



VERMONT

HUNTING & Trapping Guide

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS

2026

Big Game Changes

pg. 14

Vermont
Conservation
Design

pg. 15

About Avian
Influenza

pg. 17



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A Special Message from the Commissioner

Vermont's culture of hunting and fishing is changing at a rapid pace. While protecting our fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats is a never-ending quest, maintaining our legacies and outdoor culture should also be a goal we all share and strive towards.

When I was a child growing up in Vermont I was guided by three main considerations: how much was the buck going to weigh, how many points was it going to have, and what caliber was I going to shoot it with? Outside of deer season, I carried a BB gun in one hand and a brook trout rod in the other and fell asleep at night reading the waterfowl syllabus, dreaming of hermit life dressed in furs.

Today, kids are faced with many competing interests and require us, more than ever, to be there to guide them to love, respect and revere the out-of-doors the way we do. We've crafted this digest to guide you in discovering new and lasting opportunities, and to enrich future generations with a love of the outdoors.

A culture protects what it loves and in Vermont we love our wildlife and wild places. I look forward to seeing you out there.

Jason Batchelder, Commissioner



Colton and Lucas Richardson

Features

14....Big Game Changes

15....Vermont Conservation Design

16....Land Conservation Efforts

17....About Avian Influenza

18....Non-Lead Ammunition: Good for Wildlife, Good for Hunters

C O N T E N T S

General Information

4.....License Information

9.....General Regulations

46.....Fish & Wildlife Department Contact Information

47.....Vermont Fish & Wildlife Board

48.....Sunrise-Sunset Table

Hunting & Trapping Information

19.....General Hunting Information

22.....Big Game

23.....Deer Hunting

28.....Chronic Wasting Disease

31.....Moose Hunting

32.....Bear Hunting

34.....Turkey Hunting

36.....Game Bird Hunting

38.....Small Game Hunting

39.....Furbearer Hunting & Trapping



Cover Image:

Waterfowl hunters wait patiently at the waters edge.

VTF&W Photo by Josh Morse

Fish & Wildlife Laws

The purpose of Vermont's fish and wildlife laws is to help protect, manage, control and conserve the fish and wildlife of the state. Every individual who hunts, fishes or traps is responsible for knowing the fish and wildlife laws. This lawbook provides the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department's interpretation of these laws. It is formatted to make the laws easier to read and understand. For a complete wording of Vermont's fish and wildlife statutes and regulations, consult *Vermont Statutes Annotated, Part 4, Title 10*, available at Town Clerks' offices and on the Internet at legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/title/10. Any questions you have regarding these laws should be directed to your local game warden.

Whatever your need is, we are here to serve you!

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2026 Quick Reference Guide

All dates inclusive.

Big Game Hunting

SPECIES	SEASON	NOTES	DATES
Deer	Archery	Expanded Archery	In designated areas Sept. 15 – 30 Oct. 1 – Dec. 15
	Youth & Novice Deer Weekend		Nov. 7 – 8
	Oct. Muzzleloader Antlerless Deer Season	By permit only, if available. Check website.	Oct. 29 – Nov. 1
	16 Day Regular Season		Nov. 14 – 29
	Dec. Muzzleloader		Nov. 30 – Dec. 13
Black Bear			Early Season: Sept. 1 – Nov. 13 Late Season: Nov. 14 – 22
Turkey	Youth & Novice Turkey Weekend		April 25 – 26
	Spring Season		May 1 – 31
	Fall Seasons	Archery only	In all WMUs statewide Oct. 1 – Nov. 13
Moose		Shotgun or Archery	WMUs B, D, G, H, I, J, L, M, O, P, and Q Oct. 24 – Nov. 1
			WMUs F, K, and N Oct. 24 – Nov. 8
			Check website

Furbearer Hunting

SPECIES	DATES
Bobcat	Jan. 10 – Feb. 7
Red & Gray Fox	Oct. 25, 2025 – Feb. 8, 2026 & Oct. 24, 2026 – Feb. 14, 2027
Raccoon	Oct. 10 – Dec. 31
Muskrat	March 20 – April 19
Skunk, Weasel, and Opossum	Open Year Round
Coyote	Check website for updates
Marten, Lynx, Wolf, Eastern Mountain Lion, Mink, Otter, Beaver, Fisher	No open season

Small Game Hunting

SPECIES	DATES
Hare, Rabbit	Sept. 27, 2025 – March 8, 2026 & Sept. 26, 2026 – March 14, 2027 WMUs D and E remain open through March 31
Gray Squirrel	Sept. 1 – Dec. 31
Ruffed Grouse (Partridge)	Sept. 26 – Dec. 31
Woodcock, Waterfowl	To Be Announced
Crow	Jan. 16 – April 10 & Aug. 21 – Dec. 18 Friday – Monday only, closed Tues – Thurs

Furbearer Trapping

SPECIES	DATES
Mink, Skunk, Red & Gray Fox, Raccoon, Coyote, Opossum, Weasel	Oct. 24 – Dec. 31
Otter, Muskrat, Beaver	Oct. 25, 2025 – March 31, 2026 & Oct. 24, 2026 – March 31, 2027
Fisher	Dec. 1 – 31
Bobcat	Dec. 1 – 16
Marten, Lynx, Wolf, Eastern Mountain Lion	No open season

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License Information

Licenses are Required

Any person engaged in fishing, hunting, trapping or taking any wild animals must be properly licensed, except as listed below under exceptions. Wild animals are defined by law as ALL animals, including birds, amphibians, and reptiles, other than domestic animals.

Exceptions to License Requirements

A **resident** owner of land in Vermont, his or her spouse, and minor children may hunt within the boundary of that land and take fish from a private pond within the boundary of that land without a license within season (except if their right to obtain a license is under suspension, or for seasons requiring a special tag such as moose, antlerless muzzleloader, and waterfowl seasons).

A **nonresident** owner of land has equal privilege if his or her land is NOT posted (except if their right to obtain a license is under suspension). "Posted" means any signage that would lead a reasonable person to believe that hunting is prohibited on the land, except for "Safety Zone" signs.

Military Personnel

Any **resident** of Vermont who is serving on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or is performing, or is under orders to perform, a homeland defense or state-side contingency operation for a period of 120 or more consecutive days may obtain at no cost a hunting or fishing license or combination hunting and fishing license.

A person who obtains a license under this provision may keep the license until it expires, whether or not the person continues to serve in the armed forces.

If requesting a hunting or combination license, you also need to submit a copy of your hunter education certification, a previous hunting license, or complete an affidavit stating you have held a hunting license.

A **nonresident** member of the armed forces of the United States who is on active duty and stationed at a military, air or naval post, station or base within Vermont may buy a license to hunt or fish at the resident fee.

These licenses are available from Vermont Fish & Wildlife offices, license agents and our website.

Any questions on eligibility for military licenses should be directed to **802-828-1190** or **fwlicensing@vermont.gov** or sent to:

Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department
Attn: Licensing
1 National Life Drive, Dewey Building
Montpelier, VT 05620-3208

BUYING YOUR LICENSE

We offer three easy ways to purchase your license:

1 Online at www.vtfishandwildlife.com

The online license buying process is easy. Visit our website and pay with a credit/debit card or gift certificate.



Pro Tip:

- Do you also fish? Consider a combo license rather than purchasing a fishing license separately.
- Double check your contact information. We use this to reach you with regulations updates and to mail your Habitat Stamp sticker.

To purchase a hunting, combination, archery or trapping license:

- You must have held a previous hunting, combination, archery or trapping license in Vermont, any other state or Canada or have passed a state-approved safety course. You may complete the license affidavit form certifying that you have held this type of license previously or passed a state-approved safety course.

Important things to remember:

- Type your information as you wish it to appear on your license. Your license and a photo ID should be carried whenever you go fishing, hunting or trapping.
- A digital version of your license carried with you is also acceptable. Big game or transportation tags are required to be carried when hunting big game. A transportation tag, available for free at license agents, is an acceptable tag. Minor children who are hunting must still carry a paper license signed by their parent.

2 Purchase your license from an authorized license agent.

A list of license agents is available on our website or you can call 802-828-1190 for an agent closest to you.

3 Print a license application from our website to fill out and send in with your payment.

Resident Status

In order to obtain resident licenses, a person must have lived in Vermont for the six months immediately prior to applying for a license and NOT claimed residence elsewhere for any other reason.

An applicant for a resident lifetime license must have been a resident for at least 12 months or must be a dependent of a resident.

A nonresident student who is enrolled in a high school, college or university within the state is entitled to a resident fishing, hunting or combination license.

To qualify, the student must have successfully completed two successive semesters at his or her Vermont secondary school, college or university, must present an admission card, and must pay the resident fee.

Mentored Hunting License

Mentored Hunting licenses are available everywhere licenses are sold.

A mentored hunting license is available to a resident or nonresident who:

- Has **never** successfully completed a hunter education course.
- Has **never** held a hunting license in Vermont or any other state or province.

A person issued a mentored hunting license may hunt when:

- Accompanied by an adult 21 years of age or older who holds a valid Vermont hunting license. In these circumstances, the term “accompanied” means the mentored hunter is in the direct control and supervision of the fully licensed adult hunter and is within 15 feet of the fully licensed adult hunter.
- A parent or legal guardian has also signed the license if the applicant is 15 years old or younger.

The licensed adult hunter may take hunting only one person with a mentored hunting license. The licensed adult must have purchased all tags and stamps appropriate for the type of hunting they are participating in (for example, a turkey tag for mentored turkey hunting).

A person holding a mentored hunting license is subject to the bag limit of the fully licensed adult accompanying hunter.

When game is taken by a person holding a mentored hunting license, it shall be deemed taken by the fully licensed adult accompanying hunter.

After tagging and reporting game, if required, a person who holds a mentored hunting license may, unaccompanied by the fully licensed adult hunter, transport game he or she has taken.

There are limitations on a person who holds a mentored hunting license:

- A person who holds a mentored hunting license is not eligible to hold a moose permit or accompany moose hunters, or participate in youth and novice turkey and deer hunting weekends.
- A person who holds a mentored hunting license who is 16 or older is required to purchase and carry a federal duck stamp in order to hunt waterfowl.
- A mentored hunting license shall only be issued twice to any one individual.

Penalties for violations

Fines for a violation of this section or any fish and wildlife law are doubled and assessed against the fully licensed adult hunter accompanying the mentored license holder. Points for the violation(s) will be assessed against the fully licensed adult hunter.

Permanent Licenses

Any Vermont resident who is 66 or older may apply for a permanent license on our website,

at an authorized license agent, at our district offices or through the mail to the Vermont Fish & Wildlife office. Permanent licenses have a one-time fee of \$60.

If a permanent license holder wishes to hunt for more than one archery deer, he/she must purchase additional archery licenses. If waterfowl hunting, he/she must also purchase state and federal duck stamps and register with H.I.P. each year.

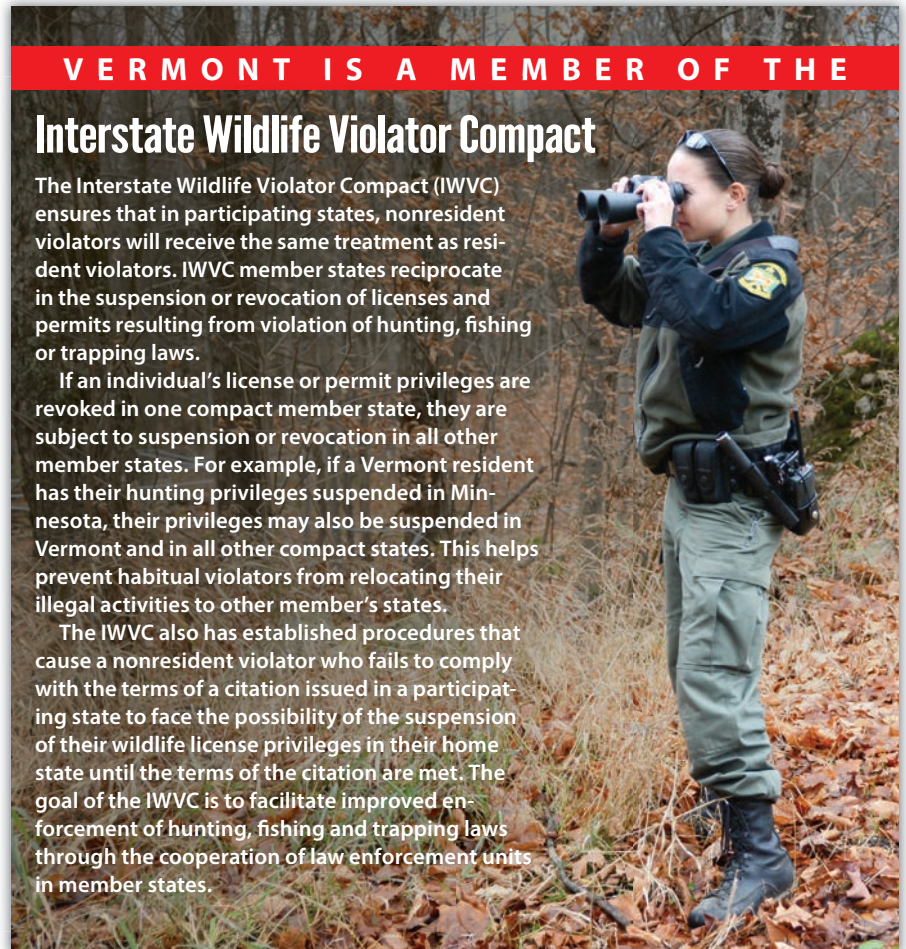
Permanent licenses do not include duck stamps or entries into the moose and antlerless lotteries or permits.

Permanent licenses must be renewed each year. Renewal is free, but if you choose to go to a license agent, they may charge up to \$1.50.

Permanent Disability Licenses

A Vermont resident who is legally blind or who has developmental disabilities may apply for a free permanent fishing license. Information is available from the Vermont Fish & Wildlife office or our website.

A Vermont resident who is paraplegic or who is certified by a physician to have permanent



VERMONT IS A MEMBER OF THE

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact

The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC) ensures that in participating states, nonresident violators will receive the same treatment as resident violators. IWVC member states reciprocate in the suspension or revocation of licenses and permits resulting from violation of hunting, fishing or trapping laws.

If an individual's license or permit privileges are revoked in one compact member state, they are subject to suspension or revocation in all other member states. For example, if a Vermont resident has their hunting privileges suspended in Minnesota, their privileges may also be suspended in Vermont and in all other compact states. This helps prevent habitual violators from relocating their illegal activities to other member's states.

The IWVC also has established procedures that cause a nonresident violator who fails to comply with the terms of a citation issued in a participating state to face the possibility of the suspension of their wildlife license privileges in their home state until the terms of the citation are met. The goal of the IWVC is to facilitate improved enforcement of hunting, fishing and trapping laws through the cooperation of law enforcement units in member states.

severe physical mobility disability, may receive a free permanent fishing, hunting or combination license, if qualified, with the proper proof of disability.

“Paraplegic” is a person with permanent paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement or loss of both legs. A Statement of Disability form is available from the office or our website.

A Vermont resident who is a veteran of the armed forces of the United States, and who is 60% or more disabled due to a service connected disability, may receive a free permanent fishing or combination license, if qualified, upon presentation of a letter from the Veterans Administration specifically indicating the service connected disability rating.

To see if you qualify for this license, call the Licensing office at 802-828-1190. If you meet the requirements, you will need to present a copy of your VA documentation listing your service-connected disability rating. You can obtain a copy of this documentation from benefits.va.gov/benefits. If you qualify for a combination license, you will also receive turkey and muzzleloader deer licenses. If you qualify for an archery license, you will receive one.

Permanent licenses do not include duck stamps or entries into the moose and antlerless lotteries or permits.

Lifetime Licenses

A resident or nonresident lifetime fishing, hunting, or combination fishing and hunting license may be obtained from Vermont Fish & Wildlife.

Applications are available on our website or from the main office in Montpelier. Fees are as follows:

- for children < 1 year old = 8x current adult license price.
- for children 1–15 years old = 16x current adult license price.
- for adults 16–24 years old = 31x current adult license price.
- for adults 25–64 years old = 26x current adult license price.

Lifetime and Permanent License Renewal

If you intend to hunt, fish, or trap this year, you must update by reprinting your lifetime, permanent disability, or permanent license regardless of whether or not you used your tags. This statutory requirement has been put in place to allow the department to collect accurate harvest and licensing information for lifetime licenses.

This updated license will include current year tags. You may update your license at no cost online at our website www.vtfishandwildlife.com. If you are unable to go online you may go to any authorized license agent or Vermont Fish & Wildlife office and request to have your license updated. You can also call us at **802-828-1190** to be updated. A license agent may charge you up to \$1.50 for a reprint.

Requirements for Hunting, Combination Hunting and Fishing, Archery & Trapping Licenses

An applicant for a hunting, combination hunting and fishing, archery, or trapping license must present either:

1. A previous or current hunting, combination, archery or trapping license from Vermont or any state or Canadian province; or
2. A certificate or a letter of proof showing satisfactory completion of an approved hunter education, archery, or trapping education course from Vermont or any other state or province; or
3. Completed affidavit attesting to having a prior hunting, combination, archery, or trapping license from Vermont or any other state or province.
4. A person under age 16 must have their parent or guardian sign to obtain a hunting license.

NOTE—State firearms laws, found at *13 V.S.A. Sect. 4017*, prohibit certain individuals, including those convicted of felonies or any domestic violence offense, those subject to a final relief from abuse order and unlawful users of controlled substances from possessing centerfire



Heading out on those very first hunts with the people who taught us can feel like yesterday. Pay it forward by mentoring someone new during novice and youth seasons.

and rimfire firearms, including muzzleloaders with #209 primers. For a complete list of prohibitions, contact the **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives at 802-865-4020.**

Hunter Education Courses

A list of upcoming hunter education courses is available at www.vtfishandwildlife.com or by calling **802-828-1193.**

License Possession

Appropriate licenses must be carried while hunting, fishing, trapping or transporting fish, game or furbearers. The licenses must be exhibited on demand of a State Game Warden or other enforcement officer, or the owner of the land on which such person is hunting, fishing or trapping. See *10V.S.A. Sect. 4266.* An electronic or digital copy of the license is acceptable. Tags are required to be carried while big game hunting. Minor children who are hunting must still carry a paper license signed by their parent.

License Revocation

10V.S.A. Sect. 4502—the “Uniform Point System”—provides that hunting, fishing and trapping licenses will be revoked based on the number of points received when a person is convicted of violating a fish or wildlife law.

Suspensions

- For 10 to 14 points accumulated in 5 years: 1 year suspension
- For 15 to 19 points accumulated in 5 years: 2 year suspension
- For 20 points or more accumulated in 5 years: 3 year suspension

Conviction of carelessly or negligently wounding a person by gunshot, or manslaughter by the careless and negligent use of firearms, will, by statute, revoke the hunting license privilege or the right to obtain such license for five years.

It is illegal to hunt, fish or trap while a license or right to obtain a license is under suspension in Vermont or any other state that is a member of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact.

Landowners may not hunt, fish or trap on their land if their license is suspended.

Fine

Up to \$5,000 and additional suspension period and up to 180 days in jail.

Remedial Course

A person whose license is revoked with 15 or more points accumulated in five years must successfully complete a remedial course designed to teach hunters, trappers and anglers correct legal and ethical behavior while hunting, trapping and fishing.

Suspension Per Family Court Orders

Vermont hunting, fishing and trapping licenses and permits may be suspended for failure to comply with child support orders of the Family Court. (*15 V.S.A. Sect. 798(b)*).

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2026 License Fees

Licenses and permit applications and their fees are available online at www.vtfishandwildlife.com.

Resident

LICENSE	1-YEAR	5-YEAR
Hunting	\$28.00	\$134.00
Youth Hunting (age 17 or under)	\$8.00	
Combination Hunting/Fishing	\$47.00	\$229.00
Youth Combination (age 17 or under)	\$12.00	
Mentored Hunting	\$10.00	
Trapping	\$23.00	\$109.00
Youth Trapping (age 17 or under)	\$10.00	
Archery-Deer (hunting license needed) ²	\$23.00	
Turkey (hunting license needed)	\$23.00	
Bear (early bear season — hunting license also needed)	\$5.00	
Muzzleloader-Deer (hunting license needed) ³	\$23.00	
Permanent license (Residents only, 66 or older)	\$60.00	

Nonresident

LICENSE	1-YEAR	5-YEAR
Hunting	\$102.00	\$504.00
Youth Hunting (age 17 or under)	\$25.00	
Combination Hunting/Fishing	\$143.00	\$709.00
Youth Combination (age 17 or under)	\$30.00	
Mentored Hunting	\$10.00	
Trapping	\$305.00	\$1,519.00
Small Game ¹	\$50.00	
Archery-Deer (hunting license needed) ²	\$38.00	
Archery Only-Deer (hunting license NOT needed) ²	\$75.00	
Turkey (hunting license needed)	\$38.00	
Bear (early bear season — hunting license also needed)	\$15.00	
Muzzleloader-Deer (hunting license needed) ³	\$40.00	

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- 1 – Small Game Licenses: Entitles the holder to take small game, furbearers and other wild animals (except big game) by any lawful means other than a trap.
- 2 – Archery deer tag is only for use in archery deer season.
- 3 – Muzzleloader deer licenses are only valid for use in muzzleloader deer season.

Resident or Nonresident

LICENSE	1-YEAR
Vermont Waterfowl Stamp	\$7.50

Vermont and federal waterfowl stamps are required to hunt migratory waterfowl for hunters 16 and older. Federal stamps are sold at post offices, federal wildlife refuges, and online at www.fws.gov/birds/get-involved/duck-stamp/buy-duck-stamp.php. Vermont State Waterfowl “Stamps” are available on the Vermont Fish & Wildlife website, from district offices and license agents statewide.

A state waterfowl stamp is good for the calendar year and no longer needs to be signed by the hunter. The federal stamp still requires a signature.

State and federal waterfowl stamps are required for a hunter holding a mentored hunting license and taking out a mentee hunter. A mentored hunter is also required to purchase federal waterfowl stamp and to register for a H.I.P. number. State and federal waterfowl stamps are required for hunters 16 and 17 years old taking part in youth waterfowl weekend.

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General Regulations

Retrieval and Use of Covered Wild Animals

A person shall not intentionally or knowingly kill a covered wild animal and intentionally or knowingly fail to make a reasonable effort to retrieve it.

Covered Wild Animals: moose, deer, bear, wild turkeys, gray squirrels, snowshoe hare, cottontail rabbits, game birds, crows, and furbearers.

The **covered wild animal** must be processed as food, fur, hide, or feathers, or used for taxidermy. Coyotes that are taken by lawful means other than trapping and are retrieved and disposed of legally are excepted from these required uses. A coyote or its parts, or part of the other covered wild animals, may not be left along a public right-of-way or highway, on posted property without landowner permission, or where otherwise prohibited by law.

Exceptions: animals unfit for consumption, theft, loss to another wild animal, lack of access because of posting, defense of a person or property, and animals that are sick or diseased.

“Take” and “Taking” mean pursuing, shooting, hunting, killing, capturing, trapping, disturbing, harrying, worrying, wounding, snaring or netting fish, birds or other animals. It includes placing, setting, drawing or using any net or other device commonly used to take fish or wild animals, whether they result in taking or not. It includes every attempt to take and every act of assistance to another person in taking or attempting to take fish or wild animals.

Trespass

It is illegal to park or drive on another person's land without permission of the landowner. You must immediately leave the property when the landowner requests it, whether the property is posted or not.

Importation of Wildlife

It is illegal to bring live wild mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, or fish into Vermont without previously obtaining an importation permit.

Interfering with Hunters, Anglers, Trappers, or their equipment

It is illegal to intentionally interfere with someone who is lawfully taking fish or wild animals, or to disrupt the taking of any fish or wild animal by harassing or disturbing the fish or animal.

Interstate Highways

No one may legally travel on foot within the right-of-way or cross boundary fences along interstate highways.

Private Roads and Lands

Vermont law prohibits obstructing private driveways, barways, or gateways with motor vehicles. People shall not drive over private lands or enter these lands for the purpose of camping without the permission of the landowner.

Season Dates

All season dates in this book are inclusive.

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Violators

A person who drives, transports, scouts, counsels, or otherwise aids another person in a violation, or who knowingly possesses, consumes, or otherwise shares in the proceeds of such a violation by receiving or possessing fish or wild animals, or any parts thereof, shall be punished as a principal.

Damage to Fish & Wildlife Property

A person who damages or destroys a wildlife facsimile (decoy) owned by Vermont Fish & Wildlife shall pay restitution for its replacement or repair.

Whoever intentionally or recklessly damages, injures, interferes with, or destroys any property, real or personal, belonging to or controlled by the state for fish, game, or wildlife purposes shall be fined not more than \$2,500 and pay restitution to repair or replace the damaged property.

Fines & Penalties

A person who violates state law or regulation while taking, possessing, transporting, buying or selling big game or threatened or endangered species will face fines, imprisonment, license revocation and forfeiture of equipment used in the violation. Violators may be fined up to \$2,000 for the first conviction. Upon a second and all subsequent convictions, the violator shall be fined not more than \$5,000 nor less than \$2,000. Violators may also be imprisoned for not more than 180 days, or may face both fine and imprisonment and restitution payments to the Fish and Wildlife Fund. License revocation is based on the point system (10 V.S.A. Sect. 4502).

Reimbursement for Illegally Taken Fish or Wildlife

In addition to any court penalties, anyone convicted of illegally taking, destroying, or possessing wild animals must pay, as restitution, into the Fish and Wildlife Fund no more than the following amounts:

- Big Game up to \$2,000.00
- Endangered / Threatened Species up to \$2,000.00
- Small Game up to \$500.00
- Fish up to \$50.00

Threatened & Endangered Species

In lieu of criminal prosecution for injuring or taking threatened or endangered species, the Agency of Natural Resources can pursue civil enforcement. Civil penalties are capped at \$42,500 for a single violation. The complete list of threatened and endangered species is available on the Vermont Fish & Wildlife website (www.vtfishandwildlife.com). The list includes:

lake sturgeon, stonecat, timber rattlesnake, spruce grouse, beach heather, great laurel, Canada lynx, marten, little brown bat and Indiana bat. Federal penalties also may apply.

Posted Property Under Fish & Wildlife Law

Hunting, fishing or trapping on properly posted land is illegal without **written permission**. This includes land posted for hunting, fishing or trapping **by permission only**. In order to be properly posted, the landowner must file with the town clerk and the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department. See 10 V.S.A., Sect. 5201-5206.

Whether the property is posted or not, a hunter or angler shall show their license if requested by the landowner.

It is illegal to damage or remove posters prohibiting hunting, fishing or trapping.

A person must leave the land immediately on demand of the owner, whether the land is posted or not.

Posting & Permission Only Signs

A landowner, or a person having the exclusive right to take game on land or the waters thereon may maintain signs stating that hunting, fishing, or trapping or any combination of the three is **prohibited** or **by permission only**.

See 10 V.S.A. Appendix Sect. 14c for fish stocking requirements to post against fishing.

Approved Permission Only sign templates are available on the Vermont Fish & Wildlife website for reference and downloading.

Posting and Permission Only Signs

- The owner or person posting the land, shall annually record the posting at the town clerk's office for a fee of \$5.00.
- Signs must be not less than 8 ½ inches by 11 inches.
- Lettering and background on the signs must be of contrasting colors.
- Signs must be maintained at all times and dated each year.
- Signs must be erected on or near all boundaries, at each corner, and no more than 400 feet apart.
- Signs shall not be considered void if other language is added, as long as a reasonable person would understand that hunting, fishing or trapping are prohibited.

Location of Posting Signs

Posting signs and "By Permission Only" signs must be erected on or near all the boundaries, at each corner and not over 400 feet apart.

Safety Zone

A property owner may establish a 500-foot Safety Zone around an occupied dwelling, residence, barn, stable or other building with signs

provided by Vermont Fish & Wildlife. These signs shall be placed at each corner of the safety zone and no more than 200 feet apart. Shooting is prohibited in the Safety Zone.

Falconry

Falconry is legal by special permit. Contact Vermont Fish & Wildlife for information at (802) 828-1483. Only the State permit is required.

Sale or Purchase of Game

Small Game

It is illegal to buy or sell a wild bird, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, or gray squirrel.

Big Game

A person shall not buy or sell big game or the meat of big game within the State except during the open season and for 20 days thereafter, provided that a person shall not sell the paws or internal organs of a black bear.

A person may buy or sell the head, hide or hoofs of legally taken deer or moose, or the head or hide of a legally taken black bear. The sale of taxidermy products that include bear paws is not prohibited.

Neither anadromous Atlantic salmon taken in the Connecticut River Basin, nor wild turkey shall be bought or sold at any time. The meat of big game animals shall not be bought or sold for the purpose of being transported out of State.

Deer Hides

Anyone wishing to engage in the business of buying furs or skins of furbearers or deer hides must have a valid Fur Buyer's License. Contact Vermont Fish & Wildlife in Springfield (phone 802-289-0613).

Bear Parts

It is illegal to sell the paws or internal organs of bears. International trade in hides, claws, skulls, or teeth of black bear is regulated by federal law and international treaty. If you plan to sell bear hide or parts outside of the United States, you must obtain an export permit (for a fee) from the Federal Wildlife Permit Office, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203, 1-800-358-2104.

Game Suppers

Game suppers may be held at any time by a church, volunteer fire department, fish and game club, or other nonprofit organization with a permit issued by a State Game Warden.

Wild animals and fish legally taken in this state, or another state or country, may be transported and sold as part of a game supper authorized by permit. Big game provided by Vermont Fish & Wildlife may also be sold at such suppers. Migratory waterfowl, and anadromous salmon may not be sold. Permits

for game suppers must state the name of the organization holding the supper, as well as the date and location of the supper. A permit needs to be applied for at least 10 days before the date of the supper. Contact the Warden Service Division for a permit application at 802-828-1483.

Transportation of Fish or Game

Transportation of fish or game is only permitted in the presence of the person who took that fish or game.

A person shall not transport fish or game:

- Taken by someone else unless the person who took the fish or game accompanies it;
- During closed season for that fish or game;
- If it exceeds the number or limit of fish or game that may legally be taken in a day.

However, a person traveling on land between a temporary abode such as a hunting camp and his or her home may transport in one day the number of fish or game that may legally be taken in two days.

Public Use of Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department Lands

Vermont Fish & Wildlife owns 105 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), two conservation camps, five fish culture stations, and other conservation lands totaling more than 130,000 acres throughout Vermont. WMAs were created for the conservation of fish, wildlife and their habitats, and to provide people with opportunities to enjoy these resources through fish- and wildlife-based outdoor activities such as fishing,

hunting, trapping and wildlife viewing and photography. Wildlife Management Area maps are available at www.vtfishandwildlife.com.

Definitions

Commercial activity means any activity or service that produces income for any person, group, business or entity, including any activity or service by any non-profit entity where a fee is required or requested.

Emergency situation means an unintended or unforeseen situation that poses a risk to health or life of a person or animal.

Authorized Activities

The following activities are authorized activities on all lands under this rule:

- A. Hunting, fishing, trapping, target shooting *at designated shooting ranges*;
- B. Fish and wildlife viewing and photography;
- C. Boating, including launching and landing, for fish-based and wildlife-based activities where not otherwise prohibited by any other relevant regulations or statutes;
- D. Dispersed, wildlife-based pedestrian activities including walking, snowshoeing, swimming, cross-country skiing, and collection of shed antlers;
- E. Non-commercial picking of berries, nuts, fungi and other wild edibles except ginseng;
- F. Guiding for purposes of fishing, hunting and trapping;
- G. Camping for purposes of hunting, fishing or trapping:
 - Non-primitive camping with a portable shelter equipped with a self-contained, portable, sanitary toilet on sites designated by the department for this purpose, for no more than 16 days during the periods of May 1–31, September 1 through December 15; See WMA maps for designated camp site locations on www.vtfishandwildlife.com

- Primitive camping (occupying a site in a natural environment with no developed facilities, leaving the site in its original condition so there is no or minimal evidence of human visitation) on the following WMAs for no more than 3 consecutive nights; Camp sites must be at least 200 feet from any waterbody, property line, or road within the following WMAs:

Arthur Davis, Atherton Meadows (not allowed south or east of Route 100), Bald Hill, Bill Sladyk, Birdseye, Buck Lake (not allowed June, July, August), Calendar Brook, Clover Hill, East Hill (not allowed on Hunting Rights Only parcels), Hawks Mountain, Les Newell, Middlesex, Middlesex Notch, Pine Mountain, Plymbsbury, Podunk, Pomainville (not allowed west of Route 7), Riley Bostwick, Roaring Brook (allowed only on WMA contiguous with Vernon Town Forest; not allowed on private inholdings and Hunting Rights Only parcels), Roy Mountain, Steam Mill Brook (not allowed on Flagg Pond Parcel), Victory Basin, Washington, West Fairlee, West Mountain, Whipple Hollow, Whipstock Hill, White River (not allowed east of the White River), Wild Branch, Willoughby Falls WMA (allowed only on main parcel in area not mapped as wetland, west of Tarbox Hill Rd. and east of Interstate 91), Worcester Woods.

Prohibited Activities:

- The operation of any ATV, UTV, or any wheeled or tracked motorized vehicle not registered for public highway use, except as provided under special permit from the commissioner issued in accordance with Vermont law and the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- Use of motorized vehicles except on roads specifically designated for such use (see WMA maps on www.vtfishandwildlife.com);
- Snowmobiling except as approved by the department and on designated corridors (see WMA maps);

GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

Hunt and Trap on the Green Mountain National Forest

Encompassing 400,000 acres in central and southern Vermont, the U. S. Forest Service (USFS) manages this large tract of federal public land for wildlife habitat and associated uses including access for hunting, trapping and fishing. Numerous game and non-game wildlife species require a diverse forest structure to provide the habitat they need throughout their life histories. For example, bears require early successional forest, mature forest and wetlands all within each individual's home range.

While the Green Mountain National Forest (GMNF) is currently dominated by maturing forest, the USFS improves about 2,500 acres of wildlife habitat on GMNF annually in cooperation with forest partners. Timber harvest is the primary and most cost-effective tool used to diversify stand age structure and species composition on the GMNF while also addressing forest health concerns such as disease and insect mitigation. Additionally, the USFS uses thinning and prescribed fire to create and maintain forest openings for wildlife benefit, including some flush with blueberries that humans enjoy too.

The resulting diverse forest provides excellent hunting and trapping opportunities across the GMNF, which in turn benefit local communities. Furbearer, fish, deer, ruffed grouse, rabbit, woodcock, and wild turkey populations are thriving, and we encourage hunters, trappers and anglers to come out and Discover Your National Forests.

For more information, please visit: Green Mountain & Finger Lakes National Forests - Hunting (usda.gov) or Green Mountain & Finger Lakes National Forests - Home (usda.gov).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

- Horseback riding, dog sledding, non-motorized cycle riding, or use of motorized vehicles except on designated corridors (see WMA maps);
- Draft and pack animals, except for retrieval of legally harvested moose, deer and black bear during the respective hunting season(s);
- Commercial activities, except for guiding for purposes of fishing, hunting and trapping, or wildlife viewing;
- Artifact or fossil collection;
- Fires except in emergency situations, or for non-primitive and primitive camping as specified in this rule;
- Abandoning, or disposing of any animal carcass, or their parts, except that portions of fish or game legally harvested on the property may be deposited on site during routine field processing for preservation and transport;
- Construction or placement of temporary or permanent structures, except for tree stands and ground blinds as specified for use on State Wildlife Management Areas under **General Hunting Information**, and duck blinds as specified under the **Game Bird Hunting** section of this guidebook;
- Collection of plants, trees, evergreen brush or limbs, except wild edibles when allowed under of this rule;
- Use of any fireworks or pyrotechnic devices except signal flares in an emergency situation;
- Feeding or baiting of wildlife;
- Taking of fish from a fish culture station except during special events established by the department, including but not limited to fishing derbies, clinics and educational events;
- Entering within 500 feet of any building or other associated infrastructure that is associated with a department fish culture station or conservation camp during times of the day other than those times posted for public use;
- Parking of vehicles except while engaged in an Authorized Activity;
- All other activities not specifically authorized by this rule, or authorized in writing by the commissioner including, but not limited to: para-sailing, hang-gliding, recreational rock climbing, and geocaching.

Shooting Ranges

The department maintains two publicly accessible shooting ranges – at Hammond Cove in Hartland and West Mountain in Ferdinand. Users of these ranges shall:

- Have a valid Vermont hunting, fishing or combination license as required for individu-

- als 15 years of age and older, unless attending an event sponsored by the department;
- Be limited to one unlicensed visitor and shall be held accountable for the visitor. All visitors shall be required to purchase his or her own license after 3 visits in a year.
- Obey all other range rules pertaining to safety and hours of usage, including instructions given by the range officer.
- Avoid the use of prohibited articles such as tracers, armor piercing or steel core ammunition, fireworks, pyrotechnics, or any other explosive targets, including tannerite. Firing more than one round per second is prohibited at Hammond Cove. Alcohol, tobacco products, and pets are also prohibited on the range.
- Be accompanied by an individual over the age of 18 if aged 15 or younger, unless at an official department-sponsored event.

The Hammond Cove Shooting Range is open to the public April 1 to December 14, Thursday through Monday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., except Sundays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The range is closed on state and federal holidays. The West Mountain Shooting Range is open to the public April 16 to December 14, weekdays from 8 a.m. to sunset, and weekends from 9 a.m. to sunset.

EASTERN SECURITY

23 Providence St.
Mendon MA.
508-473-1048



13 Bosworth St.
West Springfield MA.
413-781-1048

SAFE

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Become a Hunter Education Instructor: Share Knowledge, Ensure Safety



VFWD Photo by Josh Morse

Becoming a Vermont Hunter Education Instructor is a rewarding opportunity to impart knowledge and skills to aspiring hunters while contributing to wildlife conservation and safety.

Volunteers must have:

1. A strong passion for hunting and conservation
2. The ability to pass a background check
3. The highest safety and ethical code as a hunter

Candidates must complete the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department's Hunter Education Instructor Training Program. The training program equips candidates with the necessary tools to effectively educate future hunters.

After successful completion of the training, candidates complete the certification process by undergoing the apprentice teaching under a Chief Instructor assigned by the Department.

Volunteer instructors not only contribute to safer hunting practices but also play an essential role in conserving the state's natural resources and preserving its rich hunting heritage.

VERMONT TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION

- Produced and presents the video "Trappers : Stewards of the Wild: Parts I & II" to protect our rights to hunt, fish and trap in VT and Nationwide. View: vttrappers.com



ARTIST: DOUG JONES 2013

- Sponsors children to attend conservation camps annually
- Donates a lifetime hunting and fishing license to a child under 15 years of age each year
- Provides instructors for the required trapping education courses and the advanced trapping course

Join the VTA!
Memberships and tanned fur for sale on our website.

vttrappers.com

STEPPING INTO THE WILD:

Take a Hunter Education Class

Hunter, bowhunter, and trapper education classes in Vermont are scheduled throughout the year, with a focus on preparing students for safe and responsible hunting. Classes are generally held just before the hunting seasons, and peak in March/April in advance of spring turkey season, and again in August/September before the fall hunting seasons. Classes are held in various locations across the state including community centers, fish and game clubs, and recreation centers. Courses cover a wide range of topics, including firearm handling, survival skills, ethics, and hunting regulations. Prospective hunters are guided through interactive lessons, practical demonstrations, and hands-on exercises to ensure a comprehensive learning experience.

The Vermont Hunter Education Program also offers advanced hunting seminars and workshops. These events provide opportunities to learn from experienced hunters and gain valuable expertise in various hunting techniques.

Learn more about the Vermont Hunter Education Program by visiting our website <https://vtfishandwildlife.com/hunt/hunter-education> or contacting us at 802-828-1193 or via e-mail at HunterEducation@vermont.gov



VFWD Photo by Josh Morse

DEER, MOOSE, AND TURKEY REGULATIONS

New Rules for Deer, Moose and Turkey Hunting

Vermont Fish and Wildlife periodically updates hunting regulations as new issues arise, conditions change, or new opportunities become available. Several changes take effect in 2026. They are intended to provide additional hunting opportunity and allow for more effective management.

Turkey

The fall archery season for turkey has been extended. It now begins on October 1 (same day as deer archery) and runs until the Friday before the regular deer season in November.

Moose

The regular moose season has been extended from 6 days to 9 days and now includes two weekends. The harvest is still controlled by adjusting the number of permits available, but this change provides more flexibility for hunters. Success rates will be more consistent and less affected by poor weather.



George & Ainsley Gross

Deer

The youth and novice weekend has been moved back to the original youth weekend timing on the weekend before the regular season. The earlier timing since 2020 had resulted in reduced participation due to conflicts with other fall activities.

The antler point restriction has been reinstated in WMU-D1. After removal of the antler restriction in 2020, too many young bucks were being harvested in this WMU, which resulted in a decline in mature bucks. All other WMUs have been able to meet buck age structure objectives under existing regulations.

The archery season is no longer closed during the regular season and now runs continuously from October 1 to December 15. This simplifies regulations and provides additional opportunity for some hunters.

Expanded archery zones have been established in eight areas around the state. These are primarily developed areas around major cities and towns where deer cannot effectively be managed with firearms. Within these areas, the archery season will begin September 15 and will be for antlerless deer only until the regular archery season begins on October 1.

Antlerless permits may now be used during the regular season. Hunters with an antlerless permit may use it during the muzzleloader seasons, as in previous years, or during the regular season. This change was necessary to achieve antlerless harvest objectives in some parts of Vermont. It also provides a new antlerless deer harvest opportunity for a large segment of Vermont's deer hunters.

Hunters may now hold two antlerless permits at one time, provided the permits are for different WMUs. Only one permit may be acquired through the lottery. If unallocated permits are available, a second permit, for a different WMU, may be purchased before filling the first permit.

Hunters may take a second buck if they meet the following conditions.

1. They purchase a second buck tag,
2. Their first buck has 3 or more points on one antler, and
3. They harvest an antlerless deer.

The order of the conditions does not matter, as long as they are all met. Only one buck may be taken per season.

Five days have been added to the December muzzleloader season. It now begins on the Monday immediately after the regular season and extends for 14 days. This provides additional opportunity and flexibility for muzzleloader hunters.

GUIDING CONSERVATION STRATEGY

A Tool for Conserving All Vermont's Species: Vermont Conservation Design

By Jens Hilke

Most mornings I find myself by the banks of the Winooski River. I love being there as the world wakes up, and I've come to expect seeing certain animals—the beaver that frequently slaps its tail on the surface of the water in warning my dog, or the group of deer that stand frozen, watching us with big eyes. These moments of connection are so important to me, though I am not alone.

Many of us have those moments when we see an animal and feel that connection. And as we pursue these moments, we often learn more about the world around the animals we seek. I see the signs of where that deer herd spends its time and the habitats they enjoy. Each species has its own habitat preferences and as seekers of wildlife we get familiar with them.

Now think about all the different habitats and their species across Vermont. Biologists estimate there are as many as 24,000 to 43,000 species here, and only a few hundred of these are our familiar birds and mammals. Most are cryptic species such as beetles, butterflies, bees, fungi, lichens, and mosses. Each has its own habitat, its own niche.

The Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department is charged with the conservation of all of these species for the people of Vermont. But how can we possibly achieve this mission of conserving all species of fish, wildlife,

plants, and their habitats? There are simply too many to go one by one. To help address this challenge, we developed Vermont Conservation Design (VCD). This online tool identifies and prioritizes natural features—forest blocks, surface waters and riparian areas, natural communities, and habitats—that are key to maintaining ecological function.

By conserving larger features, entire blocks of intact forest and functioning riparian areas, we are conserving the thousands of species within, even if we can't catalog each and every one. We call this use of VCD Coarse Filter Conservation strategy.

At the same time, there are many rare species in Vermont's Natural Heritage database for which we still need to go one by one. VCD complements and even enhances conservation efforts for these species. Known to us as Fine Filter Conservation strategy, we can apply VCD to focus on rare species that can't be sustained just by conserving large units of habitat.

In his book, *A Sand County Almanac*, hunter and conservationist Aldo Leopold wrote, "The first rule of intelligent tinkering is to keep all the pieces." Vermont Conservation Design is our strategy to keep the thousands of pieces across the landscape, so all our plants and animals continue to thrive in Vermont.

VFWD photo by Josh Morse

EXPLORE OUR PUBLIC LANDS

The How and Why of Land Conservation at Vermont Fish & Wildlife

There's a seldom used back road off Route 100, a few minutes north from Weston. If you don't catch the yellow and green sign, you might never realize where that woods road leads. It's the gateway to the 440-acre Awasos Wildlife Management Area (WMA), protected by Vermont Fish & Wildlife last year as the linchpin connecting thousands of acres of conservation land to the north and south.

Like all our WMAs, we steward Awasos for the species who call it home: black bears, brook trout, blackburnian warblers and more. And like all our WMAs, we steward Awasos so Vermonters have places to experience those species and their habitats. Fish & Wildlife lands are open to the public for low-impact recreation. Outdoorspeople of all stripes, from hunters, anglers and trappers, to hikers, skiers and wildlife watchers, are welcome on our more than 130,000 acres spread across more than 100 WMAs and Streambank Management Areas (SMAs).

Land conservation is central to what we do, but we can't do it alone. Federal funds from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Environmental Protection Agency as well as grants from partners like the Nature Conservancy and Vermont Housing and Conservation Board are essential. Just as important is support from individuals, whether through the purchase of a Vermont Habitat Stamp or in the form of a major gift from a donor concerned about Vermont's wild places.

With these resources, the department has seen some remarkable land conservation successes in the past few years. At Pond Woods WMA in Benson and Orwell, we acquired the timber rights to over 1,400 acres of classic big woods. Along the John's River in Derby and Newport, we added 50 acres of SMA to protect wild trout and salmon spawning waters. At the Lemon Fair WMA in Cornwall and Bridport, we acquired 110 acres of grasslands that are home to the threatened Eastern meadowlark. And of course, we protected Awasos.

If you're a conservation-minded landowner thinking about the future of your woods or farm, or if you know someone who fits that description, we hope you'll reach out. Especially for parcels 50 acres or more, or that share a boundary with an existing WMA or SMA, passing your land on to the wildlife and people of Vermont through donation or sale can be a fulfilling legacy. You can reach Will Duane, our Land Acquisition Coordinator, at 802-272-7672 or will.duane@vermont.gov to start the conversation.



HPAI AWARENESS

Bird Flu and Food Safety

Bird flu, also known as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), can affect domestic animals, wildlife and human health. The Eurasian strain of the virus has been impacting wild and domestic birds in Europe and Asia since August of 2020 and was detected in North America in late 2021. It typically spreads among birds but can also spread to humans.

The **U.S. Center for Disease Control** recommends taking the following precautions when handling birds while hunting and preparing food.

- Do not handle or eat birds that are obviously sick or that are found dead.
- While cleaning and handling wild game, do not drink or place anything in your mouth.
- Hunters who handle wild birds should dress game birds in the field or in a well-ventilated area and practice good hygiene to prevent any potential disease spread by wearing gloves and eye protection when possible.
- Use dedicated tools for cleaning game in the field or at home. Do not use the same tools around other poultry or pet birds. Wash and disinfect all tools and work surfaces afterwards.
- Always cook meat from game birds to reach an internal temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit before consuming.

For up-to-date information and safety precautions, please see the CDC website: <https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/prevention/food-safety.html>



OPT FOR NON-LEAD AMMUNITION

Non-Lead Ammunition: Good for Wildlife, Good for Hunters

Lead is toxic. This includes the lead in ammunition.

Lead bullets expand and scatter fragments far beyond the point of entry. These fragments can, in turn, be ingested by wildlife when they scavenge carcasses and gut piles or prey on other animals that have ingested fragments. Even small amounts can cause health problems and death, and birds, such as bald eagles and other raptors, are particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning.

While lead ammunition is not causing wildlife population declines in Vermont, using it can hurt other wildlife unintentionally through the food chain. Lead is also a human health concern, and particles in meat are often too tiny to detect by sight, feel or taste.

Fortunately, there's an easy fix -- the voluntary use of lead-free ammunition.



Photo by
D. Andrew Saunders

The Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department encourages hunters to use non-lead ammunition when available.

Biting the Lead-Free Bullet is Easy

- Non-lead bullets are factory loaded by most manufacturers in most popular big game calibers.
- Solid copper and copper alloy bullets offer consistent expansion and excellent weight retention and, as a result, deliver deep penetration.
- Less fragmentation = less meat loss.
- Non-lead bullets are longer. Consider reducing bullet grain size by 15-20% for comparable performance to your current load.
- Highly frangible (brittle), non-lead small caliber bullets are available for both centerfire and rimfire cartridges.
- Required for waterfowl hunting for over thirty years, non-lead shotshells now cover everything from woodcock to wild turkey.

To learn more about switching to non-lead ammunition and for tips to finding the right non-lead ammunition visit: <http://www.nonlead-partnership.org> and <https://huntingwithnonlead.org/>.



Photo by Chris Saunders

Copper ammunition retains its original shape and does not fragment.

General Hunting Information

Fluorescent Orange

Hunter orange is not required by law in Vermont, but wearing it might save your life. Almost all of Vermont's hunting-related shootings could have been prevented if the hunters had been wearing hunter orange.

A New York study found that 94% of hunters involved in mistaken-for-game accidents were not wearing hunter orange. This is even more startling when you consider that 81% of New York hunters wear hunter orange.

Most states and Canadian provinces require it for hunting upland and big game animals.

Wearing at least a fluorescent orange hat and vest will help other hunters see you. It's your responsibility to follow the four basic rules of safe hunting:

1. Treat every gun as if it is loaded.
2. Point your gun in a safe direction.
3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
4. Be sure of your target and beyond.

Machine Guns & Autoloading Rifles & Suppressors

It is illegal while hunting in Vermont to use, carry, or have in your possession a machine gun of any kind or description or an autoloading rifle with a magazine capacity of over 6 cartridges, except a .22 caliber rifle using rimfire cartridges.

A person taking game with a gun may possess, carry, or use a gun suppressor in the act of taking game. Gun suppressor means any device for muffling or diminishing the report of a portable firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a gun suppressor, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

Handguns

Wherever a rifle may be used in hunting, a handgun is permitted.

Muzzleloaders

Muzzleloading rifles, shotguns and pistols may be used for hunting whenever modern firearms may be used. See muzzleloader deer season for more information.

Bow and Arrow or Crossbow

A crossbow may be used as a means of take by any person during any hunting season that permits the use of a bow and arrow — except migratory waterfowl.

All arrows, including crossbow arrows, must have an arrowhead of at least 7/8 of an inch wide and at least two cutting sides.

A crossbow may not be transported cocked in a motor vehicle, motorboat, airplane, snowmobile, or other motor-propelled craft or any vehicle drawn by a motor-propelled vehicle.

Any person wishing to hunt **turkey, bear or deer** with a bow and arrow or crossbow must hold proof of having held an archery license or a certificate of satisfactory completion of a bowhunter education course from Vermont or another state or province of Canada.

At the time of **moose** permit issuance, archery moose season permit recipients and designated sub-permittees must show proof of having held an archery license or a certificate of satisfactory completion of a bowhunter education course from Vermont or another state or province of Canada. Archery moose season permit recipients must also have a Vermont big game hunting license.

Lights/Laser Sights

It is illegal to intentionally throw or cast the rays of a spotlight, jack, or other artificial light on any highway, or any field, woodland, or forest, in order to spot, locate, take, or attempt to spot, locate or take any wild animal.

A light may be used to illuminate and shoot a raccoon once treed by a dog, or dogs, during the raccoon hunting season. A light may also be used to illuminate a raccoon once treed by a dog, or dogs, during the raccoon training season.

Laser sights are illegal for hunting.

Hunting Hours

Waterfowl & Other Migratory Birds

See the *Syllabus of State and Federal Hunting Regulations for Migratory Birds In Vermont* available each year in September.

Turkey

- **Youth Turkey**— One-half hour before sunrise to 5:00 p.m.
- **Spring**—One-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.
- **Fall**—One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

Raccoon

Any hour within hunting season.

Coyote

Check our website for the current regulation.

All Other Game

One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. (See *Sunrise/Sunset Tables*.)

Motor Vehicles, ATVs, Snowmobiles, Road Hunting

State Lands

Motor vehicles, including ATVs (all terrain vehicles) motorcycles, or snowmobiles are not permitted on state lands, except on designated trails on which motor vehicles are explicitly authorized.

Private Lands

It is illegal to operate an ATV or snowmobile on any privately owned land or body of private water unless the operator has written permission of the owner or is a member of a club which has landowner permission. It is illegal to obstruct private driveways, barways, or gateways with a motor vehicle. It is illegal to park or drive a snowmobile, ATV, or motor vehicle of any kind on private land without permission.

Hunting from Motor Vehicle

It is illegal to take any wild animal by shooting with firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow from any motor vehicle. Motor vehicles include cars, trucks, snowmobiles, ATVs, motorboats, airplanes and any conveyance or trailer towed by these.

Permanently Disabled Hunters

A permanently disabled hunter with a proper permit may hunt from a stationary boat, or a motor vehicle that is at least 10 feet from the traveled portion of a public highway and when he or she has the landowner's permission to park. Shooting across the road is prohibited. Contact Vermont Fish & Wildlife at 802-828-1190.

Transporting Firearms & Crossbows in Motor Vehicles

A person shall not carry or possess while in or on a vehicle propelled by mechanical power or drawn by a vehicle propelled by mechanical power within the right of way of a public highway a rifle or shotgun containing a loaded cartridge or shell in

the chamber, mechanism, or in a magazine or clip within a rifle or shotgun, or a muzzleloading rifle or muzzleloading shotgun that has been charged with powder and projectile and the ignition system of which has been enabled by having an affixed or attached percussion cap, primer, battery, or priming powder. Unless it is uncocked, a person shall not possess or transport a crossbow in or on a motor vehicle, motorboat, airplane, snowmobile, ATV, or other motor-propelled craft or any vehicle drawn by a motor-propelled vehicle.

Road Hunting

A person shall not take or attempt to take any wild animal by shooting a firearm, muzzleloader, bow and arrow, or crossbow while on the traveled portion of any public highway (class 1, 2, 3, or 4), nor within 25 feet of a class 1, 2, or 3 public highway as designated on a town highway map. It is illegal to shoot a firearm, muzzleloader, bow and arrow, or crossbow over or across the travelled portion of a public highway. Violators are subject to a fine of up to \$1,000.

Aerial Hunting

It is unlawful for any person to take or attempt to take wild animals while a person is in an aircraft. Aircraft includes, but is not limited to, planes and helicopters.

It shall be unlawful for any person to take or attempt to take wild animals by use of an unmanned aerial vehicle or drone. "Drone" means any device capable of flying in the air which is remotely, automatically or otherwise piloted without an occupant.

It is unlawful for any person to use an aerial vehicle, drone or unmanned aircraft to:

- Attempt to locate, surveil, or aid or assist in attempting to locate or surveil any wild animal for the purpose of taking or attempting to take a wild animal; or
- Communicate the location of any wild animal to any person on the ground for the purpose of taking or attempting to take a wild animal; or
- Drive, harass, or otherwise assist or aid in the taking or attempting to take a wild animal.

Dogs

Hunting Coyote With the Aid of Dogs

Check our website for the current regulation.

Deer and Moose

Dogs may not be used in taking deer or moose. Dog owners are responsible for keeping their dogs restricted so they cannot take or harass deer or moose at any time of year. Dogs may be shot by wardens and certain other law officers when the dogs are caught harassing deer or moose and the dog owner may be fined and their license(s) may be revoked.

Training Hunting Dogs

A person with a hunting license may train a dog to hunt and pursue the species listed below during the specified times:

- **Bear:** Permit Required — June 1 to September 15, sunrise to sunset; see additional regulations; non-resident bear hunters can train dogs in Vermont only if their home state has a concurrent training season.
- **Rabbits, hare and game birds:** June 1 to the last Saturday in September, from sunrise to sunset;
- **Raccoon:** June 1 through the day before the opening day of raccoon hunting season, any time of day or night;
- **Fox and bobcat:** June 1 to March 15, except during regular deer season.

By Vermont Fish & Wildlife permit, a person with a hunting license, may train and condition a hunting dog to hunt and pursue game from the second Monday in March to June 1 from sunrise to sunset inside an area fenced sufficiently to contain the breed of dogs being

trained or conditioned. An agent of the commissioner must inspect this fenced area before a permit may be issued. The owner, trainer or handler must accompany dogs being trained or conditioned inside the fence.

A person training a hunting dog may possess a handgun while training, provided that the person shall not take game by any method. A long gun may not be carried while training a dog with game.

Leashed Tracking Dog to Recover Deer, Moose, or Bear

A hunter who believes he or she has legally killed or wounded a deer or bear during hunting season may engage a person who has a Leashed Tracking Dog Certificate issued by the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department to track and recover the animal during the season or within 24 hours after the season ends. Except as otherwise permitted in bear hunting, no person may use a dog to track dead or wounded deer or bear. A permitted bear houndsman may not pursue any bear for any hunter beyond a half-hour after sunset.

Tree Stands & Ground Blinds

Blinds protected

It is illegal to damage or remove another person's legally erected blind.

Private Land

A person must have the landowner's permission to build, erect, maintain, use or occupy a permanent or portable tree stand or ground blind for any purpose on any private land in Vermont. Anyone who builds, erects, or maintains a tree stand or ground blind shall permanently mark the stand or blind with the owner's name and address. Marking must be legible and placed so it can be read conveniently and easily. This does not apply to a landowner who builds, erects, or maintains a tree stand or ground blind on his or her own land. It is illegal to use someone else's stand or blind without landowner permission.

State Wildlife Management Areas

Permanent tree stands and ground blinds are prohibited on state Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). Temporary tree stands and ground blinds are allowed without written permission from the department from the third Sunday in August through the third Saturday in December, May 1–31 (dates inclusive), or during any Youth Hunting Day or Youth Hunting Weekend. Blinds used during any other time (for wildlife viewing or photography) may be erected and used with prior written permission from the District Manager of the WMA. For information on placement of blinds on or in waters of the state for the purpose of waterfowl hunting, see *Duck Blinds* under the **Game Bird Hunting** section.

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Temporary blinds on state WMAs must be constructed according to the following requirements:

- No damage may be done to any living tree in erecting, maintaining, using or accessing the stand or blind except that:
 - Dead limbs, trees or shrubs may be removed as needed to erect and use the stand or blind;
 - No live limbs, trees or shrubs may be cut for any purpose except those one inch or less in diameter at either ground level or from the main stem or branch of the tree where the stand or blind is located as appropriate (for guidance, a United States quarter is 0.9 inch in diameter);
 - No nails, bolts, screws (including access steps), wire, chain or other material that penetrates through a living tree’s bark into the wood below shall be used in erecting, attaching, maintaining or using any stand or blind;
 - All tree stands or ground blinds used on Wildlife Management Areas must be clearly, permanently and legibly marked with the owner’s name and address. The marking must be placed in a manner

that enables it to be read conveniently and easily.

- Tree stands and ground blinds that do not conform to this regulation are prohibited and may be confiscated and/or destroyed by the department. Building, erecting, maintaining, using or occupying a non-conforming tree stand or ground blind is prohibited. Construction of any tree stand or ground blind does not confer exclusive use of its location to the person who built it. Any person may use that location for purposes consistent with this rule.

Boating

Boat owners are required to inspect their boats and remove aquatic plants when entering and leaving waters, and to drain ballast tanks and bilge waters when transporting vessels. Law enforcement officers may issue tickets for violations of Vermont’s aquatic invasive species laws. See *The Handbook of Vermont Boating Laws and Responsibilities* (<https://www.boat-ed.com/vermont/handbook/>) for additional laws governing boating in Vermont.



VFWD photo by Joshua Morse

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Big Game Hunting

Definition

Deer, bear, moose, wild turkey, caribou, elk, and anadromous Atlantic salmon (taken in the Connecticut River Basin) are considered "big game."

Deer, Moose and Bear May be Field Quartered

Deer, moose and bear may be field quartered prior to reporting for ease of transport. Field quartering is defined as reporting edible meat which includes, front and hind quarters, loins along the backbone, tenderloins, and neck area. The viscera, hide, upper and lower leg bones, backbone, pelvis, and ribs may be left in the field. Evidence of sex (genitalia, antlers of deer,) must be retained for reporting. All other required biological samples must also be retained for reporting, including both central incisors of deer, during the November firearm season and youth/novice weekend, and pre-molar tooth of bear. Each package of meat must be properly labelled with name and conservation ID number during transport.

Tagging

A big game animal must immediately be tagged when taken. The tag shall be placed on the carcass in a location that is open to view and shall remain there during possession and transportation, until the animal is cut up for consumption. Either a paper tag or durable tag may be used. Any tag used must include the information (name or Conservation ID number) on the tag identifying the person that took the animal before transporting the carcass. Optional Vermont Big Game Tags are available free from license agents as durable alternatives to the paper tags on licenses. Optional tags may be used to tag deer, bear, turkeys, or moose. Record your CONSERVATION ID number (top left corner of your license) on the Optional Big Game Tag. A qualifying landowner may use the tag by writing "landowner" in the same space. The existing paper tag that comes with a license may also be used.

Reporting

A person taking big game shall within 48 hours report the taking and exhibit the carcass to the nearest game warden, official Fish & Wildlife Department Reporting Station, or to a person designated by the commissioner to receive the reports. Deer and bear must be field dressed prior to reporting. No big game carcass shall be transported out of state without first being reported.

A hunter must take a warden to the kill site of a deer or bear if requested by a warden.

Turkeys, archery season deer and muzzle-loader season deer may be reported on our website at this link: <https://vtfishandwildlife.com/hunt/big-game-reporting> or at an official reporting station. Youth, Novice and Regular November season deer must be reported at an official reporting station.

Biological Information

Proper management of big game populations requires the collection of critical biological data that is used to estimate the size and health of the populations. Successful hunters need to make every effort to provide this information when reporting a big game animal.

Transporting

It is illegal to transport big game taken by any illegal means, or taken in closed season. Deer do not need to be visible when transported. A person shall not transport game taken by someone else unless the person who took the game accompanies it.

All other regulations regarding the transportation of fish or game apply to the transportation of big game. Transporting parts of big game is prohibited unless the parts or the package containing them are marked with the name and address of the person who killed the animal(s).

Importing

In order to legally transport into Vermont and possess big game that was legally taken in another state or country, a person must keep the tag that is required by the state or the country where the big game was taken. Each package of meat must be marked with the name of the person who took the animal, tag number, date, and state or country of origin.

Rules on importing and possession of deer, moose or elk from areas with chronic wasting disease (CWD) and captive hunt areas or farms:

It is illegal to import or possess legally taken deer, moose or elk, or parts of deer, moose or elk, from states and Canadian provinces that have, or have had Chronic Wasting Disease, or from any captive hunt or farm facilities, regardless of its disease history, with the following exceptions:

- Meat that is boneless.
- Hides or capes with no part of the head attached.
- Clean skull-cap with antlers attached.
- Antlers with no other meat or tissue attached.
- Finished taxidermy heads.
- Upper canine teeth with no tissue attached.

Other fish or game legally taken in another state or country may be possessed and transported into Vermont in the presence of the person who took that fish or game.

Illegal Means of Taking

The following means of taking big game are not allowed: baiting, snares, traps, salt licks, jacks or other lights.

It is illegal to use a dog to hunt big game. Hunters are also prohibited from harboring or possessing while hunting a dog used for this purpose. Exceptions for hunting black bear and wild turkey with dogs are provided in Fish & Wildlife rules.

Possession

Legally taken big game may be possessed during the open season and for a reasonable time after the season has closed.

It is illegal to possess big game taken by any illegal devices or, any big game taken in closed season.

Any part of the carcass of legally taken big game may be possessed at any time in cans or in a cold storage locker or home freezer.

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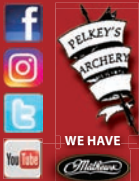


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Deer Hunting

Vermont has high-quality deer hunting due to a rural landscape, lots of public and private land open to hunting, and regulations allowing opportunities to hunt with archery, rifle and muzzleloader.

The greatest deer densities are found at lower elevations, particularly in western parts of the state and along the Connecticut River. The high elevation mountains that run north to south and the northeastern corner of the state have fewer deer but more remote country for hunters who like to get into bigger woods.

The annual limit of four deer is still in place. A second conditional buck is now possible if you have previously taken and reported an antlerless deer in the current year, and your first buck had at least one antler with three or more points. Youth and novice hunts occur before the regular November deer season. Muzzleloader hunting occurs during a four-day antlerless only season in October and the regular muzzleloading season in December. A permit is required to harvest an antlerless deer during any firearm season. Check for latest regulations at our website: www.vtfishandwildlife.com.

Antlerless Deer Harvest Updates

Antlerless deer harvest opportunities for each WMU are determined annually by the Fish and Wildlife Board in early summer after public notice and hearings. The Board determines if antlerless deer may be taken during archery, novice and youth seasons and the number of antlerless permits available by lottery for use during the regular or muzzleloader seasons. Refer to our website for these and other new regulations.

Annual Deer Limit

A person shall not take more than four deer in a calendar year, only one of which may be a legal buck, with the following exceptions.

Youth and novice hunters shall be allowed to take two legal bucks, provided that one is taken during the youth or novice season, not to exceed the annual limit of four deer.

A person shall be allowed to take one additional buck, not to exceed the annual limit of four deer, provided they have purchased a second buck tag, previously taken and reported an antlerless deer in the current year, and their first buck had at least one antler with three or more points.

Hunting Hours

Hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

Tagging Deer

Deer must be tagged immediately when taken. The tag must be placed on the carcass open to view and remain there until the carcass is cut up for consumption.

Reporting Deer

A person taking deer shall within 48 hours report the taking and exhibit the carcass to the nearest game warden, official Fish & Wildlife Department Reporting Station, or to a person designated by the commissioner to receive the reports.

Archery season deer and muzzleloader season deer may be reported on our website at this link: <https://vtfishandwildlife.com/hunt/big-game-reporting> or at an official reporting station. Youth, Novice and Regular November season deer must be reported at an official reporting station.

A deer must be field dressed prior to reporting. A hunter must take a warden to the kill site of a deer if requested by a warden. No deer carcass shall be transported out of state without first being reported.

Biological Information

Deer hunters can contribute valuable information for the management of Vermont's deer herd by 1) completing the annual regular November season hunter effort surveys, 2) reporting their deer at select biological check stations during the youth and regular November season weekend, and 3) collecting a tooth from their deer during the regular November season. This will enable biologists to record key information such as age, antler characteristics, and health of the harvested deer.

Transporting Deer

A tagged deer may be transported only during the open season and for 20 days thereafter.

Deer may be legally transported only under these conditions:

- By the person who shot the deer.
- When accompanied by the person who shot the deer (including moving the deer from kill-site to camp or motor vehicle).

- By a person who holds a mentored hunting license, unaccompanied by the fully licensed adult hunter.
- When transported by common carrier (for example, a shipping company) and tagged with the name of the sender and receiver, name of station shipped from and its destination.

The appropriate deer tag must be securely attached to the deer in these circumstances.

When transporting parts of a deer, the parts or package must be marked with name and address of the person who killed the deer.

Deer do not need to be visible when transported.

Also, see the Transporting and Importing sections under Big Game and the general transporting section.

Baiting and Deer Lures

It is illegal to hunt or take any wild animal by using bait during any deer hunting season, except that trappers may use bait in taking furbearers.

Bait is defined as any animal, vegetable, fruit or mineral matter placed with the intention of attracting wildlife. Artificial scents and lures are legal, provided they are not designed to be consumed by eating or licking. Deer lures containing any cervid urine, blood, gland oil, feces, or other bodily fluids, are illegal to use in Vermont.

It is illegal to take deer by using bait. The following four circumstances are not considered baiting:

- Incidental feeding of wildlife within active livestock operations;
- Standing crops planted and left standing as food plots for wildlife;
- Grain or other feed scattered or distributed solely as a result of normal agricultural, gardening, or soil stabilization, and logging practices; and
- Vegetation or food/seed naturally deposited.

Feeding Deer

It is illegal to feed wild deer at any time except:

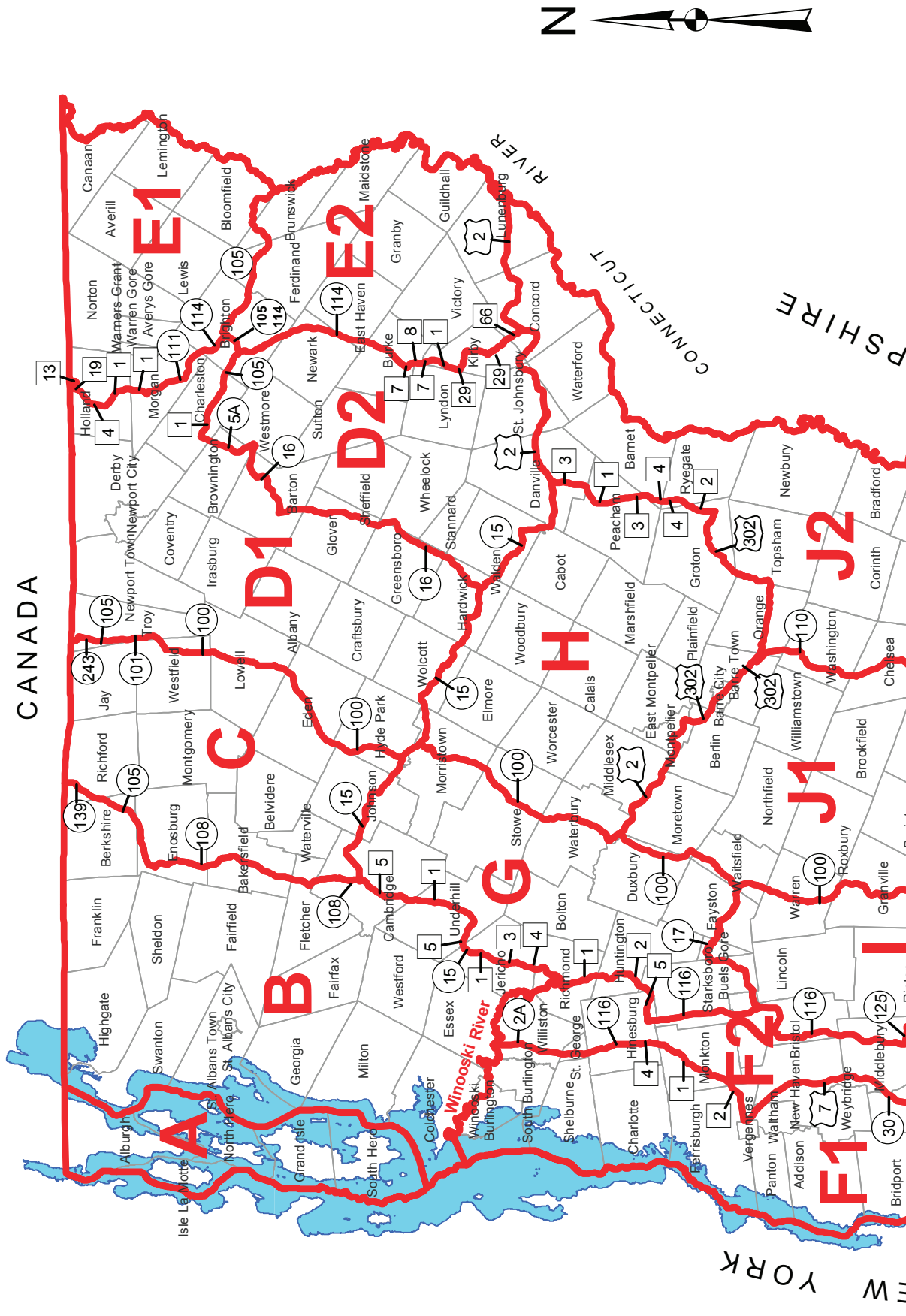
- Under a license or permit issued by Fish & Wildlife for scientific research, mitigation of wildlife damage or nuisance problems, or wildlife population reduction programs;
- By planting, cultivating or harvesting of crops directly associated with agricultural practices, including planted wildlife food plots.

It is also illegal to sell feed meant for deer per Vermont statute 6 V.S.A. Section 324 (d) No person shall distribute a commercial feed product in the State that is labeled as bait or feed for white-tailed deer.

Swimming Deer

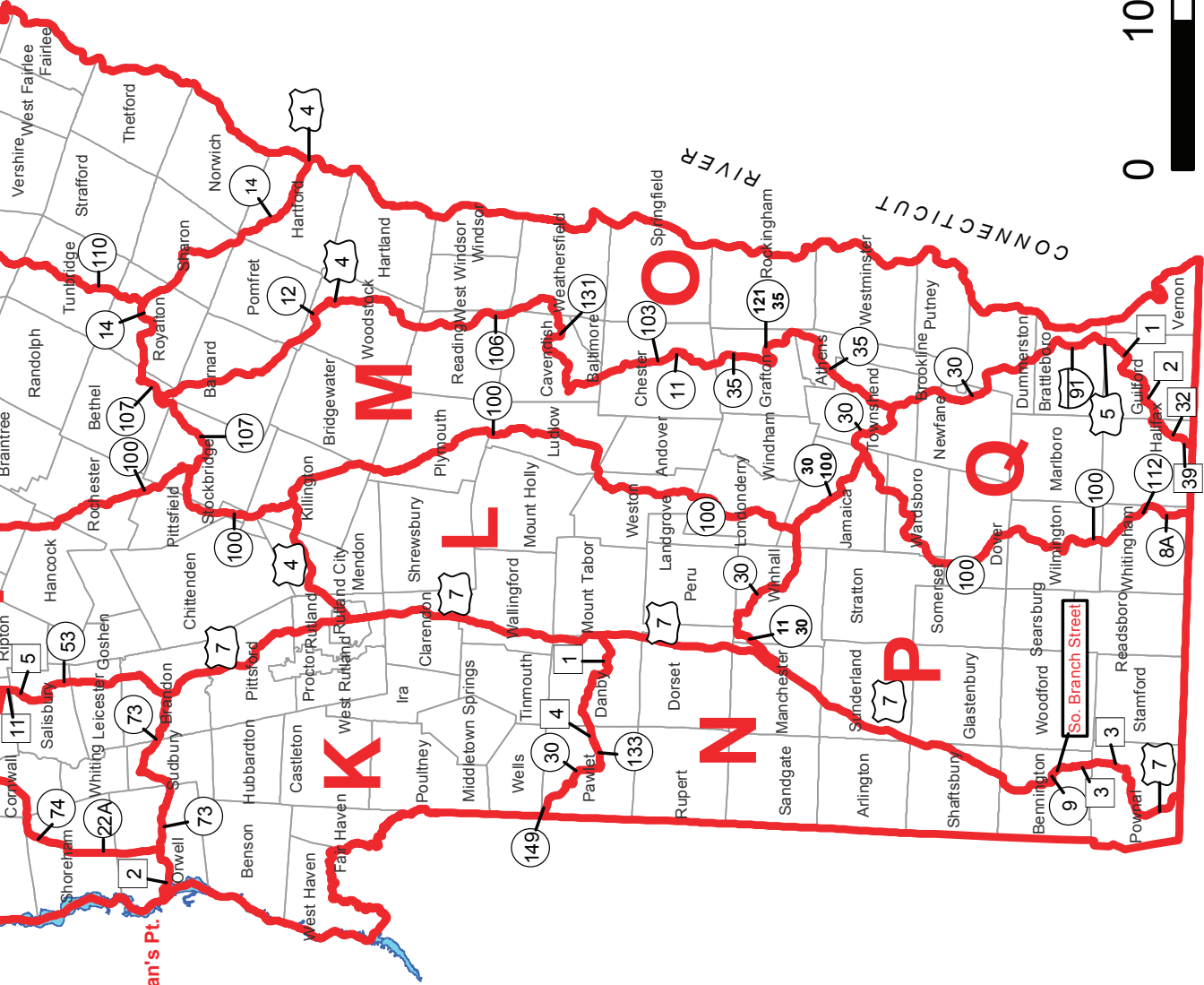
It is illegal to take a deer that is swimming in any lake, pond, river or other body of water.

Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) Map









NEW HAMPSHIRE



Chipman's Pt.

(Bounded by Indicated VT. Highways)

For WMU boundary descriptions visit our website: www.vtfishandwildlife.com

-  Interstate Highway
-  U.S. Highway
-  State Highway
-  Town Highway



MASSACHUSETTS

Definitions of Terms for Deer Seasons

Legal Buck

In Wildlife Management Units C, D2, E1, E2, G, I, L, M, P, and Q a legal buck shall be any deer with at least one antler three inches or more in length.

In Wildlife Management Units A, B, D1, F1, F2, H, J1, J2, K, N, and O a legal buck shall be any deer with at least one antler with two or more antler points one inch in length or longer.

Point

An antler projection of at least one inch measured from its base at the main beam to its tip. A broken main beam shall count as a point, regardless of length.



Antlerless Deer

Those deer without antlers or with antlers less than three (3) inches in length.



A legal buck has:

- One antler with 2 or more points
- One antler 3" or longer

Youth and Novice Deer Weekend — Nov. 7 – 8, 2026

Youth: a person 15 years of age or younger on the weekend of the hunt.

Novice: A person who purchased their first hunting license within the past 12 months and is 16 years of age or older.

When hunting, the youth or novice hunter must be accompanied by an unarmed adult over 18 years of age who holds a valid Vermont hunting license. The adult may accompany no more than two youth or novice hunters at any given time. The adult must have direct control and supervision, including the ability to see and communicate with the youth or novice hunter without the aid of artificial devices such as radios or binoculars, except for medically necessary devices such as hearing aids or eyeglasses.

Landowner permission is required by law in order to hunt on private land during this season. All relevant game laws and regulations apply during the Youth and Novice Deer Weekend, including the prohibition on baiting and road hunting. Landowners hunting on their own property are not exempt from the requirement to purchase tags to hunt during this season.

A youth or novice deer hunting tag is valid for one deer on youth and novice weekend in accordance with the rules of the Fish & Wildlife Board announced annually.

The amount of a fine will be doubled for a violation on Youth and Novice Deer Weekend, and the fine shall be assessed against the licensed adult who has the youth or novice hunter in his or her charge.

Expanded Archery Deer Season — Sept. 15 – 30, 2026

Restricted to designated areas only. For additional information and to view maps or descriptions of expanded archery zones, visit www.vtfishandwildlife.com.

Limit

Only antlerless deer may be taken. A person may take one antlerless deer per archery antlerless deer tag, not to exceed the annual limit.

Archery Deer Season — Oct. 1 – Dec. 15, 2026

Limit

One legal buck may be taken anywhere in the state not to exceed the annual limit. In WMUs that are open to archery antlerless hunting, a person may take one antlerless deer per archery antlerless deer tag, not to exceed the annual limit.

Methods

Deer must be taken by bow and arrow or crossbow. The arrowhead must be at least 7/8 of an inch in width with two or more cutting edges.

It is illegal to carry a rifle, shotgun or muzzleloader while archery hunting deer in the archery deer season.

A hunter may possess a pistol or revolver while archery deer hunting. The pistol or revolver MAY NOT be used to take game or dispatch the deer.

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October Muzzleloader Deer Season — Oct. 29 – Nov. 1, 2026

Limit

Only antlerless deer may be taken during this season. A person may take one antlerless deer per antlerless permit, in the WMU listed on the permit, not to exceed the annual limit.

Methods

Deer must be taken by muzzleloading firearm. It is illegal to carry other firearms or bow and arrow or crossbow while hunting in this season.

Regular Deer Season — Nov. 14 – Nov. 29, 2026

Limit

One legal buck may be taken anywhere in the state not to exceed the annual limit. In addition, a person may take one antlerless deer per antlerless permit, in the WMU listed on the permit, not to exceed the annual limit.

Methods

A rifle, shotgun, muzzleloader, handgun, bow and arrow, or crossbow may be used during this season.

December Muzzleloader Deer Season — Nov. 30 – Dec. 13, 2026

Limit

One legal buck may be taken anywhere in the state not to exceed the annual limit. In addition, a person may take one antlerless deer per antlerless permit, in the WMU listed on the permit, not to exceed the annual limit.

Methods

Deer must be taken by muzzleloading firearm. It is illegal to carry other firearms or bow and arrow or crossbow while hunting in this season.

Definition of Muzzleloading Firearm

A single-shot, single-barrel rifle or smoothbore firearm with a minimum barrel length of 20 inches, designed to be fired from the shoulder or a single-shot pistol with a minimum barrel length of 10 inches. Both rifle and pistol must be incapable of being loaded from the breach without the use of tools, and must have a minimum bore diameter of 0.43 inches and an ignition system of traditional or modern flintlock, caplock, matchlock, inline or wheellock style.

Definition of Ammunition for Muzzleloaders

Black powder or other suitable non-smokeless propellant, and a single ball or bullet.

Definition of Loaded Muzzleloader

The muzzleloading firearm shall be considered loaded when it has been charged with powder and projectile and is primed or capped.

Special Provisions

A person hunting deer in a muzzleloader deer season shall not possess any firearms other than one single-barreled muzzleloading firearm, and shall not possess or substitute any archery equipment or crossbow while hunting deer under a muzzleloader deer hunting license.

SEASON	DATES	LICENSES NEEDED
Expanded Archery (designated areas only)	Sept. 15 – 30	Hunting and Archery, or NR Archery only
Regular Archery	Oct. 1 – Dec. 15	
October Muzzleloader	Oct. 29 – Nov. 1	Hunting, Muzzleloader and Antlerless Permit
Youth/Novice Weekend	Nov. 7 – 8	Hunting and Youth or Novice
Regular	Nov. 14 – 29	Hunting
December Muzzleloader	Nov. 30 – Dec. 13	Hunting and Muzzleloader

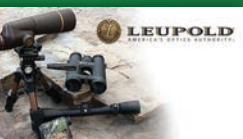


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What if Chronic Wasting Disease Makes it to Vermont?

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a contagious, always-fatal disease that affects members of the deer family, including white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk and moose. The disease continues to spread in North America and has now been found in many US states and Canadian provinces. There are no treatments or vaccines for CWD.

One of the most likely ways for CWD to reach Vermont is from hunters returning from another state with the carcass of an infected deer, moose or elk and disposing of the parts on the landscape. The prions that cause CWD can be spread by scavengers, can remain in the soil for a long time and can be taken up by plants. Deer can become infected with CWD many years after the prions enter the environment.

The long-term impacts of CWD on the deer population, deer management and deer hunt-

ing are significant and irreversible. However, the situation is not hopeless. Scientists learn more about this disease every day, and that knowledge may eventually lead to solutions. But we need to stop it from spreading further. The most effective way to control CWD is to prevent it from getting here in the first place.

How You Can Help

- Report sick-looking deer to the Fish and Wildlife Department by calling 802-828-1000.
- Learn about CWD and how it spreads.
- If you hunt in another state, follow rules restricting carcass importation.
- Do not use natural urine lures.
- Encourage your friends to follow the rules.

URINE LURES

It is illegal to use deer urine lures. They present a serious threat of introducing CWD to Vermont. CWD infectious prions can be present in deer urine lures. Use synthetic alternatives instead.

STATES WITH CWD

The Following States & Provinces Have or Have Had CWD

States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan

Others may be added throughout the year.

IMPORTATION

Restrictions apply for the importation of deer, moose or elk carcasses or parts from states or provinces that have, or have had, CWD. CWD has been found in New York. New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts have not documented CWD. It is illegal to import deer or moose carcasses or parts from New York, Quebec, and all other states and provinces on the list. See Importing under the Big Game section for details.



Photo by Maria Gigliello



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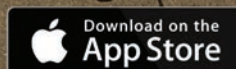


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Moose Hunting

Vermont moose hunting permit lotteries may be held for a 7-day archery season (Oct. 1–7) and/or a regular season (9 consecutive days beginning the third Saturday in Oct.). Moose hunting information will be available on Fish & Wildlife's website in April. Modern, regulated moose hunting began in 1993, and helps to maintain a healthy, sustainable moose population.

Each winter department biologists review biological data from hunter- and road-killed moose, sighting data from moose and deer hunters, and other information to develop a hunting season proposal for the Fish & Wildlife Board.

Moose lottery winners must wait 5 years before applying again for the moose lottery.



VFWD Photo by Josh Morse

CAUTION

It is Unlawful to –

- Hunt or take deer, bear, turkeys or waterfowl with bait
- Feed deer or bear
- Pick up carcasses of protected wildlife
- Take game except with a gun, bow and arrow, or crossbow
- Set or use a snare
- Set or use any device to discharge a firearm for the purpose of taking any wild animal
- Take waterfowl, wild turkeys, or moose with the aid of an electronic calling device
- Use dogs to hunt deer or moose
- Use laser sights for hunting
- Cast the rays of a light in order to spot, locate, take or attempt to take any wild animal. The only exception is for raccoon hunting with a dog and only after the raccoon has been treed.
- Use planes, helicopters, or unmanned aerial drones to scout for game, hunt, or assist in hunting.





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Bear Hunting

Vermont has an abundant bear population. Bears can be found all over the state except the Champlain Islands. Your hunting license comes with a “late season bear tag” good from the first day of the regular November deer season through the second Sunday of the regular November deer season. An “early season tag” for September 1 through the day before the first day of the regular November deer season may be purchased separately (hunting license required).

Hunting bears over bait is prohibited. Bear dogs may be used with a permit, but no commercial guiding is allowed with bear dogs.

Some of the best bear hunting occurs in September and October when you can stalk bears by finding concentrated food sources near prime bear habitat. Early in the season, preferred foods include berries, cherries, and standing corn. As the season progresses, wild apples, beechnuts and acorns become more important. Stalking bears in a stand of nut-rich beech trees half way up a mountain on a crisp October morning is one of hunting’s most exciting challenges. The reward is also great-tasting, nutritious meat. When properly prepared, bear meat compares favorably to pork.

General Bear Hunting Seasons—

Early Season: Sept. 1 – Nov. 13, 2026

Late Season: Nov. 14 – 22, 2026

- An early season tag is required from September 1 through the day before the first day of the regular November deer season.
- A hunter may take one black bear in a calendar year.
- Bears may not be taken alive.
- Bears may not be trapped.
- Hunters may not use bait or a baited area to take a bear. A “baited area” is defined as an area where any animal, vegetable, fruit, mineral matter, honey, or any other substance capable of luring or attracting bear has been placed or deposited.
- It is illegal to shoot a bear that is visiting a bird feeder.
- It is illegal to feed bears, even when not hunting for them.
- We recommend that you *do not shoot a bear with cubs*.
- It is illegal to sell the paws or internal organs of bears.

Hunting Hours

Hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. (See *Sunrise/Sunset Tables*.)

Archery Hunting

In addition to a hunting license, a bear hunter using a bow or crossbow must have a previous or current bow license or a certificate proving completion of a bow hunter education course.

Tagging Bear

Bear must be tagged immediately when taken. The tag must be placed on the carcass open to view and remain there until the carcass is cut up for consumption.

Reporting Bear

A person taking a bear shall within 48 hours report the taking and exhibit the carcass to the nearest game warden, official Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department Reporting Station, or to a person designated by the commissioner to receive the reports.

A person who takes a bear shall collect a premolar tooth from the bear and submit it to a game warden, official Vermont Fish & Wildlife Reporting Station, or to a person designated by the commissioner to receive it **within 30 days** of taking the bear.

Any bear taken with the use of dogs must be accompanied by the bear dog permit holder at the time of reporting.

No bear carcass shall be transported out of state without first being reported.

A hunter must take a warden to the kill site of a bear if requested to do so by a warden.

Bears must be field dressed prior to reporting.

Check our Website for any changes in these requirements such as online reporting.

Transporting

A tagged bear may be transported only during the open season and for 20 days thereafter. See also *Transporting* under **Big Game**.

Use of Dogs to Hunt Bear

Permit Required

Any person hunting, pursuing, harvesting, or in any manner involved in the taking of a black bear with the use of dogs must hold a valid Vermont Big Game Hunting License, use only department-registered dogs and have purchased a valid bear tag. In addition, the person hunting, pursuing, harvesting, or in any manner involved in the taking of a black bear with the use of dogs must hold a valid bear dog permit or accompany a bear dog permit holder. The license and permit are also required for training dogs to pursue bear.

Regulations on use of dogs in bear hunting and resident and nonresident bear dog permit applications are available from Vermont Fish & Wildlife or at www.vtfishandwildlife.com.

Nonresident bear hound hunters may not hunt in Vermont until September 15.



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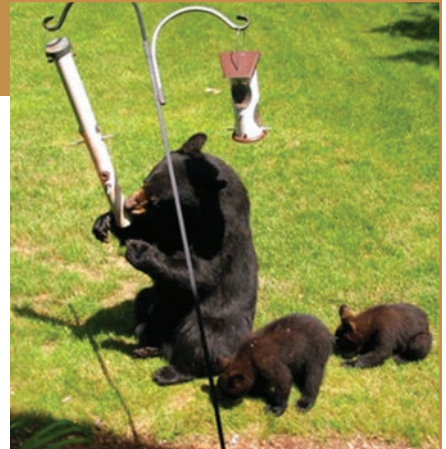
(413) 884-1001

BE BEAR AWARE

People often encourage bears to come out of the forest by providing food without realizing it. Feeding a bear increases the bear's chance of being struck by a vehicle, causing property damage, and threatening human safety. Feeding a bear is not just bad for the bear, **it's also illegal**. Vermont law states that residents must take reasonable measures to protect their property from bears before lethal force can be taken.

Some measures you can take to avoid attracting bears:

- Birdfeeders are the most common bear attractant. Feed birds only during the winter months, from Dec 1 to March 31.
- Feed your pets indoors.
- Keep chickens and honeybees secure within an electric fence or other bear-proof enclosure.
- Never feed bears, deliberately or accidentally.
- Store bird seed, pet food, livestock feed, and bio-fuels such as ease indoors in air-tight containers.
- Clean outdoor grills after each use, including the grease trap underneath.
- If you have livestock, dispose of animal carcasses immediately by burying or incinerating.
- Dispose of garbage frequently and store in bear-proof containers.
- Support state and local efforts to conserve bear habitat.



Learn more about living with bears at: www.vtfishandwildlife.com

Regarding Bear Damage Claims

The Fish & Wildlife Department will no longer reimburse claimants for damage by bears to livestock, fruit, or bees.

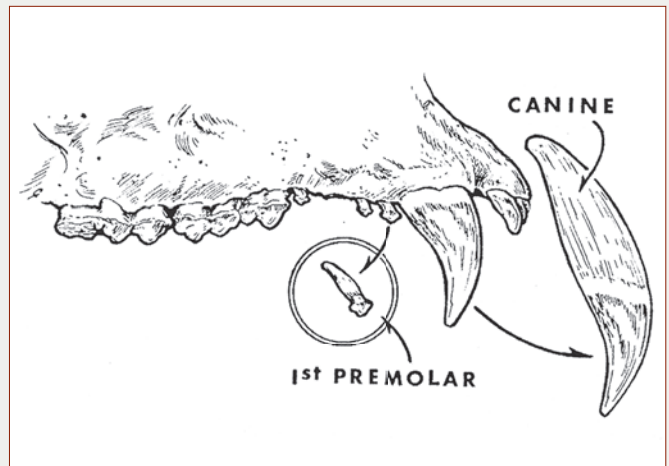
HOW OLD IS THAT BEAR?

Black Bear Tooth Collection is Required

The Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department needs your help. Knowing the age of the bears that are harvested by hunters is a very important part of Vermont's scientific bear management program. A premolar tooth is required by law to be submitted by the hunter from every bear harvested in Vermont.

Removing the bear's premolar tooth is easy and does not affect the mounting quality of the bear. Visit <http://tinyurl.com/BearToothRemoval> for a video on removing the pre-molar. Please ask the check station operator for a tooth envelope so you can remove the tooth and seal it in the envelope and deposit it in the green tooth bucket at any check station. Remember to clearly print your name and Conservation ID Number on the envelope. If you don't put it in the check station bucket, you must give it to a warden within 30 days. Every tooth we receive from hunters helps the bear project.

The age of your bear will be available on the department's website in the spring after it is returned from the lab. Thank you.



Turkey Hunting

By the mid-1800s turkeys had disappeared from the state as a result of unregulated hunting and deforestation. In 1969, Vermont wildlife biologists began the decades long effort to restore wild turkeys to the state with the release of 31 New York wild turkeys into Rutland county. Vermont's turkey population is now estimated to be greater than 45,000 birds and their distribution in the state far exceeds their historical range with turkeys occurring in nearly every town.

Vermont has become a turkey hunting destination. With its unique patchwork of fields, forests and farmland, Vermont's diverse landscape not only supports a healthy, abundant population of turkeys but it offers a variety of productive hunting opportunities as well. In fact, Vermont's spring turkey hunters routinely achieve success rates greater than 25% and more than 35% of successful spring hunters take a second turkey to fill their two bird bag limit. In recent years, more than 6,000 turkeys have been harvested annually across the state providing hunters with an enduring connection to their environment and over 140,000 servings of all-natural, local and sustainably harvested turkey meat.



Oliver Audet

License Requirements

A current hunting or combination license and current turkey license with tag are required to hunt turkey. In addition to a hunting license and a turkey license, a turkey hunter using a bow or crossbow must have a previous or current bow license or a certificate proving completion of a bow hunter education course.

Legal Methods of Taking

Only a shotgun, bow and arrow or crossbow may be used to take turkeys.

Only number 2 and smaller shot shall be used or possessed, and an arrowhead must be

at least 7/8 of an inch in width and have two or more cutting edges.

Rifles shall not be used or carried by any person while hunting turkeys. No person shall use electronic calling devices, bait, live decoys, or participate in cooperative drives. No person shall use dogs in the spring season.

Tagging

A hunter who takes a turkey shall immediately attach the proper tag to the carcass. The tag must remain on the carcass until the carcass is prepared for consumption.

Safety

Turkey hunting requires some additional measures of safety that may not be practiced in other forms of hunting. Never stalk a gobbling turkey — your chances of getting close are poor and you may be sneaking up on another hunter.

Wear blaze orange when walking in and out of your hunting site, and wrap any turkeys you bag in blaze orange. Use only hen calls to avoid potentially attracting another hunter with a gobbler call. Sit with your back against a tree in a spot with a good field of vision, and avoid sitting in the potential line of fire should another hunter mistakenly shoot at your decoy.

Reporting Turkey

A person taking turkey shall within 48 hours report the taking and exhibit the carcass to the nearest game warden, official Fish & Wildlife Department Reporting Station, or to a person designated by the commissioner to receive the reports. Turkey may also be reported online. Check our website for more information. No turkey carcass shall be transported out of state without first being reported.

Youth Turkey Hunting Weekend— April 25 – 26, 2026

Vermont's Youth Turkey Hunting Weekend is held on the Saturday and Sunday prior to opening day of the spring turkey hunting season.

Any resident or nonresident youth, 15 years of age or younger on the weekend of the hunt, who has successfully completed a hunter education course may obtain a free youth turkey hunting tag. A qualified youth must also purchase a Vermont hunting license and turkey license at a license agent by either showing proof of satisfactorily completing the hunter education course or proof of having held a valid hunting license previously. The youth hunter's parent or guardian must sign the hunting license application in the presence of the license agent.

When hunting, the youth hunter must be accompanied by an unarmed adult over 18 years of age who holds a valid Vermont hunting license. The adult may accompany no more than two youth hunters at any given time. The adult must have **direct control and supervision**, including the ability to see and communicate with the youth hunter without the aid of artificial devices such as radios or binoculars, except for medically necessary devices such as hearing aids or eyeglasses.

Landowner permission is required in order to hunt on private land with a youth turkey tag. All relevant game laws and regulations apply during Youth Turkey Hunting weekend, including the prohibition on baiting and road hunting. Landowners are not exempt from the requirement to purchase tags to hunt on their own property on youth weekends.

Shooting Hours

One-half hour before sunrise to 5:00 p.m. for this weekend season only.



Evelyn of Tinmouth with her first turkey.

The youth hunter may take one bearded turkey during Youth Turkey Hunting Weekend and may also hunt during the Spring Season and take two bearded turkeys during that season. The amount of a fine will be doubled for a violation on Youth Turkey Hunting Weekend, and the fine shall be assessed against the licensed adult who is accompanying the youth and who has the youth hunter in his or her charge.

Novice Turkey Hunting Weekend — April 25 – 26, 2026

(concurrent with Youth Turkey Weekend)

Novice: A person who has purchased their first hunting license within the past 12 months and is 16 years of age or older.

To participate in the novice season, a qualified person must have a valid Vermont hunting license, turkey license and a novice turkey hunting tag and follow the requirements of the youth turkey hunting weekend.

The novice hunter must be accompanied by an unarmed adult who holds a valid Vermont

hunting license and who is 18 years of age or older. An adult accompanying a novice shall accompany no more than two novice hunters at one time. "Accompany," "accompanied," or "accompanying" means **direct control and supervision**, including the ability to see and communicate with the novice hunter without the aid of artificial devices such as radios or binoculars, except for medically necessary devices such as hearing aids or eyeglasses.

No novice hunter shall hunt on privately owned land without first obtaining the permission of the owner or occupant.

Shooting Hours

One-half hour before sunrise to 5:00 p.m. for this weekend season only.

Limit

One bearded turkey per novice. A novice may also hunt during the spring season and take two bearded turkeys during that season.

Spring Turkey Season

Spring Season

May 1 – 31, 2026

Shooting Hours

One-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon.

Limit

Two bearded turkeys for the spring season.

All Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) are open to hunting during the spring season.

Fall Turkey Season

Shooting Hours

One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. (See *Sunrise/Sunset Tables*.)

Limit

One turkey of either sex for the fall season.

Dates and Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) Open to Hunting

- **Archery only:** Oct. 1 – Nov. 13, 2026 in all WMUs statewide
- **Shotgun or Archery:** Oct. 24 – Nov. 1, 2026 in WMUs B, D, G, H, I, J, L, M, O, P, and Q
- **Shotgun or Archery:** Oct. 24 – Nov. 8, 2026 in WMUs F, K, and N.

Be Safe. Be Seen. Wear Orange.

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CHOOSE TO WEAR
ORANGE**

Hunter orange is a choice in Vermont but that's no excuse. Research has shown hunting accidents decline dramatically when orange is worn.

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Game Bird Hunting

Ruffed grouse are the most widely available upland game in Vermont. Good numbers of “partridge” can be found wherever brushy forest stands provide nesting cover, protection from predators and food in the form of berries and buds. Overgrown apple orchards, abandoned hillside farms and regenerating clear cuts covered with hardwood thickets are all grouse hot spots. Although grouse are found statewide, the Northeast Kingdom offers some of the best grouse hunting.

Seasons & Bag Limits

SPECIES	SEASON	LIMITS
Ruffed Grouse (Partridge)	Sept. 26 – Dec. 31, 2026	4 daily; 8 possession
Pheasant *	Sept. 26 – Dec. 31, 2026	2 daily; 4 possession
Bobwhite Quail *	No Closed Season	No limit
Chukar Partridge *	No Closed Season	No limit
Crow	Friday – Monday only, inclusive, Jan. 16 – April 10 & Aug. 21 – Dec. 18, 2026	No limit

* Practically nonexistent except by private stocking. A permit is required from the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department to raise and stock in Vermont.

Definitions

The following are classified as game birds: quail, ruffed grouse, chukar partridge, woodcock, pheasant, common snipe, coot, wild ducks, wild geese, and wild turkey (which is classified as big game). Other wild birds including spruce grouse and Hungarian partridge have no open season.

Migratory Game Bird Regulations

The *Syllabus of State and Federal Hunting Regulations for Migratory Birds* in Vermont will be available on the Vermont Fish & Wildlife website and from license agents.

Waterfowl Hunting

Both Vermont and federal waterfowl stamps are required to hunt migratory waterfowl for hunters 16 and older. Federal stamps are sold at post offices, federal wildlife refuges, and online at www.fws.gov/birds/get-involved/duck-stamp/buy-duck-stamp.php. Vermont State Migratory Waterfowl (“Duck”) Stamps are available on the Vermont Fish & Wildlife website, from department offices and license agents for \$7.50. A state waterfowl stamp is good for the calendar year and no longer needs to be signed by the hunter. Note that the federal waterfowl stamp must be signed.

Before you start waterfowl hunting, make sure you have the following four things:

1. A valid Vermont hunting license.
2. A Federal duck stamp, available at most post offices, federal wildlife refuges, and online at www.fws.gov/birds/get-involved/duck-stamp/buy-duck-stamp.php
3. A Vermont state duck stamp, available wherever Vermont hunting licenses are sold
4. A H.I.P. number, available at <http://vtfishandwildlife.com/waterfowl/HIP> or at 1-877-306-7091

(State and federal duck stamps are required only for hunters 16 and older)

Youth Waterfowl Hunting Weekend

A **Youth Waterfowl Hunting Weekend** for residents and nonresidents is usually held in late

W A T E R F O W L

For a mountainous state, Vermont offers surprisingly good hunting for a variety of waterfowl. To maximize hunting opportunities, Vermont is divided into three waterfowl zones: the Lake Champlain Zone, which includes Lake Champlain and the adjoining Champlain Valley lowlands, the Interior Zone, and the Connecticut River Zone.

Seasons are set in accordance with migratory bird hunting frameworks established by the federal government.

During the October portion of duck season, most hunting is for “puddle ducks” on shallow-water marshes, beaver flows, ponds, and rivers. The most common species are mallards, wood ducks, black ducks and greenwing teal. As the season progresses and marshes begin to freeze in November, open water hunting for migrating “diving ducks” on Vermont’s larger lakes swings into full gear. Goldeneyes, lesser scaup, ringnecks, and buffleheads are the most common diving ducks. Excellent hunting for goldeneyes

and late-migrating mallards and black ducks can often be had from mid-November through the close of the season in December.

Canada geese and snow geese are found in areas with farm fields that provide waste grains and green grasses as food. Snow goose seasons are liberal, reflecting the record number of greater snow geese in the Atlantic Flyway. A September Canada goose hunting season offers an opportunity to hunt resident Canada geese that have increased in numbers in recent years. An October season for Canada geese is open when additional geese are migrating through the state.

The best waterfowl hunting opportunities are in the Champlain Valley, where numerous public wetlands provide excellent hunting for ducks and geese. Elsewhere, good waterfowl hunting can also be had in the Northeast Kingdom on and along Lake Memphremagog and its tributary rivers.

September for hunters 17 and under. Check the migratory bird hunting rules syllabus for details.

Duck Blinds

Waterfowl blinds may not be placed on or in the waters of the state earlier than the first Saturday of September of any year.

Anyone who places a blind must have their name and address permanently and legibly affixed on the blind by waterproof paint or rustproof tag.

Waterfowl blinds located on or in any waters of the state except Lake Champlain must be removed, together with contents and any surrounding debris, on or before May 15 of the following year. A waterfowl blind located on or in Lake Champlain must be removed on or before February 15 of the following year. Also see **Tree Stands** and **Ground Blinds** sections.

Placement of signs for the purposes of claiming duck blind locations has no basis in law and is unenforceable.

The use of Phragmites or other invasive plants in duck blinds is prohibited. This does not apply to non-invasive plants used for camouflage such as corn stalks or cedar.

Nontoxic Shot

It is illegal to take waterfowl and coots in Vermont while possessing loose shot or shot shells loaded with any shot other than nontoxic shot. Shot should be of a size no larger than size T.

Woodcock & Common Snipe

Woodcock are found statewide. "Timberdoodles" feed primarily on worms, and they favor areas with moist, rich soils covered with dense stands of woody shrubs and sapling-stage hardwoods. Alder swales, regenerating clear cuts and abandoned pastures covered with thickets of dogwood, sumac, birch and aspen are all likely woodcock covers. Locally hatched native birds provide hunting early in the season, but the best shooting is in mid to late October, when large numbers of migratory birds are pushed out of Canada by cold weather. The best hunting is generally in the Champlain Valley and Northeast Kingdom.

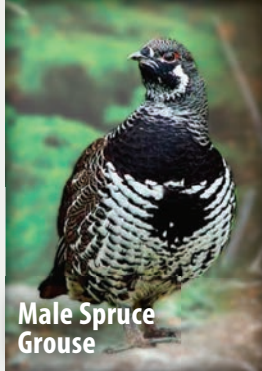
Season

Set annually, see the annual Waterfowl Syllabus.

Woodcock and common snipe are migratory game birds. Migratory game birds, including waterfowl, may be taken only by shotgun with a one-piece plug or manufactured to restrict it to three-shot capacity. State and federal duck stamps are not required for woodcock or snipe hunting. A H.I.P. number is required to hunt woodcock and common snipe.

SPRUCE OR RUFFED GROUSE?

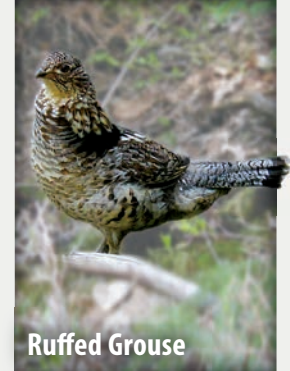
Know the Difference



Male Spruce Grouse



Female Spruce Grouse



Ruffed Grouse

Spruce grouse occur in the Nulhegan Basin near Moose and Yellow Bogs on the Conte National Wildlife Refuge and Wenlock Wildlife Management Area (WMA). They also may be found in Victory Basin WMA and Victory State Forest.

Ruffed grouse hunters are reminded that wounding or killing a spruce grouse is a violation of the Vermont Endangered Species Act and subject to significant fines. Any spruce grouse killed by hunters must be reported to a game warden.

H.I.P. PROGRAM

Harvest Information Program for Migratory Game Birds

Compliance

If you are hunting migratory game birds, federal law requires you to annually register with the Harvest Information Program (H.I.P.). Migratory game birds include ducks, geese, brant, coots, snipe, and woodcock. Visit <http://vtfishandwildlife.com/waterfowl/HIP> or call Toll Free 1-877-306-7091 (Monday–Friday, 7:45 am to 4:30 pm EST) to register and obtain your H.I.P. permit number. Write the H.I.P. number on your hunting license. Vermont and federal migratory waterfowl stamps are also needed to hunt ducks or geese.

How does the H.I.P. work?

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) will ask a sample of hunters to record daily hunt information on survey cards and return completed cards at the end of hunting season. The survey will enable the USFWS to more accurately determine the status of migratory game birds. Inadequate harvest information has been used to legally challenge hunting seasons in some states.

We thank you for your help!

Cooperation and support from hunters is the key to sound wildlife management. The Harvest Information Program for Migratory Game Birds will help ensure the future of migratory bird hunting.

Small Game Hunting

Gray squirrels are Vermont's most overlooked small-game animal. "Bushytails" can be found wherever mature stands of oak, hickory and beech trees provide them with abundant nuts, especially in the southwestern portion of the state at lower elevations, the Champlain Valley, and along the Connecticut River. Although lightly hunted in Vermont, squirrels are a real challenge when stalked with a .22 rifle, and their delicate meat compares favorably with rabbit.

Cottontail rabbits are found primarily in the Southwestern Foothills and Champlain Valley, including the Champlain Islands. "Cottontails" favor the varied habitat found in agricultural lowlands and are commonly encountered in brushy hedgerows, overgrown fields, briar thickets, and shrub-filled creek bottoms. Kicking up cottontails on a crisp fall day is

excellent sport, whether hunters elect to chase them with a beagle and shotgun or stalk them with a .22 rifle.

Snowshoe hare are found statewide but are most abundant in areas with active forest management, particularly in the Green Mountains and Northeast Kingdom. The greatest concentrations of hare are found in areas with dense, low-growing softwood, such as cedar swamps, spruce bogs and cut-over areas with thickets of young spruce and fir. Snowshoe hare have seasonally white coats and large hind feet, adaptations that let them remain active throughout the winter. They are a favorite of hunters with hounds because they prefer to run a hard race rather than hole-up, as cottontails often do when hard-pressed.

Seasons & Bag Limits

SPECIES	SEASON	BAG LIMIT
Gray Squirrel	Sept. 1 – Dec. 31	4 daily; 8 possession
Rabbit & Hare	Sept. 27, 2025 – March 8, 2026 & Sept. 26, 2026 – March 14, 2027	3 daily; 6 possession
	WMUs D & E remain open through March 31	

Sale of Small Game

It is illegal to buy or sell a wild bird, rabbit, hare or gray squirrel at any time.

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HELP KEEP VERMONT SWINE FREE



Report Feral Swine Sightings

Feral swine come in many colors and shapes but are most often black or brown and weigh anywhere from 100 to 200 pounds. They leave behind unique signs, such as rooting, wallows and tree rubs. They have tracks similar to deer, although swine hoofs are rounder in overall shape and tend to be more splayed and blunt at the tips than deer tracks.

**Report sightings to USDA Wildlife Services
by calling 1-866-487-3297 or emailing
fwinformation@vermont.gov**



Manage the Damage
Stop Feral Swine

Furbearer Hunting & Trapping

License Requirements

- A person trapping in Vermont on property not owned by the trapper must have a valid Vermont trapper's license.
- Fur Buyers: A person dealing in pelts must have a valid Vermont fur buyer's license.
- A person trapping for compensation must have a valid Vermont trapper's license.

Furbearing Species

- Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, grey fox, red fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, skunk, and weasel.
- No open season: marten, lynx, and wolf.

Trap Check Interval

- Land sets must be checked once every calendar day.
- Body-gripping traps in water or under ice must be checked at least once every 3 calendar days.
- Colony/cage traps underwater or foothold traps under ice must be checked at least once every 3 days.

Identification

- All traps must be tagged with the trapper's name and address.
- Traps under ice need to have tags above the ice.
- Landowner permission is required prior to setting traps on private land.

Setback Requirements

- Traps must be set at least 50 feet from the traveled portion of a legal, public trail or public highway.
- Traps must be set at least 100 feet from public buildings, parking lots, shelters, pavilions, schools, camps, or campgrounds, designated wildlife viewing areas, or recreational facilities such as ball fields and tennis courts and their maintained areas, owned and managed by municipal, state or federal agencies, unless with the explicit permission of schools, camps, or campgrounds.
- Setback requirements do not apply to Wildlife Management Areas, except for those WMA trails specifically designated by the Department as requiring a setback, or to traps set in the water or under ice.

Reporting Requirements

- Anyone who holds a valid trapper's license must submit an annual trapper's report, including those who did not trap and those who trapped for compensation. Failure to submit a report will result in a non-point violation.
- Any domestic dog or cat caught must be reported to a warden within 24 hours of discovery.
- Bobcat, fisher, and otter harvest must be reported to a warden within 48 hours of season end. Pelts must be tagged by a warden prior to being transported out of state. Tags must stay on pelts until tanning. Carcasses must be forfeited at time of tagging.
- Notify the Department immediately if a lynx or marten is captured.

Dispatch

- Animals in traps must be dispatched upon discovery by shooting [rifle/handgun/muzzleloader/arrow] or carbon dioxide chamber. This does not prevent a trapper from releasing an unharmed captured animal or domestic pet.

Prohibited

- Toothed foothold traps and snares.
- Possession of living fur-bearing animal, unless approved by the Department or is being transported for lethal dispatch.
- Possession of furbearer fur or skin taken unlawfully.
- Taking by use of explosives, chemicals or poisons.
- Taking furbearers from dens by cutting, digging, smoking or mechanical devices other than a legal trap set in accordance with these rules.
- No trap may be set on land between December 31st and the following 4th Saturday in October.

Trapping Restrictions

General:

- Refer to section 6.0 (10 App. V.S.A. § 44) for trapping for compensation.
- Bait refers to any substance [animal, vegetable, fruit, mineral or other material] that can attract wildlife, including lures.
- All meat-based baits must be covered at the time trap is set. Examples – leaves, brush, snow, enclosures constructed of wood, plastic, metal, wire or other natural materials.

Foothold Traps Set on Land must:

- Have a base plate with center chain mount with swivel with free moving chain and at least two additional swivels [3 total swivel points].
- Be anchored with a minimum of 12" and maximum of 18" of chain [total length includes swivels and/or shock springs]. Drags not permitted.
- Be padded, offset, or laminated or jaw thickness of 5/16" or fully encapsulate the foot [dog-proof traps].
- Jaw spread may not exceed 6 1/4" measured inside the jaws.
- Be adjustable for pan tension if tripped by downward pressure.

Body-gripping Traps Set on Land must be:

- Maximum size 40 square inches without use of bait, or
- Over 40 and less than 60 square inches set 5 feet above ground, or
- Over 40 and less than 60 square inches set on the ground in an anchored enclosure with an opening less than 60 square inches and the trap trigger must be recessed at least 12" from opening.
- Over 60 square inches must be set in water.

JAW SPREAD	LEGAL ON LAND	LEGAL IN WATER	LEGAL IN BAITED ENCLOSURE	LEGAL IN CULVERTS (IN WATER)
20.25 in ² . (#110/#120)	Yes*	Yes	No	Yes
25 in ² . (#150)	Yes*	Yes	No	Yes
36 in ² . (#160)	Yes*	Yes	No	Yes
49 in ² . (#220)	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes
64 in ² . (#280)	No	Yes	No	Yes
100 in ² . (#330)	No	Yes	No	Yes

* Cannot be baited

** Must be in anchored enclosure with openings no greater than 60 square inches and recessed at least 12" from all openings and/or greater than 5 feet above the ground.

Beaver/Muskrat:

- Do not set traps for beaver within 10 feet of the nearest point, above water, of a beaver house or dam, during the month of March.
- Do not disturb or destroy or place a trap in, on, or in the entrance of beaver or muskrat houses or dens.
- When trapping muskrat in the month of March, body-gripping traps are restricted to 5 inches or less.

Wildlife Management Unit E, only for the 4th Saturday in October to December 31 for land set body-gripping traps:

- Traps must be set completely within a lynx exclusion device, or set 5 feet above ground or snow level on a 45-degree leaning pole or tree [less than 4 inches in diameter at the trap], and must be free of branches below the trap. Refer to section 4.22 (10 App. V.S.A. § 44) for diagrams.
- Exclusion device can not have opening greater than 6" x 8".
- Exclusion device opening must be on side or top of the device.
- Exclusion device must be constructed of wood or wire mesh [16 gauge or less] with openings no greater than 1.5" x 1.5" or 1" x 2".

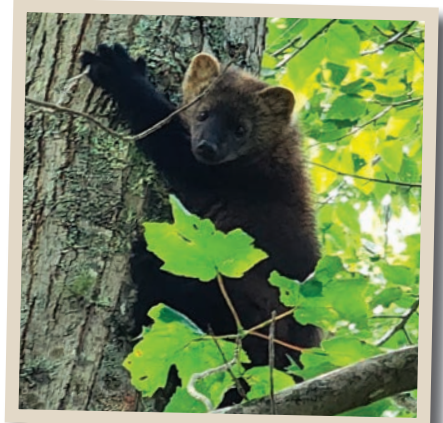
- Trap set within the exclusion device must be minimum of 18" from the closest edge of the opening.
- Exclusion devices must be anchored outside of the device.

Coyote Hunting Competitions Prohibited

It is illegal to participate in a coyote hunting competition for a prize. Fine for first offense is \$400 to \$1,000 and ten points on a hunter's license and second offense is \$2,000 to \$4,000 and twenty points on a hunter's license.

Raccoons

- A person shooting raccoons during the raccoon hunting season shall use a .22 caliber rimfire firearm or a shotgun with #2 shot or smaller.
- A light may be used to illuminate and shoot a raccoon once treed by a dog, or dogs, during the raccoon hunting season. A light may also be used to illuminate a raccoon once treed by a dog, or dogs, during the training season.



More on Furbearer Hunting & Trapping Methods

Furbearer Hunting & Trapping Regulations changed in 2024. Please consult vtfishandwildlife.com for more information on current regulations:



MANDATORY REPORTING

Reporting Requirements

All licensed trappers are required to submit an Annual Trapping Activity Report. If you held a trapping license but did not trap during the 2025–2026 reporting period, you must still submit a report so that the Department can verify compliance with reporting requirements.

Reporting period

- **In-season activity:** October 25, 2025 – March 31, 2026.
- **Out-of-season activity:** April 1, 2025 – October 24, 2025.

Deadline: Reports are due no later than April 15, 2026.

How to submit

- **By mail:** In January, the Department will mail a paper report form to all licensed trappers. Complete the form and return it by mail.
- **By email:** Alternatively, complete the fillable PDF available on the Department's website and email the finished form.

Online reporting form:

<https://vtfishandwildlife.com/annual-trapping-activity-report>



Scan the QR code to access the online form directly.

Where to send your report

- **Email:** anr.fwtrappingreport@vermont.gov
- **Mail:** Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department
100 Mineral Street, Suite 302
Springfield, VT 05156

Need help?

The information you provide is used to assess the health of furbearer species, inform season recommendations, and identify potential threats (e.g., habitat loss, climate change, disease). We appreciate your cooperation—these data are critical to the effective management and conservation of these valued species.

For questions, contact anr.fwtrappingreport@vermont.gov

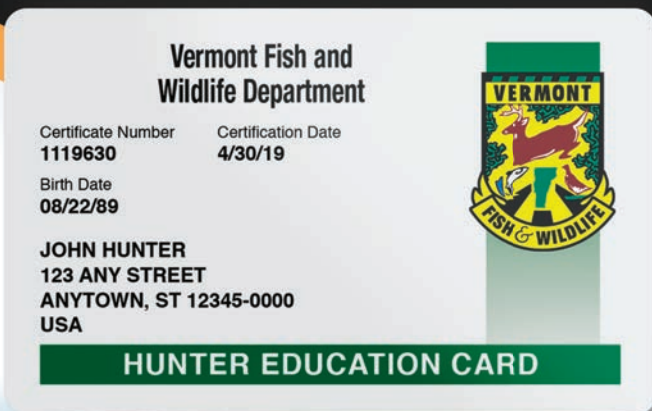




Make the Most of Vermont's Woods

Meet Vermont's licensing requirement with Hunter-Ed's official hunter education. Clear lessons, real-world safety, and simple steps from start to certificate.

**Get your hunter education
card at at hunter-ed.com**



HUNTING IN VERMONT

Where Can I Hunt in Vermont?

Vermonters have a proud heritage of living close to the land in our very rural state. Hunting is a way of life here. In fact, the Vermont Constitution guarantees the right to hunt. Article 67 states “The inhabitants of this State shall have liberty in seasonable times, to hunt and fowl on the lands they hold, and on other lands not enclosed.” But what does that mean?

All **private land** in Vermont is open to hunters unless that land is posted against hunting. The only exception is that landowner permission is required for youth and novice turkey and deer hunting weekends. While landowner permission is not required for hunters on private lands, hunters should still ask the permission of the landowner before proceeding. Hunters who treat the land and landowner with respect usually find that landowners are happy to grant permission.

Visit www.vtfishandwildlife.com for tips on hunting on private land.

Vermont has more than 800,000 acres of federal and state public land open to hunting; **National Wildlife Refuges**, the **Green Mountain National Forest**, and all **state forests**. **State parks** are open to hunting outside the operating season.



VFWD photo by Josh Morse

Perhaps the crown jewel of hunting in Vermont is the state’s system of **Wildlife Management Areas**, or **WMAs**. All WMAs are open to hunting, trapping, fishing and other wildlife-related outdoor activities except in specifically designated areas. Check out the WMA maps on the department website at www.vtfishandwildlife.com, and in the “Guide to Wildlife Management Areas of Vermont” guidebook, available through the online store.

To learn more about Vermont hunting, check our website, call (802) 828-1000, or ‘like’ our Facebook page.



Harvesting antlerless deer helps manage Vermont's deer herd.


Permits are issued annually according to herd management goals.

New in 2026, antlerless permits are valid during regular deer season.

Learn more and apply at vtfishandwildlife.com

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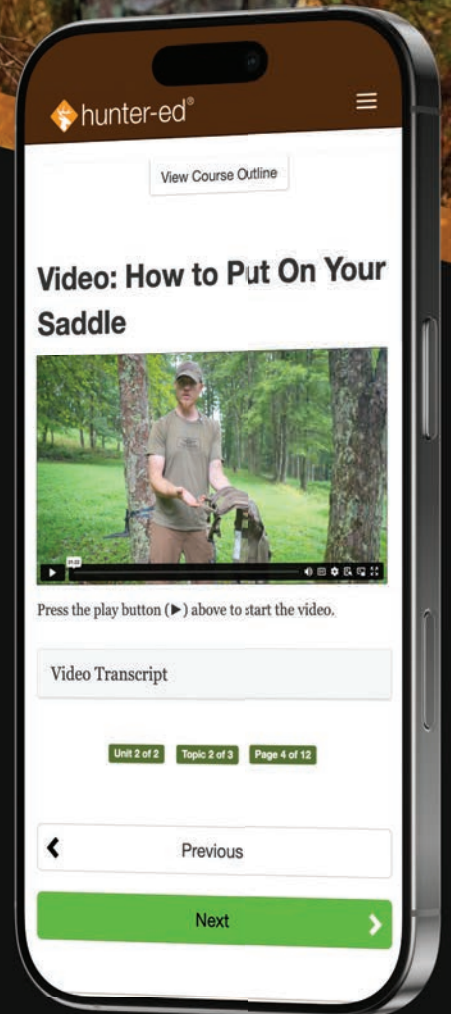
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Saddle hunting taught by the experts. Developed with Tethrd, this course covers best practices for gear selection, safe climbs, efficient setup, and shot execution.

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hunter-ed.com/saddlehunting/essentials



Canada Lynx or Bobcat?

Canada Lynx are a state endangered and federally threatened species. They are very similar in appearance and habits to bobcats, and their range overlaps with them and other furbearer species. Therefore it is important for trappers and hunters to know how to distinguish lynx from bobcats, to recognize their preferred habitat types, and to avoid capturing or harvesting lynx.

Fur

- Lynx pelts are relatively bland and grayish.
- Bobcat pelts are variably colored, often appearing reddish brown or gray, and have more distinct spots and streaks.

Tail

- Lynx tails appear much the same viewed top or bottom. The lynx tail tip is completely black all around.
- Bobcat tails show black bars with a white tip when viewed from above and show a lot of white underneath.

Hind Legs and Feet

- The hind legs of lynx are disproportionately longer, causing them to have a "stooped" appearance.
- Lynx feet are snowshoe-like and are at least twice the size of bobcat feet.

What Trappers Need to Know

- Learn the key identifying features of Canada lynx and bobcat.
- **Go to the Vermont Fish & Wildlife website (www.vtfishandwildlife.com) or contact us for the trapping regulations in WMU E designed to protect lynx.**
- Because the possibility exists for lynx to be encountered outside of WMU E, all trappers should familiarize themselves with lynx sign and be prepared to adjust their methods to avoid incidentally capturing a lynx.
- Trappers who incidentally trap a lynx **must notify the department as soon as possible before removing the animal from the trap**, unless a department official cannot be reached in time to avoid injury to the lynx. Any lynx released under this provision must be reported to the department within 24 hours from the time it was discovered. To report an incidental capture, call Bree Furfey at (802) 952-8543 or contact your local game warden.

Bobcat Hunting Methods to Help Avoid Taking Lynx

- Tracks should be closely examined and measured before any trailing dogs are released.
- Any treed bobcat should carefully be identified and confirmed as not being a lynx before it is harvested. A treed lynx should be abandoned immediately with harnessed dogs in tow.
- If predator calls are used in areas lynx may frequent, it is essential to identify and confirm any responding animals to assure a lynx is not shot.
- Since it may be difficult or impossible to positively identify a moving or partially hidden animal as a lynx or bobcat, it is best not to shoot at all whenever positive identity is unknown.

Trappers or hunters who encounter lynx or lynx sign should quickly report their observations to wildlife biologist Bree Furfey at (802) 952-8543.

Canada Lynx - state endangered

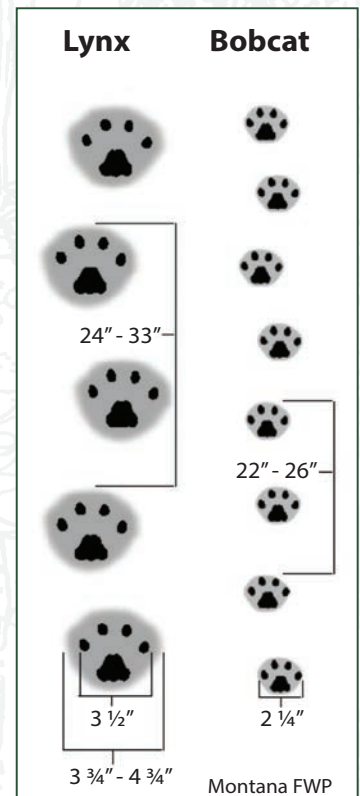


PHOTO CREDIT: KEITH WILLIAMS

Bobcat



PHOTO CREDIT: DEB JAMES



Tracks are shown with shaded area representing impression of hair in the snow

VERMONT FISH & WILDLIFE BENEFITS ALL VERMONTERS



When you purchase a hunting or fishing license, buy a Habitat Stamp or Conservation License Plate, pay an excise tax on hunting, fishing or boating equipment, or give to the Nongame Fund, you're helping the department fulfill our mission to conserve all species of fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the people of Vermont.

WHAT WE DO

Conservation

We've brought back native species including common loons, moose, lake trout and peregrine falcons, and we're helping give threatened and endangered species from lake sturgeon to American marten a fighting chance. We work with private landowners and towns to create habitat management plans, and we review Act 250 and Act 248 land use permits for impacts to important wildlife habitat. At the end of the day, we work to ensure our grandchildren's children will still be able to see brook trout, butterflies, birds and bears when they explore Vermont.



Safety

Vermont's biologists and educators help folks deal with wildlife conflicts, from beavers flooding driveways to black bears breaking into buildings. Highly skilled game wardens are a first line of response for people who are lost or injured in remote areas. Landscape ecologists work with engineers to design wildlife crossings that keep large animals like moose and deer off highways.



Education

We educate thousands of kids every year on ecology and natural history at our Green Mountain Conservation Camps at Kehoe and Buck Lake. Our hunter education staff and volunteers certify each year's new crop of hunters to be safe and ethical outdoorspeople, and our Let's Go Fishing program teaches everyone from elementary schoolers to senior citizens the joy of fishing and the responsibility of being good stewards of our waters.



Public Access

We steward our Wildlife Management Areas to provide crucial habitat to protect diverse natural communities for everyone to enjoy. We partner with land trusts to help create conservation easements and provide public access through private property. Our hundreds of access areas on lakes and rivers across the state offer opportunities to get on the water.





Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department
 Agency of Natural Resources
 1 National Life Drive, Davis 2
 Montpelier, VT 05620-3702
 (802) 828-1000

Office Hours: 7:45 am–4:30 pm, Monday–Friday
Website: www.vtfishandwildlife.com

General Information (802) 828-1000
Email fwinformation@vermont.gov

Hunter Education (802) 828-1193

Law Enforcement (802) 828-1483

License Center (802) 828-1190

Dewey Building
 National Life Drive
 Montpelier, VT 05620

Wildlife (802) 828-1000

Commissioner’s Office (802) 828-1454

Business Office (802) 828-1000

Fish (802) 828-1000

Public Outreach (802) 828-1000

Fish Culture Stations

Bald Hill (802) 467-3660
Bennington (802) 447-2844
Grand Isle (802) 372-3171
Roxbury (802) 485-7568
Salisbury (802) 352-4371

Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department District Offices

Barre District Natural Resources Office
 5 Perry Street, Suite 40
 Barre, VT 05641
 (802) 476-0199

St. Johnsbury District Natural Resources Office
 374 Emerson Falls Rd, Suite 4
 St. Johnsbury, VT 05819-2099
 (802) 751-0100

Fish & Wildlife Laboratory
 Roxbury, VT 05669
 (802) 485-7566

Springfield District Natural Resources Office
 100 Mineral Street, Suite 302
 Springfield, VT 05156
 (802) 289-0603

Essex District Natural Resources Office
 111 West Street
 Essex Jct, VT 05452
 (802) 878-1564

Dead Creek Wildlife Management Area
 Addison, VT 05491
 (802) 759-2398

Rutland District Natural Resources Office
 271 North Main Street, Suite 215
 Rutland, VT 05701
 (802) 786-0040

Education Ctr. Kehoe Conservation Camp
 636 Point of Pines Road
 Castleton, VT 05735
 (802) 265-3301

Warden Service Headquarters **802 828-1483 or 802 828-1529**

Chief Warden: Col. Justin Stedman
Deputy Chief: Maj. Jenna Reed
Administrative Assistant: Lucy Herring
Enforcement & Recruitment Assistant: Hope Carey
Detective Sgt. David Taddei
Boating Enforcement & Education: Vacant

Northwestern District

WARDEN	STATE POLICE OFFICE TEL.	DIRECT (802)	PATROL DISTRICT
Lt. Currier, Robert	Essex Office 879-5669		Northwest
Sgt. Joyal, Dana	878-7111	498-5469	Charlotte
Spc. Snyder, Dustin	524-5993	279-9275	St. Albans
Barrett, Chad	229-9191	224-6324	Waterbury
Coffey, Ethan	878-7111	793-3114	Hyde Park
Hungerford, Josh	524-5993	498-5468	Enosburg
Sargent, Asa	878-7111	793-6705	Burlington
Schmid, Jeremy	878-7111	595-4815	Underhill
Thiel, Matt	524-5993	224-6157	Alburg

Northeastern District

WARDEN	STATE POLICE OFFICE TEL.	DIRECT (802)	PATROL DISTRICT
Lt. Scott, Mike	St. Johnsbury Office 751-0103		Northeast
Sgt. Hazard, Randy	334-8881	793-3321	Canaan
Circe, Dustin	229-9191	793-6629	Plainfield
Jackman, Cody	748-3111	279-3560	Lyndonville
Vacant	334-8881		Derby
Lumsden, Nate	748-3111	595-3526	Bradford
Palmer, Katie	748-3111	353-9535	Hardwick
Seegers, Will	748-3111	498-5351	St. Johnsbury
Reagan, Chase	334-8881	279-9845	Newport
Rhodes, Kody	748-3111	917-5211	Barton
Vacant	748-3111		Lunenburg

Central District

WARDEN	STATE POLICE OFFICE TEL.	DIRECT (802)	PATROL DISTRICT
Lt. Butler, Wesley	Rutland Office 786-3865		Central
Sgt. Whipple, Jeffrey	234-9933	535-5220	Fairlee
Spc. Whitlock, Dale	388-4919	777-6269	New Haven
Goodwin, Justin	773-9101	595-2509	Salisbury
Serra, Abigail	773-9101	793-1270	Rutland
Daversa, Louis	773-9101	595-9034	Fair Haven
Floreani, Chris	234-9933	279-4798	Hartford
Truong, John	229-9191	595-3302	Northfield
Kline, Bella	234-9933	595-3533	Randolph

Southern District

WARDEN	STATE POLICE OFFICE TEL.	DIRECT (802)	PATROL DISTRICT
Lt. Watkin, Richard	Springfield Office 289-0603		Southern
Sgt. Carey, Timothy	773-9101	793-2776	Mt. Holly
Spc. Buttle, Travis	442-5421	777-6281	Bennington
Isherwood, Kyle	722-4600	279-8935	Londonderry
Lockerby, David	722-4600	917-6263	Springfield
Vacant	257-7101		Battleboro
Vacant	722-4600		Athens
Turner, Justin	442-5421	595-8754	Poultney
Vacant	722-4600		Wilmington
Buckley, William	773-9101	917-3756	Manchester

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Eisenhower Fish Hatchery
(802) 483-6618

Silvio Conte National Fish
and Wildlife Refuge
(802) 962-5240 x112

Agency of Natural Resources

Forests, Parks, & Recreation (802) 828-1534

Park Reservations (888) 409-7579

Department of Environmental Conservation (802) 828-1556

Rabies Hotline 1-800-472-2437 (800-4-RABIES)

USDA Wildlife Services 802-223-8690

Green Mountain National Forest

Green Mountain National
Forest Headquarters
PO Box 220
Rutland, VT 05702
(802) 747-6700

Rochester Ranger District
99 Ranger Road
Rochester, VT 05767-9431
(802) 767-4261
(voice/TDD)

Vt Chamber of Commerce

www.visitvt.com (802) 262-2115

Vt Dept. of Tourism

www.VermontVacation.com 1-800-VERMONT

VT FISH & WILDLIFE BOARD

The Vermont Fish & Wildlife Board of Directors has fourteen members—one from each county. They are appointed by the governor for six year terms. The board enacts hunting, fishing and trapping regulations.

Caledonia County

Brad Ferland, Chair
Hardwick, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardCaledonia@vermont.gov
Nov. 1, 2020 to Feb. 28, 2026

Addison County

Robert Patterson
Lincoln, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardAddison@vermont.gov
May 1, 2022 to Feb. 29, 2028

Bennington County

Neal Hogan
Bennington, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardBennington@vermont.gov
May 1, 2022 to Feb. 29, 2028

Chittenden County

Allison Frazier
Richmond, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardChittenden@vermont.gov
Sept. 2, 2022 to Feb. 28, 2026

Essex County

Linda Hook
Brighton, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardEssex@vermont.gov
Aug. 30, 2024 to Feb. 28, 2030

Franklin County

Jeffrey Corey
Fairfax, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardFranklin@vermont.gov
March 5, 2025 to Feb. 28, 2031

Grand Isle County

Beth Deimling
North Hero, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardGrandIsle@vermont.gov
Aug. 30, 2024 to Feb. 28, 2030

Lamoille County

Richard Craig
Morrisville, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardLamoille@vermont.gov
Dec. 10, 2024 to Feb. 28, 2027

Orange County

Ryan Kilborn
East Orange, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardOrange@vermont.gov
March 1, 2025 to Feb. 28, 2031

Orleans County

Paul Noel
Irasburg, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardOrleans@vermont.gov
March 1, 2023 to Feb. 28, 2029

Rutland County

Martin Van Buren
Poultney, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardRutland@vermont.gov
March 1, 2023 to Feb. 28, 2029

Washington County

Jon Valsangiacomo
Barre, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardWashington@vermont.gov
March 1, 2025 to Feb. 28, 2031

Windham County

David Deen
Westminster, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardWindham@vermont.gov
Sept. 20, 2021 to Feb. 28, 2027

Windsor County

Nicholas Burnham
Hartland, VT
Email: ANR.FWBoardWindsor@vermont.gov
May 1, 2022 to Feb. 29, 2028

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Sunrise/Sunset Table

DAY	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.	RISE A.M.	SET P.M.
1	7:26	4:22	7:08	5:00	6:27	5:39	6:31	7:18	5:41	7:54	5:09	8:27	5:10	8:38	5:38	8:14	6:13	7:26	6:48	6:31	7:28	5:40	7:06	4:13
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27	7:13	4:53	6:30	5:36	6:40	7:12	5:47	7:50	5:12	8:23	5:09	8:38	5:33	8:20	6:08	7:35	6:44	6:38	7:21	5:47	7:01	4:14	7:25	4:18
28	7:12	4:55	6:29	5:37	6:38	7:13	5:45	7:51	5:12	8:24	5:09	8:38	5:34	8:19	6:09	7:33	6:45	6:36	7:22	5:45	7:03	4:14	7:25	4:19
29	7:11	4:56			6:37	7:14	5:44	7:52	5:11	8:25	5:09	8:38	5:35	8:18	6:10	7:31	6:46	6:34	7:24	5:44	7:04	4:13	7:26	4:20
30	7:10	4:58			6:35	7:15	5:42	7:53	5:11	8:26	5:10	8:38	5:36	8:17	6:11	7:30	6:47	6:32	7:25	5:42	7:05	4:13	7:26	4:20
31	7:09	4:59			6:33	7:17			5:10	8:27			5:37	8:16	6:12	7:28			7:26	5:41			7:26	4:21

Eastern Standard Time—Montpelier, VT
 March 8 – Eastern Standard Time changes to Daylight Savings Time
 November 1 – Daylight Savings Time changes to Eastern Standard Time

ABOUT THIS DIGEST

Vermont's Fish and Wildlife Laws

The purpose of Vermont's fish and wildlife laws is to help protect, manage, and conserve the fish and wildlife of the state. It is the responsibility of each individual who hunts, fishes or traps to know these laws. This Guide provides the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department's interpretation of these laws. It is formatted to make the laws easier to read and understand. For a complete wording of Vermont's fish and wildlife statutes and regulations, consult Vermont Statutes Annotated, Part 4, Title 10, available at Town Clerks' offices and on the Internet at legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/title/10. Any questions you have regarding these laws should be directed to your local game warden.

Vermont Telecommunications Relay Service

VTRS has trained people who will relay messages between hard-of-hearing, speech-impaired or deaf people who have a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) and people who can hear. This service may be used to call the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department.

If you have a TDD and wish to call a hearing person without a TDD: Dial 1-800-253-0191.

This program receives federal assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, age, or sex in education programs, pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or service, please contact: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Assistance, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop: MBSP-4020, Arlington, VA 22203, Attention: Civil Rights Coordinator for public access.



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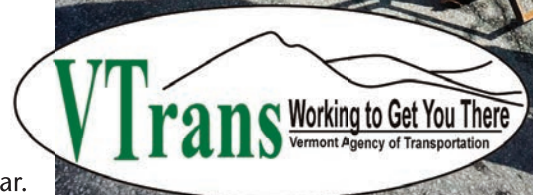
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