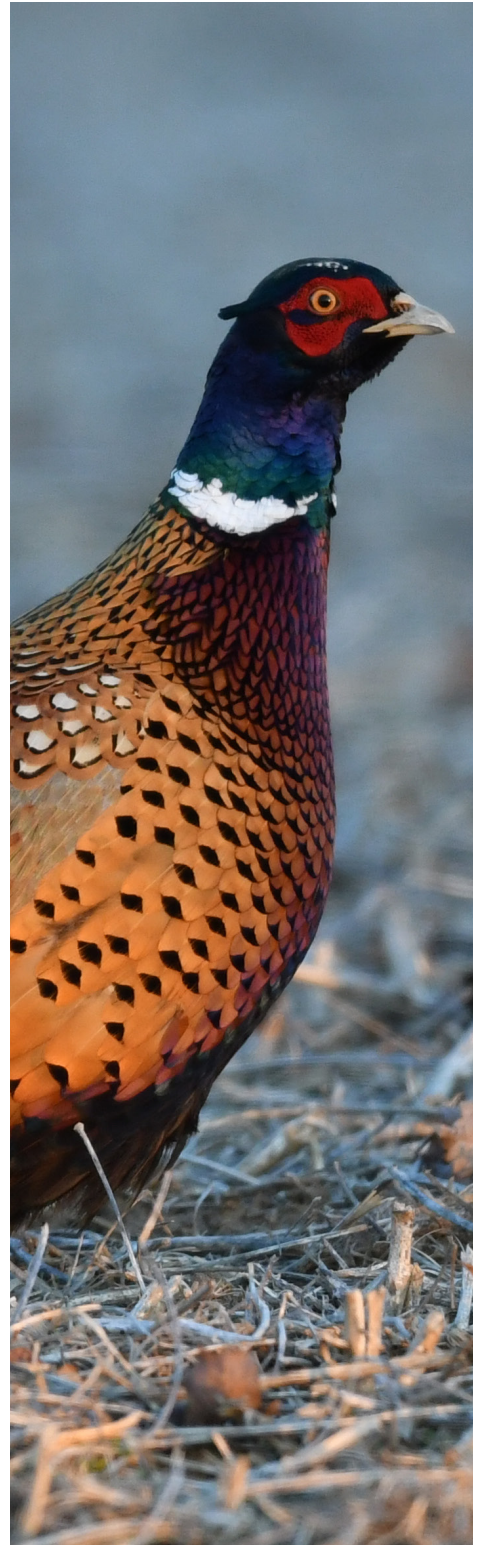


REFERENCE SHEET FOR 2023 NATIVE WILDLIFE SALES IN OHIO



Ohio Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE



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R0423

REFERENCE SHEET FOR 2023 NATIVE WILDLIFE SALES IN OHIO

Disclaimer: The following is a summary of the laws and rules governing the sale of wild animal parts in Ohio. Please refer to the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) for specific regulations. All native wildlife must be legally acquired and possessed. This summary is provided for reference and is subject to revision. The most current version of this publication can be found at <http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov>.

"NATIVE WILDLIFE" MEANS ANY SPECIES OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM INDIGENOUS TO THIS STATE (OHIO). NO PERSON SHALL BUY, SELL, OR OFFER ANY PART OF WILD ANIMALS FOR SALE, OR TRANSPORT ANY PART OF WILD ANIMALS, EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY THE REVISED CODE OR DIVISION RULES.

"SELL AND SALE" MEANS BARTER, EXCHANGE, OR OFFER OR EXPOSE FOR SALE.

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1. WHITE-TAILED DEER

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO BUY, SELL OR OFFER FOR SALE ANY WHITE-TAILED DEER, OR PART THEREOF, TAKEN FROM THE WILD, EXCEPT:

I. White-tailed Deer Mounts / Taxidermy Products (ANTLERS, HIDES AND FEET)

- A. The mount of a legally acquired white-tailed deer may be bought or sold at any time.
 - 1. At the time of the purchase or sale these deer parts must be accompanied by:
 - a. A signed statement or receipt, legible in the English language, which lists the previous owner's name, address and phone number.
 - b. The state of kill(s) and the assigned game check confirmation number or tag, seal, certificate for legal ownership or permit number(s), if applicable.
 - c. The number of deer, from which the said deer parts originated, that were sold during the transaction (if multiple deer involved).
 - 2. This information must remain with these parts until said deer parts are manufactured into a wildlife ornamental product.
 - 3. See **ORC 1531.02** and **OAC 1501:31-15-11**.
- B. "Taxidermy product" means a product created by art or operation of preparing, stuffing, and/or mounting the skins or other parts of dead animals for exhibition in a lifelike state or form. The taxidermy product (antlers, hides and feet) of legally acquired white-tailed deer may be bought or sold at any time.
 - 1. At the time of the purchase or sale these deer parts must be accompanied by:
 - a. A signed statement or receipt, legible in the English language, which lists the previous owner's name, address and phone number.
 - b. The state of kill(s) and the assigned game check confirmation number or tag, seal, certificate for legal ownership or permit number(s), if applicable.
 - c. The number of deer, from which the said deer parts originated, that were sold during the transaction.
 - 2. This information must remain with these parts until said deer parts are manufactured into a wildlife ornamental product.
 - 3. See **ORC 1531.02** and **OAC 1501:31-15-11**.

II. Antlers, Hides and Feet

- A. Antlers, hides and feet of legally acquired white-tailed deer may be bought or sold at any time.
 - 1. At the time of the purchase or sale these deer parts must be accompanied by:
 - a. A signed statement or receipt, legible in the English language, which lists the previous owner's name, address and phone number.
 - b. The state of kill(s) and the assigned game check confirmation number or tag, seal, certificate for legal ownership or permit number(s), if applicable.
 - c. The number of deer, from which the said deer parts originated, that were sold during the transaction.
 - 2. This information must remain with these parts until said deer parts are manufactured into a wildlife ornamental product.
 - 3. See **ORC 1531.02** and **OAC 1501:31-15-11**.

III. Wildlife Ornamental Products

- A. "Wildlife ornamental product" means a product or item which is enhanced aesthetically by the addition of wild animals or parts thereof during its manufacture and/or display.
 - 1. A knife made with an antler handle or an antler chandelier are examples of wildlife ornamental products.
- B. Records and assigned game check confirmation number or tag, seal, certificate for legal ownership or permit number(s) are not required for the sale of wildlife ornamental products.

IV. White-tail Deer Parts That Cannot Be Sold:

- A. Meat
- B. Bones
- C. Teeth
- D. Any part other than legally acquired and possessed hides, feet and antlers.

V. Additional Information:

- A. Deer possessed under the authority of a captive white-tailed deer propagation license or a wild animal hunting preserve license.
 - 1. Deer or parts must be accompanied by a food tag or a certificate of ownership.
 - 2. Hides, skins, feathers, or parts of wild animals raised under a propagating permit, pursuant to section 1533.71 of the Revised Code may be bought and sold provided the seller maintains records of species obtained, from whom and when the animal or part of the animal was purchased or obtained; and if sold as a mount, record the species and to whom and when sold.
 - 3. See **ORC 1533.71** and **ORC 1533.721**.
 - 4. If you have additional questions, please contact the **ODNR Division of Wildlife at 1-800-WILDLIFE**.

VI. References:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. ORC 1531.02 | E. ORC 943.24 |
| B. ORC 1533.71 | F. OAC 1501:31-1-02 |
| C. ORC 1533.74 | G. OAC 1501:31-15-02 |
| D. ORC 1533.77 | H. OAC 1501:31-15-11 |

2. WILD TURKEY

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO BUY, SELL OR OFFER FOR SALE ANY WILD TURKEY, OR PART THEREOF, TAKEN FROM THE WILD, EXCEPT:

I. Wild Turkey Mounts/ Taxidermy Products

- A. A legally acquired wild turkey mount may be bought or sold at any time.
 - 1. At the time of the purchase or sale the taxidermy product must be accompanied by a signed statement or receipt, legible in the English language, which lists the previous owner's name, address and phone number, the state of kill(s) and the assigned tag, game check confirmation number, seal, certificate for legal ownership or permit number(s), if applicable, and the number of wild turkey, from which the said wild turkey parts originated, that were sold during the transaction.
 - 2. This information must remain with the taxidermy product unless said product(s) are disassembled and manufactured into a wildlife ornamental product(s).
 - 3. See **ORC 1531.02** and **OAC 1501:31-15-10**.
- B. "Taxidermy product" means a product created by art or operation of preparing, stuffing, and/or mounting the skins or other parts of dead animals for exhibition in a lifelike state or form.

II. Feathers, Bones, Spurs, Feet, Skin, Beards

- A. The assigned tag, game check confirmation number, seal, certificate for legal ownership or permit number(s), if applicable, need to be maintained while in possession of wild turkey parts.

III. Wildlife Ornamental Products

- A. "Wildlife ornamental product" means a product or item which is enhanced aesthetically by the addition of wild animals or parts thereof during its manufacture and/or display.
 - 1. A wing-bone turkey call is an example of a wildlife ornamental product.
- B. Records and assigned game check confirmation number or tag, seal, certificate for legal ownership or permit number(s) are not required for the sale of wildlife ornamental products.

IV. Wild Turkey Parts That Cannot Be Sold:

- A. Meat

V. Additional Information:

- A. Turkey possessed under the authority of a commercial propagation license.
 - 1. Turkey or parts must be accompanied by a food tag or a certificate of ownership.
 - 2. Hides, skins, feathers, or parts of wild animals raised under a propagating permit, pursuant to section 1533.71 of the Revised Code may be bought and sold provided the seller maintains records of species obtained, from whom and when the animal or part of the animal was purchased or obtained; if sold as a mount, record the species and to whom and when sold.
 - 3. See **ORC 1533.71**.
 - 4. If you have additional questions, please contact the **ODNR Division of Wildlife at 1-800-WILDLIFE**.

VI. References:

- A. **ORC 1531.02**
- B. **ORC 1533.71**
- C. **ORC 1533.74**
- D. **ORC 1533.77**
- E. **OAC 1501:31-1-02**
- F. **OAC 1501:31-15-02**
- G. **OAC 1501:31-15-10**

3. FURBEARING ANIMALS - RACCOON, BEAVER, FOX, COYOTE, MUSKRAT, MINK & OPOSSUM

"Furbearing animals" includes minks, weasels, raccoons, skunks, opossums, muskrats, fox, beavers, badgers, otters, coyotes, bobcats and fishers.

"Taxidermy product" means a product created by art or operation of preparing, stuffing, and/or mounting the skins or other parts of dead animals for exhibition in a lifelike state or form.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO BUY, SELL OR OFFER FOR SALE ANY FURBEARING ANIMAL, OR PART THEREOF, TAKEN FROM THE WILD, EXCEPT:

- I. **Taxidermy mounts, tanned hides, and bones of furbearing animals legally taken during the open season may be bought or sold at any time.**
- II. **Hides and carcasses of furbearing animals legally taken during the open season may be held, bought or sold from the first day of the respective open season through June fifteenth of the following year (see next for special regulations for bobcats).**
 - A. River otters may be legally trapped in Ohio.
 - 1. See **OAC 1501:31-15-17, OAC 1501:31-15-09**
 - B. River otters taken in Ohio must be presented for check and tagging. A CITES tag will be put on river otter hides at that time.
 - C. CITES tags are required for listed animals to be exported.
 - 1. CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
- III. **Hides of bobcats may be bought or sold with proof of purchasing a non-resident license or some other proof that the animal was acquired legally, and conforms to current United States fish and wildlife service rules and regulations.**

IV. Furbearing animals possessed under the authority of a commercial propagating license (ORC 1533.71).

- A. Hides, skins, feathers, or parts of wild animals raised under a propagating permit, pursuant to section 1533.71 of the Revised Code may be bought and sold provided the seller maintains records of species obtained, from whom and when the animal or part of the animal was purchased or obtained; and if sold as a mount, record the species and to whom and when sold.

V. Furbearing animals taken from another state or province that allows for the sale of the furbearing animals or furbearing animal parts when accompanied by sufficient documentation.

- A. If you have additional questions, please contact the **ODNR Division of Wildlife at 1-800-WILDLIFE.**

VI. Fur Dealer's Permit (ORC1533.23: Fur dealer's permit)

- A. It shall be unlawful to deal in or buy green or dried furs, skins, or parts thereof taken from fur-bearing animals of the state without a fur dealer's permit.
- B. Tanned hides and taxidermy mounts may be sold without a fur dealer's permit.

VI. References:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. ORC 1531.02 | C. ORC 1533.24 | E. OAC 1501:31-15-19 |
| B. ORC 1533.23 | D. OAC 1501:31-15-02 | F. OAC 1501:31-23-01 |

4. GAME QUADRUPEDS

"Game quadrupeds" includes cottontail rabbits, gray squirrels, black squirrels, fox squirrels, red squirrels, flying squirrels, chipmunks, groundhogs or woodchucks, black bears, wild boar, feral swine, and porcupines.

Although white-tailed deer are game quadrupeds, please refer to the section "1. White-tailed Deer" for further information.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO BUY, SELL OR OFFER FOR SALE ANY GAME QUADRUPEDS, OR PART THEREOF, TAKEN FROM THE WILD, EXCEPT:

I. Squirrel Hides and Tails

II. Black Bear Claws, Teeth, Hair and Hides

III. Groundhog Hides

IV. Additional Information:

- A. Animals possessed under the authority of a commercial propagating license (**ORC 1533.71**).
1. Hides, skins, feathers, or parts of wild animals raised under a propagating permit, pursuant to section **1533.71** of the Revised Code may be bought and sold provided the seller maintains records of species obtained, from whom and when the animal or part of the animal was purchased or obtained; and if sold as a mount, record the species and to whom and when sold.
- B. Dangerous wild animals fall under the authority of the Ohio Department of Agriculture. Please refer to **ORC 935** for additional information.
- C. If you have additional questions, please contact the **ODNR Division of Wildlife at 1-800-WILDLIFE.**

V. References:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. ORC 1531.02 | D. OAC 1501:31-1-02 |
| B. ORC 1533.71 | E. OAC 1501:31-15-02 |
| C. ORC 1533.77 | |

5. GAME BIRDS – WATERFOWL, PHEASANTS & QUAIL

"Game birds" includes mourning doves, Eurasian collared-doves, ring-neck pheasants, bobwhite quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, wild turkey, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, woodcocks, black-breasted plover, golden plover, Wilson's snipe, greater and lesser yellowlegs, rail, coots, gallinules, duck, geese, brant, mergansers and crows.

"Migratory game birds" means waterfowl, rails, mourning doves, cranes, cormorants and shorebirds.

"Waterfowl" (Anatidae), means brant, wild ducks, mergansers, geese and swans.

Although wild turkeys are game birds, please refer to the section "2. Wild Turkey" for further information.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO BUY, SELL OR OFFER FOR SALE ANY GAME BIRD, OR PART THEREOF, TAKEN FROM THE WILD, EXCEPT:

- I. **Any person, without a permit, may possess, dispose of, and transport for the making of fishing flies, bed pillows and mattresses, and for similar commercial uses, but not for millinery or ornamental use, feathers of wild ducks and wild geese lawfully killed.**
- II. **Game birds possessed under the authority of a commercial propagating license or a commercial bird shooting preserve.**
 - A. Game bird parts must be accompanied by a food tag, leg band or a certificate of ownership.
 - B. Hides, skins, feathers, or parts of wild animals raised under a propagating permit, pursuant to section 1533.71 of the Revised Code may be bought and sold provided the seller maintains records of species obtained, from whom and when the animal or part of the animal was purchased or obtained; and if sold as a mount, record the species and to whom and when sold.
 - C. See **ORC 1533.71** and **ORC 1533.72**.
 - D. If you have additional questions, please contact the **ODNR Division of Wildlife at 1-800-WILDLIFE**.
- III. **References:**
 - A. **ORC 1531.02**
 - B. **ORC 1533.71**
 - C. **ORC 1533.74**
 - D. **ORC 1533.77**
 - E. **OAC 1501:31-1-02**
 - F. **OAC 1501:31-7-03**
 - G. **OAC 1501:31-15-02**

6. NONGAME BIRDS

"Nongame birds" includes all other wild birds not included and defined as game birds or migratory game birds.

"Game birds" includes mourning doves, ring-neck pheasants, bobwhite quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, wild turkey, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, woodcocks, black-breasted plover, golden plover, Wilson's snipe, greater and lesser yellowlegs, rail, coots, gallinules, duck, geese, brant, mergansers and crows.

"Migratory game birds" means waterfowl, rails, mourning doves, cranes, cormorants and shorebirds.

"Waterfowl" (Anatidae), means brant, wild ducks, mergansers, geese and swans.

- I. Nongame birds and parts of nongame birds cannot be sold or possessed at any time.
- II. Nests and eggs of nongame birds cannot be sold or possessed at any time.
- III. Birds possessed under a wild animal permit can be possessed according to the conditions of the permit (education, scientific collection, banding and rehabilitation).
- IV. References:
 - A. ORC 1531.02
 - B. ORC 1533.07
 - C. ORC 1533.08
 - D. Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 20

7. EAGLES, HAWKS, FALCONS, AND OWLS

EAGLES, HAWKS, FALCONS AND OWLS, AND PARTS THEREOF, CANNOT BE SOLD OR POSSESSED AT ANY TIME EXCEPT:

- I. Raptors for use in the sport of falconry can be possessed under the authority of a falconry permit. (ORC 1533.05: Raptors Used In Sport Falconry)
 - A. A "Raptor" means a live migratory bird of the family *Falconidae*, *Strigidae*, or *Accipitridae*, other than a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).
- II. Raptor Propagation
 - A. The chief of the division of wildlife may authorize commercial and noncommercial propagation of raptors (ORC 1533.051).
- III. Mounted hawks or owls obtained prior to 1969
 - A. Mounted hawks and owls obtained prior to 1969 cannot be bought or sold.
 1. Donation of these birds will be accepted by the Division of Wildlife.
 - B. It is unlawful to possess hawks or owls obtained after 1969.
- IV. Birds possessed under a wild animal permit can be possessed according to the conditions of the permit (education, scientific collection, banding and rehabilitation).
- V. References:

A. ORC 1531.02	D. ORC 1533.07
B. ORC 1533.05	E. ORC 1533.08
C. ORC 1533.051	F. 50 CFR 20

8. FISH

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO BUY, SELL OR OFFER FOR SALE FISH OR ANY PART OF A FISH EXCEPT:

- I. **Commercial Fish** - (Commercial Fishing License - **ORC 1533.34**: License to use boat, net, or device for fishing and **ORC 1533.35**: Commercial fishing device annual license fee)
- II. **Aquaculture** - (Aquaculture Permit - **ORC 1533.632**: Aquaculture)
 - A. Fish legally raised in an aquaculture facility may be bought and sold. Sales for the purpose of resale may require a separate permit - contact the ODNR Division of Wildlife for additional information.
- III. **Bait Dealer** - (Bait Dealer's Permit - **ORC 1533.40**: Bait Dealer and Non-residents)
 - A. A bait dealer can sell minnows, crayfish, hellgrammites, and other larval aquatic insects, suckers not exceeding ten inches in length, skipjack herring, smelt, brook silverslides, brook sticklebacks, gizzard shad, trout perch, sculpins, darters, top minnows, mud minnows and Lake Erie emerald shiners.
 - B. A bait dealer can also sell the following species legally acquired from another bait dealer or permitted aquaculture facility: Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis machrochirus*), longear sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*), green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), orange-spotted sunfish (*Lepomis humilis*), pumpkinseed sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*), redear sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*), warmouth sunfish (*Lepomis gulosus*), yellow bullhead (*Ameiurus natalis*), brown bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*), or black bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*). Please refer to section "9. BAIT FISH, CRAYFISH, LARVAL AQUATIC INSECTS - BAIT DEALERS" for additional information.
- IV. **Fish taken from private waters (not waters of the state) and sold as a taxidermy mount**
 - A. The mount of a fish taken in a private pond may be bought or sold.
- V. **Fish taken from another state or province that allows for the sale of the fish or the fish parts when accompanied by sufficient documentation - Other restrictions may apply.**
 - A. In certain cases, fish taken outside Ohio may be sold in Ohio if the fish could be lawfully sold where it originated.
 - B. Ohio restrictions may still apply, such as size and condition (whole fillet, in the round, etc.).
 - C. May also require a transportation permit (**ORC 1533.31**), permit for handling fish at wholesale (**ORC 1533.631**), and an entry permit issued by the Ohio Department of Agriculture (**OAC 901:1-17-13**).
 - D. If you have additional questions, please contact the **ODNR Division of Wildlife at 1-800-WILDLIFE**.
- VI. **It is unlawful to sell fish taken in Ohio waters where a fishing license is required except:**
 - A. Under the Authority of a Commercial Fishing License
 - B. Under the Authority of a Bait Dealer's Permit
- VII. **References:**

A. ORC 1531.01	I. ORC 1533.632
B. ORC 1531.02	J. OAC 1501:31-1-02
C. ORC 1533.02	K. OAC 1501:31-3-02
D. ORC 1533.31	L. OAC 1501-31-13-01
E. ORC 1533.34	M. OAC 1501-31-13-04
F. ORC 1533.35	N. OAC 901:1-17-12, OAC 901:1-17-13
G. ORC 1533.40	
H. ORC 1533.631	

9. BAIT FISH, CRAYFISH, LARVAL AQUATIC INSECTS - BAIT DEALERS

I. Any individual may:

- A. Take minnows, crayfish, hellgrammites, and other larval aquatic insects, suckers not exceeding ten inches in length, skipjack herring, smelt, brook silversides, brook sticklebacks, gizzard shad, trout perch, sculpins, darters, top minnows and mud minnows from any waters in the state of Ohio at any time and in any number except as otherwise prohibited:
 - 1. A bait dealer's permit is required to have in possession more than one hundred crayfish or five hundred of these bait fish in the aggregate. See below for additional information.

II. A bait dealer may sell:

- A. Minnows, crayfish, hellgrammites, and other larval aquatic insects, suckers not exceeding ten inches in length, skipjack herring, smelt, brook silversides, brook sticklebacks, gizzard shad, trout perch, sculpins, darters, top minnows and mud minnows.
 - 1. Taken from any waters in the state of Ohio or legally acquired from a bait dealer or aquaculture permit holder.
- B. Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis machrochirus*), longear sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*), green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), orange-spotted sunfish (*Lepomis humilis*), pumpkinseed sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*), redear sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*), warmouth sunfish (*Lepomis gulosis*), yellow bullhead (*Ameiurus natalis*), brown bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*), or black bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*).
 - 1. Legally acquired from a bait dealer or aquaculture permit holder or legally acquired from out of state.
 - 2. Cannot sell these species taken from the wild.
 - 3. The **bait dealer must provide a receipt** to the purchaser listing the following:
 - a. The date and time of sale
 - b. The number of fish by species
 - c. The name and address of the seller
 - d. The purchaser must maintain the receipt as long as they possess these fish.

III. Records Required

- A. A bait dealer must keep daily records for all sales or purchases with another bait dealer or aquaculture permit holder of minnows, fish, crayfish, hellgrammites and other larval aquatic insects and shall include:
 - 1. The type of animal bought or sold
 - 2. The amount of animals in gallons, numbers or pounds
 - 3. The date of sale or purchase
 - 4. The name and address of the buyer and seller
 - a. Must keep the records for two years

IV. Bait dealers are required to mark each receptacle

- A. It shall be unlawful for a bait dealer to possess minnows, bait fish, crayfish and hellgrammites at any place, except at the address listed on their application for a bait dealer's permit, without having each receptacle containing minnows, crayfish, and hellgrammites marked with:
 - 1. Name
 - 2. Address
 - 3. License number
 - 4. Letters and numerals at least one-half inch high in the English language.

V. A bait dealer permit is not required for the sale of goldfish.

VI. References:

- A. **ORC 1531.02**
- B. **ORC 1533.40**
- C. **OAC 1501-31-13-04**

10. TRANSPORTATION OF FISH

CONSIGNOR – the person sending a shipment

CONSIGNEE – the buyer, generally the same as the receiver

I. Determining when fish are for sale, sold, or purchased for fish transportation permits and labeling:

- A. Fish “**for sale**” are those that are offered or available for people to buy (i.e., a fish salesman hauling to various locations for walk-up sales).
- B. Fish “**sold**” are those that have been exchanged for money or other considerations that have not yet reached the final consumer (i.e., motor carrier hauling fish from the seller to the buyer).
- C. Fish “**purchased**” are those that are bought for the buyer’s own consumption or use, including stocking fish in the buyer’s pond.

II. 1533.30 Transportation of fish, game birds, and wild quadrupeds.

- A. No person shall receive for transportation, transport, or cause to be transported any box, package, or other receptacle containing **fish, game birds, or wild quadruped[s], or any part thereof**, unless such box, package, or receptacle bears a label showing:
 1. The **number and kind** of such fish, game birds, or wild quadrupeds, or parts thereof,
 2. The name of the **consignor and consignee**,
 3. The **initial point of billing**, and
 4. The **destination**.
 5. Boxes, packages, or receptacles containing shipments of **commercial fish may be marked by weight instead of the number of fish** contained therein.
 6. *Does not apply to common carrier in transit through Ohio from a point outside of the state to a destination outside of the state.*

Labels outlined above are required to be on the container when packages have entered commercial transportation systems and where fish transportation permits or bait dealer permits are not applicable.

III. 1533.301 Annual permit for transporting fish - suspension or revocation (Summary).

- A. No person shall transport **any fish or part thereof that is for sale, sold, or purchased**, whether acquired in or outside this state, unless the consignor has a permit for the calendar year in which the fish is transported, except that **no such permit is required for any of the following**:
 1. Fish **transported from a point outside this state** to another point outside this state if the fish are **not unloaded in this state**. A fish is not to be considered unloaded for purposes of this section if it remains under the control of a common carrier.
 2. Fish being transported by a person holding a valid license under section **1533.34 (commercial fishing)** of the Revised Code from the place of taking to the person’s usual place of processing or temporary storage as designated by the person in the application for the license under that section;
 3. Fish being transported from a premises designated in a valid permit issued under section **1533.631 (permit to handle fish at wholesale)** of the Revised Code to a premises where fish are to be sold at retail, sold for immediate consumption, or consumed if inspection of the designated premises as required by that section has not been denied during the preceding thirty days;
 4. Any quantity of fish the total weight of which does not exceed five hundred pounds in one vehicle (**less than 500 lbs. in one vehicle**);
 5. **Minnows** for which a permit is required **under section 1533.40 (bait dealer’s permit)** of the Revised Code.
- B. **A fish for which a permit is required under this section may be transported only if each box, package, or other receptacle bears a label showing:**
 1. **Consignee (recipient)**
 2. **Consignor (sender)**
 3. **Species of fish (either common or scientific name)**

4. **Weight in pounds of fish**
 5. **Destination**
 6. **Initial point of billing**
 7. Statement that each species of fish by weight in the box, package, or other receptacle that are undersized under section 1533.63 of the Revised Code or division rule is ten percent or less or is in excess of ten percent, whichever the fact may be.
- C. **In lieu of a label on the compartment or tank**, a written statement containing the same information required on a label and clearly identifying the tank or receptacle concerned **may be carried in the vehicle**.

*The above labeling is required by fish transportation permits. Please refer to **ORC 1533.30** for additional labeling requirements when transporting fish, wild game birds, and wild quadrupeds.*

D. Bait dealers are required to mark each receptacle under OAC 1501:31-13-04.

1. It shall be unlawful for a bait dealer to possess minnows, bait fish, crayfish and hellgrammites at any place, except at the address listed on their application for a bait dealer's permit, without having each receptacle containing minnows, crayfish, and hellgrammites marked with their **name, address and license number** in letters and numerals at least one-half inch high in the English language.

The word "**fish**" in the English language, at least **eight inches high** and maintained in a clear, conspicuous, and legible condition at all times, shall appear on **both sides of the vehicle** body of **all vehicles transporting freshwater fish in this state when the fish are for sale or sold, except those fish exempt from a transportation permit in divisions 1, 2, and 5 above in part III. A.**

- E. The word "**FISH**" in 8-inch-high letters shall appear on both sides of all vehicles transporting freshwater fish **when the fish are for sale or sold** (ORC 1533.301).
1. **8" Lettering "FISH"**
 2. **In English**
 3. **Both sides on outside of vehicle**
- F. **Exceptions to the "FISH" signage requirement include:**
1. Fish from outside the state are transported through the state without unloading.
 2. Fish transported by a licensed Ohio commercial fisher from their landing location to their usual place of processing or storage as designated on their license.
 3. Baitfish being transported under the authority of an Ohio bait dealer permit (see bait dealer tank labeling requirements in **OAC 1501:31-13-04**).
 4. Fish that are "purchased" (see above).
 5. When the weight of the fish in a single vehicle does not exceed 500, except:
 - a. Regardless of weight, "FISH" signage is required when a licensed Ohio fish wholesaler transports fish from the premise designated on their license to any retail sales establishment (i.e., restaurant or grocer).
- G. A driver or other person in charge of a vehicle transporting fish that are for sale, sold, or purchased, upon demand by any law enforcement officer authorized by section 1531.13 of the Revised Code to enforce laws and division rules, **shall stop and open the vehicle and allow inspection of the load, and any box, package, or receptacle, and the contents thereof**, for the purpose of determining whether this chapter or a division rule is being violated.

IV. Permit for handling fish at wholesale (\$65 – ORC 1533.631)

- A. **Required to handle commercial fish or other fish** that may be bought or sold under the Revised Code or division rule at wholesale.
1. A fish is **handled at wholesale when it is on a premises within the state and is being held, stored, handled, or processed for the purpose of sale to a person who resells the fish.**

V. Records (1533.63)

- A. **Records required for all sales and purchases by a person holding a transportation permit (1533.301) or a wholesale fish handling permit (ORC 1533.631)**
1. Name and address of the buyer and seller
 2. Name of fish
 3. Amount of fish in pounds
 4. Date of sale or purchase
 5. Maintained for at least 1 year
 6. English language
 7. Exemptions:
 - a. A buyer who purchases fish for the buyer's own consumption shall not be required to keep records.
 - b. Persons selling fish for personal consumption shall not be required to record the names and addresses of persons purchasing the fish.
- B. Undersize Fish
1. No person **shall take, buy, sell, transport, cause to be transported, or possess a container, quantity, boatload, catch, or haul with more than ten percent by weight of undersized fish** or any other species either round, filleted, or headless mentioned in this section or division rule.

VI. Entry Permit (OAC 901:1-17-12, OAC 901:1-17-13)

- A. **Required for all live fish and viable eggs transported into the state**
- B. **Issued by Ohio Department of Agriculture**
1. Contact **Sarah Martin at 614-728-6220**
- C. After VHS and other tests are done if applicable (OAC 901:1-17)

11. WILDLIFE IMPORTING / INJURIOUS SPECIES

This summary is provided for reference and is subject to revision. The most current version of this publication can be found at <http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov>.

IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO POSSESS, IMPORT OR SELL LIVE INDIVIDUALS OF THE SPECIES LISTED BELOW. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF WHITE PERCH, THE SPECIES LISTED BELOW MUST BE HEADLESS, PRESERVED IN ETHANOL OR FORMALDEHYDE, OR EVISCERATED (INTERNAL ORGANS REMOVED).

I. FISH INVASIVE

1. Amur Sleeper (*Perccottus glenii*)
2. Bighead Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*)
3. Bitterling (*Rhodeus sericeus*)
4. Black Carp (*Mylopharyngodon piceus*)
5. Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*)
6. Diploid Grass Carp - White Amur (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)
7. Eastern Banded Killifish (*Fundulus diaphanous*)
8. Eurasian Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*)
9. European Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)
10. Ide (*Leuciscus idus*)
11. Large-scale Silver Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys harmandi*)
12. Nile Perch (*Lates niloticus*)
13. Prussian Carp (*Carassius gibelio*)
14. Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*)

15. Round Goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*)
16. Rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)
17. Ruffe (*Gymnocephalus cernuus*)
18. Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)
19. Silver Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*)
20. Snakeheads (*Channa app. and Parachanna app.*)
21. Stone Moroko (*Pseudorasbora parva*)
22. Tench (*Tinca tinca*)
23. Three Spine Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*)
24. Tubenose Goby (*Proterorhinus marmoratus*)
25. Walking Catfish (*Claris batrachus*)
26. Wels Catfish (*Silurus glanis*)
27. White Perch (*Morone americana*)
28. Zander (*Sander lucioperca*)

II. MOLLUSKS INVASIVE

1. Golden Mussel (*Limnoperna fortune*)
2. New Zealand Mudsnaill (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*)
3. Quagga Mussel (*Dreissena bugensis*)
4. Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*)

III. CRUSTACEANS INVASIVE

1. Chinese Mitten Crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*)
2. Killer Shrimp (*Dikerogammarus villosus*)
3. Marbled Crayfish (*Procambarus virginalis*)
4. Marron (*Cherax tenuimanus*)
5. Yabby (*Cherax destructor*)

IV. It shall be unlawful to possess any of the species listed above, except for white perch (*Morone americana*), unless it is in one of the following forms:

- A. Headless
- B. Preserved in ethanol or formaldehyde
- C. Eviscerated (internal organs removed)

V. It is unlawful for any person to possess, import or sell Raccoon Dog (*Nyctereutes procyonides*).

VI. Raccoons

- A. It is unlawful for any person to import or cause to be imported, transport, or cause to be transported, or receive or possess live raccoons which have been imported or transported into this state from a point without this state.
 1. However, raccoons transported into Ohio that are pets may be possessed in captivity if the owner has a certificate from a veterinarian from the owner's previous state indicating the animal is disease free. The possessor also must have a permit or other document from the state agency from where he came indicating the raccoon was legally possessed in the former state.
 2. Any person holding a raccoon in captivity in Ohio must also apply for and receive a license issued under **ORC 1533.71**.

VII. Triploid White Amurs

- A. Triploid white amurs may be imported and sold in Ohio with written authorization from the chief of the ODNR Division of Wildlife.
 1. All rules pertaining to fish ("Fish" and "Transportation of Fish", above) apply to triploid white amurs.

- B. Persons authorized by the chief, to import or sell triploid white amur may only import and/or sell triploid white amur that are certified triploid by the U.S. fish and wildlife service or other person or agency approved by the chief.
- C. Records
 - 1. Authorized persons must:
 - a. Record the total number of triploid white amur sold and the total number purchased during each month of the year.
 - (1) A report of the required records must be received by the office of the chief not later than January thirty-first of the year following the year being reported.
 - 2. Maintain all records of sales for a period of three years.
 - 3. Notify the Chief of the ODNR Division of Wildlife in writing of each sale of triploid white amur in excess of one hundred fish.
 - a. Such notification shall identify the name and address of the purchaser, the date of the sale, and the number of triploid white amur sold.
 - b. Notification must be received by the office of the chief within fifteen days of the sale

VIII. Other

"Exotic species of fish" are those fish which are not naturally found in the waters of the state of Ohio.

IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO POSSESS, IMPORT OR SELL EXOTIC SPECIES OF FISH OR HYBRIDS THEREOF FOR INTRODUCTION OR TO RELEASE INTO ANY BODY OF WATER THAT IS CONNECTED TO OR OTHERWISE DRAINS INTO A FLOWING STREAM OR OTHER BODY OF WATER THAT WOULD ALLOW EGRESS OF THE FISH INTO PUBLIC WATERS, OR WATERS OF THE STATE, WITHOUT FIRST HAVING OBTAINED PERMISSION OF THE CHIEF OF THE ODNR DIVISION OF WILDLIFE.

IX. References:

- A. **ORC 1531.02**
- B. **OAC 1501:31-19-01**
- C. **PUBLICATION 5490**

12. PROPAGATING LICENSES

"Wholly enclosed preserve" means an area of land that is surrounded by a fence that is at least six feet in height, unless otherwise specified in division rule, and is constructed of a woven wire mesh, or another enclosure that the division of wildlife may approve, where game birds, game quadrupeds, reptiles, amphibians, or fur-bearing animals are raised and may be sold under the authority of a commercial propagating license or captive white-tailed deer propagation license obtained under section 1533.71 of the Revised Code.

I. Propagating License Required

- A. Any person desiring to engage in the business of raising and selling game birds, game quadrupeds, reptiles, amphibians, or fur-bearing animals in a wholly enclosed preserve of which the person is the owner or lessee must obtain a propagating license.

-AND-

- B. Any person desiring to have game birds, game quadrupeds, reptiles, amphibians, or fur-bearing animals in captivity must obtain a propagating license.

II. As It Pertains to Game Propagation:

- A. "Game birds" includes mourning doves, Eurasian collared-doves, ring-neck pheasants, bobwhite quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, wild turkey, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, woodcocks, black-breasted plover, golden plover, Wilson's snipe, greater and lesser yellowlegs, king rail, sora rail, Virginia rail, clapper rail, coots, gallinules, duck, Canada geese, white-fronted geese, snow geese, blue geese, brant, mergansers and crows.
 - 1. "Duck" includes all species except Muscovy, domestic ducks and properly marked captive-reared mallards (see Captive-Reared Mallard Ducks).

- B. "Game quadrupeds" includes cottontail rabbits, gray squirrels, black squirrels, fox squirrels, red squirrels, flying squirrels, chipmunks, groundhogs or woodchucks, white-tailed deer, wild boar, feral swine, elk and porcupines.
 - 1. Snowshoe hare cannot be possessed under a propagation license and can only be possessed with a permit issued by the Chief of the Division of Wildlife.
- C. "Furbearing animals" includes weasels, raccoons, skunks, opossums, muskrats, red fox, grey fox, silver fox, beavers, badgers, river otters, coyotes, bobcats and fishers.
 - 1. "Fox" includes gray and red fox. Red fox includes, but is not limited to, the following color morphs: Cross fox, silver fox, black fox (extra dark silver), Siberian, Siberian marble fox, Canadian marble fox, arctic marble fox, Russian domesticated red fox, blue fox, pearl fox, chocolate fox, and any other color morphs of red fox.
 - 2. Mink raised in captivity fall under the authority of the Ohio Department of Agriculture. Please refer to ORC 901.35 for additional information.
- D. "Reptiles and amphibians" - Please refer to the section "13. Reptiles and Amphibians" for additional information.

III. Records Are Required

- A. Each holder of a propagating license shall keep accurate written records that include:
 - 1. The total number of game birds, game quadrupeds, or fur-bearing animals possessed on the date of application for the license.
 - 2. The number subsequently propagated or acquired by purchase or gift.
 - 3. The number that escaped or that were released.
 - 4. The number that died.
 - 5. The name and address of each person or corporation from whom or to whom game birds, game quadrupeds or fur-bearing animals were received as a gift or given as a gift or purchased or sold alive or sold for food.
 - 6. The date of each transaction.

Hides, skins, feathers, or parts of wild animals raised under a propagating permit, pursuant to section 1533.71 of the Revised Code may be bought and sold provided the seller maintains records of species obtained, from whom and when the animal or part of the animal was purchased or obtained; and if sold as a mount, record the species and to whom and when sold.

- B. These records shall be kept permanently on the premises stated in the license, and shall be open for inspection by any authorized representative of the division of wildlife at all reasonable times.
- C. Each holder of a captive white-tailed deer propagation license issued under section 1533.71 of the Revised Code shall maintain all records that are required in rules adopted under section 943.24 of the Revised Code. The records shall be kept permanently on the premises stated in the license and shall be open for inspection by any authorized representative of the department of agriculture at all reasonable times and of the division of wildlife at all reasonable times in conjunction with an active criminal investigation.

IV. Propagating License Must Be Displayed

- A. Each holder of a propagating license shall keep the license prominently displayed at the place of business specified in the license.

V. Food Tags

- A. Game birds, game quadrupeds, or fur-bearing animals held under the authority of a license issued under section 1533.71, 1533.72, or 1533.721 of the Revised Code must be tagged with a suitable tag or seal approved by the Division of Wildlife in order to be sold for food.

VI. References:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. ORC 1531.02 | D. ORC 1533.77 |
| B. ORC 1533.71 | E. OAC 1501:31-1-02 |
| C. ORC 1533.74 | F. PUBLICATION 5306 |

13. REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

“Reptiles” and “Amphibians” are defined below.

“Collectible reptiles” and “Collectible amphibians” are defined below.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO BUY, SELL, BARTER OR TRADE ANY REPTILE OR AMPHIBIAN TAKEN FROM THE WILD IN OHIO EXCEPT SNAPPING TURTLES AND SOFTSHELL TURTLES.

IT IS LAWFUL TO SELL REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS POSSESSED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A COMMERCIAL PROPAGATING LICENSE (ORC 1533.71: LICENSE TO RAISE OR KEEP GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS).

A PERSON PERMITTED UNDER SECTION 1533.632 OF THE REVISED CODE MAY TAKE TADPOLES OF AMERICAN BULLFROGS AND GREEN FROGS FROM THEIR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION FACILITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SALES, PROPAGATION OR REARING.

A PROPAGATION PERMIT SHALL NOT BE ISSUED FOR AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX MOKASEN (NORTHERN COPPERHEADS), CROTALUS HORRIDUS (TIMBER RATTLESNAKES), AND SISTRURUS CATENATUS CATENATUS (EASTERN MASSASAUGA) AS THEY ARE DEFINED AS A RESTRICTED SNAKE UNDER 935.01 OF THE REVISED CODE. IN ORDER TO POSSESS THESE SPECIES ONE MUST POSSESS A PERMIT ISSUED UNDER 1533.08 OF THE REVISED CODE OR POSSESS A PERMIT FROM THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

I. Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT tag) is required for reptiles

- A. It is unlawful to sell, barter, trade or gift any reptile, regardless of size, to another person that is not permanently implanted with a unique passive integrated transponder with a frequency of 125 kHz, 134.2 kHz or 400 kHz in each specimen, except:
 1. Snapping turtles and softshell turtles legally acquired from outside the state, or legally obtained from within the state, that are accompanied by a bill of sale, receipt, record of acquisition or invoice, legible in the English language, and are possessed and sold solely for consumption as food.
- B. It is unlawful to possess any live reptile not permanently implanted with a unique passive integrated transponder with a frequency of 125 kHz, 134.2 kHz or 400 kHz in each:
 1. Snake with a snout-vent length of 18 inches or greater.
 2. Turtle with a straight-line carapace length of 4 inches or greater, except:
 - a. Snapping turtles and softshell turtles legally acquired from outside the state, or legally obtained from within the state, that are accompanied by a bill of sale, receipt, record of acquisition or invoice, legible in the English language, and are possessed and sold solely for consumption as food.

III. Records – Must be retained for 5 years

- A. It is unlawful for any person possessing, buying, selling, trading, bartering, receiving or gifting reptiles or amphibians to fail to maintain accurate records, legible in the English language, which include the scientific and common names and the following, when applicable:
 1. The date of acquisition or transactions.
 2. The number of reptiles or amphibians by species.
 3. The birth dates of reptiles and amphibians propagated while in possession, by species.
 4. The location of capture and length of all reptiles and amphibians taken from the wild by species.
 5. The complete name and address of the person from whom the reptile or amphibian was purchased or otherwise acquired.
 6. The complete name and address of the person to whom the reptile or amphibian was sold, traded, bartered or given as a gift.
 7. The weight of snapping turtles or softshell turtles sold solely for consumption as food by species.
 8. The date of death or escape.
 9. The unique passive integrated transponder identifier of any implanted reptile.

- B. It is unlawful to fail to retain a certificate of origin, a bill of sale, receipt, record of acquisition or invoice legible in the English language, for each individual reptile or amphibian produced in captivity or legally obtained from out of state which includes:
1. Both the scientific and common name.
 2. Number of reptiles and amphibians by species.
 3. Date of acquisition or transaction.
 4. The complete name and address of the person from whom the reptile or amphibian was purchased or otherwise acquired.
 5. The propagating license number as issued under section 1533.71 of the revised code, when applicable.

IV. Records are not be required for:

- A. Retail store and restaurant sales of snapping turtles, softshell turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs to persons solely for their own consumption as food.
- B. Persons who purchase snapping turtles, softshell turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs solely for their own consumption as food.
- C. Wildlife ornamental products.
 1. "Wildlife ornamental product" means a product or item which is enhanced aesthetically by the addition of wild animals or parts thereof during its manufacture and/or display.

V. Collection From The Wild

- A. It is unlawful to take any reptile or amphibian not listed as a collectible reptile or collectible amphibian from the wild in Ohio except bullfrogs, green frogs, snapping turtles and softshell turtles.
 1. Persons may possess the shell of a non-collectible turtle that was found in the wild. However, they cannot take, capture, or kill the turtle.
 2. Persons may possess the shed skin of a non-collectible snake that was found in the wild. However they cannot take, capture, or kill the snake.
- B. It is unlawful for a nonresident to take any collectible reptile or collectible amphibian from the wild in Ohio.
- C. Records requirements above apply to reptiles and amphibians collected from the wild.
- D. Refer to **OAC 1501:31-25-04** for further information including methods.

"Amphibians" include *Acris crepitans crepitans* (Eastern cricket frog), *Ambystoma barbouri* (streamside salamander), *Ambystoma jeffersonianum* (Jefferson salamander), *Ambystoma laterale* (blue-spotted salamander), *Ambystoma maculatum* (spotted salamander), *Ambystoma opacum* (marbled salamander), *Ambystoma texanum* (small-mouthed salamander), *Ambystoma tigrinum* (Eastern tiger salamander), *Anaxyrus americanus americanus* (American toad), *Anaxyrus fowleri* (Fowler's toad), *Aneides aenus* (green salamander), *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis* (Eastern hellbender), *Desmognathus fuscus* (Northern dusky salamander), *Desmognathus ochrophaeus* (Allegheny mountain dusky salamander), *Eurycea bislineata* (Northern two-lined salamander), *Eurycea cirrigera* (Southern two-lined salamander), *Eurycea longicauda longicauda* (long-tailed salamander), *Eurycea lucifuga* (cave salamander), *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus duryi* (Kentucky spring salamander), *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus* (Northern spring salamander), *Hemidactylium scutatum* (four-toed salamander), *Hyla chrysoscelis* (Cope's gray treefrog), *Hyla versicolor* (gray treefrog), *Lithobates catesbeianus* (American bullfrog), *Lithobates clamitans* (green frog), *Lithobates palustris* (pickerel frog), *Lithobates pipiens* (Northern leopard frog), *Lithobates sphenoccephalus* (Southern leopard frog), *Lithobates sylvaticus* (wood frog), *Necturus maculosus maculosus* (common mudpuppy), *Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens* (red-spotted newt), *Plethodon cinereus* (Eastern red-backed salamander), *Plethodon glutinosus* (Northern slimy salamander), *Plethodon richmondi* (Southern ravine salamander), *Pseudotriton montanus diastictus* (midland mud salamander), *Pseudotriton ruber ruber* (Northern red salamander), *Pseudacris brachyphona* (mountain chorus frog), *Pseudacris crucifer* (spring peeper), *Pseudacris triseriata* (Western chorus frog), *Scaphiopus holbrookii* (Eastern spadefoot).

"Collectible amphibians" include *Ambystoma barbouri* (streamside salamander), *Ambystoma jeffersonianum* (Jefferson salamander), *Ambystoma maculatum* (spotted salamander), *Ambystoma opacum* (marbled salamander), *Ambystoma texanum* (small-mouthed salamander), *Ambystoma tigrinum* (Eastern tiger salamander), *Anaxyrus americanus americanus* (American toad), *Anaxyrus fowleri* (Fowler's toad), *Desmognathus fuscus* (Northern dusky

salamander), *Desmognathus ochrophaeus* (Allegheny mountain dusky salamander), *Eurycea bislineata* (Northern two-lined salamander), *Eurycea cirrigera* (Southern two-lined salamander), *Eurycea longicauda longicauda* (long-tailed salamander), *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus duryi* (Kentucky spring salamander), *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus* (Northern spring salamander), *Hyla chrysoscelis* (Cope's gray treefrog), *Hyla versicolor* (gray treefrog), *Lithobates catesbeianus* (American bullfrog), *Lithobates clamitans* (green frog), *Lithobates palustris* (pickerel frog), *Lithobates pipiens* (Northern leopard frog), *Lithobates sphenoccephalus* (Southern leopard frog), *Lithobates sylvaticus* (wood frog), *Necturus maculosus maculosus* (common mudpuppy), *Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens* (red-spotted newt), *Plethodon cinereus* (Eastern red-backed salamander), *Plethodon glutinosus* (Northern slimy salamander), *Plethodon richmondi* (Southern ravine salamander), *Pseudacris brachyphona* (mountain chorus frog), *Pseudacris crucifer* (spring peeper), *Pseudacris triseriata* (Western chorus frog), *Pseudotriton ruber ruber* (Northern red salamander).

"Reptiles" includes *Agkistrodon contortrix mokasen* (Northern copperhead), *Apalone mutica mutica* (midland softshell turtle), *Apalone spinifera spinifera* (Eastern spiny softshell turtle), *Carphophis amoenus amoenus* (Eastern wormsnake), *Carphophis amoenus helenae* (Midwestern wormsnake), *Chelydra serpentina serpentina* (snapping turtle), *Chrysemys picta marginata* (midland painted turtle), *Clemmys guttata* (spotted turtle), *Clonophis kirtlandii* (Kirtland's snake), *Coluber constrictor constrictor* (Northern black racer), *Coluber constrictor foxii* (blue racer), *Crotalus horridus* (timber rattlesnake), *Diapophis punctatus edwardsii* (Northern ring-necked snake), *Emydoidea blandingii* (Blanding's turtle), *Graptemys geographica* (Northern map turtle), *Graptemys ouachitensis* (ouachita map turtle), *Heterodon platirhinos* (Eastern hog-nosed snake), *Lampropeltis getula nigra* (Eastern black kingsnake), *Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum* (Eastern milk snake), *Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta* (copper-bellied watersnake), *Nerodia sipedon sipedon* (common watersnake), *Nerodia sipedon insularum* (Lake Erie watersnake), *Opheodrys aestivus aestivus* (Northern rough snake), *Opheodrys vernalis* (smooth greensnake), *Pantherophis alleghaniensis* (Eastern ratsnake), *Pantherophis gloydi* (Eastern foxsnake), *Plestiodon fasciatus* (common five-lined skink), *Plestiodon laticeps* (broad-headed skink), *Podarcis muralis* (common wall lizard), *Regina septemvittata* (queensnake), *Sceloporus undulatus* (Eastern fence lizard), *Scincella lateralis* (little brown skink), *Sistrurus catenatus catenatus* (Eastern massasauga), *Sternotherus odoratus* (Eastern musk turtle), *Storeria dekayi dekayi* (Northern brownsnake), *Storeria dekayi wrightorum* (midland brownsnake), *Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata* (Northern red-bellied snake), *Terrapene carolina carolina* (Eastern box turtle), *Thamnophis brachystoma* (short-headed gartersnake), *Thamnophis butleri* (Butler's gartersnake), *Thamnophis radix* (plains gartersnake), *Thamnophis sauritus sauritus* (common ribbonsnake), *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis* (Eastern gartersnake), *Trachemys scripta elegans* (red-eared slider), *Virginia valeriae valeriae* (Eastern smooth earthsnake).

"Collectible reptiles" includes *Carphophis amoenus amoenus* (Eastern wormsnake), *Carphophis amoenus helenae* (Midwestern wormsnake), *Chrysemys picta marginata* (midland painted turtle), *Coluber constrictor constrictor* (Northern black racer), *Coluber constrictor foxii* (blue racer), *Diapophis punctatus edwardsii* (Northern ring-necked snake), *Graptemys geographica* (Northern map turtle), *Heterodon platirhinos* (Eastern hog-nosed snake), *Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum* (Eastern milk snake), *Nerodia sipedon sipedon* (common watersnake), *Pantherophis alleghaniensis* (Eastern ratsnake), *Plestiodon fasciatus* (common five-lined skink), *Plestiodon laticeps* (broad-headed skink), *Podarcis muralis* (common wall lizard), *Sceloporus undulatus* (Eastern fence lizard), *Sternotherus odoratus* (Eastern musk turtle), *Storeria dekayi dekayi* (Northern brownsnake), *Storeria dekayi wrightorum* (midland brownsnake), *Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata* (Northern red-bellied snake), *Thamnophis butleri* (Butler's gartersnake), *Thamnophis sauritus sauritus* (common ribbonsnake), *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis* (Eastern gartersnake), *Trachemys scripta elegans* (red-eared slider).

VI. References

- A. **ORC 1531.02**
- B. **ORC 1533.632**
- C. **ORC 1533.71**
- D. **OAC 1501:31-25-04**
- E. **OAC 1501:31-39-01**

14. CAPTIVE-REARED MALLARD DUCKS

DISCLAIMER:

1533.71 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) requires a propagation license to hold game birds in captivity; by definition this would include mallard ducks. However, due to the large number of mallard subspecies and hybrids, including domestic ducks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has exempted mallards from migratory bird permits for several years. For the same reason, the ODNR Division of Wildlife does not currently require a propagating license issued under **ORC 1533.71** for properly marked captive-reared mallard ducks. Nothing in this document should be construed to permit the taking of live mallard ducks or their eggs from the wild.

I. Possession and Sale of Captive-Reared Mallard Ducks

- A. A propagating license is no longer required to possess or sell captive-reared mallard ducks as long as the below conditions are met.
- B. All mallard ducks possessed in captivity, without a permit, shall have been physically marked by at least one of the following methods prior to 6 weeks of age and all such ducks hatched, reared, and retained in captivity thereafter shall be so marked prior to reaching 6 weeks of age.
 1. Removal of the hind toe from the right foot.
 2. Pinioning of a wing; provided that this method shall be the removal of the metacarpal bones of one wing or a portion of the metacarpal bones which renders the bird permanently incapable of flight.
 3. Banding of one metatarsus with a seamless metal band.
 4. Tattooing of a readily discernible number or letter or combination thereof on the web of one foot.
 5. All such birds shall be physically marked prior to sale or disposal regardless of whether or not they have attained 6 weeks of age.
- C. When so marked, such live birds may be disposed of to, or acquired from, any person and possessed and transferred in any number at any time or place.

15. GINSENG

I. Permit Required for Resale or Export

- A. No person shall buy or otherwise acquire or convey ginseng for resale or export without a registration permit issued annually by the Chief of the Division of Wildlife.
- B. Dealers and buyers shall acquire a state dealer's registration permit each year prior to purchasing or otherwise acquiring Ohio ginseng legally harvested in that year.
 1. The dealer state registration permit is nontransferable and shall expire annually on August thirty-first of each calendar year.
- C. No person shall buy or otherwise acquire or possess Ohio dry uncertified wild or dry uncertified cultivated ginseng from April first through September fifteenth of each year, or green uncertified wild or green uncertified cultivated ginseng from April first through August thirty-first without written authorization from the chief of the division of wildlife.
 1. Live immature cultivated ginseng plants and seeds from cultivated ginseng plants sold by commercial growers are not regarded as harvested and are exempt from the certification requirement and may be possessed at any time provided any person possessing such cultivated ginseng supplies proof of purchase, upon demand, to any law enforcement officer having jurisdiction.

II. Records Required

- A. Any person collecting ginseng is required to keep accurate records showing:
 1. The number of pounds and ounces of ginseng, both green and/or dry weight.
 2. The Ohio county of collection.
 3. These records must be kept by date of collection.

- B. No person within Ohio shall acquire ginseng from any person without making and retaining an accurate legible record of:
1. The seller's name and address.
 2. The dealer's state registration permit number.
 3. Ginseng lot state certification of legal taking number when applicable.
 4. Number of pounds and ounces green and/or dry weight of ginseng collected or cultivated in each Ohio county, compiled separately for wild and cultivated lots.
 5. Year of harvest.
 6. The date of the transaction.
- C. No person shall sell ginseng without providing to the purchaser an accurate record of their:
1. Name and address.
 2. Dealer's state registration permit number and ginseng lot state certification of legal taking number when applicable.
 3. Number of pounds and ounces green and/or dry weight of ginseng collected or cultivated in each Ohio county, and compiled separately for wild and cultivated lots.
 4. Year of harvest.
- D. Dealers and buyers shall keep accurate legible records on all ginseng sold and purchased. These records shall be submitted to the chief of the division or their agent on a monthly or quarterly basis or as otherwise required; including purchases of ginseng to be sold on separate sheets from actual sales; and shall include:
1. The purchaser's and/or seller's name and address.
 2. The other dealer's permit number and lot certification when applicable.
 3. The number of pounds and ounces dry and/or green weight of ginseng collected or cultivated in an Ohio county, compiled separately for wild and cultivated lots.
 4. The year of harvest.
 5. The date of the transaction of all Ohio ginseng sold.

III. References:

- A. **ORC 1533.881**
- B. **ORC 1533.882**
- C. **OAC 1501:31-40-01**
- D. **OAC 1501:31-40-02**