Reminders

• A base license is required for every resident and nonresident who hunts in Michigan. Hunters may purchase their elk receipt only after they have obtained a base license for the year.
• Elk hunters may take an elk from a raised platform.

Drawing results posted June 29
Visit www.michigan.gov/elk

RAP (Report All Poaching): 800-292-7800

www.michigan.gov/elk
The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is committed to the conservation, protection, management, use and enjoyment of the State's natural and cultural resources for current and future generations.

The Michigan Natural Resources Commission (NRC) is a seven-member public body whose members are appointed by the governor and subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. The NRC has exclusive authority to regulate the taking of game and sportfish. The commission conducts monthly, public meetings in locations throughout Michigan. Citizens are encouraged to become actively involved in these public forums. For more information visit michigan.gov/nrc.

NOTICE: This brochure is not a legal notice or a complete collection of hunting regulations and laws. It is a condensed digest issued for hunters convenience. Copies of Wildlife Conservation Orders, which contain complete listings of regulations and legal descriptions, are available on our website: www.michigan.gov/dnrlaws

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunities for employment and access to Michigan's natural resources. Both state and federal laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, disability, age, sex, height, weight or marital status under the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 as amended (MI PA 453 and MI PA 220, Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire additional information, please write: Human Resources, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 30028, Lansing, MI 48909-7528 or the Michigan Department of Civil Rights, Cadillac Place, Suite 3-600, 3054 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, MI 48202 or the Division of Federal Assistance, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop MBSP-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.

This publication is available in alternative formats upon request.

Stay on top of the latest news from the Michigan DNR! Visit us at michigan.gov/dnr and click on the red envelope to sign up for e-mail updates!
How Are Elk Quotas Set?

Michigan’s sustainable elk herd is a wildlife management success story made possible by the many individuals and organizations who work to maintain a place for this species. The 1975 Elk Management Plan was a formal acknowledgment by the DNR that elk were an important resource to the people of the state and set the stage for increasing elk numbers. The 1984 Elk Management Plan recognized the importance of elk viewing and made elk hunting the preferred method for controlling elk numbers and distribution. The DNR implemented the hunts in the 1980s cautiously, testing and refining this tool to control elk numbers and distribution. Elk hunts have occurred annually since 1984. The hunt periods have been variable, with the December hunt period being the most stable. In general, elk seasons during August, September, October, and January target elk outside of the elk management area. December hunt periods are used to manage the overall elk numbers including those in the elk management area.

The zone and quota system was designed to focus the harvest in specific areas address crop damage or forest regeneration issues and also to limit the spread of elk from the elk management area. Elk hunters are selected from a pool of applicants that is often 100 times greater than the number of permits issued. Only Michigan residents are eligible to hunt elk, and selected applicants come from all parts of the state. All elk killed are required to be taken to a check station or checked by DNR personnel in the field. Elk quotas are now set every other year as a result of our aerial surveys, which are conducted by Department personnel aboard a fixed wing aircraft that covers over 1,000 square miles.
Monitoring Elk Numbers and Distribution

Elk population survey techniques have changed significantly through time. From the release of the elk up to the 1960s, estimates were based on track counts, personal observations of elk groups, and information gathered from deer hunters and local residents. In the 1960s, elk pellet group surveys were used to try to determine the size and distribution of the elk herd. While this technique was useful for determining population trends, the confidence limits were too large to allow it to be a reliable census method. From 1975 to 2001, the DNR used a combination air and snowmobile survey. This survey provided a minimum count, and biologists estimated the number of elk missed during the survey based on the conditions of the survey. From 2006 to the present, elk are estimated using a fixed-wing aerial survey corrected with a sightability model. This survey uses scientifically tested methods and statistical techniques and provides adequate estimates of population size to guide elk management actions.

Both the population size and distribution of elk has changed over time. The area elk occupied expanded from their release in 1918 through the 1960s, contracted through the early 1970s and has since expanded again. The current aerial survey gives one measure of distribution of elk in January. Distribution is also measured in the fall and early winter by hunter reports of elk seen and taken during the hunting periods. Distribution information gathered by less formal reports to DNR personnel from private landowners and other agency personnel may happen throughout the year. Biologists compile and assess this information annually, which includes the number of elk, damage complaints, information from vegetation surveys that are part of the normal state forest operations inventory, and distribution information to help make harvest recommendations to establish regulations packages every other year.
Factors Affecting Elk Distribution

An important factor that affects elk distribution is food availability. Aspen stands less than 15 years old are a preferred vegetation type for elk in Michigan because of the food provided by the aspen and other plants in the community. The acreage of young aspen available to the elk on state land within the elk range has also changed significantly over time. Young aspen increased from around 4,000 acres in the 1960s to almost 20,000 acres in the 1970s. It remained fairly high through the 1990s but was back to the earlier low levels from 2001-2010. The amount projected for the period 2011-2020 is midway between the highs and lows of the past 40 years and should stabilize at or near this level for the foreseeable future. This increase in young aspen in the next 10 years should reduce the potential for forest regeneration issues on state and private lands within the core range if the elk population remains stable.

Changing land use is another factor that affects elk distribution. On private lands in the elk management area, there has been a continuation of both the subdivision of land into smaller parcels and a shift from owning lands for hunting to owning it for other purposes. On public lands there has been increasing pressure to accommodate new forms of recreation such as, but not limited to, mountain biking and horseback riding. Both of these trends are expected to continue.

Management Goals of the Elk Program

The goal of the elk program moving forward is to be a blend of optimizing elk numbers to allow the greatest social and economic benefits while still addressing potential disease issues and managing the impact of elk on vegetation and private landowners. The goal is reflective of our ability to measure change in the elk herd. A goal of 500-900 animals is realistic as far as our ability to stay within the boundaries outlined above. Elk will be managed at the lower end of the range when there are significant disease issues, forest regeneration issues, and
damage to private-land agricultural crops. Conversely, elk will be managed at the higher end of the range if none of these issues are significant.

**Equipment Used to Take Elk**

All firearms and bows that are legal for hunting deer in Michigan are also legal for elk hunting, except the use of buckshot is not allowed. Please refer to the Hunting and Trapping Digest for specifications.

**Precaution about Lead in Wild Game**

Elk that are shot with rifle bullets containing lead, particularly copper-jacketed and hollow-point bullets, can have particles of lead remaining in the meat, some too small to be seen or felt. Lead can be harmful to humans and wildlife, even in very low amounts. If you have questions about the health effects of lead exposure from lead fragments, call the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab at 517-336-5030 and/or look through the information on the DNR website at [mi.gov/wdm](http://mi.gov/wdm). You may also contact the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services at 1-800-648-6942 or visit [mi.gov/mdhhs](http://mi.gov/mdhhs).

**Thank You Hunters, Trappers, and Anglers for Investing in Michigan’s Wildlife!**

Elk hunters - like all hunters and trappers in Michigan - provide vital support for conservation and management of wild things, wild places, and a strong natural resource-based economy in our state.

Most Michigan residents know the DNR is responsible for things like fish and wildlife management, hunting and fishing regulations, and habitat protection, but many don’t know where the funding for these efforts comes from. You may assume that your tax dollars fund the DNR’s conservation work, but in reality, only about 5 percent of the DNR’s funding comes from General Fund (tax dollars). For more than 75 years, the protection, preservation and management of Michigan’s natural resources have been primarily funded by the people who hunt, trap, and fish through their purchase of equipment and licenses.

**Why are hunters, trappers, and anglers so important to Michigan?**

- Consistent Conservation Funding = Healthier Fish and Wildlife Populations and Habitat
- Healthier Fish and Wildlife Populations and Habitat = Better Outdoor Recreation
- Better Outdoor Recreation = Stronger, More Vital Michigan

Even if you don’t regularly hunt, trap, or fish, simply purchasing a license or equipment is an investment in healthy wildlife, healthy habitats, and healthy communities in Michigan. For more information, see page 15 in this digest.
APPLY TODAY for a multi-species hunt and prize package valued at over $4,000!

Each application only $5. Visit mi.gov/puremichiganhunt
Weighted Lottery for Elk Hunting Licenses

Hunters are selected for an elk hunting license using a random weighted drawing system that began in 2003. In each license drawing, those who are not selected receive one additional chance for future drawings. Only one additional chance will be awarded in a given year. Chances are reset to zero for all successful applicants, including those who choose not to purchase their license. In addition, those who purchase an elk license are subject to an ineligibility period for future drawings, during which time they are not eligible to apply for an elk license or chance, as explained on page 11.

An applicant’s total number of entries in a given drawing is equal to his or her current application plus any additional chances earned in previous drawings. For example, a person who applies with three chances (earned in previous drawings) will have a total of four entries in the current drawing.

The weighted drawing system provides some advantage to hunters who apply consistently year after year while still offering an opportunity to all applicants, including those applying for the first time. However, there is no guarantee that every hunter will eventually draw an elk license regardless of the number of chances he or she earns.

The elk drawing system also ensures that the percentage of hunters selected from a given region (1=UP, 2=NLP, 3=SLP) equals the percentage of individuals who applied from that region. For example, if 30 percent of all applicants reside in the Northern Lower Peninsula (NLP), 30 percent of selected hunters will be NLP residents.

Applicants may apply for an elk license, or for a chance only.

• Chances are tracked by customer ID. To ensure that all of your chances are considered in the drawing, you should apply with the same ID used to apply in previous years. If your ID changes, call 517-284-WILD (9453) before the application deadline to ensure your chances are combined under your current ID.

• You must apply at least once every five years to retain your chances. Elk chances are reset to zero for applicants who do not apply for five consecutive years. Chances reset under the previous three-year rule will not be restored.

• Check your total chances at mi.gov/elk.

How to Apply for a Limited-License Hunt

Eligibility

You must meet all of the following qualifications to be eligible to apply for an elk license or chance:

1. Be a Michigan resident - this includes qualified military personnel and full-time students attending a Michigan college or university who reside in the state during the school year.
2. Be eligible to purchase an elk hunting license for the current season. Be 10 years of age or older by Aug. 30. Note: You must be at least 14 years of age to hunt with a firearm on public land.

3. Be hunter safety-certified or an apprentice hunter (see page 14).

4. Have one of the following forms of customer identification
   - Valid Michigan driver’s license
   - State of Michigan ID card (issued by the Secretary of State)
   - DNR Sportcard (issued through license agents or at mdnr-elicense.com).

Applying for a Hunt
The DNR issues two types of elk hunting licenses:
(1) Any-elk — valid for taking either a bull or an antlerless elk;
(2) Antlerless-only — valid for taking an antlerless elk only.

1. From table below, select your desired application type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bull or Antlerless</td>
<td>Eligible to be drawn for an any-elk license or an antlerless-only license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Only</td>
<td>Not eligible for an antlerless-only license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chance Only</td>
<td>Do not want to hunt this year, but want a chance for future use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Purchase an application for the application type you chose at any license agent, DNR Customer Service Center, or online at mdnr-elicense.com. (It is unlawful to apply more than once.) It costs $5 to apply. **A base license is NOT required for purchase of an elk application.**

---

**IMPORTANT:**
You are responsible for submitting a valid application and obtaining a DNR receipt that states your correct customer ID and application type. Do not accept a receipt that is not legible. Check the receipt for accuracy and retain as proof that you applied. **Ensure any application errors are corrected prior to the application deadline.** Applicants who submit an invalid application will be ineligible for the drawing.

- For application assistance, call 517-284-WILD (9453).
- You are responsible for obtaining your drawing results online.
- **Drawings results will be posted at mi.gov/elk on June 29.**
For detailed descriptions of elk hunt unit boundaries, go online to [mi.gov/dnrlaws](http://mi.gov/dnrlaws) or contact a DNR Customer Service Center.
Successful Applicants

Successful elk drawing applicants will receive detailed information about their hunt, including assigned hunt period, elk management unit, and type of license (any-elk or antlerless-only). Hunt assignments cannot be changed. Be sure your mailing address is kept up-to-date with the Secretary of State. Elk hunters must attend a mandatory hunt orientation class prior to their hunt (see page 12).

2016 Elk Seasons and License Quotas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunt Period</th>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Elk Management Units (Public and Private Land)</th>
<th>Any-Elk License Quota</th>
<th>Antlerless-Only License Quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aug. 30 - Sept. 2, Sept. 16-19, Sept. 30 - Oct. 3</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dec. 10-18</td>
<td>F, G, X</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jan. 18-22, 2017</td>
<td>This hunt period will be held only if additional harvest is needed to achieve population management goals after hunt periods 1 and 2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ineligibility Periods for Elk License Recipients

Those who are issued an elk license are subject to an ineligibility period for future elk drawings. This ineligibility period does not apply to Pure Michigan Hunt winners.

- **A person issued an antlerless-only elk license is ineligible to apply for, obtain, or purchase an elk license or chance for 10 years.** For example, those issued an antlerless-only license in 2012 are ineligible from 2013 through 2022.
- **A person issued an any-elk license is ineligible to apply for, obtain, or purchase a future elk license for the remainder of his or her life.**

Invasive Species

- Invasive species can destroy wildlife habitat.
- You can protect prime hunting areas by cleaning your gear to assure seeds and debris from invasive plants aren’t hitchhiking with you.
- Find out more about preventing the spread of invasive species at [www.michigan.gov/invasivespecies](http://www.michigan.gov/invasivespecies)
- Report invasive species at [www.misin.msu.edu](http://www.misin.msu.edu)
License Purchase

If you are selected in the drawing, you may purchase your elk receipt online at mdnr-licensure.com or from any license agent.

- **Hunters may purchase their elk receipt only after they have obtained a base license for the year.**
- Hunters must purchase their elk receipt prior to the elk hunt orientation class (see below) and bring it to the class. Elk hunting licenses will be issued upon completion of the class.
- Make sure the information on your receipt is accurate.
- Licenses may not be altered or transferred. However, successful applicants may transfer their drawing success to an unsuccessful youth applicant or any person with an advanced illness. See “Elk License Opportunity for Youth and Hunters with an Advanced Illness” on page 13 for more information.

When hunting, you must carry your elk license and the identification used to purchase that license and present both upon demand of a Michigan conservation office, a tribal conservation office, or any law enforcement office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Licenses by Title and Age</th>
<th>Junior Age: 10-16</th>
<th>Resident Age: 17+</th>
<th>Senior Age: 65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application for License Drawing</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base License</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Receipt</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mandatory Elk Hunt Orientation Class

Successful applicants must attend a half-day training session near the elk hunt area on the day before their scheduled hunt. The location of the sessions will be provided to successful applicants. The training session will cover hunter safety, elk behavior, marksmanship, carcass handling, hunting rules and regulations, hunting tips, and recommended hunt locations. Following the session, hunters will be issued their licenses, along with materials and information to help their efforts afield.

Hunting for Michigan elk is becoming increasingly challenging. There are fewer elk, and they are becoming more wary. Temperatures range from -20 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Many people walk for long periods over multiple days before having an opportunity to take an elk. Once taken, moving an animal roughly four times the size of a white-tailed deer can be difficult. Preseason scouting is important, as is good marksmanship and knowledge of the animal. Preparation for the hunt will increase the enjoyment of the elk hunting experience.
Elk License Opportunity for Youth and Hunters with an Advanced Illness

Successful elk drawing applicants may transfer their drawing success to an eligible person they know, or anonymously to individuals on the DNR transfer waiting list.

- Successful applicants who wish to transfer their drawing success must submit a transfer request form. Forms are available at mi.gov/hunttransfers. If a hunt recipient is not named on the form, the hunt will be offered to the next person on the DNR hunt waiting list.
- Donors who choose to transfer their drawing success will have their elk chances reset to zero, but their eligibility for future elk drawings will be retained.
- It is unlawful for an individual to receive a fee, other consideration, or service of value, either directly or indirectly, for transferring drawing success to another person, or assisting and/or guiding that person in the hunt that has been transferred.

The following individuals are eligible to receive transferred drawing success:

- Youth hunters, ages 10-16, who applied for an elk license and were unsuccessful in the current-year license drawing.
- Any person who has been diagnosed with an advanced illness*. An application for a license in the current-year drawing is not required.
  - Individuals with an advanced illness must complete the Physician Certification of Advanced Illness form to certify their eligibility for a transfer. The form is available at mi.gov/hunttransfers.

Eligible individuals can register for the DNR transfer waiting list to receive a donated elk hunt. Visit mi.gov/hunttransfers for details and registration. Those interested must register online by July 10.

- Transfer recipients will have their elk chances reset to zero. Upon purchase of their elk receipt, the recipient will be ineligible for a future elk license per the time frames noted on page 11.

* Advanced Illness is a medical condition that must be diagnosed and certified by a physician. Advanced Illness is defined by the Public Health Code, Act 368 of 1978 [MCL - 333.5653]. See legislature.mi.gov.

Educators!

Fall 2017, the next round of Elk Education programs for 9-12th-grade classrooms begins!

For details visit mi.gov/dnrteachers and click on “Wildlife Education.”
Apprentice Hunting License

A person who does not have a hunter safety certificate and is 10 years of age or older may purchase a base apprentice hunting license. An apprentice hunter may purchase this license for two license years before he or she must successfully complete a hunter safety course. The base apprentice hunting license is available to residents and nonresidents.

When afield, an apprentice hunter must be accompanied by someone 21 years of age or older who possesses a regular current-year hunting license for the same game as the apprentice. For apprentices 10-16 years of age, the accompanying hunter must be the apprentice’s parent, guardian, or someone designated by the parent or guardian.

“Accompanied by” requires the accompanying hunter to be able to come to the immediate aid of the apprentice and stay within a distance that permits uninterrupted, unaided visual and verbal contact. For hunting elk, the accompanying hunter needs a 2016 elk hunting license, but it does not have to be for the same management unit or season dates as the apprentice. A person may accompany no more than two apprentice hunters while hunting.

Elevated Platforms

It is legal to hunt elk, during legal hunting dates, from a raised platform beginning on or after Sept 1. If you hunt on public land, your tree stand must be portable, and your name and address must be affixed in legible English that can be easily read from the ground. Hunting platforms cannot be affixed or attached to any tree by nails, screws or bolts; however, a “T” bolt or similar device supplied by a tree stand manufacturer can be used.

Screw-in tree steps are illegal on public lands. It is illegal to use any item that penetrates through the bark of a tree in the construction or affixing of any device to assist in climbing a tree.
**Commercial Hunting Guides on State Land**

All commercial hunting guides using state-owned lands must receive written authorization from the DNR. Guides are required to meet the conditions of the written authorization. If you are a guide who utilizes state-owned lands, please visit [mi.gov/statelandpermission](http://mi.gov/statelandpermission). Commercial guiding on National Forest (NF) lands requires a special use permit. Applications can be obtained through any National Forest office or by calling - Hiawatha NF: 906-428-5800; Huron-Manistee NF: 231-775-5023; Ottawa NF: 906-932-1330.

**Support Sportsmen Against Hunger**

The Department of Natural Resources encourages hunters to support the effort to provide processed wild game meat to local families in need. You can help in one of two simple ways. First, tell your license agent that you would like to make a cash donation when you purchase your hunting license. Second, consider donating a portion of your processed game (donations can be accepted only if the processing is done by a licensed processor). For more information, call 517-853-3663 or go online to [sportsmenagainsthunger.org](http://sportsmenagainsthunger.org).

---

The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 created a funding mechanism for state wildlife agencies to restore and manage their wildlife resources. A federal excise tax on firearms and ammunition, bows and arrows is collected by the Internal Revenue Service and apportioned to states through a formula based on the number of licensed hunters and the size of each state.

Eligible states are those that have passed laws preventing the use of hunting license fees for any purpose other than managing the state’s wildlife. The federal excise tax, along with hunter license fees, are used to acquire lands; protect, restore and manage wildlife habitats; manage wildlife populations; conduct wildlife research and surveys; provide hunter access; and develop, operate and maintain facilities and infrastructure necessary to manage wildlife resources. Additionally, a specific portion of the federal excise tax is dedicated for hunter education, and for developing and managing shooting ranges. Since its inception in 1937, Michigan’s share of the Wildlife Restoration Funds has reached over $275 million.
### Need information?
Contact a DNR office listed below or visit us online.
Customer Service Centers (CSC) are open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baraga CSC</td>
<td>427 US-41 North, Baraga, MI 49908</td>
<td>906-353-6651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay City CSC</td>
<td>3580 State Park Drive, Bay City, MI 48706</td>
<td>989-684-9141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadillac CSC</td>
<td>8015 Mackinaw Trail, Cadillac, MI 49601</td>
<td>231-775-9727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Falls Field Offic</td>
<td>1420 W. US-2, Crystal Falls, MI 49920</td>
<td>906-875-6622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Metro CSC</td>
<td>1801 Atwater St., Detroit, MI 48207</td>
<td>313-396-6890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escanaba Field Offic</td>
<td>6833 US-2 41 &amp; M-35, Gladstone, MI 49837</td>
<td>906-786-2351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaylord CSC</td>
<td>1732 W. M-32, Gaylord, MI 49735</td>
<td>989-732-3541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansing CSC</td>
<td>4166 Legacy Parkway, Lansing, MI 48911</td>
<td>517-284-4720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette CSC</td>
<td>1990 US-41 South, Marquette, MI 49855</td>
<td>906-228-6561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naubinway Field Offic</td>
<td>PO Box 287, W11569 US 2E., Naubinway, MI 49762</td>
<td>906-477-6048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberry CSC</td>
<td>5100 M-123, Newberry, MI 49868</td>
<td>906-293-5131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Field Offic</td>
<td>520 W. US-Hwy 2, Norway, MI 49870</td>
<td>906-563-9247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plainwell CSC</td>
<td>621 N. 10th St., Plainwell, MI 49080</td>
<td>269-685-6851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roscommon CSC</td>
<td>I-75 &amp; M-18 South, 8717 N. Roscommon Rd., Roscommon, MI 48653</td>
<td>989-275-5151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sault Ste. Marie Field Offic</td>
<td>PO Box 798, 2001 Ashmun, Sault St. Marie, MI 49783</td>
<td>906-635-6161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traverse City CSC</td>
<td>2122 South M-37, Grawn, MI 49637</td>
<td>231-922-5280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Helpful URLs:
Find us on Facebook at [facebook.com/michigandnr](http://facebook.com/michigandnr)
Follow us on Twitter at [twitter.com/mdnr_wildlife](http://twitter.com/mdnr_wildlife)

#### Direct DNR website URLs:
Hunting and Trapping: [mi.gov/hunting](http://mi.gov/hunting)
Pure Michigan Hunt: [mi.gov/puremichiganhunt](http://mi.gov/puremichiganhunt)
DNR Digests and Guides: [mi.gov/dnrdigests](http://mi.gov/dnrdigests)
Michigan Waterfowl Legacy: [mi.gov/mwl](http://mi.gov/mwl)
Mi-HUNT: [mi.gov/mihunt](http://mi.gov/mihunt)
Explore Michigan’s Wetland Wonders: [mi.gov/wetlandwonders](http://mi.gov/wetlandwonders)
Invasive Species: [mi.gov/invasivespecies](http://mi.gov/invasivespecies)
Shooting Ranges: [mi.gov/shootingranges](http://mi.gov/shootingranges)
Emerging Diseases: [mi.gov/wildlifedisease](http://mi.gov/wildlifedisease)

---

**Michigan Department of Natural Resources**
**Wildlife Division**
**525 W. Allegan Street**
**P.O. Box 30444**
**Lansing, MI 48933**
**517-284-WILD (9453)**
**Contact hours 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.**