CHAPTER 141. HUNTING AND TRAPPING

Subchapter A. GENERAL

§ 141.1. Special regulations areas.

(a) Name. The areas shall be known and referred to as special regulations areas.

(b) Descriptions.

(1) Southwest area. Includes the County of Allegheny.

(2) Southeast area. Includes the Counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Philadelphia and also includes Tyler and Ridley Creek State Parks and other publicly-owned lands therein.

(c) Prohibitions.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (d), it is unlawful to take, kill or attempt to take or kill wildlife through the use of a firearm of any description which discharges single-projectile ammunition, or, while hunting for wild birds or wild animals, to possess single-projectile ammunition, except for employees.
of political subdivisions and other persons who have a valid deer control permit issued under the authority of Chapter 29 of the act (relating to special licenses and permits).

(2) It is unlawful to use buckshot in Allegheny or Philadelphia Counties without specific authorization of the Director.

(3) It is unlawful to, except for normal or accepted farming, habitat management practices, oil and gas drilling, mining, forest management activities, or other legitimate commercial or industrial practices, intentionally lay or place food, fruit, hay, grain, chemical, salt or other minerals anywhere in the southeast special regulations area for the purpose of feeding white-tailed deer, or to intentionally lay or place food, fruit, hay, grain, chemical, salt or other minerals that may cause white-tailed deer to congregate or habituate an area. If otherwise lawful feeding is attracting white-tailed deer, the Commission may provide written notice prohibiting this activity.

(d) Permitted acts. It is lawful to:

(1) Except in Philadelphia County, Ridley Creek State Park, Delaware County and Tyler State Park, Bucks County, hunt and kill deer and bear through the use of a muzzleloading long gun or a shotgun, at least .410 gauge (rifled barrels permitted), including semiautomatics which, upon discharge, propel a single projectile.

(2) Take deer with a shotgun 20 gauge or larger—including semiautomatic—using buckshot in the southeast area only.

(3) Take small game, furbearing animals, crows or wildlife with the following devices:

   (i) A manually operated or semiautomatic rimfire rifle or manually operated rimfire handgun .22 caliber or less.

   (ii) A manually operated or semiautomatic air rifle or manually operated air handgun between .177 and .22 caliber, inclusive, that propels single-projectile pellet or bullet ammunition. BB ammunition is not authorized.

(4) Kill an animal legally caught in a trap with the following devices:

   (i) A manually operated or semiautomatic rimfire rifle or manually operated rimfire handgun .22 caliber or less.

   (ii) A manually operated or semiautomatic air rifle or manually operated air handgun between .177 and .22 caliber, inclusive, that propels single-projectile pellet or bullet ammunition. BB ammunition is not authorized.

(5) Harvest more than one deer at a time when multiple harvests of deer per day are authorized without first lawfully tagging previous harvests, provided all deer harvested are lawfully tagged immediately thereafter.

(6) Hunt or take deer during any deer season through the use of or by taking advantage of bait on private property currently operating under a valid deer control permit where approval for limited baiting activities has previously been obtained under § 147.552 (relating to application). This limited authorization

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is valid only to the extent that persons comply with the standards and conditions in § 147.556 (relating to lawful devices and methods).

(7) Hunt or take deer in the southeast special regulations area during regular open hunting seasons for white-tailed deer through the use of or by taking advantage of bait on private, township or municipal property only as set forth in this paragraph.

(i) Purpose. The purpose of this paragraph is to authorize eligible persons to hunt through the use of or otherwise take advantage of approved bait to enhance the harvest rate of white-tailed deer on private, township or municipal property within the southeast special regulations area where landowners have suffered material damage to their real property and traditional hunting and deer control methods have proven ineffective in controlling local deer populations.

(ii) Operation. Landowners and persons they permit to hunt on their property may hunt through the use of or otherwise take advantage of approved bait for the purpose of enhancing the harvest rate of white-tailed deer. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:

(A) This authorization only applies during regular open hunting seasons for white-tailed deer in the affected portion of each wildlife management unit located on private, township or municipal property within the southeast special regulations area.

(B) A bait site may not be located less than 250 yards from any previously established bait site authorized under this paragraph.

(C) Approved bait may be distributed at each bait site by approved feeders from 2 weeks prior to the opening of the first white-tailed deer season through the close of the last white-tailed deer season within the applicable wildlife management unit.

(D) Approved feeders are limited to sealed, waterproof, automatic, mechanical feeders that are set to distribute bait up to a maximum of three times per day during legal hunting hours only. The feeder must be visibly tagged or labeled with the full name and address of the landowner or an individual authorized by the landowner to use or place the approved feeder.

(E) Bait accumulation at any one bait site may not exceed 5 gallons total volume at any given time.

(F) Approved bait is limited to shelled corn and protein pellet supplements.

(G) It is the sole responsibility of landowners and persons they permit to hunt on their property to ensure that the area bait site is in compliance with this paragraph prior to hunting in that area.

(H) The landowner and persons they permit to hunt on their property may not, under any circumstances, hunt, take, kill or harvest any game or wildlife other than white-tailed deer at the bait site or coming to and from the bait site.
Suspension. The Commission may suspend the operation of any bait site if one or more of the following conditions is determined to exist:

(A) The baiting activity is causing conflict with other lawful hunting.

(B) The baiting activity is causing public safety hazards.

(C) The operation of the baiting site is not in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

(D) The operation if the baiting site is detrimental to the health and welfare of any wildlife, including white-tailed deer.

(E) Chronic Wasting Disease has been detected within 10 air miles of the southeast special regulations area. This suspension may remain indefinitely until the Commission determines that resumption of baiting activities will not create an unreasonable future risk of spreading of the disease on the landscape.

Violations. Violations of this paragraph will be prosecuted under section 2308 of the act (relating to unlawful devices and methods).

Source


Cross References

This section cited in 58 Pa. Code § 141.22 (relating to small game); and 58 Pa. Code § 141.41 (relating to general).

§ 141.2. Pesticide products to control nuisance wildlife.

(a) A person acting under the authority of the act or this part is authorized to use pesticide products registered and labeled as approved for wildlife control by the Department of Agriculture, to control wildlife destroying or damaging crops.

(b) Failure to follow methods, amounts and procedures prescribed by the manufacturer, or the Department of Agriculture or to use pesticides inconsistent with labeling and application instructions is a violation of this section.
§ 141.3. Protection removed under certain circumstances.

(a) General.

(1) Protection is removed from wildlife, except migratory birds, big game and threatened or endangered species, when personal property, other than an agricultural crop, is being destroyed or damaged.

(2) Wildlife may only be taken by the owner or person in charge of the personal property affected.

(3) Wildlife taken to protect personal property shall be taken in a humane and lawful manner.

(b) Disposition.

(1) Wildlife taken to protect personal property shall be turned over to a Commission representative as required in section 2125 of the act (relating to surrender of carcass to commission officer).

(2) Wildlife, or a part thereof, taken under this section, may not be retained alive, sold or given away.

(3) Wildlife taken alive may be relocated to a natural setting unless otherwise restricted or prohibited.

(c) Diseased or sick wildlife.

(1) Protection is removed from wildlife, except migratory birds, big game and threatened or endangered species, when it is obvious that an animal is sick or diseased and poses a threat to human safety, farm animals or pets.

(2) The wildlife may only be taken by, or under the direct supervision of, the person in charge of the property where the threat exists.

(3) The wildlife shall be taken in a safe, expeditious and lawful manner.

(d) Disposition of diseased or sick wildlife.

(1) Wildlife taken under authority of subsection (c) shall be disposed of in one of the following ways:

   (i) Buried on the site where taken.

   (ii) Destroyed by incineration or other proper disposal.

   (iii) Submitted for laboratory analysis.

(2) Wildlife or parts thereof taken under subsection (c) may not be retained alive, sold or given away.
§ 141.4. Hunting hours.

Except as otherwise provided, wild birds and mammals may be hunted 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

(1) During the regular antlered and antlerless deer seasons, it is unlawful to take or attempt to take other wild birds or mammals except game birds on regulated hunting grounds, migratory waterfowl, coyotes, feral swine, wild boar and bear. Coyotes may be hunted from the first day to the last day inclusive of any big game season only by persons who possess a valid furtaker’s license, or by persons lawfully engaged in hunting big game who have a valid tag. Feral swine and wild boar may be taken from the first day to the last day inclusive of any big game season only by persons lawfully engaged in hunting big game who have a valid tag.

(2) Raccoon, fox, skunk, opossum, coyote, bobcat and weasel may be hunted any hour, day or night, except during restricted periods in paragraph (1).

(3) Turkey may be hunted 1/2 hour before sunrise to 12 noon from the opening day of the spring gobbler season through the third Saturday and for the remainder of the season from 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

(4) Migratory birds may only be hunted 1/2 hour before sunrise until sunset, except during the snow goose conservation season and the September resident goose season, when geese may be hunted 1/2 hour before sunrise until 1/2 hour after sunset.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.4 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(1), 2102(a) and (b)(1), 2524 and 2901.

Source

§ 141.5. [Reserved].

Source


§ 141.6. Illegal devices.

It is unlawful to:

(1) Use electronic calls to take wildlife except bobcats, foxes, raccoons, coyotes and crows.

(2) Use snares to take wildlife or furbearers except beavers may be taken with snares completely or partially submerged in water in a waterway or watercourse, marsh, pond or dam.

(3) Use body gripping traps with a spread larger than 6 1/2” x 6 1/2” for a furbearer except beaver.

(4) Use a cage or box trap capable of catching more than one furbearer at a time.

(5) Use a semi-automatic shotgun or magazine shotgun for coyotes or crows unless the shotgun is plugged to a two-shell capacity in the magazine.

(6) Hunt or take wildlife through the use of an electronic contrivance or device not permitted by Commission regulation.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.6 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c) and 2102(a).

Source

§ 141.7. Use of artificial lights.

(a) Coyotes are added to the list of animals in section 2310(b) of the act (relating to unlawful use of lights while hunting) which may be hunted with a light.

(b) For the purpose of enforcing section 2311 of the act (relating to restrictions on recreational spotlighting), the terms “antlered deer rifle season” and “antlerless deer rifle season” mean that period of time from 12:01 a.m. on the first day of the regular firearms deer season to 12 midnight on the last day of the antlerless season including Sundays within each individual wildlife management unit.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.7 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102(a), (b)(1) and (d).

Source

§ 141.8. [Reserved].

Source

§ 141.8a. Accompanying junior hunters.
It is unlawful while accompanying junior hunters under section 2711(a)(8) of the act (relating to unlawful acts concerning licenses) to be out of sight of or unable to physically or verbally control the junior hunter or to fail to comply with fluorescent orange requirements. Verbal instructions given through the use of an electronic or other sound amplification device do not meet this requirement.

Authority
The provisions of this § 141.8a issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 2102(a) and 2711(a)(8).

Source

§ 141.9. [Reserved].

Source

§ 141.10. [Reserved].

Source

§ 141.11. [Reserved].

Source
§ 141.12. [Reserved].

Source

§ 141.13. [Reserved].

Source

§ 141.14. [Reserved].

Source

§ 141.15. Loaded firearms or devices in vehicles.

For the purpose of enforcing section 2503 of the act (relating to loaded firearms in vehicles), the term “loaded firearm” includes the following meanings:

(1) Any centerfire or rimfire firearm that has a live shell or cartridge in either the chamber or magazine.

(2) Any muzzleloading firearm that has a live charge of ammunition in its firing chamber and a primer, flash powder or a battery, whichever is applicable, properly positioned in the firing mechanism of the firearm rendering it capable of discharge.

(3) Any crossbow that has been cocked and has a bolt affixed onto the string or positioned into the firing mechanism of the device.

(4) Any air gun that has a pellet or bullet ammunition in either the chamber or magazine.

Authority
The provisions of this § 141.15 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 2102(a) and 2503.

Source
§ 141.16. [Reserved].


§ 141.17. [Reserved].


§ 141.18. Permitted devices.

Notwithstanding the prohibitions in § 141.6 (relating to illegal devices), the following devices may be used to hunt or take wildlife:

1. Firearms that use an electronic impulse to initiate discharge of ammunition. This provision is not intended to authorize use of these devices when these firearms are otherwise prohibited devices for the applicable hunting or trapping season.

2. Electronic sound amplification devices that are incorporated into hearing protection devices and completely contained in or on the hunter’s ear.

3. Electronic devices used for locating dogs while training or hunting, including devices such as e-collars, radio-telemetry dog tracking systems and beeper collars.

4. Electronic illuminating devices that are affixed at the aft end of a bolt or arrow and used solely for the purpose of locating or tracking bolt or arrow flight after being launched from a crossbow or bow.

5. Electronic crow decoys used solely for hunting crows.

6. Electronic rangefinders, including hand-held devices and those contained within a scope or archery sight. This authorization may not be construed to permit a device that emits a light beam, infrared beam, ultraviolet light beam, radio beam, thermal beam, ultrasonic beam, particle beam or other beam that is visible outside of the device or on the target.

7. Electronically heated scent or lure dispensers. This provision is not intended to authorize use of scents and lures when use is otherwise prohibited by section 2308 of the act (relating to unlawful devices and methods) or § 137.34 or § 137.35 (relating to Chronic Wasting Disease and emergency authority of Director; and Chronic Wasting Disease restrictions).

8. Electronic devices that generate and distribute ozone gas for scent control purposes.

9. Electronic waterfowl decoys used solely for hunting waterfowl.

10. Electronic dove decoys used solely for hunting dove.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.18 amended under the the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(5) and 2102(a), (b)(1) and (d).

Source

§ 141.19. Killing game or wildlife to protect property.

(a) Persons authorized to kill game or wildlife under the authority of Chapter 21, Subchapter B of the act (relating to destruction for agricultural protection) shall be limited to use only those firearms and types of ammunition that have been approved by the Commission with regard to particular classifications, for the taking of game or wildlife during an open season.

(b) It is unlawful for a person to use bows and arrows or crossbows and bolts or a muzzleloading firearm of any kind to kill game or wildlife under the authority of Chapter 21, Subchapter B of the act, without advanced written permission from the District Wildlife Conservation Officer.

Authority
The provisions of this § 141.19 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 2102(a) and 2126(a)(2).

Source

Cross References
This section cited in 58 Pa. Code § 147.764 (relating to subpermittees).

§ 141.20. Protective material required.

(a) The following requirements apply:

(1) General. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), it is unlawful to hunt or assist to hunt game or wildlife or move to or from a hunting location, from 1 hour before legal hunting hours to 1 hour after legal hunting hours outside of a motorized vehicle, at any time without wearing a minimum of 250 square inches of daylight fluorescent orange-colored material on the head, chest and back combined so that it is visible in a 360° arc. This shall include going to or from a hunting location before or after legal shooting hours. Except as provided in subsection (b)(2) and (3), camouflage orange clothing is lawful provided it contains the minimum amount of fluorescent orange-colored material.

(2) Additional requirements. It is unlawful to hunt during any firearms season for deer, elk or bear from any blind meeting the requirements in section 2308(b)(3) of the act (relating to unlawful devices and methods) without placing a minimum of 100 square inches of daylight fluorescent orange-colored material within 15 feet from the blind so it is visible in a 360° arc.

(b) Permitted acts. It is lawful to:

(1) Hunt without wearing daylight fluorescent orange-colored material for applicable wildlife during the following seasons:

(i) All crow seasons.
(ii) All dove seasons.
(iii) All waterfowl seasons.
(iv) All falconry small game seasons.
(v) All flintlock muzzleloading deer seasons.
(vi) All archery deer seasons, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (3)(ii) and (4)(ii).

(vii) All archery bear seasons, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3)(iii).

(viii) All furbearer seasons, except coyote seasons.

(ix) All coyote seasons, except during the respective portion of any coyote season that runs concurrent with the legal hunting hours of any special firearms deer season, regular firearms deer season, regular firearms bear season or extended firearms bear season within each wildlife management unit, when the requirements of subsection (a) remain applicable.

(x) All spring turkey seasons.

(2) Hunt for woodchucks during any woodchuck season while wearing a hat made of solid daylight fluorescent orange-colored material on the head only.

(3) Move about or relocate while wearing a hat containing a minimum of 100 square inches of a solid daylight fluorescent orange-colored material on the head only and be stationary without wearing the required orange-colored material when hunting for applicable game or wildlife during the following seasons:

(i) All fall turkey seasons in wildlife management units 2B, 5B, 5C and 5D.

(ii) The respective portions of any archery deer season that runs concurrent with any fall turkey season within each wildlife management unit.

(iii) The respective portions of any archery bear season that runs concurrent with any fall turkey season within each wildlife management unit.

(4) Move about or relocate while in compliance with subsection (a) and while stationary place a minimum of 100 square inches of daylight fluorescent orange-colored material within 15 feet of the hunter’s location so it is visible in a 360° arc when hunting for applicable game or wildlife during the following seasons:

(i) All fall turkey seasons in wildlife management units 1A, 1B, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E and 5A.

(ii) The respective portions of any archery deer season that runs concurrent with any early muzzleloading deer season or any special firearms deer season within each wildlife management unit.

(c) A person who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties as provided in the act.

**Authority**

The provisions of this § 141.20 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 2101(a), 2102 and 2524; amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 2102(a) and 2901(b).

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(393863) No. 529 Dec. 18
Subchapter B. SMALL GAME

Sec.
141.21. [Reserved].

141.22. Small game seasons.

141.23. Nontoxic shot.

141.24. Release and retrap quail for dog training purposes.

141.25. [Reserved].

141.26. [Reserved].

141.27. [Reserved].

141.28. Wild pheasant recovery areas.

141.29. Hunting mourning doves over managed fields.

§ 141.21. [Reserved].

Source


§ 141.22. Small game seasons.

(a) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt small game, except woodchucks, during any small game season with the following devices:

(1) A manually operated or semiautomatic rimfire rifle or manually operated rimfire handgun. The firearm must be .22 caliber or less, that propels single-projectile ammunition.

(2) A manually operated or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun or muzzleloading shotgun. The firearm must be 10 gauge or less, that propels multiple-projectile shotgun ammunition not larger than # 4 lead, # 2 steel, or # 4 of any other composition or alloy of nontoxic shot approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or an authorized representative under 50 CFR 20.134 (relating to approval of nontoxic shot types and shot coatings). A centerfire shotgun’s magazine capacity may not exceed two rounds. The shotgun’s total aggregate ammunition capacity may not exceed three rounds.

(3) A muzzleloading rifle or handgun. The firearm must be .40 caliber or less, that propels single-projectile ammunition.
(4) A bow and arrow.
(5) A crossbow and bolt.
(6) A raptor. The raptor shall be lawfully possessed under a falconry permit under section 2925 of the act (relating to falconry permits).
(7) A manually operated or semiautomatic air rifle or manually operated air handgun between .177 and .22 caliber, inclusive, that propels single-projectile pellet or bullet ammunition. BB ammunition is not authorized.

(b) Prohibitions. While hunting small game during any small game season, except woodchucks, it is unlawful to:

(1) Use or possess single-projectile ammunition larger than .22 caliber or multiple-projectile shotgun ammunition larger than # 4 lead, # 2 steel, or # 4 of any other composition or alloy of nontoxic shot approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or an authorized representative under 50 CFR 20.134, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act (relating to possession of firearm for protection of self or others).
(2) Possess a firearm while hunting with a raptor, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.
(3) Discharge a firearm within 150 yards of a Commission vehicle releasing pheasants.
(4) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this section, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.
(5) Hunt in a party of more than six persons. This does not apply to waterfowl or dove hunters when hunting from a blind or other stationary position.

(c) Woodchuck (Groundhog) season.
(1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt woodchucks during woodchuck season with the following devices:
   (i) A manually operated or semiautomatic rifle or manually operated handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.
   (ii) A manually operated or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun or muzzleloading shotgun. The firearm must be 10 gauge or less that propels multiple-projectile shotgun ammunition not larger than # 4 lead, # 2 steel, or # 4 of any other composition or alloy of nontoxic shot approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or an authorized representative under 50 CFR 20.134. A centerfire shotgun's magazine capacity may not exceed two rounds. The shotgun's total aggregate ammunition capacity may not exceed three rounds.
   (iii) A muzzleloading rifle or handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.
   (iv) A bow and arrow.
   (v) A crossbow and bolt.
   (vi) A raptor. The raptor shall be lawfully possessed under a falconry permit under section 2925 of the act.
(vii) A manually operated or semiautomatic air rifle or manually operated air handgun .22 caliber or larger that propels single-projectile pellet or bullet ammunition. BB ammunition is not authorized.

(2) **Prohibitions.** While hunting woodchucks during woodchuck season, it is unlawful to:

(i) Use or possess multiple-projectile shotgun ammunition larger than # 4 lead, # 2 steel, or # 4 of any other composition or alloy of nontoxic shot approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or an authorized representative under 50 CFR 20.134, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(ii) Possess a firearm while hunting with a raptor, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(iii) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this section, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

**Authority**

The provisions of this § 141.22 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(5) and (6), 2102(a), (b)(1) and (d), 2505(a) and 2524.

**Source**


**Cross References**

This section cited in 17 Pa. Code § 21.119 (relating to group activities).

§ 141.23. Nontoxic shot.

It is unlawful to hunt for or take migratory waterfowl in this Commonwealth while possessing or using lead shot or shotshells loaded with shot of a composition or alloy and of a cartridge length not approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or an authorized representative under 50 CFR 20.134 (relating to nontoxic shot). It is unlawful to hunt for or take migratory waterfowl in this Commonwealth using nontoxic shot larger than Size “T.”

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§ 141.24. Release and retrap quail for dog training purposes.

A person may release domestic bobwhite quail for dog training purposes and retrap them during the regular dog training season, or at any time upon special dog training areas, if the birds are tagged prior to release with tags furnished by the Commission. A trap shall be marked with the name and address of the owner. Quail possessed for this purpose shall be tagged as required. It is the responsibility of the person manning the trap to immediately release untagged quail or other game or wildlife trapped.

Source

§ 141.27. [Reserved].

Source

§ 141.28. Wild pheasant recovery areas.
(a) Definition. For the purpose of this section, the phrase “wild pheasant recovery area” (WPRA) includes and is limited to the following geographic locations.

   (1) Central Susquehanna WPRA. Portions of WMU 4E in Northumberland, Montour and Columbia Counties, bounded and described as follows. Beginning in the southwestern extent of the WPRA at the intersection of Interstate 80 and Interstate 180, proceed north on Interstate 180 for approximately 7.2 miles to the intersection of Hughes Road. The boundary follows Hughes Road east for 0.2 mile to Susquehanna Trail. Follow Susquehanna Trail south for 0.2 mile to Schmidt Road. Follow Schmidt Road for 1.6 miles to Miller Road. Follow Miller Road east for 1.1 miles to intersection of Hockey Hill Road. Go right on Hockey Hill Road then left onto Pugmore Lane. Follow Pugmore Lane for 0.7 mile to Harrison Road. The boundary follows Harrison Road south for 0.7 mile to Showers Road. Follow Showers Road for 1.2 miles east to intersection of Gearhart Road. Turn right on Gearhart Road and go south for 0.6 mile to the intersection of Hickory Road. The boundary follows Hickory Road east for 0.6 mile then left onto Mingle Road for 0.9 mile until rejoining Hickory Road for another 0.8 mile to the intersection of Muncy Exchange Road. The boundary follows Muncy Exchange Road south for 1.4 miles to bridge over the West Branch of Chillisquaque Creek near the intersection of State Highway 44. The boundary follows the West Branch of Chillisquaque Creek south for approximately 2.1 miles to the bridge on Arrowhead Road. The boundary follows Arrowhead Road west for 0.8 mile to the intersection of State Highway 54. Follow State Highway 54 south for 2.6 miles to the intersection of State Highway 254. Follow State Highway 254 east for 5.9 miles to the intersection of State Highway 44. Follow State Highway 44 south for 1.1 miles to the intersection of State Highway 642. Follow State Highway 642 southwest for 2.3 miles to the intersection of Billhime Road. Turn right onto Billhime Road and go 1.1 miles to the intersection of East Diehl Road. Turn left on East Diehl Road then right onto Camelot Hill Road. Follow Camelot Hill Road for 1 mile to the intersection of Blee Hill Road. The boundary follows Blee Hill Road northwestward for 0.6 mile to the intersection of Hillside Drive. Turn left onto Hillside Drive and follow west for 3.2 miles until State Highway 54. Cross State Highway 54 onto Steckermill Road and go 0.4 mile to the intersection of Keefer Mill Road. Turn right onto Keefer Mill Road and follow north
for 0.8 mile to the intersection Mexico Road. Turn right on Mexico Road for 0.1 mile and then turn left onto Keefer Mill Road for 0.6 mile to the intersection of State Highway 254. The boundary follows State Highway 254 west for 5.5 miles to the intersection of Interstate 80. Follow Interstate 80 west for 3.4 miles to the intersection Interstate 180 and the point of origin.

(2) **Hegins-Gratz Valley WPRA.** That portion of WMU 4E in Schuylkill and Dauphin Counties from Matterstown Road (Rt. 1007) to PA Rt. 901 at Taylorsville. The WPRA is bounded on the north by the Mahantango Creek. Beginning at the town of Pillow in Dauphin County, proceeding east on Market Street (Rt. 1026) to the Mahantango Creek, which is the Northumberland and Dauphin County border until entering Schuylkill County at Klingerstown. Continuing northeast along the Mahantango Creek in Schuylkill County to Taylorsville Road (Rt. 4039) at Haas, to Taylorsville and then proceeding south on PA Rt. 901. Proceeding south and southeast on PA Rt. 901 to I-81. Proceeding southwest on I-81 and then west on PA Rt. 25, then from PA Rt. 25, proceeding south and west on Dell Road and then northwest and west on Pine Drive (State Hwy. 4009), continuing west on Pine Drive, TS93 and north on TS92 to Pine Creek. The southern boundary then follows Pine Creek west along the northern side of Broad Mountain to Spring Glen. From Spring Glen, continuing west on PA Rt. 25, crossing into Dauphin County to Gratz, then proceeding southwest from Gratz on Specktown Road (State Hwy. 1014) to South Crossroads Road (PA Rt. 1009). Proceeding south on South Crossroads Road (PA Rt. 1009) to PA Rt. 209 and southwest to Elizabethville. From Elizabethville continue west on Main Street (PA Rt. 209), then turn north onto Botts Road (T462). At the first intersection, turn north onto Feidt Road (T461), then turn east onto West Matterstown Road (Rt. 4008), turn north onto Matterstown Road (Rt. 1007). Turn right or east onto Berrysburg Road (PA Rt. 25) which turns into Market St. Turn left or north onto Lykens St. Turn right or east onto Mountain Road (T639). Turn left or north on PA Rt. 225 into Pillow on PA Rt. 225, ending at Market St. (Rt. 1026).

(3) **Franklin County WPRA.** That portion of WMUs 4A and 5A in Franklin County from PA Rt. 30 on the northern border to the Pennsylvania/Maryland state border on the southern border, and from Cove Mountain on the western border to the towns of Laurich and Williamson and the Conococheague Creek on the eastern border. The WPRA is bounded on the north by PA Rt. 30 (Lincoln Highway). Beginning at the town of Fort Loudon at the intersection of PA Rt. 30 (Lincoln Highway) and PA Rt. 75, proceed east on PA Rt. 30 (Lincoln Highway), through St. Thomas and continue east to Laurich. Just east of Laurich, proceed south along Back Creek to SR 3012 (Jack Road). Proceed west along SR 3012 (Jack Road), then south along Weber Road. Continue south and southwest along Weber Road to the intersection of Weber, Grapevine and Jacks Mill Roads. Proceed southwest along Grapevine Road and then northwest to intersection with SR 3013. Turn south onto SR 3013 (St. Thomas Williamson
Road) and then west onto State Rt. 995. Proceed west and then south on State Rt. 995 through Williamson to the West Branch of the Conococheague Creek (northeast of Welsh Run). Proceed along the West Branch of the Conococheague Creek to the confluence with Conococheague Creek. Follow the Conococheague Creek south to the Pennsylvania/Maryland state border. Proceed west along the Pennsylvania/Maryland state border to State Rt. 456. Proceed northeast along State Rt. 456 to State Rt. 16. Proceed east on State Rt. 16 to Mountain Road. Proceed northeast on Mountain Road to State Rt. 75. Proceed northwest on State Rt. 75 to the intersection of State Rt. 75 and State Rt. 30 at Fort Loudon.

(b) Prohibitions. It is unlawful to:

(1) Release artificially propagated pheasants any time within any area designated as a WPRA.

(2) Train dogs in any manner from March 1 through July 31 within any area designated as a WPRA.

(3) Hunt pheasants within any area designated as a WPRA, except the Director may authorize limited youth pheasant hunting opportunities by Commission-issued access permit in the Central Susquehanna WPRA. During any year youth pheasant hunting opportunities are authorized in the Central Susquehanna WPRA, the Director will establish the number of hunting access permits to be issued, a manner of distribution for a limited number of access permits to be raffled off by an organization promoting pheasant recovery efforts within this Commonwealth, and designate one or more pheasant hunt zones within the WPRA prior to the opening of the earliest established youth pheasant season. The Director or a designee will establish the application deadline and the date, time and location for the random drawing of applications for the issuance of any remaining limited youth pheasant hunting access permits within the Central Susquehanna WPRA. Limited youth pheasant hunting access permits are not transferrable. A pheasant hunting access permit shall be signed and carried on person when hunting or taking pheasants within the Central Susquehanna WPRA.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.28 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322 and 2102(c); amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(4) and 2102(a) and (c).

Source

§ 141.29. Hunting mourning doves over managed fields.

(a) Limited hunting authorized. In accordance with the authorization in 50 CFR 20.21 (relating to what hunting methods are illegal), it is lawful to hunt mourning doves on or over lands or areas that are not otherwise baited areas, and where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown, or solely as the result of a normal agricultural operation. This authorization does not apply to any other species of wildlife or to the hunting of mourning doves where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed after September 15 each license year.

(b) Definition. For the purposes of this section, “manipulation” means the alteration of natural vegetation or agricultural crops by activities that include mowing, shredding, discing, rolling, chopping, trampling, flattening, burning or herbicide treatments. The term manipulation does not include the distributing or scattering of grain, seed or other feed after removal from or storage on the field where grown.

Authority
The provisions of this § 141.29 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102(a).

Source
The provisions of this § 141.29 adopted September 14, 2018, effective September 15, 2018, 48 Pa.B. 5727.
Subchapter C. BIG GAME

§ 141.41. General.

It is unlawful to:

1. Fail, within 10 days of the kill, to complete the report card supplied with the hunting license for reporting big game killed and mail the report card to the Commission in Harrisburg or by any other method designated by the Director.

2. Receive a DMAP permit without reporting in the manner prescribed on the permit.

3. Harvest more than one deer at a time before lawfully tagging a deer previously harvested when multiple harvests of deer per day are authorized, except as otherwise provided in § 141.1 (relating to special regulations areas).

4. Possess an expired, fulfilled, revoked, suspended or invalid big game harvest tag or hunting license while engaged in hunting or trapping activities.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.41 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(11), 2102, 2323 and 2524.

Source


§ 141.42. Parties hunting big game.

(a) Parties hunting deer, bear or elk shall be limited to 25 persons.
(b) Penalties in section 2324(c) of the act (relating to parties hunting big
game) pertain to this section. Each person may be liable for penalties in this sec-
tion.

Authority
The provisions of this § 141.42 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102.

Source

Cross References
This section cited in 17 Pa. Code § 21.119 (relating to group activities).

§ 141.43. Deer seasons.
(a) Archery deer season.
(1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt deer during the archery deer sea-
son with any of the following devices:
   (i) A bow and arrow. A bow must have a peak draw weight of at least
       35 pounds. An arrow must be equipped with a broadhead that has an outside
       diameter or width of at least 7/8 inch and may not exceed 3.25 inches in
       length.
   (ii) A crossbow and bolt. A crossbow must have a peak draw weight of
       at least 125 pounds. A bolt must be equipped with a broadhead that has an
       outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 inch and may not exceed 3.25 inches
       in length.
(2) Prohibitions. While hunting deer during the archery deer season, it is
    unlawful to:
    (i) Use or possess a firearm. Exceptions:
        (A) A person may possess certain firearms during the archery deer
            season under the authorizations of section 2525 of the act (relating to pos-
            session of firearm for protection of self or others).
        (B) A person may possess and use both a bow or crossbow and a
            muzzleloading firearm during the overlaps of the early archery and
            muzzleloader deer seasons and the late archery and flintlock muzzleload-
            ing deer seasons if that person is in possession of both a valid archery deer
            license and a valid muzzleloader deer license and meets the greater protec-
            tive material requirements for the muzzleloader deer season, if applicable.
    (ii) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act
        or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.
(b) Flintlock muzzleloading deer season.
   (1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt deer during the flintlock muzzleloading deer season with a flintlock muzzleloading firearm. The firearm must be an original or similar reproduction of muzzleloading firearm manufactured prior to 1800. The firearm’s ignition mechanism must consist of a hammer containing a naturally occurring stone that is spring propelled onto an iron or steel frizzen which, in turn, creates sparks to ignite a priming powder. The firearm must have open or aperture sights and be a .44 caliber or larger single-barrel long gun or a .50 caliber or larger single-barrel handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.
   (2) Prohibitions. While hunting deer during the flintlock muzzleloading deer season, it is unlawful to:
      (i) Use manmade materials attached to the hammer or frizzen to create sparks.
      (ii) Use telescopic sights.
      (iii) Use or possess multiple projectile ammunition or ammunition other than required under section 2322(a)(4) of the act (relating to prohibited devices and methods), except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.
      (iv) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(c) Muzzleloading deer season.
   (1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt deer during the muzzleloading deer season with a muzzleloading firearm. The firearm must be a .44 caliber or larger single-barrel long gun or a .50 caliber or larger single-barrel handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.
   (2) Prohibitions. While hunting deer during the muzzleloading deer season, it is unlawful to:
      (i) Use or possess multiple projectile ammunition or ammunition other than required under section 2322(a)(4) of the act, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.
      (ii) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(d) Regular and special firearms deer seasons.
   (1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt deer during the regular and special firearms deer seasons with any of the following devices:
      (i) A manually operated, centerfire rifle or handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.
      (ii) A manually operated or semiautomatic, centerfire shotgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.
      (iii) A bow and arrow as permitted under subsection (a)(1)(i).
      (iv) A crossbow and bolt as permitted under subsection (a)(1)(ii).
      (v) A muzzleloading firearm as permitted under subsection (b)(1) or (c)(1).
Prohibitions. While hunting deer during the regular and special firearms deer seasons, it is unlawful to:

(i) Use or possess multiple projectile ammunition or ammunition other than required under section 2322(a)(4) of the act, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(ii) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(e) Cooperating while hunting during any deer season. Holders of any of the appropriate licenses or stamps may cooperate while hunting antlered or antlerless deer if pertinent provisions of the act and this section are met.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.43 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S.

Source


Cross References

This section cited in 58 Pa. Code § 147.556 (relating to lawful devices and methods).

§ 141.44. Bear.

(a) Archery bear season.

(1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt bear during the archery bear season with any of the following devices:
(i) A bow and arrow. A bow must have a peak draw weight of at least 35 pounds. An arrow must be equipped with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 inch and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.

(ii) A crossbow and bolt. A crossbow must have a peak draw weight of at least 125 pounds. A bolt must be equipped with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 inch and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.

(2) Prohibitions. While hunting bear during the archery bear season, it is unlawful to:

(i) Use or possess a firearm or while in possession of a firearm, except as otherwise authorized by section 2525 of the act (relating to possession of firearm for protection of self or others).

(ii) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(iii) Disturb, wound or kill a bear in a den.

(iv) Assist, conspire or use a device to locate a bear to which a transmitter has been attached.

(b) Muzzleloading bear season.

(1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt bear during the muzzleloading bear season with a muzzleloading firearm. The firearm must be a .44 caliber or larger single-barrel long gun or a .50 caliber or larger single-barrel handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.

(2) Prohibitions. While hunting bear during the muzzleloading bear season, it is unlawful to:

(i) Use or possess multiple projectile ammunition or ammunition other than required under section 2322(a)(4) of the act (relating to prohibited devices and methods), except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(ii) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(iii) Disturb, wound or kill a bear in a den.

(iv) Assist, conspire or use a device to locate a bear to which a transmitter has been attached.

(c) Regular and extended firearms bear seasons.

(1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt bear during the regular and extended firearms bear seasons with any of the following devices:

(i) A manually operated, centerfire rifle or handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.

(ii) A manually operated or semiautomatic, centerfire shotgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.

(iii) A bow and arrow as permitted under subsection (a)(1)(i).

(iv) A crossbow and bolt as permitted under subsection (a)(1)(ii).

(v) A muzzleloading firearm as permitted under subsection (b)(1).
(2) **Prohibitions.** While hunting for bear during the regular and extended firearms bear seasons, it is unlawful to:
   
   (i) Use or possess multiple projectile ammunition or ammunition other than required under section 2322(a)(4) of the act, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.
   
   (ii) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.
   
   (iii) Disturb, wound or kill a bear in a den.
   
   (iv) Assist, conspire or use a device to locate a bear to which a transmitter has been attached.

**Authority**

The provisions of this § 141.44 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102(a) and (d).

**Source**


§ 141.45. Turkey.

(a) **Fall turkey season.**

(1) **Permitted devices.** It is lawful to hunt turkey during the fall turkey season with any of the following devices:

   (i) A manually operated rifle or handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.

   (ii) A manually operated or semiautomatic, centerfire shotgun or muzzleloading shotgun that propels single-projectile ammunition or multiple projectile shotgun ammunition no larger than # 4 lead, # 2 steel, or # 4 of any other composition or alloy of nontoxic shot approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or an authorized representative under 50 CFR 20.134 (relating to approval of nontoxic shot types and shot coatings). A centerfire shotgun’s magazine capacity may not exceed two rounds. The shotgun’s total aggregate ammunition capacity may not exceed three rounds.

   (iii) A muzzleloading rifle or handgun that propels single-projectile ammunition.

   (iv) A **bow and arrow.** A bow must have a peak draw weight of at least 35 pounds. An arrow must be equipped with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 inch and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.
(v) A crossbow and bolt. A crossbow must have a peak draw weight of at least 125 pounds. A bolt must be equipped with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 inch and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.

(2) Prohibitions. While hunting turkey during the fall turkey season, it is unlawful to:

(i) Use or possess a firearm using single projectile ammunition in Wildlife Management Units 2B, 5B, 5C and 5D, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act (relating to possession of firearm for protection of self or others).

(ii) Use drives or any method other than hand or mouth calling.

(iii) Use or possess an electronic caller or a live turkey as a decoy.

(iv) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(b) Spring turkey season.

(1) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt turkey during the spring turkey season with any of the following devices:

(i) A manually operated or semiautomatic, centerfire shotgun or muzzleloading shotgun using shot ammunition no larger than # 4 lead, # 2 steel, or # 4 of any other composition or alloy of nontoxic shot approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or an authorized representative under 50 CFR 20.134. A centerfire shotgun’s magazine capacity may not exceed two rounds. The shotgun’s total aggregate ammunition capacity may not exceed three rounds.

(ii) A bow and arrow as permitted under subsection (a)(1)(iii).

(iii) A crossbow and bolt as permitted under subsection (a)(1)(iv).

(2) Prohibitions. While hunting turkey during the spring turkey season, it is unlawful to:

(i) Use or possess a centerfire, rimfire or muzzleloading firearm that propels single projectile ammunition, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(ii) Use or possess single projectile ammunition, except arrows or bolts, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(iii) Use drives or any method other than hand or mouth calling.

(iv) Use or possess an electronic caller or a live turkey as a decoy.

(v) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this subsection, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.45 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(4) and (5), 2102(a) and (d) and 2524.

141-25

(392107) No. 525 Aug. 18
§ 141.46. [Reserved].

Source


§ 141.47. Elk.

(a) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt elk during the elk season with any of the following devices:

1. A manually operated, centerfire rifle or handgun. The firearm must be a .27 caliber or larger firearm that propels single-projectile ammunition 130 grains or larger.

2. A manually operated or semiautomatic, centerfire shotgun. The firearm must be a 12 gauge or larger firearm that propels single-projectile ammunition.

3. A muzzleloading firearm. The firearm must be .50 caliber or larger single-barrel firearm that propels single-projectile ammunition 210 grains or larger.

4. A bow and arrow. A bow must have a peak draw weight of at least 45 pounds. An arrow must be equipped with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 1 inch and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.

5. A crossbow and bolt. A crossbow must have a peak draw weight of at least 125 pounds. A bolt must be equipped with a broadhead that has an outside diameter or width of at least 1 inch and may not exceed 3.25 inches in length.

(b) Prohibitions. While hunting elk during the elk season, it is unlawful to:

1. Use or possess multiple projectile ammunition or ammunition other than that required under section 2322(a)(4) of the act (relating to prohibited devices and methods), except as authorized under section 2525 of the act (relating to possession of firearm for protection of self or others).
(2) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in this section, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.

(3) Fail to mark the kill site after lawful harvest in accordance with Commission instructions provided during the elk season orientation.

(4) Drive or herd elk.

(5) Hunt within the Hick’s Run no hunt zone, the area immediately adjacent to and north of Route 555, between Hick’s Run Road and Huston Hill Road and within 0.3 mile of Route 555.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.47 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102; amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(4) and 2102(a) and (d).

Source


§ 141.48. Elk management area and elk hunt zones.

(a) **Elk management area.** The elk management area is comprised of that portion of Wildlife Management Unit 2G in McKean, Potter, Elk, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming, Clearfield and Centre Counties, bounded on the north by Route 6, on the east by Route 287, on the south by Route 220 and I-80 and on the west by Route 219.

(b) **Elk hunt zones.** The elk management area is comprised of one or more elk hunt zones as established by the Director on an annual basis prior to the opening of elk season. The divisional line between two or more elk hunt zones shall be the center of the highway, natural watercourse, other natural boundary or marked boundary.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.48 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102; amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(4), 2102(a) and 2705(15).

Source

§ 141.49. [Reserved].

Source


Subchapter D. FURBEARERS

Sec.
141.61. Trapping hours.
141.62. Beaver and otter trapping.
141.63. Definitions.
141.64. [Reserved].
141.65. [Reserved].
141.66. Cable restraints.
141.67. Furbearer seasons.
141.68. Prohibited devices.
141.69. Artificial cubbies.

§ 141.61. Trapping hours.

Except on the opening and closing day of trapping seasons, furbearing animals may be taken by trapping any hour, day or night, during the open season. On the opening day of trapping season, it is unlawful to set, place or stake out traps prior to 7 a.m. On the closing day, traps shall be removed by sunset.

Source


§ 141.62. Beaver and otter trapping.

(a) General. There shall be one durable identification tag attached to each trap or snare by means of an extension wire of sufficient length so that the name tag is completely above the water or ice level and totally visible for inspection purposes. The name tag shall visibly set forth the owner’s first and last name and legal home address, or a number issued by the Commission.

(b) Unlawful acts. It is unlawful to:

(1) Place, or make use of, materials or products except raw native wood or stone to direct the travel of beaver or otter. Man-made materials may be used only to support traps or snares.

(2) Place, check, reset or tend a trap or snare on an established beaver dam or beaver house, or within 15 feet of either a dam or a house. Measurement shall be from directly above the trap or snare, across the water, ice or land to the nearest point of the structure.
(3) Set body gripping traps larger than 10 inches in height by 12 inches in width.

(4) Set, tend or operate any number of traps or snares for beaver trapping in excess of the limits established by this paragraph.

(i) Beaver trappers are generally limited to a combined Statewide total of 20 traps or snares, no more than 10 of which may be traps. No more than 2 of the 10 traps may be body gripping traps, except in Wildlife Management Units where beaver bag limits are 40 or more per season where all 10 traps may be body gripping traps.

(ii) Beaver trappers are limited to using no more than five traps or snares, no more than two of which may be body-gripping traps, in any Wildlife Management Unit with an open otter trapping season. This limitation is inclusive of any otter traps or snares set under paragraph (7). This limitation is applicable during periods when the open beaver trapping season overlaps by calendar date with the open otter trapping season and shall extend for 5 additional consecutive days after the close of the otter season.

(5) Check, set, reset or otherwise maintain a beaver or otter trap or snare, or remove a beaver or otter from a trap or snare, unless the person is identified by the attached name tag as the owner. This paragraph does not prohibit the lending of assistance when the person whose name appears on the trap tag is present.

(6) Equip snares with a spring-activating mechanism or any device designed to aid the closing of the snare loop.

(7) Set, tend or operate any number of traps or snares for otter trapping in excess of the limits established by this paragraph. Otter trappers are limited to a combined Statewide total of five traps or snares, no more than two of which may be body-gripping traps. This limitation is inclusive of any beaver traps or snares set under paragraph (4)(ii).

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.62 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 2102 and 2901(b).

Source

§ 141.63. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in the act and this part, the following words, when used in the enforcement of section 2361 of the act (relating to unlawful acts concerning taking of furbearers) have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

*Artificial cubby*—A baited enclosure constructed of natural or artificial material that is designed to house and corral a furbearer into a body-gripping trap.

*Cable restraint*—A galvanized stranded steel cable with a minimum diameter of 3/32 inches. The cable must be constructed of either 7 bundles comprised of 7 wires per bundle, 7 bundles comprised of 19 wires per bundle or 1 bundle comprised of 19 wires. The cable may not exceed 7 feet in length from the anchor point to the lock contacting the fully closed loop stop, must be equipped with at least one swivel device (which allows for 360° rotation) between the loop and the anchor and must have stops affixed to the cable to ensure that the circumference of the cable which makes up the loop may not be greater than 38 inches when fully open, or less than 8 inches when fully closed. Cable restraints must be equipped with an approved lock. The lock may not be constructed with moving parts. A cable restraint must include a breakaway device affixed between the lock and cable or at the end of the cable that is rated at 375 pounds or less. The cable must be maintained in good condition so that all components operate properly.

*Foot encapsulating trap*—A device that has all triggering and restraining mechanisms enclosed by a housing which, once set, allows access to the triggering mechanism through a single opening not to exceed 2 inches in diameter or diagonally and is anchored by a swivel-mounted anchoring mechanism.

*Marsh, pond or dam*—A standing body of water.

*Snare*—A looped galvanized or stainless stranded steel cable 3/32 inches in diameter equipped with a mechanical sliding metal release lock. A metal ferrule shall be crimped on the cable to prevent the snare loop from closing to a circumference less than 7 inches.

*Waterway or watercourse*—A riverine system that contains water which includes the semi-permanent flooded area.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.63 amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 322(c)(5) and 2102(a), (b)(1) and (d).

Source

§ 141.66. Cable restraints.

(a) Cable restraint devices may be used from December 26 until the end of the established trapping season to harvest red fox, gray fox and coyote. Nontarget furbearing species incidentally captured in cable restraint devices during an open trapping season for that species may be taken and utilized, provided the trapper possesses all applicable licenses and permits.

(b) Cable restraint devices may only be set by furtakers who have completed a certified cable restraint training course approved by the Director and possess a valid furtakers license, qualify for license and fee exemptions under section 2706 of the act (relating to resident license and fee exemptions) or qualify for trapping exceptions under section 2363 of the act (relating to trapping exception for certain persons). The Director will establish a fee for the course and the fee will only be what is necessary to cover the cost of the course. The trapper shall have a certificate from this course in possession while setting or checking sets using cable restraints and present the certificate upon the request of any person whose duty it is to enforce this title.

(c) Cable restraints must be anchored to prevent the animal caught in the restraint from moving the restraint from the point it was originally anchored.

(d) Cable restraints must be set to allow the animal caught in the restraint to move freely in a 360° arc for the entire length of the restraint without the risk of the cable restraint becoming entangled by any object.

(e) Cable restraints must be set so that the bottom of the restraint cable loop is no less than 6 inches or greater than 12 inches above the first surface beneath the bottom of the cable restraint where the surface is ground, ice, crusted or packed snow or any other hard material.

(f) Cable restraints will be considered traps for the purposes of the section 2361(a)(3),(4),(7),(8),(10),(12) and (14)—(16) of the act (relating to unlawful acts concerning taking of furbearers).
(g) The following locks are approved:

(1) Reichart 180° reverse bend washer.

(2) Kaatz “Relax-a-Lock.”

(3) Penny lock.

(4) MicroLock.

(5) BMI Slide Free Lock.

(6) Berkshire 90° bend washer.
(h) It is unlawful to:
(1) Use, set, tend or operate a cable restraint having any lock that has not
been approved under this section.
(2) Set any cable restraint where entanglement may occur or in any man-
ner which could result in an animal held in the restraint being suspended.
(3) Use a device commonly known as a drag with any cable restraint.
(4) Equip cable restraints with a spring-activating mechanism or any
device designed to aid the closing of the cable loop.
(5) Fail to comply with any other provisions of this section.

Authority

The provisions of this § 141.66 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S.
§§ 322(c)(5) and 2102(a), (b)(1) and (d); amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S.
§ 2102(d).

Source

The provisions of this § 141.66 adopted April 15, 2005, effective April 16, 2005, 35 Pa.B. 2304;
May 29, 2015, effective May 30, 2015, 45 Pa.B. 2605. Immediately preceding text appears at serial
pages (372011) to (372012).

§ 141.67. Furbearer seasons.

(a) Permitted devices. It is lawful to hunt or take furbearers during any fur-
taking season with the following devices:
(1) A manually operated or semiautomatic rifle or manually operated hand-
gun that propels single-projectile ammunition.
(2) A manually operated or semiautomatic, centerfire shotgun or muzzlel-
oading shotgun. The firearm must be 10 gauge or less, that propels single-
projectile ammunition or multiple-projectile shotgun ammunition not larger
than # 4 buckshot. The centerfire shotgun’s magazine capacity may not exceed
two rounds. The shotgun’s total aggregate ammunition capacity may not exceed
three rounds.
(3) A muzzleloading rifle or handgun that propels single-projectile ammu-
nition.
(4) A bow and arrow.
(5) A crossbow and bolt.
(6) A manually operated or semiautomatic air rifle or manually operated air
handgun .22 caliber or larger that propels single-projectile pellet or bullet
ammunition. BB ammunition is not authorized.

(b) Prohibitions. While hunting furbearers during any furbearer hunting or
trapping season, it is unlawful to:
(1) Use or possess multiple-projectile shotgun ammunition larger than # 4
buckshot, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act (relating to pos-
session of firearm for protection of self or others).
(2) Use or possess a device or ammunition not provided for in the act or in
this section, except as authorized under section 2525 of the act.
(3) Use any firearm, other than authorized in this paragraph, to dispatch legally trapped furbearers during the overlap with the regular or special firearms deer seasons:
   (i) A manually operated or semiautomatic rimfire rifle or manually operated rimfire handgun .22 caliber or less.
   (ii) A manually operated or semiautomatic air rifle or manually operated air handgun between .177 and .22 caliber, inclusive, that propels single-projectile pellet or bullet ammunition. BB ammunition is not authorized.

Authority
The provisions of this § 141.67 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102(a) and (d); amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102(d).

Source

§ 141.68. Prohibited devices.
It is unlawful to take furbearers through the use of the following devices:
   (1) Fish hooks, snagging hooks or any other hooks of similar design.
   (2) Implements that are not lawful traps, firearms, bows or crossbows.

Authority
The provisions of this § 141.68 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102(d).

Source
The provisions of this § 141.68 adopted April 1, 2011, effective April 2, 2011, 41 Pa.B. 1765.

§ 141.69. Artificial cubbies.
(a) General rule. Furtakers are permitted to trap furbearers through the use of body-gripping traps set in artificial cubbies when the following conditions are met:
   (1) The artificial cubby is placed within an established watercourse, waterway, marsh, pond or dam.
   (2) The entrance to the artificial cubby does not exceed 50 square inches.
   (3) The triggering mechanism of the trap is recessed within the artificial cubby at least 7 inches from the entrance.
   (4) The artificial cubby is anchored in a manner so that it cannot be moved or rolled.
(b) Exception. Subsection (a)(2)—(4) does not apply to body-gripping traps that are 5 1/2 inches or less and set in artificial cubbies to target mink or muskrat.

Authority
The provisions of this § 141.69 issued under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S. § 2102(a) and (d).

Source
Appendix A. [Reserved]

Source

Appendix B. [Reserved]

Source

Appendix C. [Reserved]

Source

Appendix D. [Reserved]

Source

Appendix E. [Reserved]

Source

Appendix F. [Reserved]

Source
Appendix G. HUNTING HOURS
HUNTING HOURS TABLE
FOR JULY 1, 2018, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2019

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### MIGRATORY GAME BIRD HUNTING HOURS TABLE
#### 2018-2019

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*Daylight Saving Time Begins

**Ends

**Authority**

The provisions of this Appendix G amended under the Game and Wildlife Code, 34 Pa.C.S.

**Source**


**Cross References**

This section cited in 58 Pa. Code § 135.106 (relating to Pymatuning Wildlife Management Area); and 58 Pa. Code § 147.553 (relating to permit).