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Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada July 2016

2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Hunting Seasons

Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 47



Canada

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For more information on migratory birds, please visit

Environment and Climate Change Canada's Migratory Birds website:

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

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www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index-eng.php

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.

Through a special partnership with Environment and Climate Change Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada receives the revenues from the sale of the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, purchased primarily by waterfowl hunters to validate their Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits. The conservation stamp is also sold to stamp and print collectors and those interested in contributing to habitat conservation. In 2014/2015, Wildlife Habitat Canada provided 43 grants totaling more than \$1.5 million. This in turn helped leverage an additional \$8.6 million in partner funding for conservation projects, resulting in the conservation, restoration and enhancement of more than 52 000 acres of wildlife habitat across Canada (www.whc.org).

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Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada, July 2016

- 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Hunting Seasons -

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Comments:

Comments regarding the regulation-setting process or other concerns relating to migratory birds should be sent to Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service, National Office:

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Pacific Region: 5421 Robertson Road, R.R. #1, Delta BC V4K 3N2
Northern Region: 5019 52nd St, P.O. Box 2310, Yellowknife, NT, X1A 2P7

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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Establishment of the Hunting Regulations for Migratory Game Birds

The purpose of the amendments to Schedule 1 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* is to ensure the sustainable harvest management of migratory game birds. In particular, the amendments allow for changes to hunting season dates, daily bag and possession limits, as well as changes to other migratory game bird hunting regulations.

Beginning in the 2014/2015 hunting season, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) transitioned from an annual to a biennial regulatory amendment cycle for the hunting regulations. The objective of this new policy approach is to reduce the resource burden to government associated with the regulatory process, while continuing to ensure that conservation and harvesting objectives are achieved. The amendment and corresponding formalized consultation processes remain consistent with what was carried out in previous years, with the only change being that the amendments now occur every two years. ECCC continues evaluating the status of migratory game birds on an annual basis to ensure that the regulations are appropriate, and can amend the regulations at mid-intervals if necessary for conservation reasons.

Within each two-year regulatory cycle, hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed by ECCC, with input from the provinces and territories and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, ECCC's Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) produces three reports.

The first report entitled, *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, and reports on population status by publishing the November report within each regulatory cycle, that is, every second year.

This is followed by the second report entitled, *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations*, or the December report, in which the proposed changes to the hunting regulations, amendments to the overabundant species regulations and other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are outlined. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting (for more information please visit: [www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-](http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=6DE5A330-1)

[mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=6DE5A330-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=6DE5A330-1)). The December report is published every second year, concurrently with the revision of hunting regulations.

The third report entitled, *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 the 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 the hunting regulations in Canada. These reports are available online on the ECCC website at : www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=0EA37FB2-1.

The process for developing regulations in Canada requires that any changes be in the form of final proposals by late February during years of regulatory changes. That means that regulations must be set without knowing about the breeding conditions and production forecasts of the coming year. This does not usually present difficulties because the hunting regulations are based on trends over several years, but in some cases the results from recent harvest surveys or breeding population surveys conducted in May and June will indicate that changes in the national approach are needed to ensure the conservation of migratory game birds. In this case, ECCC will process a regulatory amendment and issue a bulletin updating these regulations.

Regulatory proposals described in the current document will start in September 2016 and remain in effect through winter/spring 2018 inclusively. This second two-year cycle also establishes special conservation measures for overabundant geese in spring 2017 and spring 2018.

Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations within each Regulatory Cycle

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 website.

- November – CWS regional offices develop proposals for hunting regulations in consultation 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 website and distributed to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- 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 website. The migratory game bird hunting regulation summaries are available on the ECCC website.
- Early August – Hunting regulation summaries are available with the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits.

Migratory game bird hunters are informed of the migratory game bird hunting regulations, including open season dates and daily bag and possession limits, when they purchase their hunting permit.

Note to American 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 the end of February. 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 United States (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. Frequent evaluations of the Strategy are conducted to ensure that it continues meeting the objectives stated above.

The Harvest Strategy, used to determine the appropriate Black Duck harvest regulations, was first implemented in fall 2013. It consists of four pre-defined regulatory packages in Canada and three in the U.S. 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.

A moderate regime has been recommended for the 2016/2017 hunting season. As such, Canadian Black Duck hunting regulations (open season dates, daily bag and possession limits) will remain unchanged from the 2015/2016 season (moderate regime). Due to the adoption of a two-year stabilized regulatory cycle in Canada, a moderate package will also remain in place for the 2017/2018 hunting season.

CWS, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, will continue to monitor the harvest rate in addition to the breeding populations to ensure that the Harvest Strategy continues to meet the objectives stated above.

Outcome of the 2015 Fall CWS Regional Consultation Meetings Regarding the Hunting Regulations for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Seasons

Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland & Labrador

The Atlantic Migratory Game Bird Technical Committee discussed and supported the regulatory proposals for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador at their meeting in October 2015. This group is chaired by ECCC's CWS and consists of technical

representatives of the four Atlantic provincial wildlife agencies (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador), the Nunatsiavut Government, Ducks Unlimited Canada, and Indigenous organizations. Both the New Brunswick Wildlife Federation and the Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters also expressed support for the regulatory proposals.

Quebec

CWS Quebec region hosted the Round Table on Migratory Game Birds Management in October 2015 to discuss the proposed hunting regulation amendments for the 2016/17 and 2017/18 hunting seasons. Members at the meeting included the Association des biologistes du Québec, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Bird Studies Canada, Quebec Outfitters Federation, Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs, Fondation de la faune du Québec, Institut de Développement Durable des Premières Nations du Québec et du Labrador, Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs du Québec, Regroupement Québec Oiseaux, and Union des producteurs agricoles du Québec. All of the regulatory proposals except the Mourning Dove hunting season were supported by all members; details on the proposed Mourning Dove hunting season can be found in the next section.

Ontario

Regulatory proposals for Ontario were discussed at the Ontario Waterfowl Advisory Committee meeting in October 2015. Committee members included: ECCC's CWS, ECCC's Wildlife Enforcement Division, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry's (OMNRF) Research and Monitoring Section, OMNRF's Wildlife Enforcement Section, and the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. All Committee members agreed to the regulatory proposals.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

The Saskatchewan Provincial Wildlife Advisory Committee was advised of the regulatory proposals in fall 2015. Membership on the Committee includes the province of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, Saskatchewan Outfitters Association, Trappers Association, Bow Hunters Association, Black Powder Association, Stock Growers Association, Association of Rural Municipalities, Regina Fish and Game League, Nature Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan Wildlife Association and Tourism. The province of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Outfitters Association and Regina Fish and Game League responded with

endorsement of the proposals, the other organizations did not provide any comments.

British Columbia

The British Columbia Waterfowl Technical Committee, which consists of provincial and CWS staff, oversees regional consultations. In fall 2015, no regulatory proposals or comments were received from any of the provincial wildlife management districts and no regulatory changes were proposed by CWS.

Yukon

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board as well as the Wildlife Management Advisory Council for the Yukon's North Slope expressed support to the regulatory proposals for Yukon.

Northwest Territories and Nunavut

In 2015, no regulatory changes were proposed. Consequently, consultations with appropriate wildlife management boards, which consist of territorial government, Indigenous Peoples of Canada, and other stakeholders, were not required.

Summary of the Main Concerns During Public Consultations Held in February 2016 Regarding the Hunting Regulations for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Seasons

Proposed Mourning Dove Hunting season in Quebec

The provincial government and the Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs endorsed the establishment of a Mourning Dove hunting season in Quebec beginning in the fall of 2016. During the consultation period, comments were received from conservation organizations, hunter associations and individuals.

Five hunting organizations namely, the Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs, the Association des sauvagins du Lac St-Pierre, Association des sauvagins de la Rive-Nord, Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters and Delta Waterfowl, along with more than 280 individuals expressed their support for this proposal. The main comments expressed were the following:

- If a species of migratory game bird, such as Mourning Dove, can provide hunting opportunities without negatively affecting the

population status of the species, that opportunity should be available to hunters.

- A sustainable hunt based on sound science should be allowed.
- Hunting is the oldest of human traditions and has a deep meaning for millions of Canadians.
- Regulated hunting helps to increase knowledge of hunted species and brings management support.
- Hunting contributes greatly to tourism and the outdoor sporting economy in Canada.
- Mourning Dove hunting is one of the best ways to initiate youth hunters; it requires low investments in decoys and bird calls, and a smaller gauge of shotgun.

Several conservation organizations including Regroupement Québec Oiseaux and its affiliated clubs, Nature Québec, Enviro Educ-Action, Crivet groupe écologique de Valleyfield and Société d'observation de la Faune, as well as more than 570 individuals expressed opposition to this proposal. The main concerns expressed by these organizations and individuals during public consultations are summarized below along with the ECCC CWS's responses to these concerns.

- The Mourning dove population trend in recent years in Quebec is decreasing

In Canada, Mourning Doves are monitored principally by the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) and the Christmas Bird Count (CBC); other sources of information include the Atlas des Oiseaux nicheurs du Québec and Étude des populations d'oiseaux du Québec. The BBS is a cooperative international avian survey conducted annually since 1966 in the U.S. and Canada and it is designed to collect long-term data on the population status and trends of breeding birds. The BBS is the principal source of population data for most species of birds in North America at the continental, national and regional level. The population status, trend and distribution information generated from BBS data is used in both Canada and the U.S. to report on the status of bird populations, to evaluate which species are considered at risk and to establish conservation plans and actions. The CBC is a census of birds performed annually in Northern America around Christmas time by volunteer birdwatchers. Data from the CBC provide information about winter resident bird populations and do not necessarily reflect changes in the population that would be subject to fall hunting.

Mourning Doves are one of the most abundant and widely distributed birds in North America. Based on the BBS, the North American population is estimated at 350 to 475 million birds. The breeding population in Quebec is estimated at 760 000 doves

with an estimated fall flight of approximately 988 000 birds.

Mourning Doves are widely distributed across the southern portion of Quebec (where the hunt will take place), with relative abundance similar to jurisdictions with hunting seasons (i.e., Ontario and surrounding States). Population estimates indicate that the Mourning Dove is the most abundant game bird species breeding in Quebec. According to the BBS, the population has increased by approximately 5% annually between 1970 and 2014, and its breeding range has expanded to the north and east. The population stabilized in the 2000s but remains far larger than it was in the 1970s.

The Mourning Dove numbers in Hunting District F, where a Mourning Dove open season will be established, have been increasing at a rate of approximately 4.7% annually since the 1970s. Despite the annual variability in the Mourning Dove population, it has stabilized or slightly decreased (less than 1% per year) over the last 15 years.

The Department of Environment believes that a harvest of Mourning Doves in Québec's district F would be sustainable.

-A Mourning Dove open season in Quebec will not be sustainable

The *Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA)*, 1994 allows the hunting of migratory game birds such as Mourning Dove. More than 40 species of migratory game birds are harvested sustainably for food in Canada every year.

The Mourning Dove is the most harvested of all game birds in the U.S. (40 of 50 States); they are also hunted in Mexico and Central America. In the U.S., approximately one million hunters harvest 15 to 20 million doves annually, which typically represents 5% to 10% of the fall population.

In Canada, Mourning Doves have been hunted sustainably since 1960 in British Columbia and since 2013 in Ontario. In Ontario, approximately 18 000 and 22 000 Mourning doves were harvested by hunters during the 2013 and 2014 seasons respectively. In British Columbia, hunters have typically harvested less than 100 doves per year. The predicted annual harvest in Quebec is estimated to be between 12 000 and 23 650 doves, which is 1.2% to 2.4% of the fall flight. Based on decades of experience with other species of game birds and current information from other jurisdictions, a harvest rate of this magnitude will be sustainable in the long-term.

There is no biological or scientific concern about the sustainability of the Mourning Dove hunt in Hunting District F in Quebec. The hunting season will be similar to that for other migratory game birds. The population status and harvest of Mourning Doves will be monitored and evaluated each year, as

with other hunted migratory game birds. Adjustments to season length or daily bag limit can be made, if necessary, to ensure that the harvest remains sustainable. Canada could also request that other jurisdictions (e.g. U.S. States) consider reducing their harvest of Quebec produced Mourning Doves to ensure a sustainable harvest.

-Risk for public safety in urban areas and damaging infrastructure (telephone or other utility wires on roadways)

Hunting of migratory game birds in Canada is regulated and hunters must be trained and licensed to participate. In Quebec, hunters are required to pass a Firearms Safety Course and a Hunter Education Course and, therefore, all participants should be aware of the necessary safety precautions related to hunting. There is no reason to believe that dove hunting will be any more dangerous compared to other game bird hunting.

Mourning Doves will be mostly hunted on agricultural lands during the fall and municipalities have by-laws that restrict firearm discharge near buildings. Shooting birds perched on wires by roads or on buildings in urban/agricultural areas is illegal. Under the *Loi sur la conservation et la mise en valeur de la faune* (1983) (chapitre C-61.1, r. 1, Règlement sur les activités de chasse), a hunter may not shoot wildlife using a crossbow, bow or firearm from a public road, including on a 10-m strip beyond the shoulder on either side of the road. Moreover, hunters may not shoot at wildlife that is on a public road or shoot across such a road. The hunter and the game that he or she is pursuing must not be located within 100 m of a building intended to house people, shelter animals or store items.

-Potential impact on food availability for raptor species with precarious status

The only raptor species with a precarious status that preys on Mourning Doves is the Peregrine Falcon. Raptors have different food sources and, therefore, do not rely on one prey species to survive. The estimate of the number of birds harvested annually (1.2% to 2.4% of the fall population of 988 000 birds) is very low and would not affect the Peregrine Falcon or any other raptor species.

- Mourning doves will just be used for target practice since they are small birds to eat, and hunting material will be too powerful and leave the birds unfit for human consumption

Mourning Doves are very abundant, they are considered excellent table fare by those who hunt them and provide opportunity for outdoor recreational activity. The desirability of a bird or animal for eating is not related to its size; currently, hunters hunt woodcock and snipe which are similar

in size to Mourning doves. The firearms allowed for hunting doves are the same as those allowed for waterfowl but different ammunition is used depending on the size of the bird.

Migratory Game Birds Hunting Regulations for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Seasons (including special conservation measures for overabundant species)

The hunting regulation amendments were developed in consultation with the provinces and territories, other countries such as the U.S., and a range of other interested stakeholders, including hunter organizations, Indigenous Peoples of Canada and conservation groups. They were approved by Cabinet and published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, on June 29, 2016.

The following summarizes the hunting regulations amendments by province and territory during this regulatory cycle. The complete set of regulations that will be in effect in fall 2016 and winter/spring 2017 are contained in the Appendix (Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries) and are posted on the ECCC website:

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=8FAC341C-1>

Clarifying Hunting Restrictions on the Waterfowler Heritage Days

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

Hunting restrictions during Waterfowler Heritage Days (WHDs) have been clarified.

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 (hunters mentoring a minor) 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).

The open season tables (Schedule 1 of the

Regulations and the hunting regulations summaries) have been modified in order to clarify that hunters, who are not mentoring a minor, may not hunt during the WHDs when these days fall outside of the regular open season.

Newfoundland and Labrador

- Removing the restriction on season length for sea ducks

The restriction put into place in 1997 in all coastal zones on the Island of Newfoundland and the Southern Labrador Zone has been removed. This restriction shortened the season for Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters (eiders only in the Southern Labrador Zone) by 12 days to reduce hunting pressure on northern stocks of eiders.

Since the restrictions were put into place in 1997, significant resources have been directed towards assessing the status of eider ducks in the northwest Atlantic. Results suggest that the population of Northern Common Eider that overwinters 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 affect populations. Harvest will be monitored through the CWS's National Harvest Survey. Also, the number of wintering and breeding eiders will be monitored at regular intervals.

Prince Edward Island

- Restricting the daily bag and possession limits for eiders

The eider daily bag limit has been decreased from 6 to 4 and the possession limit has been decreased from 12 to 8. This change 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 5 000 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 in Quebec, suggest that the numbers of eider breeding there are stable, while the numbers breeding along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Quebec,

northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador have been increasing.

Nova Scotia

- Restricting the daily bag and possession limits for eiders

The eider daily bag limit has been decreased from 5 to 4 and the possession limit has been decreased from 10 to 8. This change 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 5 000 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 in Quebec, suggest that the numbers of eider breeding there are stable, while the numbers breeding along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Quebec, northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador have been increasing.

New Brunswick

- Restricting the daily bag and possession limits for eiders

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 Zone No. 2. This change means that the eider daily bag limit has been decreased from 6 to 4 and the possession limit has been decreased from 12 to 8. This change 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 5 000 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 in Quebec suggest that the numbers of eider breeding there are stable, while the numbers breeding along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Quebec, northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador have been increasing.

- Update the boundary for no-hunting zones

The reference to Railroad Bridge has been updated to recognize that the bridge is now part of the New Brunswick Trail.

Quebec

- Establishing an open hunting season for Mourning Dove

A new open hunting season for Mourning Doves in Hunting District F in southern Quebec beginning in fall 2016 has been established, with the requirement to use non-toxic shot. The season will open on the same date as the American Woodcock season in September. The Mourning Dove season length will be 107 days. The daily bag limit is eight doves and the possession limit is 24. Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt Mourning dove in Quebec; lead shot are prohibited.

In 2013/2014, CWS, Quebec Region, evaluated the population status and trends of Mourning Dove in Quebec using a long-term data set and recent studies. In addition, an estimated fall flight for Mourning Dove and its harvest potential in Quebec were calculated. Based on this information, 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.

- Update the boundary for no-hunting zones

The boundary descriptions for six no-hunting zones have been updated 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) are 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 does not change the current limit of these zones.

Ontario

- Adding species that youth are allowed to hunt on the Waterfowler Heritage Days

Mourning Dove and American Woodcock have been added to the list of species that minors may hunt on the WHD in Ontario. This change provides increased hunting opportunity for youth in Ontario.

Before this change, Mourning Doves could not be harvested by minors participating in the WHD despite an open season for doves for all other hunters at this time. This change also allows mentors 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 Hunting District

The daily bag limit has been increased from 20 to 50 Lesser Snow Geese in the Hudson–James Bay Hunting District. This change aims to increase the Canadian harvest of Lesser Snow Geese, an overabundant species.

- Update the boundary for no-hunting zones

The boundary names for all geographic hunting restrictions in Ontario have been updated. With changes in municipal and township names in Ontario over time (e.g., due to amalgamation), some boundary names have become outdated. Updates to these names 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 were made for the 2016/17 and 2017/18 hunting seasons.

Saskatchewan

- Increasing the open season length for ducks, geese, coots and snipe in the Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area

The opening date of the hunting season for ducks, coots, snipe and geese has been changed in Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area from September 20 to September 1. This change harmonizes 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 served 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

The opening date for non-Canadian residents for Canada, Cackling and White-fronted geese in Hunting District No. 2 (southern part of the Manitoba) has been changed from September 10 to September 1. This change aligns 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 this change will be evaluated by continuing to monitor hunter numbers and the harvest of all migratory game birds.

Alberta

No regulatory changes were made for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 hunting seasons.

British Columbia

No regulatory changes were made 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)

The daily bag limit for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese has been increased to a combined total of 50 birds and the possession limit for these species has been removed. This measure provides additional opportunity to manage these overabundant species and contribute, through hunting, to reducing the growth of these populations. At the same time, it aims to facilitate the proper use of harvested birds.

- Establishing a spring conservation season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese

A spring special conservation season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese has been implemented in Yukon. This measure aims to provide additional opportunity to manage these overabundant species, and contribute, through hunting, to reducing the growth of these populations.

The conservation season dates and locations were implemented as determined through consultation with the territorial government, wildlife management boards, other organizations and local communities.

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes were made for the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 hunting seasons.

Nunavut

No regulatory changes were made 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 regulatory submission with the goal of implementing those changes in the 2018/2019 hunting season.

Please Report Bird Bands

The North American Bird Banding Program relies on hunters and other members of the public to report bird bands to its office. Reporting bird bands helps scientists and wildlife managers continue to learn about, monitor and conserve bird populations.

Bird band encounters can be reported to the Canadian Bird Banding Office:

- online at www.reportband.gov,

- by email at BBO_CWS@ec.gc.ca,

- by calling toll-free 1-800-327-BAND (2263), or

- by writing to:

Bird Banding Office

National Wildlife Research Centre

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment and

Climate Change Canada, Ottawa ON, K1A 0H3

After submitting your encounter reports online, you will promptly receive banding information, and have the option to print a certificate of appreciation.

Hunters can still expect to find various types of bands on game birds, including bands with or without the website or phone number. Hunters may report any bands using any reporting method.

Thank you for your cooperation.

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). The department intends to put in place a new variance extending the date for the temporary possession of found dead birds to August 27, 2017.

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 *MBCA, 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-rscf.ca/report_submit.php or by calling toll-free 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, ECCC 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.

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 helps 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 <http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=182D8E96-1>.

Permits are also available for purchase at Canada Post outlets and through some independent vendors.

Appendix: 2016/2017 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory

Summaries are also available on the ECCC website:

www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=8FAC341C-1



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

Summary

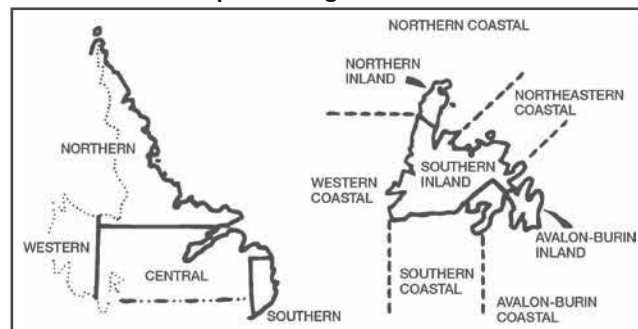


The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately,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

**Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
6 Bruce Street**

**Mount Pearl, Newfoundland and Labrador A1N 4T3
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.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.



The Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit is now available online on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca). Purchase and print your permit from the comfort of home.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

The restrictions put in place in 1997, which shortened the season for Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters in all coastal zones on the Island of Newfoundland, and which shortened the season for eiders in the Southern Labrador Zone, have been removed. Seasons will now open on November 25 and close on March 10 in these zones.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters who are minors (under 18 years of age) 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 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 (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open season.

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

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 AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks*)

Area	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons on the Island of Newfoundland	
	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks,* eiders and scoters), geese and snipe	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. 10, 2016	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016	Nov. 25, 2016, to Mar. 10, 2017
All inland zones	Sept. 10, 2016	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016	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 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.

OPEN SEASONS AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY IN LABRADOR (No open season for Harlequin Ducks*)

Area	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons in Labrador	
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks* and eiders), geese and snipe	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks* and eiders), geese and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	Sept. 3, 2016	Sept. 3 to Dec. 17, 2016	Sept. 24, 2016, to Jan. 7, 2017
Western Labrador Zone	Sept. 3, 2016	Sept. 3 to Dec. 17, 2016	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	Sept. 3, 2016	Sept. 3 to Dec. 17, 2016	Nov. 25, 2016, to Mar. 10, 2017
Central Labrador Zone	Sept. 3, 2016	Sept. 3 to Dec. 17, 2016	Oct. 29 to Nov. 26, 2016, and Jan. 7 to Feb. 28, 2017

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

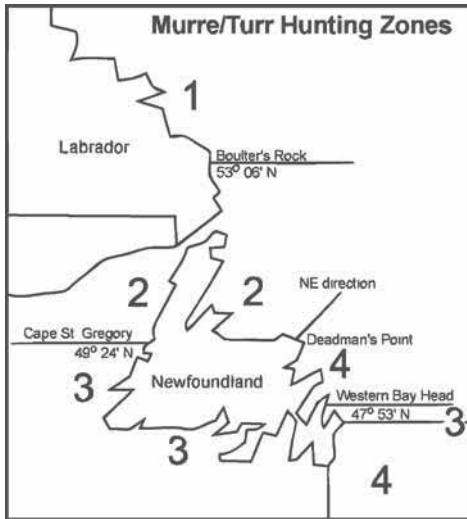
BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

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, 2016
Zone No. 2	Oct. 6, 2016, to Jan. 20, 2017
Zone No. 3	Nov. 25, 2016, to Mar. 10, 2017
Zone No. 4	Nov. 3, 2016, to Jan. 10, 2017, and Feb. 2 to Mar. 10, 2017

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

Limits	Murres
Daily bag	20
Possession	40

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ISSN 1925-6949





Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

Summary



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Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.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 (such as minimum required distances from residences and businesses), 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.



The Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit is now available online on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca). Purchase and print your permit from the comfort of home.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

For eider ducks, the daily bag limit has been reduced from 6 to a maximum of 4, and the possession limit from 12 to a maximum of 8.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters who are minors (under 18 years of age) 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 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 (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt if the Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons

In Prince Edward Island, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. 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

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 AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons in Prince Edward Island			
		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. 17, 2016	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016	Sept. 6 to Sept. 19, 2016 Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016	Sept. 26 to Dec. 10, 2016

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, 2016, 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, 2016, 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 scoters or 4 eiders may be taken daily.
- (d) Not more than 8 scoters or 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 6 to September 19, 2016.
- (f) Not more than 3 daily during the period beginning on November 15 and ending on December 31, 2016.

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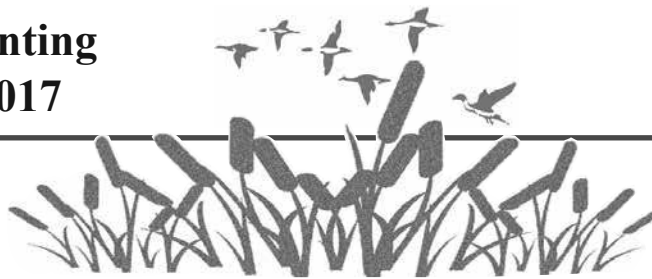
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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

Summary



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Canadian Wildlife Service
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The Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit is now available online on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca). Purchase and print your permit from the comfort of home.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change 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.

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

For eider ducks, the daily bag limit has been reduced from 5 to a maximum of 4, and the possession limit from 10 to a maximum of 8.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters who are minors (under 18 years of age) 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 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 (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons.

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

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 AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY IN NOVA SCOTIA (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons in Nova Scotia			
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese	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. 17, 2016	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016	Sept. 6 to Sept. 20, 2016, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 17, 2016	Oct. 22, 2016, to Jan. 15, 2017	Oct. 8, 2016, to Jan. 15, 2017	Sept. 6 to Sept. 26, 2016, and Oct. 22, 2016, to Jan. 15, 2017	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 17, 2016	Oct. 22, 2016, to Jan. 15, 2017	Oct. 8, 2016, to Jan. 15, 2017	Sept. 6 to Sept. 26, 2016, and Oct. 22, 2016, to Jan. 15, 2017	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016

* "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 scoters or 4 eiders may be taken daily.

(d) Not more than 8 scoters or 8 eiders may be possessed.

(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 6 to September 20, 2016.

(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 6 to September 26, 2016.

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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

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 *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

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



The Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit is now available online on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca). Purchase and print your permit from the comfort of home.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change 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.

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

For **elder ducks**, the bag limit of 4 and possession limit of 8 apply throughout the province over the entire season.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters who are minors (under 18 years of age) 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 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 (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons.

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 the Dalhousie shoreline from the eastern tip of Dalhousie Island to the mouth of the Miller Brook and extending one kilometre offshore.

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.

CRIME STOPPERS

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 AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY IN NEW BRUNSWICK (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons in New Brunswick			
Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters) and snipe	Geese	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	Sept. 17, 2016	Oct. 15, 2016, to Jan. 4, 2017	Sept. 6 to Sept. 20, 2016, and Oct. 15, 2016, to Jan. 4, 2017	Oct. 15, 2016, to Jan. 4, 2017, and Feb. 1 to Feb. 24, 2017	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, 2016
Zone No. 2	Sept. 17, 2016	Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2016	Sept. 6 to Sept. 20, 2016, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2016	Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2016	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, 2016

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 scoters or 4 eiders may be taken daily.

(d) Not more than 8 scoters or 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 6 to September 20 inclusive.

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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

Summary



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

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Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

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IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR QUEBEC

Hunting for Mourning Dove is now allowed, only in District F, during the designated open season and Waterfowler Heritage Days.
Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt Mourning Doves.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters who are minors (under 18 years of age) 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 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 (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons.

As per subsections 15.1(1) and 15.1(2) of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, in Quebec, **non-toxic shot must be used to hunt all migratory game birds**, except for woodcock. **Non-toxic shot must also be used to hunt Mourning Dove.** 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 AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS IN QUEBEC (No open season for Harlequin Ducks or rails)

Area	Waterfowler Heritage	Open Seasons in Quebec				
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, woodcock and snipe, as well as coots, gallinules and Mourning Dove	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 and Mourning Dove
District A	N/A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016 (d)
District B	Sept. 10, 2016 (d)	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016	Oct. 1, 2016, to Jan. 14, 2017 (b)	No open season	Sept. 10 to Dec. 24, 2016 (d)
Districts C, D and E	Sept. 10, 2016 (d)	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016 (c)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 16, 2016 (a) Sept. 17 to Dec. 16, 2016	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016	No open season	Sept. 17, 2016, to Dec. 31, 2016 (d)
District F	Sept. 17, 2016	Sept. 24, 2016, to Jan. 7, 2017 (c)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 23, 2016 (a) Sept. 24 to Dec. 21, 2016	Sept. 24, 2016, to Jan. 7, 2017	Sept. 24, 2016, to Jan. 7, 2017	Sept. 17, 2016, to Dec. 31, 2016
District G	Sept. 17, 2016 (d)	Sept. 24 to Dec. 26, 2016	Sept. 24 to Dec. 26, 2016	Nov. 1, 2016, to Feb. 14, 2017	No open season	Sept. 24 to Dec. 26, 2016 (d)

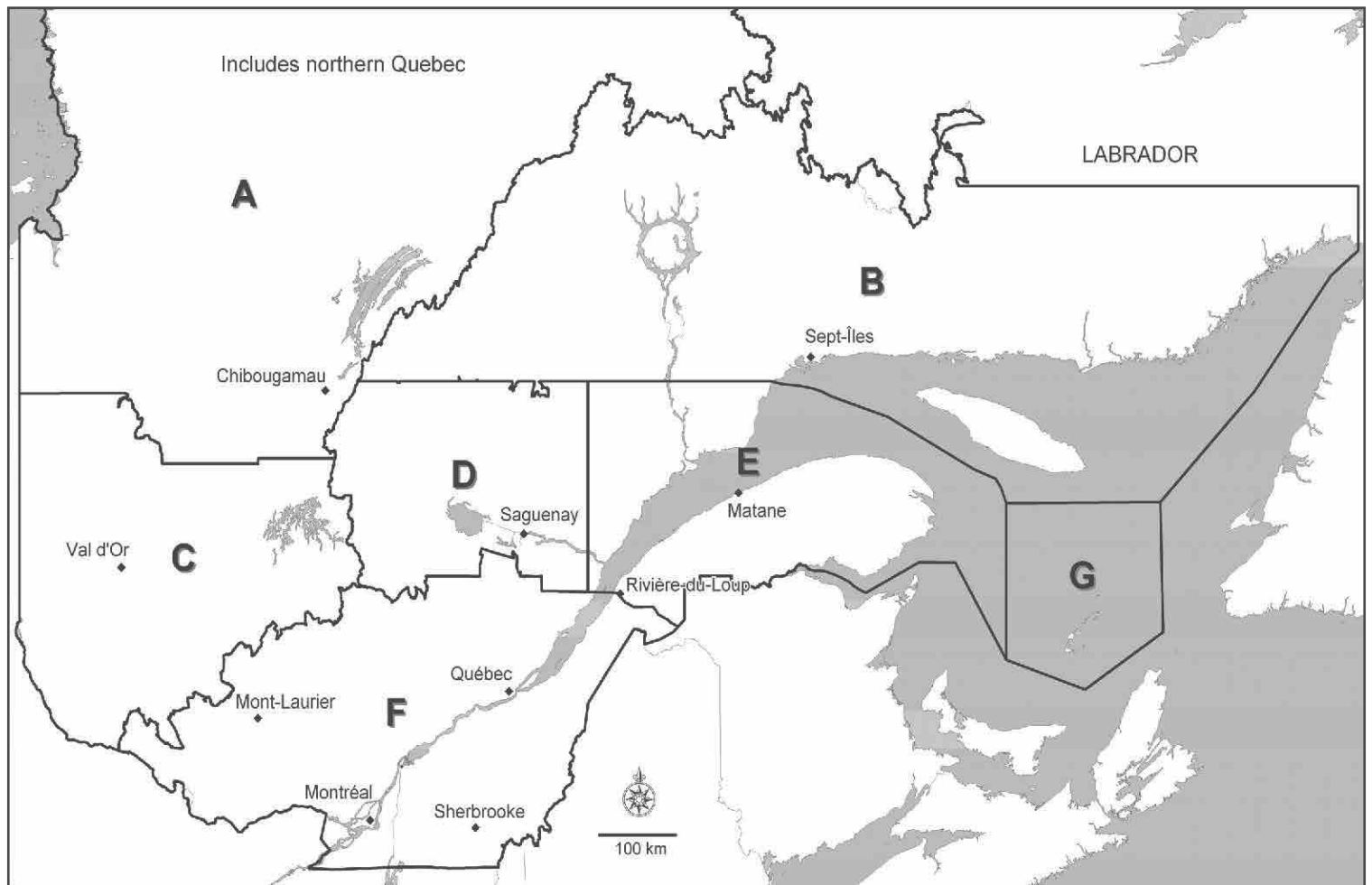
(a) In Districts C, D, E and F, hunting for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is allowed only on farmland.

(b) In District B along the northern shore west of the Natashquan River, the hunting seasons for eiders and Long-tailed Ducks are from October 1 to October 24, 2016, inclusive and from November 15, 2016, to February 5, 2017, inclusive.

(c) In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21, 2016, 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, 2016, 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.

(d) Hunting for Mourning Dove is allowed only in District F.

Hunting Districts



BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN QUEBEC

Limits	Ducks	Geese (other than Snow Geese)	Snow Geese	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock	Mourning Dove	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)(b)(f)	5(d)(f)	20(f)	4(f)	8(e)(f)	8 (f)	10(f)
Possession	18(c)(f)	20(f)(g)	No limit	12(f)	24(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, 2016.
- (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, 2016 May 1 to June 30, 2017	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) Recorded bird calls(d)
District B	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
Districts C and D	Sept. 1 to Sept. 16, 2016 (a), and Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2017 (a)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) Recorded bird calls(d)
District E	Sept. 1 to Sept. 16, 2016 (a), and Sept. 17 to Dec. 31, 2016 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2017 (a)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f); bait crop area(e) Recorded bird calls(d); bait(e)
District F	Sept. 6 to Sept. 23, 2016 (a), and Sept. 24, 2016, to Jan. 7, 2017 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2017 (a), (b), (c)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f); bait crop area(e) Recorded bird calls(d); bait(e)
District G	Sept. 24 to Dec. 26, 2016	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

The 2016 federal permit is also valid for the 2017 spring special conservation season for Snow Geese.

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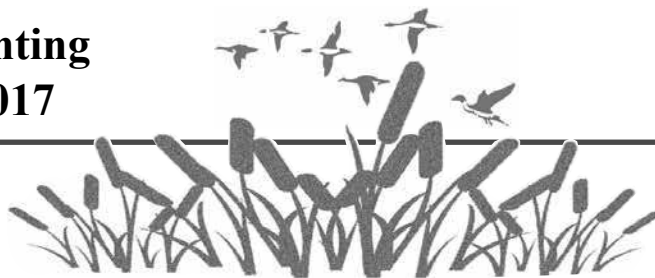
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Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
4905 Dufferin Street
Toronto, Ontario M3H 5T4
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Note that south of the French and Mattawa rivers, Sunday gun hunting is permitted by 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

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR ONTARIO :

Youth who are participating in the Waterfowler Heritage Day can now hunt American Woodcock on that day in all hunting districts as well as Mourning Doves in the Central District and Southern District; non-toxic shot is required for doves.

For Lesser Snow Geese in the Hudson–James Bay District, the daily bag limit has been increased from 20 to 30.

As per subsections 15.1(1) and 15.1(2) of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, in Ontario, **non-toxic shot must be used to hunt all migratory game birds**, except for woodcock. **Non-toxic shot must also be used to hunt Mourning Dove.** 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 provide young hunters who are minors (under 18 years of age) 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 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 (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than one young hunter;
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons; 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 inclusive

OPEN SEASONS AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS IN ONTARIO (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Waterfowler Heritage Days	Open Seasons in Ontario			
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), gallinules, coots, snipe, geese, woodcock and Mourning Doves	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. 3, 2016 (<i>a</i>)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 2016	No open season
2. Northern District	Sept. 3, 2016 (<i>a</i>)	Sept. 10 to Dec. 24, 2016	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 2016	No open season
3. Central District	Sept. 10, 2016 (<i>a</i>)	Sept. 17, 2016, to Dec. 31, 2016	Sept. 6 to Dec. 21, 2016	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20, 2016	Sept. 6 to Nov. 14, 2016
4. Southern District	Sept. 17, 2016 (<i>a</i>)	Sept. 24, 2016, to Jan. 7, 2017 (<i>b</i>), (<i>f</i>)	Sept. 8 to Sept. 18, 2016 (<i>c</i>) Sept. 8 to Sept. 18, 2016 (except for any Sunday within this period) (<i>d</i>) Sept. 24 to Dec. 28, 2016 (<i>c</i>) Sept. 24, 2016, to Jan. 7, 2017 (except for any Sunday within this period) (<i>d</i>) Feb. 25 to Mar. 4, 2017 (except for any Sunday within this period) (<i>d</i>), (<i>e</i>)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20, 2016	Sept. 8 to Nov. 16, 2016

(*a*) Mourning dove season only open in the Central District and Southern District.

(*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 24 and ends on December 20, 2016.

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 (g)	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 24, 2016, to January 7, 2017.
- (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 24 to October 31, 2016.
- (e) Up to 5 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in
 - (i) Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 9, 2016;
 - (ii) Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59 from September 6 to September 16, 2016;
 - (iii) Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81, 83, 86 to 92, and 95 from September 8 to September 18, 2016; and
 - (iv) Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81, 83, and 86 to 92 from February 25 to March 4, 2017, 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
 - (i) Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85, 93 and 94 from September 8 to September 18, 2016; and
 - (ii) Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85 and 93, from February 25 to March 4, 2017, in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted.
- (g) Up to 30 additional Snow Geese may be taken daily in the Hudson–James Bay District.

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 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, 2017(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

The 2016 federal permit is also valid for the 2017 spring special conservation season for Snow Geese.

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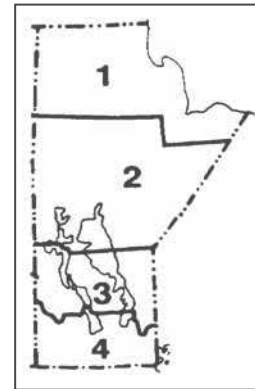
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Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Suite 150, 123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4W2
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca



Game Bird Hunting Zones

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

www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/wildlife/hunting/

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.



The Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit is now available online on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca). Purchase and print your permit from the comfort of home.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports.

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters who are minors (under 18 years of age) 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 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 (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons.

In Manitoba, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory 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.

OPEN SEASONS AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS IN MANITOBA

	Waterfowler Heritage Days	Open Seasons in Manitoba				
Game Bird Hunting Zone	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes	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 Geese and Ross's Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	American Woodcock
Zone 1	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2016(a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016(a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016(a)	N/A
Zone 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2016(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2016	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2016(a)	N/A
Zone 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2016(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016(a)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30, 2016	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 2016(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2016
Zone 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2016(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016(a)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30, 2016	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2016	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 2016(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2016

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

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

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

In provincial Game Hunting Area 38, as described in the Hunting Areas and Zones Regulation (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, 2016, inclusive.

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

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, 2016) up to and including the second Sunday in October (October 9, 2016), 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, 2016, and Apr. 1 to June 15, 2017	Recorded bird calls(a)
Zones 2, 3 and 4	Mar. 15 to May 31, 2017	Recorded bird calls(a)

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

NOTE

The 2016 federal permit is also valid for the 2017 spring special conservation season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese. The Province of Manitoba requires spring Snow Goose and Ross's Goose hunters to obtain a free electronic licence, available at www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/wildlife/hunting/.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

Summary

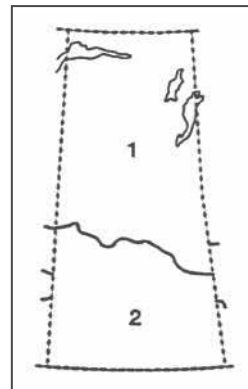


The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately,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

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

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, 44 to 46, Saskatoon
and Regina–Moose Jaw

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



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Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR SASKATCHEWAN :

Open season for Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese for non-residents of Canada is lengthened: Open season is now from September 1 to December 16 in District 2 (South).

Open season for migratory game birds in Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is lengthened: Open season is now from September 1 to December 16. The Area remains closed to all sandhill crane hunting.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters who are minors (under 18 years of age) 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 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 (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons.

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 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 Regional Director of the Prairie Region 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.

OPEN SEASONS AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Waterfowler Heritage Days	Open Seasons in Saskatchewan
	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 3 to Sept. 5, 2016, and Oct. 8 to Oct. 10, 2016 (b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016 (b)
No. 2 (South)	Sept. 3 to Sept. 5, 2016, and Oct. 8 to Oct. 10, 2016 (b), (c)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016 (a), (b), (c)

(a) Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16, 2016, 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.

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, from the opening date up to and including October 14, 2016, 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 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.

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 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)	March 15 to June 15, 2017	Recorded bird calls(a)

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

NOTE

The 2016 federal permit is also valid for the 2017 spring special conservation season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.

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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

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 *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

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



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

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Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

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- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor (who is not a minor);
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons.

In Alberta, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory 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.

OPEN SEASONS AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS IN ALBERTA

Area	Waterfowler Heritage Days	Open Seasons in Alberta
	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Zones* 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8	Sept. 3 to Sept. 4, 2016 (a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2016 (a), (b)
Zones* 5, 6 and 7	Sept. 3 to Sept. 4, 2016 (a)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2016 (a), (c)

- * “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, 2016.
 (c) Falconry season is open from September 8 to December 21, 2016.

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	March 15 to June 15, 2017	Recorded bird calls (a)

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

NOTE

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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

Summary



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Environment and Climate Change 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
ec.environfo.ec@canada.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

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- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters; and
- only young hunters may hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons.

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 AND WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

District	Waterfowler Heritage Days	Open Seasons in British Columbia					
	Ducks and geese	Ducks, coots and snipe	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Other geese	Brant	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
No. 1	Oct. 1 and Oct. 2, 2016	Oct. 8, 2016, to Jan. 20, 2017	Oct. 8, 2016, to Jan. 20, 2017	Oct. 8, 2016, to Jan. 20, 2017 (a); Sept. 3 to Sept. 11, 2016 (b) (c) (d); Oct. 8 to Nov. 20, 2016 (b) (c) (d); Dec. 17, 2016, to Jan. 8, 2017 (b) (c) (d); and Feb. 10 to Mar. 10, 2017 (b) (c) (d)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2016	No open season
No. 2	Oct. 1 and Oct. 2, 2016 (e) (f)	Oct. 8, 2016, to Jan. 20, 2017 (c) (e)	Oct. 8, 2016, to Jan. 1, 2017 (e) and Feb. 20 to Mar. 10, 2017 (e)	Oct. 8, 2016, to Jan. 20, 2017 (e) (g); Sept. 3 to Sept. 11, 2016 (c) (d) (e); Oct. 8 to Nov. 20, 2016 (c) (d) (e); Dec. 17, 2016, to Jan. 8, 2017 (c) (d) (e); and Feb. 10 to Mar. 10, 2017 (c) (d) (e)	Mar. 1 to Mar. 10, 2017 (c) (h)	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2016 (e)	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 3 and Sept. 4, 2016	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2016	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2016	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2016 (g); Sept. 10 to Sept. 20, 2016 (d); Oct. 1 to Dec. 23, 2016 (d); and Mar. 1 to Mar. 10, 2017 (d)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2016 (i)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2016
No. 4	Sept. 3 and Sept. 4, 2016	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2016	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2016	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2016	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2016
No. 5	Sept. 10 and Sept. 11, 2016	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2016	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2016	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2016	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 3 and Sept. 4, 2016	Sept. 1 to Sept. 2 and Sept. 5 to Nov. 30, 2016 (j); Oct. 1, 2016, to Jan. 13, 2017 (k)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 2 and Sept. 5 to Nov. 30, 2016 (j); Oct. 1, 2016, to Jan. 13, 2017 (k)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 2 and Sept. 5 to Nov. 30, 2016 (j); Oct. 1, 2016, to Jan. 13, 2017 (k)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2016 (l); Sept. 10 and Sept. 11, 2016 (m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2016 (l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 9 and Sept. 12 to Nov. 30, 2016 (m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2016 (l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 9 and Sept. 12 to Nov. 30, 2016 (m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2016 (l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 9 and Sept. 12 to Nov. 30, 2016 (m)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 3 and Sept. 4, 2016	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2016	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2016	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2016 (g); Sept. 20 to Nov. 28, 2016 (d); Dec. 20, 2016, to Jan. 5, 2017 (d); and Feb. 21 to Mar. 10, 2017 (d)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2016

- (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.

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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2016–2017

Summary



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



The Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit is now available online on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca). Purchase and print your permit from the comfort of home.

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 and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

In Nunavut, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory 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, 2016(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.

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 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, 2016 May 1 to June 30, 2017	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

The 2016 federal permit is also valid for the 2017 spring special conservation season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.

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.

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

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The Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit is now available online on the Environment and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca). Purchase and print your permit from the comfort of home.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed by Environment and Climate Change Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, and a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment and Climate Change 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 and Climate Change Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR THE YUKON TERRITORY

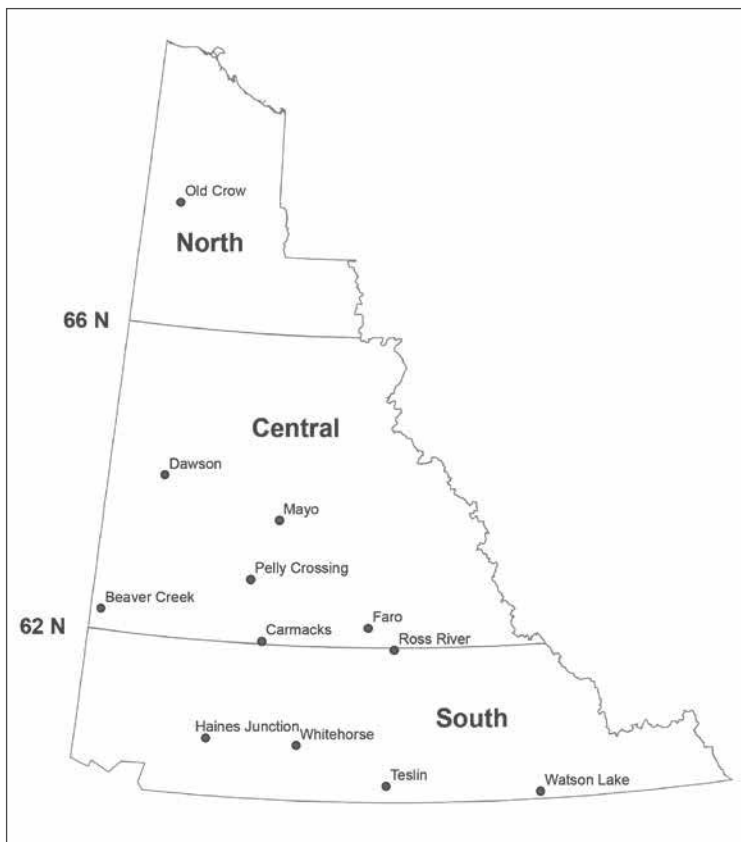
Introduction of a special spring conservation harvest for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese: Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be harvested during the special conservation season.

Recorded Snow Goose and Ross's Goose Calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese and/or Ross's Geese. Any species of migratory birds for which it is an open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese and Ross's Geese with those calls.

Increase in the daily bag limit for any combination of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese: Bag limit is 50 for residents and non-residents of Canada.

Removal of the possession limit for any combination of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese for Central Yukon Territory and Southern Yukon Territory. There is no possession limit for these species in Northern Yukon Territory.

In the Yukon Territory, **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	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-Fronted Geese and Brant	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Northern Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory (a); Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory (a)	No open season	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Central Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory (a); Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory (a)	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2016, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016 (a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2016

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 YUKON TERRITORY

Limits	Ducks	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White Fronted Geese and Brant	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(a)	5(b)	50	2	0(c)	10
Possession	24(a)	15(b)	No limit	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 Yukon Territory 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.

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 YUKON TERRITORY CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Throughout the Yukon Territory	May 1 to May 28, 2017	Recorded bird calls (a)

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

NOTE

The 2016 federal permit is also valid for the 2017 spring special conservation season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.

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

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Canadian Wildlife Service
5019, 52 Street
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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

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In the Northwest Territories, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory birds.

OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2016 ^(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, 2017	Recorded bird calls(a)
Throughout N.W.T. except Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	May 1 to May 28, 2017	Recorded bird calls(a)

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

NOTE

The 2016 federal permit is also valid for the 2017 spring special conservation season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.

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Environment and Climate Change Canada

Public Inquiries Centre

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Gatineau QC K1A 0H3

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

Email: ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

