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Recent Results from Indirect Searches for Dark Matter

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The detection of energetic gamma rays, cosmic rays, or neutrinos produced by the annihilation or decay of dark matter particles is a promising avenue for the identification of dark matter. This indirect approach provides the exciting ability to simultaneously probe the microscopic character and the macroscopic distribution of dark matter. I will review recent results in indirect detection from ground-based and space-based experiments with a focus on current constraints, tentative signals, and associated uncertainties.