New trapping website available
The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has recently launched a new furbearer trapping informational website. See page 12 for more details.
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LICENSE/STAMP FEES
Resident Furbearer Hunting or Trapping .................................. $45.00
Resident Youth Furbearer Hunting or Trapping
(Under 17 years) ..................................................................... $6.00
All Resident Furbearer Hunting or Trapping licenses are available from license selling agents, Department Regional Offices and Cheyenne Headquarters.
Nonresident Furbearer Hunting or Trapping
(Age and Youth) ................................................................... $249.00
Nonresident Furbearer Hunting or Trapping licenses are available only through Cheyenne Headquarters.
Resident Fur Dealer ........................................................... $54.00
Nonresident Fur Dealer ..................................................... $285.00
Resident and Nonresident Fur Dealer licenses are available only through Cheyenne Headquarters.
License to Capture Furbearing Animals for
Domestication ......................................................................... $21.00
License to Capture Furbearing Animals for Domestication are available only through Cheyenne Headquarters.
Resident Pioneer Hunting or Trapping ................................... $22.00

ANNUAL TRAPPING REPORTS MATTER
Trappers already report at a higher rate than big game hunters, but we challenge you to make that even higher! The survey will be available on the Wyoming Game and Fish Department website shortly after the furbearer season ends.
You can find the survey at https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Hunting/Harvest-Surveys. Thank you for taking the time to respond to the survey!

NEW TRAPPING WEBSITE AVAILABLE
For up-to-date information on furbearing animal hunting or trapping visit wgfd.wyo.gov/Trapping

STOP POACHING
REPORT WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS! HELP US STAND WATCH
You may be eligible for a reward of up to $5,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of a wildlife violator.
Submit Tip Online:
wgfd.wyo.gov
Text keyword WGFD and message to TIP411 (847-411)
1-877-WGFD-TIP
1-877-943-3847
Thank you to today's trapper

By Brian Nesvik, Game and Fish Director

Dear Hunters and Trappers,

Trapping in 2021 looks a little bit different than it did in the 1800s. While the practice isn’t as widespread in the West as it was centuries ago, it’s the tradition and outdoor experience that motivates many men and women to continue trapping today. For some, it’s a pastime and a way to spend time outside or a hobby to pass down to the next generation. For others, it’s a business and a way of life. Trapping is also a valuable tool for predator management on-the-ground that many in our state need to protect livestock and agricultural operations. For these reasons, the heritage remains important to Wyoming, and that’s why it’s a right codified in the Wyoming constitution.

As with hunting and fishing, trapping is regulated by the Wyoming state statutes and Wyoming Game and Fish Commission regulations. This book covers the rules for trapping or hunting furbearers -- mink, bobcat, muskrat, weasel, badger, marten and beaver. This year, we’ve redesigned this furbearer brochure to offer more information for trappers, including pertinent information and best practices. We hope these changes help the modern trapper to stay informed and to practice their craft on a shared landscape in a responsible way.

Over the centuries, trapping has evolved. Trappers today are held to higher ethics and standards than ever before in Wyoming. The practice is often scrutinized and Game and Fish wants to thank trappers for your willingness to follow best management practices, for trapping responsibly and for placing traps in areas with low potential for conflicts with other uses. Over the last several years, you’ve engaged in thoughtful conversations about trapping with people who don’t always agree, and have reached some notable consensus about how to share the outdoors. That’s been hard but good work for Wyoming. With your continued respect for other recreational uses, and cooperation by other users, trapping will remain a viable tool for wildlife management and can help more people understand why it remains important in Wyoming.
Access on Lands Enrolled in the Department's Access Yes Program

Access on lands enrolled in the Department's Access Yes Program is granted only for the species of wildlife and for the time periods specified in Department publications. Travel by motorized vehicle is prohibited, except as otherwise stated. Hunters wishing to use enrolled private lands for any other wildlife species, activity or time period must obtain permission from the landowner or person in charge of the property. Department publications or signs shall serve as official regulations of the Commission and may advise of additional restrictions. The landowner or person in charge of the property may grant permission for motorized vehicle travel contrary to that specified by Department signs or publications.

Access Yes Program

The Access Yes Program was established to help address the difficulties of finding places to hunt and fish. Sportspersons can voluntarily donate any private lands in Wyoming.

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“Predacious bird” means English sparrow and starling.

“Predatory animal” means coyote, jackrabbit, porcupine, raccoon, red fox, skunk or stray cat. “Predatory animal” also means gray wolf located outside the Wolf Trophy Game Management Area and Seasonal Wolf Trophy Game Management Area as described in Wyoming Statute § 23-1-101 (a) (xii) (B) (I) and (II).

“Protected animal” means black-footed ferret, fisher, lynx, otter, pika or wolverine.

“Protected bird” means migratory birds as defined and protected under federal law.

“Public road or highway” (except as otherwise provided) means any roadway that is open to vehicular travel by the public. The road surface, the area between the fences on a fenced public road or highway, and an area thirty (30) feet perpendicular to the edge of the road surface on an unfenced public road or highway shall be considered the public road or highway. Two-track trails on public lands are not public roads.

“Real Time Video Photography Equipment” means any video or photography equipment capable of utilizing cellular or Wi-Fi technology to transmit images or video for remote viewing.

“Resident” means a United States citizen or legal alien who is domiciled in Wyoming for at least one (1) full year immediately preceding making application for any resident game and fish license, preference point, permit or tag, shall not have claimed residency in any other state, territory or country for any other purpose during that one (1) year period, and meets the requirements specified in Wyoming Statutes § 23-1-102 and § 23-1-107.

“Small game animal” means cottontail rabbit or snowshoe hare, and fox, grey and red squirrels.

“Take” means hunt, pursue, catch, capture, shoot, fish, seine, trap, kill, or possess, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, shoot, fish, seine, trap, kill or possess.

“Trapping” or “Trap” means the taking of a furbearing or predatory animal by trap, snare or with a firearm or archery equipment.

**DEPARTMENT WEBSITE.** [https://wgfd.wyo.gov](https://wgfd.wyo.gov)

**DISABLED HUNTER INFORMATION.** Contact the Cheyenne Headquarters or any Department Regional Office for specific information.

**Domestication of Furbearing Animals.** Any resident person who desires to capture furbearing animals for domestication or propagation shall apply for a license to capture furbearing animals for the purpose of domestication or propagation. The Department may issue the license under such restrictions as it deems necessary. Applications are available from the Cheyenne Headquarters, Department Regional Offices and game wardens. A person must also apply for and receive a Chapter 10 Regulation Permit for Importation, Possession, Confinement, Transportation, Sale and Disposition of Live Wildlife prior to capturing and possessing any live furbearing animal.

**Duplicate and Replacement License Issued Upon Loss or Destruction of Original; Purchase and Fees.** When any license issued has been lost or destroyed, the licensee may secure a duplicate of the original license from the Cheyenne Headquarters, any Department Regional Office or designated license selling agents. A duplicate license shall be issued if the original license contained a carcass coupon. A replacement license shall be issued if the original license did not contain a carcass coupon. The licensee may secure a replacement license at the Cheyenne Headquarters, Department Regional Offices or from ELS agents. The Department shall charge a fee of seven dollars ($7) for each duplicate or replacement license.

**Emergency Closures.** The Commission may institute an emergency closure by regulation to shorten the season in any area at any time if a harvest quota is reached or if an emergency arises warranting the closure. Should a closure become necessary after the season opens, no refunds will be given for unused licenses.

**Federal Shipping and Export Requirements.** If you ship any wildlife parts or products out of the United States, federal regulations require that you complete a “Declaration of Importation or Exportation of Fish and Wildlife” (Form P-3-177), available online at [http://www.fws.gov/le/declaration-form-3-177.html](http://www.fws.gov/le/declaration-form-3-177.html)

In addition, if you ship hides, skulls, meat or products of black bears, wolves, lynx, bobcats or raptors out of the United States, you must first obtain a Federal CITES permit. These forms are only available through U.S. Fish and Wildlife offices.

**Fur Dealer Licenses and Tagging Requirements.** Any person engaging in the business of buying, collecting, selling or shipping raw furs, other than hides from cloven hoof big game animals, shall apply for and obtain a resident fur dealer’s license or a nonresident fur dealer’s license prior to commencing the business. Fur dealer licenses are only available from the Cheyenne Headquarters. Residents shall apply through their local game wardens. Nonresidents must apply through the Cheyenne Headquarters. Licensed fur dealers may receive, purchase, store, handle, ship, sell, transport and deliver hides from cloven hoof big game animals within or outside the state without tagging the hides with a Wyoming interstate game tag so long as proper records are kept. Fur dealers bringing hides or furs lawfully obtained in another state into Wyoming shall not remove any tag, tattoo, mark or other identification attached to or placed upon the hide or fur by the authorities of another state.

**Harvest Survey.** Each year a request to participate in the harvest survey is sent to a sample of trappers. Your reply provides critical data that Department wardens and biologists use for management purposes. Your time and assistance is much appreciated.

**HUNTER SAFETY/MENTOR PROGRAM: EXEMPTION.** Except as otherwise provided, no person born on or after January 1, 1966, may take wildlife by the use of firearms on land other than that of their own family, unless that person can demonstrate they have obtained a certificate of competency and safety in the use and handling of firearms.

**HUNTER SAFETY/MENTOR PROGRAM; EXEMPTION.** Except as otherwise provided, no person born on or after January 1, 1966, may take wildlife by the use of firearms on land other than that of their own family, unless that person can demonstrate they have obtained a certificate of competency and safety in the use and handling of firearms. Attendence and successful completion of an hunter safety course offered by an association or governmental agency approved by the Commission satisfies the requirements of this section.

- A person who has not received a certificate of competency and safety in the use and handling of firearms may apply to the Department for a special authorization to take wildlife with the use of a firearm while being accompanied by a person acting as a mentor. A special authorization shall be valid for one (1) year from the date of issue and shall be in the possession of the recipient at all times while in the field. The application process may be completed on the Department website. Any person acting as a mentor shall be at least eighteen (18) years of age, shall possess a valid hunting license, and shall demonstrate they have successfully completed a hunter safety course. A mentor shall not provide supervision for more than one (1) person at a time in the field, other than immediate family members, and shall accompany the mentee at all times to provide constant supervision.

- A person under fourteen (14) years of age who has not yet received a hunter safety certificate may take small game and game birds while being accompanied by a mentor who possesses a valid Wyoming small game or game bird license and conservation stamp.

- Any active member, honorably discharged past member or veteran of the armed forces of the United States and any active or retired Wyoming peace officer qualified pursuant to Wyoming Statutes § 9-1-701 through § 9-1-707 may obtain an exemption from the hunter safety requirement. Hunter safety exemption applications are available at the Cheyenne Headquarters and Department Regional Offices. This hunter safety exemption is not valid for hunting elk within Grand Teton National Park (Hunt Areas 75 and 79), or for persons acting as mentors in the Hunter Mentor Program.

**WHAT ARE TRAPPING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND WHY SHOULD I USE THEM WHILE TRAPPING?**

Trapping Best Management Practices (BMPs) are carefully researched recommendations designed by trappers and others to ensure animals are humanely captured. Wyoming trappers have been and continue to be involved with the BMP process for decades. Developed as part of the largest trap research effort ever conducted, BMPs feature the latest scientific information about trapping techniques and equipment, along with practical advice from experienced trappers and wildlife biologists.

BMPs can assist you in your furbearer harvest and decrease your incidental catches. By utilizing them, you can rest assured that you are using the most effective, selective, affordable, and humane traps.

BMPs help trappers by showing the public their commitment to improving or maintaining the efficiency and selectivity of their traps while ensuring animal welfare.

BMPs are developed individually by species and can be seen here: [https://www.fishwildlife.org/afwa-inspires/furbearer-management](https://www.fishwildlife.org/afwa-inspires/furbearer-management)

BMPs help ensure access to international fur markets. Without their inceptions in 1997, international fur trade for trappers in the United States would have been eliminated.

**Trapping Best Management Practices (BMPs)** can assist you in your furbearer harvest and decrease your incidental catches. By utilizing them, you can rest assured that you are using the most effective, selective, affordable, and humane traps.

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License Expiration. Fur-bearing animal hunting or trapping licenses expire on the date indicated on the license.

License Fraud Prohibited; Invalidation by Improper Fees. Department licenses, permits, stamps, tags or coupons shall not be altered by anyone other than authorized Department personnel. No license, permit, stamp, tag or coupon shall be transferred or used for the purpose of taking wildlife except by the individual to whom it was issued and therein named and while in that individual’s possession. No individual shall take or attempt to take any wildlife using another individual’s license, permit, stamp, tag or coupon. Any license, permit, stamp, or tag shall not be valid unless the proper fees have been received by the Department. Any Wyoming Game and Fish law enforcement officer may seize as evidence any license, permit, stamp or tag that was obtained in violation of Commission regulations or Wyoming statutes.

Permission to Hunt, Fish, Trap or Collect Antlers or Horns. No person shall enter upon the private property of any person to hunt, fish, trap or collect antlers or horns without the permission of the landowner or person in charge of the property. The license must bear the signature of the landowner, lessee or agent of the landowner on whose private property the person is accessing or other legitimate proof as evidence that permission to hunt has been granted.

Precautions When Hunting in Areas Occupied by Grizzly Bears. Hunters and anglers are reminded grizzly bears occupy many areas in and around the Bridger-Teton, Shoshone and Caribou-Targhee National Forests in northwest Wyoming. The Department strongly recommends individuals working and recreating in these areas take precautions, including carrying bear pepper spray, to avoid conflicts with grizzly bears. Information about human safety and proper storage of food and other attractants in occupied grizzly habitat is available from the Cheyenne Headquarters, Department Regional Offices, U.S. Forest Service Offices and the Department website. Regulations concerning food/carcass storage in occupied grizzly habitat can be obtained from the U.S. Forest Service. Report all conflicts with grizzly bears to the nearest Department Regional Office.

For information about staying safe in bear country, visit the Department bear wise page: https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Bear-Wise-Print

Prohibited Acts. It is illegal to:

- Intentionally tamper with or remove a trap or snare; or, release or remove a fur-bearing animal or predator from a trap or snare that is set and maintained in compliance with Wyoming statutes and Commission regulations.
- Shoot or attempt to kill any wildlife from any public road or highway. No person shall fire any firearm from, upon, along or across any public road or highway. No person shall knowingly fire any rifle from the enclosed lands of one person onto or across the enclosed lands of another without the permission of both persons.
- Use any dog to hunt, run or harass any big or trophy game animal, protected animal or fur-bearing animal except as otherwise provided by statute. The Commission shall regulate the use of dogs to take mountain lions and bobcats during hunting or trapping seasons.
- Use any aircraft with the intent to spot, locate and aid in the taking of any game animal from August 1 through January 31 of the following calendar year. Additionally, no person shall use any aircraft to spot, locate and aid in the taking of any trophy game animal during any open season. Nothing in this Section shall apply to the operation of an aircraft in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate any game animal, such as aircraft used for the sole purpose of passenger transport.
- Take and leave, abandon or allow the edible portion of any game bird, game fish or game animal (except trophy game animal) to intentionally or needlessly go to waste.
- Transport illegally taken wildlife across state lines; such transportation is a violation of the Federal Lacey Act.
- Harass, pursue, hunt, shoot or kill any Wyoming wildlife except predatory animals with, from or by use of any flying machine, automotive vehicle, trailer, motor-propelled wheeled vehicle or vehicle designed for travel over snow.

The Commission may exempt handicapped hunters from any of these provisions. It is also illegal to shoot waterfowl from a boat under power or sail.

Snare Break-aways And Loop Size. All snares used for fur-bearing or predatory animals shall be equipped with a break-away device (i.e., shear pin, J hook, S hook, cable ferrule, etc.) located at the junction of the snare lock and the terminal end of the cable and shall release at two hundred ninety-five (295) pounds of pressure or less; and the loop size shall not exceed twelve (12) inches in diameter measured from side to side (see diagram below).

Taking Predatory Animals and Predacious Birds. Predatory animals and predacious birds may be taken without a license.

Time Period For Checking Leghold Traps, Snares And Quick-Kill Body-Grip Traps. All leg-hold traps as defined by Commission regulation shall be checked by the owner at least once during each seventy-two (72) hour period unless extensions are granted by the Department. All snares and quick-kill body-grip traps as defined by Commission regulation shall be checked by the owner not less than once each week unless extensions are granted by the Department. The check period could be as long as 13 days if a snare or quick-kill body-grip trap was set or checked on a Monday of one week and rechecked on the Sunday of the next week (see following example).

### Trap And Snares Identification; Exposed Bait; Confiscation; And Landowner Inspection, Removal, Release And Reporting. All traps and snares used for fur-bearing or predatory animals shall be permanently marked or tagged with the name and address of the owner or the identification number assigned to the owner by the Department. A trap or snare licensed under this section shall not be set within thirty (30) feet of any exposed bait or carcass over five (5) pounds in weight. As used in this subsection, “exposed bait or carcass” means the meat or viscera of any part of a mammal, bird or fish, excluding dried bones. All non-target wildlife caught in any trap or snare shall, upon discovery, be removed immediately by the owner. Any trap or snare found in the field not bearing the name and address of the owner of the trap or snare or the identification number assigned by the Department to the owner of the trap or snare may be confiscated by any employee of the Department. Any landowner or their agent may inspect any trap or snare set on their property, may remove the trap or snare and may release or remove from the trap or snare any wildlife that has not been taken lawfully. The landowner or their agent shall notify the Department of any such wildlife, excluding predatory animals, as soon as practicably possible after removing the wildlife from a trap or snare.

### Trapping Information Resources. For more information about trapping, please visit the North American Trapper Education Course at https://conservationlearning.org, and “Best Management Practices” (BMP) for Trapping at https://www.fishwildlife.org/afwa-inspires/furbearer-management.

### CHECK PERIODS

- Leg-hold traps must be checked at least once every 72 hours.
- Snares and quick-kill body traps must be checked at least once a week.
- Checking traps more frequently may ensure better quality fur on your animal.
Trapping License. Any person, upon application and the payment of the proper fee, except as otherwise provided, may receive a license to trap any fur-bearing animal.

The Department shall issue a trapping license to a nonresident only if their state issues licenses to Wyoming residents to trap the same species for which residents of that state may be licensed to trap in that state. Any nonresident applying for a Wyoming trapping license shall furnish:

(1) A notarized affidavit stating the applicant’s legal address including their state of residence; and,

(2) A copy of the most current statutes or rules and regulations of the applicant’s state of residence, which shows that the state issues nonresident trapping licenses that authorize Wyoming residents to trap the same species for which residents of that state may be licensed to trap in that state.

Resident trapping licenses are available from the Cheyenne Headquarters, Department Regional Offices and license selling agents. Nonresident trapping licenses are available only from the Cheyenne Headquarters.

Trapping on State Lands. In accordance with State Land Board Rules, authorization from the Director of the Office of State Lands and Investments is required prior to setting a trap or snare on any state lands. For more information about trapping on state lands go to http://lands.wyo.gov/resources/recreation.

Vehicle Restrictions on Federal Land. Sportspersons are advised that many areas of National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands are subject to travel and vehicle use limitations to protect resources. Maps and additional information regarding these limitations are available at U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and other agency offices near these public lands.

Wildlife Violator Compact. Wyoming is a member of the Wildlife Violator Compact. The Compact enables a violator from any member state to accept a wildlife citation and proceed on their way without being required to post an appearance bond unless the violation requires MUST APPEAR and NO BOND ACCEPTED. The Compact provides for the suspension of wildlife license privileges in the home state of any person whose license privileges have been suspended by a participating state. If you have had your privileges suspended in any of the participating states, you may lose your privileges in Wyoming, in addition to all the participating Compact states. Additional information about the Compact can be obtained by contacting the Wildlife Law Enforcement Coordinator at (307) 233-6413.

Wind River Reservation. Only non-Indian owned, fee title lands are open to the taking of wildlife with a State of Wyoming license. Land status is complicated and lawful access must be investigated thoroughly. Sportspersons are advised it is their responsibility to determine land status prior to entering these areas.

You must mark or tag every trap with your trap identification number or your name and address. It is a good idea to bring extra tags as you check your trapline in case they have fallen off and new ones need to be affixed.
2021/2022 FURBEARER TRAPPING AREAS

This Map Is For General Reference Only. Please use the written boundary descriptions in this regulation for detailed hunt area boundary information.

CLOSED AREAS SET FORTH IN SECTION 4(b)

Area 1 is the entire state of Wyoming subject to the species limitations described in Section 4.

CLOSING A AREA AS (CLOSED to marten)

Section 2. Definitions. Definitions shall be as set forth in Title 23, Wyoming Statutes, Commission regulations, and the Commission also adopts the following definitions:

(a) “Drainage” means all lands within the watershed of a named river or stream, including all tributaries and standing waters that drain into the named river or stream.

(b) “Leg-hold Trap” means any device using a mechanical trigger that springs the jaws or loop shut for capturing furbearing or predatory animals.

(c) “Live Trap” means any device designed to capture or trap a live animal inside a cage or structure. Such traps include, but are not limited to box traps and cage traps.

(d) “Owner” means the person who physically sets any trap or snare in any fashion that may result in the take of any furbearing or predatory animal.

(e) “Pet” means any domestic or tamed animal kept for companionship or pleasure.

(f) “Power-Activated Snare” means a snare with a spring or other device that applies pressure to the locking mechanism.

(g) “Quick-kill Body-grip Trap” means a device that closes around the body or head of the animal in such a manner as to almost immediately kill the animal caught.

(h) “Raw Fur” means the untanned hide or skin, or the unskinned carcass of a furbearing animal.

(i) “Snare” means a device consisting of a loop with no mechanical trigger for capturing furbearing or predatory animals.

(j) “Tamper” means to disturb, obstruct, damage, steal or interfere with any legally placed trap or snare except for releasing any pet or livestock from a trap or snare.

(k) “Trapping” or “Trap” means the taking of a furbearing or predatory animal by trap, snare or taking of a furbearing animal with a firearm or archery equipment.

(l) “Trap identification number” means an identification number assigned to the owner of traps or snares by the Department.

(m) “Week” means the seven (7) day period starting on Monday through the following Sunday.

Section 3. Hunting and Trapping Seasons. Species, hunting or trapping areas, season dates and limitations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Trapping Area</th>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Opens</td>
<td>Closes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
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<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>Apr. 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nov. 15</td>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
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<td>Oct. 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>Dec. 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4. Furbearers Animal Hunting or Trapping Area Descriptions.

(i) Area and Number.

(j) All furbearing animals, excluding marten and beaver.

Area 1. The entire State of Wyoming, excluding those areas closed in Section 4(b).

Area 2. Beginning at the junction of Interstate Highway 80 and U.S. Highway 287 in the city of Laramie; southerly along U.S. Highway 287 to the Wyoming-Colorado state line; westerly along said line to Wyoming Highway 230 in Carbon County; northerly along said highway to Wyoming Highway 130; northerly along said highway to Interstate Highway 80; easterly along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 287.
Area 1. The entire State of Wyoming, excluding those limited quota trapping areas listed in this subsection and those areas closed in Section 4(b).


Area 302. South Tongue River. South Tongue River drainage in Sheridan County.

Area 303. East Fork of Big Goose Creek. East Fork of Big Goose Creek drainage upstream of Park Reservoir in Johnson County.

Area 304. Clear Creek. Clear Creek drainage on U.S. Forest Service lands in Johnson County.

Area 305. Crazy Woman Creek. Crazy Woman Creek drainage on U.S. Forest Service lands in Johnson County.

Area 401. South Rock Springs. That portion of Sweetwater County south of I-80 between the Green River, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Wyoming Highway 430.

Area 404. Henrys Fork. Henrys Fork River, Louise Creek and Sage Creek drainages on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Uinta County.

Area 405. Cottonwood Creek. Cottonwood Creek drainage on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Uinta County.


Area 407. West Fork of Smiths Fork. West Fork of the Smiths Fork River and Willow Creek drainages upstream from Wasatch-Cache National Forest boundary in Uinta County.

Area 408. Salt Creek. Salt Creek drainage on U.S. Forest Service lands, Salt Creek Proper and Raymond Creek drainage on public lands in Lincoln County.


Area 410. Hobble Creek. Hobble Creek drainage on U.S. Forest Service lands, Coal Creek, and Saw Mill Creek drainages in Lincoln County.

Area 411. Hams Fork River (Hams Fork). Beginning where the Hams Fork River crosses the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary to where the river crosses U.S. Forest Service Road 062 and all tributaries lying east of the Hams Fork River in Lincoln County.

Area 412. South Fork Fontenelle Creek. Beginning where the South Fork of Fontenelle Creek crosses the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary to its headwaters and all tributaries in Lincoln County, including all of the drainages of the South Fork of Fontenelle Creek upstream from the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary within Lincoln County.

Area 413. Fontenelle Creek. Beginning where Fontenelle Creek crosses the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary to the confluence of Camp Fire Creek and all tributaries in Lincoln County, including all of the drainages of Fontenelle Creek between the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary and Camp Fire Creek within Lincoln County.

Area 414. LaBarge Creek and South LaBarge Creek (main streams). Beginning where LaBarge Creek crosses the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary to its headwaters and the main channel of South LaBarge Creek in Lincoln County. LaBarge Creek Proper will be closed one (1) mile each direction from the confluence of Nameless Creek and LaBarge Creek in Lincoln County.

Area 501. North Pole Mountain. All of the drainages of Brush Creek, Crow Creek, Lodgepole (Pole) Creek, McKeechinie Creek and Horse Creek within the boundaries of the Pole Mountain Division of the Medicine Bow National Forest and north of the

## SHARING THE TRAILS

Trappers and other recreationists can share the trails! Here are some tips for both to help reduce conflicts:

- Avoid trapping around heavily used areas like trailheads, campgrounds, roads, and busy trails.
- Take a trapper education class [https://conservationlearning.org](https://conservationlearning.org)
- Learn how to release your pet from traps and snares and carry the needed release tools when your pet is off-leash.
- Leash your pet whenever you can.
- Follow all laws, ordinances, and regulations for the area and for the type of recreation you are participating in.

To see more details check out the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Furbearer Trapping Webpage.
Happy Jack Road (Wyoming Secondary Highway 210-U.S.F.S. 722) in Albany County.

**Area 502. South Pole Mountain.** All of the drainages of Brush Creek, Lodgepole (Pole) Creek, Crow Creek and Dale Creek within the boundaries of the Pole Mountain Division of the Medicine Bow National Forest and south of the Happy Jack Road (Wyoming Secondary Highway 210-U.S.F.S. 722) in Albany County.

**Area 503. Woods Landing.** All public lands within Boswell Creek, Eagle Creek, Shellrock Creek, Bear Creek, Jelm Creek and Porter Creek drainages in Albany County.

**Area 504. Lake Owen.** All public lands south and east of U.S.F.S. Roads 552 and 540 within Fox Creek, Squirrel Creek, Squaw Creek, Lake Owen Creek and Strain Creek drainages in Albany County.

**Area 505. Sheep Mountain.** All public lands within Fence Creek, Hecht Creek and Buckeye Creek drainages in Albany County.

**Area 605. Green Mountain.** All public lands within the Crooks Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Cooper Creek and Willow Creek drainages on Green Mountain in Fremont County.

**Area 606. East Fork Wind River.** All lands within the Spence and Moriarity Wildlife Management Area and the Kirk Inberg/Kevin Roy Wildlife Habitat Management Area in Fremont County.

**b) Closed Areas.**

(i) The following areas shall be closed to the taking of all furbearing animals.

(A) Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in Bighorn County;
(B) Grand Teton National Park in Teton County;
(C) John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway in Teton County;
(D) National Elk Refuge in Teton County;

(ii) The following areas shall be closed to the taking of beaver.

(A) Beaver Creek drainage from Wyoming Highway 70 downstream to its confluence with the North Fork of the Encampment River in Carbon County;
(B) Cache Creek drainage in Teton County;
(C) Cliff Creek drainage in Sublette County;
(D) Granite Creek drainage from the Granite Hot Springs swimming pool downstream to the confluence with the Hoback River in Teton and Sublette counties;
(E) Nameless Creek proper in Lincoln County;
(F) Nash Fork drainage south of Wyoming Highway 130 from the Snowy Range Ski Area Road downstream to its confluence with the North Fork of the Little Laramie River in Albany County;
(G) South Fork Hog Park Creek drainage from the Colorado/Wyoming state line downstream to its confluence with Hog Park Creek in Carbon County;

(iii) The following areas shall be closed to the taking of marten.

(A) All lands within the Pole Mountain Unit of the Medicine Bow National Forest in Albany County.

(iv) The following areas shall be closed to the use of any snare or quick-kill body grip trap with a jaw spread exceeding five (5) inches during any open pheasant hunting season:

(A) Bud Love Wildlife Habitat Management Area;
(B) Ocean Lake Wildlife Habitat Management Area;
(C) Sand Mesa Wildlife Habitat Management Area east of Bass Lake Road;
(D) Yellowtail Wildlife Habitat Management Area.

(v) The following areas shall be closed to the use of any snare or quick-kill body grip trap with a jaw spread exceeding five (5) inches from October 1 through February 15;

(A) Rawhide Wildlife Habitat Management Area;
(B) Springer/Bump Sullivan Wildlife Habitat Management Area; and,
(C) Table Mountain Wildlife Habitat Management Area.

(vi) The following areas shall be closed to the use of any snare, quick-kill body grip trap, leg-hold trap, and live trap during the calendar year;

(A) Pilot Hill Wildlife Habitat Management Area; and,
(B) John/Annie Woodhouse Public Access Area.

**Section 5. Common Season Boundary.** Wherever a stream or river forms a boundary between two (2) trapping areas with differing seasons for the same furbearing animal, the stream or river channel proper shall open for trapping on the earliest opening date and close on the latest closing date of the two (2) seasons involved.

**Section 6. Limited Quota Furbearing Animal Trapping Area Permits.** Only the holder of a permit for a limited quota trapping area(s) shall be allowed to trap the limited quota area for the designated species during the trapping season for which the permit is valid. Permit holders shall be determined by a random computer selection.

(a) Application for Limited Quota Furbearing Animal Trapping Permits. Applications shall be available from Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices, the Cheyenne Headquarters Office and game wardens. Any qualified person may submit one (1) application for a limited quota trapping area drawing and may list as many as three (3) choices.

(b) When trapping, each permit holder shall present their permit and a valid Wyoming furbearing animal trapping license for inspection upon request to any law enforcement officer empowered to enforce these regulations.

(c) Application Date. Applications shall be submitted on a form provided by the Department to the Headquarters Office from April 1 through May 31.

(d) Drawing. Only correct and complete applications received in the Headquarters Office during the application dates shall be entered in the random computer selection. Successful applicants shall be notified by mail.

(e) Leftover Limited Quota Trapping Area Permits. After the regular drawing, applicants...
Section 7. Authorization to Trap.

(a) Any person holding a valid Wyoming fur-bearing animal trapping license shall be authorized to trap fur-bearing animals in any trapping area specified in the current trapping regulations, excluding those species within limited quota fur-bearing animal trapping areas for which a limited quota fur-bearing animal trapping permit is required and excluding closed areas in Section 4(b) of this regulation.

(b) Individuals issued limited quota fur-bearing animal trapping permits shall contact the game warden listed on the notice for instructions prior to taking fur-bearing animals authorized by this permit in the limited quota fur-bearing animal trapping areas.

Section 8. Trap and Snare Specifications.

(a) All snares used for fur-bearing or predatory animals shall be equipped with a break-away device located at the point of the snare lock;

(b) Break-away devices shall release at two hundred ninety-five (295) pounds of pressure or less;

(c) Snare capture loop size shall not exceed twelve (12) inches in diameter measured from side to side;

(d) Snares shall be solidly anchored to ensure the breakaway device properly functions to release at two hundred ninety-five (295) pounds of pressure or less, and;

   (i) Snares shall not be anchored to any wire of a fence.

   (ii) Snares shall not be anchored to any moveable object such as a drag.

(e) Power-activated snares with a spring greater than three (3) inches in length when fully extended may only be set on private land; and;

(f) A quick-kill body-grip trap having a jaw measurement of ten (10) inches or greater when measured vertically at its widest part of the jaw shall not be set, other than on private land, unless the bottom of the quick-kill body-grip trap is at least partially submerged in water when set.

Section 9. Check Period for Leg-hold Traps, Live Traps, Snares and Quick-Kill Body-Grip Traps.

(a) All leg-hold traps and live traps shall be checked by the owner a minimum of once during each seventy-two (72) hour period.

(b) All snares and quick-kill body-grip traps shall be checked by the owner a minimum of one time each week, except during the initial week the snares or quick-kill body-grip traps were set.

Section 10. Mandatory Bobcat Registration.

All bobcats harvested in Wyoming shall be registered with the Department by the person taking the bobcat, regardless of the final disposition of the raw fur. Bobcat raw furs may be registered throughout the bobcat season, but registration shall end at 5:00 p.m. on March 11 of each year. If the registration deadline date occurs on a weekend when the Department Regional Offices are closed, bobcat raw furs may be registered on the next business day until 5:00 p.m. Mountain Standard Time. The properly licensed trapper shall present a bobcat raw fur in an unfrozen condition to a game warden or a Department Regional Office. It shall be unlawful to possess an untagged bobcat raw fur after the registration period expires.

(a) Before a Wyoming bobcat tag shall be issued, the person taking a bobcat shall provide to the Department the date the bobcat was taken, the number of traps that were set, and the number of days traps were set or days hunted with a firearm.

(b) A Wyoming bobcat tag shall be attached to a bobcat raw fur by an employee of the Department. Wyoming bobcat tags shall be issued free of charge.

(c) Any person who makes a false statement on the registration form shall be in violation of this regulation and such violation shall be punishable as provided by Title 23, Wyoming Statutes for violation of Commission regulations.

Bobcat Management Areas
Section 11. Trapping of Non-target Wildlife; Disposition of Furbearing Animals at the Trap Site.

(a) All big or trophy game animals, game birds, protected animals or protected birds that are trapped shall be released unharmed.

(b) If a big or trophy game animal, game bird, protected animal or raptor is trapped and has been injured in such a way that the injury may result in death of the animal or if the animal has been killed, the trapper shall notify a Department law enforcement officer as soon as is reasonably possible.

(c) Furbearing animals that are trapped during a closed season shall be released unharmed. If a furbearing animal is caught during a closed season and injured in such a way that may result in death of the animal or if the furbearing animal has been killed, the trapper shall notify a Department law enforcement officer as soon as is reasonably possible.

(d) Furbearing animals legally taken shall be either killed at the trap site or immediately released to the wild. If the trapper holds both a furbearing animal trapping license and a license to capture furbearing animals for domestcation, the furbearing animals do not have to be killed at the trap site.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a person from releasing any pet or livestock from a trap or snare.

Section 12. Use of Dogs. Persons possessing a valid furbearing animal trapping license may use dogs to take bobcats during the bobcat hunting or trapping season.

Section 13. Trap Identification Numbers. All traps and snares used for furbearing or predatory animals shall be permanently marked or tagged with the name and address of the owner or the trap identification number assigned to the owner by the Department.

(a) A person may apply for a trap identification number from the Department. Each individual shall be issued only one (1) trap identification number for the life of the trapper. Trap identification numbers shall be transferable from one (1) person to another only upon completion of an application and approval by the Department.

(b) Trap identification numbers shall consist of the prefix WY, followed by the last two (2) digits of the calendar year in which the number is issued, followed by a number generated by the Department. A hyphen shall separate the three (3) portions of the number. For example, the first trap identification number issued in calendar year 2001 shall be WY-01-001. Numbers shall be legible, at least one-eighth (1/8) inch in height and affixed to traps in such a manner as to read left to right. The trap identification number shall be stamped on the trap or on a metal tag that is affixed to the trap.

(c) Application for a trap identification number shall include the full name and complete home address of the applicant and shall be submitted on a form provided by the Department. Applications shall be submitted to the Wildlife Division, at the Headquarters Office of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department.

(d) Any person who has obtained a trap identification number shall notify the Department by telephoning (307) 777-4600 within thirty (30) days of any change in address.

REPORT WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS
1-877-WGFD-TIP
Text keyword WGFD and message to TIP411 (847-411)

TRAPPING ETHICS AND RESPONSIBILITY

Demonstrating ethics and responsibility while trapping sends many positive messages that other recreationists understand and appreciate more than any explanation. These ethics relay the message that we are proud to be trappers, we care about our activities, and we care about the resource we’re using.

Key ingredients for trappers:
- Maintain good landowner relations.
- Respect other outdoor enthusiasts.
- Avoid using traps near heavily used recreational trails. Trail users may have dogs that could be attracted to traps.
- Stay current with improvements in trapping equipment and techniques (BMPs).
- Appreciate perceptions of other recreationists.
- Respect the resource.

Some Methods for Improving Efficiency, Selectivity and Humaneness:
- Use trap sizes and types that are appropriate for the target species – pad catches are desirable for red fox, coyote, raccoon and many other animals because they cause fewer injuries.
- Use baits and lures that attract target species but not other animals.
- Use common sense in choosing set locations that maximize opportunities to catch target species and minimize opportunities to catch other animals.
- Use secure methods of attaching traps – tailor methods to hold the largest species you may catch.
- Use traps with padded or laminated jaws where the risk of incidental catches is high.
- Use caution when setting body-gripping traps or snares.
- Do not set more traps/snares than you can check within the required check period, even in bad weather.
The Wyoming Game and Fish Department asks for your help in collecting data about Wyoming’s wildlife. Any captures or observations you report are anonymous and very helpful. We are specifically interested in knowing the locations of the species below that you may have encountered while trapping.

Trappers often visit more remote locations than other recreationists, and your sightings can help Game and Fish manage wildlife populations, including those not classified as furbearers. For example, information from trappers was crucial in identifying both historic and recent locations for spotted skunks, the focus of at least two research projects through the University of Wyoming. This information helped determine survey locations, develop a predictive distribution map for the species, and collect much needed genetic samples, none of which would have been possible without assistance from trappers.
BOBCAT HARVEST LOG

This form is provided for your convenience. When you have your pelts tagged at a regional office, by a biologist or by a game warden, you will be asked for the following information.

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<td>Number of bobcats you trapped and released</td>
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Please note: This form is not intended to indicate that you are limited in the number of bobcats you can take.

a Per chapter 4, Section 10 (Furbearing Animal Hunting or Trapping Seasons), the Department requires this information from you to comply with CITES reporting.

b This information is not required of you, but greatly facilitates bobcat management in Wyoming.
WYOMING'S FURBEARING SPECIES

Badger  Beaver  Bobcat  Marten

Mink  Muskrat  Weasel

TRAPPER EDUCATION IS FREE AND ONLINE!

For more information visit conservationlearning.org

After you take the online trapper education class, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department would like your feedback. The Department would like to create a more Wyoming-specific class and your input can make a difference. Please take a moment to send us your thoughts.

VISIT US ONLINE AT WGFD.WYO.GOV

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Office of Civil Rights, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC, 20240.