



Guide to Hunting in Germany

05 – GERMAN FEDERAL HUNTING LAW

In the 29 September 1976 version, with subsequent amendments through 31 October 2006.

PART I. THE RIGHT TO HUNT

SECTION 1. MEANING OF THE RIGHT TO HUNT

(1) The right to hunt is the exclusive authority to preserve, hunt, or take possession of wild animals which are subject to the Hunting Law (game) in a specific area. The right to hunt includes the obligation to care and protection of game (*Hege*).

(2) The purpose of care and protection of game is to preserve a wide variety of healthy game taking into consideration the regional environment and characteristics of the landscape and to preserve and protect its basis for existence; similar obligations based on other provisions shall remain unaffected. The care and protection of game must be performed in such a manner that an impact on farming, forestry and fishery, in particular damage caused by game, is avoided to the extent possible.

(3) While hunting, the generally recognized German principles of fair hunting (*Weidgerechtigkeit*) shall be observed.

(4) Hunting comprises finding, stalking, shooting and catching of game.

(5) The right to take possession of game also includes the exclusive authority to take possession of ill or perished game and shed antlers of cloven-hoofed game as well as the eggs of feathered game.

(6) The right to hunt is subject to the limitations of this Law and the regulations of the *Länder* issued within its scope.



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SECTION 2. ANIMAL SPECIES

(1) Animal species subject to the Hunting Law

HUNTED:

<u>American Name</u>	<u>German Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
1. Haired game		
Red Deer	<i>Rotwild</i>	<i>Cervus elaphus</i> L.
Fallow Deer	<i>Damwild</i>	<i>Dama dama</i> L.
Sika Deer	<i>Sikawild</i>	<i>Cervus nippon</i> TEMMINK
Roe deer	<i>Rehwild</i>	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i> L.
Chamois	<i>Gamswild</i>	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> L.
Alpine Ibex	<i>Steinwild</i>	<i>Capra ibex</i> L.
Mouflon	<i>Muffelwild</i>	<i>Ovis ammon musimon</i> PALLAS
Wild Boar	<i>Schwarzwild</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i> L.
Hare	<i>Feldhase</i>	<i>Lepus europaeus</i> PALLAS
Rabbit	<i>Wildkaninchen</i>	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> L.
Fox	<i>Fuchs</i>	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> L.
Stone Marten	<i>Steinmarder</i>	<i>Martes foina</i> ERXLEBEN
Tree Marten	<i>Baummarder</i>	<i>Martes martes</i> L.
Fitchet	<i>Ittis</i>	<i>Mustela putorius</i> L.
Ermine	<i>Hermelin</i>	<i>Mustela erminea</i> L.
Small Weasel	<i>Mauswiesel</i>	<i>Mustela nivalis</i> L.
Badger	<i>Dachs</i>	<i>Meles meles</i> L.
2. Feathered game		
Hungarian partridge	<i>Rebhuhn</i>	<i>Perdix perdix</i> L.
Pheasant	<i>Fasan</i>	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i> L.
Wild Turkey	<i>Wildtruthuhn</i>	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> L.
Wood Pigeons	<i>Wildtauben</i>	Columbidae
Swan	<i>Höckerschwan</i>	<i>Cygnus olor</i> GMEL.
Wild Geese	<i>Wildgänse</i>	Anser BRISSON and BRANTA SCOPOLI
Ducks	<i>Wildenten</i>	Anatinae
Woodcock	<i>Waldschnepfe</i>	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> L.
Coot	<i>Bläßhuhn</i>	<i>Fulica atra</i> L.
Seagulls	<i>Möwen</i>	Laridae



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NOT HUNTED:

<u>American Name</u>	<u>German Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
1. Haired game		
European Bison	<i>Wisent</i>	<i>Bison bonasus</i> L.
Moose	<i>Elchwild</i>	<i>Alces alces</i> L.
Alpine Hare	<i>Schneehase</i>	<i>Lepus timidus</i>
Marmot	<i>Murmeltier</i>	<i>Marmota marmota</i> L.
Wild Cat	<i>Wildkatze</i>	<i>Felis silvestris</i> SCHREBER
Lynx	<i>Luchs</i>	<i>Lynx lynx</i> L.
Otter	<i>Fischotter</i>	<i>Lutra lutra</i> L.
Seal	<i>Seehund</i>	<i>Phoca vitulina</i> L.
2. Feathered game		
Quail	<i>Wachtel</i>	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> L.
Capercaillie	<i>Auerwild</i>	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i> L.
Black Grouse	<i>Birkwild</i>	<i>Lyrus tetrix</i> L.
Rackelwild	<i>Lyrus tetrix x</i>	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>
Hazel Grouse	<i>Haselwild</i>	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i> L.
Ptarmigan	<i>Alpenschneehuhn</i>	<i>Lagopusmutus</i> MONTIN
Merganser	<i>Säger</i>	<i>Mergus</i> L.
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Haubentaucher</i>	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> L.
Bustard	<i>Grosstrappe</i>	<i>Otis tarda</i> L.
Heron	<i>Graureiher</i>	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> L.
Griffin	<i>Greife</i>	Accipitridae
Hawks	<i>Falken</i>	Falconidae
Common Raven	<i>Kolkrabe</i>	<i>Corvus corax</i> L.

(2) German federal states (*Länder*) may determine additional animal species to be subject to the Hunting Law.

(3) Cloven-hoofed game are European bison, moose, red deer, fallow deer, sika deer, roe deer, chamois, alpine ibex, mouflon and wild boar.



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(4) Game known as *Hochwild* (game whose hunting in former times was reserved to members of the higher aristocracy) includes cloven-hoofed game, except roe deer, capercaillie, golden eagle and sea eagle. All other game is called *Niederwild* (game whose hunting in former times was reserved to members of the lower aristocracy).

SECTION 3. HOLDER OF THE RIGHT TO HUNT; EXERCISING THE RIGHT TO HUNT

(1) The property owner has the right to hunt on their land. It is inseparably connected to the ownership of real estate.

(2) The *Länder* have the right to hunt in areas for which personal ownership is not established.

(3) The right to hunt may only be exercised in hunting areas in accordance with section 4 et seq.

PART II. HUNTING AREAS AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR CARE AND PROTECTION OF GAME

1. GENERAL

SECTION 4. HUNTING AREAS

(1) Hunting areas, where hunting may be exercised, are either personally-owned hunting areas (section 7) or common hunting areas (section 8).

SECTION 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF HUNTING AREAS

(1) Hunting areas may be formed by separating, attaching or exchanging property, if this is required in order to protect a hunting area and for reasons of better hunting.

(2) Natural and artificial water courses, trails, pastures, railroad tracks and similar areas, which, if taken alone, are not suitable for proper hunting due to their size and shape, will not form a separate hunting area, will not interrupt the coherence of a hunting area, and will not establish a connection between separately located areas in order to form a hunting area.



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SECTION 6. NON-HUNTING AREAS

No hunting will be performed on land which does not belong to a hunting area and in non-hunting areas. Limited hunting may be allowed. Zoos are not subject to the provisions of this law.

2. PERSONALLY-OWNED HUNTING AREAS

SECTION 7.

(1) Undivided pieces of land where an area of at least 75 hectares may be used for farming, forestry or fishing, which are owned by one person or a group of persons, form a personally-owned hunting area. In deviation from sentence 1, the *Länder* may require a bigger minimum size, in general or for specific areas. If, on the day of entry into force of the Unification Agreement, a different size than the one stated in sentence 1 was determined in the *Länder*, this will remain unchanged as long as it is not less than 70 hectares. In deviation from sentence 1, and to the extent that such a regulation exists at the time this Law enters into force, the *Länder* may determine that also another undivided area of 75 hectares forms a personally-owned hunting area, if each of the land owners or users of undivided areas of at least 15 hectares apply for it.

(2) Areas which in accordance with paragraph 1, sentence 1 form a personally-owned hunting area are not separated by *Land* borders. In the cases of paragraph 1, sentence 3, a personally-owned hunting area exists if, pursuant to the regulations of that *Land*, in which the largest part of the areas extending over several *Länder* is located, the conditions for a personally-owned hunting area would be fulfilled for the areas in their entirety. Otherwise, the regulations of that *Land* in which it is located shall apply to each part of a personally-owned hunting area extending over several *Länder*.

(3) Completely fenced-in areas as well as undivided areas located near the German border with less than 75 hectares of land, which can be used for farming, forestry or fishing, may be declared personally-owned hunting areas either generally or subject to special conditions; in this connection it may be determined that hunting in these areas may only be performed subject to limitations.

(4) The owner has the right to hunt in a personally-owned hunting area. The user takes the place of the owner if they are entitled to use the entire personally-owned hunting area.



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3. COMMON HUNTING AREAS

SECTION 8. COMPOSITION

(1) All areas of a local community or separate communal district not belonging to a personally-owned hunting area form a common hunting area, if they have an overall size of at least 150 hectares.

(2) Undivided areas of various local communities which otherwise comply with the requirements of a common hunting area, may, upon request, be combined in common hunting areas.

(3) Dividing of common hunting areas into several independent hunting areas may be authorized if each part has a minimum size of 250 hectares.

(4) The *Länder* may determine a bigger minimum size in general or for specific areas.

(5) The hunting association has the right to hunt in common hunting areas.

SECTION 9. OFFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROPRIETORS OF HUNTING RIGHTS (*JAGDGENOSSENSCHAFT*)

(1) The owners of areas belonging to a common hunting area form an official association of proprietors of hunting rights (hunting association). Owners of areas where hunting is prohibited are not members of the hunting association.

(2) The president of the hunting association represents the association in and out of court. The president shall be elected by the hunting association. As long as the hunting association has not elected a president, its affairs will be managed by the executive board of the local community.

(3) Resolutions passed by the hunting association require the majority of the present members and represented members, as well as the majority of the area represented when a resolution is passed.



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SECTION 10. USE OF HUNTING GROUNDS

(1) The hunting association normally uses the hunting grounds by leasing them. Leasing may be limited to the group of hunters who are members of the association.

(2) The hunting association may employ hunters who perform hunting for their own account. It may suspend hunting with the approval of the competent authority.

(3) The hunting association decides upon the use of the net proceeds from the use of hunting grounds. If the hunting association decides not to distribute the proceeds among the members of the association according to the size of their participating plots, each member who has voted against the resolution may request that their share be paid out to them. The claim expires if it is not asserted either in writing or verbally to the record of the president within one month after announcement of the resolution.

4. JOINT CARE AND PROTECTION OF GAME

SECTION 10A. ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR JOINT CARE AND PROTECTION OF GAME

(1) The persons authorized to hunt may establish an association under civil law for the purpose of joint care and protection of game in several undivided hunting areas.

(2) In derogation of paragraph 1, the *Länder* may determine that the persons authorized to hunt establish an association for the purpose of joint care and protection of game for several undivided hunting areas in case this is necessary for reasons of care and protection of game within the meaning of section 1, paragraph 2, and a request by the competent authority to establish an association for joint care and protection within a determined period addressed to all persons authorized to hunt was without result.

(3) The *Länder* will determine the specifics.



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PART III. INVOLVING THIRD PERSONS

SECTION 11. LEASE OF A HUNTING AREA

(1) Exercising the right to hunt may be leased entirely to third persons. Exercising the right to hunt only in part may not be the subject matter of a hunting lease contract; however, the lessor may reserve the right to hunt a specific type of game. Notwithstanding paragraph 6, sentence 2, the issuing of hunting permits is regulated by the *Länder*.

(2) Leasing one part of a hunting area is only authorized if the leased part as well as the remaining part have the legally stipulated minimum size in case of personally-owned hunting areas, or the minimum size of 250 hectares in case of common hunting areas. The *Länder* may permit leasing a part of a smaller size to persons holding the right to hunt in an adjacent hunting area if this serves an improved hunting district management.

(3) The total area on which a game tenant is entitled to hunt may not exceed 1,000 hectares; this is to include those areas in which the tenant is entitled to hunt on the basis of a hunting permit against payment. The owner of one or several personally-owned hunting areas with a total size of more than 1,000 hectares may only lease additional areas if they lease out areas of at least the same size; the owner of one or several personally-owned hunting areas with a total size of less than 1,000 hectares may only lease additional areas, if the total area on which they are entitled to hunt does not exceed 1,000 hectares. Sentences 1 and 2 shall apply accordingly to joint tenants, sub-lesors or holders of a hunting permit against payment under the proviso that only that area is credited against the total area which, pursuant to the hunting lease or hunting permit, is proportionally attributed to the individual joint tenant, sub-lesor or holder of a hunting license against payment, with the exception of a permit for single shootings of game. The *Länder* may determine the maximum size to exceed 1,000 hectares for specific regions, in particular for high mountain regions.

(4) The hunting lease contract must be prepared in writing. The lease period shall be at least nine years. The *Länder* may determine a higher minimum lease period. A current hunting lease contract may also be extended for a shorter period of time. Start and end of a lease period should correspond to the start and end of the hunting year (1 April to 31 March).

(5) Only persons holding a valid hunting license who have held that license previously in Germany for three years may be lease holders. Exceptions may be granted in special individual cases. The periods during which a person has held a hunting license in the German Democratic Republic prior to the date the accession entered into force, shall be credited against the period stipulated in sentence 1.



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(6) A hunting lease which, when concluded, is not in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, sentence 2, first half sentence, of paragraph 2, of paragraph 3, of paragraph 4, sentence 1, or of paragraph 5 is void. The same applies to a hunting permit against payment which, when issued, does not comply with the provisions of paragraph 3.

(7) The area in which a person holding the right to hunt or a holder of a hunting permit against payment may exercise the right to hunt pursuant to paragraph 3 shall be entered into the hunting license by the competent authority; the *Länder* shall determine the details.

SECTION 12. NOTIFICATION OF A HUNTING LEASE CONTRACT

(1) The competent authority shall be notified of the hunting lease contract. Within three weeks upon receipt, the authority may object to the contract if the provisions regarding the term of the lease are not complied with or if it must be expected that hunting in accordance with the contract will result in a violation of the provisions of section 1, paragraph 2.

(2) In the notification of objection the parties to the contract shall be requested to either revoke the contract or change it in a certain manner by a specific point in time, which must be at least three weeks after service of the notification.

(3) If the parties to the contract do not comply with the request, the contract is considered to be revoked when the period has expired, unless one of the parties to the contract files a request for decision by the district court (*Amtsgericht*) within the set period. The court may either revoke the contract or declare that there are no objections to it. The provisions concerning a court decision on the objections to a land lease contract shall apply accordingly; however, the court shall decide without the participation of honorary judges.

(4) The lessee may not start to hunt prior to expiration of three weeks after notification of the hunting lease has been given by a person involved, unless the authority authorizes hunting at an earlier point in time. If the contract is objected to within the period designated in paragraph 1, sentence 2, the lessee may start hunting only after the objections have been eliminated or if it is determined by final court decision that the contract is not objectionable.

SECTION 13. TERMINATION OF THE HUNTING LEASE

The hunting lease expires if the hunting license has been withdrawn from the lessee and withdrawal cannot be contested. It shall also expire if the validity period of the hunting license has elapsed and either the competent authority has incontestably denied issuance of a new license or the lessee fails to comply with the prerequisites for



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the issuance of a new hunting license in due time. If they are at fault, the lessee shall compensate the leaser for the damage caused by termination of the lease.

SECTION 13A. LEGAL STATUS OF JOINT TENANTS

If several lessees are parties to a hunting lease (joint tenants), the contract shall remain valid for the other lessees if it is terminated or expires with respect to one lessee; this shall not apply if the hunting lease contract due to the withdrawal of a lessee no longer complies with the provisions of section 11, paragraph 3 and such defect has not been remedied by the start of the next hunting year. If one of the parties cannot be expected to maintain the contract after withdrawal of another lessee, they may terminate the contract effective immediately. Termination must be executed immediately after learning about the reason for the termination.

SECTION 14. CHANGE OF LAND OWNER

(1) If a personally-owned hunting district is sold in part or entirely, the provisions of sections 566 to 567 of the Civil Code (*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*) shall apply accordingly. The same shall apply in case of a forced sale for the provision of section 57 of the Law on the Compulsory Sale of Real Property (*Zwangsversteigerungsgesetz*); however, the highest bidder's right to terminate is excluded if only a part of the hunting area was auctioned off and this part taken alone does not fulfill the requirements for a personally- owned hunting area.

(2) If a piece of land belonging to a common hunting area is sold, this transaction will have no influence on the lease contract; starting at the time of the purchase, the buyer will become a member of the hunting association for the period of the lease contract even if the sold property could form a personally-owned hunting area if combined with other property of the buyer. The same applies in case of forced sale of a piece of land.

PART IV. HUNTING LICENSE

SECTION 15. GENERAL

(1) Any person who hunts must carry along a hunting license issued in their name and must show it upon request to a police officer or a game warden (section 25). For the collection of shed antlers only a written permit issued by the person holding the right to hunt is required. A person intending to hunt with griffins or hawks (falconry) must carry along a falconer's license issued in their name.



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(2) The hunting license will be issued by the responsible authority at the applicant's place of residence either as an annual hunting license for a maximum period of three hunting years (section 11, paragraph 4), or as daily hunting license for fourteen consecutive days pursuant to uniform samples determined by the Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection.

(3) The hunting license is valid in the entire Federal territory.

(4) The fees for daily hunting licenses for foreigners must be in the same amount as those for German nationals if the foreigner's home country ensures reciprocity.

(5) The initial issuance of a hunting license requires that the applicant has passed a hunter's test within the territorial scope of this law consisting of a written and an aural-practical examination and a shooting test; when taking the hunting test the applicant must prove sufficient knowledge of animal species, biology, care and protection of game, hunting organization, prevention of damage caused by game, farming, forestry, weapons legislation, technical knowledge of weapons, carrying of hunting weapons (including hand guns), handling of hunting dogs, handling of shot game with special consideration of the necessary hygiene requirements, in assessing the health condition of venison, in particular with regard to its use as food, and of hunting and animal protection laws, nature preservation and landscape conservation laws; insufficient performance in the shooting test cannot be compensated by sufficient performance in other parts of the test. The *Länder* may require proof of a theoretical and practical training as a condition for taking the hunting test. For applicants who were in possession of an annual hunting license prior to 1 April 1953, no hunting test is required. A hunting test for hunters who intend to hunt with a hunting weapon, passed in the German Democratic Republic prior to entry into force of the accession is considered equal to the hunting test within the meaning of sentence 1.

(6) For the issuance of foreigner hunting licenses exceptions to paragraph 5, sentences 1 and 2 may be granted.

(7) For the first issuance of a falconer hunting license it is required that the applicant has passed the falconer's test within the territorial scope of the Federal Forest Law in addition to the hunting test; in that test the applicant must prove sufficient knowledge of keeping, caring, and training of hunting prey birds, the protection of prey birds as well as hunting with falcons. Applicants who held at least 5 falconer hunting licenses prior to 1 April 1977 must not take the hunting test; the same applies to applicants who, prior to this point in time, held at least five annual hunting licenses and have performed hunting with falcons during their period of validity. Details regarding the issuance of a falconer hunting license shall be regulated by the *Länder*. A hunting test for falconers taken in the German Democratic Republic prior to entry into force of the accession is considered equal to the falconer's test within the meaning of sentence 1.



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SECTION 16. YOUTH HUNTING LICENSE

Persons who are sixteen years old but have not yet completed 18 years of age may only be issued a youth hunting license.

(1) A youth hunting license entitles its holder to hunt only when accompanied by the person having the care and custody of the juvenile or by a supervising person having the written authority from the person having the care and custody; the accompanying person must have experience as a hunter.

(2) The youth hunting license does not entitle its holder to participate in group hunts.

(3) Otherwise section 15 shall apply accordingly.

SECTION 17. DENIAL OF HUNTING LICENSE

(1) A hunting license shall be denied to persons:

a. Who have not yet reached 16 years of age; (for U.S. Forces personnel, the minimum age for obtaining a hunting license is 18).

b. Where facts lead to the assumption that they do not possess the necessary reliability or physical fitness;

c. Whose hunting license has been revoked, for the period of the revocation or of a ban (sections 18, 41, paragraph 2);

d. Who cannot provide proof of a sufficient hunting liability insurance (500,000 Euros for personal injury and 50,000 Euros for property damage); insurance can only be taken with an insurance company which is resident in the European Economic Community or which has a place of business in the territorial scope of this law; the *Länder* may permit conclusion of a group insurance without compulsory participation. If there is lack of reliability or personal fitness within the meaning of sections 5 and 6 of the Weapons Law (*Waffengesetz*) only a hunting license pursuant to section 15, paragraph 7 may be issued.

(2) A hunting license may be denied if:

a. A person is not yet 18 years old;

b. A person is not a German national within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*)



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c. A person has not had their domicile or was not ordinarily resident within the territorial scope of this law for an uninterrupted period of at least three years;

d. A person has seriously or repeatedly violated the principles of section 1, paragraph 3;

(3) A person does not have the necessary reliability if facts lead to the assumption that they:

a. Will use weapons or ammunition improperly or recklessly;

b. Fail to handle weapons and ammunition carefully and properly and to store such objects in a safe place;

c. Will make weapons and ammunition available to persons who are not authorized to have actual control over such items.

(4) In general, persons do not have the necessary reliability if they:

a. Have been convicted of a felony;

b. Have been convicted of an intentional misdemeanor, justifying one of the assumptions within the meaning of paragraph 3, numbers 1 to 3;

c. Have been convicted of a negligent offense in connection with handling of weapons, ammunition, or explosives;

d. Have been convicted of a criminal act violating hunting, animal protection or nature preservation regulations, the Weapons Law, the Law Concerning the Control of Weapons of War or the Explosives Law, were finally convicted to a prison sentence, to juvenile confinement, to pay a fine of at least 60 daily rates or to pay a lower fine at least twice, if less than five years have passed after the last conviction became final; the period includes the time which has elapsed since the enforceability, the revocation or withdrawal of a hunting license, or of a prohibition to possess weapons pursuant to section 41 of the Weapons Law because of the offense, which is the basis for the last conviction; not included in the period will be the time the person concerned has spent in an institution based on an official or judicial order;

e. Repeatedly or grossly violated a provision stipulated in number 1, letter d;

f. Are legally incompetent or have limited legal capacity;

g. Are addicted to alcohol, drugs, are mentally ill or feeble-minded.



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(5) If proceedings pursuant to paragraph 4, number 1 have not been completed, the responsible authority may suspend the decision on the application for issuance of a hunting license until the proceedings are completed by final decision. The time of suspension of the procedure shall be included in the period pursuant to paragraph 4, number 1, first half sentence.

(6) If facts are known which raise concerns regarding the reliability pursuant to paragraph 4, number 4, or the physical fitness pursuant to paragraph 1, number 2, the responsible authority may require from the person concerned that he submits a certificate regarding their mental and physical fitness issued by a public health officer or a medical expert.

SECTION 18. WITHDRAWAL OF HUNTING LICENSE

If facts justifying denial of a hunting license occur after the license has been issued or become known to the authority, which issued the license, after the issuance of the license, the authority must declare the hunting license invalid and withdraw it in the cases of section 17, paragraph 1, and in the cases in which only a youth hunting license should have been issued (section 16), as well as in case of a confiscation pursuant to section 41; the authority is authorized to declare it invalid and withdraw it in the cases of section 17, paragraph 2. There is no claim to reimbursement of the hunting license fees. The authority may fix a blocking period for the re-issuance of the hunting license.

SECTION 18A. DUTY TO INFORM

The authority responsible for the enforcement of the Weapons Law pursuant to section 48, paragraph 1 of that law shall be informed of the first issuance of a license pursuant to section 15 and 16, the results of the reviews pursuant to section 17 as well as measures taken in accordance with sections 18, 40, 41 and 41a.

PART V. HUNTING RESTRICTIONS, DUTIES OF A HUNTER AND DISTURBING OF GAME

SECTION 19. TECHNICAL PROHIBITIONS

(1) It is prohibited –

a. To shoot at, or place the finishing shot on cloven-hoofed game and seal using shot, buckshot, chopped-up lead, bolts or arrows;

b. To shoot at roe deer or seals with rifle ammunition with an impact energy of less than 1,000 Joules on a distance of 100 meters (E 100);



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- To shoot at all other cloven-hoofed game with rifle ammunition of less than 6.5 mm caliber, rifle cartridges in caliber 6.5 mm or higher must have a minimum impact energy of 2,000 Joules at 100 meters;

- To shoot at game using semiautomatic or automatic firearms with magazines capable of holding more than two rounds;

- To shoot at game using pistols or revolvers, except while trapping or for finishing shots, if the muzzle energy of the bullet is at least 200 Joules;

c. To direct game during drive hunts by hanging up rags closer than 300 meters to the border of the hunting area, or to drive game out of fields using bells and to conduct drive hunts in moonlight;

d. To kill cloven-hoofed game, except wild boar, and feathered game during night time; night time is considered the time starting one and a half hour after sunset and ending one and a half hour prior to sunrise; this prohibition does not include hunting of seagulls, woodcocks, capercaillie and black grouse;

e. To use artificial light, mirrors or other devices to illuminate the target, night-aiming devices for firearms with an infrared viewer or an electronic amplifier, tape recorders or electric shock devices to catch or kill game of any type, or to catch feathered game at light houses or beacons during night time;

f. To use glue, traps, fishing hooks, nets, fish traps or similar devices as well as blinded or mutilated birds in order to catch or kill feathered game;

g. To offer to pay, pay, or receive rewards for catching or killing feathered game;

h. To set up boar traps or pitfalls without the permit of the competent authority;

i. To produce, offer for sale, purchase or set any type of snares in which game may be caught;

j. To use trapping devices which injure the animal when it is caught or do not kill it instantly as well as self-firing devices;

k. To kill cloven-hoofed game during times of lack of feed within a range of 200 meters from a feeding station;

l. To kill game by shooting from an aircraft, motor vehicle or motorized water vessel; this prohibition does not include the killing of game from motor vehicles by physically handicapped persons with a permit issued by the competent authority;



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- m. To hunt seals with a net;
- n. To chase game with dogs;
- o. To flush woodcocks and to have drive hunts on them during the spring;
- p. To poison game or to use poisoned or stunning bait;
- q. To hunt with tracker dogs (*Bracken*) in an area of less than 1,000 hectares;
- r. To pick up shed antlers without written permission by the holder of the hunting right;
- s. To release game that was caught or brought up less than four weeks prior to the open season for such game.

(2) The *Länder* may extend the regulations in paragraph 1 with the exception of number 16 or restrict them for a special reason; to the extent that feathered game is concerned, the restriction is only permissible in accordance with the reasons stated in Article 9, paragraph 1 of Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the Preservation of Wild Birds (Official Journal EC No. L 103, p. 1), as amended, and in accordance with the requirements stipulated in Article 9, paragraph 2 of that Directive.

(3) The energy values stipulated in paragraph 1, number 2, letters a and b may only be lower if a State or State-recognized expert institute confirms that the ammunition can be used for specific hunting purposes. The name of the expert institute that performed the testing as well as the use of the ammunition shall be identified on the smallest ammunition box.

SECTION 19 A. DISTURBING GAME

It is prohibited to disturb game, especially if its population is endangered, by searching for it, or by taking pictures or filming it, or by similar activities at the animals' refuge, nesting or breeding places, without authorization.



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SECTION 20. LOCAL PROHIBITIONS

(1) Hunting is prohibited in locations where public peace, order and safety would be endangered by it, or where the life of human beings may be put at risk.

(2) Hunting in nature and game preservation areas as well as national and deer parks will be regulated by the *Länder*.

SECTION 21. CONTROLLED GAME SHOOTING

(1) The shooting of game must be controlled in a manner to ensure the rightful protection of farming, forestry and fishing industry from damage caused by game while also taking into consideration the protection of nature and the landscape. Within the established limits controlled game shooting should allow a healthy game population of all native species in an appropriate number and at the same time protect endangered species.

(2) Cloven-hoofed game (except wild boar) and the game birds capercaillie and black grouse may only be hunted on the basis and within the scope of a game shooting plan (*Abschussplan*), confirmed or determined by the competent authority in agreement with the advisory hunting council (section 37). Seal may only be hunted on the basis and within the scope of a shooting plan, which shall be established annually on the basis of the determined population, with more specific provisions issued by the *Länder*, for the territorial sea or parts of it.

(3) In common hunting areas, the person holding the hunting right shall establish a shooting plan in agreement with the president of the hunting association. Within associations for the joint care and protection of game, shooting plans shall be established in agreement with the presidents of the hunting associations and the owners of personal hunting districts, who are members of the associations for joint care and protection of game. Specifics will be determined by the legislation of the *Länder*. The shooting plan for cloven-hoofed game must be complied with. The *Länder* shall issue provisions pursuant to which the fulfillment of the shooting plan may be verified and enforced by means of a shooting registration procedure; they may request physical evidence for compliance with the shooting plan.

(4) The shooting of game whose population appears endangered may be permanently or temporarily prohibited in certain districts or certain hunting areas.

(5) The controlled shooting of game in national forests shall be regulated by the *Länder*.



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SECTION 22. OPEN AND CLOSED SEASONS

(1) In accordance with the principles of care and protection of game stipulated in section 1, paragraph 2, and with the consent of the *Bundesrat*, the Federal Ministry shall, determine by statutory order the periods in which game may be hunted (open seasons). Outside these hunting seasons the game will not be hunted (closed season). The *Länder* may shorten or suspend the open seasons; they may lift the closed season for certain areas or for individual hunting districts for particular reasons, especially for disease control, to protect the indigenous flora, to remove sick or suffering game, to avoid excessive damage caused by game, for scientific, educational or research purposes, or to restore biological balance, and for game preservation. In individual cases the *Länder* may grant exceptions from sentence 2 for catching game alive.

(2) Game for which no hunting season has been determined shall be spared from hunting during the whole year. The *Länder* may establish hunting seasons in order to restore the biological balance or in case of serious damage to the indigenous flora, or grant exceptions for scientific, educational and research projects in individual cases.

(3) Closed seasons for game may be denied completely in order to protect the indigenous flora (*Landeskultur*) (game without closed season).

(4) No hunting is allowed on parent animals during birthing and breeding periods until the young animals become independent, including game without closed season. For the reasons stated in paragraph 2, sentence 2 and paragraph 3, the *Länder* may grant exceptions for wild boar, rabbit, fox, ringed dove and collared turtledove, herring gull and black-headed gull as well as for animal species, which, pursuant to *Land* legislation, are subject to the hunting law.

(5) The authority which is responsible under *Land* law may, in an individual case, determine the removal from the nest of young hawks which have not yet learned to fly for hunting purposes for the reasons stated in Article 9, paragraph 1, letter c of directive 79/409/EEC and in accordance with the requirements stated in Article 9, paragraph 2 of that directive. Emptying of nests of feathered game is prohibited. The *Länder* may allow the removal of eggs from nests in special cases for scientific, educational and research purposes or for purposes of breeding. The *Länder* may also authorize the collection of eggs of ringed doves and collared turtledoves as well as herring gulls and black-headed gulls for the reasons stated in Article 9, paragraph 1 of directive 79/409/EEC and in accordance with the requirements stated in Article 9, paragraph 2 of that directive.



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SECTION 22A. PREVENTION OF AVOIDABLE PAIN OR SUFFERING

(1) Wounded game shall be killed immediately in order to avoid unnecessary pain or suffering; the same applies to seriously ailing game unless it is sufficient and possible to catch it and treat it.

(2) Wounded or seriously ailing game crossing the border to a different hunting area may only be tracked if a written agreement on the tracking of game has been concluded with the person holding the right to hunt in that hunting area. The *Länder* shall issue more specific provisions, in particular regarding the obligation of hunting rights owners of neighboring hunting areas to conclude agreements on the tracking of game; in addition they may supplement or extend the regulations on the tracking of game.

PART VI. PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF GAME

SECTION 23. PURPOSE OF GAME PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION

Based upon more specific provisions issued by the *Länder*, protection and preservation of game comprises the protection of game, in particular against poachers, scarcity of food, diseases, poaching dogs and cats as well as seeing to it that the regulations issued for the protection of game and hunting are complied with.

SECTION 24. EPIDEMIC GAME DISEASES

The hunting rights owner shall report the occurrence of an epidemic game disease immediately to the competent authority; the authority shall issue the necessary instructions to fight the disease in coordination with the official veterinarian.

SECTION 25. PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO PROTECT AND TAKE CARE OF GAME

(1) In addition to the competent public agencies, the owner of the hunting rights, if they hold a hunting license, and the game warden approved by the competent authority are responsible for the preservation of game in a hunting area. Full-time employed game wardens should be professional hunters or trained foresters.

(2) Regarding matters of game preservation, game wardens have the rights and duties of police officers and are investigating personnel of the public prosecutor's office in their area of responsibility if they are professional hunters or foresters. When using direct force, they have the powers granted to them by *Land* law.



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PART VII. DAMAGE CAUSED BY GAME AND HUNTING

1. PREVENTING DAMAGE CAUSED BY GAME SECTION

26. KEEPING GAME OFF

The owner of the hunting rights, as well as the property owner or person authorized to use the property are entitled to keep game off a piece of land or to drive game off in order to prevent damage caused by game. The owner of the hunting rights may not damage the property, and the property owner or authorized user is not allowed to endanger or injure the game when doing so.

SECTION 27. PREVENTING EXCESSIVE DAMAGE CAUSED BY GAME

(1) The competent authority may order the owner of the hunting rights, irrespective of closed seasons, to reduce the game population within a certain period of time by a certain number if this is necessary for the public interest, in particular the interests of farming, forestry, and fishing industry as well as the interests of nature preservation and landscape conservation.

(2) If the owner of the hunting rights is not following these orders, the competent authority may order to reduce the game population at the owner's cost. The shot game will be turned over to the owner of the hunting rights against payment of an appropriate hunting fee.

SECTION 28. OTHER RESTRICTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH CARE AND PROTECTION

- (1) Wild boar may only be kept in enclosures which prevent that the wild boar escapes.
- (2) The release of wild boar and rabbits is prohibited.
- (3) The release or naturalization of foreign animals into nature is only permitted with written approval of the competent highest *Land* authority or of the agency designated by it.
- (4) The *Länder* may limit or prohibit preservation or release of additional animal species.
- (5) The *Länder* may prohibit the feeding of game or make it subject to a permit.



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2. COMPENSATION OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY GAME

SECTION 29. LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE

(1) If property which belongs or is attached to a common hunting area (section 5, paragraph 1) is damaged by cloven-hoofed game, rabbits or pheasants, the association of proprietors of hunting rights shall compensate the injured party for the damage caused by game. The compensation paid from the association's funds shall be borne by the individual members of the association commensurate with the surface covered by their participating property. If the hunting lease holder has assumed compensation of the damage caused by game in full or in part, they will be fully liable for the compensation. Liability of the association of proprietors of hunting rights shall continue to exist if the injured party cannot obtain compensation from the lease holder.

(2) Damage caused by game on property attached to a personally-owned hunting area (section 5, paragraph 1) shall be compensated by the owner or user of the personally-owned hunting area. In case of a lease, the lease holder is liable if they have committed themselves accordingly in the lease contract. In such a case the owner or user is only liable to the extent that the injured party cannot obtain compensation from the lease holder.

(3) Except for the cases of paragraph 2, the liability for damage caused by game (paragraph 1) on property belonging to a personally-owned hunting area is determined by the legal relationship between the injured party and the owner of the hunting rights. Unless otherwise provided for, the hunting rights owner shall compensate damage caused by insufficient game shooting.

(4) The *Länder* may determine to extend the liability for damages caused by game to other types of game and that the amount of compensation to be paid for damage caused by a certain type of game be split up among a majority of the parties concerned by establishment of a game damage settlement fund.

SECTION 30. GAME DAMAGE BY ANIMALS ESCAPING FROM PRESERVATIONS

If cloven-hoofed game, which is kept in a preservation, escapes and causes damage liability lies exclusively with the person who, as owner of the hunting rights, property owner, or user is responsible for the control of the preservation.



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SECTION 31. EXTENT OF COMPENSATION

(1) Pursuant to sections 29 and 30 game damage caused to produce on property which have been cut but not yet harvested shall also be compensated.

(2) If agricultural produce, whose real value can only be calculated at the time of harvest, is damaged by game prior to that point in time, compensation of the game damage shall be to the extent as if it had occurred at the time of harvest. For determination of the extent of damage it must, however, be considered whether based on the principles of proper farming, the damage can be compensated by replanting in the same business year.

SECTION 32. PROTECTION MEASURES

(1) There will be no claim to compensation of game damage if the injured party renders ineffective measures taken by the owner of the hunting right to prevent damage caused by game.

(2) Unless determined otherwise by the *Länder*, game damage caused to vineyards, gardens, orchards, tree nurseries, avenues of trees, single trees, forestry ranges endangered by introduction of other wood types than the ones mainly found in the hunting district, or to open land plantings of garden plants or high-value plants for the commercial market, will be not compensated if taking of standard protection measures, which are sufficient to avert damage under normal conditions, was omitted. The *Länder* may determine which measures are to be considered as standard measures.

3. DAMAGE CAUSED BY HUNTING

SECTION 33. LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE

(1) A person who practices hunting shall observe the legal interests of land owners or persons holding the right of use and he shall exercise special care in case of sowed fields and pastures that are not mowed. Drive hunts on fields with mature crops or tobacco are prohibited; a search hunt is authorized to the extent that no damage is caused to the ripening crops.

(2) The owner of the hunting rights is liable towards the land owner or person holding the right of use for all damage resulting from improper hunting; they are also liable for damage caused by a game warden appointed by them or by a hunting guest.



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4. JOINT REGULATIONS

SECTION 34. ASSERTION OF CLAIM

The claim for compensation of damage caused by game or hunting expires, if the legal claimant fails to report the damage to the authority responsible for the damaged property within one week after he learned about it or could have learned about it, had he exercised the required care. In case of damage on property used for logging it is sufficient to report the damage twice per year, by 1 May or 1 October respectively, to the responsible authority. The reporting must include the designation of the person held liable for damage compensation.

SECTION 35. PROCEEDINGS APPLIED IN CASE OF GAME AND HUNTING DAMAGE

In case of game and hunting damage the *Länder* may determine that recourse to the courts is dependent upon prior conduct of a finding of facts procedure before an administrative authority (preliminary proceedings) in the course of which an enforceable commitment regarding the claim (acknowledgment, settlement agreement) shall be included or a decision shall be rendered which is enforceable after it has become final (summary judgment). The *Länder* shall determine more specific regulations.

PART VIII. PLACING ON THE MARKET AND PROTECTION OF GAME

SECTION 36. AUTHORIZATIONS

(1) To the extent this is necessary for game preservation, to fight poaching and the sale of stolen game, for scientific reasons, or in order to prevent health impairments by dead game, the Federal ministry is authorized with the approval of the Federal Council and by means of statutory orders to issue regulations concerning:

- a. Use of designations of origin when bringing shot cloven-hoofed game out of the district it was shot in, and when bringing shot cloven-hoofed game into the territorial scope of this law,
- b. Possession, purchase, exercise of actual control or other use, giving away, offering for sale, breeding, transportation, selling or placing of game on the market in any way,
- c. Import, transit, and export as well as shipping of game into, through and out of the territorial scope of this law,
- d. The obligation to keep game trading records,



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e. Identification of game.

(2) In particular, the *Länder* shall issue regulations concerning:

a. The official monitoring of the commercial purchase, sale, and trade, as well as commercial processing of venison, and official monitoring of game trading records,

b. Giving shelter to, care and rearing of wounded or diseased game and its whereabouts.

(3) The regulations under paragraph 1, numbers 2 and 3 and paragraph 2, number 2 may also apply to eggs or other stages of game development, to dead game, to parts of game as well as to nests, and the products made from game.

(4) Statutory orders pursuant to paragraph 1, number 1 require the consent of the Federal Ministry for Economy and Technology; statutory orders pursuant to paragraph 1, number 3 require the consent of the Federal Ministry of Finance. To the extent that legal instruments of the Council or Commission of the European Communities in the field of species protection or obligations arising out of international agreements on the protection of species have to be complied with, statutory orders pursuant to paragraph 1, numbers 2 to 5 require the consent of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Preservation and Reactor Safety.

(5) The Federal Ministry of Finance and the customs agencies assigned by it shall be involved in the import, transit and export as well as other shipping of game. In agreement with the Federal ministry, the Federal Ministry of Finance regulates by statutory order without consent of the Federal Council the specifics of the procedure pursuant to sentence 1; in this connection they may require in particular the obligation to report, announce, inform and to provide assistance as well as to tolerate inspections and the taking of gratuitous samples and specimen. In agreement with the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Federal ministry shall publish in the Federal Bulletin (*Bundesanzeiger*) the customs agencies in charge of clearing game for import, transit and export as well as any other type of shipment, if import, transit, and export as well as any other type of shipment is regulated by statutory order pursuant to paragraph 1, number 3.

SECTION 36 A. (RESCINDED)



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PART IX. ADVISORY HUNTING COUNCIL AND ORGANIZATIONS OF HUNTERS

SECTION 37.

(1) Advisory hunting councils shall be established in the *Länder*, which must have representatives from the farming industry, forestry, associations of official proprietors of hunting rights, hunters and nature protection organizations as members.

(2) The *Länder* may provide for participation of hunters organizations in cases where the holder of a hunting license has violated the principles of good sportsmanship (section 1, paragraph 3).

PART X. CRIMINAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FINE PROVISIONS

SECTION 38. CRIMINAL OFFENSES

(1) Anyone who –

- a. Acts in violation of an enforceable order pursuant to section 21, paragraph 3,
- b. In violation of section 22, paragraph 2, sentence 1, fails to accept closed season for game, or
- c. In violation of section 22, paragraph 4, sentence 1, hunts a parent animal will be punished by imprisonment for up to five years or by a fine.

(2) If the offender acts negligently, punishment will be up to six months of imprisonment or a fine up to 180 daily rates.

SECTION 39. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES

(1) Anyone who -

- a. Hunts in an enclosed area or acts in violation of a restriction of the hunting permit (section 6);
- b. Hunts on completely fenced-in property in violation of a restriction stipulated on the basis of section 7, paragraph 3;



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c. Hunts on the basis of a hunting lease contract which is invalid pursuant to section 11, paragraph 6, sentence 1, on the basis of a hunting permit against payment which is invalid pursuant to section 11, paragraph 6, sentence 2, or in violation of section 12, paragraph 4;

d. Hunts as a holder of a youth hunting license without a person accompanying them (section 16);

e. Acts in violation of the provisions of section 19, paragraph 1, numbers 3 to 9, 11 to 14, 16 to 18, section 19a or section 20, paragraph 1;

f. Uses a method to scare-off game by which the game is injured or endangered (section 26);

g. Acts in violation of a provision of section 28, paragraph 1 to 3, concerning the preservation, setting free and naturalization of game;

h. Acts in violation of the provisions of section 33, paragraph 1 and thereby causing damage by hunting;

i. Refuses to present their hunting license, if requested (section 15, paragraph 1).

j. Commits an administrative offense.

(2) Anyone who, willfully or negligently:

a. Hunts without carrying a valid license, or hunts although they are not allowed to hunt (section 41a);

b. Acts in violation of section 19, paragraph 1, numbers 1, 2, 10, and 15;

c. Shoots cloven-hoofed game or other game which may only be hunted within the scope of a shooting plan prior to the confirmation or establishment of such plan (section 21, paragraph 2, sentence 1), or exceeds the shooting plan;

d. In violation of section 22, paragraph 1, sentence 2 fails to spare game from hunting;

e. As a person authorized to hunt fails to immediately report the occurrence of an epidemic game disease to the competent authority or fails to follow the instructions given by the competent authority to fight the epidemic game disease (section 24);



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f. Acts in violation of a statutory order pursuant to section 36, paragraph 1 or 5, or a *Länder* regulation pursuant to section 36, paragraph 2, to the extent that it refers to this administrative fine regulation in connection with a specific fact of a case;

g. Without being authorized accesses other hunters' hunting area with complete hunting gear (with firearm) beyond paths open for general use commits an administrative offense.

(3) For an administrative offenses, a fine up to 5,000 Euros may be imposed.

SECTION 40. CONFISCATION

(1) If an offense pursuant to section 38 or an administrative offense pursuant to section 39, paragraph 1, number 5 or paragraph 2, number 2 to 3a or number 5 has been committed –

a. Objects relating to the criminal offense or administrative offense, and

b. Objects which were used or intended for their commitment or preparation may be confiscated.

(2) Section 74a of the Criminal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch*) and section 23 of the Administrative Offenses Act (*Gesetz über Ordnungswidrigkeiten*) shall apply.

SECTION 41. ORDERING WITHDRAWAL OF THE HUNTING LICENSE

(1) If a person is convicted for committing an illegal act –

a. Pursuant to section 38 of this Law;

b. Pursuant to sections 113, 114, 223 to 227, 231, 239, 240 of the Criminal Code, provided the person against whom the offense was directed was performing duties in connection with the protection of forests, fields, game or fish, or

c. Pursuant to sections 292 to 294 of the Criminal Code, or is not convicted only because their lack of criminal responsibility was proven or cannot be excluded, the court will order withdrawal of the hunting license if the offense substantiates that there is a risk that the offender will commit serious illegal acts of the described type if they further possesses their hunting license.



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(2) If the court orders withdrawal of the hunting license, it also determines that the license may not be renewed for a period between one and five years (ban). This ban may be permanently imposed, if it is to be expected that the maximum period provided by law is not sufficient to avert the threat that they pose. If the offender does not have a hunting license only the ban is ordered. The ban is effective when the judgment is final.

(3) The court may lift the ban prematurely if, after the order of withdrawal, there is reason to believe that the risk that the offender will commit serious illegal acts of the type described in paragraph 1, no longer exists.

SECTION 41A. PROHIBITION TO HUNT

(1) A punishment is imposed on a person for a criminal offense they committed while hunting or in connection with hunting,

(2) A fine is imposed on a person for an administrative offense pursuant to section 39, which they committed by grossly or persistently violating their duties when hunting.

(3) The decision may include a prohibition from hunting for a period of 1 month up to 6 months.

(4) The prohibition from hunting will be effective when the decision becomes final. If an issued hunting license is still valid, it will be held in official custody for the period of the prohibition; the same applies to a hunting license which was newly issued after the hunting year has ended. If it is not handed over voluntarily, the hunting license shall be seized.

(5) If a hunting license must be kept in official custody, the period of prohibition starts to run on the day it is taken into official custody. The time which the perpetrator spends in an institution based on an official order shall not be set off against the period of the prohibition to hunt.

(6) Following the pronouncement of the decision, or upon its service, the offender shall be instructed about the commencement of the prohibition period pursuant to paragraph 3, sentence 1.

SECTION 42. PENAL PROVISIONS AND PROVISIONS ON FINES ISSUED BY THE LÄNDER

The *Länder* may issue provisions concerning punishments and fines for violation of the regulations issued by them to the extent that they are not covered by this Law.



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PART XI. FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 43. EXPIRATION OF LEASE CONTRACTS FOR HUNTING AREAS

(Not translated).

SECTION 44. SPECIAL REGULATIONS

In coordination with the Federal Ministry the competent *Land* governments are authorized, by statutory order, to regulate the exercise of hunting rights on the island of *Helgoland* and the hunting of water fowl on the “*Untersee*” and the Rhine river near Konstanz, in deviation from the provisions of this Law.

SECTION 44A. PREJUDICE CLAUSE

Provisions of the law relating to food and drugs, contagious food stuffs, diseases, meat hygiene and animal protection shall remain unaffected.

SECTION 45. (DELETED)

SECTION 46. ENTRY INTO FORCE

- (1) Entry into force of the original version of this Law.
- (2) Revocation of provisions
- (3) References to provisions, which have been revoked pursuant to paragraph 2, are references to the pertinent provisions of this Law or the pertinent *Land* regulations.



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FEDERAL HUNTING SEASONS

HAIRED GAME

Red Deer

Calf	01 Aug - 28 Feb
Yearling stag	01 Jun - 28 Feb
Hind	01 Jun - 31 Jan
Red deer Stags and adult female Red Deer	01 Aug - 31 Jan

Fallow and Sika Deer

Calf	01 Sep - 28 Feb
Yearling stag	01 Jul - 28 Feb
Hind	01 Jul - 31 Jan
Old Stags and adult female	01 Sep - 31 Jan

Roe Deer

Fawn	01 Sep - 28 Feb
Heifer	16 May - 31 Jan
Doe	01 Sep - 31 Jan
Buck	16 May - 15 Oct

Chamois

01 Aug - 15 Dec

Ibex

Mouflon

01 Aug - 31 Jan

Wild Boar

Piglets in 1 st year	Year round
Yearling Wild Boar	Year round
Mature males and females	16 Jun - 31 Jan

Hares 01 Oct - 15 Jan

Rabbits Year round

Marmot -----

Wild cat -----

Lynx -----

Fox Year round

Stone and Tree marten 16 Oct - 28 Feb

Fitch 01 Aug - 28 Feb

Ermine 01 Aug - 28 Feb

Small weasel 01 Aug - 28 Feb

Badger 01 Aug - 31 Oct

Otter -----

Seal 01 Sep - 31 Oct



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FEDERAL HUNTING SEASONS

FEATHERED GAME

Partridge	01 Sep - 15 Dec
Pheasant	01 Oct - 15 Jan
Quail	-----
Capercaillie, Black Grouse (males)	01 May - 31 May
Hazel Grouse	-----
Ptarmigan	-----
Turkey male	15 Mar - 15 May
Female	01 Oct - 15 Jan
Ring dove, collared Ring dove	01 Jul - 30 Apr
Stock dove, Turtle dove	-----
Swan	01 Sep - 15 Jan
Graylag goose	01 Aug - 31 Aug
	01 Nov - 15 Jan
Other Wild geese	01 Nov - 15 Jan
Mallard	01 Sep - 15 Jan
Other ducks	01 Oct - 15 Jan
Merganser	-----
Woodcock	16 Oct - 15 Jan
Coot	01 Sep - 15 Jan
Seagull (Lachmoeve)	16 Jul - 30 Apr
Other Seagulls	16 Aug - 30 Apr
Great crested grebe	-----
Bustard	-----
Heron	-----
Predatory game birds	-----
Raven	-----