

2006-2007 Migratory Bird Hunting Guide

Bureau of Natural Resources Wildlife Division

This guide provides a summary of the most pertinent laws and regulations concerning the hunting of migratory birds. No attempt has been made to employ the exact wording of laws and regulations, nor to provide their complete listing. For legal purposes, the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and the General Statutes of Connecticut should be consulted.

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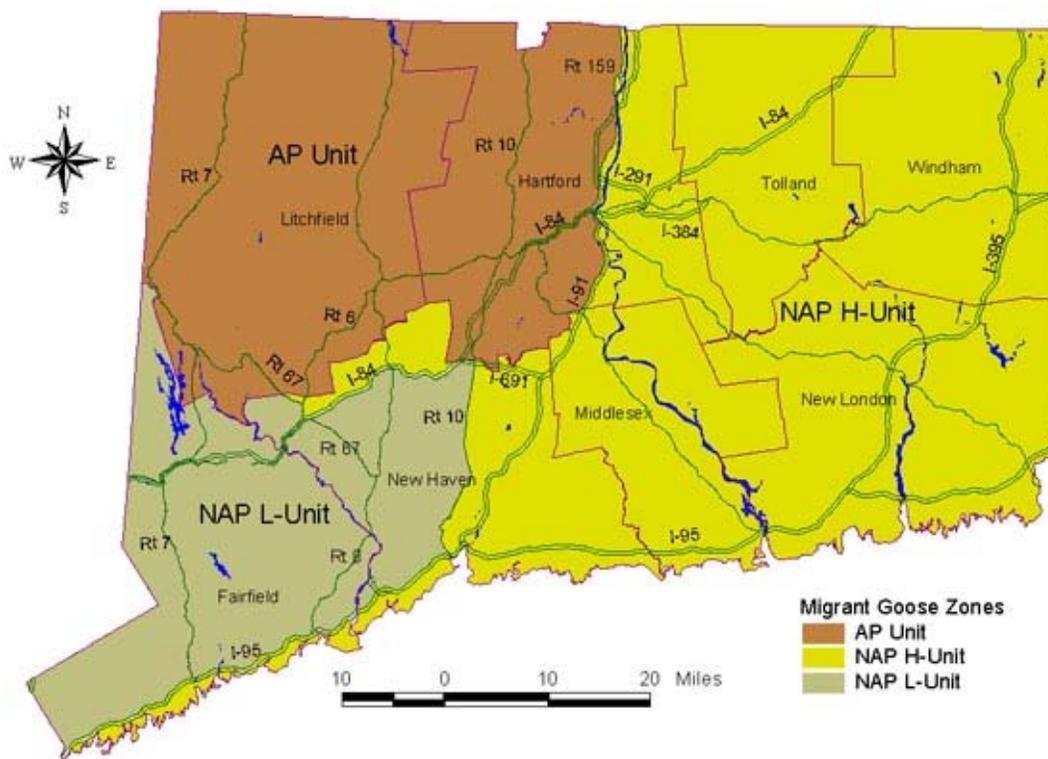
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	2006-2007 MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING GUIDE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WILDLIFE DIVISION Open Waterfowl Seasons and Bag Limits (All Dates Inclusive - Except Sundays)				
	NORTH ZONE: The portion of the state north of Interstate 95 SOUTH ZONE: The portion of the state south of Interstate 95. SHOOTING HOURS: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset.				
Species	Season	North Zone	South Zone	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Ducks, Mergansers and Coots	Early	Oct 18 - Oct 28	Oct 18 - Oct 25	Ducks 6 ^{A,B} Coots 15	12 ^{A,B}
	Late	Nov 17 - Jan 13	Nov 21 - Jan 20		30
Sea Ducks^C (Scoter, Oldsquaw, Eider)		--	Sep 20 - Jan 20	5 ^D	10 ^D
Canada Geese^E	September	Sep 5 - Sep 30	Sep 15 - Sep 30	15	30
	AP Unit ^F See Map	Oct 28 - Nov 3 Nov 18 - Jan 2	--	3	6
	NAP L- Unit ^G See Map	Oct 2 - Oct 31 Nov 23 - Jan 12	--	3	6

	NAP H-Unit ^H See Map	Oct 2 - Oct 19 Nov 23 - Jan 12	Oct 2 - Oct 19 Nov 23 - Jan 12	2	4
	Late	Closed	Jan 15 - Feb 15	5	10
Snow Geese (includes Blue Geese)		Oct 7 - Feb 3	Oct 7 - Feb 3	15	no limit
Brant		Dec 11 - Jan 13	Dec 18 - Jan 20	2	4

- A** Includes all species of ducks, with the following restrictions: MALLARD: daily limit 4 and may include only 2 HENS. WOOD DUCK: daily limit 2. BLACK DUCK: early season, 1 daily; late season, 1 daily. REDHEAD: daily limit 2. PINTAIL: daily limit 1. CANVASBACK: daily limit 1. SCAUP: daily limit 2. HOODED MERGANSER: daily limit 2. Possession limits are twice the daily bag limit. SEASON FOR HARLEQUIN DUCKS IS CLOSED.
- B** MERGANSERS ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL DUCK BAG OF 6.
- C** In coastal waters and streams seaward of the first upstream bridge.
- D** Daily bag limit for sea ducks may include no more than 4 SCOTERS, 4OLDSQUAW, 8 in possession.
- E** Daily bag limit includes white-fronted geese.
- F** AP Unit: Litchfield Co. and the portion of Hartford Co., west of a line beginning at the Massachusetts border in Suffield and extending south along Route 159 to its intersection with Route 91 in Hartford, and then extending south along Route 91 to its intersection with the Hartford/Middlesex Co. line.
- G** NAP L-Unit: That portion of Fairfield Co. north of Interstate 95 and that portion of New Haven Co.: starting at I-95 bridge on Housatonic River; north of Interstate 95; west of Route 10 to the intersection of Interstate 691; west along Interstate 691 to Interstate 84; west and south on Interstate 84 to Route 67; north along Route 67 to the Litchfield County line, then extending west along the Litchfield County line to the Shepaug River, then south to the intersection of the Litchfield and Fairfield County lines.
- H** NAP H-Unit: All of the rest of the State not included in the AP or NAP-L descriptions above.

Connecticut Migrant Goose Zones





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 WILDLIFE DIVISION
Rail Seasons

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Season Dates	Shooting Hours
Virginia & Sora	25	25	Sep 5 - Nov 11	1/2 hour before sunrise until sunset
Clapper & King*	10	20		
* Only 1 of the daily bag limit may be a king rail				



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Woodcock and Snipe Seasons

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Season Dates	Shooting Hours
Woodcock	3	6	Oct 20 - Nov 18	1/2 hour before sunrise until sunset
Snipe	3	6		

New for 2006-07

The daily bag limit for Canada geese during the September season will be 15. Resident Canada geese continue to pose problems throughout the state. The September season has resulted in stabilization and, in some areas of the state, a reduction in the resident goose population.

The hooded merganser daily bag limit has increased from 1 to 2. Hooded merganser populations continue to grow and increasing the bag limit will provide more opportunity to harvest the most desired of the merganser species.

Connecticut Duck Stamp

Connecticut duck stamps (Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps) may be purchased at town clerks' offices for \$10.00.

Where Do CT Duck Stamp Funds Go?

The Connecticut Duck Stamp Program was initiated in 1993. Duck Stamp revenues are a major source of funds used for wetland restoration. This year, the price of the Connecticut Duck Stamp was increased to \$10. This increase in cost is minimal when viewed in the greater context of how much money waterfowlers' annually spend on their sport. This increased revenue, however, will assist the DEP cover the rising costs associated with wetland restoration work. Surveys conducted by the DEP indicated that the majority of waterfowlers supported this price increase because revenues generated from the sales of the Duck Stamps can only be used for wetland conservation.

Since 1994, over \$758,000 of Duck Stamp funds have been used to restore and enhance several hundred acres of wetlands in the state, primarily on state-owned wildlife management areas (WMAs). Some of these projects included the construction of several new water level control structures, Phragmites control at Great Island Wildlife

Management Area (WMA) and Quinnipiac WMA, and wetland restoration at Cromwell Meadows WMA. In addition, a 75-acre addition to Wangunk Meadows WMA was purchased, as were 2 pieces of specialized marsh restoration equipment. Most of the value of this equipment was used to "match" additional federal grant funds.

For the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the DEP will be conducting some much needed work to the dam at Babcock Pond WMA in Colchester and East Haddam and completing a wetland restoration project at Hammonasset Beach State Park in Madison. A seasonal employee also was hired to conduct dike maintenance on a number of inland impoundments. Currently, \$25,000 of Duck Stamp funds are being used to match a federal grant to replace water control structures at several inland impoundments. The DEP continues to be active with coastal wetland restoration efforts, and Duck Stamp funds provide a much needed match for the federal monies that the agency continues to apply for and receive.

The revenue generated from the sale of Connecticut Duck Stamps is a vital tool for the continued conservation of the state's wetlands and migratory bird resources. Progress continues to be made in these efforts, and dramatic increases in waterfowl and other bird use on wetland project sites can be seen.

Don't Forget to Get HIP

Migratory bird hunters are reminded that they must obtain a HIP permit if they plan to hunt for ducks, coots, geese, brant, woodcock, rails or snipe. HIP permits can be purchased at any town hall for \$2.00. They must be purchased annually. Information derived from the the HIP permit is used to estimate the total waterfowl harvest across the country. These estimates are very important, because they help to determine Federal waterfowl regulations. Thus, please fill out the survey truthfully and fully.

Waterfowl Hunting in Increasingly Urban Settings

Waterfowl hunting along the Connecticut coast is a long-running, cherished tradition. It has taken place for many years in close proximity to areas of high human use. For the most part, there have been very few conflicts. However, in recent years, there have been some negative encounters between waterfowl hunters and the nonhunting public. Waterfowl hunters must realize, when hunting in coastal areas in the public eye, that they must uphold the highest standards of legal and ethical hunting behavior. Remember that **HUNTING IS A PRIVILEGE, NOT A RIGHT**. The hunting privilege that **YOU** enjoy **COULD BE CURTAILED DUE TO THE UNETHICAL AND UNSPORTSMANLIKE ACTIONS OF A FEW HUNTERS**.

If you choose to hunt in areas in the public eye, you must exercise unquestioned ethical hunting practices, avoid conflicts with other users of the resource, and use common sense. If you don't, the alternative is clear...hunting opportunities will be greatly reduced.

Report Violations

Poaching is stealing--simple as that. Shooting before or after hours, overbagging, shooting out of season, and rallying birds are all unethical hunting behaviors and illegal. If you see violations, report them to the DEP's 24-hour hotline at **1-800-842-HELP (4537)**. All calls are confidential and, if an arrest is made, a reward is given.

Special September and Late Canada Goose Seasons

Special September and late Canada goose seasons will again be offered. **The early season will begin on September 5 in the North Zone and on September 15 in the South Zone. The daily bag limit for the early season has increased to 15, with a possession limit of 30. No special permit is required for either season.** However, all waterfowl hunters are required to have a federal Duck Stamp, a Connecticut Duck Stamp, and a HIP permit.

Access Restrictions Due to Heightened Security

Waterfowl hunters are reminded that restrictions are in place in many areas due to heightened security concerns. Of note, per the United States Coast Guard:

1. No boat may be anchored within 25 yards of any bridge along any navigable waterway.
2. There is a 700-yard security zone around the Millstone Power Plant in Niantic.

Youth Waterfowl Hunter Training Days

This year, Connecticut will hold two statewide youth waterfowl hunter training days on October 7 and October 9, 2006. Participants must be 15 years of age or younger, possess a valid small game junior hunting license and a HIP permit and be accompanied by an adult at least 18 years of age. Adults must possess a valid hunting license; however, they are not allowed to carry a firearm. Ducks, geese, mergansers and coots may be hunted. Bag limits and shooting hours are the same as for the regular duck and goose hunting seasons.

Hunter Ethics: As Connecticut becomes more urbanized, a smaller percentage of our population participates in hunting, and is familiar with the traditions and values associated with hunting. The image that individual hunters portray to the non-hunting community is often the image that is placed upon the hunting community as a whole. Thus, the way hunters present themselves to the public is very important to the future of the hunting tradition.

Due to the high visibility areas that some waterfowlers use, particularly along the coast, it is imperative that hunters maintain the highest integrity and remain responsible while out in the field. To conduct yourself in an ethical and responsible manner, you should:

1. Respect property and landowners. Always obtain permission to hunt on private land - this is a legal requirement in Connecticut.
2. Know and obey the laws.
3. Hunt safely. Shoot in a safe direction. Treat all guns as loaded. Always dress appropriately and be prepared for changes in the weather.
4. Avoid potential conflicts with non-hunters.
5. Respect the environment and wildlife.
6. Don't "skybust." Calling waterfowl in to appropriate gun range is one of the greatest challenges and rewards of waterfowling.
7. Don't shoot ducks on the water.
8. If a nearby hunting party is working birds, don't try and call those birds to you.

Avian Influenza

What Is It? Avian influenza (AI) is a virus that causes disease in various types of birds, thus the common name "bird flu." AI viruses can infect domestic poultry and wild birds, especially waterbirds. One strain of severe bird flu that has been circulating in Asia for several years has recently spread to Europe. It is known as the Asian H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza and it has been receiving a lot of media coverage recently.

Should Hunters Be Concerned? The transmission of the Asian H5N1 strain from birds to humans is difficult. In most cases where people became infected by Asian H5N1, they were in close contact with infected chickens or other domestic poultry. There is no current evidence that the Asian H5N1 strain affects pets or hunting dogs. Hunters should take basic precautionary measures, if they don't already, when handling harvested waterfowl:

1. Do not handle birds that are obviously sick or birds found dead.
2. Keep your game birds cool, clean, and dry
3. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while cleaning your birds.
4. Use rubber gloves when cleaning game.
5. Wash your hands with soap and water or alcohol wipes after dressing birds.
6. Clean all tools and surfaces immediately afterward; use hot soapy water, then disinfect with a 10% chlorine bleach solution.
7. Cook game meat thoroughly (165°F) to kill disease organisms.

Will AI Affect Waterfowl Populations? The wild bird die-offs across the globe that have been attributed to Asian H5N1 are very small relative to the annual die-offs that occur due to other diseases, such as botulism or avian cholera. The largest reported wild bird die-off involved approximately 1,500 bar-headed geese in western China. Most reported and confirmed wild bird die-offs have involved less than 50 birds. In comparison, recent

botulism outbreaks in the Great Lakes have annually claimed approximately 25,000 birds. Thus, at this time, there is no concern that the Asian H5N1 virus will negatively impact wild bird populations.

How Can Hunters Help? The method in which the Asian H5N1 virus has spread across the globe is unknown. It is likely that human trade of poultry has contributed more to the spread of the disease than migratory birds. However, migratory birds may certainly play a role in the spread of the disease, if not the main role. As a result, Connecticut and most of the other states in the Atlantic Flyway will be sampling waterfowl and shorebirds for detection of the Asian H5N1 strain. As part of a national plan to monitor the potential spread of the virus into North America, Connecticut will collect at least 800 samples from live and hunter-killed birds this fall and winter. The waterfowl species that are targeted for sampling are greater scaup, long-tailed ducks, and Atlantic brant. These species have the greatest chance of coming into contact with potentially infected birds from Asia or western Europe. **THE DEP WILDLIFE DIVISION IS REQUESTING ASSISTANCE FROM HUNTERS IN THIS EFFORT. ANY HUNTERS WISHING TO HELP BY DONATING EITHER GREATER SCAUP, LONG-TAILED DUCKS, OR BRANT** should send an email to min.huang@po.state.ct.us or call the Wildlife Division's Franklin Office at (860) 642-7239. **WHOLE CARCASSES ARE NEEDED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF HARVEST. WATERFOWL TO BE DONATED SHOULD BE KEPT COOL AND WHOLE UNTIL THEY ARE RETRIEVED. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO GET THEM FROM YOU THE DAY THEY ARE HARVESTED.**

For more information on Asian H5N1 and avian influenza in general, visit the National Wildlife Health Center website at: www.nwhc.usgs.gov.

Contaminants in Waterfowl

Studies conducted in Pennsylvania and New York have shown that some samples from mergansers, especially common and red-breasted, had high levels of contaminants, including PCB's. Mergansers feed primarily on fish that may concentrate contaminants.

Other studies have shown that diving ducks (e.g., scaup, bufflehead, goldeneye) may also have high levels of contaminants; dabbling ducks (e.g., mallards, black ducks, teal, wigeon, gadwall) generally have lower levels and wood ducks and Canada geese are the least contaminated.

Many sportsmen are aware of health advisories regarding high PCB concentrations in ducks from Massachusetts (Canada geese were not included in those advisories). In 2005-06 the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection began a study to assess PCB concentrations in ducks harvested within the state. A total of 105 puddle ducks and mergansers were collected from various parts of the state. However, samples are still needed from the Housatonic and Quinnipiac Rivers. Any hunter who hunts these areas and is interested in donating whole duck carcasses should send an email to min.huang@po.state.ct.us or call the Wildlife Division's Franklin office at (860) 642-7239. A specific number of puddle ducks and mergansers are needed from certain parts of the state. **IF YOU WANT TO HELP, PLEASE CONTACT THE WILDLIFE DIVISION FIRST TO SEE IF ENOUGH CARCASSES HAVE ALREADY BEEN COLLECTED FROM THE AREA YOU HUNT.**

Sportsmen and their families that want to minimize any potential exposure to contaminants should limit their consumption of mergansers and other waterfowl and remove the skin and fat before cooking. This consideration is especially important for pregnant women due to the effects of PCBs on reproduction.

Removing the skin from the breasts of waterfowl substantially reduces the amounts of contaminants. If birds are stuffed, the stuffing should not be consumed. Drippings should not be used for gravy. If you would like more information regarding the health effects of PCBs, call DPH at 860-509-7742.

Report Waterfowl Bands

Assistance with the reporting of waterfowl bands is crucial for management decisions. Leg band return data provide information to managers regarding waterfowl movements, timing of these movements, information on harvest rates, and other important information. Bands can be reported by calling a toll-free number:

1-800-327-BAND. Operators are available Mon.-Fri., from 7:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., with voice mail after hours and on weekends. **This number should only be used to report bands.**

Federal Regulations

The material below is only a summary. Each hunter should also consult the actual federal regulations which may be found in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 20. In addition to state regulations, the following federal rules apply to the taking, possession, shipping, transporting and storing of migratory game birds.

Restrictions: No person shall take migratory game birds:

- With a trap, snare, net, crossbow, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than 10-gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fishhook, poison, drug, explosive or stupefying substance.
- With a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler which is incapable of removal without disassembling the gun.
- From a sink box (a low floating device, having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of water).
- From or with the aid or use of a car or other motor-driven land conveyance, or any aircraft, except that paraplegics and single or double amputees of legs may take from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land conveyance. "Paraplegic" means an individual afflicted with paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement of both legs, usually due to disease or injury to the spinal cord.
- From or by means of any motorboat or sailboat, unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sail furled, and its progress therefrom ceased. However, crippled ducks in tidal waters seaward of the first upstream bridge may be taken under power.
- By the use or aid of live decoys. All live, tame or captive ducks and geese shall be removed for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to hunting and confined within an enclosure which substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such tame birds from the sight of migratory waterfowl.
- Using records or tapes of migratory bird calls or sounds, or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls.
- By driving, rallying or chasing birds with any motorized conveyance or any sailboat to put them in the range of hunters.
- By the aid of baiting (placing feed such as corn, wheat, salt or other feed to constitute a lure or enticement), or on or over any baited area. Hunters should be aware that a baited area is considered baited for 10 days after the removal of the bait, and it is not necessary for the hunter to know an area is baited to be in violation.

Closed Season. No person shall take migratory game birds during the closed season.

Shooting Hours. No person shall take migratory game birds except during the hours open to shooting as prescribed.

Daily Bag Limit. No person shall take in any one day more than one daily bag limit.

Field Possession Limit. No person shall possess more than one daily bag limit while in the field or while returning from the field to one's car, hunting camp, home, etc.

Wanton Waste. All migratory game birds killed or crippled shall be retrieved, if possible, and retained in the custody of the hunter in the field.

Tagging. No person shall give, put or leave any migratory game birds at any place or in the custody of another person unless the birds are tagged by the hunter with the following information:

1. The hunter's signature.
2. The hunter's address.
3. The total number of birds involved, by species.
4. The dates such birds were killed.

No person or business shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged.

Possession of Live Birds. Wounded birds reduced to possession shall be immediately killed and included in the daily bag limit.

Dressing. No person shall completely field dress any migratory game bird and then transport the birds from the field. The head or one fully feathered wing must remain attached to all such birds while being transported from the field to one's home or to a migratory bird preservation facility.

Shipment. No person shall ship migratory game birds unless the package is marked on the outside with: (a) the name and address of the person sending the birds, (b) the name and address of the person to whom the birds are being sent, and (c) the number of birds, by species, contained in the package.

Importation. For information regarding the importation of migratory game birds killed in another country, hunters should consult Title 50, CFR, 20.61-20.66. One fully feathered wing must remain attached to all migratory game birds being transported between the port of entry and one's home or to a migratory bird preservation facility. No person shall import migratory game birds belonging to another person.

Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp. The law requires that waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and older must carry on their person a valid federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (duck stamp) signed in ink across the face. A duck stamp is **not** required to hunt woodcock, snipe, coot, rail or gallinule.

Dual Violation. Violation of state migratory bird regulations is also a violation of federal regulations.

Reference. Federal regulations related to migratory game birds are located in Title 50, CFR, Part 20.

Caution. More restrictive regulations may apply to national wildlife refuges open to public hunting. For information, contact Special Agent-in-Charge, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington, DC.

Connecticut Regulations

1. Waterfowl hunters 16 years of age or older must have in their possession a Connecticut Migratory Bird Conservation Stamp signed in ink across the face of the stamp while hunting waterfowl. A stamp is not required to hunt woodcock, snipe, coot or rail.
2. For waterfowl hunting, only the following shot shall be used: (1) non-toxic steel shot no larger than BB steel, or (2) any other [federally approved non-toxic shot type](#) **EXIT DEP**, such as bismuth-tin alloy, tungsten iron, tungsten polymer, tungsten-matrix or tungsten-nickel-iron (Hevishot) shot no larger than #2. No person may possess lead shot while waterfowl hunting.
3. Hunting, shooting or carrying of loaded firearms within 500 feet of any building occupied by people or domestic animals or used for storage of flammable material, or within 250 feet of such buildings when waterfowl hunting in tidal areas from land shooting positions or from floating blinds anchored adjacent to land or from rock positions, is prohibited, unless written permission from lesser distances is obtained from the owner and carried. Landowners, their spouses and lineal descendants are exempt from this restriction, providing any building involved is their own.
4. Shooting toward any person, building or domestic animal when within range is prohibited.
5. There shall be a minimum distance of 100 yards between all occupied duck-hunting blinds, whether such blinds be permanent, temporary, drift or float.
6. All waterfowl hunting positions or blinds on state-controlled lands and waters, including those privately constructed, shall be available for public use when not reserved by personal attendance.
7. All waterfowl hunting on state-controlled lands and water of Great Island, Old Lyme, and Ragged Rock, Old Saybrook, shall be from temporary waterfowl hunting blinds only, except that cripples may be recovered by shooting within the area open to hunting.
8. Boats left unattended at DEP lands must be marked so that identification of the owner can be made.

9. No person shall kill or wound any waterfowl without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird. Any bird which is killed or wounded and not retrieved shall count in the daily bag total.
10. A hunting party shall include no more than six individuals, with a minimum distance of 100 yards between parties.
11. No person may construct or place any permanent blind or structure for hunting of waterfowl on state-controlled lands or waters.

Local Regulations

Over the years, the Department has closed certain areas to waterfowl hunting or imposed additional restrictions at some sites. These actions are taken when the Department finds that the physical setting of a particular locality presents an unreasonable risk that hunters may violate the regulations regarding minimum distances to dwellings or the regulations regarding shooting towards dwellings or people. Please become familiar with these local sites and always use good judgment when hunting near any populated area. Maps of these closure areas are available upon request at (860) 424-3011.

1. Waterfowl hunting is permitted at Selden Neck Natural Area Preserve in Lyme.
2. Waterfowl hunting in the Niantic River in the towns of Waterford and East Lyme is subject to the following regulations:
 - (a) Hunting is prohibited from the shore or in the intertidal area without permission of the riparian property owner.
 - (b) Hunting is prohibited in the water area northerly of an east and west line which touches the southern tip of Sandy Point and includes Kenny Cove.
 - (c) Hunting from boats is permitted only along the midline of the river.
 - (d) Hunting is prohibited in Smith Cove northwest and above the railroad track and in the channel entering Smith Cove.
3. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited in Alewife Cove and entrance channel, Waterford and New London, and in Jordan Cove north from the mean high water line on the northern side of the sand spit and island.
4. In Westport, waterfowl hunting is prohibited from the shores and waters shoreward of lines extending from the tip of Cedar Point to: a) the southerly tip of the stone breakwall at the eastern end of Compo Beach; and, b) the southwest tip of Hendrick's Point.
5. There shall be no waterfowl hunting in the tidal waters of Cove Harbor within 100 feet of the mean high tide mark of the Darien shore.
6. There shall be no waterfowl hunting in Cove Pond (Holly Pond), Stamford and Darien, north of the dam.
7. There shall be no waterfowl hunting in Poquetanuck Cove, bordered by the town of Preston and Ledyard.
8. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited in the area of Mason's Island known as Ram Point Cove inland of a line extending from the high water mark of the southernmost tip of Ram Point to the southernmost tip of Mason's Island bordering the eastern side of Ram Point Cove.
9. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited in the Black Hall River in Old Lyme in the area bordered on the south by Route 156 and on the north by the first upstream railroad crossing.
10. There shall be no waterfowl hunting in Assekonk Swamp Wildlife Management Area, North Stonington.
11. There shall be no waterfowl hunting in any direction within a 500-foot radius of the mean high tide mark at Merwin Point in Milford or from within an area bounded by the shoreline and a line from the southernmost extension of the 500-foot radius at Merwin Point westward to the southeastern shoreline at Pond Point in Milford.
12. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited in Bantam Lake in Litchfield and Morris.
13. There shall be no waterfowl hunting in the Mystic River from Route 27 south to Route 1 in Mystic and Groton.
14. There shall be no waterfowl hunting in or from the banks of Ash Creek north of the line drawn from the northern end of the steel railing on the fishing pier in Fairfield to the northern end of the stone sea wall in Bridgeport at the mouth of the creek where it enters Long Island Sound.
15. Waterfowl hunting at King's Island in Enfield is by written permit only; call the Wildlife Division (860-424-3011) for details.
16. Waterfowl hunting in the Thames River in the town of Waterford is prohibited in Smith Cove northwest and above the railroad tracks, and from the shores and waters in the vicinity of Mamacoke Island in Mamacoke

Cove westward of a line running from the easternmost point of land at Harrison's Landing due north to the point where it intersects the southernmost tip of Mamacoke Island, and from the shores and waters within the unnamed cove west of the southernmost point of shoreline of the unnamed waterbody west of the railroad tracks, the shores and waters of which shall also be closed to waterfowl hunting, to a point intersecting the shoreline of Mamacoke Island.

17. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited from the shore and water in the Giant's Neck area of East Lyme at the mouth of the Pataguanset River northward of a line running due west from the south end of the fixed pier located at the Giant's Neck Boat Association Launch to the south end of the breakwall located at the end of Point Road.
18. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited from the shores and waters of Long Island Sound in Greenwich as follows:
 - In Greenwich Cove, north of a line extending from the easternmost point of land at Willowmere Point to the northernmost point of land on the peninsula immediately north of Meadow Place.
 - In Cos Cob Harbor, north of a line extending due east from the southernmost point of land at the power plant property off of Sound Shore Road to the shoreline adjacent to Glen Avon Road.
 - In Greenwich Harbor, Smith Cove and Indian Harbor, north of a line extending from the northernmost tip of the area known as Round Island on the west side of Greenwich Harbor to the southernmost tip of the peninsula at the end of Indian Field Road.
 - In Byram Harbor, north of a line extending northeastward from the end of Dock Road to the southeastern most tip of Gamecock Island across Byram Harbor to the southernmost tip of the unnamed peninsula immediately west of Harbor Drive.
19. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited from the shores and waters of the Branford River in Branford from Route 1 south to Montowese Avenue.
20. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited from the shores and waters in Post Cove in Deep River southward of the dike that extends across the northern edge of the cove.
21. Waterfowl hunting at Plum Bank WMA in Old Saybrook is prohibited north and east of a line extending from Southview Circle southeast to Gull Lane.
22. Hunting is prohibited in that part of Gulf Pond in Milford between the Milford breakwater and Metro North railroad tracks and in Milford Harbor from the Milford breakwater north to the Memorial Bridge.
23. Hunting is prohibited in Lake Wononscopomuc in Salisbury.

Falconry Seasons

Falconers possessing valid permits (state and federal falconry permits, Connecticut small game license, HIP permit, federal and Connecticut duck stamp) may take migratory game birds during any established migratory game bird season. Allowable species for falconry are: ducks, coots, mergansers, and seaducks and woodcock, snipe, and rails. Species-specific bag limits do not apply to falconry take. However, the daily bag limit for falconry is 3 migratory game birds in aggregate per day and 6 in possession. The daily and possession limit may contain any species that is legal during any regulated firearms migratory game bird season. The falconry bag limit is not in addition to gun limits.