

HUNTING REGULATIONS

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

Valid from July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011

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Commissioner's Message



Setting priorities and mobilizing FWC resources

Managing Florida's fish and wildlife requires talent, drive, wisdom, commitment and countless other qualities in the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's 2,000 employees. It also takes public input and the best available science.

The FWC's structure calls for its seven-member board of commissioners to set priorities and mobilize its resources. Each level of management and every employee takes that guidance and addresses the situations at hand.

The process sounds simple and straightforward, but priorities and scientific realities change constantly, and available resources fluctuate amid economic challenges and new environmental developments. Florida long ago passed the days when nature could bind its own wounds. Conservation is in the hands of people in the public and private sectors who are motivated to take up the cause. It always will be.

Habitat and species management plans are critical to our long-term success. However, size restrictions, bag limits and other regulations are among the tools we can use to ensure future generations share our rich natural heritage. This Commission has an underlying philosophy that regulations must not be more restrictive than necessary to conserve the abundant fish and wildlife that enrich our enviable Florida lifestyle.

These regulations reflect the science, public input and all the other factors that determine how much pressure we Floridians may place on our resources, at this time, without placing them at risk. As conditions change, the regulations will change as well, and deciding what the changes should be is a responsibility this Commission and all its employees

are proud and honored to carry. At the same time, we realize the FWC is but a spearhead for the army of individuals and institutions who band together to ensure an enduring natural legacy.

We encourage everyone to Get Outdoors Florida! and enjoy the benefits of connecting with nature in our wonderfully diverse state. Thanks to the stewardship of generations who lived here before us, opportunities are boundless. And while you're at it, take a kid with you. This is their Florida too, and they will be happier, healthier and even smarter for it.

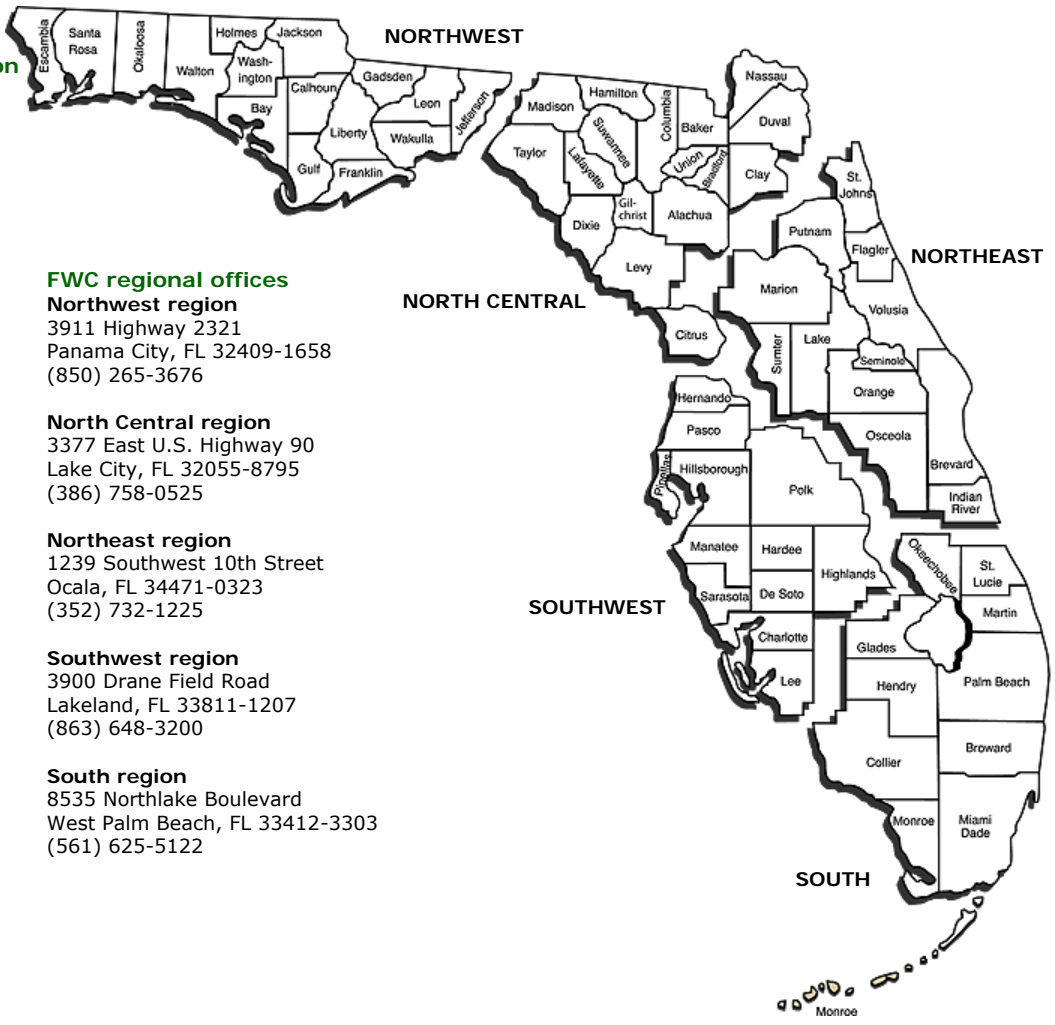
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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This publication is provided as a guide to Florida hunting laws and regulations; however, the Florida Wildlife Code is the final authority on hunting laws. The Florida Wildlife Code, Chapter 68A of the Florida Administrative Code, can be obtained at www.frules.org. The FWC strives to ensure the information in this publication is accurate but assumes no liability for typographical errors that may occur. If you have questions regarding hunting laws and regulations, contact a FWC regional office (see page 4). This publication is valid from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011.

Resident game birds, mammals and migratory birds

- Resident game birds—quail and wild turkeys
- Resident game mammals—deer, gray squirrels and rabbits
- Furbearers—bobcats, otters, raccoons, opossums, coyotes, beavers, skunks and nutrias
- Migratory game birds—ducks, geese, common moorhens, coots, snipe, rails, woodcocks, mourning doves and white-winged doves
- Protected mammals—Florida black bears, fox squirrels and Florida panthers cannot be taken or pursued.

Waterfowl and other migratory game bird regulations

Migratory game bird and crow regulations are not included in this booklet. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for determining guidelines to take and possess migratory bird species. The USFWS had not finalized this season's rules and regulations at the time this publication went to press. Migratory game bird seasons, bag limits and methods of taking can be obtained in two separate FWC brochures titled *2010-2011 Migratory Bird Regulations for Dove, Snipe, Woodcock, Rail, Moorhen, Crow and Early Waterfowl Seasons* (available in mid-September) and *2010-2011 Migratory Game Bird Regulations for Waterfowl and Coot Seasons* (available in mid-October). For additional information on federal hunting regulations or violations, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service special agents: Ft. Myers (239) 561-8144; Groveland (352) 429-1037; Tallahassee (850) 410-0656 ext. 17117; or Vero Beach (772) 562-3909 ext. 267 or visit www.fws.gov/le/HuntFish/HuntFishInfo.htm. For more information about Florida's waterfowl conservation and management, visit MyFWC.com/duck.

Wildlife Alert Reward Program

The residents of Florida have an opportunity to help protect our state's fish and wildlife from poaching and wildlife violations and to help protect each other from boaters who are operating boats under the influence of drugs or alcohol. It's called "Wildlife Alert," and everyone who has access to a telephone or the Internet can participate in this important effort. Wildlife Alert is a reward-based program created in 1979 to increase resident participation in apprehending those who violate Florida's fish and wildlife laws. The program is administered by a 13-member committee appointed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's executive director. This committee oversees direction of the program and directs the reward payment schedule. Through the program, alert residents become the eyes and ears of fish and wildlife law enforcement officers and are rewarded for their efforts. Many times residents' calls are the only way law enforcement officers find out about some violations. Callers can report any suspicious activity, supplying information such as the physical descriptions of violators, vehicles, license tag numbers, locations, etc. They should report it as soon as possible, but they should not put themselves in any dangerous situation. Callers reporting potential violators do not have to give their names or e-mail addresses. They remain anonymous and will not be required to testify in court. To make an anonymous phone call to report fish and wildlife violations, call **1-888-404-3922** or visit MyFWC.com/law/alert/.

Major changes

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

- Effective July 1, 2010 hunters must possess an annual \$5 deer permit as well as a hunting license and other permits as appropriate to hunt deer on private and public lands. In addition, permit fees also will increase for the state waterfowl permit, resident and nonresident turkey permit and wildlife management area permit.
- New deer hunting zone boundaries have been established. The boundary that previously separated the Northwest Hunting Zone from the Central Zone has been moved west. In addition, a new zone has been created, made up in part by the Green Swamp Basin. All hunting zones have been renamed.
- Season dates for hunting deer have been changed on private lands (see pages 20–21), the Kissimmee River Public Use Area and the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Area.
- Five new public hunting areas have been established: Fort White Mitigation Park (1,290 acres in Gilchrist County), Lafayette Forest Wildlife Environmental Area (2,148 acres in Lafayette County), Charles H. Bronson Wildlife Management Area (9,754 acres in Orange and Seminole counties), Marshall Swamp Wildlife Management Area (6,445 acres in Marion County) and Watermelon Pond Wildlife Environmental Area (4,231 acres in Alachua County). See wildlife management area summaries on pages 24–32 for hunting opportunities on these areas.
- A two-day youth turkey season has been established the weekend prior to the opening of spring turkey season in each hunting zone.

Licenses and Permits

License and permit requirements

You may obtain a replacement license or permit at all locations that sell hunting and fishing licenses and permits; tax collectors' offices; license agents; by calling toll-free **1-888-HUNT FLORIDA (486-8356)**; or at www.fl.wildlifelicense.com.

For purposes of hunting in Florida, "resident" is defined as anyone having lived in Florida for six continuous months prior to applying for licenses and who claims Florida as their primary residence. Active duty military personnel stationed in Florida, including their spouses and dependent children residing in their households, are considered residents when purchasing hunting licenses regardless of how long they have lived in the state.

Hunting licenses and permits and the Federal Duck Stamp may be obtained at county tax collectors' offices and license agents, at www.fl.wildlifelicense.com or by calling **1-888-HUNT FLORIDA (486-8356)**. Obtaining licenses and permits constitutes acceptance of all provisions therein. Except as noted under License and Permit Exemptions, the following are required when hunting specific seasons or species:

A hunting license is required when hunting game animals and furbearers. When hunting certain species or during specific seasons, additional permits also are required. Please see the 2010–2011 Florida Hunting Season Dates for more information. Wild hogs on private property are not considered game animals, therefore, no license or permit is required to hunt or trap them.

Waterfowl: Federal duck stamp, Florida waterfowl permit and migratory bird permit is required, in addition to hunting license, when taking or attempting to take ducks and geese. Florida waterfowl permit is included with lifetime sportsman's, lifetime hunting, sportsman's 64 or older, gold sportsman's, military gold sportsman's or sportsman's licenses; however, migratory bird permit and federal duck stamp are not included and must be obtained separately.

Migratory birds: Migratory bird permit (no cost) is required, in addition to hunting license, when taking or attempting to take ducks, geese, brants, coots, gallinules, rails, snipes, woodcocks, mourning doves and white-winged doves. When obtaining the permit, you will be asked a few questions about last season's harvest numbers. Your answers help improve accuracy of harvest data used in managing migratory bird populations. Lifetime and five-year license holders must obtain the permit annually from license agents, county tax collectors' offices, www.fl.wildlifelicense.com or by calling toll-free, **1-888-HUNT FLORIDA (486-8356)** when taking or attempting to take migratory game birds. Permit is valid from Sept. 1 through March 31. A migratory bird permit is not required to take crows.

Wildlife management areas: Management area permit is required, in addition to hunting license, when taking or attempting to take wildlife on wildlife management areas or wildlife and environmental areas, except on Eglin, Avon Park and Tyndall military bases, Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area and Kissimmee River Public Use Area. A management area permit is included with lifetime sportsman's, lifetime hunting, sportsman's 64 or older, gold sportsman's, military gold sportsman's and sportsman's licenses; recreational use permits; and special-opportunity permits (when hunting during special-opportunity hunts). Some wildlife management areas may require a no-cost quota permit for some seasons.

Recreational use permit: Recreational use permit is required, in addition to hunting license, when accessing those wildlife management areas enrolled in the Recreational Use Program. The permit enables the permit holder and one dependent child (under age 16) to hunt on a specific wildlife management area. Permit holders and their spouses or dependent children may also engage in recreational activities, except hunting, on the designated wildlife management area. These permits may be used as management area permits when hunting public lands not under the Recreational Use Program.

License and permit fees

Licenses, permits and issuance fees are subject to change pending the 2010 legislative session. In addition to the cost of licenses and permits specified in this section, license agents charge a 50-cent issuance fee for selling licenses or permits. For up-to-date license information, visit MyFWC.com/license.

Hunters may use credit cards to purchase licenses and permits 24 hours a day at www.fl.wildlifelicense.com or by calling toll-free, **1-888-HUNT-FLORIDA (486-8356)**. This enables hunters to obtain immediate license privileges. Processing fees will apply on all Internet and telephone sales. License sales are nonrefundable.

License and permit exemptions

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

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

Lifetime licenses

Lifetime licenses are available to Florida residents for hunting and freshwater and saltwater fishing. Funds generated from sales of these licenses are invested, creating an endowment to support long-term conservation of Florida's fish and wildlife resources. Costs of lifetime licenses are less than what would be spent on annual licenses, permits and fees, and are valid in Florida even if you move out of state. For more information, contact your county tax collectors' office.

Resident Hunting Licenses

Annual Sportsman's License Includes hunting, freshwater fishing and permits for wildlife management area, archery, crossbow, muzzleloading gun, deer, turkey and Florida waterfowl.	\$80.50
Annual Gold Sportsman's License Includes all licenses and permits in the Sportsman's License plus saltwater fishing, crawfish and snook permits.	\$100.00
Annual Military Gold Sportsman's License* Includes all licenses and permits in the Gold Sportsman's License; restricted to Florida residents who are active or retired military; available only at tax collectors' offices.	\$20.00
Annual 64 or Older Hunting and Fishing Includes freshwater fishing and hunting licenses; and wildlife management area, archery, crossbow, muzzleloading gun, deer, turkey, migratory bird and Florida waterfowl permits.	\$13.50
Five-Year Hunting (no permits included)	\$79.00
Annual Hunting	\$17.00
Annual Hunting/Freshwater Fishing	\$32.50
Annual Hunting/Saltwater and Freshwater Fishing	\$48.00
Senior Citizen Hunting and Fishing Certificate (65 or older)	No Cost
Disabled Person Hunting and Fishing Certificate	No Cost

* Available only to Florida residents who are active or retired members of the U.S. Armed Forces (Armed Forces Reserve, Florida National Guard, Coast Guard or Coast Guard Reserve); upon submission of a current military identification card and military orders showing you are stationed in Florida or a Florida Drivers License. This license can only be purchased at county tax collectors' offices.

Nonresident hunting licenses

Annual Hunting	\$151.50
10-Day Hunting	46.50

Permits	Annual	Five-year (residents only)
Management Area	\$26.50	\$125.50
Archery	\$5.00	\$25.00
Crossbow	\$5.00	\$25.00
Muzzleloading Gun	\$5.00	\$25.00
Resident Turkey	\$10.00	\$25.00
Nonresident Turkey	\$125.00	
Deer	\$5.00	\$25.00
Florida Waterfowl	\$5.00	\$25.00
Migratory Bird	No Cost	
Federal Duck Stamp	\$17.50	
Trapping License	\$26.50	

Lifetime Sportsman's License Includes hunting, freshwater and saltwater fishing licenses; and management area, archery, crossbow, muzzleloading gun, deer, turkey, Florida waterfowl, snook and lobster permits.	Lifetime Hunting License Includes hunting license and management area, archery, crossbow, muzzleloading gun, deer, turkey and Florida waterfowl permits.
4 years or younger	\$401.50
5-12 years	\$701.50
13 years or older	\$1001.50

Hunter Safety

Hunter safety requirement

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

Hunter safety course

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

Everyone born on or after June 1, 1975 must pass an approved hunter safety course before purchasing a Florida hunting license. The course is structured for students between the ages of 12 and 16. Students are encouraged to take the course before turning 16 and to avoid the fall rush by completing the course in the spring or summer. Florida's hunter safety course is accepted by all states requiring safe hunter certification. The FWC also offers a Bowhunter Safety Course for residents desiring to hunt in a state requiring bowhunter education certification. To learn more about these and other programs, visit us at MyFWC.com/huntersafety.

Hunter Safety Deferral Mentoring Exemption

Anyone 16 years or older and born on or after June 1, 1975 can hunt for one season under the direct supervision of a licensed hunter, 21 or older, without having to complete the state's hunter safety certification.

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

Children and firearms—Florida law

Section 790.22 states as follows:

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

- (a) The minor is engaged in a lawful hunting activity and is at least 16 years of age; or under 16 years of age and supervised by an adult.
- (b) The minor is engaged in a lawful marksmanship competition or practice or other lawful recreational shooting activity and is at least 16 years of age; or under 16 years of age and supervised by a parent or an adult who is acting with consent of minor's parent or guardian.
- (c) The firearm is unloaded and is being transported by the minor directly to or from an event authorized in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).
- (4)(a) Parents or guardians of a minor or other adults responsible for welfare of a minor who knowingly and willfully permit the minor to possess a firearm in violation of subsection (1) commit a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083 or s.775.084.

Section 790.174 states in part as follows:

- (1) Requires that firearms be locked and/or stored in a secure manner to prevent minors from gaining access to them without parental permission and adult supervision.
- (3) As used in this act, the term "minor" means persons under age 16.

Youth Hunting Program

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

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

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

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

Taking Game

Legal methods of taking game

Definition of “taking” wildlife: Taking is defined to include taking, attempting to take, pursuing, hunting, harassing, capturing or killing any wildlife.

Resident game birds and mammals:

Rifles, shotguns, pistols, longbows, compound bows, recurve bows, crossbows and birds of prey (falcons, hawks and great horned owls) may be used. Longbows, compound bows, recurve bows and crossbows must have minimum draw weights of 35 pounds. Hand-held releases may be used. Arrows used to take deer, turkeys or hogs must be equipped with broadheads having at least two sharpened edges with minimum widths of 7/8inch. Nonmigratory game can be taken from stationary vehicles.

Hunting deer with a muzzleloader:

Muzzleloading guns firing single bullets must be at least .40-caliber.

Muzzleloading guns firing two or more balls must be 20-gauge or larger.

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

Areas closed to hunting

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

Antlerless deer permits — private lands

An antlerless deer permit is required to take antlerless deer on private lands during the crossbow, muzzleloading gun and general gun seasons in accordance with the following conditions:

- A person who owns, leases or has written permission to take antlerless deer on at least 640 acres or not less than 150 acres, if the property is adjoining land already receiving antlerless deer permits, may apply for permits. A group with adjoining lands also may apply together provided the total combined acreage is at least 640 acres.
- Applications must be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the final day of general gun season in the hunting zone that the property is situated. Antlerless deer permit applications are available at an FWC regional office (see page 4) and MyFWC.com/hunting.

Prohibited methods and equipment for taking game

- Centerfire semi-automatic rifles having magazine capacities of more than five rounds
- Nonexpanding full metal case (military ball) ammunition for taking deer
- Firearms using rimfire cartridges for taking deer
- Rifles or pistols for taking migratory game birds
- Fully automatic or silencer-equipped firearms
- Explosive or drug-injecting arrows
- Taking or attempting to take game with live decoys, recorded game calls or sounds, set guns, artificial lights, nets, traps, snares, drugs or poisons
- Shooting from vehicles, powerboats or sailboats moving under power. Motors must be shut off or sails furled, and the vessel's progress must cease from such motor or sail before hunters may shoot wildlife.
- Herding or driving wildlife with vehicles, boats or aircraft
- Hunting turkeys with dogs
- Shooting turkeys while they are on the roost
- Taking migratory game birds over baited areas
- Taking turkeys over baited areas
- Taking turkeys when the hunter is within 100 yards of a game-feeding station when feed is present
- Taking spotted fawn deer or swimming deer
- Hunting with bows equipped with sights or aiming devices with electronic computational capabilities or light projection (laser) features during archery season
- Hunting resident game using bows and crossbows with draw weights less than 35 pounds
- Using dogs without collars that identify the owners name and address
- Using dogs on private lands without written landowner permission (see Statewide deer-dog registration on page 17)
- Taking game with modern firearms while hunting during archery, crossbow and muzzleloading gun season
- Placing, exposing or distributing soporific, anesthetic, tranquilizer, hypnotic or similar drugs or chemicals; preparation by baits; or by other means where game birds or game animals may be affected, unless authorized by permit from the FWC executive director

General Information

Deer, elk and moose carcass transportation regulations

It is illegal for persons to bring into the state or possess carcasses of any species of the family Cervidae (deer, elk and moose) from 18 states and two Canadian provinces where CWD has been detected. These areas are: Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming and Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada. For state-to-state CWD reports, visit cdw-info.org for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Web site. Hunters still can bring back de-boned meat from any CWD-affected region, as well as finished taxidermy mounts, hides, skulls, antlers and teeth as long as all soft tissue has been removed. Whole, bone-in carcasses and parts are permitted to be brought back into Florida if they were harvested from non-affected CWD states.

Wild hogs

With landowners' permission, wild hogs may be taken year-round with no bag limits, size limits or licenses required. Wild hogs can be taken on WMAs only during specified seasons, where bag and size limits may apply. For more information on hunting wild hogs on WMAs, consult the specific WMA brochure for the area you want to hunt.

Diseases in wild hogs: Many wild hogs in Florida carry swine brucellosis—a bacterial disease that also is infectious to people. People handling wild hog carcasses or raw hog meat should avoid eating, drinking or using tobacco when field-dressing or handling carcasses; use latex or rubber gloves when handling the carcass or raw meat; avoid direct contact with blood, reproductive organs and fecal matter; clean and disinfect knives, cleaning area, clothing and any other exposed surfaces when finished; and wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Wild hogs also may carry pseudorabies. Although not a risk to people, the virus can be deadly to dogs that are exposed to it. For more information on swine brucellosis and pseudorabies, go to MyFWC.com/wildlifedisease.

Trespassing

The possession of a hunting license does not authorize a person to trespass onto private land. Obtain landowner's permission before entering private land. Trespassing while possessing firearms is a felony punishable by imprisonment up to five years and/or a fine of up to \$5,000. For more information, contact an FWC regional office. The Florida Legislature created the Voluntary Authorized Hunter Identification Program. Landowners participating in this program notify the local sheriff's office and FWC to provide hunters with written authorization to use their property. Anyone found on properties enrolled in the program without landowners' written authorization can be charged with trespassing.

Use of firearms by felons

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

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

Shooting hours for resident game birds and game mammals

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

Shooting hours for migratory game birds

One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except during first phase of dove season in which shooting hours are noon to sunset. For migratory game bird hunting regulations obtain the following brochures at your county tax collectors' office or at MyFWC.com/hunting: 2010–2011 Migratory Bird Regulations for Dove, Snipe, Woodcock, Rail, Moorhen, Crow and Early Waterfowl Seasons (available in mid-September) and 2010–2011 Migratory Game Bird Regulations for Waterfowl and Coot Seasons (available in mid-October).

Hunter orange requirement

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

Hunting dogs

Dogs may be used as an aid in taking game mammals and game birds, unless otherwise prohibited. Persons owning or using dogs shall not knowingly or negligently permit such dogs to trail, pursue or otherwise molest game during closed seasons. While hunting during archery, crossbow or muzzleloading gun seasons, taking deer or wild hogs with dogs is prohibited. Dogs on leashes may be used to trail wounded game mammals during all seasons. Taking turkeys with dogs at any time is prohibited. Hunters, who use dogs for hunting, including bird dogs or retrievers, are required to have their dogs wear collars that identify their owners. This regulation also requires dog hunters to possess landowners' written permission before using their dogs to pursue game on private property. On private land rabbit, raccoon, opossum, skunks, nutria, beavers, coyotes, hog or fox may be hunted year round with dogs. For more information, contact an FWC regional office.

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

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

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

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

Feeding game

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

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

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

Buying or selling game

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

Sex evidence

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

Dividing carcasses

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

Transport of game

Game may be transported only as personal baggage in numbers consistent with possession limits. Common carriers may transport lawfully taken game in packages bearing owners names and addresses, as long as they are marked to show numbers and species of game contained. It is a violation of federal law to import, export or transport in interstate commerce any package or container containing any fish or wildlife, unless it has been plainly marked, labeled and tagged with the species name, date taken, hunters name, place taken and license numbers. The head or one fully-feathered wing must remain attached to any migratory game birds, except doves and band-tailed pigeons, during transport until they have reached your personal abode or a preservation facility.

Littering

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

Motor vehicles

All-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and off-highway motorcycles (OHMs) purchased after July 1, 2002 must be titled with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. ATVs and OHMs must be titled when used for recreational purposes on lands within the state that are available for public use and that are owned, operated or managed by federal, state, county or municipal governmental entities. Applications for title may be made at county tax collectors' offices. In the South Region (Everglades, Rotenberger and Holey Land WMAs), taking wildlife from tracked vehicles not in compliance with Florida Administrative Code 68A-11.005 is prohibited. For more information, contact the South Region Office in West Palm Beach at (561) 625-5122. See specific WMA brochures for additional information concerning motor vehicles.

Use of structures on vehicles

In the South Region (Everglades, Rotenberger and Holey Land WMAs), taking wildlife is prohibited from conveyances having a structure capable of bearing the weight of a person if that structure is more than eight feet wide and more than six feet higher than the lowest bottom surface of such conveyances.

Tree stands

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

Permanent duck blinds

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

Florida Buck Registry

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

Florida's CWD watch

1-866-CWD-WATCH (293-9282)

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a progressive fatal disease of the brain and nervous system in deer. The FWC has not found CWD in or near Florida but we must continue to be vigilant. If you see or kill a sickly, extremely skinny deer, do not touch the animal and immediately contact the FWC at 1-866-CWD-Watch (293-9282). For more information about CWD, visit MyFWC.com/cwd.

Only general wildlife management area (WMA) regulations are covered in this booklet. For specific WMA regulations, obtain individual WMA brochures published annually for each area. WMA brochures are available at FWC regional offices, county tax collectors' offices, license agents or MyFWC.com/hunting.

Furbearer Hunting Regulations

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

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

Closed season on fox: Trapping or shooting foxes is prohibited. Foxes may not be killed but may be chased with dogs year-round. Foxes or untanned fox pelts may not be possessed, except by permit from the FWC executive director. A permit is not required when getting a road-killed fox mounted by a taxidermist.

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

Commercial furbearer requirements

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

Bobcat and otter pelts taken for commercial purposes must be tagged with an FWC seal. To obtain furbearer tags, call the furbearer program coordinator at (850) 627-1773 ext. 102.

Licensed fur dealers and their agents must tag otter and bobcat pelts with official FWC tags immediately upon receipt. Tags are distributed to dealers upon request. Fur dealers are held accountable for disposition of tags and are required to return unused tags by April 15, 2011.

Falconry

Wildlife management area regulations can differ.

Season dates:

- Gray squirrels and quail may be taken statewide by permitted falconers Oct. 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011.
- Rabbits may be taken year-round.

Daily bag and possession limits:

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

Migratory game birds may be taken and possessed by falconers only during times and within bag limits determined annually by the FWC and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Migratory game bird seasons for 2010-2011 were not established at the time this booklet went to press. For season dates, contact the Division of Hunting and Game Management at (850) 488-4676 or visit MyFWC.com/hunting. Detailed rules concerning falconry permits are available from the Division of Law Enforcement, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 620 S. Meridian St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600 or call (850) 488-6253.

Florida Wild Turkey Registry

Are you proud of that turkey?

Receive the recognition you and your gobbler deserve. Apply for an "Outstanding Gobbler Certificate" from FWC's Wild Turkey Registry.

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

Applications are available at MyFWC.com/hunting.

HUNTING SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

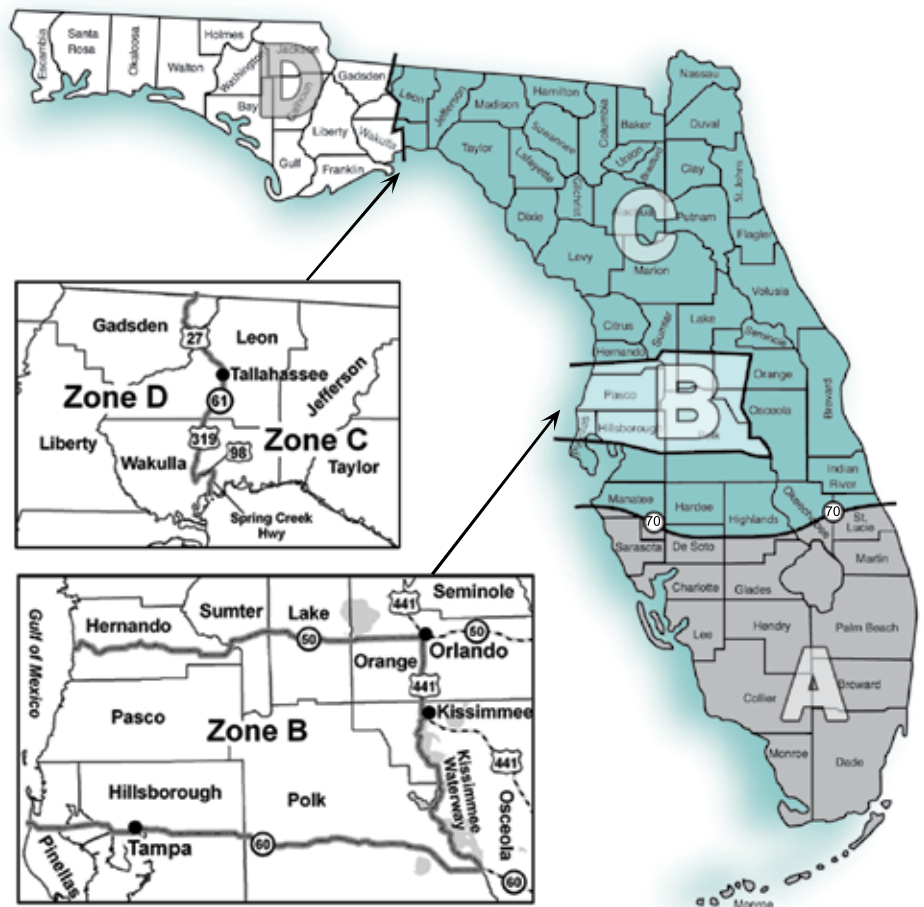
2010–2011 Florida Hunting Season Dates and Bag Limits

Seasons and dates do not apply to wildlife management areas.

SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES				BAG LIMITS
		Archery Season A	Crossbow Season C	Muzzleloading Gun Season M	General Gun Season D	
DEER 1 Must have new \$5 Deer Permit as well as hunting license to hunt deer.	Zone A	July 31 – Aug. 29 Antlered or antlerless deer by bow only 2	Aug. 30 – Sept. 3 Antlered deer only by crossbow or bow	Sept. 4–17 Antlered deer only by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow	Sept. 18 – Oct. 17 and Nov. 20 – Jan. 2 Antlered deer entire season; antlerless deer may be taken Nov. 20–26 by all legal centerfire rifles and pistols, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows and bows 3	During Archery Season , daily bag limit is: 2 antlered deer or 1 antlered deer and 1 antlerless deer or 2 antlerless deer. During Antlerless Deer Season (Nov. 20–26 in zones A and C; Dec. 26 – Jan. 1 in zones B and D), daily bag limit is: 2 antlered deer or 1 antlered deer and 1 antlerless deer. During all other seasons , daily bag limit is: 2 antlered deer, and antlerless deer may be taken by antlerless deer permit only.
	Zone B	Oct. 16 – Nov. 14 Antlered or antlerless deer by bow only	Nov. 15–19 Antlered deer only by crossbow or bow	Nov. 20 – Dec. 3 Antlered deer only by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow	Dec. 4 – Feb. 20 Antlered deer entire season; antlerless deer may be taken Dec. 26 – Jan. 1 by all legal centerfire rifles and pistols, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows and bows	
	Zone C	Sept. 18 – Oct. 17 Antlered or antlerless deer by bow only	Oct. 18–22 Antlered deer only by crossbow or bow	Oct. 23 – Nov. 5 Antlered deer only by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow	Nov. 6 – Jan. 23 Antlered deer entire season; antlerless deer may be taken Nov. 20–26 by all legal centerfire rifles and pistols, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows and bows	
	Zone D	Oct. 23 – Nov. 24 Antlered or antlerless deer by bow only	Nov. 29 – Dec. 3 Antlered deer only by crossbow or bow	Dec. 4–10 and Feb. 21–27 Antlered deer only by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow	Nov. 25–28 and Dec. 11 – Feb. 20 Antlered deer entire season; antlerless deer may be taken Dec. 26 – Jan. 1 by all legal centerfire rifles and pistols, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows and bows	
SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES				BAG LIMITS
FALL TURKEY (gobblers and bearded only) 1	Zone A	July 31 – Aug. 29 by bow only 2	Aug. 30 – Sept. 3 by crossbow or bow only	Sept. 4–17 by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	Oct. 4–17 and Nov. 20 – Jan. 2 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	1 per day 2 for all fall seasons combined
	Zone B	Oct. 16 – Nov. 14 by bow only	Nov. 15–19 by crossbow or bow only	Nov. 20 – Dec. 3 by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	Dec. 4 – Jan. 30 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone C	Sept. 18 – Oct. 17 by bow only	Oct. 18–22 by crossbow or bow only	Oct. 23 – Nov. 5 by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	Nov. 6 – Jan. 2 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone D 4	Oct. 23 – Nov. 24 by bow only	Nov. 29 – Dec. 3 by crossbow or bow only	Dec. 4–10 by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	Nov. 25–28 and Dec. 11 – Jan. 16 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES				BAG LIMITS
QUAIL D GRAY SQUIRREL D	Zone A	July 31 – Aug. 29 by bow only 2	Aug. 30 – Sept. 3 by crossbow or bow only	Sept. 4–17 by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	Nov. 13 – March 6 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	Quail: 12 per day Squirrel: 12 per day
	Zone B	Oct. 16 – Nov. 12 by bow only			Nov. 13 – March 6 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone C	Sept. 18 – Oct. 17 by bow only	Oct. 18–22 by crossbow or bow only	Oct. 23 – Nov. 5 by muzzleloader, crossbow or bow only	Nov. 13 – March 6 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
	Zone D	Oct. 23 – Nov. 12 by bow only			Nov. 13 – March 6 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols	
SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	Youth Spring Turkey Hunt 5		Spring Turkey Season 1		BAG LIMITS
SPRING TURKEY (gobblers and bearded only)	Zone A	Feb. 26–27 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols		March 5 – April 10 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols		1 per day
	Zones B, C, D except Holmes County	March 12–13 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols		March 19 – April 24 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols		2 for spring season
	Holmes County	March 12–13 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols		March 19 – April 3 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols		1 per season

SPECIES	ZONE/ STATEWIDE	SEASON DATES	BAG LIMITS
RABBIT	Statewide	Year round by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols D	12 per day
WILD HOG	Statewide	Year round by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols. Wild hogs also may be trapped. Hunting license not required on private property. D	No limit
BOBCAT D F OTTER F	Statewide	Dec. 1 – March 1 by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols Those with a hunting license may possess no more than 1 bobcat and 1 otter pelt between April 1 and Nov. 30, 2011, unless pelt has FWC tag. Also, otter and bobcat pelts may not be taken out of Florida unless tagged. Bobcats may be chased with dogs year round.	Bobcat: No limit Otter: No limit
RACCOON OPOSSUM COYOTE BEAVER SKUNK NUTRIA	Statewide	Year round by all legal rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, crossbows, bows and pistols D F Hunting raccoons or opossums at night is allowed, but only .22-caliber rimfire firearms (other than .22-magnums) or single-shot .410-gauge shotguns (using shot not larger than size 6) may be used. Firearms may not be loaded until immediately prior to shooting raccoons or opossums. Hunting raccoons or opossums by displaying or using lights from moving vehicles, vessels or animals is prohibited. It is illegal to transport wild-trapped live raccoons within, into or from the state, except by FWC permit or authorization.	No limit on any species
DEER-DOG TRAINING	Zone A	Aug. 14 – Sept. 2	Those with a hunting license may train or toughen free-running deer dogs on private property during daylight hours, after first registering (at no cost) the tract of land with the FWC. While training, all deer dogs must have their FWC-issued registration number, along with the owner's name and address on their collars. Copies of the registration must be in the hunter's possession when training deer dogs.
	Zone B, D	Oct. 30 – Nov. 18	
	Zone C	Oct. 2-21	

- A** Must have \$5 Archery Season Permit as well as hunting license. It is prohibited to use bows equipped with sights or aiming devices with electronic computational capabilities or light (laser) projection during this time.
- C** Must have \$5 Crossbow Season Permit as well as hunting license.
- M** Must have \$5 Muzzleloading Gun Season Permit as well as hunting license. The only muzzleloaders that can be used during this time are those that take black powder or a non-nitro-cellulose substitute and are fired by wheel loc flintlock, percussion cap or centerfire primer (including 209 primers). Muzzleloaders using smokeless powder, those that can be loaded from the breech or those with self-contained cartridge ammunition capabilities are not legal during this period.
- D** Free-running dogs may be used for hunting but must wear collars listing the owner's name and address. When using dogs to hunt deer on private property, hunters must first register with the FWC (at no cost) the tract of land they have permission to hunt, and all deer dogs must have their FWC-issued registration number on their collars. Copies of the registration also must be in hunter's possession when using dogs to pursue deer.
- T** Must have Turkey Permit (\$10 for residents, \$1 for nonresidents) as well as hunting license to hunt turkeys.
- F** Furbearers may be taken with live traps and snares, but must have \$26 Trapping License. Live traps and snares must be checked at least every 24 hours. Using or possessing steel or leg-hold traps where wildlife might be found is prohibited, unless authorized by permit from the FWC executive director. Trapping License also is required to sell hide and meat of furbearing mammals year-round, but otter and bobcat pelts may be sold to licensed fur dealers or agents from Dec. 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011 only. It is illegal to transport wild-trapped live raccoons within, into or from the state, except by FWC permit or authorization.
- 1** Antlered deer: Deer having at least one antler 5 or more inches in length visible above the hairline; **Antlerless deer:** Deer (except spotted fawns) that do not have antlers or have antler less than 5 inches in length. It is illegal to take spotted fawns.
- 2** In Miami-Dade County, it is prohibited to possess a bow on an airboat during this time.
- 3** No antlerless deer may be taken on that portion of the eastern Everglades south of Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) and east of Everglades National Park; or in Collier County south of I-75 during this period.
- 4** In Holmes County, there is no fall harvest of turkeys allowed.
- 5** Only youths under 16 years old are allowed to harvest a turkey while supervised by an adult, 18 years or older. However, adult supervisors with a hunting license and turkey permit are allowed to "call in" the turkey and otherwise participate in the hunt, but they are not permitted to harvest one. Any turkey harvested during the Youth Spring Turkey Hunt counts toward the youth hunter's spring season limit of 2.



Nongame Wildlife Regulations

General Prohibitions

- No wildlife or their nests, eggs, young, homes or dens shall be taken, transported, stored, served, bought, sold or possessed in any manner at any time, except as specifically permitted by State of Florida rules. No one shall take, poison, store, buy, sell, possess or wantonly or willfully waste wildlife, unless specifically permitted or authorized to do so.
- Gasoline or any other chemical or gaseous substances used to drive wildlife from their retreats is prohibited.
- It is prohibited to intentionally place food or garbage, allowing the placement of food or garbage, or offering food or garbage in such a manner that it attracts black bears, foxes or raccoons and in a manner that is likely to create or creates a public nuisance.
- Intentional feeding of sandhill cranes is prohibited.
- Intentional feeding or the placement of food that attracts pelicans and modifies the natural behavior of the pelican so as to be detrimental to the survival or health of a local population is prohibited.

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

Unprotected birds: State and federal wildlife laws do not protect non-native birds that have become established in Florida by accidental releases or unauthorized stockings. Unprotected species include English sparrows, European starlings, rock doves (pigeons) and Muscovy ducks. If you are uncertain whether a bird is native to Florida, contact an FWC regional office (see page 4).

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

Frogs: Frogs can be taken throughout the year by gigs, clubs, blowguns, hook and line or manually; or by shooting during daylight hours. Licenses are not required to take frogs for noncommercial purposes. A commercial fishing license is required to sell frogs. Frog species classified as threatened or endangered may not be taken or possessed.

Turtles: Freshwater turtles taken from the wild may not be sold, but freshwater turtles raised on aquaculture facilities or purchased from licensed vendors can be sold. Possession of alligator snapping turtles, Barbour's map turtles and Suwannee cooters is prohibited by rule changes that went into effect on July 20, 2009. Since possession of these species was allowed before these rule changes, individuals having them as pets before July 20, 2009 must apply for a Class III Personal Pet License to keep their pet turtles. This license only will be issued for one alligator snapping turtle and two Barbour's map turtles per person as these species had possession limits. The following species and their eggs have a possession limit of two: loggerhead musk turtles, box turtles, Escambia map turtles and Diamondback terrapins.

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

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

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

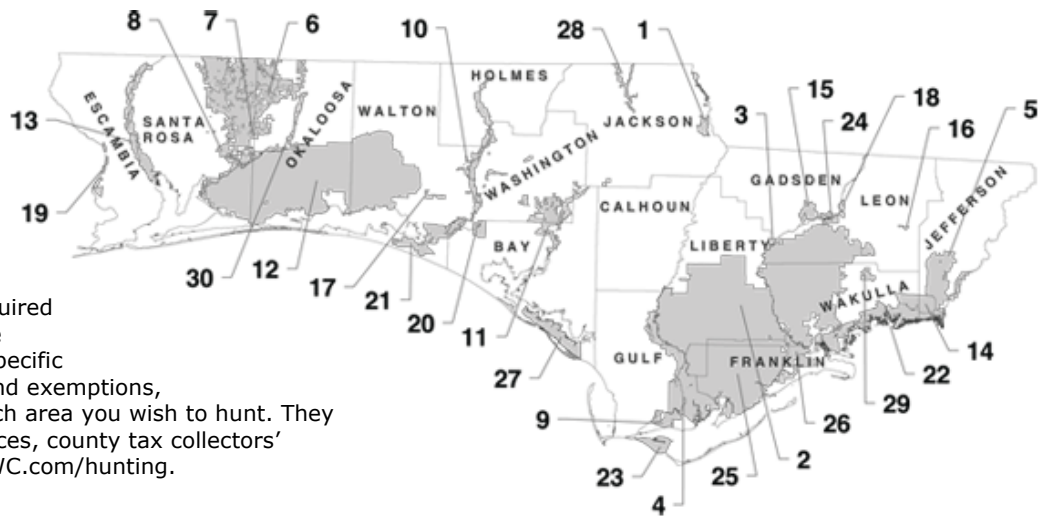
Turtles and tortoise cannot be painted with the exception of turtles entered in turtle racing contests. These turtles may be marked only with water-soluble, non-toxic paints.

Snakes: Florida pine snakes cannot be sold, bought or possessed for sale unless the snake is amelanistic or albino.

Public Hunting Areas

Wildlife management areas (WMA)

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



Northwest Region

1 Apalachee: 7,952 acres in Jackson County



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

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



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

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



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

4 Apalachicola River WEA: 94,320 acres in Franklin and Gulf counties



Quota permit required during wild hog-dog; recreational access allowed.

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



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

6 Blackwater: 191,148 acres in Santa Rosa and Okaloosa counties



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

7 Blackwater—Carr Unit: 590 acres in Santa Rosa County Special-opportunity released quail permit required.

8 Blackwater—Hutton Unit: 7,629 acres in Santa Rosa County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, mobility-impaired, general gun, hog management, quail and spring turkey; recreational access allowed only during non-hunting periods.

9 Box-R: 11,216 acres in Franklin County



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

10 Choctawhatchee river: 57,299 acres in Bay, Holmes, Walton and Washington counties



Quota permit required during spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

11 Econfina Creek: 36,866 acres in Bay and Washington counties



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

12 Eglin AFB: 265,000 acres in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton counties



Landowner permit required for all hunting seasons and activities.

13 Escambia River: 34,476 acres in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties



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

14 Flint rock: 17,139 acres in Jefferson and Wakulla counties



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

15 Joe budd: 11,039 acres in Gadsden County



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

16 L. Kirk Edwards Wea: 1,712 acres in Leon County



Quota permit required during spring turkey; squirrel and waterfowl only during small game; recreational access allowed.

17 Lafayette Creek: 3,160 acres in Walton County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family and spring turkey; fishing and recreational access allowed only during non-hunting periods.

Key	Archery	Muzzle-loading gun	Archery/Muzzle-loading gun	General gun	Small game	Spring Turkey	Fall Turkey	Camping
	Hog Season	Hog Dogs	Deer Dogs	Still Hunt Areas	Centerfire Rifles	Horseback Riding	Hiking Trails	Fishing

18 Ochlockonee river: 2,790 acres in Leon County



Quota permit required during archery/muzzleloading gun; fishing and recreational access allowed 1.5 hours before sunrise until 1.5 hours after sunset.

19 Perdido river: 5,456 acres in Escambia County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, archery/muzzleloading gun, family and spring turkey; horseback riding allowed on designed trails; recreational access allowed.

20 Pine Log: 6,911 acres in Bay and Washington counties



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

21 Point Washington: 15,247 acres in Walton County



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

22 St. Marks NWR: 68,000 acres in Wakulla, Jefferson and Taylor counties



Landowner permit required for all hunting seasons; recreational access allowed.

23 St. Vincent NWR: 12,000 acres in Franklin County



Landowner permit required for all hunting seasons and camping; recreational access allowed.

24 Talquin: 3,053 acres in Leon County



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed 1.5 hours before sunrise until 1.5 hours after sunset.

25 Tate's Hell: 187,710 acres in Franklin and Liberty counties



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

26 Tate's Hell—Womack Creek Unit: 13,754 acres in Franklin and Liberty counties



27 Tyndall AFB: 22,000 acres in Bay County



Landowner permit required for all hunting seasons and activities.

28 Upper Chipola River: 7,377 acres in Jackson County



Quota permits are not required for this area; camping allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

29 Wakulla: 4,045 acres in Wakulla County

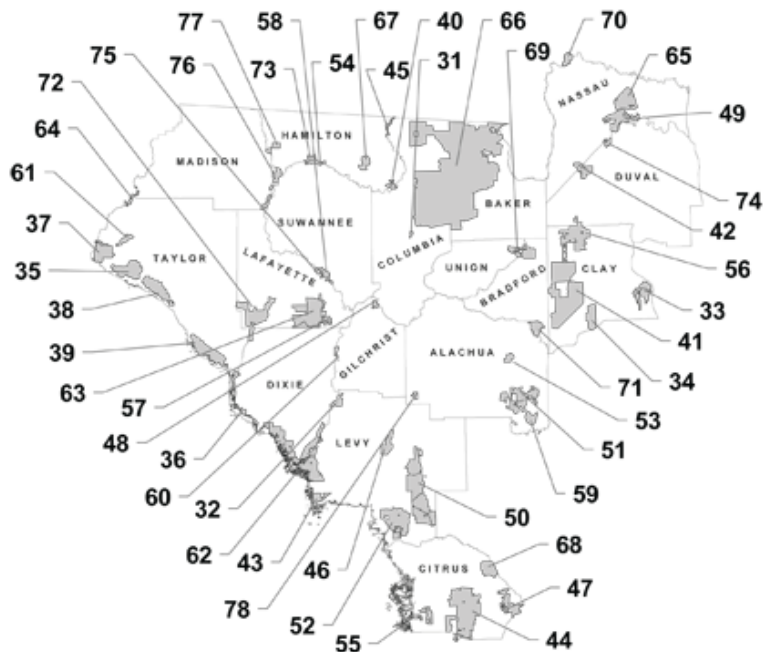


Quota permit required during archery, archery/muzzleloading gun and spring turkey

30 Yellow River: 29,674 acres in Okaloosa and Santa Rosa counties



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



North Central Region

31 Alligator Lake Public Small-Game Hunting Area:

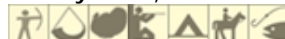
484 acres in Columbia County
Waterfowl area only.

32 Andrews: 3,501 acres in Levy County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, youth, family and spring turkey; hiking and fishing allowed with management area permit or daily-use fee, unless exempt; recreational access allowed only during non-hunting periods with management area permit or daily-use fee.

33 Bayard: 9,615 acres in Clay County



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

34 Belmore: 8,737 acres in Clay County



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

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



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

36 Big Bend—Jena Unit: 12,522 acres in Dixie County



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

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



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

Key	Archery	Muzzle-loading gun	Archery/Muzzle-loading gun	General gun	Small game	Spring Turkey	Fall Turkey	Camping
	Hog Season	Hog Dogs	Deer Dogs	Still Hunt Areas	Centerfire Rifles	Horseback Riding	Hiking Trails	Fishing

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



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

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



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

40 Big Shoals: 2,140 acres in Hamilton County



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

41 Camp Blanding: 56,197 acres in Clay County



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

42 Cary: 10,936 acres in Duval and Nassau counties



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

43 Cedar Key Scrub: 4,988 acres in Levy County



Quota permit required during general gun; recreational access allowed.

44 Citrus: 49,317 acres in Citrus and Hernando counties



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

45 Cypress Creek: 1,328 acres in Hamilton County



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

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



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

48 Fort White WEA: 1,290 acres in Gilchrist County



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

49 Four Creeks: 13,147 acres in Nassau County



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

50 Goethe: 48,442 acres in Levy County



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

51 Grove Park: 19,637 acres in Alachua County



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

52 Gulf Hammock: 24,625 acres in Levy County



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

53 Hatchet Creek: 2,760 acres in Alachua County



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

54 Holton Creek: 2,531 acres in Hamilton County



Mobility-impaired permit required for all hunts; camping allowed with landowner permit; fishing, horseback riding and recreational access allowed only during non-hunting periods.

55 Homosassa: 5,674 acres in Citrus County



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

56 Jennings Forest: 23,995 acres in Clay County



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

57 Lafayette Forest WEA: 2,148 acres in Lafayette County



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

58 Little River: 2,203 acres in Suwannee County



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

59 Lochloosa: 11,149 acres in Alachua County



Quota permit required during general gun; camping allowed with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed only during non-hunting periods; recreational access allowed.

60 Log Landing: 1,147 acres in Dixie County



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

Key	Archery	Muzzle-loading gun	Archery/Muzzle-loading gun	General gun	Small game	Spring Turkey	Fall Turkey	Camping
	Hog Season	Hog Dogs	Deer Dogs	Still Hunt Areas	Centerfire Rifles	Horseback Riding	Hiking Trails	Fishing

61 Lower Econfina River: 3,004 acres in Taylor County



Quota permits are not required for this area; camping allowed only during nonhunting periods with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed only during non-hunting periods; recreational access allowed.

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



Landowner permit required for all hunting seasons; recreational access allowed.

63 Mallory Swamp: 29,463 acres in Lafayette County



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

64 Middle Aucilla River: 2,261 acres in Jefferson, Madison and Taylor counties



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

65 Nassau: 13,892 acres in Nassau County



Recreational use permit required for all hunts and activities.

66 Osceola: 266,270 acres in Baker and Columbia counties



Quota permit required when deer-dog hunting; recreational access allowed.

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

Waterfowl area only.

68 Potts: 7,408 acres in Citrus County



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

69 Raiford: 16,200 acres in Bradford and Union counties



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

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



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

71 Santa Fe Swamp WEA: 5,627 acres in Bradford County



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

72 Steinhatchee Springs: 20,909 acres in Lafayette, Dixie and Taylor counties



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

73 Suwannee Ridge WEA: 1,425 acres in Hamilton County



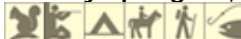
Mobility-impaired permit required for all hunts; recreational access allowed only during non-hunting periods

74 Thomas Creek Kings Road Unit: 1,753 acres in Duval County



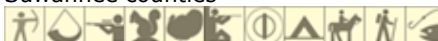
Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, family and spring turkey; recreational access allowed.

75 Troy Springs: 1,810 acres in Lafayette County



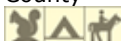
Quota permits are not required for this area; camping allowed with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

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



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

77 Twin Rivers—Blue Springs unit: 1,973 acres in Hamilton County



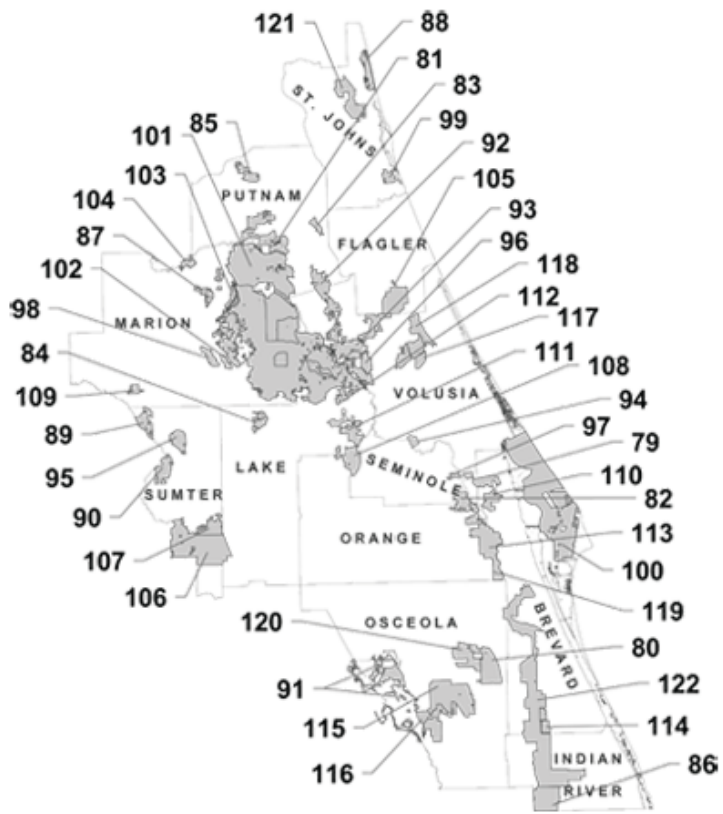
Permit required for bird-dog training; quota permit required for quail hunting; camping allowed only during non-hunting periods with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

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



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

Key		Archery		Muzzle-loading gun		Archery/Muzzle-loading gun		General gun		Small game		Spring Turkey		Fall Turkey		Camping
		Hog Season		Hog Dogs		Deer Dogs		Still Hunt Areas		Centerfire Rifles		Horseback Riding		Hiking Trails		Fishing



Northeast Region

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



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

80 Bull Creek: 23,646 acres in Osceola County



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

81 Caravelle Ranch: 27,241 acres in Putnam and Marion counties



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

82 Charles H. Bronson: 9,754 acres in Orange & Seminole counties



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

83 Dunns Creek: 3,184 acres in Putnam County



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

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



Waterfowl area only. Camping allowed only by landowner permit

Key	Archery	Muzzleloading gun	Archery/Muzzleloading gun	General gun	Small game	Spring Turkey	Fall Turkey	Camping
	Hog Season	Hog Dogs	Deer Dogs	Still Hunt Areas	Centerfire Rifles	Horseback Riding	Hiking Trails	Fishing

85 Etoniah Creek: 7,185 acres in Putnam County



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

86 Fort Drum: 20,858 acres in Indian River County



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

87 Fort McCoy: 8,730 acres in Marion County



Recreational use permit required for all hunts and activities; recreational access allowed

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



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

89 Half Moon: 9,480 acres in Sumter County



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

90 Jumper Creek: 10,552 acres in Sumter County



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

91 Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Area: 20,360 acres in Osceola and Polk counties



Quota permits are not required for this area; camping allowed only by landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

92 Lake George: 36,933 acres in Putnam & Volusia counties



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

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



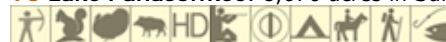
Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and general gun; special-opportunity permit required during spring turkey; camping allowed with landowner permit and during special-opportunity spring turkey; recreational access allowed except during spring turkey.

94 Lake Monroe: 3,098 acres in Volusia & Seminole counties



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

95 Lake Panasoffkee: 8,676 acres in Sumter County



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

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



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

97 Little Big Econ: 7,156 acres in Seminole and Volusia counties



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

98 Marshall Swamp: 6,445 acres in Marion County



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

99 Matanzas: 4,688 acres in St. Johns County



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

100 Merritt Island NWR: 140,000 acres in Brevard County



Waterfowl area only. Quota permit required.

101 Ocala: 382,408 acres in Marion, Putnam and Lake counties



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

102 Ocklawaha Prairie Public Small-game Hunting area: 2,400 acres in Marion County



Waterfowl area only. Quota permit required.

103 Ocklawaha River Gore's Landing unit: 2,917 acres in Marion County



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

104 Orange Creek Public Small-game Hunting area: 1,767 acres in Marion and Alachua counties



Waterfowl area only.

105 Relay: 19,682 acres in Flagler County



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

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



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

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



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

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



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and general gun; horseback riding allowed only during non-hunting periods, except during smallgame season; recreational access allowed.

109 Ross Prairie: 3,522 acres in Marion County



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

110 Salt Lake: 7,805 acres in Brevard County



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

111 Seminole Forest: 12,616 acres in Lake County



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

112 Seminole Forest-Lake Tracy Unit: 9,265 acres in Lake County



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

113 Seminole Ranch: 6,000 acres in Orange County



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

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



Waterfowl area only. Quota permit required.

115 Three Lakes: 54,628 acres in Osceola County



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

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



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

117 Tiger Bay: 19,579 acres in Volusia County



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

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



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

Key	Archery	Muzzle-loading gun	Archery/Muzzle-loading gun	General gun	Small game	Spring Turkey	Fall Turkey	Camping
	Hog Season	Hog Dogs	Deer Dogs	Still Hunt Areas	Centerfire Rifles	Horseback Riding	Hiking Trails	Fishing

119 Tosohatchee: 30,701 acres in Orange County



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

120 Triple N Ranch: 16,295 acres in Osceola County



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

121 Twelve Mile Swamp: 9,523 acres in St. Johns County



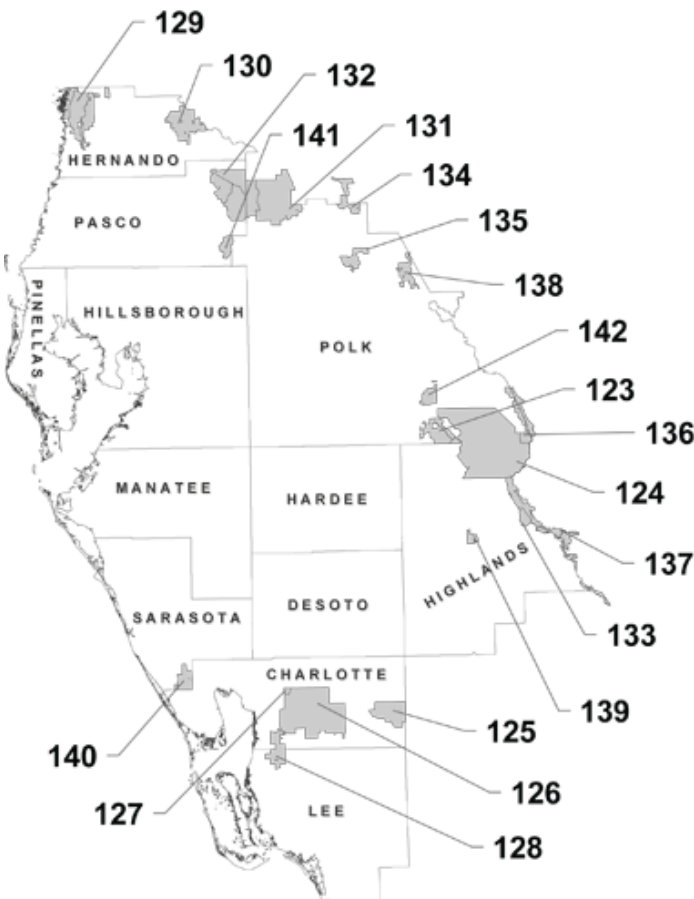
Recreational use permit required for all hunts and activities; recreational access allowed.

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



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

Southwest Region



123 Arbuckle: 13,530 acres in Polk County



Quota permit required during weekend archery and muzzleloading gun; camping allowed with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed only during non-hunting periods; recreational access allowed.

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



Landowner permit required for all hunts and activities.

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



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

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



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

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



Quota permit required when hog hunting.

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



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

129 Chassahowitzka: 33,919 acres in Hernando County



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

133 Hickory Hammock: 3,791 acres in Highlands County



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

Key	Archery	Muzzle-loading gun	Archery/Muzzle-loading gun	General gun	Small game	Spring Turkey	Fall Turkey	Camping
	Hog Season	Hog Dogs	Deer Dogs	Still Hunt Areas	Centerfire Rifles	Horseback Riding	Hiking Trails	Fishing

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



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

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



Quota permit required during archery, family, hog hunts and spring turkey; horseback riding allowed only during nonhunting periods; recreational access allowed.

136 Kicco: 7,426 acres in Polk and Osceola counties



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

137 Kissimmee River PUA: 28,595 acres in Glades, Highlands, Okeechobee, Osceola and Polk counties



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

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



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

139 Lake Wales Ridge WEA—Royce Unit: 2,639 acres in Highlands County



Quota permit required during archery, general gun and spring turkey; horse-back riding allowed only during non-hunting periods; recreational access allowed.

140 Myakka State Forest Public Small-game Hunting Area: 7,295 acres in Sarasota County



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

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



Quota permit required during archery and muzzleloading gun; horseback riding allowed only during non-hunting periods with landowner permit; recreational access allowed.

142 Walk-in-the-Water: 5,958 acres in Polk County



Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun and wild hog-still; camping allowed with landowner permit; horseback riding allowed only during 149 non-hunting periods; recreational access allowed.

South Region

143 A.R.M. Loxahatchee NWR: 147,368 acres in Palm Beach County

Waterfowl area only.

144 Allapattah Flats: 20,945 acres in Martin County



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

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



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

146 Crew WEA: 28,910 acres in Lee and Collier counties



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

147 Dinner Island Ranch: 21,714 acres in Hendry County



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

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

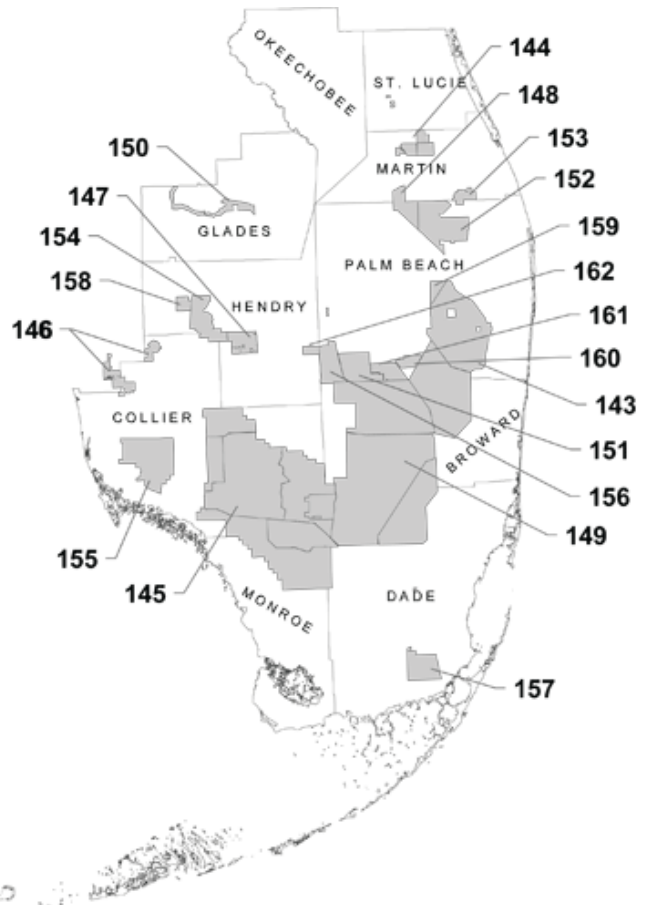


Quota permit required during archery, muzzleloading gun, general gun, mobility-impaired, general gun and spring turkey; horseback riding and recreational access allowed only during non-hunting periods, except during small-game season.

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



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



Key	Archery	Muzzle-loading gun	Archery/Muzzle-loading gun	General gun	Small game	Spring Turkey	Fall Turkey	Camping
	Hog Season	Hog Dogs	Deer Dogs	Still Hunt Areas	Centerfire Rifles	Horseback Riding	Hiking Trails	Fishing

150 Fisheating Creek: 18,272 acres in Glades County



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

151 Holey Land: 35,350 acres in Palm Beach and Broward counties



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

152 J.W. Corbett: 60,348 acres in Palm Beach County



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

153 Jones/Hungryland WEA: 12,415 acres in Martin and Palm Beach counties



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

154 Okaloacoochee Slough: 34,722 acres in Hendry and Collier counties



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

155 Picayune Strand: 76,317 acres in Collier County



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

156 Rotenberger: 29,297 acres in Palm Beach and Broward counties



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

157 Southern glades WEA: 30,080 acres in Miami-Dade County



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

158 Spirit-of-the-Wild: 7,487 acres in Hendry County



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

159 Sta 1 West Public Small-Game Hunting Area: 6,670 acres in Palm Beach County Waterfowl and alligator hunting only. Quota permit required.

160 Sta 2 Public Small-Game Hunting Area: 9,195 acres in Palm Beach County Waterfowl Area Only. Quota permit required.

161 Sta 3 and 4 Public Small-Game Hunting Area: 16,772 acres in Palm Beach County Waterfowl Area Only. Quota permit required.

162 Sta 5 Public Small-Game Hunting Area: 5,120 acres in Hendry County Waterfowl and alligator hunting only. Quota permit required.

Key	Archery	Muzzle-loading gun	Archery/Muzzle-loading gun	General gun	Small game	Spring Turkey	Fall Turkey	Camping
	Hog Season	Hog Dogs	Deer Dogs	Still Hunt Areas	Centerfire Rifles	Horseback Riding	Hiking Trails	Fishing

Becoming an Outdoors- Woman Program

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

The FWC sponsors workshops planned for women who want to spend a weekend learning a variety of outdoor skills. "Becoming an Outdoors-Woman" workshops are slated for Tallahassee (Oct. 15-17, 2010), West Palm Beach (Nov. 12-14, 2010) and Ocala (March 11-13, 2011).

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

The most popular courses, year-in and year-out, are Primitive Chef, Canoeing/Kayaking Basics, Basic Wilderness Survival Skills and Introduction to Handgun Shooting and Hunting. Other topics are available such as Introduction to Pan-fishing, Introduction to Bass Fishing, Basic Archery and Bow-Hunting Skills, Introduction to Fly-fishing, Boating Basics, Outdoor Photography Basics, Bird-Watching Basics, Florida Whitetails, Basic Camping and Backpacking Skills, Small-Game Hunting Basics, Basic Personal Safety Skills, Basic Wilderness First

Aid, Talkin' Turkey, Introduction to Reading the Woods, Introduction to Shooting Sports, Hunter Safety Course, Introduction to Black Powder Firearms, Introduction to Shotgun Shooting and Hunting, Map & Compass Basics and Bow-Hunting Certification Course.

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

The workshops generally take place in the Ocala National Forest at the Ocala Conservation Center, J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area in northwestern Palm Beach County at the Everglades Youth Conservation Camp and the Boy Scouts of America Camp Wallwood in Tallahassee. They are rustic summer camp facilities with basic, modern amenities. Lodging is dormitory style, with meals served in the cafeterias. Sessions will begin Friday afternoon and end Sunday with lunch.

The cost is \$175; however, partial scholarships are available for low-income participants attending for the first time. Workshops are limited to 100 participants on a first-come, first-served basis.

Information about the workshop and registration is at MyFWC.com/BOW or by calling (561) 625-5122.

Wildlife Management Area Permit Requirements

- To hunt on wildlife management areas, you must possess a management area permit and a hunting license, unless exempt (see License and permit exemptions on page 10). Persons possessing firearms on Osceola, Ocala or Apalachicola WMAs for the exclusive purpose of shooting at an FWC-authorized shooting range are exempt from needing management area permits.
- Quota permits are required on WMAs during certain time periods (see Quota permits).
- Recreational use permits are required on some WMAs (see Recreational use permits).
- Special-opportunity permits are required on some WMAs (see Special-opportunity hunts).
- WMA brochures, permits and most quota permit worksheets are available at county tax collectors' offices, license agents, MyFWC.com/hunting and an FWC regional office. Permits for ADA accommodations are available under certain conditions for some WMAs. Please contact the FWC regional offices.

Wildlife management area regulation changes

Hunters should obtain WMA brochures for the area in which they intend to hunt. The latest rule changes are notated by bold print in these brochures. WMA brochures are available at county tax collectors' offices, license agents, FWC regional offices and MyFWC.com/hunting.

Public small-game hunting areas

These small-game public hunting areas offer the opportunity to hunt hogs, doves, waterfowl and small game. Brochures are available at MyFWC.com/hunting or an FWC regional office.

Dove hunting opportunities are provided on Allapattah Flats, Apalachee, Apalachicola WEA, Babcock/Webb Punta Gorda Unit, Blackwater, Box R, Dinner Island Ranch, Dupuis WEA, Joe Budd, Spirit of the Wild, Lakes Wales Ridge WEA Royce Unit and Okaloacoochee Slough. Dove quota permits are required for Punta Gorda Dupuis, and Royce. Obtain a worksheet for information on when and where to apply for these permits.

Waterfowl hunting is provided on Alligator Lake, Orange Creek, Ocklawaha Prairie, Emerald Marsh, T.M. Goodwin/Broadmoor, Potash Corp., Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge and storm-water treatment areas (STAs). A quota permit is required to hunt on Orange Creek, Ocklawaha Prairie, T.M. Goodwin/Broadmoor, Merritt Island NWR and all STA areas. A permit is not required to hunt waterfowl on Alligator Lake or Emerald Marsh. Obtain a worksheet (see page 35) for information on when and where to apply.

Hog hunting and small-game hunting opportunities are available on Blackwater Hutton Unit, Fisheating Creek, Lower Econfin River, Myakka and Punta Gorda. The Punta Gorda and Blackwater Hutton Unit hog hunts require a quota permit. Obtain a worksheet (see page 35) for information on when and where to apply.

Hunting Florida's military bases

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

- **Eglin Natural Resources**, Jackson Guard, 107 Hwy. 85 North, Niceville, FL 32578; (850) 882-4164.
- **Avon Park Air Force Range**, Hunt Information, 347 RQW, DET1, OLA/CEVN, 29 South Blvd., Avon Park Air Force Range, FL 33825-5700; (863) 452-4254.
- **Tyndall Air Force Base**, Natural Resources Flight, 325 CES/CEN, 119 Alabama Ave., Tyndall Air Force Base, FL 32403; (850) 283-2641 or (850) 283-2822.

Hunting Florida's national wildlife refuges (NWR)

Six national wildlife refuges in Florida are open to public hunting. These refuges are operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For information, contact:

- **A.R.M. Loxahatchee NWR**, 10216 Lee Road, Boynton Beach, FL 33437-4796; (561) 732-3684. Waterfowl only.
- **Lower Suwannee NWR**, 16450 NW 31st Place, Chiefland, FL 32626; (352) 493-0238.
- **Lake Woodruff NWR**, P.O. Box 488, DeLeon Springs, FL 32130; (386) 985-4673.
- **Merritt Island NWR**, P.O. Box 6504, Titusville, FL 32782; (321) 861-0667, Waterfowl only.
- **St. Marks NWR**, P.O. Box 68, St. Marks, FL 32355; (850) 925-6121.
- **St. Vincent NWR**, P.O. Box 447, Apalachicola, FL 32329; (850) 653-8808.

Quota and Limited Entry Hunts

Quota permits

Florida's quota program prevents overcrowding and controls the harvest of game on wildlife management areas thus providing hunters with quality hunting experiences. Quotas (maximum number of hunters permitted on WMAs) are based on an area's size, habitat, game populations and rules. Hunters wanting to use WMAs during quota periods must submit the appropriate quota permit application. Most quota permits are issued by random drawing. Quota permits are issued free; however unless exempt, all applicants must have a valid management area permit or license that includes it when submitting their quota permit application. Reference individual WMA brochures to determine if or when a quota permit is required.

The following is a list of quota types:

- General gun quota permits are required during general gun hunts
- Wild hog quota permits are required during wild hog hunts.
- Archery quota permits are required during archery hunts.
- Muzzleloading gun quota permits are required during muzzleloading gun hunts and combination archery and muzzleloading gun hunts.
- Airboat quota permits are required to hunt from airboats on Everglades and Francis S. Taylor WMA.
- Tracked vehicle quota permits are required to hunt from track vehicles on Everglades and Francis S. Taylor, Rotenberger and Holey Land WMAs.
- Spring turkey quota permits are required to hunt on some WMAs during spring turkey season.
- Youth hunt quota permits are required for children ages 8 through 15 to hunt Camp Blanding and Andrews WMAs.
- Mobility-impaired quota permits (general gun hunts) are required for disabled hunters certified "mobility-impaired." For more information about mobility-impaired certification, contact the FWC's Office of Licensing and Permitting at (850) 488-3641 or visit MyFWC.com/ada.
- Quail quota permits are required to hunt the Apalachicola Quail Enhancement Area, Twin Rivers Blue Springs Unit, Jennings Forest, Three Lakes, Babcock/Webb quail field trial area, Blackwater and the Blackwater WMA field trial area.
- Family hunt quota permits are required for an adult and up to two youths to hunt together on selected areas.
- Dove quota permits are required to hunt on some small game hunting areas.
- Waterfowl quota permits are required to hunt on the T.M. Goodwin/ Broadmoor Waterfowl Area, Ocklawaha Prairie and Orange Creek small-game hunting areas, stormwater treatment areas (STAs) and Merritt Island NWR.
- National wildlife refuge quota permits are required to hunt Lake Woodruff, St. Marks and St. Vincent Island national wildlife refuges.

Guest permits for quota permits

- Guest permits are available for each non-transferable general gun, archery, muzzleloading gun, wild hog, mobility-impaired and spring turkey quota permit.
- For each non-transferable quota permit, you are allowed one nontransferable guest permit.
- You may only bring one additional person on the hunt at a time — either one youth under 16 years of age (you must be 18 years of age or older); one person whose license indicates Hunter Safety Deferral (you must be 21 years of age or older); one supervisor (must be 21 years of age or older) if your license indicates Hunter Safety Deferral; or one guest permit holder.
- You and your guest must share the same vehicle and you must enter and exit the area together.
- Your guest only may hunt when you are present on the area, and where zones apply, the two of you must hunt in the same zone.
- You and your guest must share a bag limit, and you are responsible for making sure that the shared bag limit is not exceeded.
- The guest is limited to one guest permit per hunt number
- The guest must have a management area permit (or a license that includes a management area permit) to apply unless exempt.
- Guest permits are available beginning Aug. 1 at license agent and tax collector offices only.

Worksheets

To apply for quota hunts and other limited entry hunts, you will need to read and complete the correct worksheet. Worksheets contain information about when, where, and how to apply as well as the hunt numbers, dates and quotas. You may find these worksheets at MyFWC.com/hunting under "Limited Entry Hunts," at tax collectors' offices and at FWC's regional offices. If you choose to have a tax collector or license agent submit your application for you, you will need to give your completed worksheet to the clerk. If you choose to submit your application online at www.fl.wildlifelicenses.com, the completed worksheet will help you answer questions that will be asked during the application process.

Quota permit exemptions

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

Antlerless deer permits—WMAs

Antlerless deer permits are available in limited numbers on some WMAs. Hunts that offered antlerless deer permits last year are indicated with an asterisk (*) beside hunt numbers listed on the quota permit worksheets. However, antlerless deer permits may be issued for any area, and the areas which will allow them along with the number of permits issued will be determined after a deer census is conducted in August. No wildlife management area offers an antlerless deer season.

To be eligible for antlerless deer permits:

- You must check "Yes" to the antlerless deer question on the quota permit application.
- You must be awarded a quota permit for an area during the Phase I random drawing that allows antlerless deer permits.

Group applicants will be treated as individuals in the antlerless deer drawing. If one member of a group is selected for an antlerless deer permit, it does not mean all group members will receive antlerless deer permits. Special-opportunity and recreational use permit holders will automatically be included in the antlerless deer permit drawing (if permits are available for that area). Permits are not issued until September.

Recreational use permits

Recreational use permits are designed to provide more revenue to landowners in the Wildlife Management Area (WMA) System. Money set aside by the FWC to compensate those landowners for hunting use on their lands was not sufficient enough to compete with private hunting leases. Rather than have WMAs drop out of the system, the FWC offers recreational use permits. Fees collected from these permits supplement the private landowners, keeping their lands open to public hunting.

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

Recreational use permits are only valid on the area designated on the permit and may not be used on other recreational use program areas. Once permits are issued, they can be renewed annually for two additional years, essentially making them a three-year permit. Renewal notices are mailed May 1. Permits not renewed by May 31 will be forfeited, and they will be made available to the public on a first-come, first-served basis. Obtain a worksheet (see page 35) for information relating to when and where to apply for these permits.

Quota permits are not required on WMAs within the recreational use program.

Limited Entry Hunt Application Periods

All application periods begin at 10 a.m. (EDT) on the first day of the application period and run through midnight on the last day. Worksheets and information are available at MyFWC.com/hunting.

Application Period	Hunt Type	Phase
April 1-12, 2010	Wild Hog Quota	1 (Application)
April 27 – May 6, 2010	Wild Hog Quota	2 (Application)
May 1-31, 2010	Recreational Use	1 (Renewals)
May 4 – June 10, 2010	Special Opportunity Fall Hunts and St. Marks NWR Archery, General Gun, Mobility Impaired and St. Vincent Island NWR Sambar Deer	1 (Application)
May 5-18, 2010	Alligator: Statewide Hunt	1 (Application)
May 25—see worksheet	Wild Hog Quota	3 (Leftovers)
June 1-30, 2010	Quota: General Gun, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Mobility Impaired, Track, Airboat, Youth, Family, Lake Woodruff	1 (Application)
June 8, 2010 – until all permits issued	Recreational Use	2 (Leftovers)
June 9-15, 2010	Alligator: Statewide Hunt	2 (Leftovers-limited)
June 16 – until all permits issued	Alligator: Statewide Hunt	3 (Leftovers)
July 1-19, 2010	Dove Club	1 (Application)
July 15, 2010 – until all permits issued	St. Vincent Island NWR White Tail Archery and Primitive Weapons	1 (Leftovers)
July 20 – Aug. 3, 2010	Quota: General Gun, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Mobility Impaired, Track, Airboat, Youth, Family	2 (Application)
Aug. 4-16, 2010	Green Swamp Camping Permits: Archery Season	1 (Application)
Aug. 10 – until all permits issued	St. Marks NWR Archery, General Gun, Mobility Impaired and St. Vincent Island NWR Sambar Deer	2 (Leftovers)
Aug. 12-23, 2010	Dove Club	2 (Leftovers)
Aug. 17, 2010 – until all permits issued	Lake Woodruff Deer/Hog Permits	2 (Leftovers)
Aug. 19, 2010—see worksheet	Quota: General Gun, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Mobility Impaired, Track, Airboat, Youth, Family	3 (Leftovers)
Aug. 20-29, 2010	September Waterfowl Quota (STAs, Goodwin/Broadmoor), Ocklawaha Prairie Waterfowl, Ocklawaha Prairie Snipe	1 (Application)
Aug. 24 – Sept. 7, 2010	Daily Dove	1 (Application)
Aug. 25 – Sept. 7, 2010	Dove Quota	1 (Application)
Aug. 26 – until all permits issued	Green Swamp Camping Permits—Archery Season	2 (Leftovers)
Sept. 8 – Oct. 13, 2010	Special Opportunity Spring Turkey (Including St. Marks)	1 (Application)
Sept. 14, 2010 – until all permits issued	Ocklawaha Prairie Waterfowl and Snipe	2 (Leftovers)
Sept. 15, 2010 – until all permits issued	September Waterfowl Quota (STAs, Goodwin/Broadmoor)	2 (Leftovers)
Sept. 17-26, 2010	Waterfowl Quota: STA1 and STA5	1 (Application)
Sept. 21, 2010 – until all permits issued	Dove Quota	2 (Leftovers)
Sept. 22 – Oct. 6, 2010	Waterfowl Quota: Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge	1 (Application)
Sept. 28 – Oct. 10	Green Swamp Camping Permits: General Gun Season	1 (Application)
Sept. 29, 2010—until all permits issued	Daily Dove	2 (Leftovers)
Oct. 1-10, 2010	Waterfowl Quota: STA3/4	1 (Application)
Oct. 6, 2010 – until all permits issued	Waterfowl Quota: STA1 and STA5	2 (Leftovers)
Oct. 15-24, 2010	Waterfowl Quota: Goodwin/Broadmoor Period #1	1 (Application)
Oct. 20, 2010 – until all permits issued	Waterfowl Quota: STA3/4	2 (Leftovers)
Oct. 26, 2010 – until all permits issued	Green Swamp Camping Permits: General Gun Season	2 (Leftovers)
Nov. 1-30, 2010	Quota: Spring Turkey	1 (Application)
Nov. 4, 2010 – until all permits issued	Waterfowl Quota: Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge	2 (Leftovers)
Nov. 5-14, 2010	Waterfowl Quota: Goodwin/Broadmoor Period #2	1 (Application)
Nov. 10, 2010 – until all permits issued	Waterfowl Quota: Goodwin/Broadmoor Period #1	2 (Leftovers)
Nov. 16-28, 2010	Green Swamp Camping Permits: Small Game/Hog Season	1 (Application)
Nov. 30 – Dec. 13, 2010	Quota: Quail	1 (Application)
Dec. 1, 2010 – until all permits issued	Waterfowl Quota: Goodwin/Broadmoor Period #2	2 (Leftovers)
Dec. 7, 2010 – until all permits issued	Green Swamp Camping Permits: Small Game/Hog Season	2 (Leftovers)
Dec. 9, 2010 – until all permits issued	St. Marks NWR Spring Turkey	2 (Leftovers)
Dec. 10-19, 2010	Waterfowl Quota: Goodwin/Broadmoor Period #3	1 (Application)
Dec. 15-31, 2010	Quota: Spring Turkey	2 (Application)
Jan. 5, 2011 – until all permits issued	Waterfowl Quota: Goodwin/Broadmoor Period #3	2 (Leftovers)
Jan. 7-16, 2011	Waterfowl Quota: Youth (STAs, Goodwin/Broadmoor, Ocklawaha Prairie)	1 (Application)
Jan. 13, 2011—see worksheet	Quota: Spring Turkey	3 (Leftovers)
Jan. 26, 2011 – until all permits issued	Waterfowl Quota: Youth (STAs, Goodwin/Broadmoor, Ocklawaha Prairie)	2 (Leftovers)
Jan. 18-30, 2011	Green Swamp Camping Permits: Spring Turkey Season	1 (Application)
Feb. 15, 2011	Green Swamp Camping Permits: Spring Turkey Season	2 (Leftovers)
Mar. 10-22, 2011	Green Swamp Camping Permits: Fish/Frog Season	1 (Application)
Mar. 31 – Apr. 11, 2011	Wild Hog Quota	1 (Application)
Apr. 5, 2011 – until all permits issued	Green Swamp Camping Permits: Fish/Frog Season	2 (Leftovers)
Apr. 15 – May 15, 2011	Recreational Use	1 (Renewals)
May 3 – June 9, 2011	Special Opportunity Fall Hunts and St. Marks NWR Archery, General Gun, Mobility Impaired and St. Vincent Island NWR Sambar Deer	1 (Application)
May 4-17, 2011	Alligator: Statewide Hunt	1 (Application)
May 17-29, 2011	Recreational Use	2 (Application)
May 24, 2011 – until all permits issued	Wild Hog Quota	3 (Leftovers)
June 1-30, 2011	Quota: General Gun, Archery, Muzzleloading Gun, Mobility Impaired, Track, Airboat, Youth, Family, Lake Woodruff	1 (Application)
June 8-13, 2011	Alligator: Statewide Hunt	2 (Leftovers-limited)
June 15, 2011 – until all permits issued	Alligator: Statewide Hunt	3 (Leftovers)
June 23, 2011 – until all permits issued	Recreational Use	3 (Leftovers)

Special Opportunity Hunts

The FWC has lined up a number of special-opportunity hunts for sportsmen. These special hunts offer large areas of land with an abundance of game and low hunter quotas. They provide excellent chances to bag quality deer, hogs, turkeys, doves or quail. Hunters looking for truly unique hunts, with high probabilities of seeing and bagging quality game should look no further.

Typically, demand for deer, turkey and hog hunts is greater than the number of available slots, so a random drawing is conducted to select hunters. Hunters may increase their chances of being selected by submitting as many applications as they want. A \$5 per person, per hunt nonrefundable application fee must be submitted with each application. The only exemption to special-opportunity permit fees is for holders of lifetime licenses issued before July 1, 1998.

Obtain a worksheet for information relating to when and where to apply for these permits.

Special-opportunity fall hunts

Special-opportunity fall hunts enables permit holders to hunt deer, hogs or released quail. Permit fees vary for different hunts. Deer hunts include general gun and archery. Hog hunts include still hunts and dog hunts.

Deer and wild hogs

- Fort Drum WMA: One general gun hunt for one antlered deer (one antler must have at least four points) and hogs (no size or bag limits), and possibility of one antlerless deer. Seven-day hunt: \$50; 20 hunters on 20,858 acres. Camping permitted.
- Green Swamp WMA West Unit: Two archery hunts and three general gun hunts for one antlered deer (one antler must have at least four points) and hogs (no size or bag limits), and possibility of one antlerless deer. Each four-day hunt: \$100; 54 hunters on 34,335 acres. Camping permitted.
- Lake Panasoffkee WMA: Eight archery hunts for one antlered deer (one antler must have at least four points) and hogs (no size or bag limits), and possibility of one antlerless deer. Each four-day hunt: \$100; 20 hunters on 8,676 acres. Camping permitted.
- Triple N Ranch WMA: Two general gun hunts for one antlered deer (one antler must have at least four points) and hogs (no size or bag limits). Each seven-day hunt: \$175; 15 hunters on 15,391 acres. Camping permitted.

Special-opportunity quail hunts

- Blackwater WMA Carr Unit: Released quail hunts. Sixteen seven-day hunts. Each hunt: \$100; permit allows four hunters on 590 acres. Hunters must provide their own quail for release. Camping prohibited.

Special-opportunity spring turkey hunts

Special-opportunity spring turkey hunts enables permit holders to take one Osceola turkey per permit on one of the following wildlife management areas:

- Fort Drum WMA: Three seven-day hunts. Each hunt: \$50; five hunters on 20,858 acres. Camping permitted.
- Triple N Ranch WMA: Three seven-day hunts. Each hunt: \$175; 10 hunters on 15,391 acres. Camping permitted.
- Lake George WMA Dexter/Mary Farm Unit: 14,377 acres divided into three units with four hunters per unit. Three hunts per unit. Each seven-day hunt: \$175; Camping permitted.
- Green Swamp WMA West Unit: 34,335 acres divided into three units with eight hunters per unit. Five hunts per unit. Each four-day hunt: \$100; Camping permitted.
- Homosassa WMA: Two seven-day hunts. Each hunt: \$175; five hunters on 5,675 acres.
- Lake Panasoffkee WMA: Three four-day hunts. Each hunt: \$100; 10 hunters on 8,676 acres. Camping permitted.
- Fisheating Creek WMA East: Two seven-day hunts. Each hunt: \$175; 10 hunters on 9,000 acres. Camping permitted.

Special-opportunity dove hunts

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

- Special-opportunity dove club permits enable an adult permit holder and one youth (under age 16) to participate in all scheduled hunts for a designated dove field. When a permit holder is accompanied by a youth, both can take a daily bag limit of birds. Permits are sold on a first-come, first-served basis. These permits cost \$150 and provide a savings of more than 50 percent when compared to buying daily dove permits for the entire season. Dove Club permits are not transferable. Obtain a Dove Club Worksheet for information relating to when and where to apply for these permits.
- Special-opportunity daily dove permits enable an adult permit holder and one youth (under age 16) to participate in one hunt on a designated dove field. Permits are sold on a first-come, first-served basis. The cost is \$35 and enables one adult and one youth to hunt together, but only allows one daily bag limit of birds to be harvested between the two. These permits are transferable. Obtain a Dove Club Worksheet for information relating to when and where to apply for these permits
- Special-opportunity youth daily dove permits are \$10 and it enables a youth (under age 16) to be able to harvest their own daily bag limit of birds while hunting with the adult daily dove permit holder.
- Dove hunts are half-day hunts and available at various statewide locations. For more information, contact an FWC regional office (see page 4) or visit MyFWC.com/dove.

Dove hunters' online updates

Information on Florida's public dove fields is available in late September 2010. Visit MyFWC.com/dove to get the latest information on special-opportunity dove hunts and dove fields on Florida's WMAs. Information is updated every Thursday throughout dove season and includes dove densities, previous week's harvests and field conditions.

Florida is the alligator hunting capital of the world!

The FWC is offering a great opportunity to take part in its annual statewide alligator harvest. Since 1988, Florida has offered alligator hunts, which provide a thrilling, hands-on adventure unlike any other outdoor experience.

The alligator hunting season runs from Aug. 15 – Nov. 1, 2010. More than 6,000 alligator harvest permits will be available. Each permit allows the harvest of two alligators.

Phase I: Applications will be accepted from 10 a.m. (all time is Eastern) on May 5 through midnight May 18, 2010. Only one application may be submitted per person. Permits will be awarded by random drawing, and payments may be made by selected applicants after the award through midnight on June 7. If the selected applicant does not purchase their permit by the deadline, that permit will be offered in Phase II. Applicants are limited to one permit.

Phase II: Any permits remaining after Phase I will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis beginning at 10 a.m. on June 9 through midnight June 15, 2010. Persons that purchased a permit in Phase I may not apply. Applicants are limited to one permit.

Phase III: Any permits remaining after Phase II will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis beginning at 10 a.m. on June 16, 2010 until permits are gone. Anyone can apply, and persons that purchased a permit in Phase I or II may apply for additional permits.

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

There is no cost to apply for a permit, but each person awarded a permit must pay for an alligator trapping license and hide validation tags totaling \$271.50 for residents and \$1,021.50 for nonresidents. The cost for each additional permit, if awarded, is \$61.50 regardless of residency. All persons seeking a harvest permit must be at least 18 years of age by Aug. 15, 2010. All sales are final; no refunds will be provided for any reason.

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

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

An alligator trapping agent license also is available for \$51.50, which allows the license holder to assist a permitted trapper take alligators.

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

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