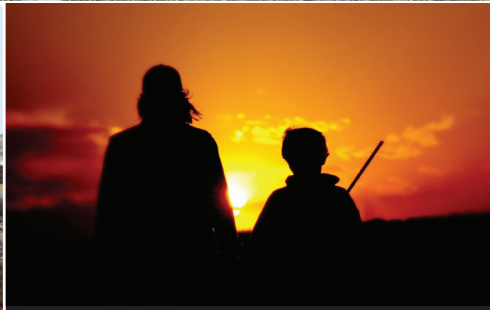


2017 Small Game Walk-In Atlas

ACCESS TO PROPERTIES STARTS SEPT. 1, 2017



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*More maps are available in the Late Cropland Atlas. Updated maps for 2017 and the entire supplemental Late Cropland Atlas will be available at license agents in late October, and for download from the website at cpw.state.co.us/wia.

GET THE BROCHURE ONLINE: cpw.state.co.us/walkinatlas

COVER:

► Kevin Nash and his dog Remi © Kevin Nash

OTHER PHOTOS, LEFT TO RIGHT:

- Mourning dove © Wayne Lewis
- Sunset © Jerry Neal
- Pheasant © Vic Schendel

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COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE (CPW)
 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216 • 303-297-1192
cpw.state.co.us



OUR MISSION: The mission of Colorado Parks and Wildlife is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state, to provide a quality state parks system, and to provide enjoyable and sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities that educate and inspire current and future generations to serve as active stewards of Colorado's natural resources.

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE DIRECTOR

Robert Broscheid

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION MEMBERS as of June 2017

James C. Pribyl, Chair	James Vigil
John V. Howard, Vice Chair	Dean Wingfield
Michelle Zimmerman, Secretary	Alex Zipp
Robert W. Bray	Don Brown, ex-officio member
Jeanne Horne	Bob Randall, ex-officio member
Dale E. Pizel	Robert Broscheid, CPW Director

BROCHURE EDITED BY

Mindy Blazer

COVER PHOTO

© Kevin Nash

PRINTED

August 2017 by Publication Printers, Denver: 30,000 copies.

Printing paid for with hunting and fishing license fees.

CPW receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex.

NOTICE: Laws and regulations in this brochure are paraphrased for easier understanding, and are intended only as a guide. Complete Colorado wildlife statutes and regulations are available at CPW offices listed below and online: cpw.state.co.us/Regulations

CPW OFFICE LOCATIONS

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 parks locations that can also sell licenses, issue duplicate licenses and accept licenses for refunds.

ADMINISTRATION

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

GLENWOOD SPRINGS

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

MONTE VISTA

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

BRUSH (closed until further notice)

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

GRAND JUNCTION

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

MONTROSE

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

COLORADO SPRINGS

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

GUNNISON

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

PUEBLO

600 Reservoir Road
 Pueblo, 81005
 719-561-5300

DENVER

6060 Broadway
 Denver, 80216
 303-291-7227

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS

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

SALIDA

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

DURANGO

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

LAMAR

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

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS

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

FORT COLLINS

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

MEEKER

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

WHAT'S NEW: 2017

REGULATION CHANGES & NEW INFORMATION

► **BIG GAME ACCESS PILOT PROGRAM:** Colorado Parks and Wildlife is offering a Big Game Access pilot program in southeast Colorado on select Walk-In Access (WIA) properties. Properties that allow big game hunting are outlined in black on the WIA maps in this brochure; properties will be signed with WIA boundary signs. In 2017, these properties are open for big game hunting to properly licensed hunters during established big game seasons from September 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, and to small game hunting from September 1, 2017 through February 28, 2018. Big game hunters must possess a valid pronghorn, deer or elk license for the Game Management Unit (GMU) in which the Walk-In Access property lies. All normal WIA regulations apply. All big game hunting regulations apply.

► **MOURNING DOVE & WHITE-WINGED DOVE SEASON EXTENDED 20 DAYS:** Hunt these two species of dove statewide in the now-extended 90-day season. *See page 5 for bag and possession limits.*

► **CPW LICENSING SYSTEM CHANGES:** We're in the process of transitioning to an upgraded licensing, pass, registration and reservation system in 2018. All customers will need to have an individual email address and password to apply for or purchase CPW products with the new system. Make sure your contact information and email are correct now when you purchase your small game or furbearer license. Find more information on our website soon: cpw.state.co.us

LICENSE INFORMATION

LICENSE FEES

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

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

WHAT YOU NEED TO BUY A LICENSE AND HUNT

1. **ID.** Secure and verifiable ID. A Social Security number is required for new hunters ages 12 and older.
2. **PROOF** of hunter education. *(See below left.)*
3. **PROOF** of residency for Colorado residents. *(See page 2.)*
4. **HABITAT STAMP.** A 2017 Habitat Stamp is required prior to applying for the draw or buying a license. *(See below.)*

HABITAT STAMPS ARE REQUIRED FOR HUNTERS

Habitat Stamps are \$10 and only one is required per person, per year for anyone ages 18–64. Stamps are valid April 1–March 31.

- You 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.

HUNTER EDUCATION

HUNTER EDUCATION (SAFETY) REQUIREMENTS

1. Anyone born on or after January 1, 1949, must have a hunter education card to hunt in Colorado.
2. A hunter education card is needed to apply for or buy a license.
3. Your hunter education card must be carried while hunting, unless verified and marked with a "V" on your license.
 - *To get your hunter education verified, take your hunter education card to a CPW office.*
4. CPW honors hunter education cards from other states and provinces.

HUNTER EDUCATION EXEMPTIONS

1. Individuals over age 50 or active duty US military and veterans can obtain a hunter education certificate by testing out* of hunter education.
2. A one-time apprentice certificate* can be obtained for hunters who are at least 10 years old and who must be accompanied by a mentor*.

*Please see the CPW website for more information on hunter education exemptions or to find hunter education courses: cpw.state.co.us/HunterEd

SPECIAL LICENSE INFORMATION

YOUTH LICENSES & MENTOR HUNTING

People under age 18 must have a license to hunt small game. A youth small-game license is for hunters 17 and younger, and costs \$1, plus surcharge. All youths must meet hunter education requirements, and youths under 16 must be accompanied by a mentor while hunting. A mentor must be 18 or older and must meet hunter education requirements; mentors aren't required to hunt. While hunting, youths and mentors must be able to see and hear each other without binoculars, radios or other aids. Youths can buy an adult license as long as they meet hunter education requirements. At age 18, hunters must buy an adult license.

DISABLED VETERANS

Colorado residents who are disabled veterans or Purple Heart recipients can get free lifetime combination small-game hunting and fishing licenses. You must have served on active duty and have been honorably discharged. 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.

SAVE TIME: BUY ONLINE OR BY PHONE

Go to cpw.state.co.us/cpwlicensesales or call 1-800-244-5613. CPW offices and license agents also sell licenses.



GENERAL INFORMATION

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 a 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. 29 dove season. Eurasian collared-doves must be fully feathered while in the field or during transport.

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.

Eurasian collared-doves must remain fully feathered while in the field or during transport, except when counted as part of the mourning or white-winged dove bag and possession limit during the dove season that runs from Sept. 1–Nov. 29.

NOVICE HUNTER PROGRAM

CPW will identify some properties as "Novice Hunter" Walk-In Access Properties in 2017. Please see the Late Cropland Walk-In Atlas for more details, or visit our website at cpw.state.co.us/learn/Pages/OutreachNovice.aspx.

HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM

If you hunt small game, furbearers or migratory birds in Colorado, 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, hunters need to call 1-866-265-6447 (1-866-COLOHIP), or go online to www.colohip.com.

SMALL-GAME HARVEST SURVEYS

Colorado Parks and Wildlife conducts several small-game harvest surveys each year, designed to estimate harvest, hunter numbers and recreation days.

Harvest surveys are critical to monitor changing wildlife populations, and are extremely valuable to hunters wanting to learn more about hunting small game in Colorado.

Harvest survey reports are available on the CPW website at cpw.state.co.us/small-game-stats.

Hunters are randomly selected to participate in specific small-game surveys. All small-game surveys are currently conducted by telephone and email.

If contacted, your participation is not required in any way, but responding to the survey, even if you did not hunt or harvest those specific species, is encouraged to help CPW better manage the state's small-game resources.

ENROLL YOUR PROPERTY

Interested in enrolling land in the small-game Walk-In Access program? CPW wants to enroll quality small-game hunting lands across the state. To offer land for the 2017–18 season, please contact a CPW office for details. See *office listings on inside cover*.

BE 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 TOWARDS HOUSES**, farm buildings, livestock or equipment.
- ▶ **DON'T HUNT IF CATTLE ARE IN**, or adjacent to, enrolled parcels.

Thank you. Your hunting and fishing licenses pay to protect **Colorado wildlife.**



HUG A HUNTER[™].COM



by Richard Clifton

Available Now!
2017 Colorado Waterfowl Stamp

PURCHASE STAMPS & PRINTS ONLINE:
CPW.STATE.CO.US

REPORT POACHERS

OPERATION GAME THIEF: 1-877-265-6648
EMAIL: GAME.THIEF@STATE.CO.US

Earn a reward payment for reporting wildlife violations by calling Operation Game Thief. Callers can remain anonymous.
(This number is not for information requests or emergencies.)



YOU CAN HELP STOP POACHING!

1-877-COLO-OGT
1-877-265-6648
game.thief@state.co.us
Your Wildlife...Your Loss
Turn In A Poacher!

GENERAL HUNTING LAWS

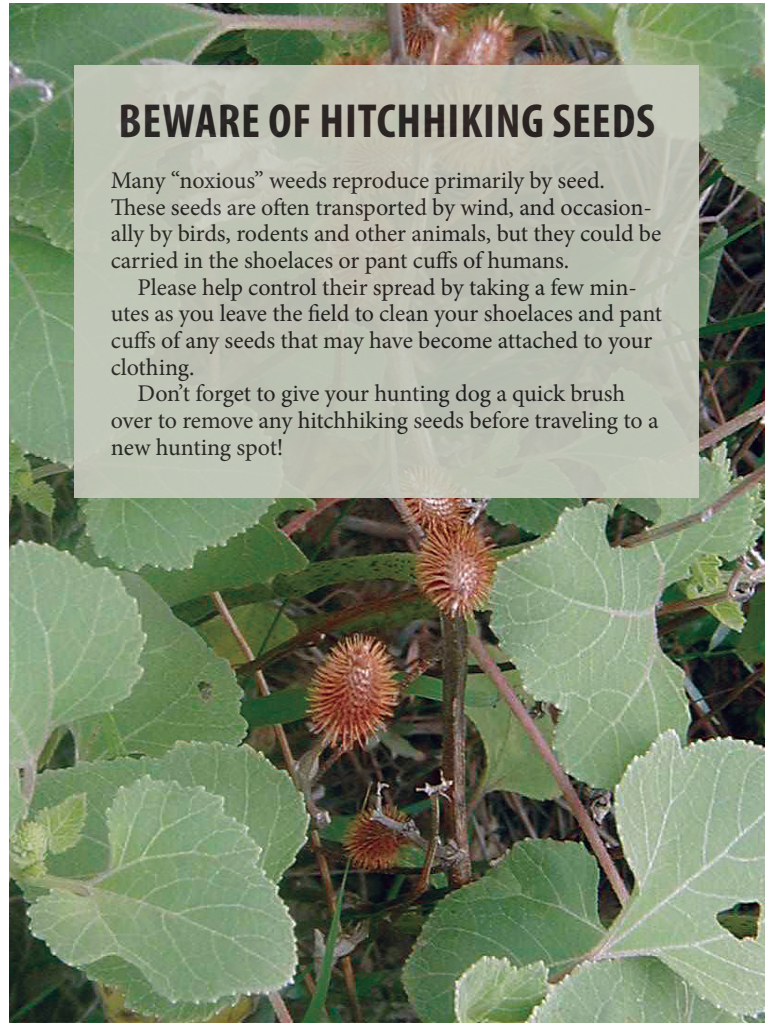
1. Colorado Parks and Wildlife can post firing lines at its properties.
2. It is illegal to kill, capture, injure or harass wildlife from an aircraft or motor vehicle. It is also illegal to operate aircraft with intent to injure, harass, drive or rally wildlife. It is illegal to discharge a firearm or release an arrow from an aircraft or motor vehicle.
3. It is illegal to discharge a firearm or release an arrow from, on, or across a public road. Hunting with rifles, handguns, shotguns firing a single slug and archery equipment is prohibited within 50 feet on each side of the center line of any public road. On a divided road, the prohibition includes the median, and the 50-foot requirement is measured from the center line of both roads.
4. It is illegal to carry or have a firearm, except a pistol or revolver, in or on a motor vehicle unless the chamber is unloaded. While using artificial light from a vehicle, it is illegal to have a firearm with cartridges in the chamber or magazine, or possess a strung bow unless the bow is cased.
5. You must take edible parts of game meat home to eat or provide it for human consumption. Do not leave wounded wildlife (or wildlife that might be wounded) without attempting to track and kill it.
6. Possession of wildlife is evidence you hunted.
7. Small-game and migratory bird hunters are not required to wear solid, fluorescent orange or pink clothes. However, CPW encourages you to wear fluorescent orange or pink clothes for safety.
8. You must stop at CPW check stations when told to do so.
9. Violations of Colorado wildlife laws carry point values. You can face suspension of license privileges for up to five years or more if you accumulate 20 or more points in five years.
10. During deer, elk, pronghorn and bear seasons, firearms (except handguns) must be unloaded in the chamber and magazine when carried on an off-highway vehicle (OHV). Firearms (except handguns) and bows carried on an OHV must be fully enclosed in a hard or soft case. Scabbards or cases with open ends or sides are prohibited. This regulation does not apply to landowners or their agents carrying a firearm on an OHV for the purpose of taking depreddating wildlife on property owned or leased by them.

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 seeds that may have become attached to your clothing.

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



Cocklebur plant © Elizabeth Brown, CPW

COLORADO DOVE IDENTIFICATION

There are three types of doves in Colorado.

Knowing how to identify each is important to avoid violating the law while hunting. White-winged doves are not common in Colorado, and live mostly along the Front Range. The white-winged dove is pioneering new habitats north of its historic range in the southwest U.S. Eurasian collared-doves are sporadic throughout the state. It is an exotic introduced into the United States, and is considered an invasive species.

DOVE BANDING

Mourning doves are banded in Colorado and other states as part of a program to monitor their status.

Hunters should report banded mourning doves to the USGS Bird Banding Lab:

www.reportband.gov



MOURNING DOVE

- ▶ 12 inches long from tip of beak to end of tail
- ▶ Grayish-brown color
- ▶ Long, pointed tail
- ▶ Rapid wing beat, erratic flight path
- ▶ Soft call — “cooAHoo” — followed by several coos



© Wayne Lewis, CPW



WHITE-WINGED DOVE

- ▶ Slightly larger than mourning dove
- ▶ Gray-brown color
- ▶ Long, moderately rounded tail
- ▶ White bar on upper wing surface
- ▶ Soft call — “hoohoo hoohoo” — with the last note descending



© George Andrefjo



EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE

- ▶ 15 inches from tip of beak to end of tail
- ▶ Larger, heavier than mourning dove
- ▶ Dark grayish-brown
- ▶ Long, squared tail
- ▶ Thin black band on neck with white upper border
- ▶ Gray belly and undertail coverts with black on tail
- ▶ Rapid, three-part cooing — “coo-coo-coo” — middle coo is longest



© Wayne Lewis, CPW

WALK-IN PROPERTY LAWS

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

1. Lands are open for public access one hour before sunrise until one hour after sunset. When hunting waterfowl, deer, elk and pronghorn, public access is allowed two hours before sunrise until two hours after sunset.
2. Species of take will be restricted as follows:
 - a. 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.
 - b. Lands enrolled and posted as Big Game Walk-In Access properties are open for the take of deer, elk and pronghorn by hunters holding a valid license for the GMU in which the property lies.
3. Public access is allowed:
 - a. From September 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 through the end of February annually for lands enrolled and posted as Late Season Cropland Walk-In Access properties.
 - c. From September 1 through the end of the Mountain sharp-tailed grouse season annually, for all lands enrolled and posted as Grouse Walk-In Access properties.
4. From the opening day of pheasant season through the end of March annually for lands enrolled and posted as Extended Walk-In Access properties.
5. From the opening day of pheasant season through the end of February annually for lands enrolled and posted as Novice Hunter Program Walk-In Access properties.
 1. A current year's graduate of the Novice Hunter Program must be present and actively hunting with each group during all hunting activities.
 2. Up to four additional hunters may accompany and hunt with a graduate of the Novice Hunter Program.
6. From September 1 through the end of December annually for lands enrolled and posted as Big Game Walk-In Access properties.
7. Access shall be by foot only. Entry by horseback, motorized vehicle or other means is prohibited.
8. Access is allowed for small-game hunting only; all other activities are prohibited.
9. Access is prohibited as posted when the landowner is actively harvesting crops.

WALK-IN 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.



ACCESS SIGNS in the field will have an access date of Sept. 1 through the end of February that tell when the property is open for hunting.



PHEASANT SEASON ACCESS 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. 12, 2016.



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. 12, 2016



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 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.



CLOSED! DO NOT HUNT IF FIELDS HAVE YELLOW "WARNING!" SIGNS. Rarely, it is necessary to remove a property from the WIA program after this brochure is printed. When that happens, boundary signs are replaced with yellow warning signs to notify hunters the property is no longer available for walk-in hunting. Remember, if you find a WIA property listed in the brochure but boundary signs are not present at the field corners, please do not hunt that field!



NEW! BIG GAME ACCESS PILOT PROGRAM: CPW is offering a Big Game Access pilot program in southeast Colorado on select WIA properties. Properties will be signed with WIA boundary signs. In 2017 these properties are open for big game hunting to properly licensed hunters during established big game seasons from September 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, and to small game hunting from September 1, 2017 through February 28, 2018. Big game hunters must possess a valid license for the Game Management Unit (GMU) in which the Walk-In Access property lies. All normal WIA and big game hunting regulations apply.

SEASON DATES & 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 2017 Small Game & Waterfowl brochure. This brochure is available at license agents, CPW offices and online in downloadable PDF and interactive, searchable formats at cpw.state.co.us/sgwf/brochure.

▶ **COTTONTAIL, SNOWSHOE HARE, WHITE-TAILED & BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT**
SEASON: Oct. 1–end of Feb. 2018
DAILY BAG LIMIT: 10 of each species
POSSESSION LIMIT: 20 of each species

▶ **DOVES: MOURNING, WHITE-WINGED**
NEW SEASON: Sept. 1–Nov. 29
AREA: Statewide
DAILY BAG LIMIT: 15 singly or in aggregate for either species
POSSESSION LIMIT: 45 of either species
NOTE: See "Species Identification" on page 2 for transit requirements.

▶ **DOVES: EURASIAN COLLARED**
SEASON: Year-round
AREA: Statewide
DAILY BAG, POSSESSION LIMITS: Unlimited
NOTE: Eurasians must be fully feathered while in the field and during transport, unless counted as part of the mourning and/or white-winged dove bag limits. A small-game license is not required, as these are considered an invasive species. But a hunter education card is still required to hunt them. See page 2, "Hunting Invasive Species."

▶ **EUROPEAN STARLING, HOUSE (ENGLISH) SPARROW**
SEASON: Year-round
AREA: Statewide
BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS: Unlimited
NOTE: A license is not required, see page 2.

▶ **FOX & PINE SQUIRREL**
SEASON: Oct. 1–end of Feb. 2018
DAILY BAG LIMIT: 5 of each species
POSSESSION LIMIT: 10 of each species

▶ **PHEASANT**
SEASON 1: Nov. 11–Jan. 31, 2018
AREA: East of I-25
SEASON 2: Nov. 11–Jan. 7, 2018
AREA: West of I-25
DAILY BAG LIMIT: 3 cocks
POSSESSION LIMIT: 9 cocks

▶ **TEAL**
SEASON: Sept. 9–17
AREAS: In Lake and Chaffee counties and all areas east of I-25.
DAILY BAG LIMIT: 6
POSSESSION LIMIT: 18

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 1/2 miles east of Denver. Add 1 minute to opening and closing time for each 12 1/2 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.)

2017–2018 SUNRISE/SUNSET TABLE (DENVER)												
DAY	SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		JAN. 2018		FEB. 2018	
	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	6:28	7:31	6:56	6:42	7:29	5:58	7:02	4:36	7:21	4:46	7:08	5:20
2	6:29	7:29	6:57	6:40	7:30	5:56	7:03	4:36	7:21	4:47	7:07	5:21
3	6:30	7:27	6:58	6:39	7:31	5:55	7:04	4:36	7:21	4:48	7:06	5:22
4	6:31	7:26	6:59	6:37	7:32	5:54	7:05	4:35	7:21	4:49	7:05	5:23
5	6:32	7:24	7:00	6:35	7:33	5:53	7:06	4:35	7:21	4:50	7:04	5:25
6	6:33	7:23	7:01	6:34	6:35	4:52	7:07	4:35	7:21	4:51	7:03	5:26
7	6:34	7:21	7:02	6:32	6:36	4:51	7:08	4:35	7:21	4:52	7:02	5:27
8	6:35	7:19	7:03	6:31	6:37	4:50	7:09	4:35	7:21	4:53	7:01	5:28
9	6:36	7:18	7:04	6:29	6:38	4:49	7:09	4:35	7:21	4:54	6:59	5:29
10	6:37	7:16	7:05	6:28	6:39	4:48	7:10	4:36	7:21	4:55	6:58	5:31
11	6:38	7:14	7:06	6:26	6:40	4:47	7:11	4:36	7:20	4:56	6:57	5:32
12	6:39	7:13	7:07	6:25	6:41	4:46	7:12	4:36	7:20	4:57	6:56	5:33
13	6:39	7:11	7:08	6:23	6:43	4:46	7:13	4:36	7:20	4:58	6:55	5:34
14	6:40	7:10	7:09	6:22	6:44	4:45	7:13	4:36	7:19	4:59	6:53	5:35
15	6:41	7:08	7:10	6:20	6:45	4:44	7:14	4:37	7:19	5:00	6:52	5:36
16	6:42	7:06	7:12	6:19	6:46	4:43	7:15	4:37	7:19	5:01	6:51	5:38
17	6:43	7:05	7:13	6:17	6:47	4:43	7:15	4:37	7:18	5:02	6:50	5:39
18	6:44	7:03	7:14	6:16	6:48	4:42	7:16	4:38	7:18	5:03	6:48	5:40
19	6:45	7:01	7:15	6:14	6:49	4:41	7:16	4:38	7:17	5:05	6:47	5:41
20	6:46	7:00	7:16	6:13	6:50	4:41	7:17	4:39	7:17	5:06	6:46	5:42
21	6:47	6:58	7:17	6:12	6:52	4:40	7:18	4:39	7:16	5:07	6:44	5:43
22	6:48	6:56	7:18	6:10	6:53	4:39	7:18	4:40	7:16	5:08	6:43	5:44
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24	6:50	6:53	7:20	6:08	6:55	4:38	7:19	4:41	7:14	5:10	6:40	5:47
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28	6:54	6:47	7:24	6:02	6:59	4:37	7:20	4:43	7:11	5:15	6:34	5:51
29	6:55	6:45	7:26	6:01	7:00	4:36	7:20	4:44	7:10	5:16		
30	6:55	6:43	7:27	6:00	7:01	4:36	7:21	4:45	7:09	5:17		
31			7:28	5:59			7:21	4:46	7:09	5:19		

DST=(Daylight saving time)

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

TIME ADJUSTMENT FOR OTHER COLORADO CITIES
 This table reflects the minutes to add/subtract to the chart above for select towns. These are approximate; use only as a reference. Consult a state map for more details.

Source: www.usna.navy.mil

NO HUNTING THESE BIRDS ON WIA LANDS

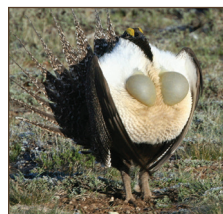


Gambel's quail
 © Bill Haggerty, CPW

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

REGION FOUND: Western Colorado, primarily in the Grand and Uncompahgre valleys. They may inhabit some WIA properties in this area.

IDENTIFICATION: A distinctive plume feather on the head. Males have a black face and copper feathers on top of the head. Females have mostly gray plumage with a tannish gray face and beige plumage underneath.



Sage-grouse
 © Kathleen Tadwick, CPW

SAGE-GROUSE

REGION FOUND: Western Colorado, they may inhabit some WIA properties

IDENTIFICATION: Large, grayish bird with a slow wing beat in flight. They have distinctly pointed tail feathers and black breast feathers, both of which are visible when flushed. Sage-grouse tend to be silent when flushed.



Sharp-tailed grouse
 © Rick Hoffman, CPW

PLAINS SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

REGION FOUND: Weld, western Logan and northern Morgan counties. Plains sharp-tailed grouse are not a legal game bird in Colorado but have been transplanted into some areas to re-establish populations. When hunting in these counties, please take special care to clearly identify the target before shooting.

IDENTIFICATION: Much lighter in color than cock pheasants and have a short, distinctly pointed tail, which shows white when in flight. They often emit a low-pitched series of clucks when flushed.

DOVE HUNTING TIPS

10 TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL COLORADO DOVE HUNT

When it comes to small-game hunting, doves are arguably the greatest challenge for wingshooters. Although these fast flyers are Colorado's most plentiful game bird, you'll need to bring your "A" game to fill the 15-bird daily limit. The following tips and information will help you have more fun and put more doves in your game-bag when the season opens statewide Sept. 1:

1. TAKE THE LEAD

By far, the biggest mistake novice dove hunters make is shooting behind birds. Doves are strong fliers, capable of reaching speeds in excess of 55 MPH. Add a tailwind to the equation, and it's easy to see why the only things many dove hunters bring home after a long day in the field are empty shell boxes and bruised shoulders and egos. How much you lead will depend on how fast the bird is moving and the distance of your shot. Additionally, it's important to swing the shotgun barrel past the bird and maintain your lead after you've pulled the trigger. In shooting terminology, this is known as "following through" on the shot. One of the best ways to prepare for dove season is to spend some time on a sporting clays range. Shooting fast-moving clay targets in simulated hunting scenarios will help you dust off your shotgun and fine tune your shooting skills before entering the field.



2. SELECT THE RIGHT CHOKE

Selecting the right choke for your shotgun is key for shooting accurately in the field. Some hunters prefer an improved cylinder and modified choke combination for a 12-gauge over/under. For the first shot, use the barrel fitted with the improved cylinder. If necessary, follow-up with a second shot using the more restrictive modified choke. The tighter pattern of the modified choke is more effective at taking doves at longer distances. Some hunters prefer a full choke on the second barrel, but this may be overkill for doves. Not only does the extremely narrow shot pattern make it more difficult to hit birds, but the condensed birdshot typically results in badly damaged doves and breast meat. If you're using a shotgun without interchangeable chokes, don't worry. Most shotguns come standard with either improved cylinder or modified barrels, which are ideal for most applications. Grab a box of target or skeet loads (size 7 1/2 or 8 shot) and you're ready to go.



3. USE DECOYS

Although dove hunting primarily involves pass-shooting birds that are flying to and from roosting and feeding sites, doves respond well to decoys. A spinning-wing Mojo decoy, along with three or four stationary decoys placed in a dead tree or on a fence row, can entice doves within shotgun range. Decoys become even more valuable as the hunting season progresses and birds become increasingly wary of hunters.

4. WEAR COLORED SHOOTING GLASSES

Try wearing a pair of colored shooting glasses to improve your vision and your ability to identify targets. Unlike standard sunglasses, which tend to make everything appear darker, rose or amber-tinted lenses make your surroundings more vibrant by reducing harsh shadows. In addition, colored lenses restrict your pupils, improving your depth perception and making it easier to separate targets from the background. As an added benefit, shooting glasses also protect your eyes from UV rays and errant birdshot. Amber, vermilion (rose) and orange are all popular choices among wingshooters. Experiment with different colors and see which ones work best for you.



5. STAY CONCEALED IN THE FIELD

Standing out in the open is a bad idea if you're trying to bag a limit of doves. Sure, you might get away with this tactic on opening morning when naive birds are flying low and slow (for doves). But by mid-afternoon, doves wise up and quickly learn how to avoid shotgun-wielding hunters. It's important to keep a low profile by crouching under trees or concealing yourself in tall grass. Use shaded areas and vegetation to break up your silhouette. Doves sense movement more than they sense color, so keep perfectly still until you're ready to shoot.

Unlike turkey or waterfowl hunting, you don't need to wear full camouflage when hunting doves. Lightweight plaid or drab-colored (brown or green) clothing works just fine. Some hunters prefer to wear a shooting vest or a lightweight hunting shirt that has some blaze-orange trim. Although not required for small-game hunting in Colorado, the blaze-orange is highly visible to other hunters and landowners will appreciate knowing your exact location.

6. HUNT EARLY

Hunting doves in Colorado is an early season endeavor. Although Colorado's dove season opens Sept. 1 and continues into November, the window of opportunity for hunters is small. Since mourning doves migrate, most of the fair-weather birds flee the state after the first cold snap, which can happen as early as August in some years. For the best chance of success, you should hit the fields in the first days and weeks after the season opens. Depending on fall weather conditions, localized populations of doves can be found in southeast Colorado into the late season, but hunting is sporadic at best. According to harvest surveys, hunters in Weld, Morgan, Adams, Arapahoe, Logan, Larimer, Yuma, Pueblo, Otero and Prowers counties harvest the greatest numbers of doves each year. And most of these birds are harvested in the early part of September.

7. HUNT EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVES

In addition to native mourning and white-winged doves, Colorado is now home to non-native Eurasian collared-doves (ECDs). ECDs were inadvertently introduced to the United States in the 1970s when several of the birds escaped from a pet shop in the Bahamas. The birds soon made their way to Florida and, over the last four decades, have rapidly expanded across the Western United States and Canada. Unlike native doves, ECDs do not migrate and remain here throughout the winter. Because the birds are prolific breeders, wildlife managers are concerned that ECDs may out-compete native species for food and habitat. To manage populations, Colorado has classified ECDs as an invasive species and has implemented a year-round hunting season coupled with unlimited bag/possession limits. Although ECDs are extremely abundant, locating the birds in areas where hunting is allowed can be challenging. ECDs are primarily urban dwellers that congregate at suburban bird feeders or near busy agricultural centers like feedlots and farms. The birds are larger in size, yield more breast meat and they don't count toward the regular limit of mourning doves. And if you can locate them in the winter, ECDs provide a fun, year-round wing-shooting opportunity long after the regular dove season is just a memory.

8. HUNT WALK-IN ACCESS PROPERTIES

More than 115,000 acres are open to dove hunting through Colorado Parks and Wildlife's Walk-In-Access program. Although not all properties support the habitat necessary to hold doves, many areas offer good hunting opportunities. For doves, you should do some preseason scouting and search for areas supporting food crops like wheat stubble, proso-millet stubble and sunflower fields. Areas located near water and roosting sites (dead trees) should also hold good numbers of birds. The Walk-In-Access brochure features detailed maps and GPS coordinates of enrolled properties and also includes additional information and tips for small-game hunters. Keep in mind that all WIA properties are privately owned land that CPW has leased for public hunting. Please help maintain these areas by picking up empty shell casings and properly disposing of harvested birds.

9. READ THE SMALL GAME & WATERFOWL BROCHURE

The Colorado Small Game & Waterfowl brochure features a wealth of information for hunters. In addition to providing season dates and bag/possession limits, the brochure includes species profiles and general hunting tips. The online brochure also features video tutorials to help you get the most out of your experience this fall. It's a must-read before entering the field.

10. DON'T FORGET YOUR HIP

One of the most common items that small-game hunters forget about every year is the Harvest Information Program (HIP) number. Yet, registering for an HIP number is fast and easy. Simply go to the Colorado HIP website at www.colohip.com, or call 1-866-COLOHIP to obtain a number. Be sure to write the HIP number in the space provided on your small-game license. The HIP helps wildlife managers establish harvest estimates for doves and other migratory birds. A small-game license **AND** an HIP Number are required to hunt doves and other small-game species in Colorado.

Article and photography by Jerry Neal. Neal is a media and information specialist and senior video producer for Colorado Parks and Wildlife, and is the former editor of **Colorado Outdoors** online.



WALK-IN HUNTING AREA

Walking Access for Small Game Hunting Only

September 1 – End of February

Does Not Allow Access for Big Game Hunting

Respect the Landowner, Respect the Land

Hunt only within field boundaries

COLORADO PARKS & WILDLIFE

2017 Colorado Small Game & Waterfowl

(License Not Valid If Detached)

Search & Rescue: \$0.25
Wildlife Ed Fund Surcharge: \$0.75
TOTAL AMOUNT: \$105.00

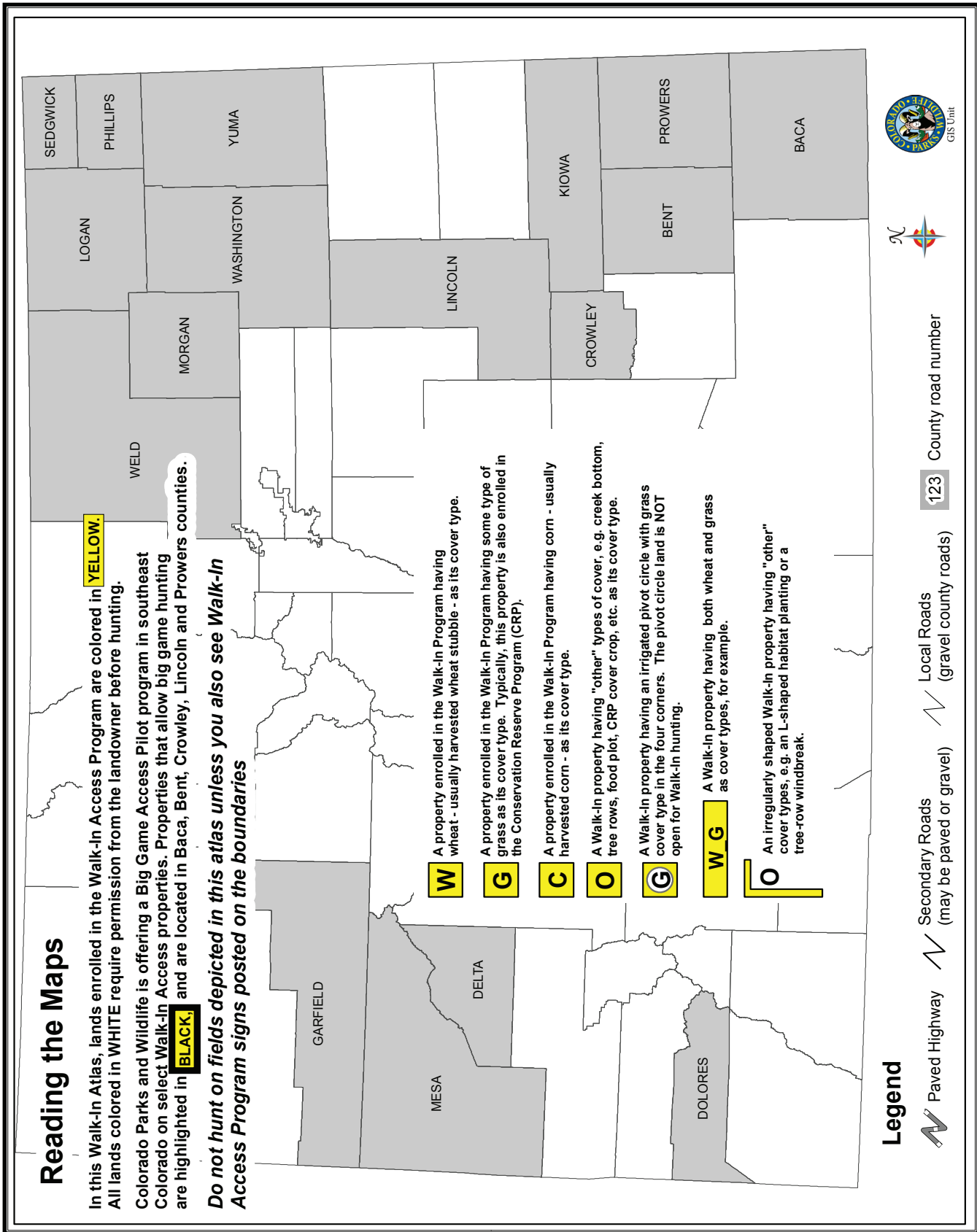
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14/15 HIP: Write HIP Number Here 14 SHC _____
Valid 4/1/14 thru 3/31/15 Valid throughout 2014

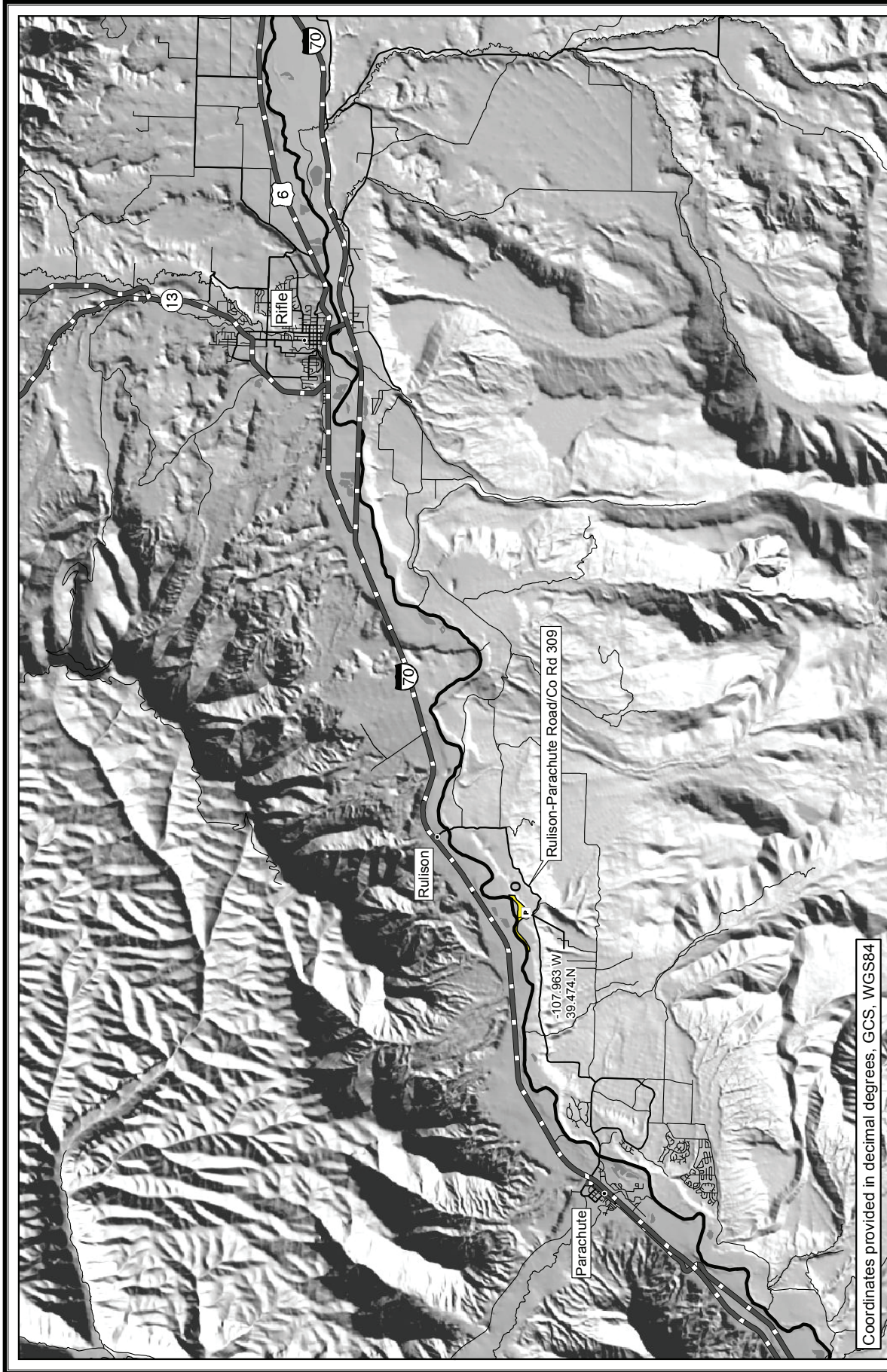
I certify the above statements are true. (The making of a false statement in connection with purchasing a license is punishable as a misdemeanor.) I hereby authorize CDOW to make further inquiries to verify these statements.

Signature: *Jerry Neal* ***

MAPS

WALK-IN PROPERTY MAPS



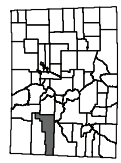


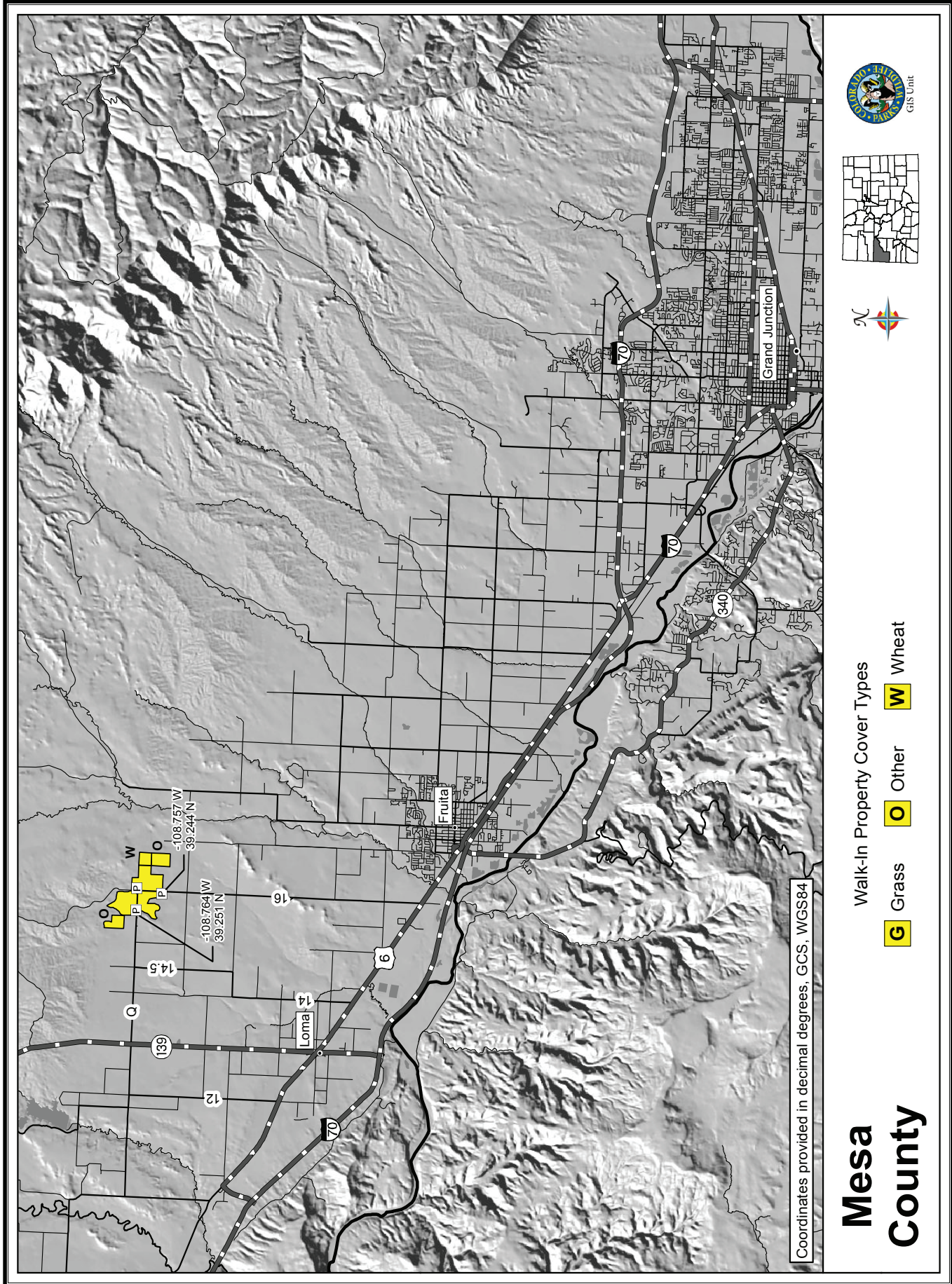
Coordinates provided in decimal degrees, GCS, WGS84

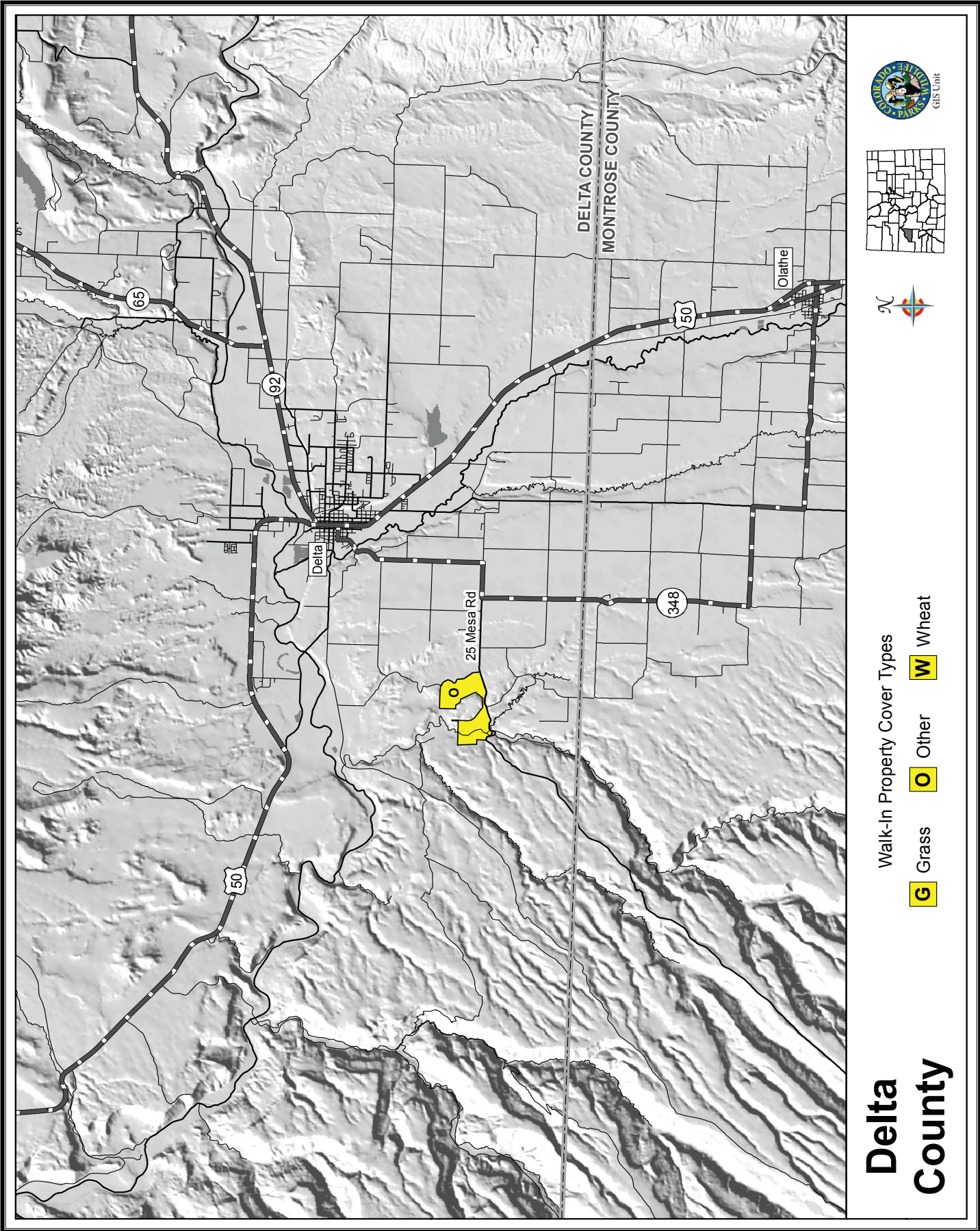
Garfield County

Walk-In Property Cover Types

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



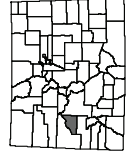


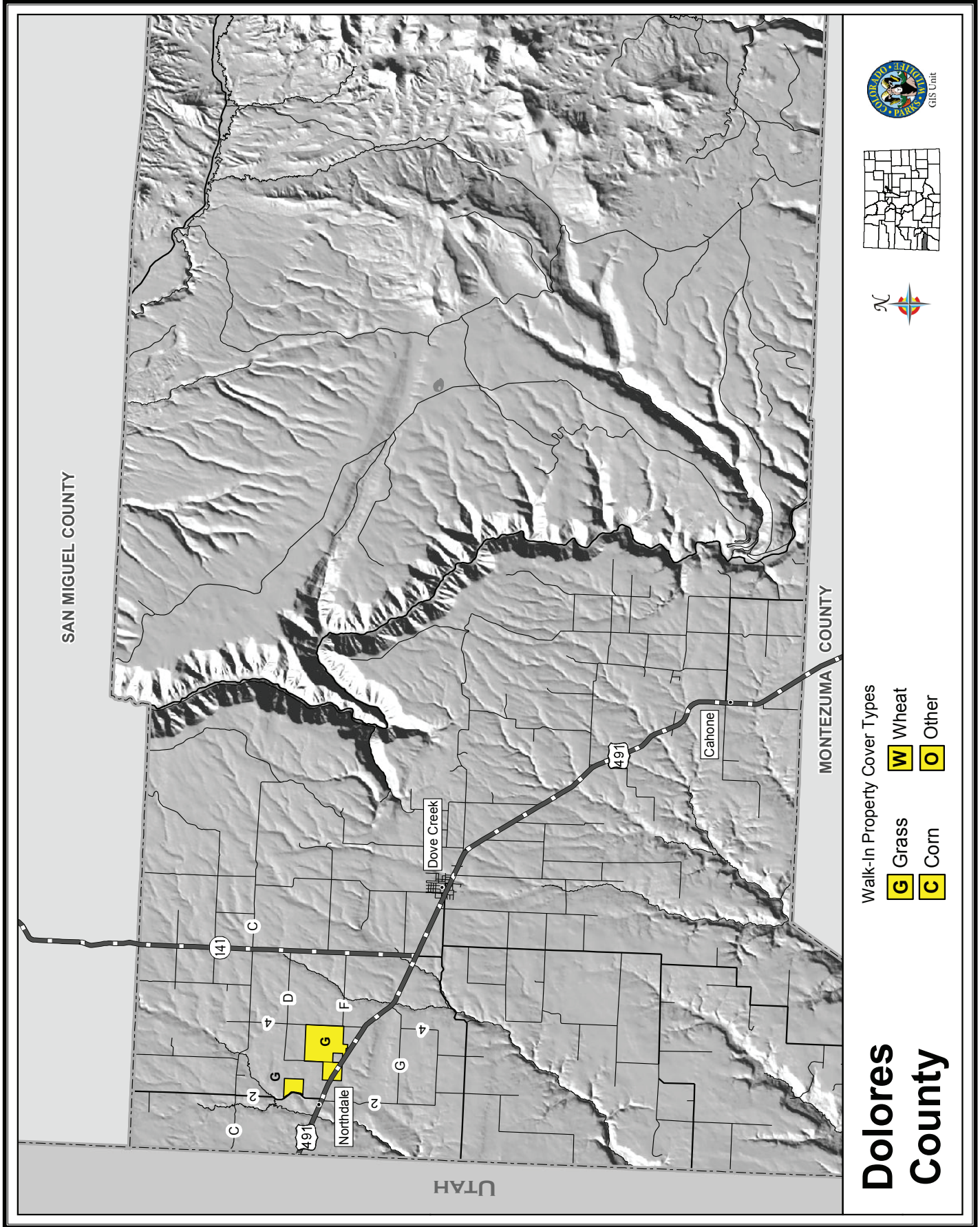


Delta County

Walk-In Property Cover Types

- G Grass
- O Other
- W Wheat

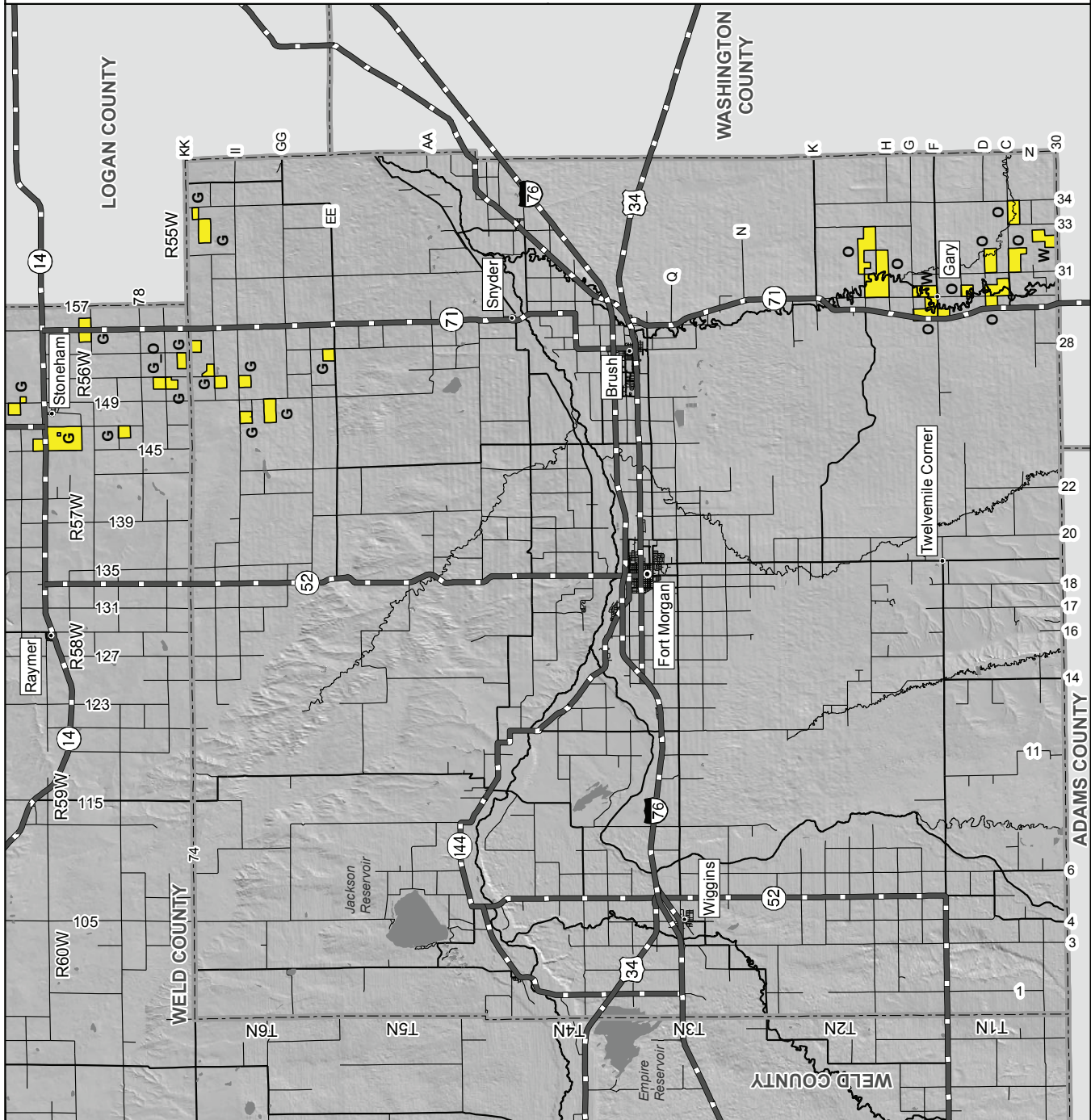
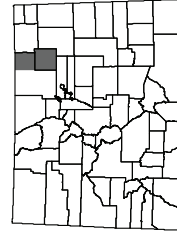


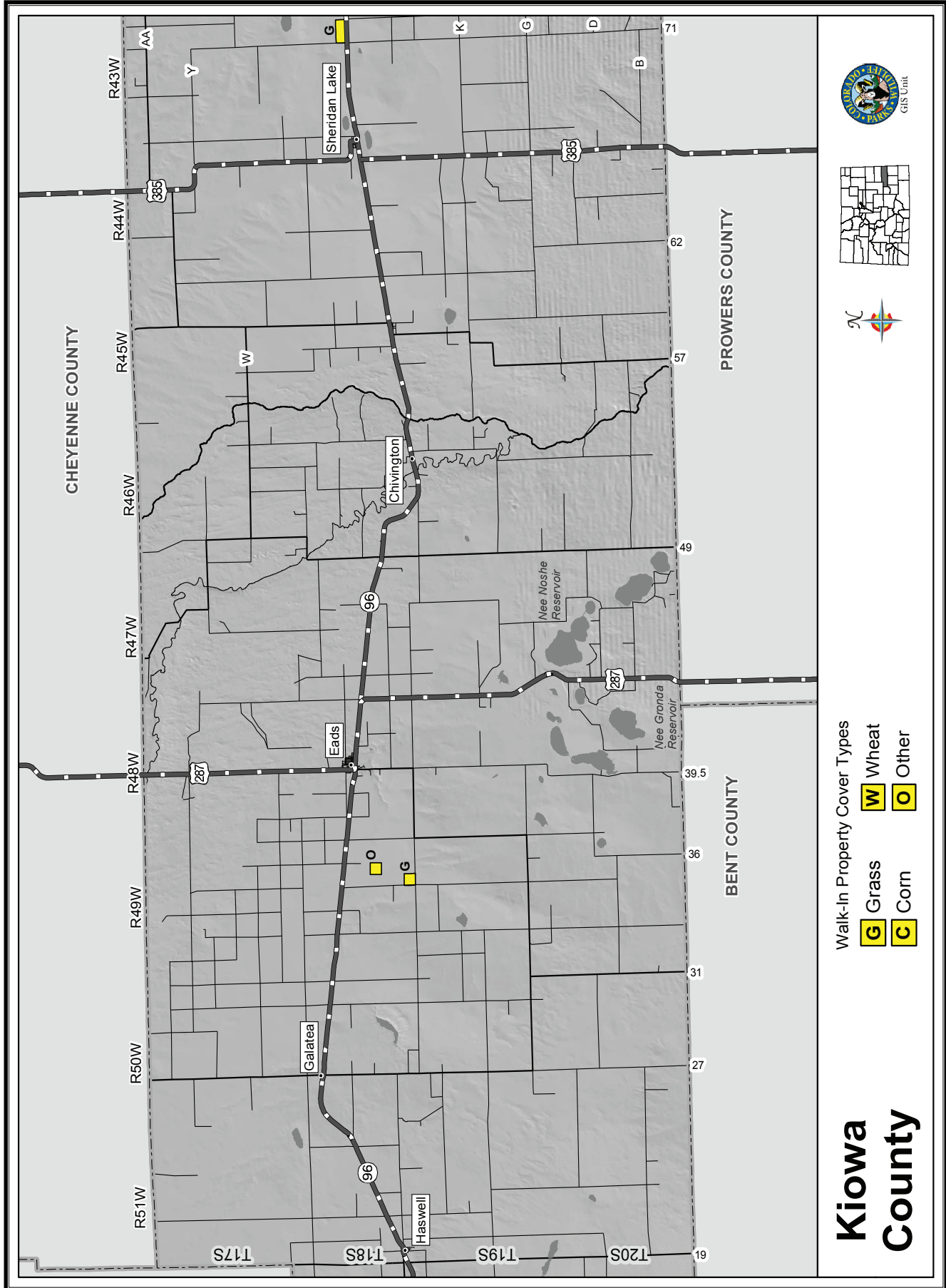


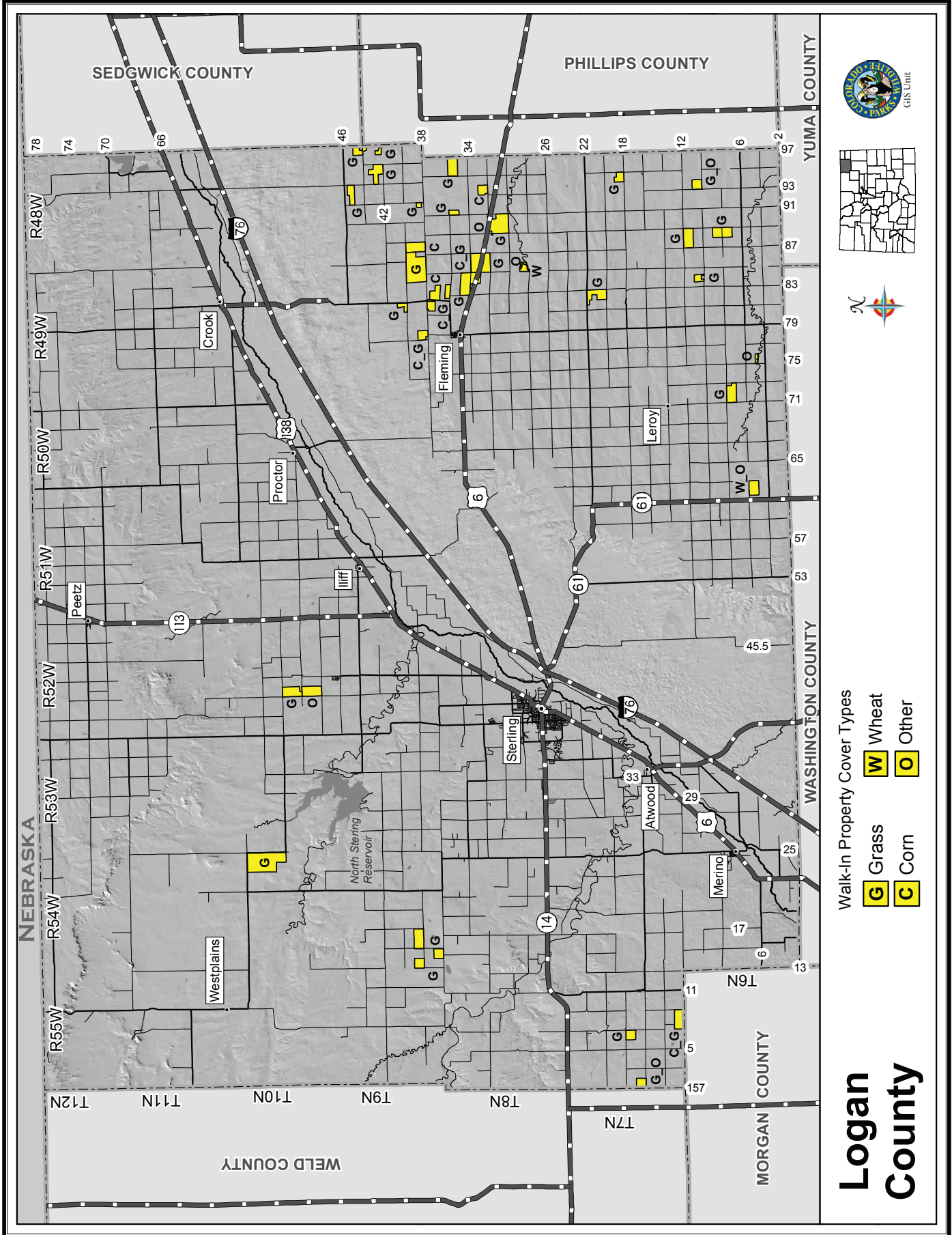
Morgan & Weld Counties

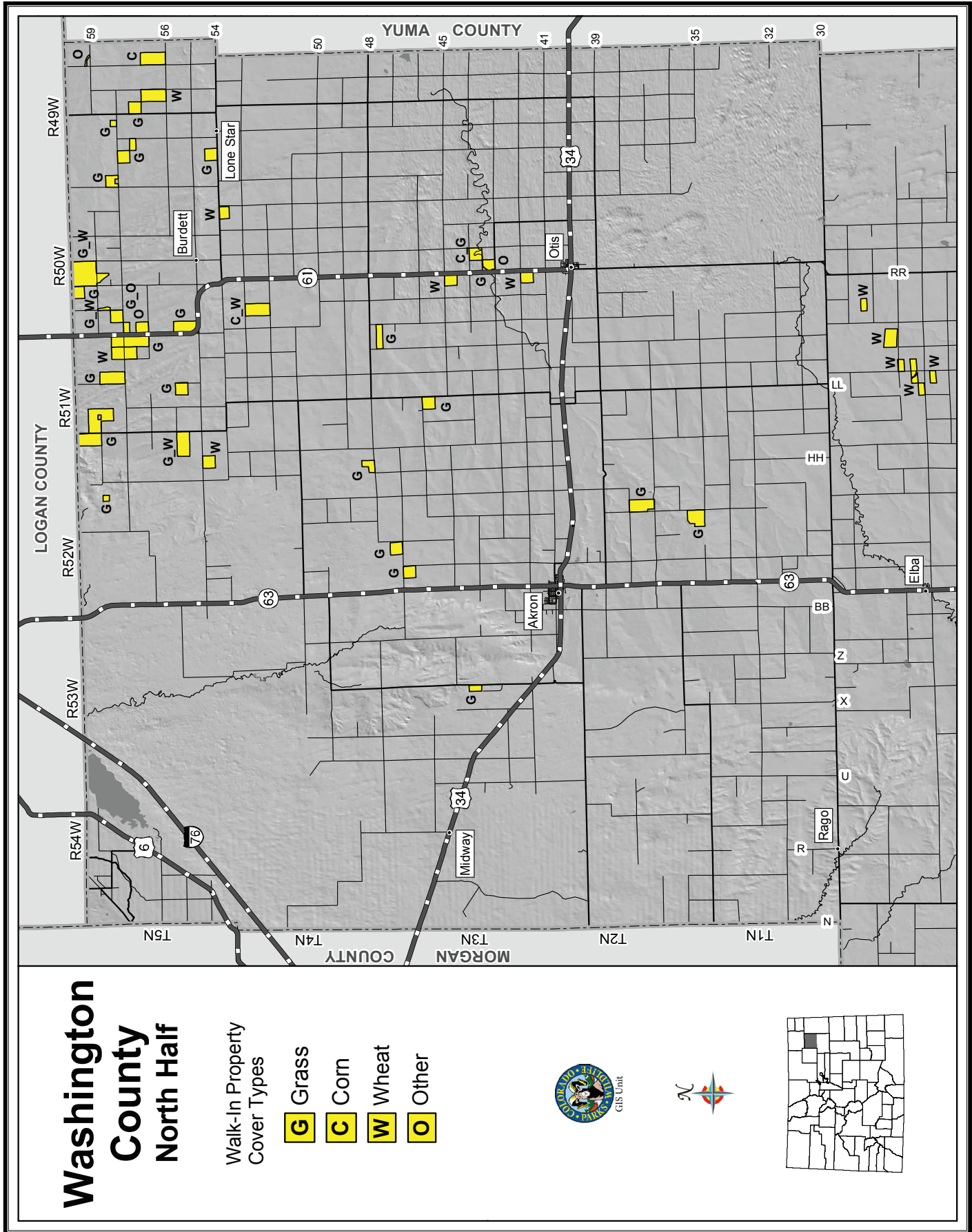
Walk In Property Cover Types

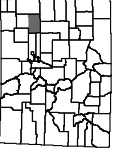
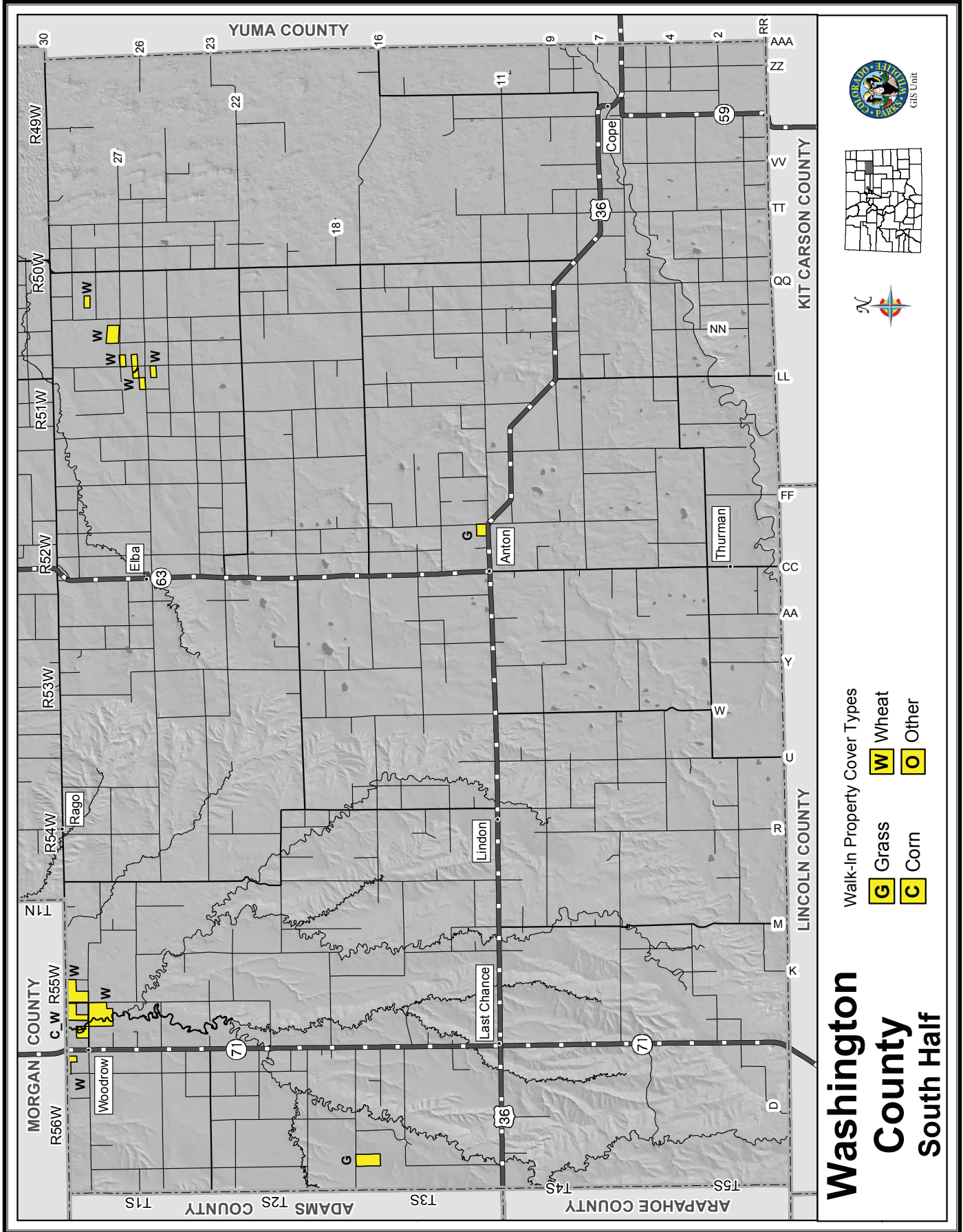
- G** Grass
- C** Corn
- W** Wheat
- O** Other







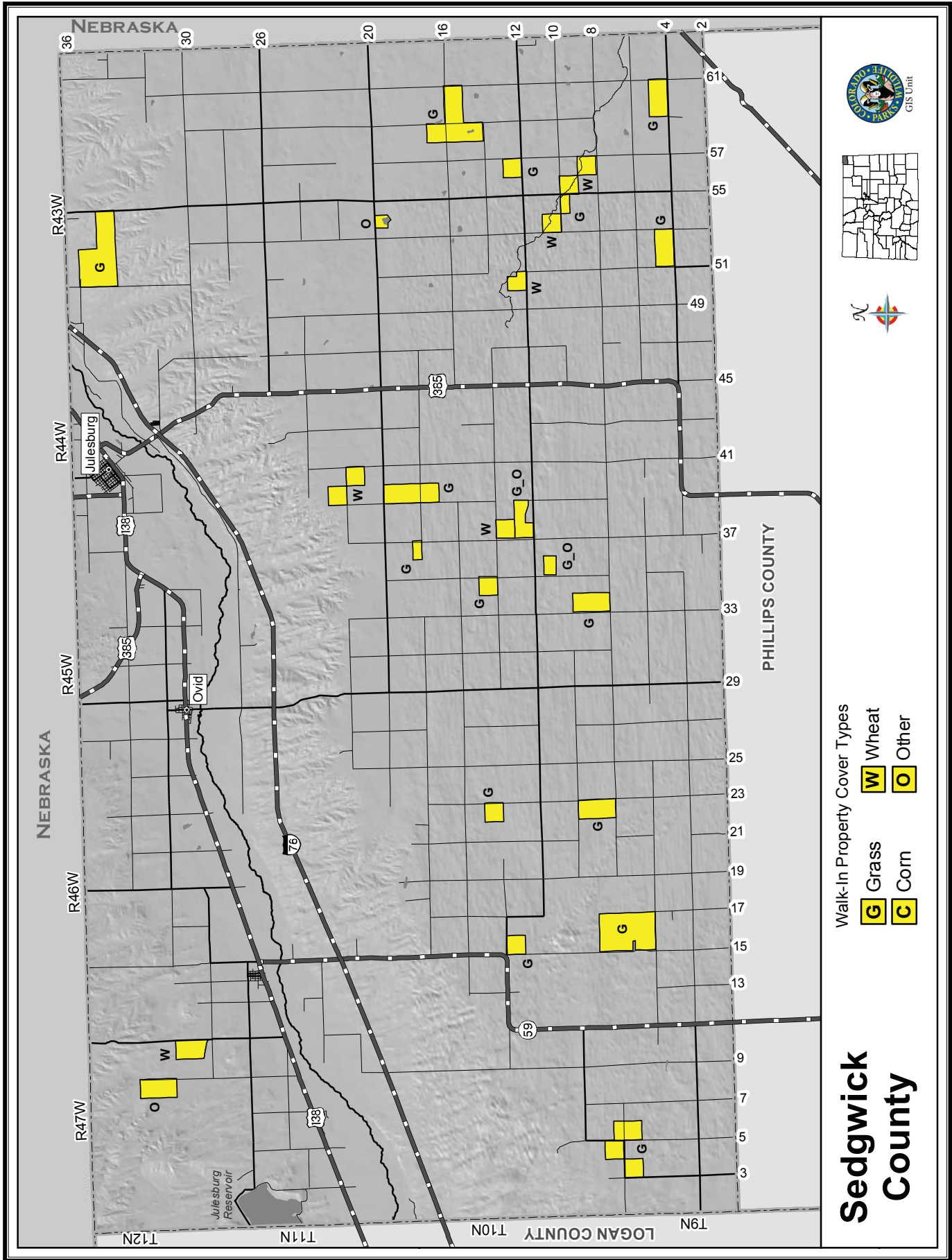


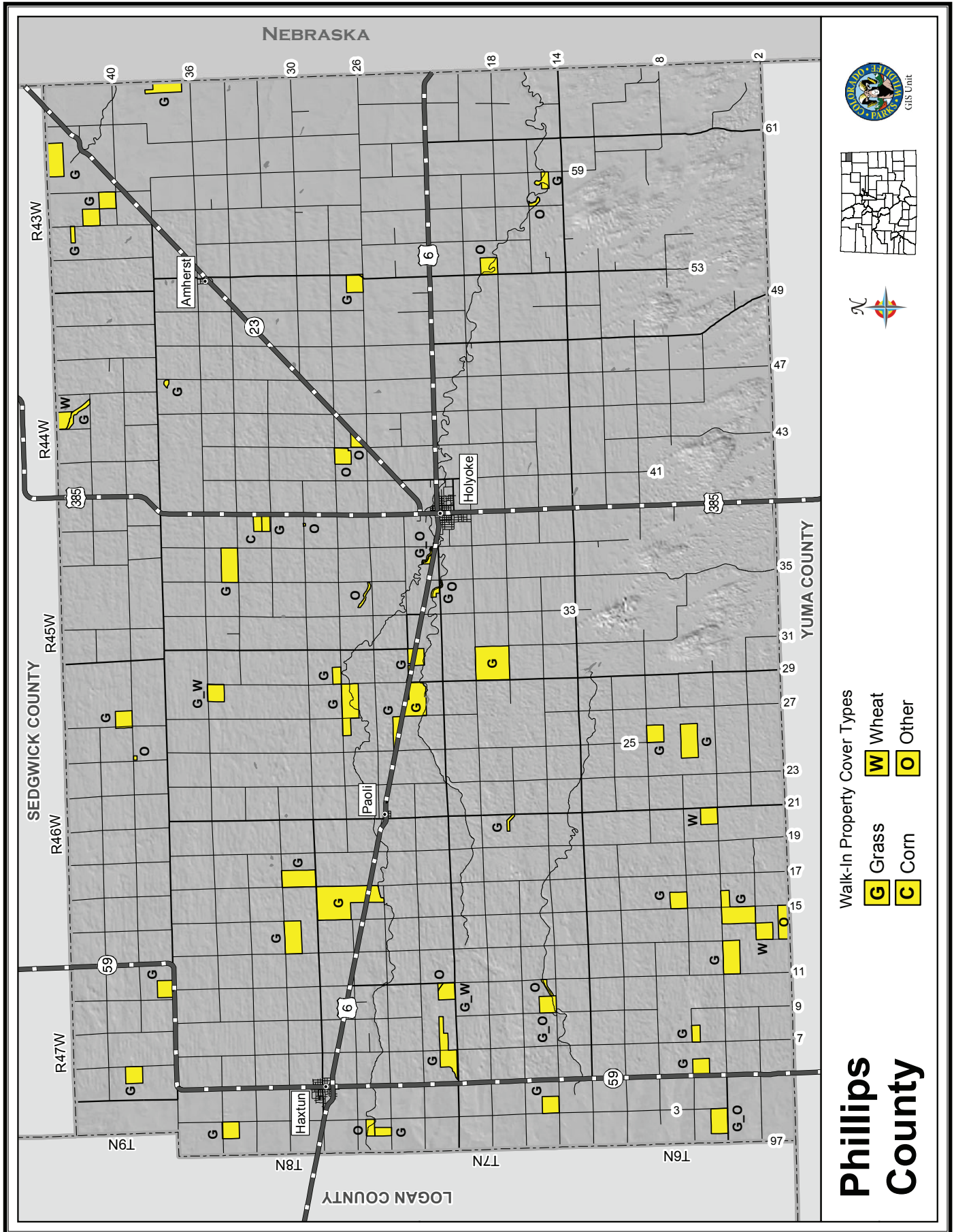


Walk-in Property Cover Types

G Grass	W Wheat
C Corn	O Other

Washington County South Half

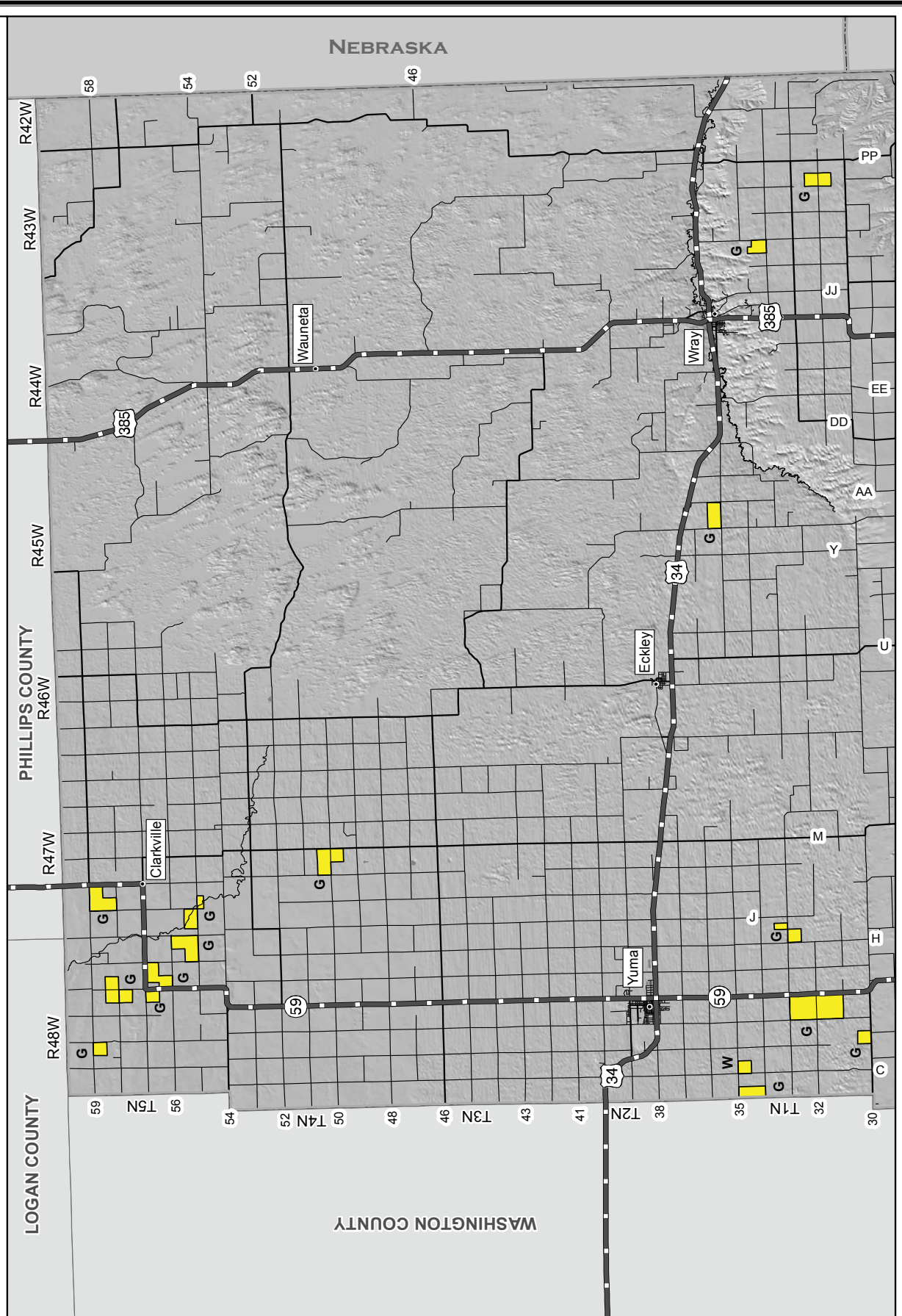


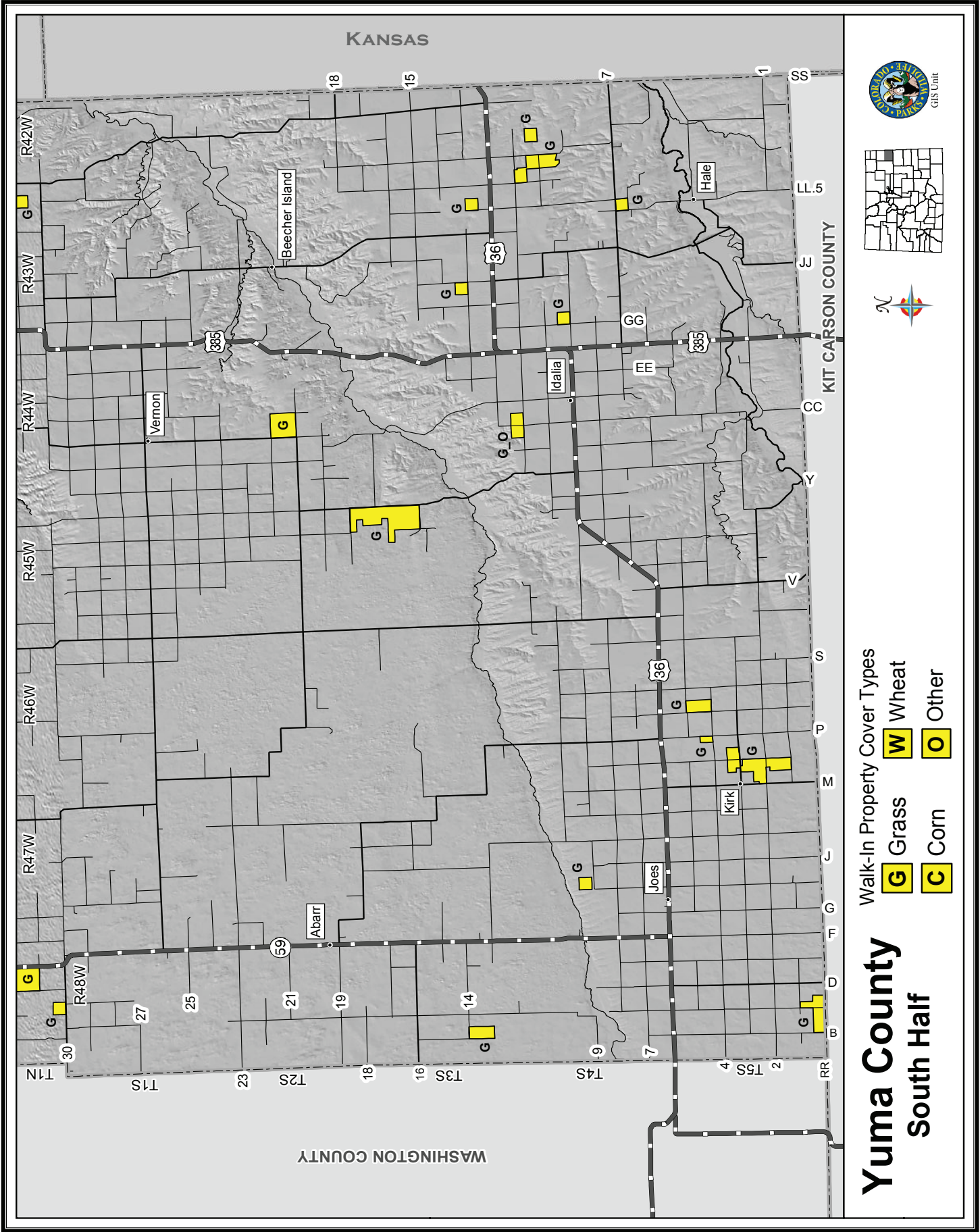


Yuma County North Half

Walk-In Property Cover Types

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

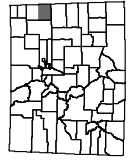


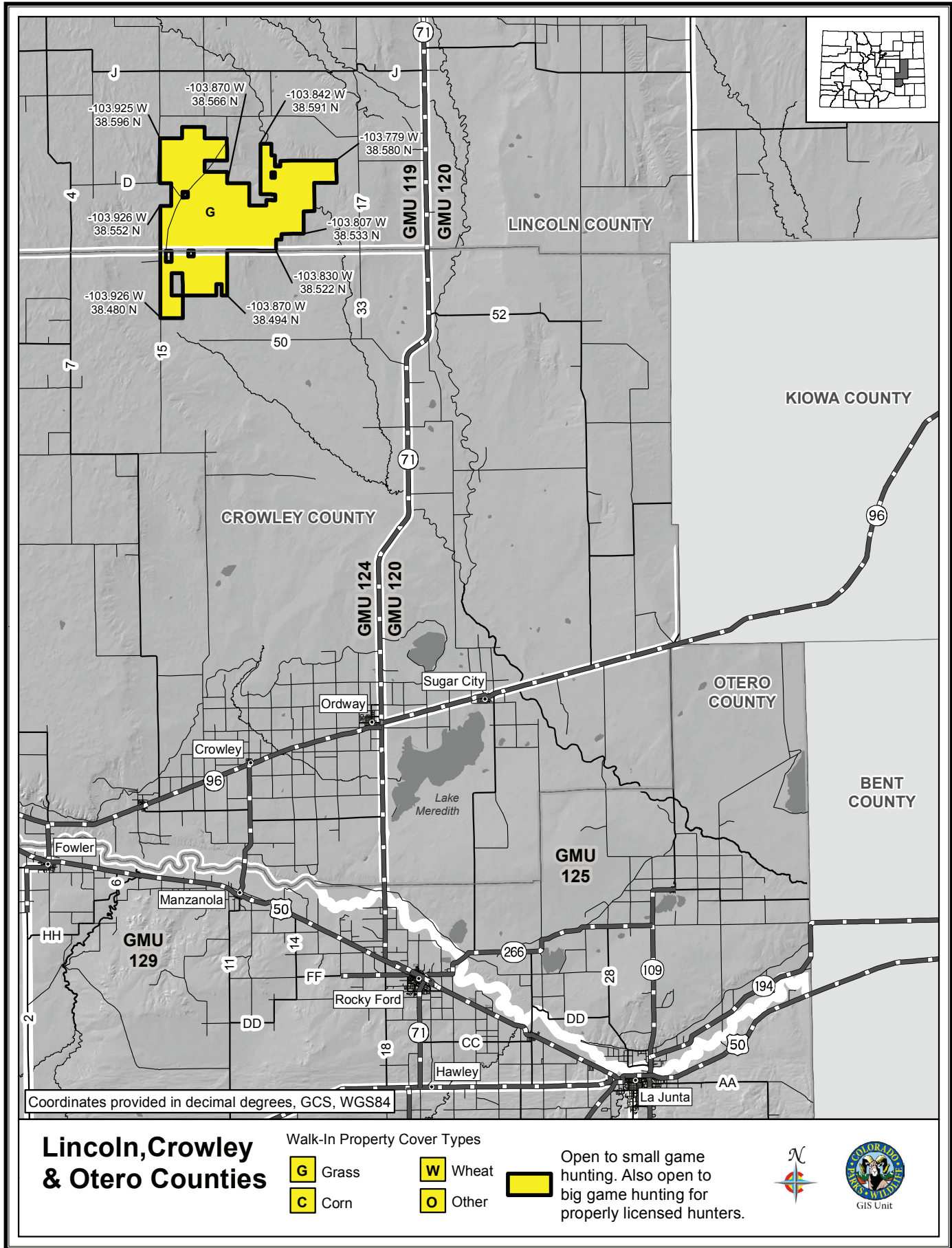


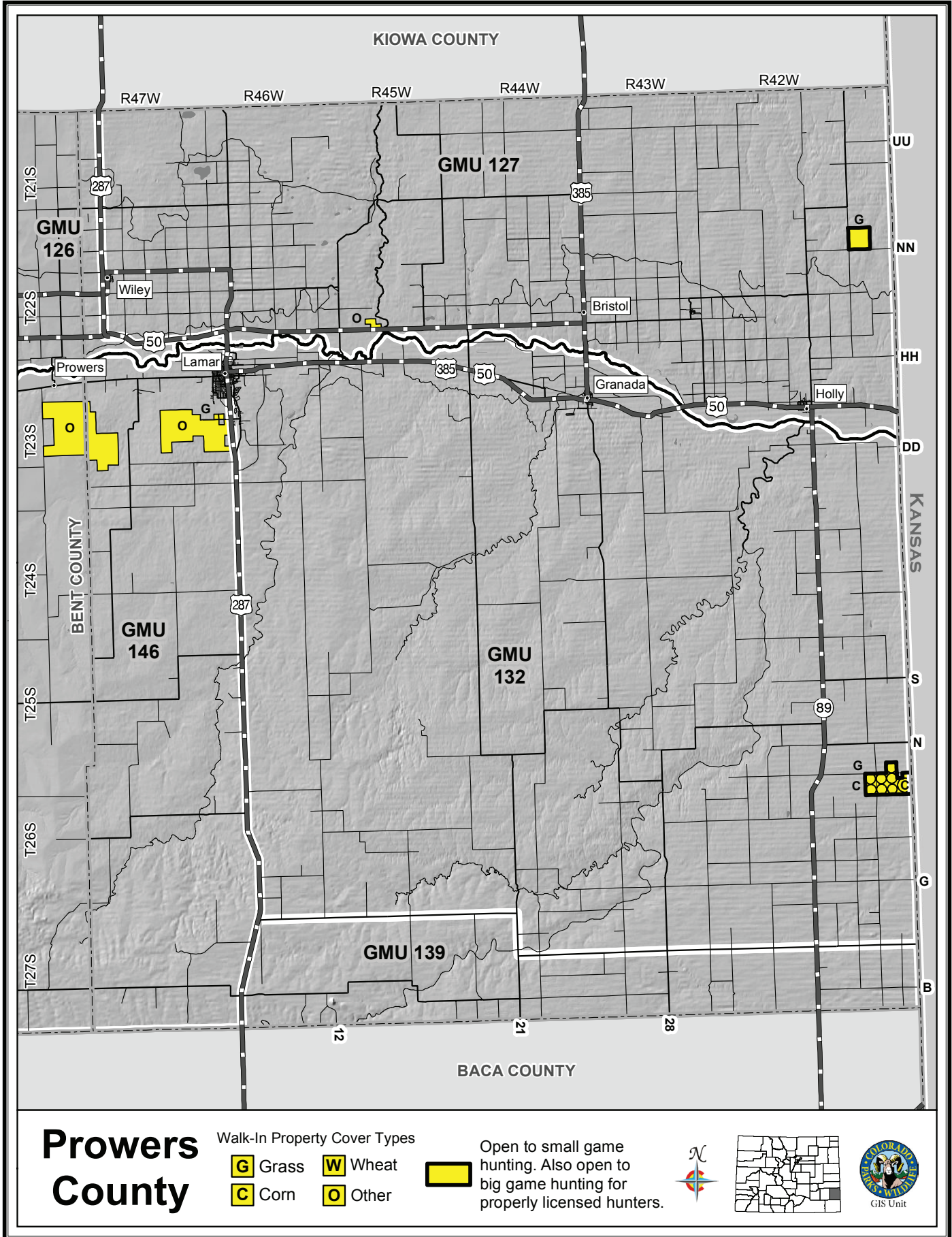
Walk-In Property Cover Types

G Grass	W Wheat
C Corn	O Other

Yuma County South Half







Prowers County

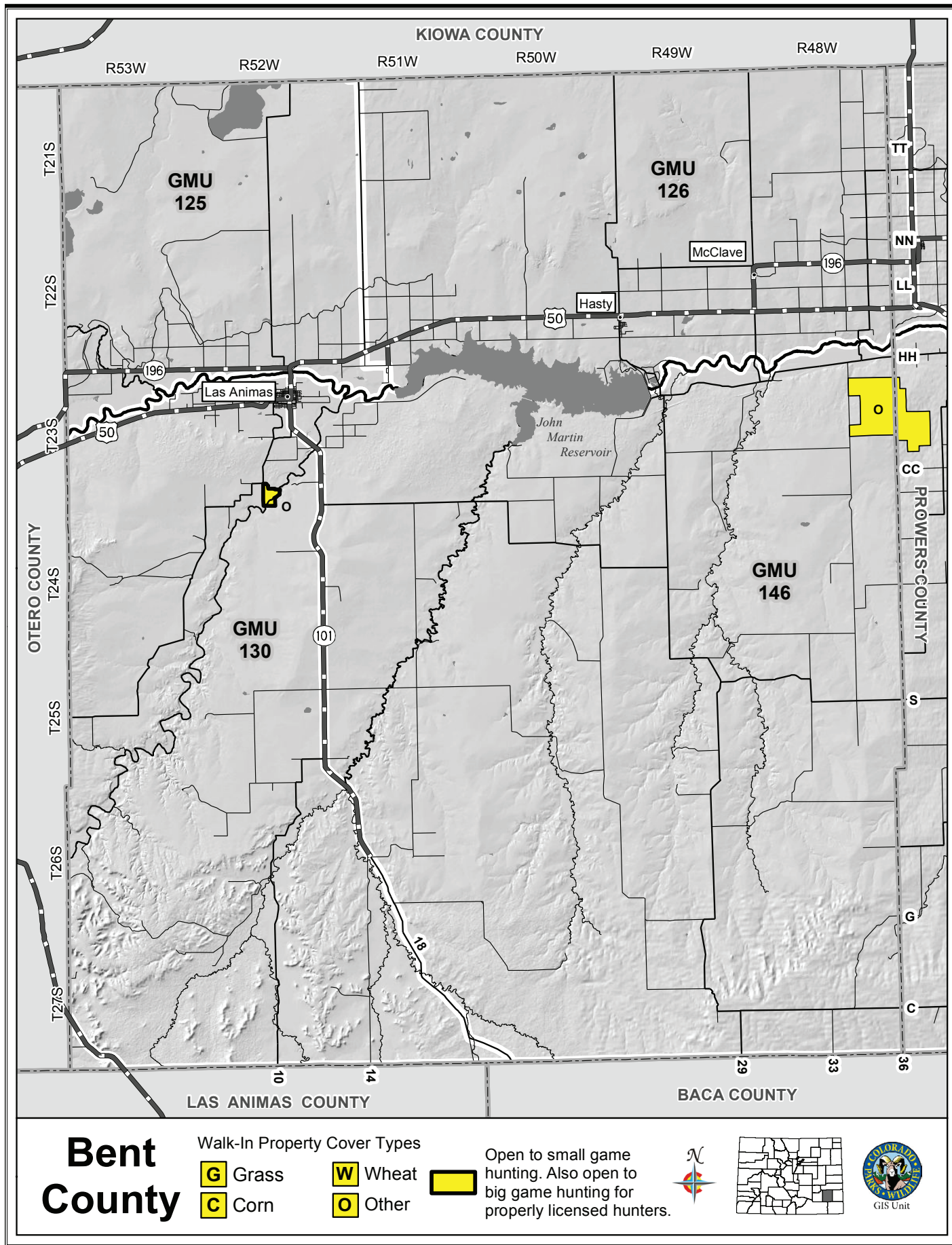
Walk-In Property Cover Types

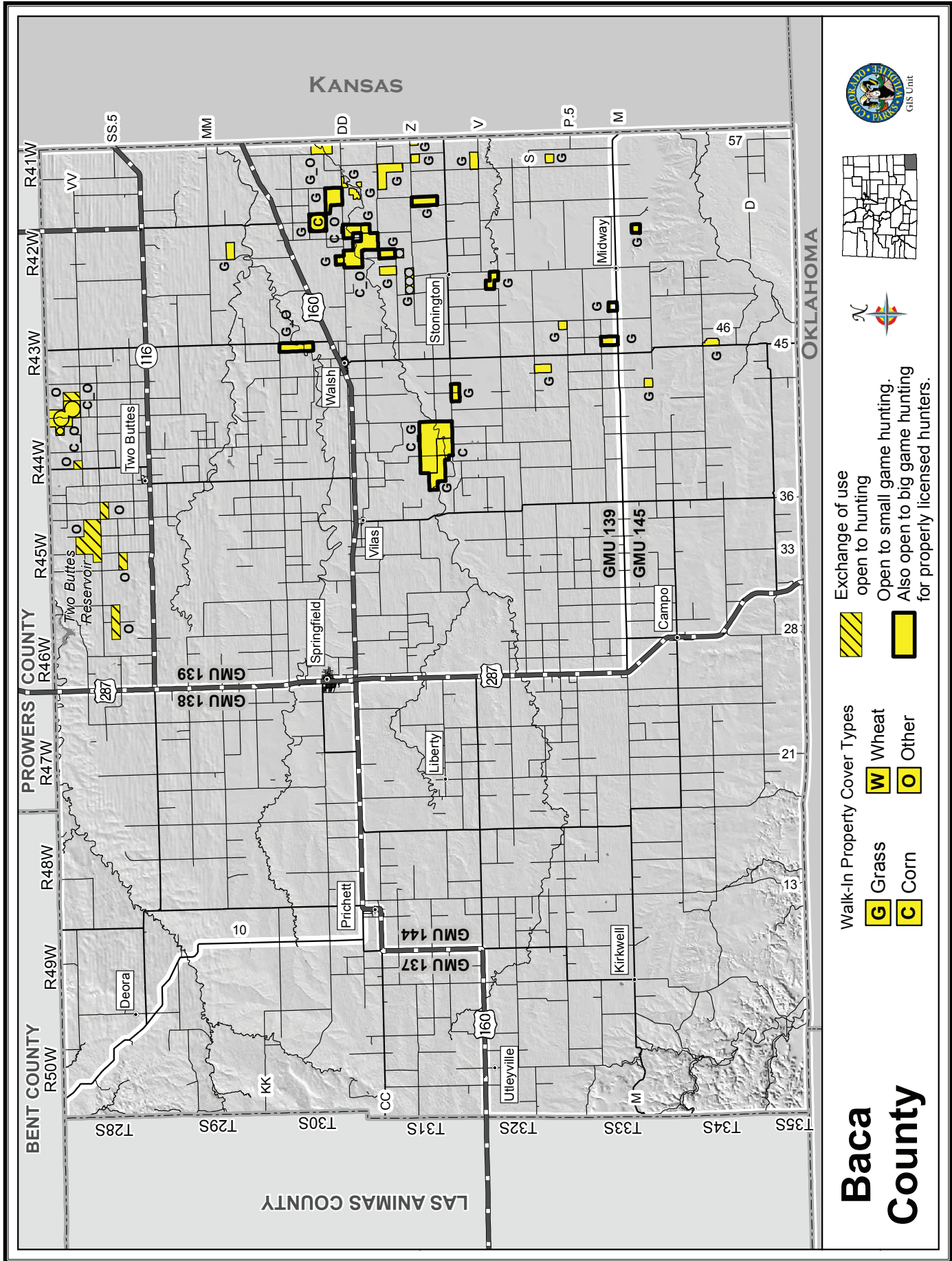
- G** Grass
- W** Wheat
- C** Corn
- O** Other



Open to small game hunting. Also open to big game hunting for properly licensed hunters.









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COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE
 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
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NOTICE ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This brochure is not a legal notice nor a complete collection of hunting regulations and laws. Copies of statutes and regulations can be obtained from a CPW office or at cpw.state.co.us/Regulations. For questions, call CPW at 303-297-1192.

