whether or not bred or reared in captivity including any physical part of that species of mammal or bird) or attempt to catch, take, kill or harvest wild animals or wild birds.

Unlawful conduct: The hunting, possession, transporting of any species of wild animal or wild bird, or parts thereof, for which an open hunting season is not specifically provided, and except as provided in the fish and wildlife laws, is unlawful. It is also unlawful to take, possess or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird.

Prohibition regarding selling of wild birds: A person may not sell or possess for sale a wild bird, except as provided in this Part. A person may sell the plumage of lawfully taken wild birds if that sale does not violate regulations of the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

A person who has lawfully killed and registered a deer, bear or moose may (without a hide dealer’s license) sell:
- The head, hide, antlers and feet of that deer
- The head, hide, antlers, feet and bones of that moose
- The head, hide, gallbladder and claws (not attached to the paws) of that bear

A person may buy the above listed items for their personal use, except buying, bartering for or trading for bear gallbladders and raw antlers always requires a hide dealer’s license.

The commercial buying, selling, bartering and trading of any raw, unheaded animal hides (including fur-bearing animals) or parts of wild animals and wild birds, not prohibited above, requires a hide dealer’s license.

Any parts bought or sold may not be attached to wild animal or wild bird parts which are prohibited from being sold.

Bear gall bladders and raw, unfinished deer and moose antlers must be tagged or accompanied with documentation containing the name and address of the person who legally killed the animal.

A person may buy or sell naturally shed antlers of deer or moose without a hide dealer’s license.

A person may buy, sell, barter or trade legally obtained finished wildlife products, excluding federally protected wild animals and birds.

A person may buy or sell naturally shed antlers of deer or moose without a hide dealer’s license. A person may buy, sell, barter or trade legally obtained finished wildlife products, excluding federally protected wild animals and birds.

Please refer to www.mefishwildlife.com for latest changes to this license and the new reporting requirements.

Night hunting: Except as otherwise provided, wild birds and wild animals may not be hunted from ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise the following day. Exceptions: migratory bird, wild turkey, raccoon (see below), and coyote (see page 26).

Raccoon hunting: Raccoons may be hunted at night during the open season only when the hunter:
1. is accompanied by a dog;
2. uses an electric flashlight to locate raccoons that are treed, or held at bay by a dog or dogs, and;
3. uses a rifle or handgun of no greater power than one which uses .22 caliber long rifle ammunition; said rifle to be loaded only when being used to dispatch a raccoon that is treed or held at bay by dogs.

Disturbing traps: Shooting an animal in a trap without permission is illegal.

Placement of bait for hunting purposes: A person placing bait for hunting purposes must:
- Obtain oral or written permission from the landowner or landowner’s agent
- Plainly label the bait with a 2-inch by 4-inch tag containing the name and address of the baiter
- Clean up the bait site immediately upon landowner request, or if not requested, within 20 days of the last day the site is hunted.

Sunday hunting is illegal in Maine.
General Hunting Provisions

- A person may NOT hunt over another person’s bait site without the baiter’s permission.

As used in this section “Bait” means an animal or plant or a part of an animal or plant used to attract wild animals for the purpose of hunting. This subsection does not apply to bear baiting, which is summarized on page 27.

Shooting within 100 yards of dwelling: It is unlawful to discharge any firearm, including muzzleloaders or crossbow, or cause a projectile to pass as a result of that discharge within 100 yards of a building or residential dwelling without permission from the owner, or in the owner’s absence, an adult occupant who dwells in that location. Building means any residential, commercial, retail, educational, religious or farm structure that is designed to be occupied by people or domesticated animals or is being used to shelter machines or harvested crops. A projectile means a bullet, pellet, shot, shell, ball, bolt or other object propelled or launched from a firearm or crossbow.

Hunting under the influence: It is unlawful to hunt while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

Possession of hunting equipment on Sunday: Possession of hunting equipment in the fields and forests or on the waters or ice of this State on Sunday is prima facie evidence of a violation of Sunday hunting unless: the hunting equipment is carried, securely wrapped in a complete cover, fastened in a case, or carried in at least 2 separate pieces in such a manner that it cannot be fired unless the separate pieces are joined together. For the purpose of this paragraph, a clip, a magazine, or a cylinder of a firearm shall not be considered a piece of the firearm. Bows and arrows must be kept in a case or cover if broadheads or field points are kept attached to the arrows.

A person may possess hunting equipment on Sunday for legitimate activities such as target practice, sighting in rifles, etc.

For example, it is lawful for a person to possess a firearm for the purpose of target practice in a gravel pit that is located in a wooded area on a Sunday. A game warden may ask the person to explain the purpose of possessing the hunting equipment (the firearm). If the explanation given by that person, indicates that they were target practicing, and absent any further evidence of hunting on Sunday; that will normally satisfy the game warden.

Airborne hunting: A person on the ground or airborne may not use aircraft to aid or assist in hunting big game (deer, bear, moose).

Shooting from a motor vehicle or motorboat or possessing a loaded firearm or crossbow in or on a motor vehicle: It is unlawful to shoot while in or on a motor vehicle, motorboat, snowmobile or ATV or have a loaded firearm or crossbow while in or on a motor vehicle, trailer, or other type of vehicle being hauled by a motor vehicle except as specifically allowed.

- Persons who hold a valid Maine permit to carry a concealed weapon may carry a loaded pistol or revolver in a motor vehicle as prescribed by Title 25 sub 2001A (not to be used for hunting purposes)
- Paraplegics and single or double amputees of the legs may shoot from motor vehicles that are not in motion
- Migratory waterfowl may be hunted from a motorboat in accordance with federal regulations
- A person may shoot from a motorboat if that boat is not being propelled by the motor and the forward momentum of the boat has stopped. However, the wanton waste law allows you to shoot crippled waterfowl from a motorboat under power on coastal waters and all waters of rivers and streams lying seaward of the first upstream bridge.

Note: A loaded clip may be carried in a motor vehicle, but it must not be inserted in, or attached to, a firearm; a crossbow may be carried as long it is not cocked and armed; a muzzleloader is considered to be loaded only if charged with powder, projectile and a primed ignition device or mechanism.

Shooting from or over a public paved way: A person is guilty of hunting from or over a public paved way if that person shoots at any wild animal or wild bird from any public paved way or within 10 feet of the edge of the pavement of the public paved way or from within the right-of-way of any controlled access highway or discharges any firearm, crossbow, or bow and arrow over a public paved way (any road treated with bituminous or concrete material).

Shooting of domestic animals: It is unlawful for any person, while on an hunting trip, to negligently, carelessly, or willfully shoot and wound or kill any domestic animal or domestic bird.

Firearms on school property: Possession of a firearm or crossbow on public school property or discharging one within 500 feet of school property, except as used in supervised educational programs or by law enforcement officials, is a violation of Title 20-A Section 6552.

Disposal of Remains: It is unlawful, except during normal field dressing or for baiting purposes, to dispose of the carcass, waste parts or remains of a wild animal, unless you are on private property owned by you, or on property where you have landowner permission.
Wild animals and wild birds may be hunted only by the use of rifles, handguns, shotguns (not larger than 10-gauge), hand-held bow and arrow, crossbow or by falconry. Deer and moose decoys are legal; laser sights (red dots or beam) for firearms and bows are legal. Electronic calling devices are legal for deer, bear, turkey, moose, and coyote hunting, but are illegal for migratory game birds.

Illegal Devices
It is unlawful to hunt with the use of (or sell or offer for sale for the purpose of hunting) a set gun, or any poisonous or stupefying substance (except rodenticide for orchard mouse control and gas cartridges for woodchuck control). Drawlocks and set bows are illegal unless otherwise permitted for disabled hunters. Crossbows cannot be used to hunt wild turkeys in the fall season, or deer during the expanded archery, regular October archery, or the muzzleloading season. Please see exceptions and additional information related to crossbow hunting below under Crossbow Information.

Illegal Use of Lights
From September 1 to December 15, it is unlawful to use artificial lights from ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise to illuminate, jack, locate, attempt to locate or show up wild animals or wild birds except raccoons which may be hunted at night with electric flashlights or cartridges for woodchuck control.

Drawlocks and set bows are illegal unless otherwise permitted for disabled hunters. It is unlawful to hunt with cartridges which uses .17 or .22 caliber rimfire guns or to auto-loading pistols with barrel lengths of less than 8 inches.

FIREARMS LAWS
• It is unlawful to hunt with or possess for hunting any automatic firearm (a firearm that continues to fire as long as the trigger is held back.)
• It is unlawful to hunt with or possess for hunting any auto-loading firearm (a firearm which reloads itself after each shot and requires a separate trigger pull for each shot) which has a magazine capacity of more than 5 cartridges (plus 1 in the chamber for a total of 6), unless the magazine has been permanently altered to contain not more than 5 cartridges. (Note: This provision does not apply to .22 caliber rimfire guns or to auto-loading pistols with barrel lengths of less than 8 inches.)
• It is unlawful to hunt any migratory game bird with a shotgun originally capable of holding more than 3 shells unless the magazine has been cut off, altered, or plugged with a one-piece filler (incapable of removal without disassembling the gun), so as to reduce the capacity of the gun to not more than 3 shells in the magazine and chamber combined.
• It is unlawful to hunt with or possess for hunting any firearm fitted or contrived with any device for deadening the sound of the explosion.
• It is unlawful to hunt with cartridges which contain tracer bullets or explosive bullets.
• No firearm may be used for deer hunting which uses .17 or .22 caliber rimfire cartridges, except .22 magnum. No firearms of any kind may be carried while hunting deer with a bow and arrow during the special archery season on deer and the expanded archery season on deer, except that a person who also holds a license that allows hunting with firearms may carry a handgun but it cannot be used to shoot a deer or dispatch a wounded deer.
• It is illegal to use .17 or .22 caliber rimfire firearms or shotguns using shot loads for moose hunting.

Carrying Concealed Firearms
A permit is required to carry a concealed firearm in Maine, except that licensed hunters and trappers are exempt while engaged in these activities; the latter provision does not authorize the carrying of a concealed or loaded firearm in a motor vehicle. Some town offices or city halls issue these permits to residents. If not, contact Maine State Police. Nonresidents may obtain concealed weapons permits from the Maine State Police: (207) 624-7210.

Loaded firearms in motor vehicles
It is unlawful to have a loaded firearm or crossbow in or on a motor vehicle (including trailer, ATV, aircraft, snowmobile, or railway car). A loaded clip may be carried in a motor vehicle, but it must not be inserted in or attached to a firearm. Persons who hold a Maine concealed firearms permit may carry a loaded pistol or revolver in a motor vehicle. Firearms may be transported in a motor vehicle without a concealed firearms permit provided they are (1) unloaded and in plain view, or (2) are unloaded and placed in a remote secure area (such as a locked trunk) away from the control of the occupants of the motor vehicle. For purposes of this law, a muzzleloader is considered to be loaded only if charged with powder, a projectile and a primed ignition device or mechanism. A crossbow is considered loaded if cocked and armed.
ARCHERY INFORMATION
Seasons
The regular archery license allows bow and arrow hunting for all legal game throughout the year (except deer during the muzzleloading season). An archery license is required to hunt during the regular archery deer season, and the expanded archery deer season. In addition to the regular archery license, hunters participating in the expanded archery deer season (designated areas only) must purchase permits as follows: Multiple antlerless deer permits may be purchased for $12 each and one buck permit for $32 for the expanded archery deer season.

Complimentary archery license holders (Disabled Veteran, Native American) and junior hunting license holders may hunt with those licenses during the expanded archery deer season. One expanded archery antlerless deer permit is included with these licenses.

Applicants for the regular archery license must show proof of having successfully completed an archery hunter education course or of having held an adult archery license in any year after 1979. See exception for Native Americans on pg. 10.

Junior hunters (at least 10 years of age and under 16) who hold a valid Junior Hunting License are allowed to hunt with bow and arrow when accompanied by their parent or an adult 18 years of age or older (see page 4).

• Hunter orange clothing is NOT required when hunting with bow and arrow. Anyone who hunts with a firearm or crossbow must wear hunter orange (see page 17).

• A handgun may be carried licensed hunters while bowhunting but may NOT be used to dispatch deer.

• License to hunt with firearms.

• Laws which allow you to hunt without a license on your own land under certain conditions apply to archery hunting (see below).

• Deer may be taken under the archery provisions only by means of hand-held bow with a minimum draw weight of 35 pounds, and broad-head arrow. Arrow heads (including expandable mechanical broadheads) must be at least ⅛ inch in width. It is unlawful to use a set bow, or to use arrows with poisonous or explosive tips. Until 1/1/2015 hunters 70 years of age or older may hunt any wild bird or wild animal with a crossbow.

• All deer killed by bow and arrow during the archery seasons must be inspected and registered at the first open deer registration station.

• It is legal to hunt until ½ hour after sunset during both archery deer seasons.

• In WMDs where no any-deer permits are issued, archers and junior hunters are restricted from shooting antlerless deer during the archery season on deer. (Deer taken during the expanded archery deer season are by appropriate permit as described above.) In addition, all other laws pertaining to deer hunting shall apply to archery hunting.

CROSSBOW INFORMATION
Crossbow Permit
To be eligible to purchase a crossbow hunting license, you must hold a valid license to hunt big game (either a big game hunting license or an archery license), and must submit proof of having successfully completed an archery hunting education course and a crossbow hunting course or satisfactory evidence of having previously held adult archery and crossbow hunting licenses in this state or any other state, province, or country, in any year after 1979.

When proof or evidence cannot be provided, the applicant may substitute a signed affidavit. By Maine State Law, a crossbow is not considered a firearm.

A resident or nonresident 10 years of age or older and under 16 years of age may hunt with a crossbow if that person holds a valid junior hunting license (no crossbow license required). A person may hunt any wild bird or animal with a crossbow during any open season on that bird or animal while still following all the other laws pertinent to that species except that a licensed crossbow hunter 10-69 years of age may not hunt wild turkey during the fall turkey season or hunt deer during the expanded archery, special October archery or muzzleloader seasons.

Persons 70 years of age or older or persons who have a special handicap permit to use a crossbow may use a crossbow for any species in season with appropriate permits. For Native Americans, see pg. 10.

Conditions on the Use of Crossbows
Exceptions to crossbow hunting: Crossbows cannot be used to hunt wild turkeys in the fall season or deer during the expanded archery, regular October archery or the muzzleloading season.

The following conditions apply to the use of crossbows:

• Only crossbows with a shoulder-type stock may be used; hand-held pistol-type crossbows are prohibited;

• the draw weight may not be less than 100 pounds nor more than 200 pounds;

• arrowheads, including mechanical broadheads when open, must be at least ⅛ inch in width;

• arrows having explosive or poisonous tips are prohibited;

• crossbows must be equipped with a mechanical trigger safety device in working condition;

• crossbows equipped with scopes or sights may be used.

OUTDOOR SAFETY COURSES
Do you need to take an outdoor safety course to obtain your license for firearms, archery, crossbow, or trapping?

Maine law requires completion to obtain your adult license unless you have previously done so or have held an adult license.

These courses are available in your area by volunteer instructors certified by the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife. Pre-registration is requested and/or required. Courses will include 6 to 12 hours of instruction dependent on the subject. Sponsors include school districts, sports clubs, civic groups, and others. Courses will be scheduled based on instructor availability.

For information on becoming a Volunteer Instructor, contact your local Regional Safety Coordinator or the Recreational Safety Division Office at (207) 287-5220. Call to find out who your local Regional Safety Coordinator is, or go on our website.

For course listings visit our web site at mefishwildlife.com

Recreational Safety Division
• Mailing Address: 284 State Street, Station 41, Augusta Maine 04333
• Office Address: 8 Federal Street, Augusta Maine 04330
• Michael Sawyer, Recreational Safety & Vehicle Coordinator (207) 287-5222, (207) 557-0553 (cell)
• Brenda Chaplin, Secretary, (207) 287-5220
Hunting of **antlered** deer is legal throughout the State during any open deer hunting season.

Hunting of **antlerless** deer (a deer that has no antlers or has antlers less than 3 inches in length measured from the skull) is prohibited except by special permit during both the firearms season and the muzzleloading season.

In WMDs where no any-deer permits are issued, archers and junior hunters are also restricted from shooting antlerless deer.

Multiple deer may be taken during the expanded archery season, and one may be taken during any one of the remaining seasons (with appropriate licenses or permits).

### DEER HUNTING PROHIBITIONS

- Baiting deer by placing salt or any other bait during any one of the remaining seasons (with appropriate licenses or permits).
- Deer may not be hunted with the use of dogs, artificial lights, snares, traps, set guns or any firearm using .17 or .22 caliber rimfire cartridges, except that .22 caliber rimfire magnum cartridges are permitted. Deer decoys are legal.
- A person may not participate in a hunt for deer during which an organized or planned effort is made to drive deer. Four or more persons working together to move deer constitutes an organized or planned effort to drive deer.
- It is unlawful to hunt deer after having killed or registered one during the open season of that calendar year (except for participants in the expanded archery season on deer — see page 44 or by individuals in possession of a valid bonus antlerless deer permit or superpack antlerless deer permit).
- Gift deer may not be possessed unless clearly labeled with the name and address of the person who registered the animal, and the year it was registered.
- For information on buying, selling or bartering animals, see page 15.

### THE FOLLOWING AREAS ARE CLOSED TO DEER HUNTING:

- Mt. Desert Island in Hancock County;
- Cross and Scotch Islands, located in Washington County;
- The town of Isle au Haut and islands within that town, located in Knox County; and
- In wildlife sanctuaries. See exceptions below.

### THE FOLLOWING AREAS ARE OPEN TO DEER HUNTING BUT WITH THESE SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS:

- **Beauchamp Point Sanctuary:** In Camden and Rockport, Knox County, is open to archery hunting for deer any open hunting season that allows archery equipment to be used to hunt deer.
- **Cranberry Isles:** In the town of Cranberry Isles, Hancock County, it is lawful to hunt deer with bow and arrow only during the archery and firearms seasons on deer or with shotgun during the firearm season on deer.
- **Frenchboro:** On the island of Frenchboro it is lawful to hunt deer with shotgun only during the firearms season on deer.
- **Islesboro:** In the town of Islesboro, Waldo County, it is lawful to hunt deer during the archery, expanded archery, or firearm season on deer with bow and arrow only.
- **Prout’s Neck; Richmond’s Island; Cape Elizabeth Sanctuary:** Approximately 1,600 acres of this sanctuary is open to deer hunting with bow and arrow only during the open special archery season and the firearms season on deer. (Note: Landowner permission required.)
- **Southport:** In the town of Southport, Lincoln County, and on all islands within its confines, it is lawful to hunt deer with shotguns only, during the firearms season on deer.

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Preserve Your Deer Meat & All Your Wild Game

- **VERSATILITY**
  - Removable trays accommodate a wide variety of foods in various sizes
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  - Able to perform 24 hours per day, 7 days a week!
- **DURABLE**
  - Able to perform 24 hours per day, 7 days a week!
- **SPEED OF DRYING**
  - Dry meat, poultry & fish in 4-6 hours!
- **MORE USES**
  - Makes power bars, trail mix & pet treats, too!

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Midway, Alabama

Est. 1954

**Hunt prime land in Barbour & Bullock Counties.**

- Highest density in Alabama. Hogs, coyotes and bobcats (no charge, no limit with paid deer hunt)
- 6,000 acre family-owned plantation. NO LEASED LAND.
- 50 Food Plots with elevated shooting houses surrounded by pines and oak bottoms.
- New cottages with private bedrooms and baths. First class lodge. All meals included.
- Quail Hunts - Half Day and Full Day - Unlimited Birds!

To plan your hunt, call J. Paul Taylor at 877.539.5699

Visit us at www.pa-ko.com

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**2014-15 STATE OF MAINE SUMMARY OF HUNTING & TRAPPING LAWS AND RULES**
• Municipal Ordinances: Several Maine cities and towns have adopted local ordinances which restrict or prohibit the discharge of certain projectiles (e.g., arrows, bullets). Prior to hunting near densely populated communities, hunters should check with local authorities regarding such ordinances. Towns may regulate the discharge of firearms as provided by Title 30-A however they cannot regulate archery or charge fees to hunt, fish or trap.

DEER PERMITS & LICENSES

Muzzleloader Permit
• Required for hunters 16 years of age or older prior to hunting deer during the muzzleloading deer season. (See page 21.) The muzzleloader permit is included in the junior hunting license. Those individuals who have reached 70 years of age and possess a senior lifetime license are qualified to receive a muzzleloader permit.
• A muzzleloader permit, in addition to a valid adult big game hunting license that allows the use of firearms, is required to hunt deer with muzzleloaders during this season.
• Hunter orange clothing is required during this season.
• Hunting hours are from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Expanded Archery Permit
• Restricted to designated areas (contact the Department, or see our website, for maps of areas).
• Archery hunting only.
• Hunters who have a valid archery license will be able to purchase multiple antlerless deer permits for $12.00 each, and one buck permit for $32.00* Plus agent fee
• Deer must be legally transported and registered as required for other deer seasons.
• All other archery deer hunting laws apply.

DEER HUNTING

The time to get involved is now!

We’re looking for a few dedicated people in your area to help start a Whitetails Unlimited Chapter.
For information, please call Maine field director Bill Bailey at (413) 244-2304.

Butcher Boys Deer Cutting
Walk-in Cooler ~ Certified Scales ~ Deboned
Vacuum Packaging & Great Sausage
Call 207-212-3146
or email smallbutcherboys@gmail.com

Notices to Dog Owners
It is unlawful to allow any dog to run at large at any time, except when used for hunting. ("AT LARGE" means off the premises of the owner and not under the control of any person by means of personal presence or attention.) It is unlawful to allow any dog to chase, wound, or kill a deer or moose at any time or any other wild animal in closed season.

Antlerless Deer Permit
• Hunting of antlerless deer during the firearms season and muzzleloading season is restricted to those hunters who possess a valid any-deer permit, bonus antlerless deer permit, or superpack antlerless deer permit.
• Antlerless deer may be taken by hunters during the expanded (September – December) and regular (October) archery seasons.

Archers may not take antlerless deer in WMDs where any-deer permits are not issued.
Any-deer permits are acquired by lottery only and applications are available mid-June.
• In several WMDs, there may be more any-deer permits available than applicants. Unclaimed bonus antlerless deer permits will be allocated in a chance drawing until all permits in that district have been issued.
• Maine’s antlerless deer (firearms) hunt is a “permit only” hunt. Information on this hunt is contained in a separate publication. Contact the Department at (207) 287-8000 for more information or visit our web site at mefishwildlife.com

Youth Deer Hunting Day
Youth 10 years of age and under 16 years of age may take an antlerless deer only in those WMDs where Any-Deer permits were issued. All other WMDs prohibit shooting antlerless deer. Limit is one deer per year unless they receive a bonus antlerless deer permit or participate in the expanded archery season (with appropriate licenses or permits). See page 23 for complete information/restrictions.

Know your target – have a safe hunt!
## 2014 Deer Seasons & Bag Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seasons</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Daily Bag Limit</th>
<th>Possession Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expanded Archery</td>
<td>Sept 6 – Dec 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(limited area/permit required)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regular Archery</td>
<td>Oct 2 – Oct 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Statewide)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
<td>Maine Residents Only: Nov 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(allows use of bow and arrow, crossbows*, firearms, or muzzleloaders)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hunters:</td>
<td>Nov 3 – Nov 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Deer</td>
<td>Oct 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting Day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzzleloader</td>
<td>Week 1: All Wildlife Management Districts (WMDs) Dec 1 – Dec 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 2: WMDs 12, 13, 15–18, 20–26, 29 Dec 8 – Dec 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday.

*See page 18 for information on the use of crossbows.

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## Observation Stands

(10652, Subsection 1-B-1, 2) It is unlawful to insert any metallic or ceramic object into a tree on land of another for the purpose of erecting a ladder or observation stand, unless you have permission from the landowner. You must obtain verbal or written permission of the landowner (or representative) to erect or use a portable or permanent ladder or observation stand and the ladder or observation stand must be plainly labeled with a 2-inch by 4-inch tag identifying the name and address of the person or persons authorized by the landowner to use the observation stand or ladder. (Exception: Portable ladders or observation stands used on land within the jurisdiction of the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission and attended by the person who owns the ladder or observation stand shall not require landowner permission or labelling, but permanent ones do. (Note: For additional information on the use of private property, see page 34.) Observation stands do not include portable blinds utilized at ground level that remain in the physical possession of the hunter.

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## Target Identification While Hunting

This is a summary of 12 MRSA §11222.

While hunting, a hunter may not shoot at a target without at that point in time being certain that it is the wild animal or wild bird sought.

A reasonable and prudent hunter:

- Bears the risk of loss of legitimate prey to avoid the risk of the destruction of human life; neither disregards the risk of causing the death of another human being nor fails to be aware of that risk as a consequence of misidentification; and never bases identification upon sound alone or even upon sound in combination with what appears to be an appendage of the wild animal or wild bird sought.
- Bases identification upon obtaining an essentially unobstructed view of the head and torso of the potential target.
- Recognizes that these sound and sight target-determining factors are affected by a number of other considerations, including, but not limited to the distance to the target, surrounding or intervening terrain and cover, lighting and weather conditions, the hunter’s own ability to hear and see, the hunter’s own experience and the proximity of other persons in the hunter’s immediate vicinity.
DEER & MOOSE

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)

What is CWD:
- CWD is a fatal brain disease of white-tailed deer, mule deer, caribou, moose, and elk. It is similar to mad cow disease which occurs in cattle.
- CWD occurs in wild deer populations in 18 states and 2 provinces in the U.S. and Canada, including within states as close as Pennsylvania and New York.
- CWD has not yet been recorded as being transmissible to people. However, a human variant of the disease does exist.
- CWD can persist in the environment outside of a host for many years.
- CWD has a 100% mortality rate in deer.

CWD Monitoring and Prevention in Maine:
- Maine has actively monitored for CWD each year since 1999, and since that time screened approximately 9,000 wild deer. Thus far Maine proudly remains CWD free.
- It is illegal for individuals to bring into Maine cervid carcasses or parts, except that the following carcass parts may be imported and possessed: boned-out meat, hardened antlers, skull caps that have been cleaned free of brain and other tissues, capes and hides with no skull attached, teeth, and finished taxidermy mounts.
- Note: Cervid carcasses or parts from New Hampshire and provinces of New Brunswick, Labrador, Newfoundland, and Quebec are exempt from this transportation restriction.
- MDIF&W prohibits the transportation of unprocessed deer carcasses, and/or parts, into Maine from states that are not directly adjacent to our state.
- MDIF&W will not transplant deer from other states into Maine.

MDIF&W Recommends that Individuals:
- Contact their regional wildlife biologist, or warden, if an animal shows clinical signs of illness, such as loss of fear of humans, drooling, and/or excessive weight loss.
- Take precautionary steps such as using latex gloves while processing a harvested deer, and sterilizing their equipment following processing. These steps will help to reduce potential transmission of the disease to humans. Again, thus far CWD has not been identified in a person.
- Avoid consumption of the brain and spinal tissues.

WASTE OF GAME

A person may not waste a wild bird or wild animal that has been wounded or killed while hunting. For purposes of this section “waste” means to intentionally leave a wounded or killed animal in the field or forest without making a reasonable effort to retrieve and render it for consumption or use. This law does not apply to coyotes.

CAUTION ON LIVER & KIDNEY CONSUMPTION

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that the liver and kidneys of moose not be eaten because of possible contamination with the heavy metal cadmium. Also, recent studies have shown smaller amounts of cadmium in liver tissues from Maine deer, and deer, elk and antelope from other States. Maine health officials recommend that deer liver consumption be limited to 0.8 pounds in one sitting and 1 to 1½ pounds per week. Human symptoms of acute cadmium poisoning include severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle cramps and salivation. There is no known health risk from eating moose meat or deer meat.

DEPARTMENT CHECK STATIONS

Our wildlife biologists annually collect information that allows the Department to assess the condition and productivity of Maine’s deer population. Much of the information we collect comes from hunter harvested deer. As such, the information you provide us with is used directly for deer management purposes, in Maine. A summary of the information we collect from you can be found within our Annual Research and Management Reports.
MOOSE HUNTING PERMIT

Maine’s moose hunt is a “permit only” hunt. Information on this hunt is contained in a separate publication. 3,095 permits were issued for the 2014 moose hunt. Each permittee may select a subpermittee to hunt with them. Applications are available by January 31. A person selected to receive a moose permit may not then purchase an apprentice license to satisfy the licensing requirement. The bag limit is one moose per year, by either permittee or subpermittee.

Permits for 70 years old and older
A resident 70 years of age or older with 30 points or more in the moose lottery system who applies for a moose permit is guaranteed a permit.

Permits for sporting camp owners
In any year when moose permit numbers exceed 3,140 persons who operate a sporting camp and meet specific requirements defined in the law may apply for a moose permit through a chance drawing which is separate from the regular moose lottery.

Contact the Department at (207) 287-8000 for more information or visit our web site at mefishwildlife.com.

2014 MOOSE PERMIT HUNT SEASONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT</th>
<th>DATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–6, 11, 19</td>
<td>Sept 22 – Sept 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–14, 17–19, 27, 28</td>
<td>Oct 13 – Oct 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–4, 19</td>
<td>Nov 3 – Nov 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td>Nov 3 – Nov 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26</td>
<td>Nov 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday. See page 18 for information on the use of crossbows.

JUNIOR HUNTERS

HUNTING PROHIBITED
Children under 10 years of age are not allowed to hunt.

JUNIOR HUNTING LICENSE
Children at least 10 years of age and under 16 years of age must have a junior hunting license to hunt. Junior hunting license holders can hunt with a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow (see page 18 for additional crossbow information). The junior hunting license also includes hunting permits for muzzleloading, spring and fall turkey, bear, coyote night hunt, pheasant, and one expanded archery antlerless deer permit. A junior hunter who turns 16 years of age may continue hunting for the remainder of that year with the junior license (see NOTE on page 10), but must purchase waterfowl (Federal and State) permits and a pheasant permit in order to hunt those species.

HUNTERS TO BE ACCOMPANIED
Junior hunters (10 years of age or older and under 16) may hunt only in the presence of an adult supervisor who is at least 18 years of age. That presence must be unaided by visual or audio enhancement devices, including binoculars and citizen band radios. The person who accompanies a youth hunter is responsible for any violations committed by that hunter. Any person who accompanies a junior hunter, other than the parent or guardian, must either possess a valid Maine hunting license or have successfully completed a hunter education course. A junior hunter who turns 16 years of age must complete the appropriate safety course prior to hunting without supervision.

YOUTH HUNTING DAYS
Junior hunters who are 10 years of age or older but under 16 and hold a valid junior hunting license can participate in special youth hunting days for deer, spring wild turkey, and migratory waterfowl. On these days, all laws pertaining to hunting deer, spring wild turkey, and waterfowl apply.

- Youth Deer Hunting Day: Occurs on the first Saturday preceding the residents only day of the regular deer hunting season — October 25, 2014. Participants are allowed to take one deer of either sex (except that in WMDs where no antlerless deer permits are issued, youth hunters are prohibited from shooting antlerless deer), with either a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow. If a junior hunter shoots a deer on the youth deer hunting day, they are prohibited from taking any additional deer, unless they have been awarded a bonus antlerless-deer permit or participate in the expanded archery season (designated areas only) with appropriate expanded archery permits. The accompanying parent, guardian, or qualified adult shall not possess a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow while accompanying a participating youth hunter.

- Youth Spring Wild Turkey Hunting Day: Occurs on the first Saturday preceding the opening of the spring wild turkey hunting season — May 2, 2015. Participants may take up to two bearded wild turkeys with a shotgun, bow and arrow, or crossbow, but cannot exceed an individual WMD bag limit. The accompanying parent, guardian, or qualified adult shall not possess a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow while accompanying a participating youth hunter.

- Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days: See the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Schedule (a separate publication).
Anyone who possesses a big game firearm license or archery license may obtain a combination spring/fall wild turkey permit.

LANDOWNERS
The following laws and regulations are specific to spring and fall wild turkey hunting seasons. Hunters must also comply with all other applicable fish and wildlife laws.

Any private landowner is eligible to hunt wild turkeys on their own land without a turkey hunting permit if:
1. That person owns a particular piece of land that is 25 or more contiguous acres in size and is located within the turkey hunting zone designated for the season that they wish to hunt;
2. That person is permanently domiciled on that land;
3. The land is managed for the raising and selling of dairy cattle, dairy products, or beef cattle; and
4. The land is open to hunting including hunting by permission only. Any family member permanently domiciled on that land is also eligible to hunt wild turkeys on that land without a permit. (Family member means any family member of legal hunting age, including spouse, grandchildren, etc. who resides on the property). A landowner must provide proof of eligibility if requested by an agent of the commissioner. All other standard reporting and tagging procedures are required. Turkey may be taken during any open week of the season. Landowners are allowed a bag limit of 2 bearded wild turkeys in the spring season and 2 turkeys of either sex in the fall season. Please check the WMD in which you are hunting as some are closed, some are open with a bag limit of one turkey, and some are open with a bag limit of two turkeys.

WILD TURKEY TO BE TAGGED
Any person killing a wild turkey shall immediately and securely attach to its leg a plainly visible tag bearing his/her full name, address and license number. A gift turkey must be labeled with the name and address of the person who registered it and the year the turkey was registered.

WILD TURKEY TRANSPORTATION
Any wild turkey being moved or transported in any manner must have a tag securely attached, and it must be accompanied by the person who killed it. Unless the wild turkey has been legally registered, no person shall keep a wild turkey at his/her home or at any place of storage (except at the official registration station or at the office of a Maine Game Warden) for more than eighteen (18) hours without first notifying a game warden.

WILD TURKEY REGISTRATION
All wild turkeys taken by hunters shall be presented for registration within 18 hours at one of the registration stations established for that purpose. The entire turkey, except the viscera, shall be presented. The fee to register a wild turkey is $2.00. All radio transmitters, leg bands and wing tags must be submitted to the Department at the time of registration.

WILD TURKEY HUNTING PROHIBITIONS
No person may:
1. Employ the use of a dog or dogs in any manner while hunting turkey except during the fall season;
2. Engage in an organized drive of any manner;
3. Use bait;
4. Use a trap or other device intended or designed to capture or ensnare wild turkeys;
5. Shoot a turkey while it is in a tree;
6. Present a wild turkey for registration, or allow to be registered in his or her name, any wild turkey which he/she did not lawfully kill;
7. Hunt wild turkeys within a WMD which is closed to hunting wild turkeys.
8. Possess any part or parts of a wild turkey unless each part is plainly labeled with the name and address of the person who registered the turkey, and the year it was registered;
9. Buy, sell (or offer for sale or barter) any wild turkey (except the plumage of legally taken turkeys), or to counsel or otherwise aid in buying, selling or offering for sale or barter any wild turkey, except the plumage.
10. It is unlawful for any person to hunt or register a wild turkey during the spring turkey season after having killed two turkeys or after having registered two turkeys during the spring turkey season. It is unlawful for any person to hunt or register a wild turkey during the fall turkey season after having killed two turkeys or after having registered two turkeys during the fall turkey season.

WILD TURKEY LICENSING, PERMIT, GENERAL BAG LIMITS & WHO MAY HUNT
License & Permit
The spring and fall wild turkey hunting seasons are open to all hunters with appropriate licenses. A combination spring/fall wild turkey permit is required in addition to a valid hunting license that allows hunting of big game.

A combined spring/fall permit is available for $20.00*.
*Plus agent fee.

General Bag Limits
The spring/fall turkey permit allows the taking of two (2) bearded wild turkeys in the spring and two (2) wild turkeys of either sex in the fall, but an individual WMD bag limit cannot be exceeded.

Who May Hunt
The turkey hunter must possess the spring/fall wild turkey permit and their license to hunt big game at all times while hunting. A person may assist in a hunt without a license or permit for that activity as long as that person does not carry a firearm, archery or crossbow equipment (means to kill).

SPRING WILD TURKEY HUNTING EQUIPMENT
The spring wild turkey hunting season is open to turkey hunting statewide (Wildlife Management Districts 1–29).

Equipment
• Shotgun: A person can use shotgun gauges 10 through 20, using shot sizes 4 through 6 or mixed loads that include shot sizes 4 through 7. A person must possess a valid big game hunting license and a turkey permit.
• Bow & Arrow: A person must possess a valid big game firearm hunting license or an archery license, and a turkey permit.
• Crossbow: A crossbow may be used to hunt wild turkeys during the spring wild turkey hunting season. A person hunting with a crossbow must possess either a valid hunting big game firearm license or an archery license as well as a turkey permit. (A person must have taken an archery and crossbow hunting education course or show proof that they have previously held an archery and crossbow hunting license prior to purchasing their crossbow permit).
• Dogs: It is unlawful to hunt with dogs during the spring wild turkey season.
• Electronic Calling Devices: The use of electronic calling devices are legal.
2014–15 WILD TURKEY SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASONS</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>WMDs &amp; BAG LIMITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Turkey</td>
<td>Youth Only</td>
<td>WMDs 1–6, 8 = 1 Bearded wild turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 2, 2015</td>
<td>WMDs 7, 9–29 = 2 Bearded wild turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular Season</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 4, 2015 – June 6, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Turkey</td>
<td>Oct. 2 – Oct. 31, 2014</td>
<td>WMDs 15–17, 20–25, 28 = 2 Wild turkey, either sex, any age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WMDs 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 26, and 29 = 1 Wild turkey, either sex, any age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WMDs 1–9, 14, 27 = Closed to Hunting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday. See page 18 for information on the use of crossbows.

Sunday hunting is illegal in Maine.
OTHER SPECIES HUNTING

OTHER SPECIES PERMITS & LICENSES

Pheasant Permit
A Pheasant Permit is required for hunters 16 years of age or older to hunt or possess pheasant in Cumberland & York counties. Revenue derived from this permit is dedicated to the acquisition of pheasants which are raised and released by private fish and game clubs.

Coyote Night Hunting Permit
A Coyote Night Hunting Permit is required to hunt coyote at night (½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise) from December 16 to August 31. Hunting under this permit shall cease at midnight each Saturday and resume at 12:01 a.m. on Monday. Hunters must be in possession of an electronic, hand-held or mouth-operated predator calling device. Also see Hunting with Dogs on page 12. The fee for this permit is $4*. Artificial lights may be used. In addition, the commissioner may appoint agents to hunt for coyotes at night using artificial illumination from September 1st to December 15th. The commissioner shall develop policies to make the affected public and affected law enforcement officers aware of any night hunting operation.

*Plus agent fee.

Falconry License
A falconry license, in addition to a regular hunting license, is required of persons who engage in falconry. Copies of the regulations pertaining to this type of hunting are available upon request. To obtain a falconry license, contact the Department.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

The Following Shall be Considered Migratory Gamebirds
Anatidae or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, and geese; Rallidae or rails, including coots, sora, and other rails; Wilson’s Snipe & American Woodcock.

Migratory Waterfowl Permit
Required for hunters 16 years of age or older to hunt waterfowl. (Federal stamp also required.) A Migratory Waterfowl permit is not required to hunt woodcock, snipe, rails, or crow.

2014–15 Migratory Game Bird Seasons & Bag Limits
Migratory bird hunting regulations are set according to federal frameworks and are located in a separate publication—the Migratory Game Bird Schedule—published in September.

2014–15 OTHER SPECIES SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASONS</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>DAILY BAG LIMIT</th>
<th>POSSESSION LIMIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant*</td>
<td>Oct 1 – Dec 31</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruffed Grouse (Partridge)</td>
<td>Oct 1 – Dec 31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobwhite Quail</td>
<td>Oct 1 – Dec 31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>WMDs 1 – 6; Aug 1 – Sept. 25, 2015; Feb 6 - April 15, 2016</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Squirrel</td>
<td>Oct 1 – Dec 31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Squirrel (Falconry)</td>
<td>Oct 1 – Feb 28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowshoe Hare</td>
<td>Oct 1 – Mar 31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Season on Island of Vinalhaven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat**</td>
<td>Dec 1 – Feb 14</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox**</td>
<td>Oct 20 – Feb 28</td>
<td>No limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>Oct 1 – Dec 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skunk &amp; Opossum</td>
<td>Oct 20 – Dec 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coyote**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>During daylight hunting hours Jan 1 – Dec 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Night hunting (see info at left) Dec 16 – Aug 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodchuck, Red Squirrel, &amp; Porcupine</td>
<td>No closed season for hunting</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce Grouse, Lynx, Cottontail Rabbit</td>
<td>NO OPEN SEASON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In York and Cumberland counties, a permit is required to hunt or possess pheasant. Permit is not required to hunt or possess pheasant throughout the remainder of the state.

** Species must be tagged within 10 days of the close of the season. Bobcat must be tagged within 72 hours of harvest.

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday.

See page 12 for information on the use of crossbows.

ATTENTION GROUSE HUNTERS

The Department is collaborating with the University of Maine on a research project to better understand the population dynamics of ruffed grouse. As part of this research we will be marking ruffed grouse using leg bands and radio collars in a number of areas throughout the state. If you shoot a banded grouse, please report your harvest using the contact information printed on the bird’s leg band.
BEAR HUNTING PERMIT

The fee for this permit is $27.00* for residents and $74.00* for nonresidents and aliens. A bear permit is required to hunt bear prior to the firearm season on deer. During the firearms season on deer, nonresidents and aliens are required to obtain a permit to hunt bear. The fee for this permit is $40.00*. Although this permit is not required to trap for bear, you do need a trapping license and a bear trapping permit to trap for bear.

*Plus agent fee.

BAIT

Bait may not be used to hunt for bear from September 21, 2014 to November 29, 2014. Hunting with the use of bait is defined as hunting from an observation stand, blind or other location which overlooks any bait or food except standing crops and foods that have been left as a result of normal agricultural operations or natural occurrence. “Bear Bait” means any animal or plant, or derivative of an animal or plant, used to attract bear. “Bear bait” does not include any packaging or container materials that fall within the definition of litter under Title 17, §2263.

See page 18 for information on the use of crossbows.

For information on bear trapping, see page 38.

BEAR HUNTING PROHIBITIONS

- Bait may not be placed more than 30 days before opening day of the season and not after Oct. 31.

A permit is required from Inland Fisheries & Wildlife to place bait on wildlife management areas for the purpose of hunting bear. Contact the wildlife biologist in your administrative region, which can be found on page 2, to apply for a bear baiting permit.

A permit is required from the Bureau of Parks and Lands, (207) 287-3821, to place bait on Public Reserved Land for the purpose of hunting bear. Baiting of animals is prohibited in State Parks and Historic Sites.

- Bait may not be placed more than 30 days before opening day of the season and not after Oct. 31.

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A permit is required from Inland Fisheries & Wildlife to place bait on wildlife management areas for the purpose of hunting bear. Contact the wildlife biologist in your administrative region, which can be found on page 2, to apply for a bear baiting permit.

- Bait may not be placed more than 30 days before opening day of the season and not after Oct. 31.
There is an open season on trapping bear from September 1 through October 31 annually. You are allowed to take one bear by trapping and one bear by hunting each year. See page 27 for Bear Hunting Regulations. You must obtain a trapping license and a bear trapping permit to take a bear by trapping.

If you trap for black bear you are required to follow the same general rules that apply to the labeling of traps, the tending of traps and the need to obtain landowner permission. If you trap a bear, you are required to follow the same transportation and registration rules as those for bear which have been taken by hunting (see page 27). In addition, you are required to follow other rules which apply specifically to bear trapping, as follows:

- You are not allowed to have more than one trap set for bear at any time.
- The only trap you are allowed to use when trapping for bear is a cable trap (foot snare), and cage type live trap.
- The Belisle foot snare is prohibited.
- When using a cable trap, the trap must have a closing diameter of not less than 2½ inches.
- Each cable trap must be set at or below ground level in such a manner as to catch the animal only by the foot or leg.
- All bear traps must be tended at least once each day.

- You are not allowed to catch a bear in a trap and allow another person to kill or register the bear.
- You are not allowed to continue to trap for bear after you have already killed or registered one in a trap.
- Bears caught in traps must be killed or released and not moved away from the catch site. A bear caught in a trap may not be used in conjunction with a hunt or to train a dog for bear hunting.
- The same rules apply to hunting and trapping for bear with the use of bait. (See page 27 for rules about the use of bear baits.)
- A line of demarcation of at least 500 yards shall be established at sites permitted or licensed for the disposal of solid waste. A person may not trap within the demarcation area (except that an agent of the commissioner is exempt for the purpose of live trapping of nuisance bear).

THE BEAR FACTS

1. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Maine Game Wardens, and Department Wildlife Biologists oppose the 2014 Bear Referendum.

2. This referendum would eliminate the 3 most effective hunting methods to control the bear population: baiting, hunting with dogs, and trapping.

3. In states that allow bear hunting, nearly three-fourths (23 out of 32) allow one or more of these methods.

4. Maine has one of the largest black bear populations in the United States at over 30,000. Bear populations in Maine and throughout the US are expanding in response to improved habitat and restricted hunting.

5. The bear population in Maine will dramatically increase without the use of bait, dogs, or traps for hunting, causing conflicts with people and threats to public safety to increase.

6. Maine’s bear biologists have more than 50 years of combined experience handling and researching Maine’s black bears.

7. IFW closely monitors and adjusts hunting methods and seasons in response to scientific research.

8. Maine is the most forested state in the country and has a dense understory, making still-hunting for bears very difficult.

9. Forty years of research by Maine's bear biologists have shown that availability of natural foods influence bear populations, not baiting.

10. Across North America, the abundance of natural foods influence the number of bear conflicts, regardless of whether bait is allowed.

11. In Maine, the only legal traps to use for bears are the same ones used by wildlife researchers. These traps are considered safe and humane by animal care committees across North America.

12. In states where these methods have been banned, bear populations, nuisance calls, and the number of bears killed while causing damage to property are on the rise.

Visit maine.gov/ifw for more information.
IFW Biologists and Game Wardens are opposed to the 2014 Bear Referendum

Maine has one of the largest black bear populations in the US and it’s growing. Hunting ensures a healthy bear population with relatively few conflicts.

This referendum eliminates the 3 most effective hunting methods to control the bear population: baiting, hunting with dogs, and trapping. Still-hunting alone will not control Maine’s bear population.

All hunting methods are needed to protect public safety, ensure the health of Maine’s bears, and minimize conflicts.

Even though baiting, hunting with dogs, and trapping account for 93% of the harvest:

**On average with one of these methods:**
- Only 1 in 4 hunters is successful.
- Hunters spend 15 days to harvest one bear.

IFW has the most comprehensive Bear Management Program in North America. Our 40 years of research shows:

- Baiting does not increase the bear population.
- Baiting does not increase bear/human conflicts.
- Baiting does not habituate bears to people.

Maine’s Bear Management Program Works.
TAGGING REQUIREMENTS
Prior to presenting a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey for registration, a person may not possess or leave that animal in the field or forest unless that person has securely attached a plainly visible tag to the animal with that person’s name, address, and license number on the tag.

TRANSPORTING HARVESTED ANIMALS
A person may not transport a harvested wild animal or wild bird unless that animal or bird is lawfully possessed by the person. Once the animal or bird has been registered, it may be transported by another person. A person may not present for registration or allow to be registered in that person’s name, a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey that the person did not lawfully kill.

TRANSPORTATION PRIOR TO REGISTRATION
Prior to registration, a person may not transport a harvested bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey unless that animal is open to view. For purposes of this section, “open to view” means the animal is not concealed and can be readily observed in whole or in part from outside of the vehicle or trailer being used to transport the animal.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS
A person who kills a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey must:
1. Remain with the animal until it is registered, except as found in Time Limits for Registering section.
2. Present that animal for registration in that location of that animal and the circumstances necessitating leaving that animal in the woods.
3. Leave the registration seal attached to the animal at the temporary place of lodging for no more than 7 days or until that person leaves the woods, whichever comes first.
4. Pay a fee of $5.00 for registration of a bear, deer or wild turkey that has not been legally registered except as otherwise provided in the statutes regarding animals causing damage or nuisance.

Bobcats taken by hunting must be tagged by a Department employee within 72 hours from the time they were taken.

CONDITION OF ANIMAL PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION
A person may not present a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey for registration unless it is presented in its entirety, except that the viscera and rib cage of the animal may be removed in a manner that still allows the determination of the sex of the animal.

A person may not possess a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey that has not been legally registered except as otherwise provided in the statutes regarding animals causing damage or nuisance.

Moose
A person may not present a registered harvested animal or wild bird unless that animal or bird is lawfully possessed by the person. Once the animal or bird has been registered, it may be transported by another person. A person may not present for registration or allow to be registered in that person’s name, a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey that the person did not lawfully kill.

MOOSE
A person may not present a harvested animal or wild bird unless that animal or bird is lawfully possessed by the person. Once the animal or bird has been registered, it may be transported by another person. A person may not present for registration or allow to be registered in that person’s name, a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey that the person did not lawfully kill.

BEAR
Hunters are required to remove a premolar tooth from the bear they harvest and provide the tooth when they register their bear. Hunters will receive instructions at the registration station or can go online. Hunters will be notified of the age of the bear they harvested on the Bear Hunting Page on the Department’s website.

POSSSESSION OF GIFT BEAR, DEER, MOOSE, OR WILD TURKEY
A person may not possess any part or parts of a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey given to that person unless that gift bear, deer, moose or wild turkey is plainly labeled with the name and address of the person who registered it and the year it was registered.

HUNTING WITH DOGS

Dog Training Season
- Dogs may be trained on fox, snowshoe hare, and raccoons from July 1st through the following March 31st. It is unlawful to use or possess a firearm, other than a pistol or a shotgun, loaded with blank ammunition, while training dogs on fox, snowshoe hare, or raccoons (except during the open hunting season on these species). Dogs may be used to hunt wild hares during the firearms season on deer.
- Residents may train up to 6 dogs on bear from July 1st to August 21st, 2014 except in portions of Washington and Hancock counties that are located south of Route 9.
- Sporting dogs may be trained on wild birds (does not include wild turkey) at any time. The commissioner may authorize the use of firearms during such training to shoot and kill wild birds propagated or legally acquired by the permittee and possessed in accordance with the laws pertaining to breeders licenses.
- A person must possess a valid hunting license to engage in these activities, except Sunday or when training on pen-raised birds.
- A person may not hunt with a dog in pursuit of bear, coyote or bobcat unless the dog has a collar that legibly provides the name, telephone number and address of the owner of that dog.
- A person or persons may not use more than 6 dogs at any one time to hunt coyotes or bobcats.
- A person may not use a dog to hunt coyotes during the period from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise.

Leashed Dog Tracking License
A license is available which allows the tracking of wounded deer, moose, and bear with dogs. The fee for this license is $27. The fee for a 3-year license is $81. A person who holds a valid license may charge a fee for dog tracking services without having to hold a guides license as long as that is the only service provided. Contact the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife for details.
**STATE PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES**
The Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Bureau of Parks and Lands manages one-half million acres of land in Maine for a mix of activities, including hunting and trapping, for its citizens and visitors. The safety of all visitors is of primary concern to the bureau. Certain heavily developed and high-use areas are closed to hunting for all or part of the year. At other areas, the bureau provides as many hunting and trapping opportunities as are reasonable and consistent with its mandates and visitor safety.

Hunters and trappers are asked to exercise due caution and care for the safety and enjoyment of other visitors when using Bureau lands by obeying posted information and the rules listed below.

General hunting, except where specifically prohibited, is allowed from the first day after Labor day to May 31. Hunting and trapping shall take place in conformity with the laws of the State of Maine, rules of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and local ordinances. Trapping on State park or historic site land in organized townships requires the written permission of the Bureau. There will be no hunting allowed in the restricted zone of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway between May 1 and September 30.

- Hunting is not allowed in any Memorial or Historic Site.
- Hunting is not allowed at Andrews Beach; that portion of Bradbury Mountain State Park west of State Route 9; Coboscook Bay; Crescent Beach and Kettle Cove; Damariscotta Lake; Ferry Beach; Holbook Island Sanctuary; Nickerson Lake; Owls Head Light; that portion of Quoddy Head within 1,000 feet of the lighthouse; Reid, Sebago Lake, Shackford Head, Two Lights, and Wolfe’s Neck Woods State Parks.
- Work areas and areas with significant public use may be posted and closed to hunting from time to time in the interest of public safety.
- The discharging of any weapons from or within 300 feet of any designated trail, picnic area, camping area, campsite, parking area, building, boat launching site or other developed area or bridge is prohibited. Loaded weapons are not allowed on the roadway of any trail posted “Closed to hunting”.
- The baiting of any animal for the purpose of hunting is not allowed.

**For more information**
Please call (207) 287-3821, TTY (207) 287-2213 or write to:
Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands
22 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0022

**PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS**
Firearms: Loaded firearms are not permitted in campsites, on marked hiking trails, or at boat launching sites and picnic sites and shall not be discharged within 300 feet of such areas.

Bear Hunting: A permit is required from the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands to place bait on Public Reserved Land for the purpose of hunting bear.

**NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES (NWR)**
NOTE: On National Wildlife Refuges which permit hunting of upland game, persons hunting upland species other than deer and turkey with a shotgun shall possess and use only nontoxic shot while in the field.

For additional information on federal refuge regulations, contact:
- Rachel Carson NWR
  321 Port Road
  Wells, ME 04090
  (207) 646-9226
- Maine Coastal Islands NWR
  PO Box 279
  Milbridge, ME 04658
  (207) 594-0600
- Sunkhaze Meadows NWR
  PO Box 1735
  Rockland, ME 04841
  (207) 594-0600
- Moosehorn NWR
  (Baring and Edmunds Units)
  RR #1, Box 202
  Baring, ME 04694
  (207) 454-7161
- Lake Umbagog NWR
  PO Box 240
  Errol, NH 03579
  (603) 482-3415
- Aroostook NWR
  97 Refuge Rd.
  Limestone, ME 04750
  (207) 328-4634

**WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST**
Oxford County, Maine
The public land within National Forests is open to hunting. Portable observation stands that do not damage live trees may be used. Please contact the Androscoggin Ranger District for more information.

**WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT MAP**
This map is available in a larger format at all Inland Fisheries and Wildlife offices, or check out our web site at mefishwildlife.com where you’ll find individual district maps and a list of towns and district numbers for each town.
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

All Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), except Steve Powell WMA (Swan Island) and portions of Steep Falls and Killick Pond WMA, owned and managed by the Department are open for general law hunting and trapping. A full list of these areas can be found online at mdefishwildlife.com. Camping, fires, and permanent observation stands are all prohibited on Department-owned WMAs.

information on bear baiting on National Forest lands at (603) 466-2713.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Acadia National Park & the Appalachian National Scenic Trail — hunting, trapping, and/ or possessing a weapon is prohibited on land administered by the National Park Service. For further information on these lands contact:
• Acadia National Park
PO Box 177, Bar Harbor, ME 04609
(207) 288-3338
• Appalachian Trail Conference
Harpers Ferry Center
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 535-6270
• Appalachian Trail Conference
New England Regional Office
PO Box 264, South Egremont, MA 01258
(413) 528-8002

Mount Desert Island (MDI) is located within the geographic boundary of WMD 26.

CLOSED AND SPECIAL REGULATION AREAS
Unity Utilities District: It is unlawful to hunt on the Unity Utilities District Property located on Route #139 and Prairie Road in Unity, Waldo County.

Gray Squirrels: It is unlawful to hunt gray squirrels on any land which is dedicated as a public or private park or on any land located within the limits of the compact or built-up portion of any city or town.

Haley Pond: It is unlawful to hunt waterfowl on Haley Pond in the town of Rangeley and Dallas Plantation, Franklin County.

Wildlife Sanctuaries and certain Wildlife Management Areas: Unless otherwise specifically provided, it is unlawful to hunt or trap any wild animal or wild bird within the limits of any wildlife sanctuary, any area properly posted by the State of Maine, or within the following described territories:
• Back Bay Sanctuary, Portland
• Baxter State Park: Closed to all hunting except: The area north of Trout Brook in T6R9; in T6R10 or T2R9 and T2R10 where hunting is allowed.
• Beauchamp Sanctuary: Open to the taking of deer with bow and arrow during any open season that allow hunting of deer, including expanded archery.
• Cape Elizabeth Sanctuary*
• Carver’s Pond Waterfowl Sanctuary
• Colby College Area, Waterville
• Drake’s Island Game Sanctuary
• Dry Pond Sanctuary (Crystal Lake)
• Fairfield Sanctuary*
• Glencove Sanctuary
• Gray Game Sanctuary
• Hog Island Game Sanctuary
• Jefferson & Whitefield Sanctuary
• Kineo Point Sanctuary
• Limington, Hollis, Waterboro Sanctuary
• Lowell E. Barnes Area, Oxford County
• Marsh Island Area,* Old Town: Open to the taking of deer with bow and arrow during any open season that allow hunting of deer, including expanded archery.
• Megunticook Lake and Vicinity Sanctuary
• Merrymeeting Bay Game Sanctuary
• Monroe Island Game Sanctuary
• Moosehead Lake Game Sanctuary
• Moosehorn Game Sanctuary
• Narragansett Game Sanctuary*
• Oak Grove Area, Vassalboro
• Ocean Park Game & Bird Sanctuary
• Orrington Game Sanctuary
• Pittston Farm Sanctuary
• Prout’s Neck, Richmond’s Island;
• Rangeley Game Sanctuary
• Rangeley Lake Sanctuary
• Readfield and Winthrop Sanctuary
• Salmon Pond Sanctuary
• Sebago Lake Basin Area, Standish, Windham
• Somerset Game Sanctuary
• Standish Sanctuary
• Stanwood Wildlife Sanctuary, Ellsworth
• Steve Powell WMA (Swan Island), Richmond
• Thorneag- Stanton Bird Sanctuary
• Thomegan Game Sanctuary
• Wells Sanctuary
• Wells & York Game Sanctuary
• Willow Water Game Sanctuary
• Woodbury Sanctuary, Litchfield, Monmouth
• York Game Sanctuary, Franklin County
• *Trapping allowed in accordance with the general laws of the State.

NATIVE AMERICAN TERRITORY
As a result of the Maine Native American Claims Settlement Act of 1980, lands purchased by the Penobscot Nation, and the Passamaquoddy Tribe within certain designated areas of the State are classified as Native American territory and have special legal status. The Penobscot Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe, within their respective Native American territories, have exclusive authority to regulate hunting and trapping. At the time of this publication, parcels of Native American territory had been acquired within the following areas:

PENOBSCOT NATION
Franklin County: Alder Stream Twp.

Penobscot County: T2R9 WNP (western portion), T3R9 WNP (eastern portion), T6R8 WELS (western portion) Argyle Township (northern portion) and T3R1 NBPP (northeastern portion).

Piscataquis County: T6R8 WNP. The Penobscot Nation also has exclusive authority to regulate hunting and trapping in the Penobscot Reservation, consisting of all islands in the Penobscot River north of, and including, Indian Island, located near Old Town, Maine. Contact the Penobscot Nation, Department of Natural Resources for specific locations of Reservation islands.

Passamaquoddy Tribe
Franklin County: Lowelltown, T1R8 WBKP.

Hancock County: T3&4ND.

Penobscot County: T3R9 WNP, T5R1 NBPP, TAR7 WELS.

Somerset County: Holeb T6R1 NBKP, Prentiss, T4R4 NBKP, Hammond Township, T3R4 NBKP, Alder Brook Township, T3R3 NBKP, Pittston Academy Grant, T2R4 NBKP Soldiertown Township, T2R3 NBKP.

Washington County: T5ND, BPP, T19 MD, Indian Township, and Pleasant Point, Perry.

Most of these areas will be conspicuously posted as Native American Territory. Anyone wishing to hunt or trap on Native American territory should contact the appropriate Native American agency for further information.

Penobscot Nation
Department of Natural Resources
12 Wabanaki Way
Indian Island, ME 04468
(207) 817-7331

Passamaquoddy Tribe
Ranger Department
Box 301, Princeton, ME 04668
(207) 796-2677

Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission
PO Box 241, Stillwater, ME 04489
(207) 817-3799
**HUNTING/TRAPPING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY**

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Landowner Relations Program is actively working towards enhancing the relationship between landowners and land users. With approximately 94% of the land in Maine privately owned, everyone MUST respect landowners and their rights. Landowner wishes have to be followed by all outdoor recreation participants to help ensure access and use of private property in the years to come.

The Maine Legislature has enacted laws that address the concerns of landowners. Summarized below are several of those laws and a brief description of each. For further detail on these laws, consult Maine Revised Statutes cited in parenthesis.

**Landowner Liability (14 MRSA §159-A) Limited Duty**

An owner, lessee, manager, holder of an easement or occupant of premises shall owe no duty of care to keep the premises safe for entry or use by others for recreational or harvesting activities or to give warning of any hazardous condition, use, structure or activity on these premises to persons entering for those purposes. This subsection applies regardless of whether permission has been given to another to pursue recreational or harvesting activities on the premises.

**Exceptions to Limited Duty**

1. For a willful or malicious failure to guard or warn against a dangerous condition, use, structure, or activity; and
2. When financial consideration is paid for the exclusive right to make use of the property for recreational activities.

**Costs and fees**

The court shall award any direct legal costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, to an owner, lessee, manager, holder of an easement or occupant who is found not to be liable for injury to a person or property pursuant to this section.

**Posting of Land and Criminal Trespass (17-A MRSA, §402)**

Property is posted if it is marked with signs or paint in one of the following ways and in a manner that is reasonably likely to come to the attention of an intruder:

1. Signs must indicate that access is prohibited, that access is prohibited without permission of the landowner or landowner's agent, or that access for a particular activity is prohibited.
2. One vertical “OSHA Safety Purple” stripe at least one inch in width and at least 8 inches in length means “Access by Permission Only” when it is placed on trees, posts or stones between three and five feet off the ground.

These signs or paint stripes must mark the property at distances no more than 100 feet apart at locations that are readily visible to any person approaching the property, and at all vehicular access entries from a public road.

- In addition, landowners may also, either verbally or in writing, personally communicate to others that access is prohibited.

Remember, it is unlawful to remove, deface or destroy a sign or paint mark that is placed in order to prohibit or restrict access; and it is unlawful to post the land of another without permission of the landowner.

**Other provisions of posting**

1. Signs or paint markings must be at all vehicular access entrances from a public way.
2. It is unlawful to post the land of another and to remove, deface or destroy any signs or paint marks.
3. Trespass by a motor vehicle is a violation of the trespass law.

**Trespass Damages (14 MRSA, §7551-B)**

Any person who enters the land of another without permission and causes damage to the property of another is liable to the owner in a civil action. Violations of this law will have the following results:

1. If the damage is intentional the person doing the damage is liable to the owner for 2 times the actual damage plus additional costs which include the attorney fees of the landowner.
2. If the damage is unintentional, the person doing the damage is liable to the owner for the amount of the actual damage plus additional costs which include attorney fees of the landowner.
3. A person doing damage to property of another may also be charged criminally for doing the damage.

**Unlawful cutting of trees (14 MRSA, §7552, and 17 MRSA, §2510)**

It is unlawful for any person to intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or negligently cut down or fell any tree without the consent of the owner of the property on which the tree stands.

**Abuse of Another Persons Property While Hunting (12 MRSA §10652)**

It is unlawful to tear down a fence or wall, destroy any crop, leave open any bars or gates, or insert objects into trees on another person’s land without permission (see page 2 for observation stand information).

**Littering**

It is unlawful to dispose of litter anywhere in this state except in areas or receptacles designed for that purpose. As litter relates to the proper disposal of legally taken game, a person may not drop, deposit, discard, dump or otherwise dispose of a carcass, waste parts or remains of a wild animal, except waste parts or remains resulting from the normal field dressing of lawfully harvested wild game or the lawful use of waste parts or remains of wild game as bait.

**Civil Trespass (12 MRSA, §10657)**

While engaging in any activity regulated by the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, a person, knowing that the person is not licensed or privileged to do so, may not:

1. Enter or cause a projectile to enter any place from which that person may lawfully be excluded and that is posted in accordance with Title 17-A, section 402, subsection 4 or in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders or that is fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders; or
2. Enter or remain in or cause a projectile to enter or remain in any place in defiance of a lawful order not to enter or an order to vacate that was personally communicated to that person by the owner of the place or another authorized person.

**Definition of projectile:** For the purposes of this section, “projectile” means a bullet, pellet, shot, shell, ball, arrow, bolt or other object propelled or launched from a firearm or a bow, crossbow or similar tensile device.

For information on other provisions of these laws, contact the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife at (207) 287-8000.

**COMMERICAL SHOOTING AREAS**

A person may not charge any fee for access to land if the fee is contingent upon the taking of game on that land or directly related to the taking of game on the land, unless the land is an authorized commercial shooting area licensed as follows: The commissioner may issue licenses for the establishment and operation of commercial shooting areas, authorizing the owner of a commercial shooting area to charge others for the opportunity to hunt mallard ducks, pheasants, quail, Chukar partridge, and Hungarian partridge in that area (12 MRSA section 12101).

The operator of a commercial shooting area may authorize a person to hunt other wild birds or wild animals in a commercial shooting area during the regular open season on those species, in accordance with the provisions of 12 MRSA Part 13, as long as the person possesses a valid state hunting license that allows the hunting of those wild birds and wild animals.

The operator of the commercial shooting area shall provide to each person taking birds in that area a receipted invoice or bill of sale for possession and transportation of those birds.

**Enforcement**

Enforcement of a commercial trespass law of a commercial shooting area is the responsibility of the owner and may not in any manner be considered an obligation of the Department.

**Commercial Shooting Areas**

Hunting on commercial shooting areas is governed by the license provisions of Section 12101. For a complete copy of this law, and to obtain a list of commercial shooting areas, call the Information Center at (207) 287-8000.
1. Aroostook
2. Downeast & Acadia
3. Greater Portland & Casco Bay
4. Kennebec & Moose River Valleys
5. The Maine Highlands
6. Maine Lakes & Mountains
7. Mid-Coast
8. Southern Maine Coast

REGION 1

THE HOMESTEAD LODGE & MEDICINE WHEEL BUFFALO
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WWW.MCNALLYSGUIDESERVICE.COM

REGION 4

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REGION 6

REGION 5

REGION 4

REGION 8
TRAPPING RULES

Beaver trapping season dates and town closures were not available at the time of printing, but will be available to trappers in mid-October.

Dates and closures will also be posted on the web site at: [mefishwildlife.com](Mefishwildlife.com). The Department has initiated rule making on several issues related to trapping. Any changes that pass will be included in the Trapper Information Booklet when it becomes available.

What is a trap?
A trap is any device which is made to catch animals. There are many types of traps, but those which you are allowed to use to trap wild animals in Maine (under the rules explained in the following pages) are:
- ordinary foothold traps (including those manufactured with padded jaws);
- duffer-type foothold traps designed primarily for taking raccoons (also called egg traps, coon cuffs, bandit busters, etc.);
- killer-type traps of the body-gripping variety, including spring-type traps;
- cage-type live traps;
- colony traps;
- snares; and
- vector traps are legal for weasel and red squirrel.

What is trapping?
Trapping is the setting, placing or tending of traps. You are considered to be trapping if you do any of the following things:
- set one or more traps anywhere in the fields, forests or waters of the State;
- tend or visit a trap which has been set in the fields, forests or waters of the State;
- kill an animal which is being held in a trap;
- remove an animal from a trap; or
- assist another person in doing any of these things.

Who needs a trapping license?
Except for certain landowners, full-time Department employees authorized by the commissioner for animal damage control purposes, and children, everyone (including animal damage control agents and animal control officers appointed pursuant to Title 7) must have the appropriate trapping license before going out to trap for wild animals or before going out to help another person who is trapping. (An unlicensed person may accompany a trapper only as an observer.)

Which trapping license do I need?
- If you are a Maine resident under 10 years old, you may trap without a license, except bear. You must be 10 years of age to trap a bear.
- If you are a Maine resident who is at least 10 but less than 16 years old, you must have a junior trapping license. (Note: A junior trapping license issued to a 15 year old is good for the entire year regardless of when the person turns 16.)
- If you are a Maine resident who is 16 or more years old, you must have a resident trapping license (see resident landowner below).
- Resident landowners, and immediate family members, as long as their license to trap is not under revocation or suspension, may trap without a license on their own land IF they actually live on that land AND the land is used only for agricultural purposes. (If you trap for beaver, you must have a trapping license.)
- If you are a nonresident, regardless of age, you must have a nonresident trapping license. (Note: Nonresidents are not allowed to trap for beaver unless their home state allows Maine residents to trap beaver.)
- If you are a nonresident who is not a citizen of the United States (nonresident alien), you are not allowed to trap in Maine.

An apprentice trapper license allows a person who has never held a valid adult trapping license to go trapping with an experienced trapper for up to one year without having to take a trapper education course. An experienced trapper is one who has held a valid trapping license for 3 consecutive years. The holder of an apprentice trapper license must, while trapping, be under the direct supervision of an experienced trapper at all times. An apprentice trapper license allows a person to trap for all species that may be legally trapped, except black bear. The fee for an apprentice trapper license is the same as a regular trapping license. A person may not obtain an apprentice trapping license more than twice.

Note: Any licensed trapper may take up to 20 pounds of eels, by eel pots or hook and line only, for the purpose of baiting traps.

How much does a trapping license cost?
- Resident junior license: $9.00
- Resident license: $35.00
- Nonresident license: $317.00
- Resident over 70 years of age: $8.00
- Resident bear trapping permit: $27.00
- Nonresident bear trapping permit: $67.00
- Resident apprentice license: $35.00
- Nonresident apprentice license: $317.00

Note: Serviceman licenses, resident disabled veterans and Native Americans (see page 4) are eligible for a free license.

Do I need to take a trapper education course?
When you apply for any Maine trapping license (except a junior license), you must show proof of having successfully completed a state-approved trapper education course or show proof of having held an adult trapping license in Maine or in some other state, province or country at some time since 1978.

Where can I get a trapping license?
All trapping licenses are issued from the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife office in Augusta. Trapping license cannot be purchased online.

How long does a trapping license remain valid?
A trapping license remains valid from July 1st through June 30th of the following year.

Are young people allowed to go trapping by themselves?
Children under 10 years of age are allowed to trap all legal species, except bear, without a license but must be accompanied at all times by an adult supervisor who is at least 18 years of age. Children over 10 years of age and under 16 years of age who hold a junior trapping license must be accompanied, unless they have successfully completed a trapper education course. The person who accompanies a youth trapper is responsible for any violations committed by this trapper. Adult Supervisor for a junior trapper means a parent or guardian of the junior trapper or a person 18 years of age or older who is approved by the parent or guardian of the junior trapper and who holds or has held a valid Maine trapping license or has completed a trapping safety course.

What animals am I allowed to trap?
Maine has an open trapping season for the following species of animals:
- Beaver
- Black Bear
- Coyote
- Fisher
- Gray Fox
- Bobcat
- Mink
- Muskrat
- Weasel
- Marten
- Red Fox
- Red Squirrel
- Opossum
- Skunk
- Weasel

Note: There is also a trapping season for black bear. However, the black bear is not considered a furbearing animal, so the bear trapping season will be explained separately. See bear trapping on page 28.

Exempted as explained in animal damage control laws, you are never allowed to trap for any species of wild bird, and you are never allowed to trap for any species of wild animal which does not have an open trapping season.

When does the trapping season open?
- General trapping season for bobcat, coyote, fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, red squirrel, marten, fisher, skunk, and weasel opens on November 2, 2014, and closes December 31, 2014.
- See page 28 for early fox, coyote, and muskrat trapping season dates.
- See page 28 for bear trapping season dates & information.
Am I allowed to trap for muskrats while I’m beaver trapping?
After the end of the general trapping season, you are allowed to continue to trap for muskrats in any area of the State which is open to beaver trapping. Please see the Trapper Information Booklet, on our website, for current muskrat trapping rules during the spring beaver season.

What if I catch a mink or otter in my beaver (or muskrat) traps?
Although you are not allowed to trap for mink or otter after the general trapping season closes, you are allowed to keep a mink or otter if you catch one by accident during the beaver trapping season.

Are there “special” trapping seasons for any furbearing animals?
There is an early statewide fox and coyote trapping season. (See special seasons will be explained later.

Am I allowed to put out bait or prepare sets before the trapping season begins?
Except for beaver and muskrat, you are allowed to go out before the season starts and make preparations in the area you plan to trap; however, you are never allowed to fasten a trap (set or unset) at any trap site location before opening day. You are not allowed to make any advance preparations for trapping beaver and muskrat. You may not use meat or fish as bait in trapping for beaver. Also, you are not allowed to set any steel foothold or killer-type traps within 50 yards of bait that is visible from above.

What does “advance preparation” include?
Advance preparation includes:
- the preparation of the site where your trap will eventually be set; and
- the placement of trapping implements (such as drowning devices) or associated materials (such as trap stakes or guide sticks) in the water or on the ice of any wetland.

Is there a season limit on any species of furbearing animal?
The only furbearing animals which have a season limit are marten and fisher. You are not allowed to take or possess more than 25 marten or 10 fisher during the trapping season. (See special tagging requirements for marten and fisher.)

When and where am I allowed to set the different types of traps?
As already mentioned, you are allowed to use ordinary foothold traps, specialized duffer-type foothold traps, body gripping killer-type traps, cage-type live traps, colony traps and snares, but you must obey the following rules:

Bait
Steel foothold or killer-type traps must not be set within 50 yards of bait that is visible from above. Bait may be used for trapping if it is completely covered to prevent it from being seen from above, and it must be covered in such a way as to withstand wind action and other normal environmental conditions. Bait is defined as animal matter including meat, skin, bones, feathers, hair or any other solid substance that used to be part of an animal. This includes live or dead fish. For the purpose of this paragraph, bait does not include animal droppings (scat), urine or animals, dead or alive, held in a trap as the result of lawful trapping activity.

Visual Attraction
You are not allowed to use any visual attractor during the early fox and coyote season. You are allowed to use visual attractors during the regular trapping season, if they are any part of an animal (antler, bone, feather, etc.) they must be completely covered to prevent it from being seen from above. See above section for more details.

Foothold traps
Ordinary foothold traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, except that:
- it is unlawful to use any trap with teeth on the jaws unless when set, placed and tended, the trap is completely covered with water
- in WMDs 1–6 and 8–11, no foothold trap may be used that has an inside jaw spread of more than 5 1/8 inches, except that a foothold trap with an inside jaw spread of more than 5 1/8 inches may be used if it is set so as to be fully or partially covered by water at all times. Inside jaw spread is the distance, with the trap in the set position, from the inside center of one jaw (at the dog) to the inside center of the opposite jaw when measured directly across the center of the pan and perpendicular to the base plate. Every foothold trap used in these WMDs that is not set so as to be fully or partially covered by water at all times must be equipped with at least one chain swivel.

Duffer type traps
Duffer-type foothold traps (also called egg traps, coon cuffs, bandit busters, etc.) that are designed primarily to catch raccoons and avoid incidental catches of other animals may be used throughout the trapping season.

Killer-type (body-gripping) traps
Killer-type traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, but the size of the traps (jaw spread), and the Wildlife Management District determines where you are allowed to set them:
- In all WMDs throughout the state, killer-type traps with a jaw spread greater than 8 inches may be used only during the beaver trapping season and must be completely under water when set, placed, and tended.
- In WMDs 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 20–29, killer-type traps with a jaw spread from 5 to 8 inches can be used if when set, placed, and tended they are completely under water or at least 4 feet above the ground or snow. Killer-type traps with a jaw spread of 5 inches or less can be set in these WMDs at ground or snow level, above ground level, or under water.
- In WMDs 1 through 11, 14, 18, and 19, killer-type traps with a jaw spread of 8 inches or less can be used if when set, placed, and tended they are completely under water or at least 4 feet above the ground or snow level and must be at least 4 feet away from any bank.

When a killer-type trap is affixed to a pole or tree:
- The pole or tree must be no greater than 4 inches in diameter (or 12.6 inches in circumference) at 4 feet above the ground or snow level, and must be at an angle of 45 degrees or greater to the ground the entire distance from the ground to the trap.
- If using a pole, the pole must be a natural section of a tree which has not been planed or sawed to create a flat surface.
- The area within 4 feet of the trap in all directions must be free of trees, poles, or other objects greater than 4 inches in diameter (or 12.6 inches circumference) and must be free of all trees or poles that are slanted at an angle of less than 45 degrees to the ground at any point between the ground and the height of the trap.
- In WMDs 1 through 11, 14, 18, and 19, killer-type traps with a jaw spread of 5 inches or less can also be used if when set, placed, and tended they are:
  1. Partially covered by water at all times, or
  2. Under overhanging stream banks, or
  3. In blind sets that use no bait, lure, or visible attractors; animal droppings or urine are allowed.
Do I need permission to set traps on land I don’t own?

You are never allowed to cut trees or remove branches from trees.

What’s a drowning set?

A drowning set is a trap that is set completely under water and rigged in such a way as to reasonably ensure the drowning of any species of trapped furbearer that would reasonably be expected to visit the set location and be held in the type of trap used at the set. (Note: You are allowed to trap in shallow water where a trapped animal is not likely to drown, but traps in this manner are not considered to be drowning sets and are not allowed within ½ mile of the built up section of a city or town.)

Do my traps need to be marked or identified in any way?

Each trap you set must be clearly labeled with your full name and address. (Note: The recommended method for labeling traps is to attach to each trap chain with a piece of wire a small metal tag preprinted with your name and address.

When trapping beaver (or other animals) under the ice, am I required to display my name and address above the ice on the pole to which my trap is attached?

The law only requires that you label each trap with your name and address. However, most
trappers label both their trap and the pole to which their trap is fastened. This eliminates the need for a warden to chop out or otherwise disturb the set in order to identify the trapper. (It is a Department policy that if the trapper’s name and address are displayed on the trap pole above the ice, the warden will not chop out the set to check the trap for a label.)

I trap with a partner, and we use each other’s traps. Do the traps need to have both names on them?
The purpose of the trap labeling law is to make sure that the trapper can be located if there’s a problem. Therefore, if two people are trapping together, it is not necessary to have the name and address of both trappers on each trap.

How often do I need to tend (visit or check) my traps?
That depends on where you trap and what types of traps you use. Under ice drowning sets for beaver and muskrat have no specific tending requirements. All other traps must be tended, as follows:

In organized towns
• killer-type traps must be tended at least once every three days, and
• all other traps must be tended each day.

In unorganized towns
• killer-type traps or drowning sets must be tended at least once every five days, and
• all other traps must be tended each day (including all foothold traps placed in the water at non-drowning sets).

Am I allowed to hunt for furbearing animals with my firearm?
You may use a firearm or bow and arrow to hunt for bobcat, coyote, fox, opossum, raccoon, red squirrel and skunk during the open hunting season on these animals. You are not allowed to hunt for beaver, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, or weasel at any time.

What do I do when I catch an animal in one of my traps?
Any animal you find in one of your traps must be removed. If the animal is alive, it may either be released or humanely dispatched. You are not allowed to keep a trapped animal alive unless you also have a license to possess captive wildlife. (Contact the Department for more information about captive wildlife.) See the Trapper Information handbook for information on what to do and who to contact if you catch a lynx or bald eagle.

What if I catch an animal that I’m not allowed to keep?
If you catch an animal at a time when you are not allowed to trap for that species, you must immediately release the animal alive. If the animal is found dead in the trap, you must report the incident to a game warden as soon as possible and turn the animal over to the Department.
What are the details about the early fox and coyote trapping season and the early muskrat trapping season?
During the seasons explained below, there are rules, in addition to the general trapping rules, which you must follow. Failure to follow these rules could result in the loss of your trapping license.

Early Fox and Coyote Trapping Season
Opens October 19, 2014 and closes November 1, 2014
• You must set all traps at or below ground level.
• You are not allowed to use killer-type traps.
• You are not allowed to set traps in the water.
• You are not allowed to use any exposed bait or visible attractor.
• You are allowed to keep any incidental opossum, raccoon or skunk which you catch in your fox and coyote traps. Any other furbearing animal caught incidentally in your fox and coyote traps must be immediately released alive, except lynx (as described above), or, if found dead, must be left there, in the trap, and be reported to a game warden as soon as possible.

Early Muskrat Trapping Season
Wildlife Management Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 only. Opens October 26, 2014 and closes November 1, 2014.
• You must set all traps at or below ground or water level. (Note: For enforcement purposes, traps will be considered set “at or below ground or water level” when set on objects which muskrats frequently visit, such as floating logs, logs extending from the water onto the bank and tree stumps located in or near the water.)
• The only traps you are allowed to use are foothold traps not larger than size number 11/2, killer-type traps with a jaw spread of not more than 5 inches and colony traps (colony trap restrictions explained on page [3]).
• You are not allowed to use any exposed bait or visible attractor.
• You are allowed to keep any incidental mink or raccoon which you catch in your muskrat traps. Any other furbearing animal caught incidentally in your muskrat traps must be immediately released alive, or, if found dead, must be left there in the trap and be reported to a game warden as soon as possible.

Do the furbearing animals which I take by trapping or hunting need to be tagged?
The skins of all beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, marten, mink and otter must be tagged within 10 days after the end of the season on each species. There is a 25 cent tagging fee for each skin. (Note: The skins of all bobcats taken by hunting must be tagged within 72 hours from the time they were taken.) Tags must be attached to the skins of these furbearing animals before you are allowed to sell them, give them away, send them anywhere or take them anywhere. Skins of other furbearing animals (muskrat, opossum, raccoon, red squirrel, skunk and weasel) do not need to be tagged.

If the beaver trapping season closes at different times in different districts, do some beaver skins have to be tagged sooner than others?
All beaver must be tagged within 10 days of the final closing date on beaver. If beaver are allowed to be trapped in some districts until April 30th, all beaver skins (regardless of where they were taken) must be tagged by May 10th.

What are the special tagging requirements for marten and fisher?
When you obtain your trapping license you will be given 25 temporary marten tags and 10 fisher tags. One of these tags, signed and dated, must be immediately attached to each marten and fisher at the time you remove the animal from the capture site. This temporary tag must match the number indicated on the trapper’s license. This allows you to keep the marten until you are able to have it officially tagged by the Department. Trappers who are not required by law to have a trapping license (residents under 10 years of age and residents trapping on their own land) may use, in lieu of the official temporary tag, a substitute tag (string tag) on which the name and address of the individual has been clearly written in ink.

What if I bring the skins of furbearing animals into Maine from another state or province?
The skins of furbearing animals taken in another state or province must be tagged in that state or province before being brought into Maine. If that state or province has no tagging requirements, you must have the skins tagged in this State. (The tagging of imported fur applies only to those eight species for which Maine requires tagging.)

Note: Skins imported by taxidermists solely for taxidermy purposes do not require tagging.

Am I allowed to have a skin tagged before removing it from the carcass?
Yes, you may have a skin tagged while it’s still attached to the carcass, but you may find it more difficult to properly prepare the skin if it has already been tagged.

What about tagging frozen skins?
If a skin will be frozen at the time it is presented for tagging (even if it hasn’t been removed from the carcass), you should insert a popsicle stick, tongue depressor, or similar object from the mouth hole through one of the eye holes before you freeze it. Removal of the stick at the time of tagging allows the tag to be inserted in the skin without thawing it out. Tagging agents may refuse to tag frozen skins which have not been prepared in this manner.

Where do I get my furs tagged?
Except for bobcat and otter, you can get your furs tagged at one of the many fur tagging stations which are located throughout the state. You can find out the location of a fur tagging station in your area by calling the nearest Regional Headquarters. (Numbers are listed on page 3.) In addition to fur tagging stations, furs may be tagged at any regional office of the Department and, through prior arrangement, by any Department game warden or wildlife biologist. Bobcat and otter must be tagged by Department personnel.

What if I want to take or ship my furs out of the State?
If your furs have been properly tagged, you are allowed by Maine law to take or ship your furs out of the State, but Federal Law requires an export permit for black bear, bobcat, otter and ermine (weasel) before these animals may be transported outside the United States. For information and permit applications, please contact:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Management Authority
4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 420C
Arlington, VA 22203
(703) 358-2104

Always seek permission before engaging in any form of outdoor recreation on property that belongs to someone else. If you know you are welcome to use someone’s land, don’t abuse the privilege. If you don’t know if you are welcome, find out. If the land is posted or you know you are not welcome, find another location.
A hunting or trapping license does not give you the right — stated or implied — to go on another person’s land against their wishes.

Disturbing Traps
You are not allowed to take or disturb any trap, or any wild animal which is caught in a trap, without permission from the owner of the trap.
If you are convicted of disturbing traps, in addition to any fine or jail time you receive, you will lose all your trapping, hunting and fishing privileges for at least three years.
Canada lynx are a federally listed Threatened Species. There is no open season for the trapping or hunting of lynx in Maine. Fish and Wildlife biologists have confirmed the presence of reproducing lynx in northern Maine. To protect the lynx, and to help ME trappers avoid accidentally taking lynx, Fish and Wildlife worked with the ME Trappers Association to delineate a lynx protection zone in the northern and Maine area where special regulations are in effect.

When a killer-type trap is affixed to a pole or tree:
» The pole or tree must be no greater than 4 inches in diameter (or 12.6 inches in circumference) at 4 feet above the ground or snow level, and must be at angle of 45 degrees or greater to the ground the entire distance from the ground to the trap.
» If using a pole, the pole must be a natural section of a tree which has not been planed or sawed to create a flat surface.
» The area within 4 feet of the trap in all directions must be free of trees, poles, or other objects greater than 4 inches in diameter (or 12.6 inches circumference) and must be free of all trees or poles that are slanted at an angle of less than 45 degrees to the ground at any point between the ground and the height of the trap.

Restrictions Within the “Lynx Protection Zone”

Killer-type (body-gripping) traps
Killer-type traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, but the size of the traps (jaw spread), and the Wildlife Management District determines where you are allowed to set them:
• In all WMDs throughout the state, killer-type traps with a jaw spread greater than 8 inches may be used only during the beaver trapping season and must be completely under water when set, placed, and tended.
• In WMDs 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 20–29, killer-type traps with a jaw spread from 5 to 8 inches can be used if when set, placed, and tended they are completely under water or at least 4 feet above the ground or snow. Killer-type traps with a jaw spread of 5 inches or less can be set in these WMDs at ground or snow level, above ground level, or under water.
• In WMDs 1 through 11, 14, 18, and 19, killer-type traps with a jaw spread of 8 inches or less can be used if when set, placed, and tended they are completely under water or at least 4 feet above the ground or snow level and must be at least 4 feet away from any bank.

In WMDs 1 through 11, 14, 18, and 19, killer-type traps with a jaw spread of 5 inches or less can also be used if when set, placed, and tended they are:
1. Partially covered by water at all times, or
2. Under overhanging stream banks, or
3. In blind sets that use no bait, lure, or visible attractors; animal droppings or urine are allowed

In WMDs 7, 14, 18, and 19, killer type traps with a jaw spread of less than or equal to 7.5 inches can be also be set on the ground within a lynx exclusion device.

Lynx Exclusion Device
The trap jaws must be completely within the device, the trap springs can be outside of the device. The lynx exclusion device must not have an opening greater than 6 inches by 8 inches, the set trap within the device must be a minimum of 18 inches from the closest edge of the opening to the trap (intended for 160 and 220 killer-type traps); if the device has a 4 inches by 4 inches or less opening, the trap must be a minimum of 12 inches from the closest edge of the opening to the trap (intended for 120 killer-type traps). The opening must not be directly in front of the trap rather on the top or on the side of the device. The back of the device must be secured to withstand heavy pulling; if using wire mesh with a wood box, the wire mesh must wrap around two opposite sides of the box and be secured. There must be at least 2 attachment points for each side of the device were there is a joint or panels come together. The exclusion device can be constructed of wood, or wire mesh that does not exceed 1½ inches openings (side to side). The wire mesh has to be 16 gauge or less (wire diameter of 0.05 or greater). The opening slot in the exclusion device that allows the trap springs to extend outside the device can be no more than 7½ inches wide and a height of no more than 1½ inches. The trap must be anchored outside of the exclusion device. Bait must not be visible from above.

Foothold traps
Ordinary foothold traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, except that;
• in WMDs 1–6 and 8–11, no foothold trap may be used that has an inside jaw spread of more than 5½ inches, except that a foothold trap with an inside jaw spread of more than 5½ inches may be used if it is set so as to be fully or partially covered by water at all times. Inside jaw spread is the distance, with the trap in the set position, from the inside center of one jaw (at the dog) to the inside center of the opposite jaw when measured directly across the center of the pan and perpendicular to the base plate. Every foothold trap used in these WMDs that is not set so as to be fully or partially covered by water at all times must be equipped with at least one chain swivel.

What do I do if I catch a lynx?
If you catch a lynx you must report to a game warden or biologist of the Department as soon as possible and prior to removing the animal from the trap, unless a Department official cannot be reached in time to prevent injury to the lynx. Any lynx released under this provision must be reported to the Department within 24 hours from this time it was discovered. If you catch a lynx call the lynx hotline (207) 592-4734 or your local game warden.
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### Sunday hunting is illegal in Maine

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* Legal hunting hours are based on sunrise/sunset in Bangor, Maine (Eastern Standard Time).

The above time chart is NOT the sunrise and sunset time table and has already been adjusted to display the actual legal hunting hours.

**Exceptions:** Raccoon, Coyote, and Migratory Bird Hunting (see separate legal hunting hours for these species).

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