

Other things to remember about hunting migratory birds:

- Eurasian collared-doves must remain fully feathered in the field and while being transported from the field.
- All teal must have at least one feathered wing attached while being transported from the field.
- Hunters 16 or older must have on their person a valid Arkansas hunting license and Harvest Information Program registration while hunting.
- Migratory birds may be taken only with a shotgun, and the shotgun must be incapable of holding more than three shells in the magazine and chamber combined.
- Legal shooting hours for teal season is sunrise to sunset.
- Legal shooting hours for all other migratory birds is 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.

Nontoxic shot requirements

- When hunting ducks (including teal) or geese, hunters may only carry steel or other nontoxic shot approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Hunters must use shot size T (.2 inches in diameter) or smaller when hunting ducks and geese.
- Other migratory birds may be hunted with lead shot size BB (.18 inches in diameter) or smaller.
- Some public hunting areas have stricter shot restrictions, consult a current Arkansas Waterfowl Hunting Guidebook for area-specific information.

HIP requirement:

You must register for a free Harvest Information Program (HIP) card and completely fill out the questionnaire. See your license dealer or www.agfc.com for details.

Banded migratory birds

The AGFC and other state agencies participate in many nationwide banding efforts. Banded doves and waterfowl may be reported by calling (800) 327-BAND (2263) or visiting www.reportband.gov.

This publication does not include all regulations governing hunting of migratory birds. Consult the AGFC Official Code of Regulations for more information.



Additional information

Wildlife Hotline • (800) 440-1477

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Post Office Building Room 81
Little Rock, AR 72201 • (501) 324-5643

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Conway Field Office
110 South Amity Road, Suite 300 • Conway, AR 72032
(501) 513-4470 • www.fws.gov

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission • Enforcement Division
2 Natural Resources Drive • Little Rock, AR 72205
Phone: (501) 223-6384 • www.agfc.com

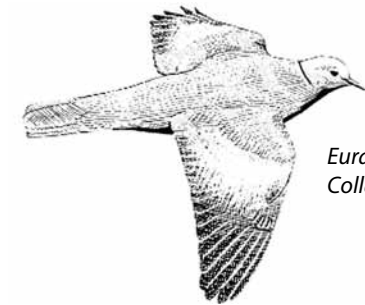


**Arkansas
Game and Fish
Commission**

2009-10 Early Migratory Bird Seasons



Mourning Dove



*Eurasian
Collared-Dove*

Dove Season Dates

September 5-October 18
December 5-30

Mourning Doves

Daily Limit: 15
Possession Limit: 30

Eurasian Collared-Doves

No daily bag or possession limit

Early Waterfowl Seasons

Early Teal Season

Sept. 12-27

Daily Limit – 4 (blue-winged, green-winged and cinnamon teal combined)

Possession Limit – 8

Early Canada Goose Season

Sept. 1-15

Daily Limit – 5

Possession Limit – 10

Early Migratory Bird Seasons

Virginia and Sora Rail

Sept. 12-Nov. 20

Daily Limit – 25

Possession Limit – 25

Common Moorhen and Purple Gallinule

Sept. 1-Nov. 9

Daily Limit – 15

Possession Limit – 30

Common Snipe

Nov. 1-Feb. 15

Daily Limit – 8

Possession Limit – 16

Woodcock

Nov. 7-Dec. 21

Daily Limit – 3

Possession Limit – 6

What is baiting?

It is illegal to hunt or kill any migratory game birds with the aid of baiting or over any baited area. A baited area is where salt, grain or other feed has been placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered to lure or attract migratory game birds to, on or over areas where hunters are attempting to take them.

An area is considered baited for 10 days after the complete removal of all bait.

Who is responsible?

Anyone hunting who knows or reasonably should know the area is baited is liable for the offense. Hunters should physically inspect the field for any signs of baiting and question landowners, guides and caretakers to ensure the field is legal to hunt.

What agricultural practices are legal for dove hunting?

Many normal agricultural operations attract doves to hunting lands. "Normal agricultural operations" are conducted in accordance with official recommendations of U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service specialists. The following practices are legal for preparing dove fields:

Planting – Planting grain crops in a field that has been plowed and disked (including topsewn or aerially seeded wheat fields) is legal as long as seeding rates are in tune with extension service recommendations. It is illegal to seed the same field repeatedly, concentrate wheat in long rows or pile wheat on a field.

Harvesting – Harvesting a field often scatters some waste grain which attracts birds. If harvest was conducted as normal agricultural operation, it is legal for doves.

Manipulations – Unharvested fields may be mowed, shredded, disked, rolled, chopped, trampled, burned or treated with herbicides. These fields may be hunted legally for doves.

Hogging down – Livestock may be allowed to graze on harvested and unharvested grain. These fields may be hunted legally for doves.

Food plots – It is legal to plant food plots, provided that grains grown for wildlife management purposes are not harvested then returned to the field.

What practices are legal for other migratory birds?

Areas where agricultural crops have been manipulated are legal for dove hunting, but not for hunting other migratory birds. If you are dove hunting in a manipulated agricultural field and another in-season migratory bird flies within range, it is not legal to shoot.

Natural vegetation may be manipulated for all migratory birds.

Planted millet is treated as an agricultural crop and may not be manipulated if you intend to hunt waterfowl. Millet that grows on its own in subsequent years (volunteer crop) is considered natural vegetation and may be manipulated without restriction.

Complete information about baiting is available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Web site, www.le.fws.gov, and from the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service Web site: www.uaex.edu.