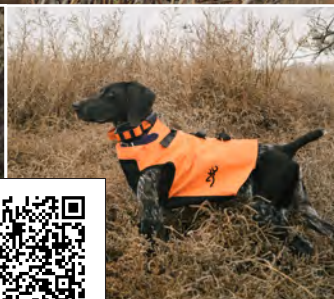


2015 Late Cropland Walk-In Atlas



INSIDE: UPDATED WALK-IN PROPERTY MAPS | NOVICE HUNTER PROGRAM



online brochure

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» **EXTENDED WALK-IN ACCESS PROPERTY**

HOURS. Colorado Parks and Wildlife is happy to offer additional waterfowl hunting opportunity through the Extended WIA provision.

Access to these properties — depicted in green on WIA maps for Logan, Sedgwick, Kiowa, Lincoln-Crowley-Otero, and Prowers counties — begins on opening day of pheasant season (Nov. 14, 2015) and continues through the end of March 2016. All normal WIA regulations apply. Digging hunting pits is not permitted. These properties are for foot access only. Driving decoys into the field with a vehicle is not allowed. To assist with decoy setting and retrieval, **properties can be accessed from two hours before sunrise to two hours after sunset.**

SMALL THINGS CAN MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE.

When you purchase a hunting license, 75¢ goes to educate the public on the role sportsmen play in wildlife management.

HUG A HUNTER[™].com

CPW OFFICE LOCATIONS

cpw.state.co.us

ONLY the offices below can assist hunters with animal checks and taking samples that are related to hunting activities. See the CPW website for a complete list of our 42 parks locations.

ADMINISTRATION

1313 Sherman St. #618
Denver, 80203
(303) 297-1192

BRUSH

122 E. Edison
Brush, 80723
(970) 842-6300

COLORADO SPRINGS

4255 Sinton Road
Colorado Springs, 80907
(719) 227-5200

DENVER

6060 Broadway
Denver, 80216
(303) 291-7227

DURANGO

151 E. 16th St.
Durango, 81301
(970) 247-0855

FORT COLLINS

317 W. Prospect Road
Fort Collins, 80526
(970) 472-4300

GLENWOOD SPRINGS

0088 Wildlife Way
Glenwood Springs, 81601
(970) 947-2920

GRAND JUNCTION

711 Independent Ave.
Grand Junction, 81505
(970) 255-6100

GUNNISON

300 W. New York Ave.
Gunnison, 81230
(970) 641-7060

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS

346 Grand County Rd. 362
Hot Sulphur Springs, 80451
(970) 725-6200

LAMAR

2500 S. Main St.
Lamar, 81052
(719) 336-6600

MEEKER

73485 Hwy. 64
Meeker, 81641
(970) 878-6090

MONTE VISTA

0722 S. Road 1 E.
Monte Vista, 81144
(719) 587-6900

MONTROSE

2300 S. Townsend Ave.
Montrose, 81401
(970) 252-6000

PUEBLO

600 Reservoir Road
Pueblo, 81005
(719) 561-5300

SALIDA

7405 Hwy. 50
Salida, 81201
(719) 530-5520

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS

925 Weiss Dr.
Steamboat Springs, 80487
(970) 870-2197

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NOTE: Laws and regulations in this brochure are paraphrased for easier understanding and are intended only as a guide. Colorado statutes and regulations are available for viewing at CPW offices and online at cpw.state.co.us/aboutus/Pages/Regulations.aspx.

2015 WHAT'S NEW

» **BAND-TAILED PIGEON NEWS...** Beginning next year, those wishing to hunt band-tailed pigeons must carry a band-tailed pigeon permit in addition to their small game license. The permit can be purchased for \$5.00 starting in the 2016 band-tailed pigeon hunting season. Additionally, hunters are still required to obtain a HIP issued band-tailed pigeon permit number. *See page 2 for details.*

» **WHICH LICENSE IS RIGHT FOR YOU?...** Consider purchasing the Small Game & Fishing Combo if you plan on hunting and fishing in the same season. Annual licenses are nonrefundable. If you purchase a small-game license and later purchase a small game and fishing combo license for the same season, the money you spent for your first small-game license cannot be refunded.

» **WALK-IN ACCESS ON THE HUNTING ATLAS...** Colorado Parks and Wildlife is now providing Walk-In Access property boundaries in our online, interactive Hunting Atlas. After opening the Hunting Atlas look for "Small Game Walk-In Access Properties" under the map layers. Simply turn on the map layer to view the same fields you see displayed in the printed brochure. Find the Hunting Atlas on the CPW maps page, <http://cpw.state.co.us/learn/Pages/Maps.aspx>.

» ABOUT THE WALK-IN ACCESS PROGRAM

The Walk-In Access program (WIA) helps hunters find good places to hunt by easing the task of acquiring permission to hunt private land.



To maximize opportunity and convenience, CPW targets a diverse mix of properties, including those that offer pheasant, scaled quail, dove, cottontail rabbit and waterfowl hunting.

The WIA program is free for hunters, and these lands are open for public walk-in hunting. Please remember they are privately owned properties. Respect the landowner, respect the land.

» **TO SEE THE ENTIRE SUITE OF WIA PROPERTIES AVAILABLE,** a hunter must reference both the *2015 Walk-In Atlas* and this *2015 Late Cropland* supplement. The maps are also available on the CPW website at: cpw.state.co.us/thingstodo/Pages/WalkInAccessProgram.aspx.

» **THE REGULAR WALK-IN ATLAS** was published in August and highlights private property that is open to the public for hunting small game, furbearers, migratory game birds and Eurasian collared-doves. It includes properties that opened Sept. 1.

» **THE LATE CROPLAND SUPPLEMENTAL ATLAS** only contains new maps (for properties that were not available when the *2015 Walk-In Atlas* was published in August) and maps that were in the *2015 Walk-In Atlas* but have since been updated. The maps in this brochure include all huntable properties in that region.

LICENSE FEES

	RESIDENT	NONRESIDENT
» Habitat Stamp (<i>required</i>).....	\$10	\$10
» Small Game.....	\$21	\$56
» Colorado Waterfowl Stamp.....	\$5	\$5
» Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp (<i>Duck Stamp</i>).....	\$25	\$25
» Youth Small Game (<i>Under 18</i>).....	\$1.75	\$1.75
» Small Game & Fishing Combo.....	\$41	n/a
» Small Game (<i>one-day</i>).....	\$11	\$11
» Small Game (<i>additional day</i>).....	\$5	\$5
» Military (<i>60 percent or more disability, see page 2</i>).....	free	n/a

Prices include 25-cent search-and-rescue fee and 75-cent surcharge for the Wildlife Management Public Education Fund.

SAVE TIME: BUY ONLINE OR BY PHONE

Go to www.bit.ly/cpwlicensesales or call 1-800-244-5613. CPW offices and license agents also sell licenses.



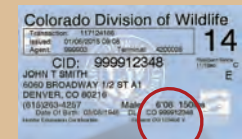
LICENSE INFORMATION

WHAT YOU NEED TO BUY A LICENSE AND HUNT

- ID.** To purchase a license, you must have a current and valid photo ID (*Colorado identification must be issued at least 6 months prior to applying as a resident.*)
- LICENSE.** To hunt small game, waterfowl or furbearers on Walk-In Access properties, all hunters must first purchase, sign and have in their possession a valid small-game license.
- STAMPS.** Hunters age 16 and older must have state and federal migratory bird stamps prior to hunting waterfowl.
- Habitat Stamp (*See requirements, page 2*)
- Proof of hunter education (*see requirements below*)

HUNTER EDUCATION (SAFETY) REQUIREMENTS

- Anyone born on or after Jan. 1, 1949, must have a hunter education card to hunt in Colorado.
- A hunter education card is needed to apply for or buy a license. It must be carried while hunting (unless previously verified marked with a "V" as shown at right).
 - To get verified, take your hunter education card to a CPW office



- CPW honors hunter education cards from other states and provinces.

- For information, go to www.bit.ly/COHunterEd.

- Hunter education course schedules are online at cpw.state.co.us/learn/Pages/HunterEducation.aspx.

Firearm CO 123456 V

ATTENTION LANDOWNERS

ENROLL YOUR PROPERTY

Interested in enrolling land in the small-game Walk-In Access program? The CPW wants to enroll quality small-game hunting lands across the state. To offer land for the 2016-17 season, please contact a CPW office for details. *See office listings on opposite page.*

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

WALK-IN PROPERTY REGULATIONS

1. Public access is allowed from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset, except when hunting waterfowl. For waterfowl, public access is allowed from two hours before sunrise to two hours after sunset.
2. Lands enrolled and posted as Regular, Late Cropland or Extended Season properties are open for the hunting and take of all small game, furbearers, migratory game birds and Eurasian collared-doves, except Gambel's quail, Gunnison's sage-grouse and greater sage-grouse.
3. Public access is allowed:
 - a. From Sept. 1 through the end of February annually for lands enrolled and posted as Regular Season Walk-In Access properties
 - b. From the opening day of pheasant season (Nov. 14, 2015) through the end of February annually for lands enrolled and posted as Late Season Cropland Walk-In Access properties
 - c. From the opening day of pheasant season (Nov. 14, 2015) through the end of March annually for lands enrolled and posted as Extended Walk-In Access properties
4. Access shall be by foot only. Entry by horseback, motorized vehicle, or other means is prohibited.
5. Access is allowed for hunting only; all other activities are prohibited.
6. Access is prohibited as posted when the landowner is actively harvesting crops.

HABITAT STAMP REQUIREMENTS

Habitat Stamps are \$10 and only one is required per person per year. Stamps are valid April 1-March 31.

- Anyone 18-64 must purchase a stamp before buying or applying for a preference point or a hunting or fishing license.
- A lifetime stamp is \$300.25.
- Anyone buying a one-day or additional-day license for fishing and/or small game is exempt from purchasing the Habitat Stamp with the first two of these licenses. The habitat fee will be assessed when a third one-day or additional-day license is purchased for fishing or small game.
- Anyone who holds a free Lifetime Fishing License, a Veteran's Lifetime

Combination Small-Game Hunting/Fishing License, or are approved for the Big Game Mobility Impaired Hunting Program is exempt from the Habitat Stamp requirement. See cpw.state.co.us/aboutus/Pages/Accessibility.aspx.

HUNTING INVASIVE SPECIES

Eurasian collared-doves, European starlings and house (English) sparrows are considered invasive species in Colorado. Because of this designation, these species may be hunted year-round. No license is required to hunt invasive species. Hunters may harvest any number of each of these species and by any method of take approved for big- or small-game hunting. These species may be taken at night with the use of artificial light and night vision equipment.

Commercial hunting of invasive species is prohibited, as is receiving compensation or attempting to receive compensation by hunting these species.

HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM (HIP)

1-866-265-6447 (1-866-COLOHIP)

If you hunt small game, furbearers, or migratory birds, including by falconry, you must sign up with HIP before your license is valid.

Hunters must write their HIP number in the space provided on the license. Hunters will be asked basic questions about their hunting, including how many birds they harvested the previous season and what species they plan to hunt this year.

Both the phone line and website run 24 hours a day, every day, and the process takes about 5 minutes. To sign up for HIP, call 1-866-265-6447 to speak to an operator, or go online to www.colohip.com.

LICENSES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Colorado residents who are disabled veterans or Purple Heart recipients can get free lifetime combination small-game hunting and fishing licenses.

Disabled veterans must have served on active duty and have been honorably discharged. Except for Purple Heart recipients, proof is required of a service-related disability rated by the Veterans Administration of at least 60 percent through disability retirement benefits or a pension administered by the Department of Veteran Affairs or respective service department.

NOVICE HUNTER PROGRAM

Learn fundamentals, get field time without crowds

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife's Novice Hunter Program (NHP) provides people new to hunting with a solid foundation of knowledge and skills to instill the confidence that aids in future safe and enjoyable hunting experiences in Colorado.

The novice program includes classroom time — the curriculum focuses on the fundamentals of pheasant biology, hunting techniques, firearms safety and hunting ethics, as well as practical exercises in the field.

But there's one thing that we can't give you — and that's experience.

As part of this program, CPW leases some Walk-In Access properties specifically for novice hunters, to give an opportunity to hunt in good pheasant habitat in a relatively unpressured setting. These lands are



WHERE TO HUNT

Look for the signs! WIA properties that are open for novice hunters will be posted with special yellow signs that look like this.

not open to the general public — and are available to you just for this hunting season.

There are some restrictions on how these lands can be hunted. We would ask you to please abide by program regulations and property-specific rules while you are hunting. Remember to plan ahead and be safe.

Good luck and have fun!

NOVICE HUNTER PROPERTY RULES

To hunt these special designated pheasant properties:

1. You must be a current-year graduate of the Novice Hunter Program must be present and actively hunting during all hunting activities.
2. Up to four additional licensed hunters may accompany and hunt with a graduate of the Novice Hunter Program.
3. A valid "student" hang tag must be hung from the rearview mirror from students' vehicles while they are hunting NHP WIA properties.
4. A valid "mentor" hang tag must be hung from the rearview mirror of vehicles carrying hunters accompanying an NHP student.
5. No more than two vehicles are allowed per NHP hunter.
6. Lands enrolled and posted as NHP
7. Access shall be by foot only. Entry by horseback, motorized vehicle, or other means is prohibited.
8. Access is allowed for hunting only; all other activities are prohibited.
9. Access is prohibited from 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise. Lands enrolled and posted as Regular, Late Cropland or Extended Season Walk-In Access Properties are open for the take of all small game, furbearers, migratory game birds and Eurasian collared-doves, except Gambel's quail, Gunnison's sage grouse and Greater sage-grouse.

Walk-In Access properties may be accessed from Nov. 14, 2015, through the end of February 2016. All hunting season dates must be followed. Just because a property is open doesn't mean hunting is allowed there. See *the season dates in the 2015 Walk-In Atlas for dates you may hunt*.

LEGAL HUNTING HOURS

Legal times to hunt small game are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. An exception is made for furbearers, which can be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

The sunrise/sunset chart below lists time in Denver. Subtract 1 minute from opening and closing time for each 12.5 miles east of Denver. Add 1 minute to opening and closing time for each 12.5 miles west of Denver. *(These changes assume that each degree of longitude equals 50 miles and a change of 1 degree of longitude equals a 4-minute change in sunrise and sunset times.)*

2015 SUNRISE/SUNSET TABLE (DENVER)

DAY	SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		JAN. 2016	
	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	6:28	7:31	6:56	6:43	7:28	5:58 <small>DST ends</small>	7:03	4:36	7:21	4:46
2	6:29	7:30	6:57	6:41	7:29	5:57	7:02	4:36	7:21	4:47
3	6:30	7:28	6:58	6:39	6:31	4:56	7:04	4:36	7:21	4:48
4	6:31	7:27	6:59	6:38	6:32	4:55	7:04	4:36	7:21	4:49
5	6:32	7:25	7:00	6:36	6:33	4:54	7:05	4:35	7:21	4:49
6	6:32	7:23	7:01	6:35	6:34	4:53	7:06	4:35	7:21	4:50
7	6:33	7:22	7:02	6:33	6:35	4:52	7:07	4:35	7:21	4:51
8	6:34	7:20	7:03	6:32	6:36	4:51	7:08	4:35	7:21	4:52
9	6:35	7:19	7:04	6:30	6:37	4:50	7:09	4:35	7:21	4:53
10	6:36	7:17	7:05	6:28	6:39	4:49	7:10	4:35	7:21	4:54
11	6:37	7:15	7:06	6:27	6:40	4:48	7:11	4:36	7:20	4:55
12	6:38	7:14	7:07	6:25	6:41	4:47	7:11	4:36	7:20	4:56
13	6:39	7:12	7:08	6:24	6:42	4:46	7:12	4:36	7:20	4:57
14	6:40	7:10	7:09	6:22	6:43	4:45	7:13	4:36	7:20	4:58
15	6:41	7:09	7:10	6:21	6:44	4:44	7:14	4:36	7:19	5:00
16	6:42	7:07	7:11	6:19	6:45	4:44	7:14	4:37	7:19	5:01
17	6:43	7:05	7:12	6:18	6:47	4:43	7:15	4:37	7:18	5:02
18	6:44	7:04	7:13	6:17	6:48	4:42	7:16	4:37	7:18	5:03
19	6:45	7:02	7:14	6:15	6:49	4:42	7:16	4:38	7:18	5:04
20	6:46	7:01	7:15	6:14	6:50	4:41	7:17	4:38	7:17	5:05
21	6:46	6:59	7:16	6:12	6:51	4:40	7:17	4:39	7:16	5:06
22	6:47	6:57	7:17	6:11	6:52	4:40	7:18	4:39	7:16	5:07
23	6:48	6:56	7:18	6:10	6:53	4:39	7:18	4:40	7:15	5:09
24	6:49	6:54	7:19	6:08	6:54	4:39	7:19	4:40	7:15	5:10
25	6:50	6:52	7:21	6:07	6:55	4:38	7:19	4:41	7:14	5:11
26	6:51	6:51	7:22	6:06	6:56	4:38	7:19	4:42	7:13	5:12
27	6:52	6:49	7:23	6:04	6:57	4:37	7:20	4:42	7:12	5:13
28	6:53	6:47	7:24	6:03	6:59	4:37	7:20	4:43	7:12	5:14
29	6:54	6:46	7:25	6:02	7:00	4:37	7:20	4:44	7:11	5:16
30	6:55	6:44	7:26	6:01	7:01	4:36	7:21	4:45	7:10	5:17
31			7:27	5:59			7:21	4:45	7:09	5:18

DST - Daylight Saving Time

Source: www.usno.navy.mil

TIME ADJUSTMENT FOR OTHER COLORADO CITIES

This table reflects the minutes to add/subtract from the chart above for select towns. These are approximate, use only as a general reference. Consult a state map for more details.

Alamosa	+3	Gr. Junction	+13
Buena Vista	+5	Gunnison	+7
Burlington	-10	La Junta	-6
Craig	+9	Lamar	-9
Durango	+11	Sterling	-6
Fort Morgan	-4	Walden	+5

COLORADO OUTDOORS



The
Photography
Issue



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Colorado Outdoors is the official magazine for Colorado Parks and Wildlife. For more than 75 years it has been a valued resource for hunters and anglers. The annual Preference Point issue is a major asset for planning your hunt and the annual hunting and fishing guides offers a wide variety of how-to and where-to advice.

To subscribe call 1-800-417-8986.



FIELD INFORMATION

TIPS FOR BEING A RESPONSIBLE HUNTER

The WIA program depends on private landowners enrolling property for walk-in hunting, and maintaining good relations with those landowners and their neighbors. Here are some additional guidelines that, if followed, will improve the opportunities for all hunters and contribute to future WIA enrollments.

» WHERE DESIGNATED PARKING AREAS ARE ESTABLISHED, USE THEM.

Do not block gates or roads for the landowner or his agents who may need to work on the property. Do not park along highways. Do not park in tall grassy or weedy areas where your vehicle's catalytic converter can cause a fire.

» IF YOU SMOKE, make sure to completely extinguish cigarettes. Do not smoke or extinguish cigarettes in grassy or weedy areas where you could cause a fire.

» DON'T LITTER OR CLEAN HARVESTED BIRDS ON WIA PROPERTIES OR ALONG ROADSIDES.

If trash is present, please pick it up.

» DON'T SHOOT NEAR OR TOWARD HOUSES, farm buildings, livestock or equipment.

» DON'T HUNT IF CATTLE ARE IN, or adjacent to, enrolled parcels.



BAG LIMITS

Select small-game season dates are included within this atlas for your convenience, however, all season dates are not listed.

A complete synopsis of hunting season dates can be found in the *2015 Small Game* and *2015 Waterfowl* brochures. These brochures are available at license agents, CPW offices and online in downloadable, PDF format at cpw.state.co.us/aboutus/Pages/RegulationsBrochures.aspx.

PHEASANT

SEASON 1: Nov. 14-Jan. 31, 2016

AREA: East of I-25

SEASON 2: Nov. 14-Jan. 3, 2016

AREA: West of I-25

DAILY BAG LIMIT: 3 cocks

POSSESSION LIMIT: 9 cocks

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

A fully feathered wing or head must be attached to all birds, except turkeys, doves and band-tailed pigeons, in transit to hunter's home or commercial processor.

FOR PHEASANTS, a foot with visible spur can be substituted.

NOTE: While in the field or during transport, all dressed (not fully feathered) doves count against the daily bag and possession limit for mourning and white-winged doves during the Sept. 1-Nov. 9 dove season. Eurasian collared-doves must be fully feathered while in the field or during transport.

» NO HUNTING DURING ACTIVE HARVEST

To promote safe hunting and help landowners efficiently harvest crops, some WIA properties — primarily grass sprinkler corners adjacent to irrigated corn fields — will be closed to WIA hunting when landowners are actively harvesting crops. Specifically, when harvesting machines are working in the associated corn field, sprinkler corners are CLOSED to all WIA hunting.

In most cases, corners will only be closed for a day or two while the landowner completes harvest. All sprinkler corners will be posted with closure signs in addition to regular boundary signs. Adhering to this temporary closure will help hunters and CPW maintain excellent work-



QUAIL: NORTHERN BOBWHITE, SCALED, GAMBEL'S

SEASON 1: Nov. 14-Jan. 3, 2016

AREA: East of I-25 and north of I-70 from I-25 east to Byers and Hwy. 36 from Byers to Kansas.

SEASON 2: Nov. 14-Jan. 3, 2016

AREA: West of I-25 except those areas west of I-25 in Pueblo, Fremont, Huerfano and Las Animas counties.

SEASON 3: Nov. 14-Jan. 31, 2016

AREA: East of I-25 and south of I-70 from I-25 to Byers and Hwy. 36 from Byers to Kansas, and parts of the following counties that are west of I-25: Pueblo, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas.

DAILY BAG LIMIT: 8 of each species

POSSESSION LIMIT: 24 of each species

COTTONTAIL, SNOWSHOE HARE, WHITE-TAILED & BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT

SEASON: Oct. 1-end of Feb. 2016

DAILY BAG LIMIT: 10 of each species

POSSESSION LIMIT: 20 of each species

ing relations with landowners and will contribute to keeping high-quality sprinkler corners open to public walk-in hunting.

See page 5 for a complete description of all WIA field signs.

BEWARE OF HITCHHIKING SEEDS

Many "noxious" weeds reproduce primarily by seed. These seeds are often transported by wind, and occasionally by birds, rodents and other animals, but they could be carried in the shoelaces or pant cuffs of humans.

Please help control their spread by taking a few minutes, as you leave the field, to clean your shoelaces and pant cuffs of any seed.

Don't forget to give your hunting dog a quick brush over to remove any hitchhiking seeds before traveling to a new hunting spot.



Photo © Elizabeth Brown, CPW

WIA PROPERTY SIGNS

There are a variety of Walk-In Access program boundary signs. Knowing what to look for in the field will help during your hunt.



In the field you will see signs that have an access date of Sept. 1 through the end of February.



Some signs have an access date of “The opening day of pheasant season through the end of February.”

Properties that are posted to open on the opening day of pheasant season cannot be accessed prior to Nov. 14, 2015.



Extended Access properties are posted to close at the end of March, annually.

These signs have an access date of “The opening day of pheasant season through the end of March.”

These properties cannot be accessed prior to Nov. 14, 2015.



Parking signs designate where hunters should park at some walk-in areas.

The majority of WIA properties do not have established parking areas. Instead, hunters should park along the road, taking care to stay out of the traveled portion of the road but also not park in tall weeds and grass where a fire hazard exists.



Safety Zone signs are also common on or near WIA properties. These signs are used to delineate safety zones around buildings, homesteads, livestock corrals or neighboring landowners' homes and properties. Please respect safety zone signs wherever you find them posted.



DO NOT HUNT IF FIELDS ARE POSTED WITH THESE YELLOW “WARNING!” SIGNS. Rarely, it becomes necessary to remove a property from the WIA program after this brochure is printed.

When that happens, WIA boundary signs are removed and replaced with yellow warning signs to notify hunters that the property is no longer available for walk-in hunting.

And remember, if you find a WIA property depicted in the brochure but boundary signs are not present at the field corners, please do not hunt that field.



To promote safe hunting and help landowners efficiently harvest crops, some WIA properties — primarily grass sprinkler corners adjacent to irrigated corn fields — will be closed to WIA hunting when landowners are actively harvesting crops. Specifically, when harvesting machines are working in the associated corn field, sprinkler corners are CLOSED to all WIA hunting.

SAFE HANDLING OF GAME MEAT

Concern has grown about diseases affecting wild animals that could potentially make humans sick.

Most of the time, properly handled and prepared game meat poses no greater risk than domestic meat of causing disease in humans.

Hunters are encouraged to contact their local public health department or a CPW office for information on wildlife diseases that may be present where they plan to hunt.

Public health officials recommend the following precautions when handling and preparing game meat:

1. Do not handle animals that are obviously sick or found dead. Report sick or dead animals you find to a CPW office.

2. Keep game cool, clean and dry.
3. Do not eat, drink or smoke while dressing game.
4. Use disposable gloves when cleaning game.
5. Wash your hands with soap and water or use alcohol wipes after dressing game.
6. Clean all tools and surfaces immediately afterward. Use hot soapy water, then disinfect with a 10 percent chlorine bleach solution.
7. Cook game meat to an internal temperature of at least 165° F to kill disease organisms and parasites. Juices from adequately cooked game meat should be clear.
8. Do not eat any raw portions of wild game.
9. Do not feed raw wild game to domestic pets.



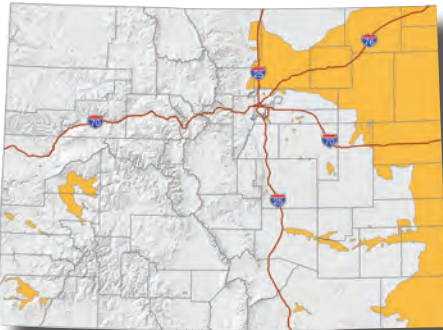
Photo © Mike Delliveneri, CPW

HOW TO HAVE BETTER PHEASANT AND QUAIL HUNTS

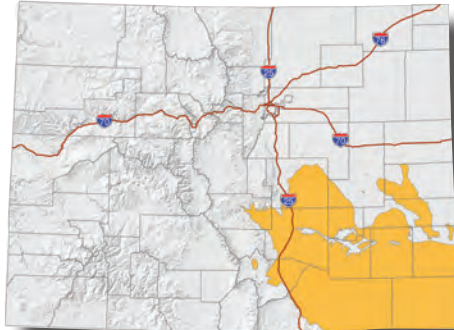
TIPS AND TACTICS FOR A SUCCESSFUL HUNT

First, make sure you are hunting where there are pheasants and quail! The maps below show shaded regions of Colorado where there are populations of pheasants and quail. See the following pages for more advice on hunting each species.

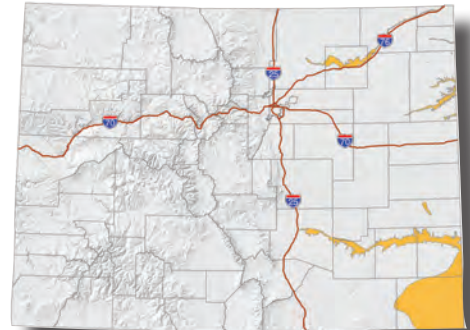
PHEASANT:



SCALED QUAIL:



BOBWHITE QUAIL:



PHEASANTS

Throughout their range, pheasants are associated with cropland habitats.

Three types of cropland are very important to pheasants: CRP, non-irrigated cropland and irrigated cropland

FOCUS ON

While pheasants are common in all three types of the following croplands, each has unique characteristics to look for:

» **CRP FIELDS** are the most predictable habitat, as they provide areas for nesting, brooding and wintering pheasants.

Cover quality in CRP fields can be extremely variable, depending on the age of the field, the grass mix planted and impacts of recent droughts and/or management prescriptions.

THERE ARE 5 KEYS TO PHEASANT ABUNDANCE IN CRP:

1. New CRP fields that are planted to a sorghum cover crop, or young stands of CRP still dominated by annual weeds, are normally the most productive fields for hunting pheasants.
2. As grass begins to take over a field, pheasant abundance generally declines, but can be very good if weeds and alfalfa are present in the field. Expect pheasants to leave these fields to feed in adjacent fields, but to return at night to roost and to loaf during the day.
3. Mature grass stands can be great for pheasants, but birds usually rely on adjacent

lands to provide brood habitat and food sources. The key is to find mature fields with switchgrass and yellow indian grass (look for orange and red colored grasses), next to crop stubble.

4. Poor quality CRP can be productive, as some pheasants prefer to night-roost in thin cover.
5. Pay attention to adjacent crop field for food sources and alternative roosting cover, in addition to woody cover, weedy areas and spring nesting cover.

» **NON-IRRIGATED CROPLAND** is often the wild card in Colorado pheasant hunting. When conditions are right, dryland crop fields can support excellent numbers of pheasants. When conditions are poor, populations quickly decline.

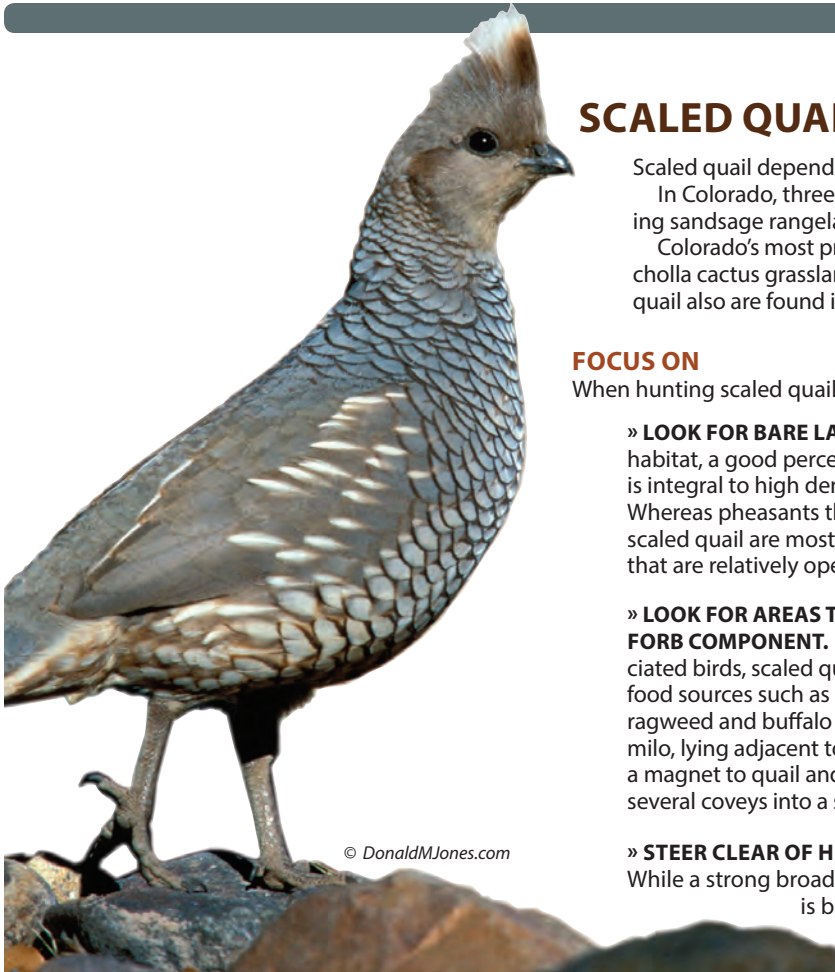
For fall pheasant concentrations, wheat stubble and milo stubble (in southeast Colorado) are most important. Some things to look for include:

1. Stubble height — 15- to 30-inch stubble is optimal for pheasants and hunting.
2. Weed growth in the stubble is equally important to stubble height. Look for fields that offer sunflowers or kochia.
3. The height and density of cover in the field. Generally, the more cover, the better potential for the field.

» **IRRIGATED AREAS** can be good or bad.

Some ideas for finding pheasants in irrigated agriculture lands include:

1. Don't expect many pheasants where irrigated alfalfa dominates the landscape.
2. Transition areas where center-pivot corn irrigation mixes with dryland wheat production often produce our highest pheasant populations. Pheasants nest in the wheat fields, raise chicks in standing corn and, once the corn is harvested, the birds go back into nearby wheat stubble or CRP to roost, returning daily to forage in corn fields.



© DonaldMJones.com

SCALED QUAIL

Scaled quail depend on natural habitats significantly more than pheasants.

In Colorado, three types of habitat provide significant habitat for scaled quail, including sandsage rangeland, cholla grasslands, and greasewood or yucca grasslands.

Colorado's most productive scaled quail habitat is sandsage rangeland, followed by cholla cactus grasslands, and finally greasewood and yucca pastures. On occasion, scaled quail also are found in cropland and CRP.

FOCUS ON

When hunting scaled quail, some things to pay attention to are:

» **LOOK FOR BARE LAND.** Regardless of habitat, a good percentage of bare ground is integral to high densities of scaled quail. Whereas pheasants thrive in dense cover, scaled quail are most numerous in areas that are relatively open at ground level.

» **LOOK FOR AREAS THAT HAVE A GOOD FORB COMPONENT.** Being rangeland associated birds, scaled quail depend on winter food sources such as sunflowers, western ragweed and buffalo bur. Crop fields like milo, lying adjacent to quail habitat, are a magnet to quail and may concentrate several coveys into a small area.

» **STEER CLEAR OF HEAVY GRASS COVER.** While a strong broadleaf forb component is beneficial to scaled quail, a heavy grass

component is generally not good for quail.

Frequently, grasses choke out forb species that quail depend on for food, and grasses tend to be too thick at ground level.

In most cases, CRP is too dense for scaled quail, although they may use disturbed, weedy areas or thin stands of bunchgrass CRP.

» **FIND STRUCTURE.** In any scaled quail area, hunters must recognize that scaled quail are frequently linked to some structural component. Examples include thick stands of cholla cactus, weedy or brushy ravines, shrub thickets, post and junk piles, abandoned farm machinery, wildlife water guzzlers and old farmsteads.

In scaled quail range, any natural or artificial structural component deserves an exploratory hunt.

BOBWHITE QUAIL

Bobwhite quail often use an intermediate habitat between pheasant habitat and scaled quail habitat. In many situations, bobwhites can be found in the same field as pheasants and scaled quail.

Bobwhite quail range in Colorado is also significantly smaller than either pheasants or scaled quail, and is primarily limited to riparian areas in northeastern and east-central Colorado, while in southeast Colorado riparian areas, sandsage rangeland, and occasionally CRP lands, support bobwhite populations.

Isolated populations of bobwhites do occur in sandsage communities in the northeast counties of Phillips and Yuma, although their numbers are highly variable from year to year.

FOCUS ON

In Colorado, habitats to focus on for finding bobwhite quail include:

» **SHRUBLAND HABITAT,** including sandsage rangeland, drainages lined with skunkbush sumac, native plums or chokecherries, willow and snowberry riparian zones and warm season grass CRP fields that have a good shrub component intermixed with the grasses or developed as a shrub thicket.

In fields, bobwhites are normally found near a significant shrub development.

» **CRP GRASS FIELDS** that provide tall overhead cover with a fairly high percentage of bare ground. Easy movement and forb production are favored by bobwhites.

In most cases this means grass fields composed of little bluestem, big bluestem and sand bluestem, switchgrass, yellow indiagrass, with a good amount of annual forbs.

Sunflowers, western and giant ragweed and kochia plants should catch your attention.

In extreme southeast Colorado, it is not unusual to find bobwhites around large CRP fields that are adjacent to other habitats like sandsage.

In the northeast, because quail habitat is much more restricted, bobwhites are rarely found in large CRP fields. Instead, look for them in CRP sprinkler corners adjacent to irrigated corn fields, in CRP plantings along creek bottoms or field edges and grass fields along the sandsage-cropland transition zone.

» **WEEDY FENCEROWS, ABANDONED FARMSTEADS, OLD LIVESTOCK CORRALS** and other areas that provide standing weed cover adjacent to occupied habitat are often heavily used by bobwhites.

They use standing weeds throughout the day, for foraging, loafing and security cover.



© Lisa Densmore

K9 FIRST AID

BY DENNIS MCKINNEY

Bird dogs have a one-track mind while in the field – finding birds. Oblivious to the potential hazards that surround them, retrievers and pointing dogs of all breeds will cast themselves into harm's way in the pursuit of game. A nose filled with the hot scent of a running pheasant, or eyes tracking the fall of a crumpled mallard to splashdown in the river, overrides the fear of nearly everything standing between them and the bird.



© Dennis McKinney, CPW

In the heat of the chase, hunting dogs dive under, through, and over barbed-wire fences, bolt across fields of jagged corn and wheat stubble, charge recklessly in and out of thorny thickets, and plunge headlong into log-jammed rivers. They run barefoot through patches of sand burs, cockleburs, cacti, and foxtails (a particularly nasty little seed that burrows into tender flesh).

While most injuries are not life threatening, and are treatable with basic first aid, accidents resulting in heavy bleeding, broken bones, or serious eye-injuries require immediate professional care. Don't procrastinate if your dog's life is at stake; take it to a veterinarian as quickly as possible.

How well you are prepared and how you react in an emergency could spare your dog unnecessary pain and further injury. With a level head, a basic hunting-dog first-aid kit, and the right instructions, you can make a big difference in the outcome. Moreover, for minor injuries, you can patch up your dog in the field and keep him in the hunt.

In his *Field Guide to Dog First Aid*, Randy Acker, D.V.M., starts at the dog's nose and works toward the tail, giving clear instructions for diagnosis and for field treatment of a wide range of injuries. This handy little red book, which

fits easily into a glove box or hunting bag, tells you how to deal with lacerations, broken bones, drowning, choking, gun-shot wounds, foot injuries, heat stroke, burns, frostbite, poisoning, snakebite, eye injuries, shock, diarrhea, vomiting, ticks, and more. Dr. Acker is a graduate of Colorado State University's School of Veterinary Medicine.

Of particular interest to hunters on the eastern Plains and sandy river bottoms, is the chapter on bandaging techniques for foot injuries. Pad lacerations, broken toes, and torn nails all are common injuries. Acker suggests that these injuries are so common that hunters should practice the bandaging technique prior to going out on opening day.

Another authority, Kris Fattor, D.V.M., has hunted upland game for many years and is well aware of the hazards in the field. At his veterinary clinic in Golden, he has seen just about every injury and illness that a hunting dog can suffer.

"In an emergency," said Dr. Fattor, "The first thing you do is stop the bleeding - number one. If a wound continues to bleed heavily when you remove a pressure bandage, it is time to get to a doctor - fast!"

When asked about using Super Glue to close a wound, Dr. Fattor said, "Super glues were first intended to close wounds on the battlefield during World War II, but they don't hold very well and I wouldn't recommend them.

"Now we have surgical glues that will close inside the wound. I believe that most veterinarians would sell you a bottle of Nexaban™ if they knew you were in the field a lot. That type of surgical glue is effective for closing barbed-wire cuts on the head, chest, and abdomen."

To reduce problems caused by foxtails and burs, Dr. Fattor recommends grooming your dog prior to hunting, especially longhaired dogs. "If you are hunting with a Brittany, golden retriever, cocker, or a springer," said Dr. Fattor, "cut that long hair off, get rid of the excess mass. Trim the dog's toenails and remove the excess hair between the pads."

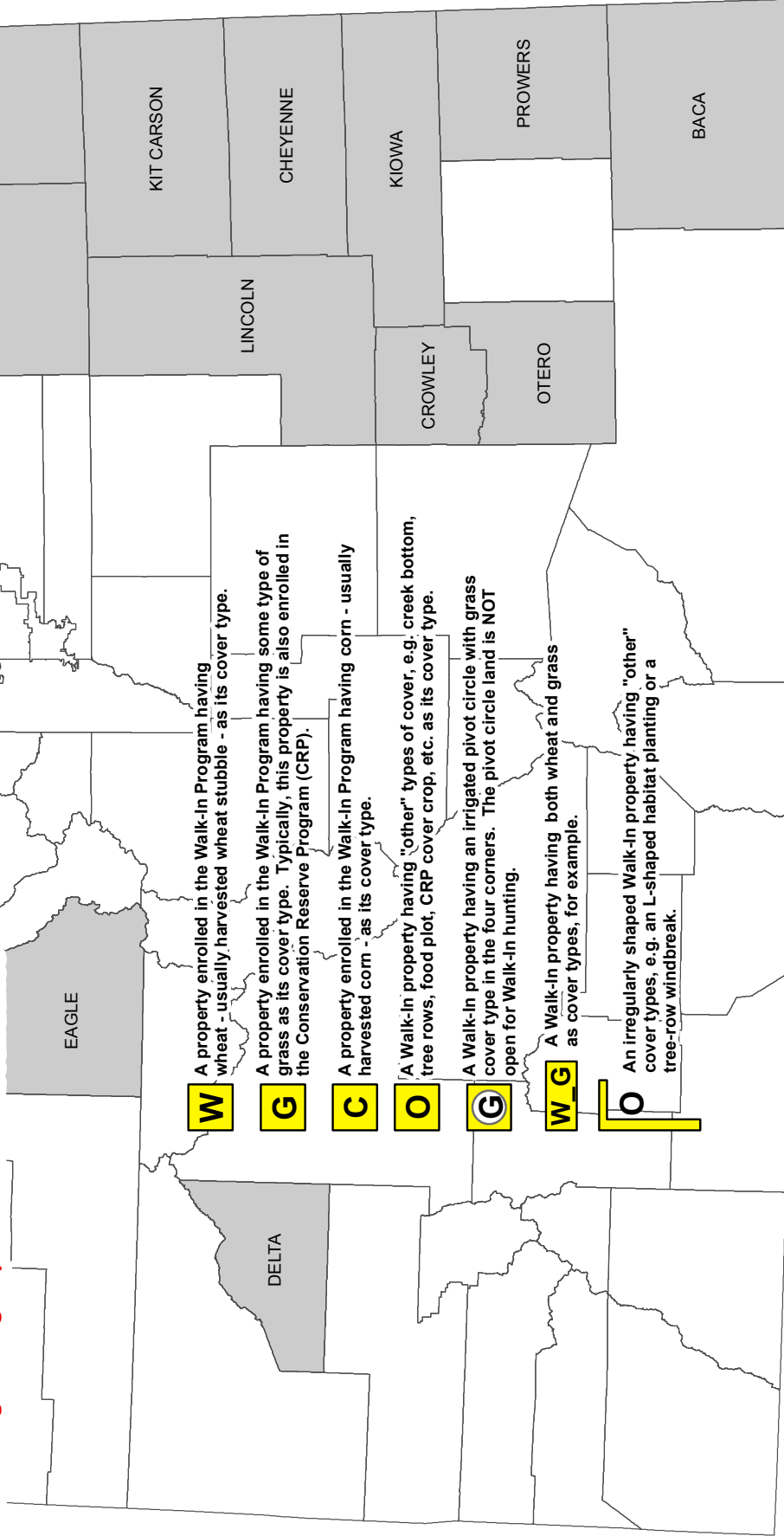
Dr. Acker advises that foxtails sometimes are removable in the field with hemostats, but if the foxtails are imbedded inside the nose or the ears, he recommends taking the dog to a veterinarian. Foxtails are capable of burrowing deep into tissue, and could eventually bore into the brain or into the eardrums if not removed.

Reading the Maps

Properties colored in **BLUE** are special novice hunter walk-in properties open through the last day in February and are only accessible to graduates of the Novice Hunter Program and their mentors. In this Walk-In Atlas, lands enrolled in the Walk-In Access Program are colored in **YELLOW**. Properties colored in **GREEN** remain open through March 31, 2016.

Lands designated as WIA properties in this atlas are open to hunters holding a valid small-game license. All lands not GREEN, YELLOW or BLUE require permission from the landowner before hunting.

Do not hunt on fields depicted in this atlas unless you also see Walk-In Access Program signs posted on the boundaries



W

A property enrolled in the Walk-In Program having wheat - usually harvested wheat stubble - as its cover type.

G

A property enrolled in the Walk-In Program having some type of grass as its cover type. Typically, this property is also enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

C

A property enrolled in the Walk-In Program having corn - usually harvested corn - as its cover type.

O

A Walk-In property having "other" types of cover, e.g. creek bottom, tree rows, food plot, CRP cover crop, etc. as its cover type.

G

A Walk-In property having an irrigated pivot circle with grass cover type in the four corners. The pivot circle land is NOT open for Walk-In hunting.

W/G

A Walk-In property having both wheat and grass as cover types, for example.

O

An irregularly shaped Walk-In property having "other" cover types, e.g. an L-shaped habitat planting or a tree-row windbreak.



Counties in the Late Cropland Supplemental Walk-In Atlas



Paved Highway



Secondary Roads (may be paved or gravel)

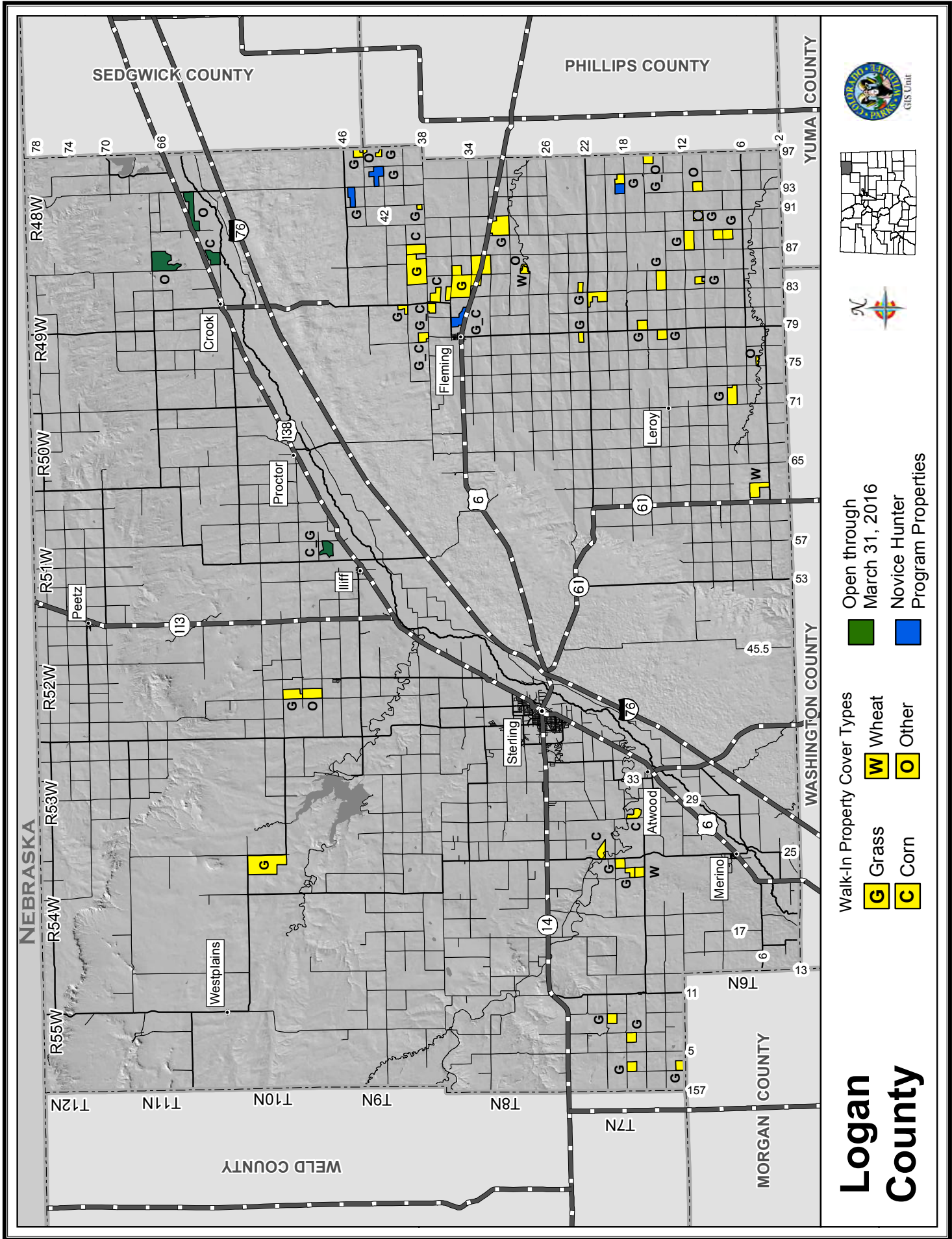


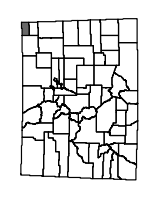
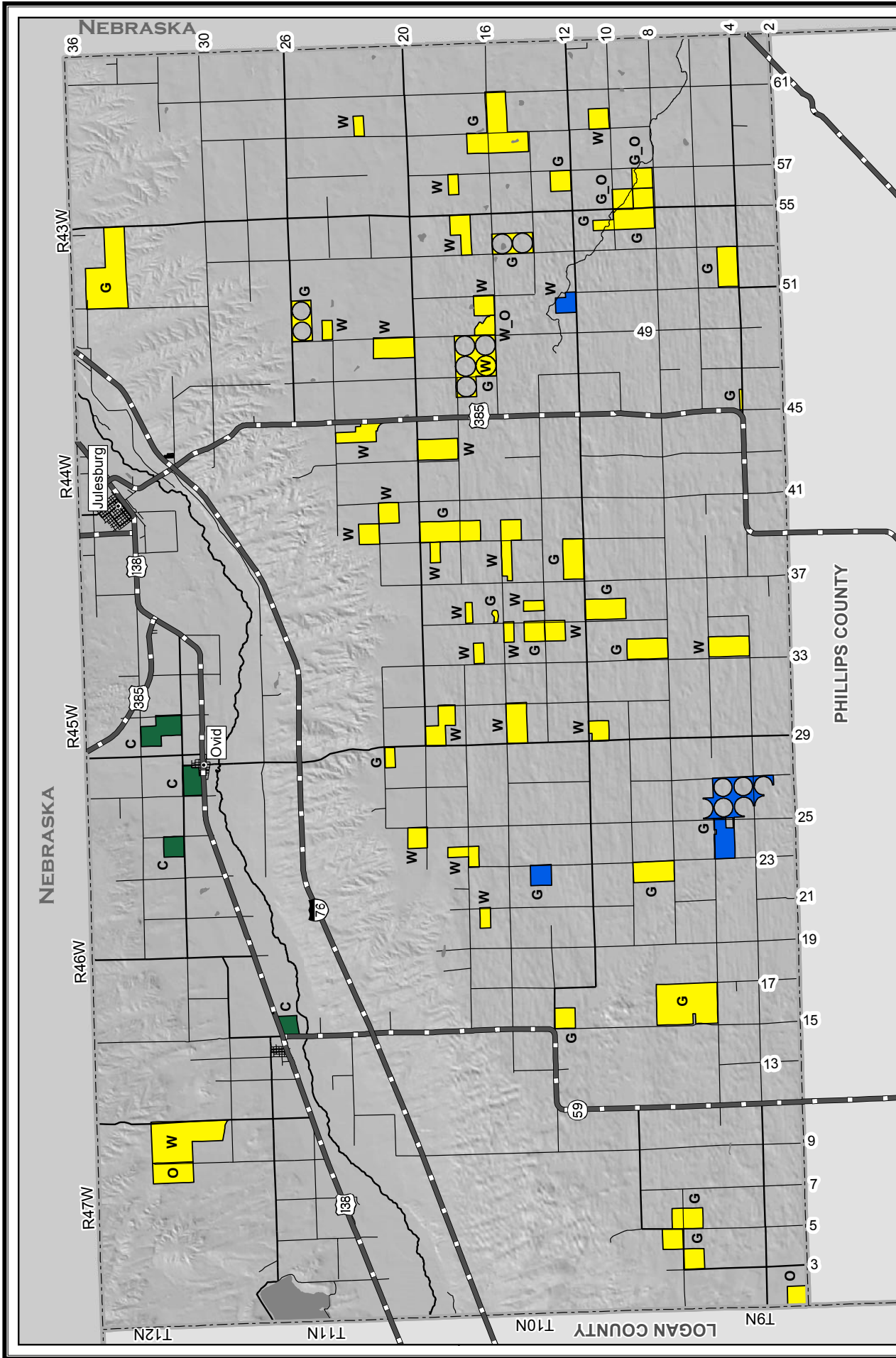
Local Roads (gravel county roads)

123

County road number



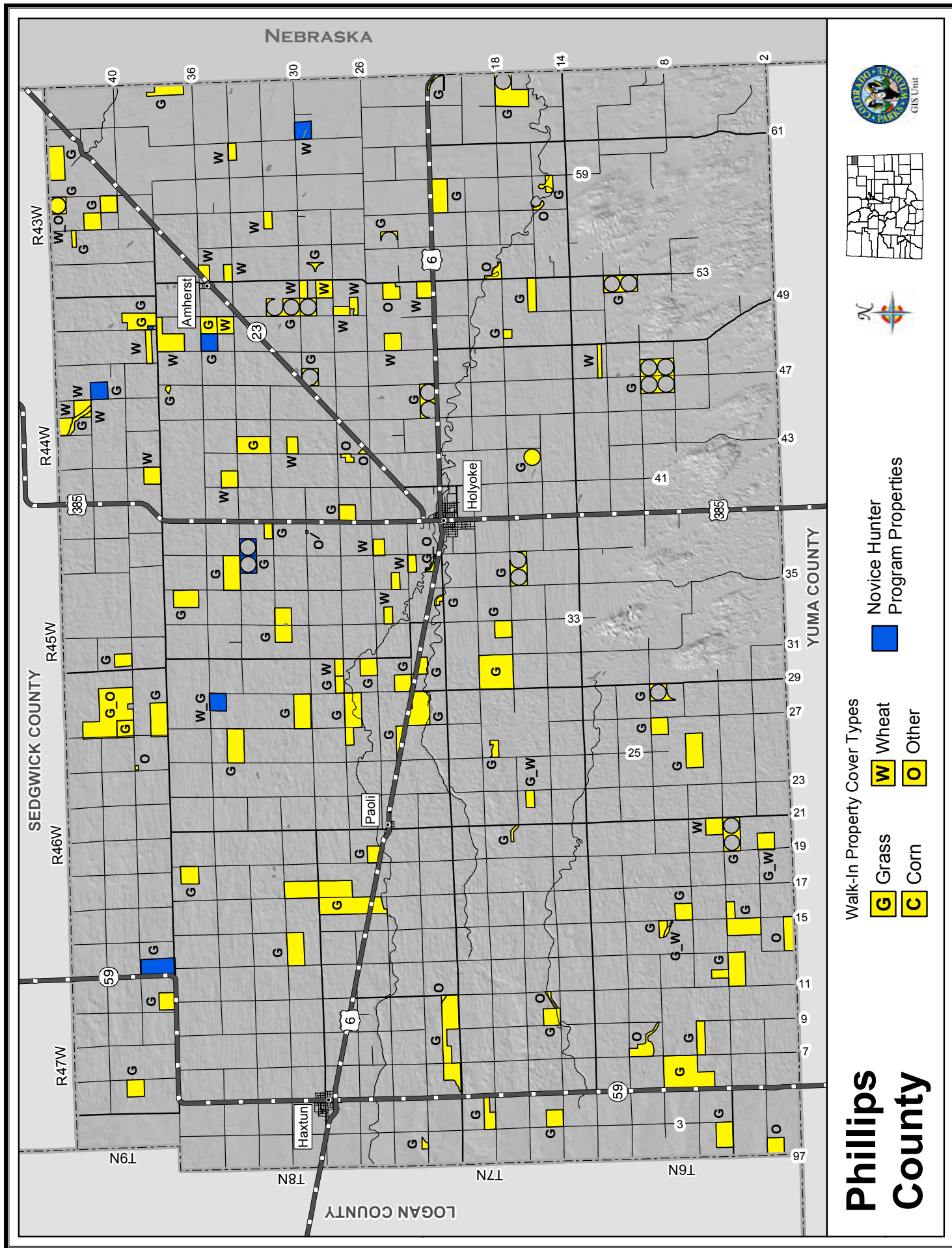




- Open through March 31, 2016
- Novice Hunter Program Properties

- Walk-In Property Cover Types
- G Grass
 - W Wheat
 - C Corn
 - O Other

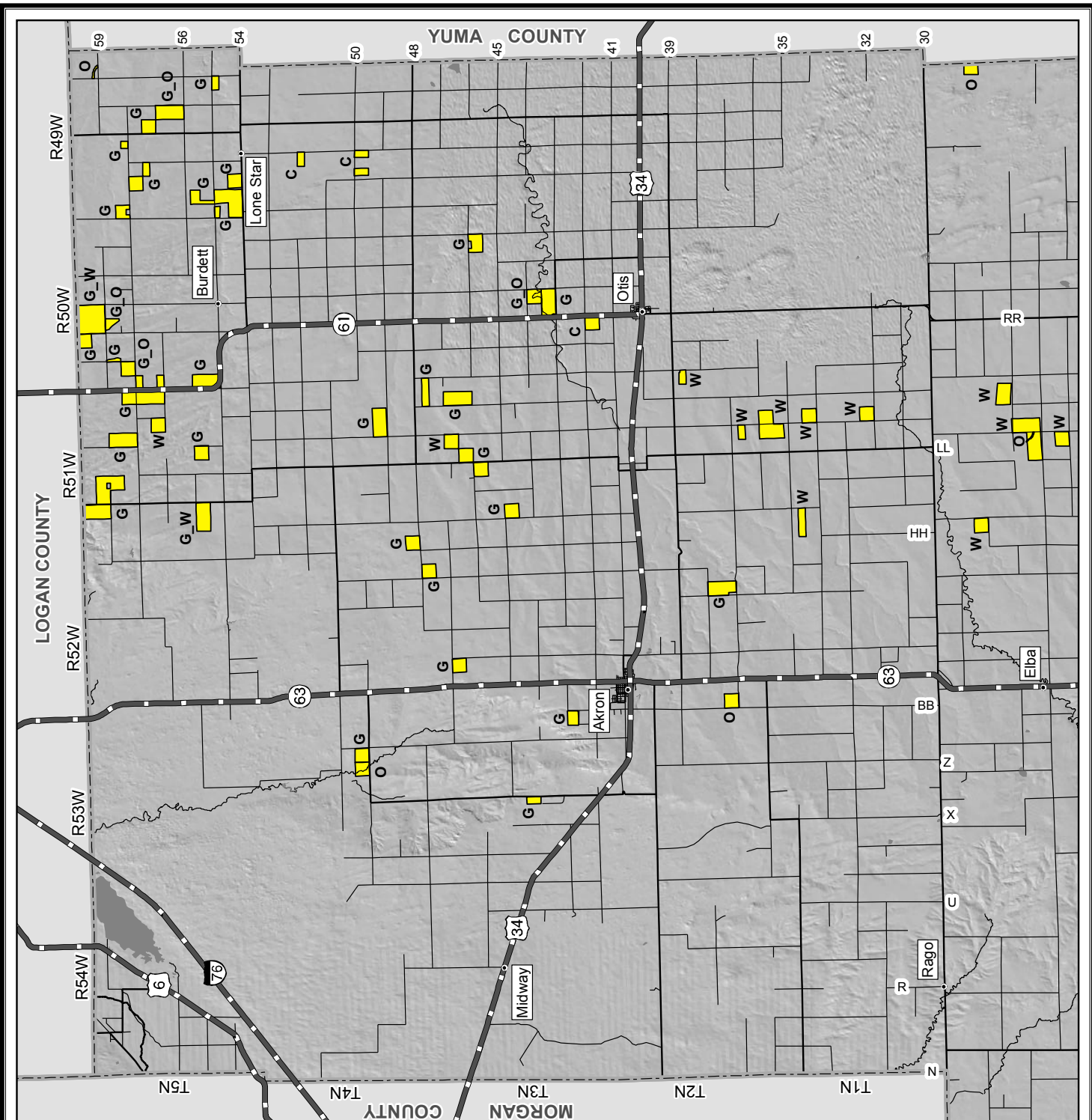
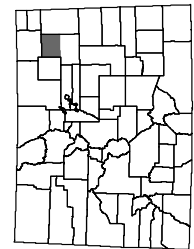
Sedgwick County

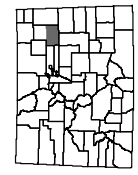
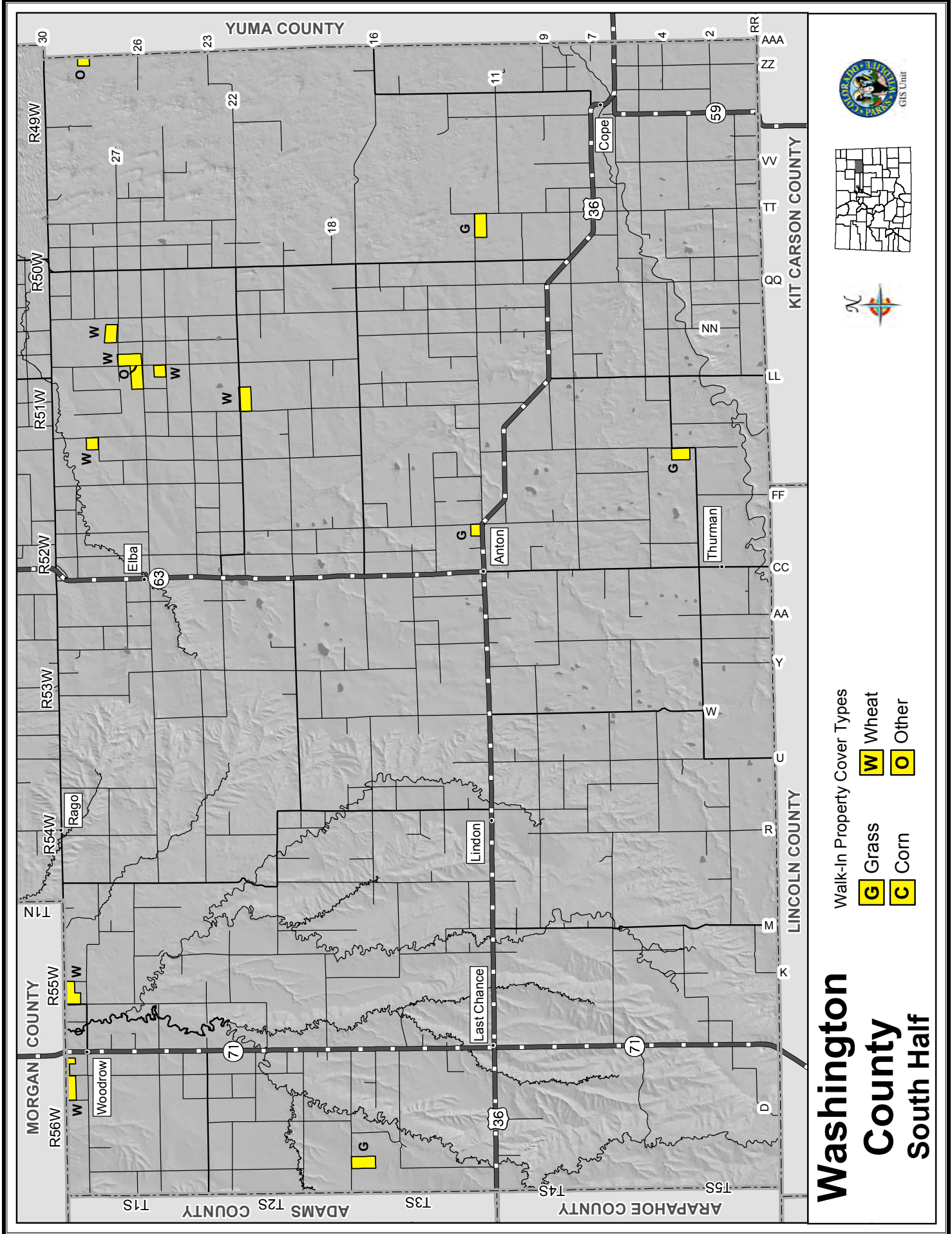


Washington County North Half

Walk-In Property
Cover Types

- G** Grass
- C** Corn
- W** Wheat
- O** Other





Walk-In Property Cover Types

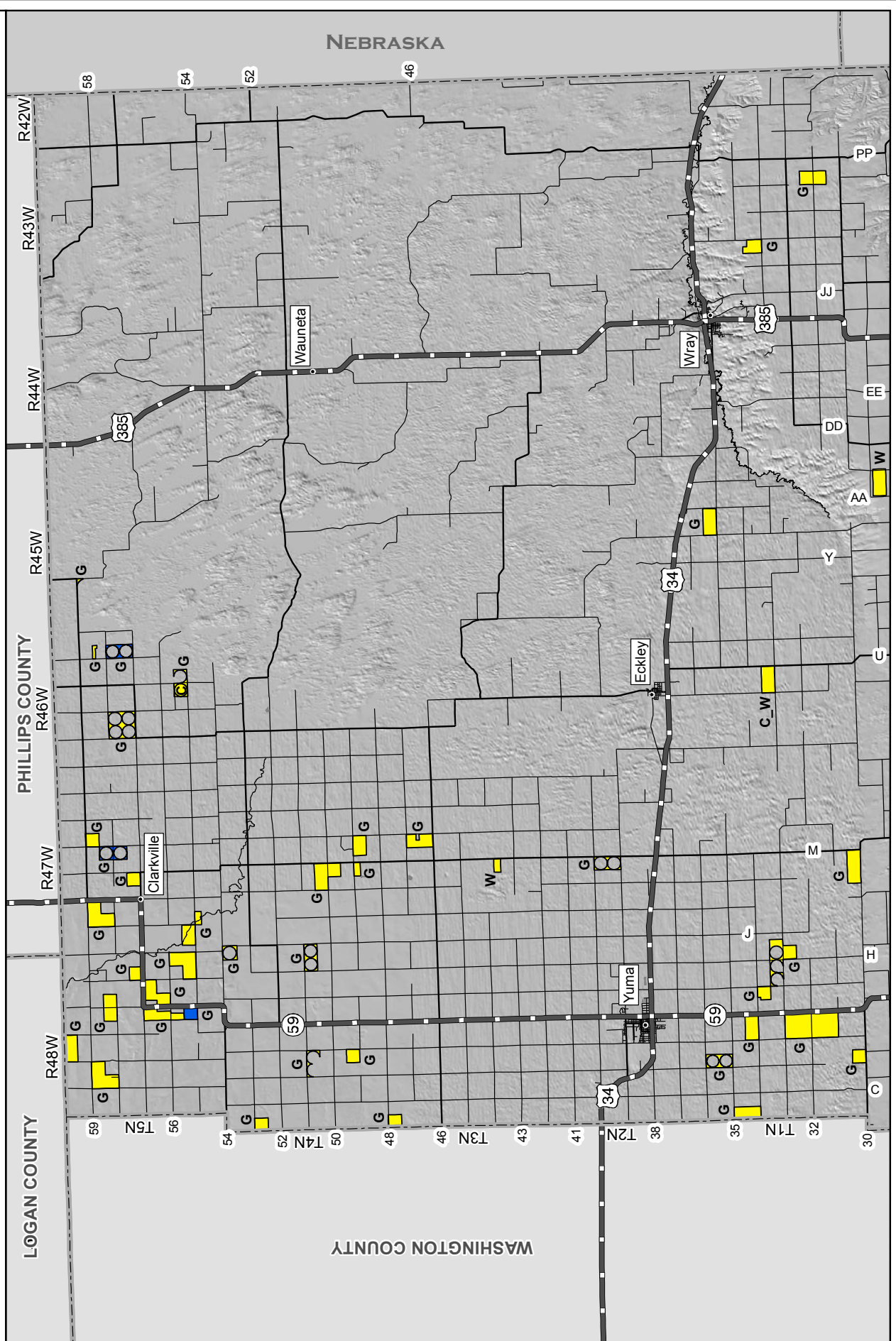
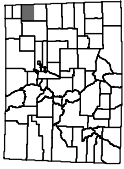
G Grass	W Wheat
C Corn	O Other

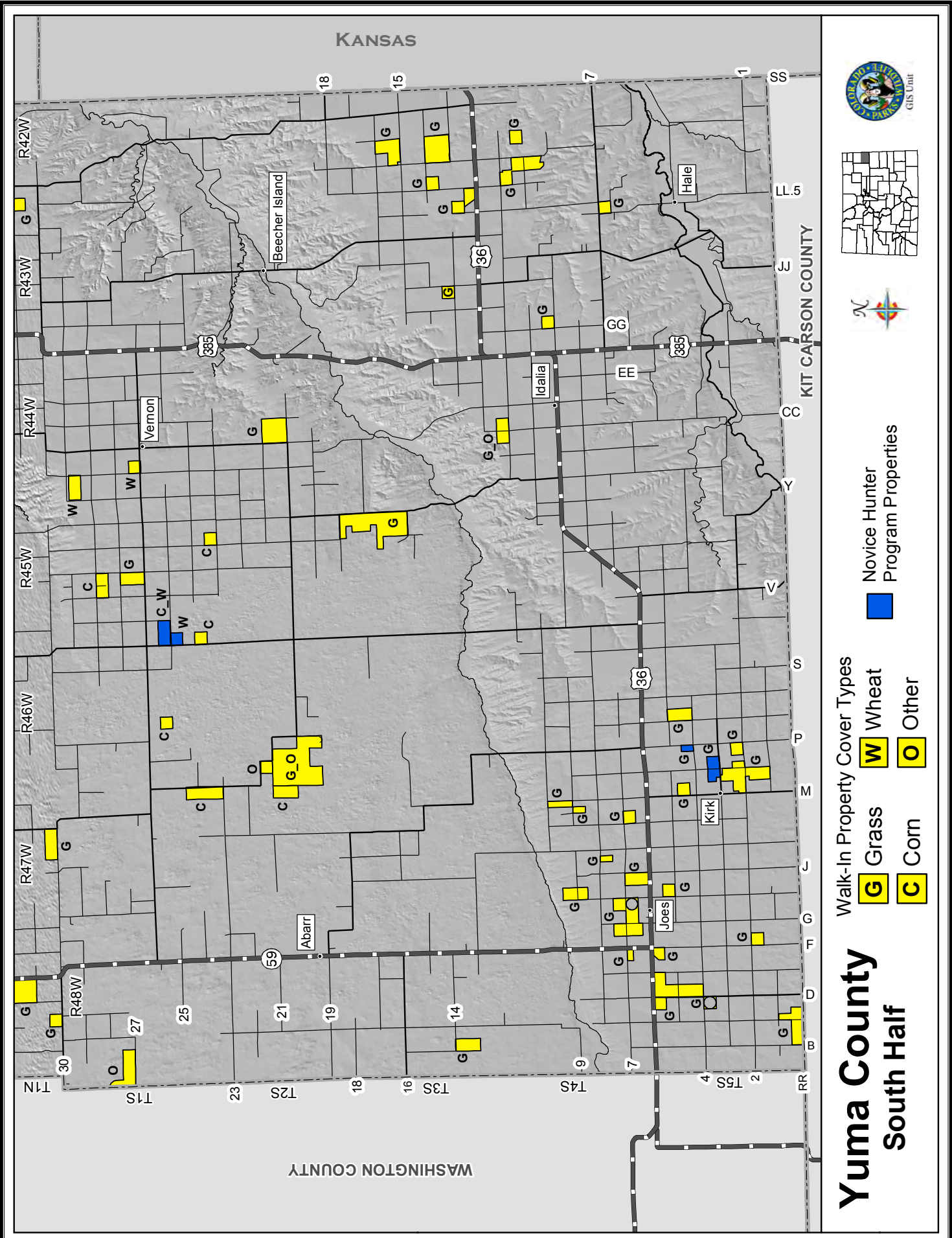
Washington County South Half

Yuma County North Half

Walk-In Property Cover Types

- G** Grass
- W** Wheat
- C** Corn
- O** Other
- Novice Hunter Program Properties

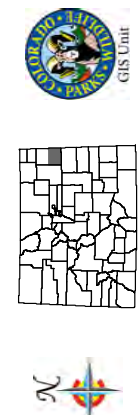




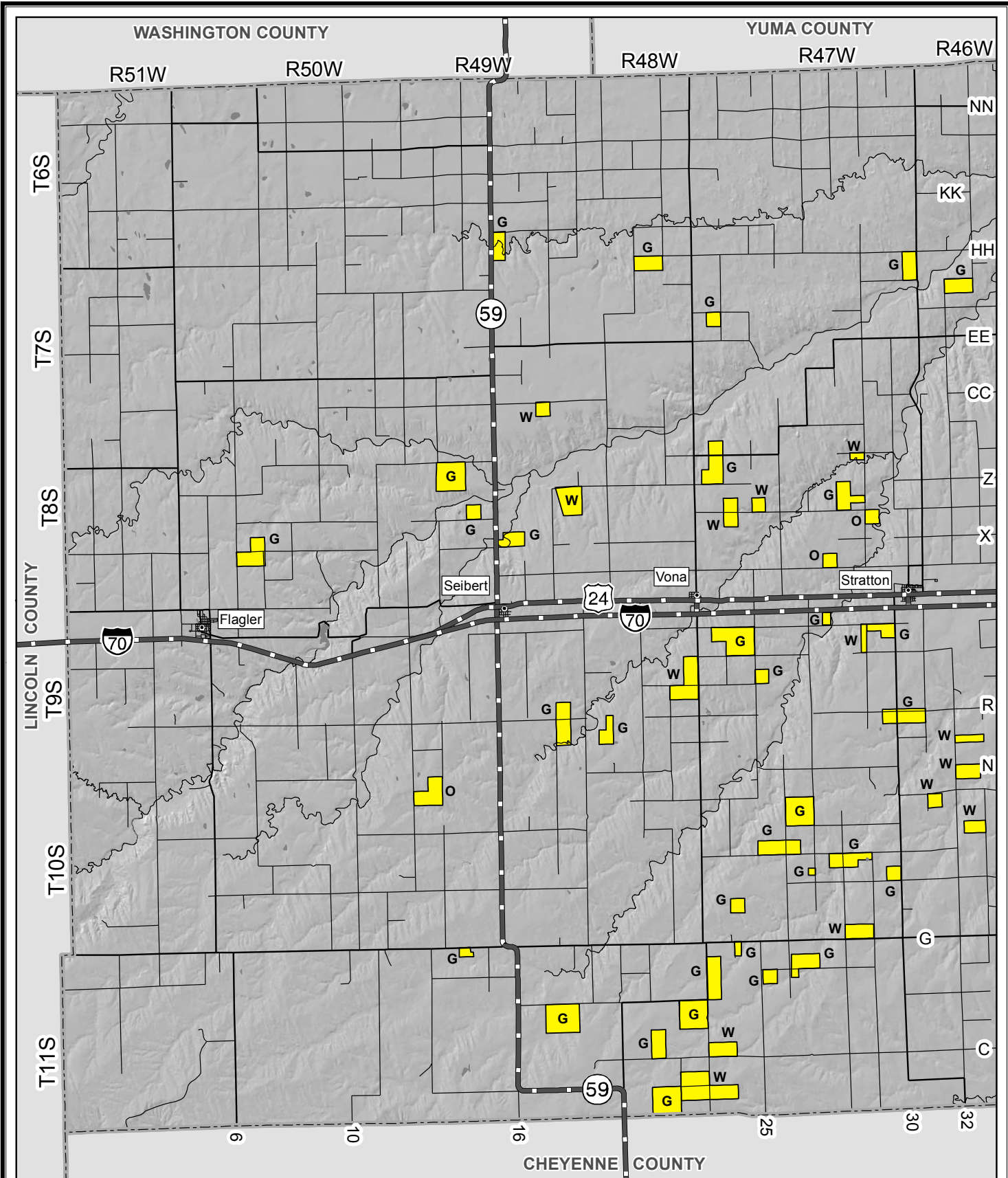
Walk-In Property Cover Types

- G** Grass
- W** Wheat
- C** Corn
- O** Other

- Novice Hunter Program Properties



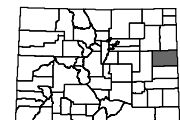
Yuma County South Half

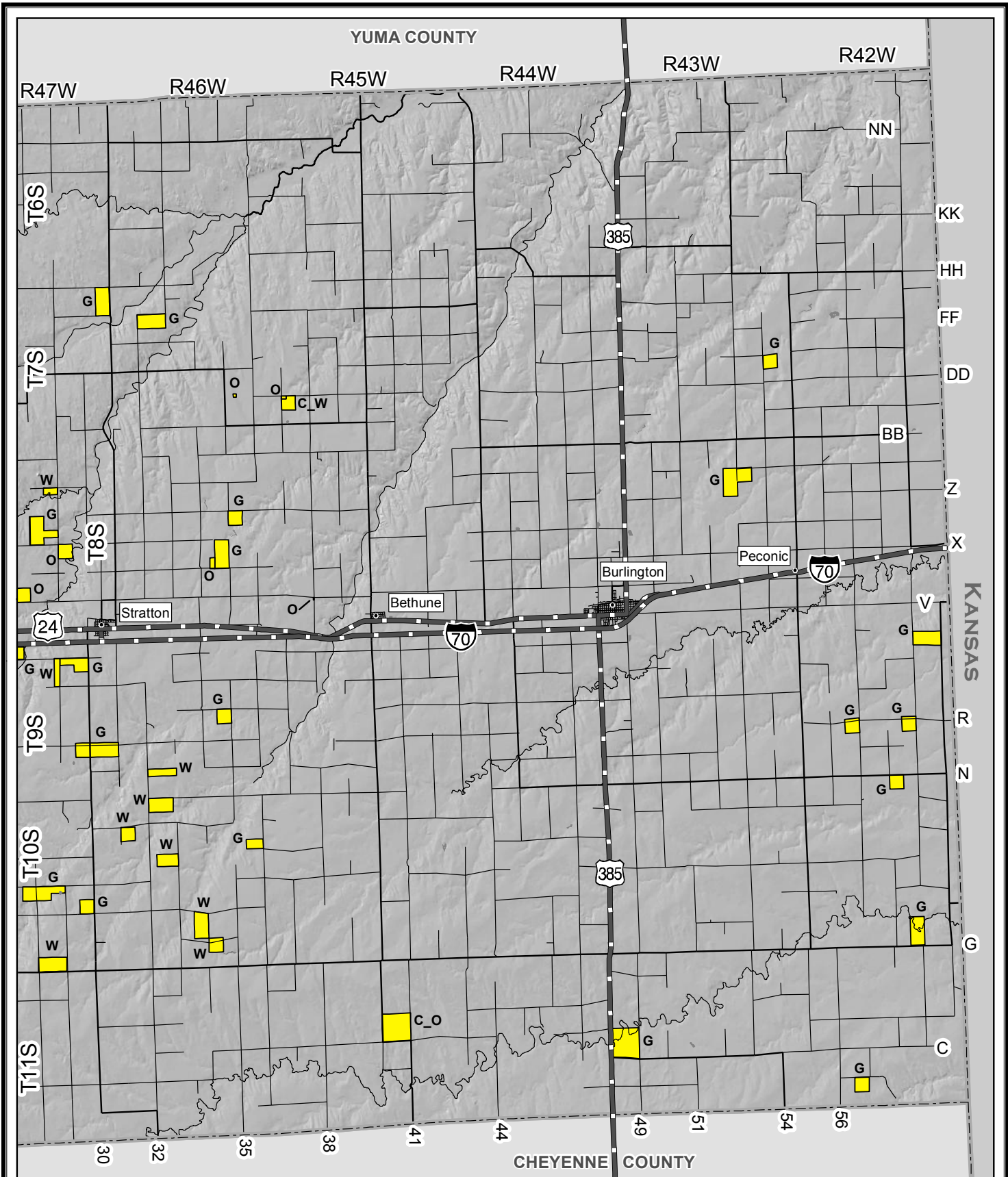


Kit Carson County - West Half

Walk-In Property Cover Types

- G Grass
- C Corn
- W Wheat
- O Other

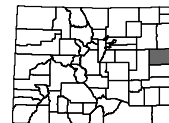


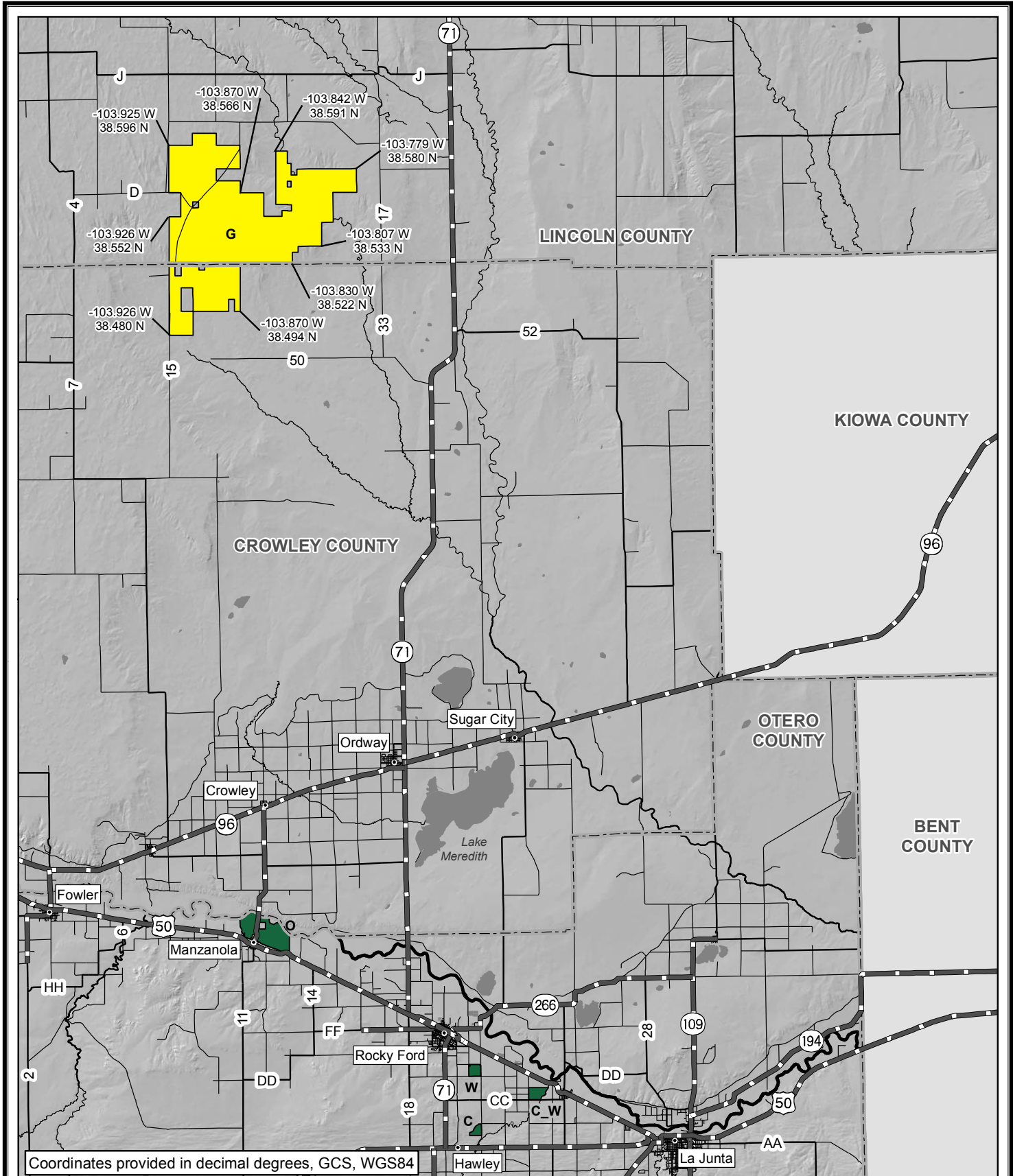


Kit Carson County - East Half

Walk-In Property Cover Types

- G Grass
- C Corn
- W Wheat
- O Other



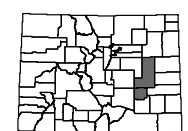


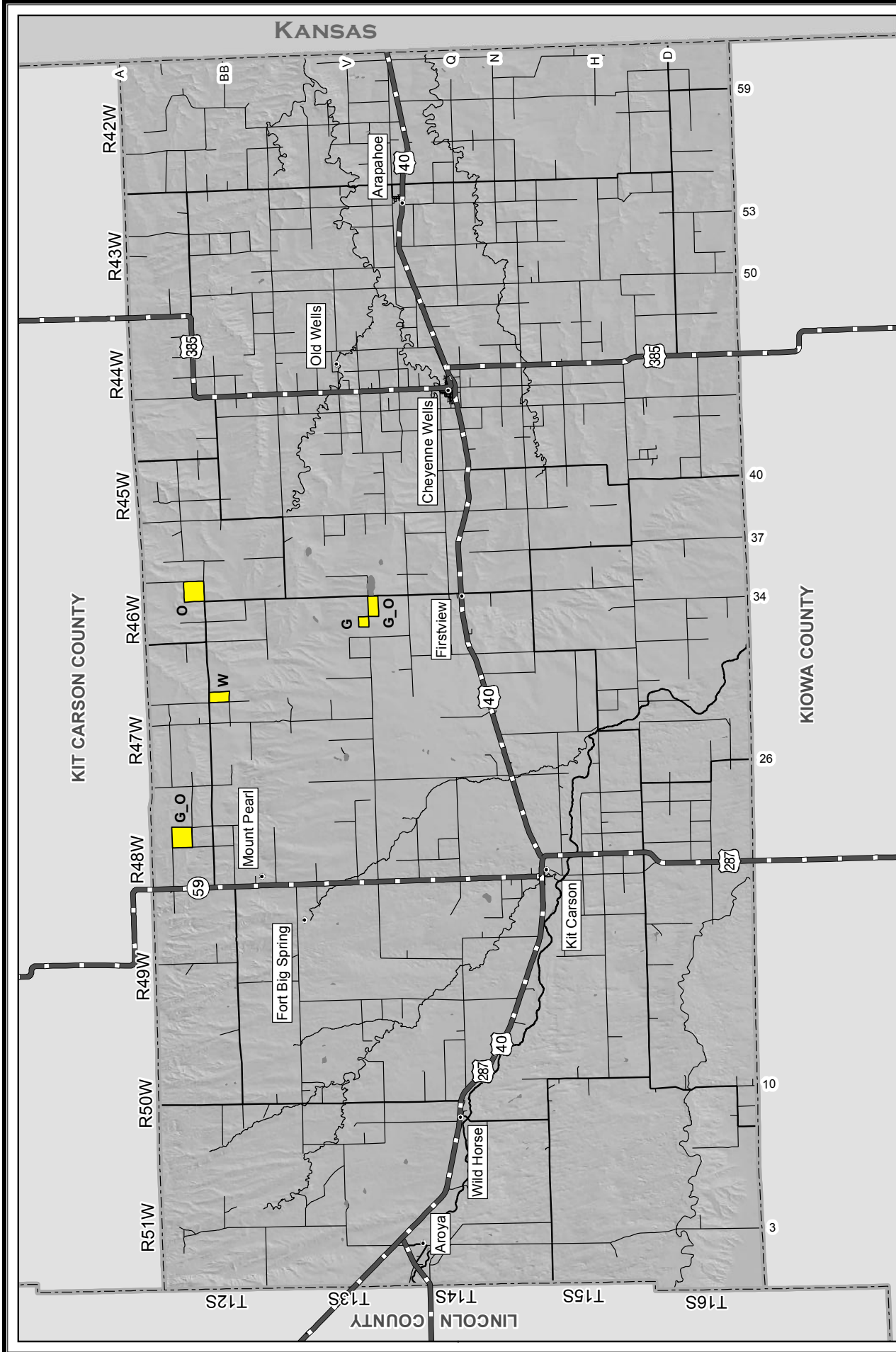
Coordinates provided in decimal degrees, GCS, WGS84

Lincoln, Crowley & Otero Counties

Walk-In Property Cover Types

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| G Grass | W Wheat | Open through March 31, 2016 |
| C Corn | O Other | |

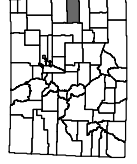




Walk-In Property Cover Types

G Grass	W Wheat
C Corn	O Other

Cheyenne County

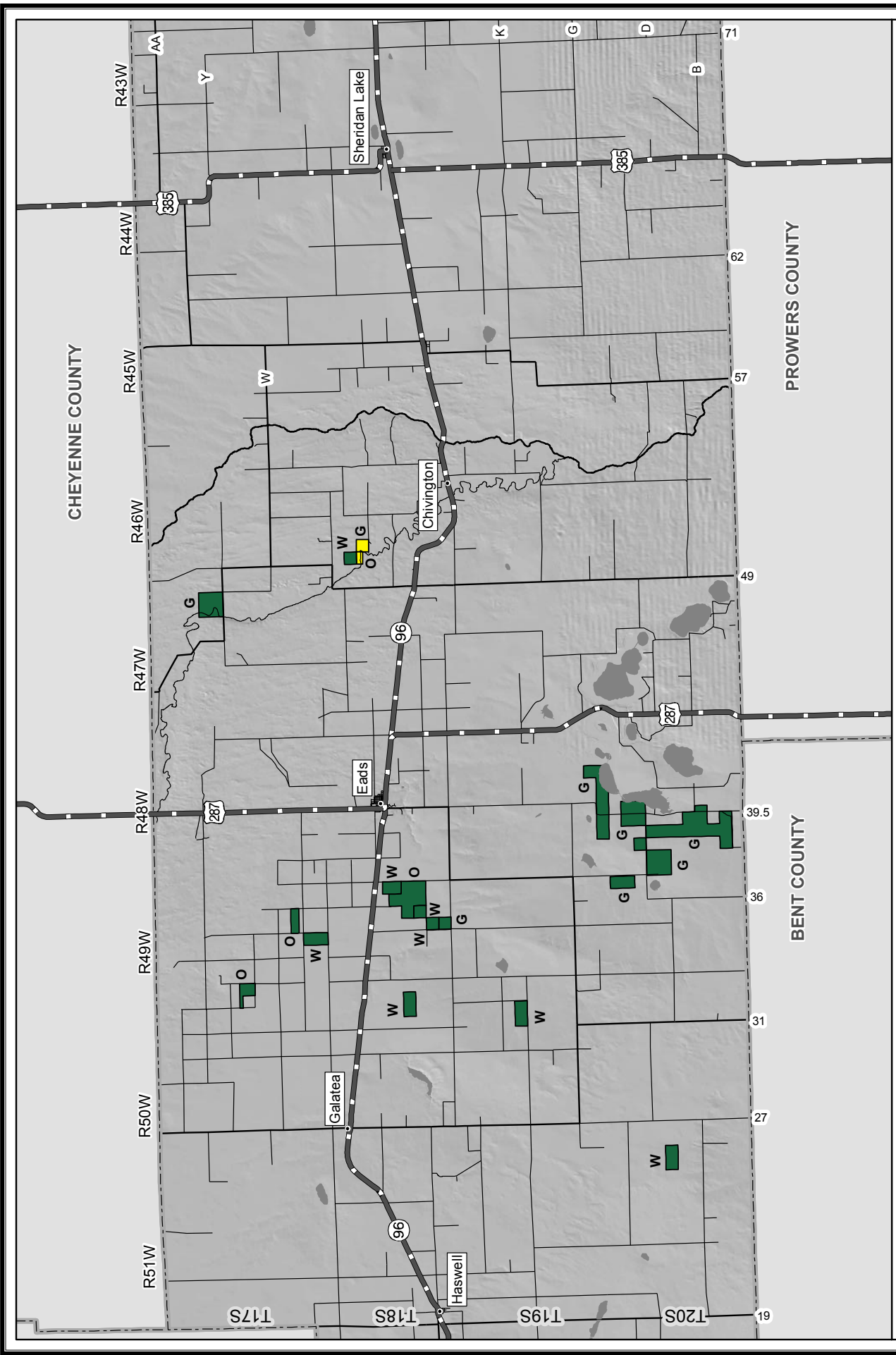
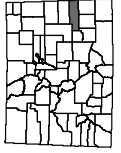


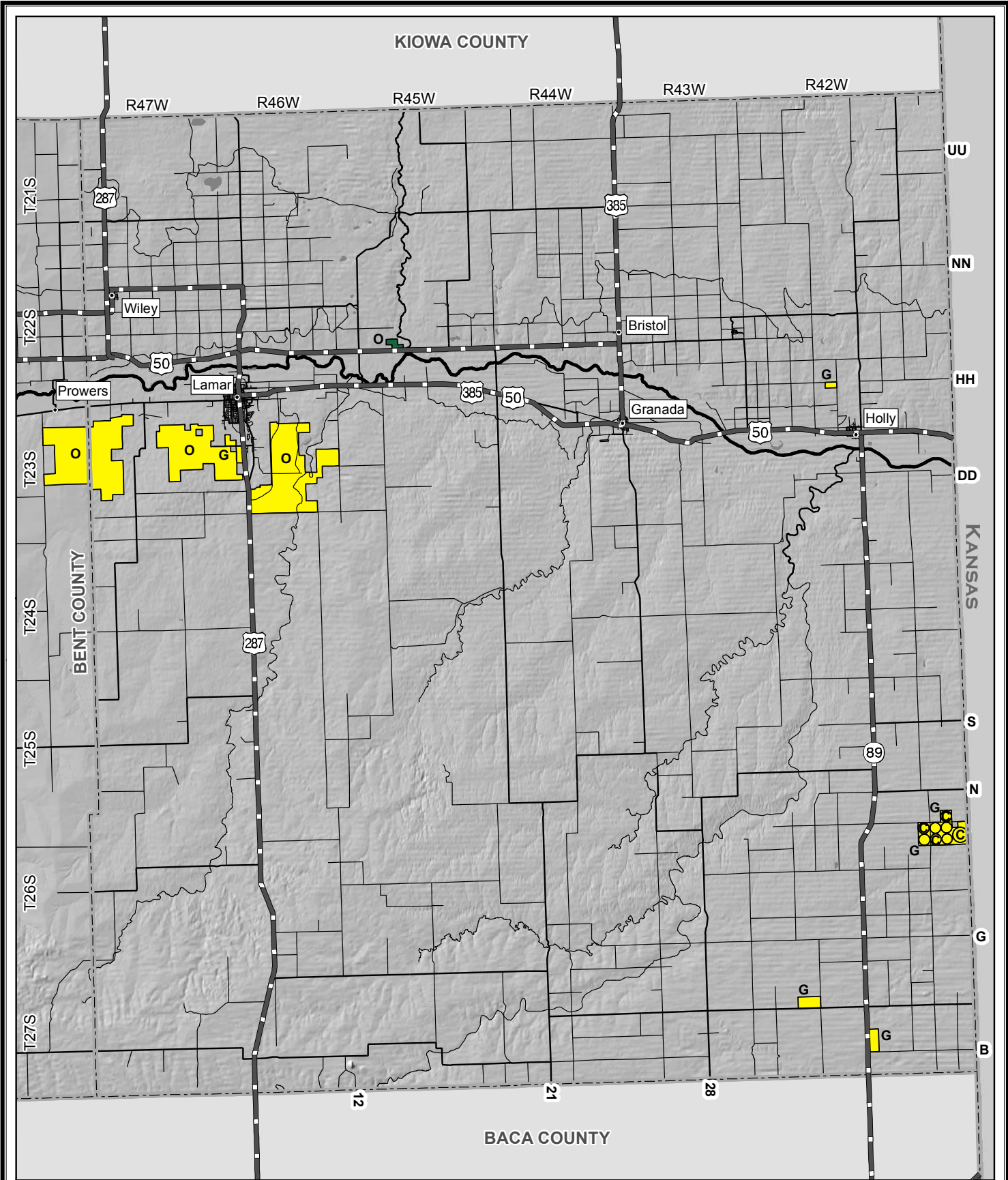
Kiowa County

Walk-In Property Cover Types

- G Grass
- W Wheat
- C Corn
- O Other

Open through
March 31, 2016





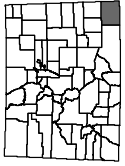
Prowers County

Walk-In Property Cover Types

- G Grass
- W Wheat
- C Corn
- O Other

■ Open through March 31, 2016





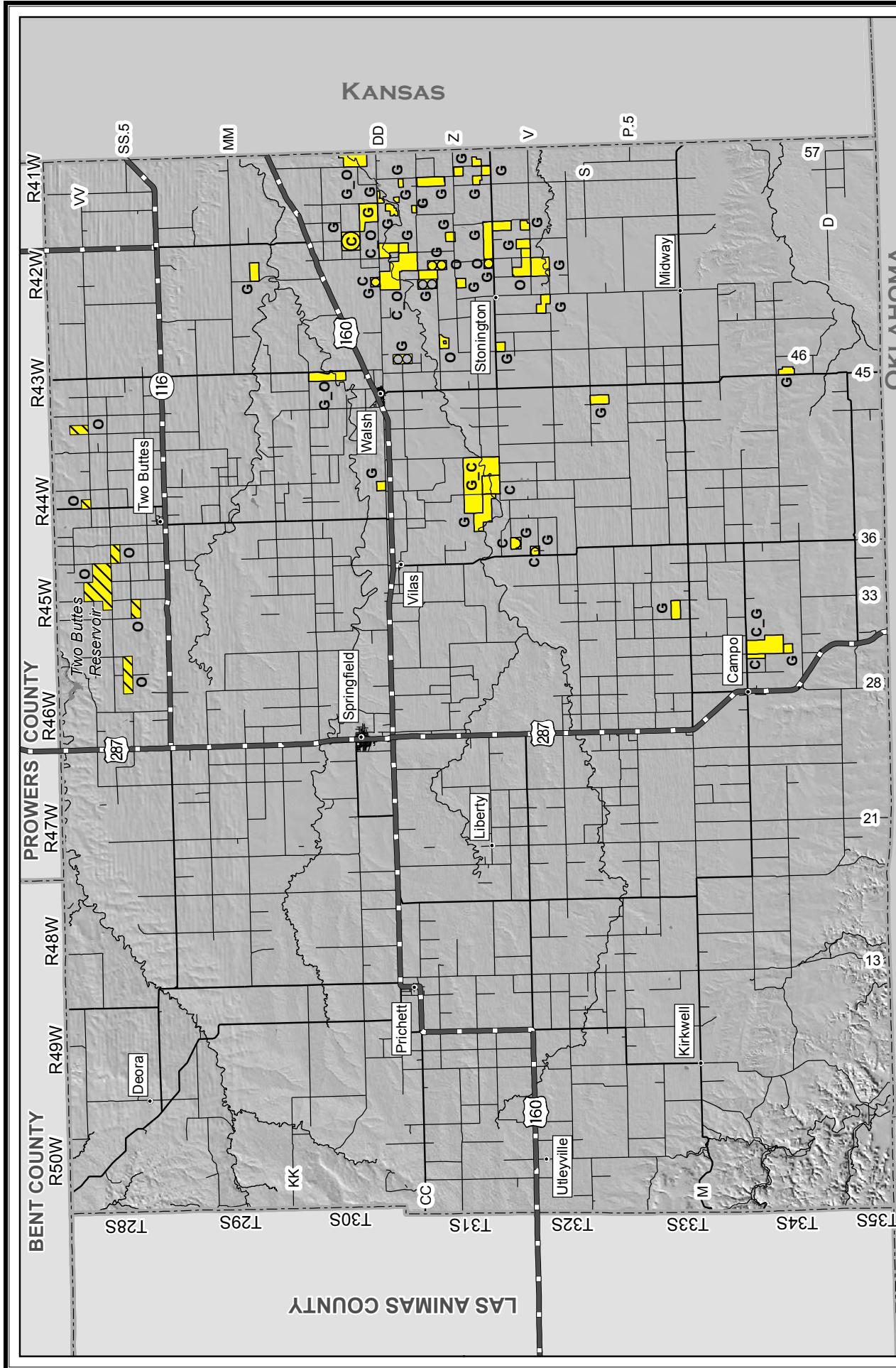
Exchange of Use
Open to hunting

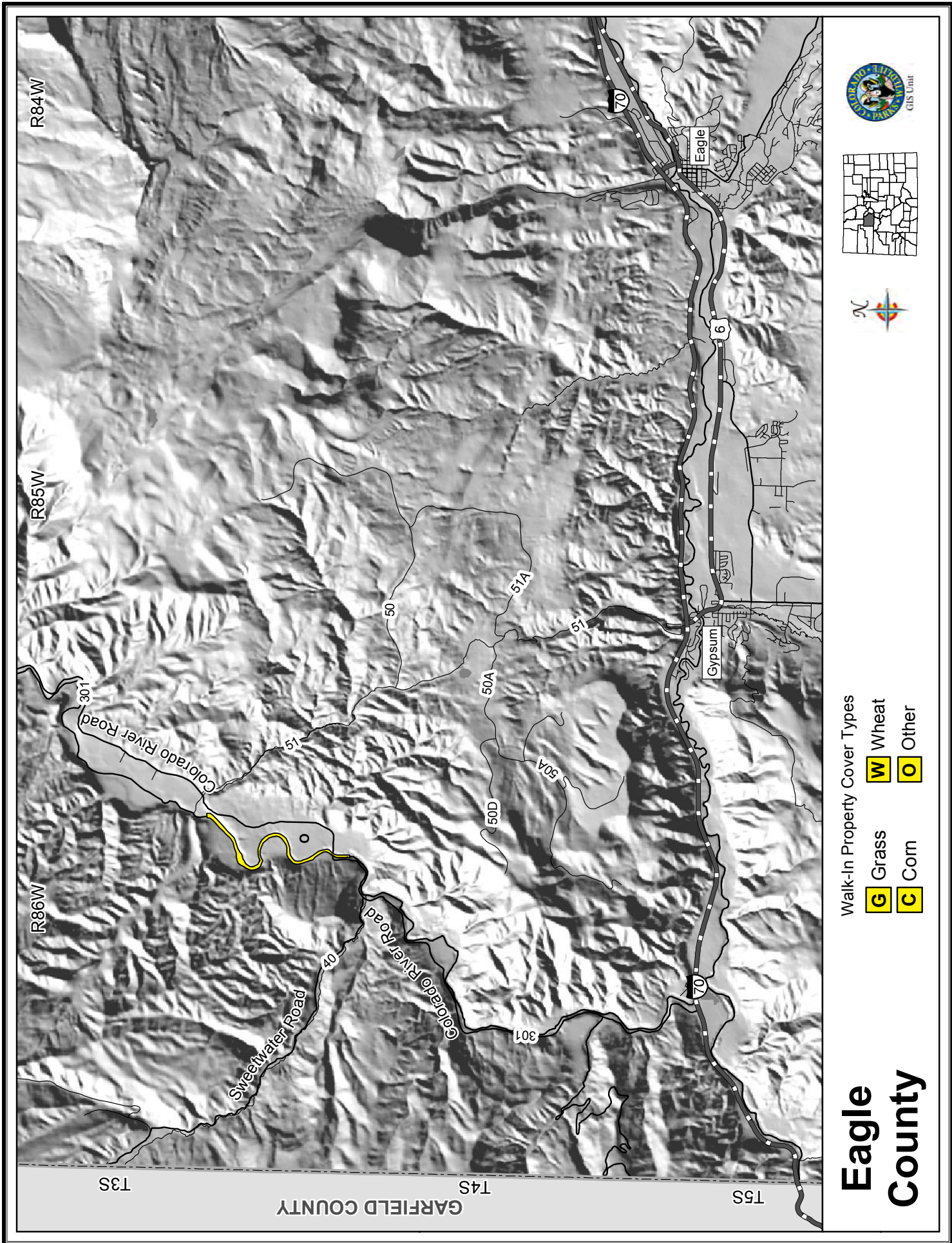


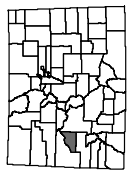
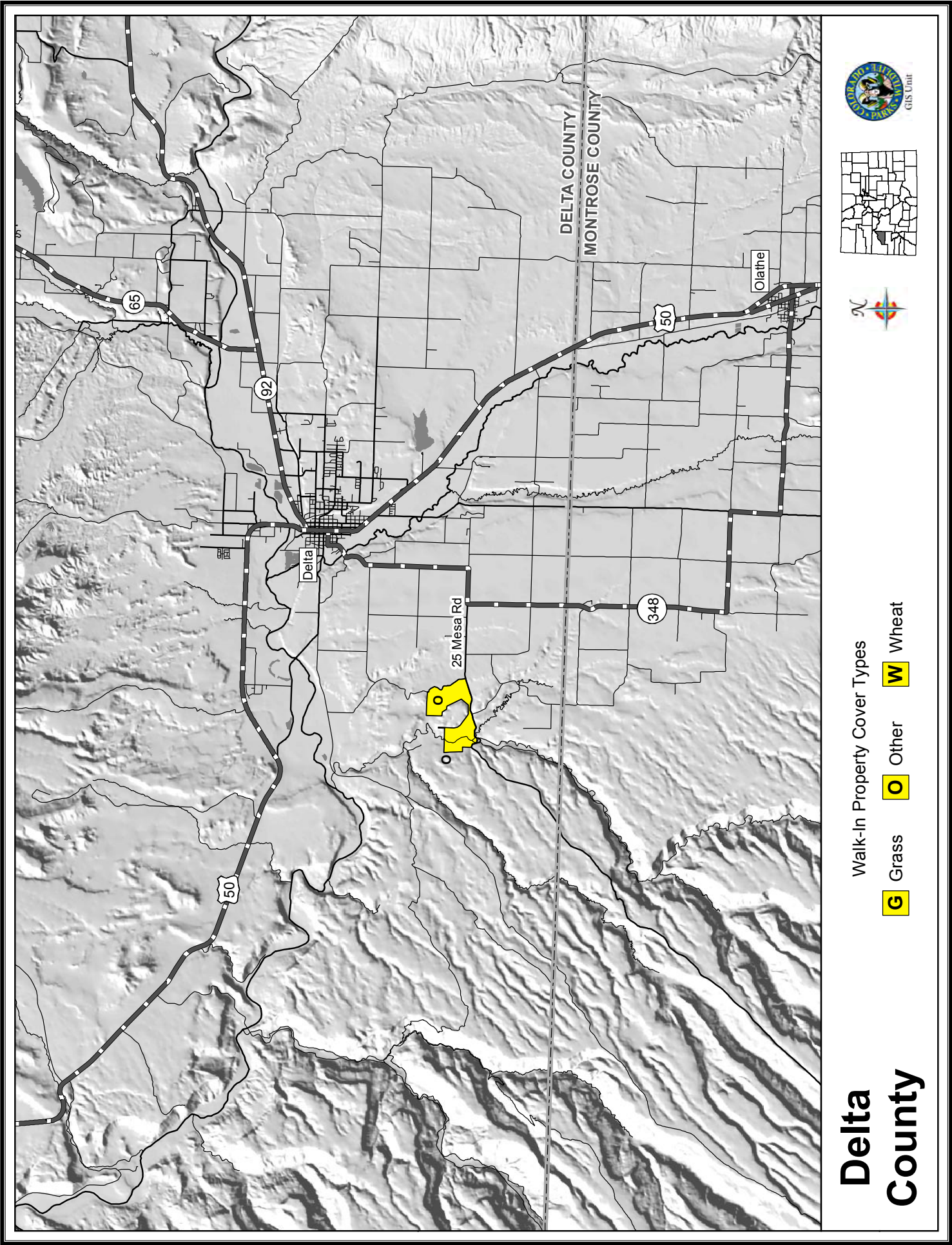
Walk-In Property Cover Types



Baca County







Walk-In Property Cover Types

- G** Grass
- O** Other
- W** Wheat

Delta County

