Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2019 TO JULY 2020

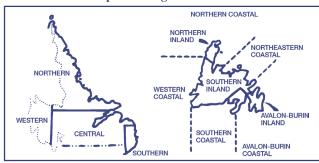
To hunt migratory game birds in Canada, you must possess:

- · a valid Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp affixed to or printed on the permit.

These two documents are issued by the federal government and 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. Municipalities may have additional restrictions on discharging firearms. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

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. For more information on hunting zones, contact the provincial Department of Fisheries and Land Resources.

You can purchase and print your Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit by visiting the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

A national consultation process has been developed to provide an opportunity for everyone to participate in developing the migratory birds hunting regulations. For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).

Enforcement

In June 2017, the *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations* came into force. In particular, these regulations authorize game officers to use administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) to enforce the provisions of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) and its associated regulations.

In July 2017, amendments to the fine regime and penalty provisions in the MBCA and the *Designation of Regulatory Provisions for Purposes of Enforcement (Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994) Regulations* came into force. In particular, these amendments allow courts to impose penalties that reflect the seriousness of offences following a conviction pursuant to the MBCA or its associated regulations.

For more information on AMPs and the new fine regime, consult the *About the Environmental Enforcement Act* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).



Game officers enforce the federal MBCA throughout Canada. This law regulates human interventions, such as hunting that could adversely affect long-term wildlife conservation. For any questions, please contact Wildlife Enforcement by telephone or by email at the contact information at the end of this hunting summary.

Waterfowler Heritage Days

Waterfowler Heritage Days are intended for young hunters under 18 years of age. These days provide opportunities for young hunters, for a few days before or during hunting seasons, to:

- develop safe hunting habits in a supervised and structured environment;
- be guided by adult hunters who serve as mentors and pass on their skills and knowledge;
- learn more about wildlife conservation.

The following rules are in effect during Waterfowler Heritage Days:

- Young hunters can hunt without having a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit or Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp.
- Young hunters must comply with all safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations.
- Young hunters must be accompanied by a licensed mentor (who is not a minor).
- Adults acting as mentors:

- must have a valid Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp;
- may not hunt or carry a firearm;
- may accompany no more than two young hunters.
- Only young hunters are allowed to hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons

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

Shot

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt all migratory game birds, except for murres (turrs).

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot.

Species at Risk

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

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*)

	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons on the Island of Newfoundland	
	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks*, eiders and	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks*,	
Area	scoters), geese and snipe	eiders and scoters), geese and snipe	Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters
Northwestern Coastal Zone	Sept. 14	Sept. 21 to Dec. 28	Nov. 1 to Feb. 14
Southwestern, Southern, Avalon-Burin, Northeastern and Northern Coastal Zones	Sept. 14	Sept. 21 to Dec. 28	Nov. 25 to Mar. 10
All Inland Zones	Sept. 14	Sept. 21 to Dec. 28	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

	Ducks (other than mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks*,		Long-tailed Ducks,		
Limits	eiders and scoters)	Mergansers	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.

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

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	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons in Labrador	
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks* and	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks* and	
Area	eiders), geese and snipe	eiders), geese and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	Sept. 7	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21	Sept. 28 to Jan. 11
Western Labrador Zone	Sept. 7	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	Sept. 7	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21	Nov. 1 to Feb. 14
Central Labrador Zone	Sept. 7	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21	Oct. 26 to Nov. 30 and Jan. 4 to Feb. 29

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

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

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

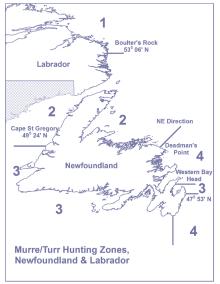
Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.

⁽a) Not more than I may be Barrow's Goldeneye and, during the period beginning on November 30 and ending on December 28, not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks.

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

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

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

Limits	Murres
Daily bag	20
Possession	40

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 more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, the frequently asked questions for hunters, and other information on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).

You may also direct your questions to:

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



