



Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations (Including Regulation Proposals for Overabundant Species) - December 2015

- CONSULTATION DOCUMENT -

**Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Committee**

**CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report
Number 46**



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www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=FDf836EF-1

Cover Art:

The Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, entitled *Blossoming—Mourning Doves*, features the Mourning Dove. It is a creation of the Canadian wildlife artist W. Allan Hancock of Salt Spring Island, British Columbia.

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Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report - Number 46

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Consultation:

The public consultation period is from January 28 to February 28, 2016. During this period, public comments are solicited on the proposed amendments to Schedule 1 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the establishment of the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 migratory game birds hunting regulations.

Comments regarding the regulation-setting process or other concerns relating to national migratory birds should be sent to the Director of Population and Conservation Management Division at the national office of the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment and Climate Change Canada at the following postal address:

351 St. Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau QC K1A 0H3 or by email:
ec.scf-oismiggibiers-cws-migggamebirds.ec@canada.ca

Comments regarding the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 proposed hunting regulations specific to a region should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Stewardship Branch, at the following postal addresses:

Atlantic Region: 17 Waterfowl Lane, P.O. Box 6227, Sackville NB E4L 1G6

Quebec Region: 801–1550 D'Estimauville Avenue, Québec QC G1J 0C3

Ontario Region: 4905 Dufferin Street, Toronto ON M3H 5T4

Prairie and Northern Region: Twin Atria No. 2, 4999 98 Avenue, Edmonton AB T6B 2X3

Pacific and Yukon Region: 5421 Robertson Road, R.R. #1, Delta BC V4K 3N2

This report may be downloaded from the following website:

www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=en&n=762c28ab-1

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Background

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) is responsible for the conservation of migratory birds in Canada and the management of the sustainable hunting of these birds. The hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed and amended biennially by ECCC, with input from provinces and territories, as well as from various other stakeholders. The population status of migratory game birds is assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the regulations are appropriate, and amendments can be made between review periods, if necessary, for conservation reasons. As part of the regulatory process to amend the hunting regulations, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) produces a series of regulatory reports.

The first report, *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* (commonly called the “November Report”), contains population and other biological information on migratory game birds, and thus provides the scientific basis for informing management decisions that ensure the long-term sustainability of their population. Although hunting regulations are reviewed every two years, ECCC evaluates the status of migratory game birds on an annual basis. Thus the November Report is published every year.

The second report, *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* (the “December Report”), outlines the proposed changes to the hunting regulations, as well as proposals to amend the overabundant species regulations and other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting (see Appendix B of this report or visit www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/). The December report is published every second year, concurrently with the revision of hunting regulations.

The third report, *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada* (commonly called the “July Report”), summarizes the hunting regulations that were approved for the next two hunting seasons. The July Report is published every second year, concurrently with the revision of hunting regulations.

The three reports are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input on the development of

hunting regulations in Canada. They are also available on the ECCC website: www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=0EA37FB2-1.

The first two-year period of hunting regulations began with the 2014–2015 hunting season and ended with the 2015–2016 hunting season.

Regulatory proposals described in the current document, if approved, would be in place starting in September 2016 and remain in effect through winter/spring 2018 inclusively. This second two-year cycle will also establish special conservation measures for overabundant geese in spring 2017 and spring 2018. (Note that the regulations for spring 2016 were made into law as part of the 2013 process; see Appendix A.)

Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

The schedule for the development of hunting regulations is based on the requirement to have the hunting regulations made into law by early June:

- September through November – The *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* report, containing biological information on migratory game birds, is developed. In January, it is distributed and posted on the ECCC Nature website.
- November – CWS regional offices develop proposals for hunting regulations in consultations with the provinces and territories and interested stakeholders.
- Late January – The *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* report containing the regulation proposals is posted on the ECCC Nature website and distributed to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- Early June – Hunting regulations become law.
- Early July – The *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada* report, containing the approved hunting regulations, is distributed and posted on the ECCC Nature website. The migratory game bird hunting regulation summaries are available on the ECCC Nature website.
- Early August – Hunting regulation summaries are available with the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits at Canada Post outlets and on the ECCC website.

Migratory game bird hunters are made aware of the migratory game bird hunting regulations at the same time as they receive information on the season dates and the bag and possession limits, when they purchase their hunting permits.

Note to United States Readers

The cycle of regulation development in Canada meets the requirements of the Canadian regulatory process; proposals for hunting regulations must be finalized no later than early March. Canadian representatives at the summer Flyway Council meetings and other hearings are not reporting on what is being considered, but on what has been passed into law.

American Black Duck Harvest Strategy

An International Black Duck Harvest Strategy was adopted in 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The objectives of the Strategy, based on the principles of adaptive harvest management, are to:

- maintain a black duck population that provides consumptive and non-consumptive use commensurate with habitat carrying capacity;
- maintain societal values associated with the hunting tradition; and
- maintain equitable access to the black duck resource.

As such, the Strategy is designed to identify appropriate harvest levels in Canada and the U.S. based on the breeding population of Black Ducks and sympatric Mallards while sharing the Black Duck harvest equally between the two countries; however, recognizing incomplete control of harvest through regulations, it allows realized harvest in either country to vary between 40% and 60% of the annual continental harvest.

The Harvest Strategy, used to determine the appropriate Black Duck harvest regulations, was first implemented in 2013–2014. It consists of four pre-defined regulatory packages in Canada and three in the United States. Country-specific harvest opportunities are determined from a set of expected harvest rate distributions defined as regulatory alternatives. Canada developed four regulatory packages (liberal, moderate, restrictive and closed), with the Canadian moderate alternative defined as the 1997 to 2010 mean harvest rate. The Canadian packages are:

- Liberal: 30% increase in harvest rate over the 1997–2010 mean harvest rate;
- Moderate: 1997–2010 mean harvest rate (3.5% per year [mean harvest rate for adult males]);
- Restrictive: 30% decrease in harvest rate below the 1997–2010 mean harvest rate;
- Closed: No Black Duck harvest allowed.

The optimal Canadian policy recommendation for the 2016–2017 hunting season is the moderate regulatory package. This recommendation is based on the 2015 breeding population estimate of 541 000 Black Ducks and 406 000 Mallards in eastern Canada; Mallards are included in the Harvest Strategy because this species hybridizes and competes with Black Ducks on the breeding grounds and therefore may negatively affect the Black Duck population. With an approximate 11% decline in the 2015 breeding Black Duck population compared with the 2014 estimate and a 12% decline below the long-term average (1990–2014), the moderate package now becomes the optimal alternative.

Due to the adoption of a two-year stabilized regulatory cycle in Canada in 2013, a moderate package remained in place for the 2015–2016 hunting season instead of the prescribed liberal package (2014 Strategy recommendation). As such, Canadian Black Duck hunting regulations (daily bag and possession limits) will remain unchanged and now follow the prescribed optimal policy recommendation from the Harvest Strategy based on breeding population estimates. By default, the moderate regulatory package will also be implemented for the 2017–2018 Black Duck hunting season in Canada.

Since the implementation of the Harvest Strategy in 2013–2014, the Canadian harvest rate estimates were 4.8% per year under the liberal package and 2.6% per year under the moderate package. The liberal package was close to its target harvest rate for that year (~4.7% per year) but the moderate package was below (3.5% per year) in 2014–2015. Each regulatory package, however, must be implemented for at least two years before changes to the regulatory package will be considered, due to variability in annual harvest rates. In the interim, CWS will continue to monitor harvest rate in addition to the breeding population to ensure that the Harvest Strategy continues to meet the objectives stated above.

Management of Overabundant Geese

Regulatory Proposals for 2016–2017 and 2017–2018

The special conservation measures for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese to be implemented in spring 2016 were proposed in the fall of 2013 and made into law in June 2014. They are posted on the CWS website, at www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=en&n=a297b56f-1, and are shown in Appendix A of this report.

The regulations proposed for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese to be implemented in the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 hunting seasons are as follows:

- Increase the daily bag limit and eliminate the possession limit for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese (combined) in Yukon;
- Establish spring conservation season for Lesser Snow Geese and Ross's Geese in Yukon;
- Increase the daily bag limit for Lesser Snow Geese in the Hudson–James Bay Hunting District in Ontario.

See the section below for more detail about these proposals.

Proposed Changes to Hunting Regulations for the 2016–2017 and the 2017–2018 Seasons

CWS and the provinces and territories have jointly developed the regulatory proposals presented here. Other proposals consistent with these may be sent to the appropriate CWS Regional Director by any interested organization or individual (additional information can be found on the title page). To facilitate the comparison of changes proposed in this text with current regulations, the summaries of the 2015–2016 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations are included in Appendix C.

Clarifying Hunting Restrictions on the Waterfowler Heritage Days

(Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia)

This proposal aims to clarify hunting restrictions on Waterfowler Heritage Days (WHDs) when they occur before the regular open season.

WHDs provide young hunters under the age of majority with an opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured and supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors also have an opportunity to pass on their skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to young hunters.

Mentor-hunters may not hunt during the WHDs, whether or not these days occur during or outside the regular open season.

Non-mentor-hunters (hunters not mentoring a minor) may hunt during the WHDs when these days occur during the regular open season, but they may not hunt when the WHDs are held before the regular hunting season (that is to say, when the regular season is closed).

It is proposed to modify the open season tables (Schedule 1 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* and the hunting regulations summaries) in order to clarify that hunters not mentoring a minor may not hunt during the WHDs when these days fall outside of the regular open season.

Newfoundland and Labrador

REMOVING RESTRICTION ON SEASON LENGTH FOR SEA DUCKS

It is proposed to remove a restriction put into place in 1997 in all coastal zones on the Island of Newfoundland and the Southern Labrador Zone, which shortened the season for Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters (eiders only in the Southern Labrador Zone) by 10 days to reduce hunting pressure on northern stocks of eiders. The season would open on November 25 and close on March 10 (currently opens on November 28 and closes on February 29).

Since the restrictions were put into place in 1997, significant resources have been directed toward assessing the status of eider ducks in the northwest Atlantic. Results suggest that the population of Northern Common Eider that over-

winters in eastern North America is stable to increasing, and it is more abundant than previous assessments suggested. American Common Eiders that breed along the north coast of Newfoundland have shown strong growth, while numbers breeding along the northeast and south coasts of Newfoundland remain small. Demographic models suggest that the increased harvest level expected from this change will not negatively impact populations. Harvest will be monitored through the CWS's Migratory Birds National Harvest Survey. Also, the number of wintering and breeding eiders will be monitored at regular intervals.

CWS continues to consider two amendments that may be proposed in the future:

EIDER HUNTING

A notice of intent is given that changes to coastal zone boundaries along the west coast of the Northern Peninsula may be implemented in a subsequent hunting season. This request was brought forward by user groups, and the effect of this change has yet to be fully assessed. Pending the outcomes of further consultation, CWS may consider implementing changes to zone boundaries in the future.

Changes in eider season timing (opening date) will also to be reviewed in all Insular Newfoundland Coastal Zones and the Southern Labrador Zone concurrent with the proposed changes to zone boundaries described above.

NEW MURRE HUNTING ZONE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A notice of intent is given that a new murre hunting zone is under consideration within the Green Bay area of the existing Murre Hunting Zone 2. In this area, hunters see few murre during the first part of the current murre hunting season, and have requested a delay in the season dates to allow access to murre that occur there later in January and early February. The proposal under consideration is to delay the opening and closing dates of the murre hunting season within the new murre hunting zone by two to three weeks. A majority of murre hunters, but not all, who reported that their primary murre hunting area was within the proposed zone supported the proposed new zone and season; however, the specific area to be delineated in any new zone has not yet been defined. Community meetings may be held to determine the exact positioning of boundaries.

Prince Edward Island

RESTRICTING THE DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR EIDERS

It is proposed that the eider daily bag limit be decreased from 6 to 4 and the possession limit decreased from 12 to 8. This is in response to growing concerns for American Common Eiders breeding in the Maritimes and the New England states. A long-term monitoring program of New Brunswick's colonies suggests that the number of eiders breeding in the Bay of Fundy has been declining since 2005. The New Brunswick population estimate for 2014 was less than 5000 pairs, which is about half of the pre-2005 estimates. Surveys in Maine and Nova Scotia suggest similar declining trends for these areas. Conversely, monitoring programs in the St. Lawrence Estuary, Quebec, suggest that numbers of eider breeding there are stable, while the numbers breeding along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador have been increasing.

Nova Scotia

RESTRICTING THE DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR EIDERS

It is proposed that the eider daily bag limit be decreased from 5 to 4 and the possession limit decreased from 10 to 8. This is in response to growing concerns for American Common Eiders breeding in the Maritimes and the New England states. A long-term monitoring program of New Brunswick's colonies suggests that the number of eiders breeding in the Bay of Fundy has been declining since 2005. The New Brunswick population estimate for 2014 was less than 5000 pairs, which is about half of the pre-2005 estimates. Surveys in Maine and Nova Scotia suggest similar declining trends for these areas. Conversely, monitoring programs in the St. Lawrence Estuary, Quebec, suggest that numbers of eider breeding there are stable, while the numbers breeding along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador have been increasing.

New Brunswick

RESTRICTING THE DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR EIDERS

It is proposed that the restrictions on eider daily bag and possession limits that have applied during the February season in Zone No. 1 now apply throughout the season in Zone No. 1 and in Zone No. 2. The proposal would see the eider daily bag limit decrease from 6 to 4 and the possession limit decrease from 12 to 8. This is in response to growing concerns for American Common Eiders breeding in the Maritimes and the New England states. A long-term monitoring program of New Brunswick's colonies suggests that the number of eiders breeding in the Bay of Fundy has been declining since 2005. The New Brunswick population estimate for 2014 was less than 5000 pairs, which is about half of the pre-2005 estimates. Surveys in Maine and Nova Scotia suggest similar declining trends for these areas. Conversely, monitoring programs in the St. Lawrence Estuary, Quebec suggest that numbers of eider breeding there are stable, while the numbers breeding along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador have been increasing.

UPDATE THE BOUNDARY FOR NO-HUNTING ZONES

It is proposed to update the reference to Railroad Bridge to recognize the bridge is now part of the NB Trail.

Quebec

ESTABLISHING A HUNTING SEASON FOR MOURNING DOVE

– *Establishing opening and closing dates, daily bag and possession limits*

It is proposed to establish a new hunting season for Mourning Doves in district F in southern Quebec beginning in fall 2016. The season would open on the same date as the American Woodcock season in September. The Mourning Dove season length would be 107 days. The daily bag limit would be 8 doves, and the possession limit would be set at 3 times the daily bag limit (24), as it is for other game bird species in Quebec.

CWS conducted an evaluation of long-term

data sets and reviewed recent studies to evaluate Mourning Dove population status and trends, the Mourning Dove harvest potential, and to identify information needs for conservation and management of Mourning Doves in Quebec. A summary of the findings is provided below:

1. Mourning Doves are one of the most abundant and widely distributed birds in North America; fall population estimates range from 350 to 475 million birds. In the United States, Mourning Doves are hunted in 40 of 50 states, where approximately 1 million hunters harvest 15 to 20 million of these birds each year, typically representing 5% to 10% of the estimated fall population. In Canada, there has been an annual Mourning Dove hunting season in British Columbia since 1960, and Ontario reinstated a Mourning Dove hunting season in 2013.

2. Based on the Breeding Bird Survey, the Quebec breeding population has increased annually by 6.5% between 1970 and 2012.

3. The Quebec Breeding Bird Atlas documented increases in the breeding population as well as an expansion of the breeding range to the north and east in the middle of the 1980s and in the 2000s.

4. Based on the Christmas Bird Count, the Mourning Dove population significantly increased between 1976 and 2001. Since 2001, a slight declining trend is being observed.

5. The breeding population in Quebec is estimated at 760 000 doves, with a fall population estimate of 988 000 birds. These numbers should support the harvest rate anticipated by hunters and allow minimal consequences on Mourning Dove population in Quebec.

6. Available band recovery data from Quebec confirm that Mourning Doves that breed in Quebec are exposed to low hunting pressure in the eastern United States since Mourning Dove hunting is prohibited in several States.

7. Based on these evidence, CWS concluded that the Quebec Mourning Dove population could sustain harvest and that establishing a hunting season is biologically justifiable. Population and harvest monitoring programs are in place to ensure that harvests remain at sustainable levels.

– *Non-toxic shot requirement*

It is proposed to implement a non-toxic shot requirement to hunt Mourning Doves in Quebec. The 1997 prohibition on the use of lead shot to hunt migratory game birds did not include upland

game birds; these are: Mourning Dove, Band-tailed Pigeon and American Woodcock. At the time, there was opposition to the federal proposal to include these species in the ban on lead shot because:

1. There was no direct evidence at the time of lead poisoning in these species;
2. The type of hunting involved suggested lead deposition was less spatially concentrated than for waterfowl; thus, there was a lower risk of birds becoming contaminated.

Two of the principal concerns behind the resistance by non-governmental organizations were: i) a fear that non-toxic shot would be less effective and would lead to increased crippling rates, and ii) the availability and cost of non-toxic shot made its use impractical. Experience since 1997 by waterfowl hunters has demonstrated that these concerns were unfounded or at least are no longer valid. With the increasing use of non-toxic shot across North America, studies have clearly shown that crippling rates did not significantly increase. Non-toxic shot is readily available in Canada at only a marginally higher cost than lead shot, and waterfowl hunters have adapted to its use.

There is recent evidence from the United States that at least in some situations, Mourning Doves do ingest lead pellets in areas where they are hunted and do succumb to lead toxicity. While hunting of upland species may not always result in heavy deposition of lead pellets, in some situations dove hunting is highly concentrated and pellet deposition rates in the environment may be sufficient to result in a high likelihood of pellet ingestion by doves and other birds; it is believed that this could be the case in southern Quebec. One of the key objectives of ECCC's Toxic Substances Management Policy is the "virtual elimination from the environment of toxic substances that result primarily from human activity," and the objective of Health Canada's Proposed Risk Management Strategy for Lead includes an intent to "pursue additional management measures to reduce exposure to lead, and hence associated risks, to the greatest extent practicable."

Because non-toxic shot has proven to be effective for harvesting waterfowl and is available in appropriate shot sizes for hunting upland game birds at only a marginally higher cost than lead shot, it is considered practicable to prohibit its use for hunting Mourning Doves, at least in regions where there is a moderate to high risk of pellet ingestion by birds.

UPDATE THE BOUNDARY FOR NO-HUNTING ZONES

It is proposed to update the boundary descriptions of six no-hunting zones to reflect several changes within the province of Quebec. Four of them (Cap Tourmente [water], Cap Tourmente [land], Lake Saint-Pierre [Nicolet] and Cap-Saint-Ignace) are located in Hunting District F and the other two (Portage and Havre aux Basques) in Hunting District G. This amendment is required as a result of cadastral and toponymic changes over the years. Clarifications relative to geographic areas or certain geo-referenced positions have been added to improve the clarity of the text. This revision would not change the current limit of these zones.

Ontario

WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS

It is proposed to add Mourning Dove and American Woodcock to the list of species that minors may hunt on the Waterfowler Heritage Day in Ontario. This change would provide increased hunting opportunity for youth in Ontario. Currently, Mourning Doves may not be harvested by minors participating in the Waterfowler Heritage Day despite an open season for doves for all other hunters at this time. This change would also allow mentors with the opportunity to educate minors about dove and woodcock hunting practices, ethics, and firearms safety.

INCREASE DAILY BAG LIMIT FOR LESSER SNOW GEESE IN THE HUDSON-JAMES BAY DISTRICT

It is proposed to increase the daily bag limit from 20 to 50 Lesser Snow Geese in the Hudson-James Bay Hunting District. This change may increase the Canadian harvest of overabundant Lesser Snow Geese, an overabundant species.

UPDATE THE BOUNDARY FOR NO-HUNTING ZONES

It is proposed to update the boundary names for all geographic hunting restrictions in Ontario. With changes in municipal and township names in Ontario over time (e.g., due to amalgamation), some boundary names are outdated. Updates to these names will clarify the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for migratory game bird hunters thereby facilitating compliance and

enforcement of the regulations.

These changes include: using the County of Norfolk, reflecting the name change made by the municipality; using Township of Frontenac Islands instead of Wolfe Island Township, which merged with Howe Island Township as part of a county reorganization; and the addition of “in the province of Ontario” in several locations throughout the descriptions.

Manitoba

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 hunting seasons.

Saskatchewan

INCREASING THE OPEN SEASON LENGTH FOR DUCKS, GEESE, COOTS AND SNIPE IN THE LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA

It is proposed to change the opening date of the hunting season for ducks, coots, snipe and geese in Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area from September 20 to September 1. This change would harmonize the season date for the National Wildlife Area with the rest of Hunting District No. 2 (southern part of the province). The delayed season opening was to accommodate a lure crop program in the National Wildlife Area that was intended to keep birds, mainly ducks, geese and cranes, in the National Wildlife Area and out of surrounding agricultural fields until the harvest of crops was complete. However, lure crops have not been used at Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area since 2012, and continuing to delay the opening of the hunting season serves no purpose. Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area will remain closed to Sandhill Crane hunting.

INCREASING THE OPEN SEASON LENGTH FOR CANADA GEESE, CACKLING GEESE, AND WHITE-FRONTED GEESE FOR NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA

It is proposed to change the opening date for non-residents of Canada for Canada, Cackling and White-fronted geese in Hunting District No. 2 (southern part of the province) from September 10 to September 1. This would align all waterfowl hunting seasons for all hunters. There is currently limited hunting of other migratory game birds by non-residents from September 1 to September 10, and this amendment is expected to have minimal impact on harvest rates of Canada, Cackling or White-

fronted geese. Effects of the proposed change would be evaluated by continuing to monitor hunter numbers and harvests of all migratory game birds.

Alberta

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 hunting seasons.

British Columbia

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 hunting seasons.

Yukon Territory

INCREASING THE DAILY BAG LIMIT AND ELIMINATING THE POSSESSION LIMIT FOR SNOW GEESE AND ROSS'S GEESE (COMBINED)

It is proposed to increase the daily bag limit for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese to a combined total of 50 birds and to remove the possession limit for these species. This measure would provide additional opportunity to manage these overabundant species and contribute, through hunting, to reducing the growth of the populations. At the same time, it would facilitate the proper use of harvested birds.

ESTABLISHING A SPRING CONSERVATION HARVEST FOR SNOW GEESE AND ROSS'S GEESE

It is proposed to implement a spring special conservation season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese. This measure would provide additional opportunity to manage these overabundant species, and contribute, through hunting, to reducing the growth of these populations.

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 hunting seasons.

Nunavut

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 hunting seasons.

Update on the Modernization of Canada's *Migratory Birds Regulations* to Improve the Management of Hunting in Canada

Spring 2014 – CWS held consultations on the modernization of aspects related to the management of hunting within the *Migratory Birds Regulations*.

Summer 2014 to summer 2015 – CWS compiled comments received and developed final regulatory proposals.

Fall 2015 to present – CWS continues to work on the proposed regulatory amendments with the goal of implementing those changes in the 2017–2018 hunting season.

The Government of Canada Is Allowing the Temporary Possession of Dead Migratory Birds

The Government of Canada wants to inform the public of a variance to paragraph 6(b) of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, to allow for the temporary possession of found dead migratory birds, which is in effect until August 28, 2016 (www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=en&n=05181C9E-1).

As public participation in the study of dead migratory birds is necessary to help conduct surveys on avian viruses, it is permitted to temporarily possess dead migratory birds to allow for swift delivery of such birds to provincial or territorial authorities for analysis. The Government of Canada is responsible, under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, to ensure that migratory birds are protected and conserved, and testing dead birds is believed to be the most effective method available for the detection of avian viruses.

What to do if you find a dead migratory bird:

Contact the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre by visiting the website at www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/report_submit.php or by telephoning 1-800-567-2033.

Visit the Public Health Agency of Canada website at www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/influenza/fs-hwb-fr-mos-eng.php for guidance on precautions

to take when handling wild birds.

More information on the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* is available online at www.ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/default.asp?lang=en&n=3DF2F089-1.

New Online e-Permitting System – an Easy Way to Purchase the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit

In August 2014, Environment and Climate Change Canada launched a new online e-permitting ordering system to improve hunters' access to Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) permits. Originally, this system allowed hunters to purchase a permit online, and the permit (along with the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation [CWHC] stamp) would then be mailed to the hunter within 3 to 5 business days. As of August 2015, hunters can purchase their MGBH permit and CWHC stamp online, receive electronic copies of the stamp and permit by email, and print these documents from the comfort of their own home. The e-permitting system is accessible to hunters 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In 2014, 3611 hunters purchased their permit online, and this number is expected to increase significantly in 2015 based on sales to date (the number of permit sold in 2015 was not available at the time of the publication of this report).

It should also be noted that the MGBH e-permitting purchasing system makes it easier for hunters to respond to the questions on the permit, which help inform the National Harvest Survey. Data from this and other CWS surveys are used to assess the status of migratory game bird populations in Canada, their productivity, survival rates, and amount of harvest they can sustain. This information also provides data to inform hunting regulations and harvest management plans for future years.

Permits can be purchased online at www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=182D8E96-1.

Appendices

Appendix A. Special Conservation Measures for Fall 2015 – Spring 2016 Hunting Season

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District A	September 1 to December 16, 2015 May 1 to June 30, 2016	Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>)(<i>f</i>) Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>)
2.	District B	September 12 to December 26, 2015	Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>)(<i>f</i>)
3.	Districts C and D	September 1 to September 11, 2015 (<i>a</i>), and September 12 to December 26, 2015 March 1 to May 31, 2016(<i>a</i>)	Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>)(<i>f</i>) Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>)
4.	District E	September 1 to September 11, 2015 (<i>a</i>), and September 12 to December 26, 2015 March 1 to May 31, 2016(<i>a</i>)	Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>)(<i>f</i>); bait crop area(<i>e</i>) Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>); bait(<i>e</i>)
5.	District F	September 6 to September 18, 2015(<i>a</i>), and September 19, 2015, to January 2, 2016 March 1 to May 31, 2016 (<i>a</i>)(<i>b</i>)(<i>c</i>)	Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>)(<i>f</i>); bait crop area(<i>e</i>) Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>); bait(<i>e</i>)
6.	District G	September 26 to December 26, 2015	Recorded bird calls(<i>d</i>)(<i>f</i>)

(a) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.

(b) In District F, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route 132 between the western limit of the municipality of Montmagny and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace municipality, other than in lots 4 598 472 and 2 611 981 in Montmagny municipality.

(c) In District F, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line located at 1000 m north of Highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route 132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.

(d) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(e) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.

(f) Any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese with recorded Snow Geese calls.

NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.

MEASURES IN ONTARIO CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Wildlife Management Unit 65	March 1 to May 31, 2016 (a)	Recorded bird calls(b)

(a) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.

(b) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Zone 1	August 15 to August 31, 2015, and April 1 to June 15, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)
2.	Zones 2, 3, 4	March 15 to May 31, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.

MEASURES IN SASKATCHEWAN CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District No. 1 (North) and District No. 2 (South)	March 15 to June 15, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.

MEASURES IN ALBERTA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout Alberta	March 15 to June 15, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.

MEASURES IN NUNAVUT CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout Nunavut	August 15 to August 31, 2015 May 1 to June 30, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.

MEASURES IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	May 1 to June 30, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)
2.	Throughout the Northwest Territories except Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	May 1 to May 28, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

**NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.
No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.**

Appendix B. Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting

(Revised June 1999 and updated December 2001 by the Canadian Wildlife Service Executive Committee)

A. Description of Regulations

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* are part of the regulations respecting the protection of migratory birds in general, as mandated by the *Migratory Birds Convention*. According to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the Governor in Council may make regulations providing for:

1. The periods during which, or the geographic areas in which, migratory birds may be killed.
2. The species and number of migratory game birds that a person may kill in any period when doing so is permitted by the regulation.
3. The manner in which migratory game birds may be killed and the equipment that may be used.
4. The periods in each year during which a person may have in possession migratory game birds killed during the season when the taking of such birds was legal, and the number of birds that may be possessed.

This document deals with these four aspects of regulation, although the *Migratory Birds Regulations* deal with other areas as well.

B. Guiding Principles

Guiding principles for migratory bird hunting regulations include those laid out in the Guidelines for Wildlife Policy in Canada as approved by the Wildlife Ministers at the Wildlife Ministers Conference, 30 September 1982. In particular, the most relevant principles are:

1. The maintenance of viable natural wildlife stocks always takes precedence over their use.
2. Canadians are temporary custodians, not the owners, of their wildlife heritage.
3. Canadians are free to enjoy and use wildlife in Canada, subject to laws aimed at securing its sustainable enjoyment and use.
4. The cost of management essential to preserving viable populations of wildlife should be borne by all Canadians; special management measures required to permit intensive uses should be supported by the users.
5. Wildlife has intrinsic, social and economic values, but wildlife sometimes causes problems that require management.
6. Conservation of wildlife relies upon a well-informed public.

C. Objectives of the Migratory Game Birds Hunting Regulations

1. To provide an opportunity for Canadians to hunt migratory game birds, by establishing hunting seasons. Guidelines for hunting regulations are described in Section D. Briefly, regulations should be based on a number of features specific to the geographic area under consideration. Factors such as the timing of arrival and departure of migrating birds, the status of local breeding populations, fledging of local broods and completion of the moult of successfully breeding females, and other special issues such as the status of species, should be used to determine the most effective hunting regulations. Sometimes regulations may need to be based on the species of highest conservation concern.
2. To manage the take of migratory game birds at levels compatible with the species' ability to sustain healthy populations consistent with the available habitat throughout their range.

3. To conserve the genetic diversity within migratory game bird populations.
4. To provide hunting opportunity in various parts of Canada within the limits imposed by the abundance, migration and distribution patterns of migratory bird populations, and with due respect for the traditional use of the migratory game bird resource in Canada.
5. To limit the accidental killing of a migratory game bird species requiring protection because of poor population status, where there is a reasonable possibility that a hunter might confuse that species with another for which there is an open season.
6. To assist, at times and in specific locations, in the prevention of damage to natural habitat or depredation of agricultural crops by migratory game birds.

D. Guidelines for the Regulations on Migratory Game Bird Hunting

1. Regulations shall be established according to the requirements of the *Migratory Birds Convention* and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*.
2. Regulations shall address the principles of Section B and the objectives of Section C.
3. Unless needs dictate otherwise, hunting regulations will be changed as little as possible from year to year.
4. Regulations should be simple and readily enforceable.
5. Where a conflict arises between allocation of harvest among jurisdictions and the conservation of migratory game bird populations, the conservation objective shall take precedence.
6. When uncertainty exists about the status of a migratory game bird population, a precautionary approach will be taken in establishing sustainable hunting regulations.
7. Hunting regulations may not discriminate among Canadian hunters based on their province or territory of residence. This guideline does not preclude recognition of Aboriginal rights.
8. Regulations should be consistent in jurisdictions where important concentration areas for staging waterfowl straddle borders.
9. Where possible, regional, national and international harvest strategies will be developed among management agencies that share populations. Regulations will be designed to meet mutual targets for harvest, harvest rate or population size.
10. Specific regulation changes will be developed through a process of co-management and public consultation with other interested groups and individuals.
11. Hunting regulations should be consistent with terms of agreements in Aboriginal land claim settlements.

E. Regulatory Process

Regulations may be established in one of two ways: selection of a regulatory package from a pre-established set of possible packages, or through a biannual regulatory consultation process.

Pre-established sets of regulatory alternatives:

Regulatory alternatives may be pre-established according to the guidelines outlined in section D, with the selection made in any year based on a predetermined set of conditions. For example, a set of three regulatory packages with decreasing harvest rates could be described: liberal, moderate and restrictive. The criteria for selection among the alternatives could be based on the results of population surveys. This method would reduce the time required to conduct the usual process, simplify the implementation of multi-jurisdictional harvest strategies, and increase the predictability of regulations.

Regulatory process:

The Minister of the Environment must be in a position to proceed with any changes to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the upcoming hunting season by early June. To ensure that the regulations are made with

the best possible advice, a broad process of consultation must be carried out. Reports produced as part of this process may be obtained from Regional Directors, Canadian Wildlife Service, or the Director of Population and Conservation Management Division at the national office of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

1. The Canadian Wildlife Service, national office, issues a status report on migratory game bird populations at the beginning of December. This report describes the biological information available to determine the status of each population.
2. Regional officials (biologists and management) of the Canadian Wildlife Service and provincial and territorial wildlife officials will consult with non-governmental organizations and interested individuals on issues related to hunting regulations for the coming season. To ensure that all parties have access to the best possible biological information, the *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* report may be used as an aid.
3. The initial suggestions for regulation changes will be developed through regional consultation processes. These processes may vary among regions, but should include active participation by provincial and territorial wildlife agencies, wildlife co-management boards and affected stakeholders. The changes, with rationale and predicted effect (Section F), are described in a regulation report issued at the beginning of January from the national office entitled *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations*. This report allows inter-regional and international consideration of proposed changes.
4. Public and organizational comments on the proposals outlined in the *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* report should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, or the Director of Population and Conservation Management Division at the national office of the Canadian Wildlife Service.
5. Final regulation proposals, incorporating input from the consultations, are submitted from the Regional Directors to the Director of Wildlife Program Support Division at the national office of the Canadian Wildlife Service, by the end of February.
6. The regulation proposals are moved, by the national office, through the regulatory process for consideration by the government beginning in June.
7. Population surveys are carried out throughout the year. From time to time, these surveys may show an unexpected change in migratory game bird populations that require a sudden revision to the national regulation proposals.
8. The final regulations, as approved by the Governor-in-Council, are described in a report entitled *Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations in Canada*, which is distributed to all involved parties in August. Each purchaser of a migratory game bird hunting permit receives a summary of the regulations for that province.

F. Items to Be Addressed in Regulatory Proposals

Proposals to change migratory game bird hunting regulations should address the following questions:

1. What is the goal of the regulatory change?
2. How does the change address the objectives and guidelines set out in this document?
3. What is the predicted effect of the proposal? An analysis based on existing data sources should be included.
4. How will the actual effect of the regulatory change be measured?

The proposals should be as concise as possible, while still including the required elements. A simplified rationale would apply for regulations that carry out previously negotiated harvest strategies and agreements.

Appendix C. Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory – 2015–2016 Hunting Season

See the following pages for the summaries. The summaries are also available on the CWS national website: www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=8fac341c-1



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

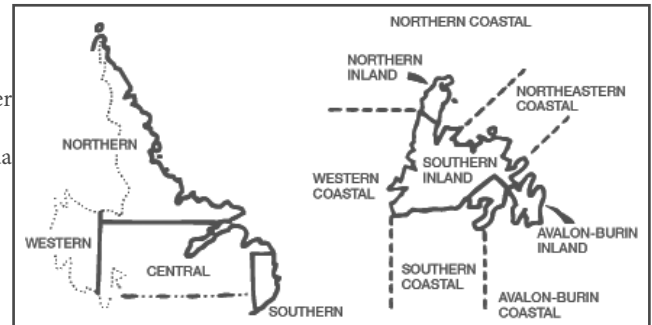
Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
6 Bruce Street
Mount Pearl, Newfoundland and Labrador A1N 4T3
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Waterfowl and Snipe Hunting Zones



“Coastal” refers to that portion of the coast lying within 100 metres of the mean ordinary high-water mark, including the coastal portions of offshore islands and the adjacent marine coastal waters.

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Nunatsiavut Government, have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority (12 to 17 years) with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Murre (turr) hunters: All hunters must purchase and be in possession of a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and a Habitat Conservation Stamp while hunting murre. This hunt is only open to **residents** of Newfoundland and Labrador. Murre are the only migratory bird that can be legally hunted from a power boat. Any occupant of a boat who shoots or retrieves murre, or anyone who operates a boat to pursue murre, is hunting as defined in the *Migratory Birds Regulations* and is **required** to hold a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory birds, except for murre (turrs). For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

Barrow’s Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement at 709-772-7040, your local RCMP detachment, or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).

OPEN SEASONS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks*)

Area	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks,* eiders and scoters), geese and snipe	Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters
All coastal zones	Sept. 19 to Dec. 26, 2015 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 12, 2015	Nov. 28, 2015, to Feb. 29, 2016
All inland zones	Sept. 19 to Dec. 26, 2015 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 12, 2015	No open season

* Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks,* eiders and scoters)	Mergansers	Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Geese	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	6	6	5	10
Possession	18(b)	12	12	10	20

* Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.

(a) Not more than 1 Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks.

(b) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

OPEN SEASONS IN LABRADOR (No open season for Harlequin Ducks*)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks* and eiders), geese and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	Sept. 5 to Dec. 19, 2015 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 5, 2015	Sept. 26, 2015, to Jan. 9, 2016
Western Labrador Zone	Sept. 5 to Dec. 19, 2015 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 5, 2015	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	Sept. 5 to Dec. 19, 2015 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 5, 2015	Nov. 28, 2015, to Feb. 29, 2016
Central Labrador Zone	Sept. 5 to Dec. 19, 2015 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 5, 2015	Oct. 31 to Nov. 28, 2015, and Jan. 2 to Feb. 29, 2016

* Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.

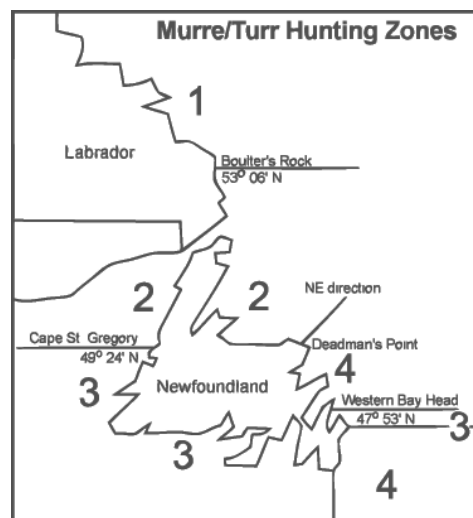
BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Harlequin Ducks,* eiders and scoters)	Mergansers, scoters and eiders	Geese	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	6	5	10
Possession	18(b)	12	10	20

* Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.

(a) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(b) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.



OPEN SEASONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Area	Murres
Zone No. 1	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015
Zone No. 2	Oct. 6, 2015, to Jan. 20, 2016
Zone No. 3	Nov. 25, 2015, to Mar. 10, 2016
Zone No. 4	Nov. 3, 2015, to Jan. 10, 2016, and Feb. 2 to Mar. 10, 2016

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Limits	Murres
Daily bag	20
Possession	40



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L
1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority (12 to 17 years) with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Prince Edward Island, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

**CRIME
STOPPERS**

Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement has joined forces with Prince Edward Island Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters) and snipe	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	Sept. 19, 2015 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015	Sept. 8 to Sept. 21, 2015 Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015	Sept. 28 to Dec. 12, 2015

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	6(c)	5(e)(f)	8	10
Possession	18(b)	12(d)	16	16	20

- (a) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. During the period beginning on October 1 and ending on November 7, 2015, not more than 4 may be Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks or any combination of them, and during the period beginning on November 8 and ending on December 31, 2015, not more than 2 may be Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks or any combination of them.
- (b) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
- (c) Not more than 4 may be scoters.
- (d) Not more than 8 may be scoters.
- (e) Up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily during the 14-day period from September 8 to September 21, 2015.
- (f) Not more than 3 daily during the period beginning on November 15 and ending on December 31, 2015.



**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV**





Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is restricted; please consult the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for restrictions regarding deposition of bait. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures and minimum required distances from residences and businesses.

National Wildlife Areas located in Nova Scotia are administered under the *Wildlife Area Regulations* of the *Canada Wildlife Act*. Refer to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority (12 to 17 years) with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Nova Scotia, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement at 506-364-5044, your local RCMP detachment, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources at 1-800-565-2224, or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).

OPEN SEASONS IN NOVA SCOTIA (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, scoters, Goldeneyes, and Buffleheads)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, scoters, Goldeneyes, and Buffleheads	Geese	Woodcock and snipe
Zone No. 1*	Sept. 19, 2015	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015	Sept. 8 to Sept. 22, 2015, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 19, 2015	Oct. 22, 2015, to Jan. 15, 2016	Oct. 8, 2015, to Jan. 15, 2016	Sept. 8 to Sept. 28, 2015, and Oct. 22, 2015, to Jan. 15, 2016	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 19, 2015	Oct. 22, 2015, to Jan. 15, 2016	Oct. 8, 2015, to Jan. 15, 2016	Sept. 8 to Sept. 28, 2015, and Oct. 22, 2015, to Jan. 15, 2016	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015

- * "Zone No. 1" means the counties of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings and Annapolis.
- "Zone No. 2" means the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness and Richmond, except the area described under Zone 3.
- "Zone No. 3" means Bras d'Or Lake and all waters draining into Bras d'Or Lake including waters on the lake side of the highway bridge on Great Bras d'Or at Seal Islands (Highway No. 105), at St. Peters on St. Peters Inlet (Highway No. 4) and at Bras d'Or on St. Andrews Channel (Highway No. 105).

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	5(c)	5(e)(f)	8	10
Possession	18(b)	10(d)	16	16	20

- (a) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks.
- (b) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
- (c) Not more than 4 may be scoters.
- (d) Not more than 8 may be scoters.
- (e) In Zone No. 1, up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 8 to September 22, 2015.
- (f) In Zone No. 2 and Zone No. 3, up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 8 to September 28, 2015.



**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV**

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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada.

This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is restricted; please consult the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for restrictions regarding deposition of bait. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures and minimum required distances from residences and businesses.

National Wildlife Areas located in New Brunswick are administered under the *Wildlife Area Regulations* of the *Canada Wildlife Act*. Refer to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority (12 to 17 years) with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In New Brunswick, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

Hunting Zones

Zone No. 1

Saint John County south of No. 1 Highway and west of Saint John Harbour, that part of Charlotte County lying south of No. 1 Highway, and the Grand Manan Islands and Campobello Island, except the following area, which is closed to hunting: the area in the Bay of Fundy known as The Wolves, including the surrounding waters.

Zone No. 2

The remainder of the Province of New Brunswick, except the following, which are closed to hunting: the estuary of the Tabusintac River; Bathurst Basin and most of Bathurst Harbour (two islands remain open, and signs have been posted to indicate their locations); and the Dalhousie shoreline from the eastern tip of Dalhousie Island to the mouth of the Miller Brook and extending one kilometre offshore.

CRIME STOPPERS

Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement has joined forces with New Brunswick Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters), geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese) and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	Sept. 19, 2015	Oct. 15, 2015, to Jan. 4, 2016	Sept. 8 to Sept. 22, 2015, and Oct. 15, 2015, to Jan. 4, 2016	Oct. 15, 2015, to Jan. 4, 2016, and Feb. 1 to Feb. 24, 2016	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, 2015
Zone No. 2	Sept. 19, 2015	Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2015	Sept. 8 to Sept. 22, 2015, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2015	Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2015	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, 2015

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	6(c)	5(e)	8	10
Possession	18(b)	12(d)	16	16	20

(a) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 3 may be American Black Ducks.

(b) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(c) Not more than 4 may be scoters; and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 24, 2016, not more than 4 eiders may be taken daily.

(d) Not more than 8 may be scoters; and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 24, 2016, not more than 8 eiders may be possessed.

(e) Up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 8 to September 22, 2015, inclusive.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
801-1550 D'Estimauville Avenue
Québec, Quebec G1J 0C3
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
Fax: 418-649-6591
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority (12 to 17 years) with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Quebec, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the Species at Risk Act as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

OPEN SEASONS IN QUEBEC (No open season for Harlequin Ducks or rails)

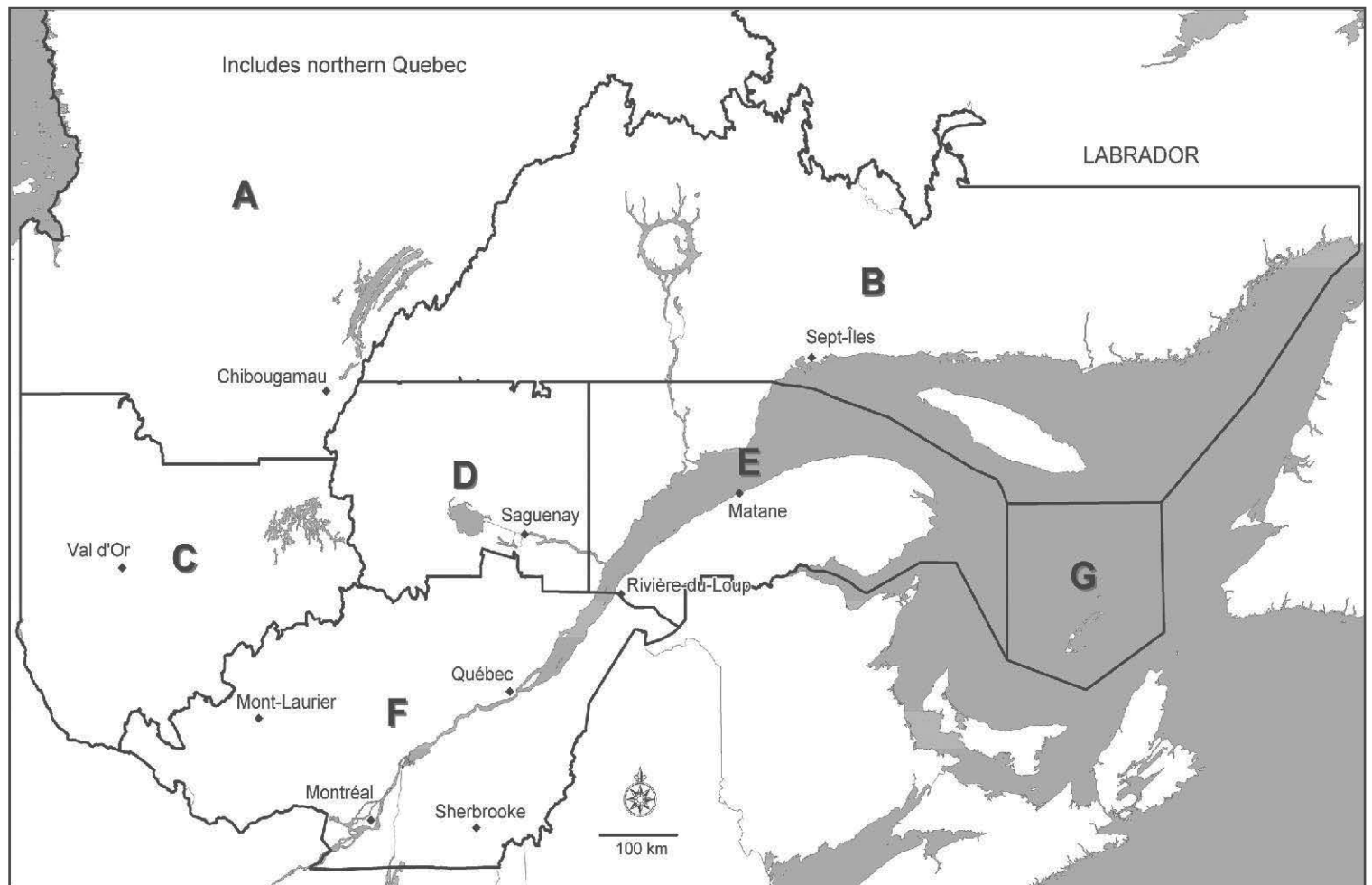
Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, woodcock and snipe, as well as coots and gallinules in District F WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks (other than eiders, Harlequin Ducks and Long-tailed Ducks), geese (other than Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and Snow Geese) and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock
District A	N/A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015
District B	Sept. 5, 2015	Sept. 12 to Dec. 26, 2015	Sept. 12 to Dec. 26, 2015	Oct. 1, 2015, to Jan. 14, 2016(b)	No open season	Sept. 12 to Dec. 26, 2015
Districts C, D and E	Sept. 5, 2015	Sept. 12 to Dec. 26, 2015(c)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 11, 2015(a) Sept. 12 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 12 to Dec. 26, 2015	No open season	Sept. 19, 2015, to Jan. 2, 2016
District F	Sept. 12, 2015	Sept. 19, 2015, to Jan. 2, 2016(c)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 18, 2015(a) Sept. 19 to Dec. 21, 2015	Sept. 19, 2015, to Jan. 2, 2016	Sept. 19, 2015, to Jan. 2, 2016	Sept. 19, 2015, to Jan. 2, 2016
District G	Sept. 19, 2015	Sept. 26 to Dec. 26, 2015	Sept. 26 to Dec. 26, 2015	Nov. 1, 2015, to Feb. 14, 2016	No open season	Sept. 26 to Dec. 26, 2015

(a) In Districts C, D, E and F, hunting for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is allowed only on farmland.

(b) In District B along the northern shore west of the Natashquan River, the hunting seasons for eiders and Long-tailed Ducks are respectively from October 1 to October 24, 2015, inclusive and from November 15, 2015, to February 5, 2016, inclusive.

(c) In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21, 2015, in Provincial Hunting Zone 21 and 100 metres beyond this zone. In District F, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21, 2015, between Pointe Jureux (St. Irénée) and Gros Cap à l'Aigle (St. Fidèle) from routes 362 and 138 to 2 kilometres within Provincial Hunting Zone 21.

Hunting Districts



If you need more information to determine in which hunting district you are located, please visit:

<http://mffp.gouv.qc.ca/english/publications/online/wildlife/hunting-regulations/index.asp>

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN QUEBEC

Limits	Ducks	Geese (other than Snow Geese)	Snow Geese	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)(b)(f)	5(d)(f)	20(f)	4(f)	8(e)(f)	10(f)
Possession	18(c)(f)	20(f)(g)	No limit	12(f)	24(f)	30(f)

- (a) Not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks, except in the portion of District F that is west of Route 155 and Highway 55, in which case not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks.
 (b) Not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
 (c) Not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
 (d) Up to 5 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily between September 1 and September 25, 2015.
 (e) For non-residents of Canada, not more than 4 woodcocks may be taken daily.
 (f) Not more than 3 birds may be taken or possessed during Waterfowler Heritage Days, with the additional species restrictions described in notes (a) to (c) applying within that total.
 (g) No possession limit for Canada Geese.

OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted only during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
District A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015 May 1 to June 30, 2016	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) Recorded bird calls(d)
District B	Sept. 12 to Dec. 26, 2015	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
Districts C and D	Sept. 1 to Sept. 11, 2015(a), and Sept. 12 to Dec. 26, 2015 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2016(a)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) Recorded bird calls(d)
District E	Sept. 1 to Sept. 11, 2015(a), and Sept. 12 to Dec. 26, 2015 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2016(a)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f); bait crop area(e) Recorded bird calls(d); bait(e)
District F	Sept. 6 to Sept. 18, 2015(a), and Sept. 19, 2015, to Jan. 2, 2016 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2016(a)(b)(c)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f); bait crop area(e) Recorded bird calls(d); bait(e)
District G	Sept. 26 to Dec. 26, 2015	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)

- (a) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.
 (b) In District F, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route 132 between the western limit of the municipality of Montmagny and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace municipality, other than in lots 4 598 472 and 2 611 981 in Montmagny municipality
 (c) In District F, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line located at 1000 m north of Highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route 132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.
 (d) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
 (e) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.
 (f) Any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese with recorded Snow Geese calls.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



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Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
4905 Dufferin Street
Toronto, Ontario M3H 5T4
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

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Note that south of the French and Mattawa rivers, Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations in some municipalities, but not all. Season dates for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese in the Southern District may differ between municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted and those where it is not. Hunters should consult the provincial regulations for information about Wildlife Management Unit boundaries and a list of municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

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In Ontario, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

Waterfowler Heritage Days were introduced to provide young hunters under the age of majority (12 to 17 years) with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority;
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than one young hunter; and
- daily bag limits are outlined in the Bag and Possession Limits table below, and include footnotes a, e and f.

Hunting Districts



1. Hudson-James Bay District

Wildlife Management Units 1A, 1B, and the portions of Wildlife Management Units 1D, 25, and 26 lying east of longitude 83°45' and north of latitude 51°

2. Northern District

Wildlife Management Unit 1C, those parts of 1D, 25, and 26 lying west of longitude 83°45' and south of latitude 51°, and Wildlife Management Units 2 to 24, 27 to 41, and 45

3. Central District

Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59

4. Southern District

Wildlife Management Units 60 to 95

If you need more information to determine in which hunting district you are located, please visit:

www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/find-wildlife-management-unit-wmu-map

OPEN SEASONS IN ONTARIO (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), gallinules, coots, snipe and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), gallinules, coots, snipe and geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Woodcock	Mourning Doves
1. Hudson-James Bay District	Sept. 5, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 2015	No open season
2. Northern District	Sept. 5, 2015	Sept. 10 to Dec. 24, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 2015	No open season
3. Central District	Sept. 12, 2015	Sept. 19, 2015, to Jan. 2, 2016	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23, 2015	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20, 2015	Sept. 8 to Nov. 16, 2015(a)
4. Southern District	Sept. 19, 2015	Sept. 26, 2015, to Jan. 9, 2016 (b)(f)	Sept. 10 to Sept. 20, 2015(c) Sept. 10 to Sept. 20, 2015 (except for any Sunday within this period)(d) Sept. 26 to Dec. 30, 2015(c) Sept. 26, 2015, to Jan. 9, 2016 (except for any Sunday within this period)(d) Feb. 27 to Mar. 5, 2016 (except for any Sunday within this period)(d)(e)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20, 2015	Sept. 10 to Nov. 18, 2015(a)

(a) Non-toxic shot required.

(b) In Wildlife Management Unit 65, recorded Snow Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese; any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese with those calls.

(c) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations.

(d) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted by provincial regulations.

(e) Except in Wildlife Management Unit 94.

(f) Except for American Black Ducks, for which the open season begins on September 26 and ends on December 20, 2015.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	White-fronted Geese and Brant	Snow Geese	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails) and snipe	Gallinules	Woodcock and coots	Mourning Doves
Daily bag	6(a)	5(c)(d)(e)(f)	5	20	10	4	8	15
Possession	18(b)	No limit	15	No limit	30	12	24	45

- (a) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. In the Southern District and Central District, not more than 1 may be an American Black Duck, and in the Hudson-James Bay District and Northern District, not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks.
- (b) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. In the Southern District and Central District, not more than 3 may be American Black Ducks, and in the Hudson-James Bay District and Northern District, not more than 6 may be American Black Ducks.
- (c) A total of not more than 2 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Unit 94 from September 26, 2015, to January 9, 2016.
- (d) A total of not more than 3 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85 and 93 from September 26 to October 31, 2015.
- (e) Up to 5 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in
- Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 9, 2015;
 - Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59 from September 8 to September 18, 2015;
 - Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81, 83, 86 to 92, and 95 from September 10 to September 20, 2015, and
 - Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81, 83, and 86 to 92 from February 27 to March 5, 2016, in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted.
- (f) Up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in
- Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85, 93 and 94 from September 10 to September 20, 2015, and
 - Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85 and 93 from February 27 to March 5, 2016, in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted.

MEASURES IN ONTARIO CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Wildlife Management Unit 65	Mar. 1 to May 31, 2016(a)	Recorded bird calls(b)

- (a) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.
- (b) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2015-2016 federal permits.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Suite 150, 123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4W2
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

If you need more information to determine in which hunting zone you are located, please visit:
www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/wildlife/hunting/index.html

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

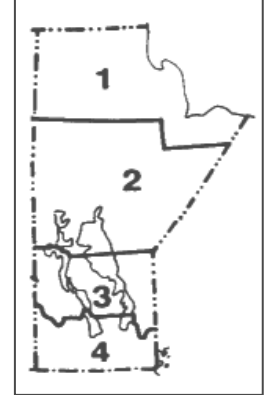
The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority (12 to 17 years) with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Manitoba, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

Game Bird Hunting Zones



OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

Game Bird Hunting Zone	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks, Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese, Brant, coots and snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes	Snow and Ross's Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	American Woodcock
Zone 1	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2015(a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015(a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015(a)	N/A
Zone 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2015(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2015	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2015(a)	N/A
Zone 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2015(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015(a)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30, 2015	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 2015(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2015
Zone 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2015(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015(a)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30, 2015	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2015	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 2015(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2015

(a) Recorded Snow Goose and Ross's Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese and Ross's Geese; any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese and Ross's Geese with those calls.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe	Woodcock RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Woodcock NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	8	8(a)	50	8(c)	5(d)	5	8	10	8	4
Possession	24	24(b)	No limit	24	15(e)	15	24	30	24	12

(a) In Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, not more than 4 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks or any combination of them.

(b) In Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, not more than 12 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks or any combination of them.

(c) In provincial Game Hunting Area 38, as described in the *Hunting Areas and Zones Regulations* (220/86) of the Province of Manitoba, made under the *Wildlife Act* (C.C.S.M., c. W130), up to 4 additional Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese or Brant, or any combination of them, may be taken daily during the period beginning on September 1 and ending on September 23, 2015, inclusive.

(d) Except in Game Bird Hunting Zone 1, where the daily bag limit is 8.

(e) Except in Game Bird Hunting Zone 1, where the possession limit is 24.

NOTE

The open season for non-residents of Canada in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4 and in provincial Game Hunting Areas 13A, 14, 14A, that portion of Game Hunting Area 16 south of the north limit of Township 33 and Areas 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A and 25 as described in Manitoba's *Hunting Areas and Zones Regulation* 220/86, of the Province of Manitoba, made under the *Wildlife Act* (C.C.S.M., c. W130), includes:

- in respect of Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from the opening date (September 24, 2015) up to and including the second Sunday in October (October 11, 2015), and, after that period, from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset; and
- in respect of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset.

OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Game Bird Hunting Zone	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Zone 1	Aug. 15 to Aug. 31, 2015, and Apr. 1 to June 15, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)
Zones 2, 3 and 4	Mar. 15 to May 31, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

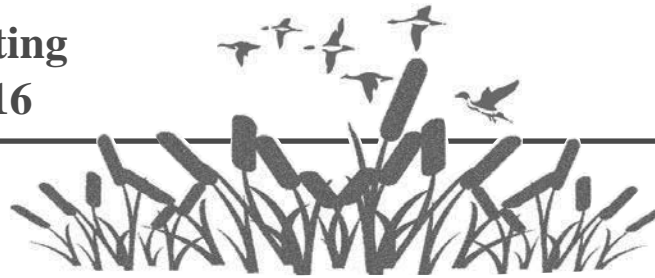
NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
115 Perimeter Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X4
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority (12 to 17 years) with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

NOTE

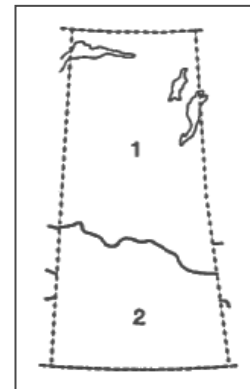
In District No. 2 (South), during Waterfowler Heritage Days, and following the rules of these days, young hunters and mentors may participate in the falconry season.

In Saskatchewan, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Cranes

Where the Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service or the Chief Provincial Game Officer of Saskatchewan is of the opinion that Whooping Cranes may be in the Saskatchewan Sandhill Crane Management Area during the open season for Sandhill Cranes in that area, such officer may prohibit the hunting of Sandhill Cranes in that area, and thereafter no person shall hunt or kill Sandhill Cranes in that area in that year.

Hunting Districts



District No. 1 (North)
Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43 and 47 to 76 inclusive

District No. 2 (South)
Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 1 to 42 inclusive and 44 to 46 inclusive

If you need more information to determine in which zone you are located, please visit:
www.environment.gov.sk.ca/hunting

OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, coots and snipe	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 5 to Sept. 7, 2015, and Oct. 10 to Oct. 12, 2015(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015
No. 2 (South)(d)	Sept. 5 to Sept. 7, 2015, and Oct. 10 to Oct. 12, 2015(b)(c)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015(b)	Sept. 10 to Dec. 16, 2015	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015(c)

(a) Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16, 2015, inclusive.

(b) Recorded Snow Goose and Ross's Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese or Ross's Geese; any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese or Ross's Geese with those calls.

(c) The Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all Sandhill Crane hunting.

(d) The Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all hunting until September 20.

NOTE

The open season for Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese in District No. 2 (South), and the portion of District No. 1 (North) consisting of Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47 to 59 and 67 to 69 for residents and non-residents of Canada, from the opening date up to and including October 14, 2015, inclusive, includes only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise until noon, local time, and, after that period, from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset. The open season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese for residents and non-residents of Canada province-wide includes only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Limits	Ducks	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(a)	20	8(c)	5	10	10
Possession	24(b)	No limit	24(d)	15	30	30

(a) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails.

(b) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails.

(c) Not more than 5 may be White-fronted Geese.

(d) Not more than 15 may be White-fronted Geese.

MEASURES IN SASKATCHEWAN CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

District	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
No. 1 (North) and 2 (South)	Mar. 15 to June 15, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
9250-49 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6B 1K5
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

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- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Alberta, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Hunting Zones



Hunters are advised to pay particular attention to the **Alberta Hunting Guide** to ensure that they are hunting for the correct species in the correct wildlife management unit during the permitted times and dates. Note that these zone numbers do not correspond to regions as presented in the Guide.

If you need more information to determine in which zone you are located, please visit: www.albertaregulations.ca/huntingregs/season-wmus.html

OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, coots and snipe	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese
Zones* 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8	Sept. 5 and Sept. 6, 2015(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2015
Zones* 5, 6 and 7	Sept. 5 and Sept. 6, 2015(a)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2015(c)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2015(a)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2015

- * "Zone No. 1" means that part of Alberta included in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (PWMUs) 501 to 506, 509 to 512, 514 to 519, 529 to 532, and 841.
 "Zone No. 2" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 344, 347, 349 to 360, 520 to 528, 534 to 537, 539 to 542, and 544.
 "Zone No. 3" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 200, 202 to 204, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, and 500.
 "Zone No. 4" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 206, 208, 216, 220 to 222, 224, 226, 228, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336 to 340, 342, 346, 348, 429, 507, 508, and 936.
 "Zone No. 5" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 151, 160, 162 to 164, and 166.
 "Zone No. 6" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 152, 156, 158, 210, 212, 214, 300, 302 to 306, 308, 310, 312, and 314.
 "Zone No. 7" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 144, 148, and 150.
 "Zone No. 8" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 316, 318, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416 to 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436 to 442, and 444 to 446.

- (a) Recorded Snow Goose and Ross's Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese or Ross's Geese; any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese or Ross's Geese with those calls.
 (b) Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16, 2015
 (c) Falconry season is open from September 8 to December 21, 2015.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ALBERTA

Limits	Ducks	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese	Coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(a)	50	8(c)	8	8
Possession	24(b)	No limit	24(d)	24	24

- (a) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 2 may be Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye or any combination of them.
 (b) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 6 may be Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye or any combination of them.
 (c) Not more than 5 may be White-fronted Geese.
 (d) Not more than 15 may be White-fronted Geese.

OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

MEASURES IN ALBERTA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Throughout Alberta	Mar. 15 to June 15, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

- (a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



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Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Pacific Wildlife Research Centre
R.R. 1, 5421 Robertson Road
Delta, British Columbia V4K 3N2
Tel.: 604-350-1950
Toll free: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Hunting Districts



1. Provincial Management Units (PMUs) 1-1 to 1-15
2. PMUs 2-2 to 2-19
3. PMUs 3-12 to 3-20 and 3-26 to 3-44
4. PMUs 4-1 to 4-9 and 4-14 to 4-40
5. PMUs 5-1 to 5-15
6. PMUs 6-1 to 6-30
7. PMUs 7-2 to 7-58
8. PMUs 8-1 to 8-15 and 8-21 to 8-26

If you need more information to determine in which district you are located, please visit: www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/wildlife/hunting/regulations

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Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

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- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In British Columbia, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

District	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, coots and snipe	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Other geese	Brant	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
No. 1	Oct. 3 and Oct. 4, 2015	Oct. 10, 2015, to Jan. 22, 2016	Oct. 10, 2015, to Jan. 22, 2016	Oct. 10, 2015, to Jan. 22, 2016(a); Sept. 5 to Sept. 13, 2015(b)(c)(d); Oct. 10 to Nov. 22, 2015(b)(c)(d); Dec. 19, 2015, to Jan. 10, 2016(b)(c)(d); and Feb. 11 to Mar. 10, 2016(b)(c)(d)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2015	No open season
No. 2	Oct. 3 and Oct. 4, 2015(e)(f)	Oct. 10, 2015, to Jan. 22, 2016(c)(e)	Oct. 10, 2015, to Jan. 3, 2016(e), and Feb. 21 to Mar. 10, 2016(e)	Oct. 10, 2015, to Jan. 22, 2016(e)(g); Sept. 5 to Sept. 13, 2015(c)(d)(e); Oct. 10 to Nov. 22, 2015(c)(d)(e); Dec. 19, 2015, to Jan. 10, 2016(c)(d)(e); and Feb. 11 to Mar. 10, 2016(c)(d)(e)	Mar. 1 to Mar. 10, 2016(c)(h)	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2015(e)	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 5 and Sept. 6, 2015	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2015	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2015	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2015(g); Sept. 10 to Sept. 20, 2015(d); Oct. 1 to Dec. 23, 2015(d); and Mar. 1 to Mar. 10, 2016(d)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2015(i)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2015
No. 4	Sept. 5 and Sept. 6, 2015	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2015	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2015	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2015	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2015
No. 5	Sept. 12 and Sept. 13, 2015	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2015	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2015	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2015	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 5 and Sept. 6, 2015	Sept. 1 to Sept. 4 and Sept. 7 to Nov. 30, 2015(j); Oct. 1, 2015, to Jan. 13, 2016(k)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 4 and Sept. 7 to Nov. 30, 2015(j); Oct. 1, 2015, to Jan. 13, 2016(k)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 4, 2015, and Sept. 7 to Nov. 30, 2015(j); Oct. 1, 2015, to Jan. 13, 2016(k)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2015(l); Sept. 12 and Sept. 13, 2015(m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2015(l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 11 and Sept. 14 to Nov. 30, 2015(m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2015(l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 11 and Sept. 14 to Nov. 30, 2015(m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2015(l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 11, 2015, and Sept. 14 to Nov. 30, 2015(m)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 5 and Sept. 6, 2015	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2015	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2015	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2015(g); Sept. 20 to Nov. 28, 2015(d); Dec. 20, 2015, to Jan. 5, 2016(d); and Feb. 21 to Mar. 10, 2016(d)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2015

- (a) Provincial Management Units (PMUs) 1-1 to 1-15 inclusive for White-fronted Geese only and PMUs 1-3 and 1-8 to 1-15 inclusive for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
- (b) PMUs 1-1, 1-2, and 1-4 to 1-7 inclusive.
- (c) See provincial regulations for local restrictions.
- (d) For Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
- (e) PMUs 2-2 to 2-19 inclusive.
- (f) Excluding Brant.
- (g) For White-fronted Geese only.
- (h) PMU 2-4 only.
- (i) PMUs 3-13 to 3-17 inclusive.
- (j) PMUs 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive.
- (k) PMUs 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive.
- (l) PMUs 7-19 to 7-22 inclusive, 7-31 to 7-36 inclusive, and 7-42 to 7-58 inclusive.
- (m) PMUs 7-2 to 7-18 inclusive, 7-23 to 7-30 inclusive, and 7-37 to 7-41 inclusive.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow Geese and Ross's Geese)	Dark geese (Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White -fronted Geese)	Brant	Coots and snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves
Daily bag	8(a)(c)(e)(g)	5(i)	5(k), 10(l)	2(m)	10	5
Possession	24(b)(d)(f)(h)	15(j)	15(k), 30(l)	6(m)	30	15

- (a) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails.
- (b) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails.
- (c) Not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks.
- (d) Not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks.
- (e) Not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes.
- (f) Not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes.
- (g) Not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks.
- (h) Not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks.
- (i) In PMUs 2-4 and 2-5 only, a total of 10 white geese including not more than 5 Ross's Geese may be taken daily.
- (j) In PMUs 2-4 and 2-5 only, a total of 30 white geese including not more than 15 Ross's Geese may be possessed.
- (k) For White-fronted Geese only.
- (l) Any combination of Canada Geese and Cackling Geese.
- (m) PMU 2-4 only.



REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV





Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

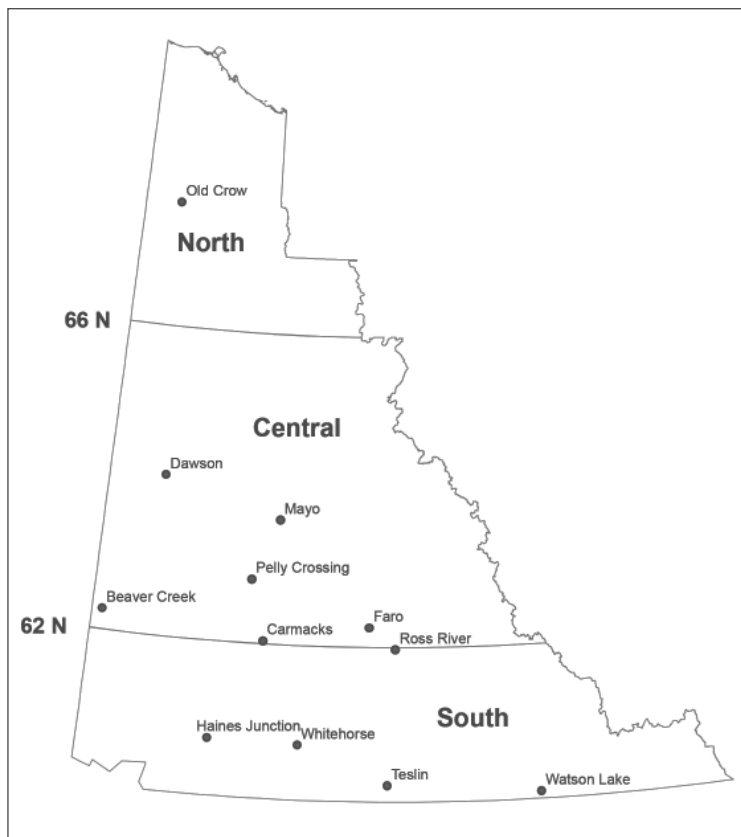
Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
91780 Alaska Highway
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5X7
Tel.: 867-393-6700
Toll free: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

In the Yukon, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.



Yukon Hunting Zones

Northern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of latitude 66°

Central Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying between latitude 62° and 66°

Southern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying south of latitude 62°

OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Area	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Northern Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	No open season	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Central Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2015, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2015

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(a)	5(b)	2	0(c)	10
Possession	24(a)	15(b)	4	0(c)	30(d)

- (a) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory, 17 additional ducks may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
- (b) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory, 10 additional geese may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
- (c) Except that in the Central and Northern Yukon Territory, 25 rails and coots may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
- (d) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory, there is no possession limit.

NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.



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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016



Summary

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Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
5019, 52 Street
P.O. Box 2310
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2P7
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

If you are hunting on private lands within an area with a settled land claim, you must ask permission first.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

In the Northwest Territories, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2015(a)

(a) Recorded Snow Goose and Ross's Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese and Ross's Geese; any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese and Ross's Geese with those calls.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Coots	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON- RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	25	8	15	5(a)	50	25	10	10
Possession	No limit	16	No limit	10(a)	No limit	No limit	No limit	20

(a) Except that non-residents may not take more than 2 White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than 4.

OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

MEASURES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	May 1 to June 30, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)
Throughout the Northwest Territories except Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	May 1 to May 28, 2016	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.

No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2015–2016

Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

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You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

If you are hunting on private lands (Inuit Owned Lands), ensure you have permission from the Regional Inuit Association.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

In Nunavut, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

OPEN SEASONS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout Nunavut	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2015 ^(a)

^(a) Recorded Snow Goose and Ross's Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese and Ross's Geese; any species of migratory birds for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese and Ross's Geese with those calls.

MEASURES IN NUNAVUT CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Throughout Nunavut	Aug. 15 to Aug. 31, 2015 May 1 to June 30, 2016	Recorded bird calls ^(a) Recorded bird calls ^(a)

^(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2015–2016 federal permits.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NUNAVUT

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON- RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Coots	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON- RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	25(a)	8(a)	15(c)	5(e)	50(g)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit(b)	16(b)	No limit(d)	10(d)(f)	No limit	No limit	No limit	20

- (a) Except in that portion of the islands and waters of James Bay that are south of 55°N latitude, where the limit is 6, of which
 (i) not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks and 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye, in the area west of 80°15'W longitude; and
 (ii) not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks, 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye, and 1 may be Blue-winged Teal, in the area east of 80°15'W longitude.
- (b) Except in that portion of the islands and waters of James Bay that are south of 55°N latitude, where the limit is 18, of which
 (i) not more than 6 may be American Black Ducks and 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye, in the area west of 80°15'W longitude; and
 (ii) not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and 2 may be Blue-winged Teal, in the area east of 80°15'W longitude.
- (c) In that portion of the islands and waters of James Bay that are west of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, not more than 5 may be Canada Geese or Cackling Geese or any combination of them.
- (d) Except in the portion of the islands and waters of James Bay that are east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, where the limit is 20.
- (e) Not more than 2 may be White-fronted Geese.
- (f) Not more than 4 may be White-fronted Geese. In that portion of the islands and waters of James Bay that are west of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, there is no limit on Canada Geese and Cackling Geese.
- (g) Except in that portion of the islands and waters of James Bay that are south of 55°N latitude, where the limit is 20.

NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one half-hour before sunrise or later than one half-hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Additional information can be obtained at:

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Public Inquiries Centre

7th Floor, Fontaine Building

200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard

Gatineau QC K1A 0H3

Telephone: 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only) or 819-997-2800

Email: ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

