



# PROPOSALS TO AMEND THE CANADIAN MIGRATORY BIRDS REGULATIONS

December 2019

**CONSULTATION DOCUMENT**  
**Hunting Seasons**  
**2020-2021 and 2021-2022**



Canadian Wildlife Service  
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds  
Regulatory Report

**Number 53**

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For more information on migratory birds, please visit the Government of Canada's website:

[www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-bird-conservation.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-bird-conservation.html)

### **Cover Art:**

The 2019 Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, entitled Blue — Canvasback, features the Canvasback. It is a creation of the Canadian wildlife artist Claude Thivierge.

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. Wildlife Habitat Canada has provided over \$55 million in grants to more than 1,500 habitat conservation projects across Canada since the development of the program in 1985. In 2019-2020, Wildlife Habitat Canada provided grants to 37 projects across Canada, totalling approximately \$1, 280,000 ([www.whc.org](http://www.whc.org)).

For more information on Wildlife Habitat Canada or the conservation stamp and print program, please call Wildlife Habitat Canada at 613-722-2090 (in the Ottawa region) or toll-free at 1-800-669-7919, or consult the website at [www.whc.org](http://www.whc.org).

# **Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations December 2019**

## **Consultation Document Hunting Seasons 2020-2021 and 2021-2022**

### **Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report - Number 53**

#### **Authors**

This report was prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Technical Committee, and edited by Renée Bergeron in the Wildlife Management and Regulatory Affairs Division of the National Office of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

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#### **Consultation**

The public consultation period is from January 18 to February 16, 2020. During this period, public comments are solicited on the proposed amendments to Schedule 1 to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the establishment of the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 migratory game birds hunting regulations.

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

351 St. Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau QC K1A 0H3 or by email:  
[ec.scf-oismigibiers-cws-miggamebirds.ec@canada.ca](mailto:ec.scf-oismigibiers-cws-miggamebirds.ec@canada.ca)

Comments regarding the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 proposed hunting regulations specific to a region should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Stewardship Branch, at the following postal addresses:

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

Quebec Region: 801-1550 d'Estimauville Avenue, Québec QC G1J 0C3

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

Prairie Region: 9250 - 49th Street NW, 2nd Floor, Edmonton AB T6B 1K5

Northern Region: 5019 - 52nd Street, P.O. Box 2310, Yellowknife NT X1A 2P7

Pacific Region: RR1, 5421 Robertson Road, Delta BC V4K 3N2

This report may be downloaded from the following website:  
[www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations/report-series.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations/report-series.html)

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## Background

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

As part of the regulatory process to amend the hunting regulations, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) produces a series of regulatory reports:

The first report, *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada*, 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. Every two years, ECCC reviews hunting regulations and publishes the population status report. However, CWS analyzes population trends on a yearly basis to evaluate the status of migratory game bird populations.

The second report, *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations*, outlines the proposed changes to the hunting regulations for the next two hunting seasons, as well as proposals to amend the overabundant species regulations and other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting (see Appendix B to this report or visit [www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations/establishing-national-objectives-guidelines.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations/establishing-national-objectives-guidelines.html)). The consultation document is published every second year, concurrently with the revision of hunting regulations.

The third report, *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada*, summarizes the hunting regulations that were approved for the next two hunting seasons. The report is published every second year, concurrently with the revision of hunting regulations.

The three reports are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input on the development of hunting regulations in Canada. They are also available on the ECCC website: [www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations/report-series.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations/report-series.html).

Regulatory proposals described in the current document, if approved, would be in place starting in September 2020 and remain in effect through winter/spring 2022 inclusively. It is also proposed to establish special conservation measures for overabundant geese in spring 2021 and spring 2022. (Note that the regulations for spring 2020 were made into law as part of the fall 2017 process; see Appendix A).

## Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

The schedule for the development of hunting regulations is based on the requirement to have the hunting regulations made into law by mid-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 Government of Canada's website.
- October and November – CWS regional offices develop proposals for hunting regulations in consultation with the provinces and territories and interested stakeholders. In 2019, some consultations were held earlier.

- Late January – The *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* report containing the regulation proposals is posted on the Government of Canada's website and distributed to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- Early June – Hunting regulations become law.
- Early July – The *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada* report, containing the approved hunting regulations, is distributed and posted on the Government of Canada's website.
- Early August – Hunting regulation summaries are available with the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits at Canada Post outlets and on the Government of Canada's website.

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

## **American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy**

The American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy was adopted in 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 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 Black Duck harvest levels in Canada and the U.S. based on the size of the breeding population of Black Ducks and sympatric Mallards while maintaining equity in Black Duck harvests between the two countries. However, recognizing incomplete control of harvest through regulations, it allows the realized harvest in either country to vary between 40% and 60% of the annual continental harvest.

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

- 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; and
- Closed: no Black Duck harvest allowed.

The optimal Canadian policy recommendation for the 2020-2021 hunting season is the liberal regulatory package. This recommendation is based on long-term trends in Black Duck and Mallard breeding populations in eastern Canada as well as the estimated effects of hunting on Black Duck populations. Mallards are included in the Strategy because this species hybridizes and competes with Black Ducks on the breeding grounds and may therefore negatively affect the Black Duck population. According to data collected by the CWS and USFWS, the current level of harvest has only a low effect on population levels. The liberal package is therefore the optimal alternative.

Each regulatory package, however, must be implemented for at least two years before changes to the regulatory package will be considered, due to variability in annual harvest rates. In the interim, CWS will continue to monitor harvest rate in addition to the breeding population to ensure that the Strategy continues to meet the objectives stated above.



## Management of Overabundant Geese

### Regulatory Proposals for 2020-2021 and 2021-2022

The special conservation measures for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese that were implemented in spring 2019 were proposed in the fall of 2017, and made into law in June 2018. Those measures will continue to be in effect in spring 2020. They are posted on the Government of Canada's website, at: [www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/overabundant-species-special-conservation-measures.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/overabundant-species-special-conservation-measures.html), and are shown in Appendix A to this report.

The regulations proposed for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese to be implemented in the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 hunting seasons as well as the 2021 and 2022 spring conservation seasons are as follows:

- Allow the harvest of Snow Geese and Ross' Geese during the late winter Canada Goose/Cackling Goose season in Ontario;
- Expand the geographical extent of the Spring Special Conservation Measures in Ontario to include three new areas.
- Increase the daily bag limit from 20 to 50 for Snow Geese and Ross' Geese in Nunavut in the portion of the islands and waters of James Bay.

It is also proposed to designate Temperate-breeding Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) as overabundant in southern Manitoba, and establish a spring conservation season in Game Bird Hunting Zones' 3 and 4 from March 1 to March 31, beginning in 2021. The proposed conservation season would be open to resident and non-residents of Canada, with a daily bag limit of 8 per day, and a possession limit of 24. Recorded bird calls of Canada Geese would be allowed throughout the spring conservation season.

See the section below for more details about these proposals.

### Proposed Changes to Hunting Regulations for the 2020-2021 and the 2021-2022 Seasons

The Canadian Wildlife Service and the provinces and territories have jointly developed the regulatory proposals presented here. Other proposals consistent with these may be sent to the appropriate CWS Regional Director by any interested organization or individual (contact information can be found on p.iv of this document). To facilitate the comparison of changes proposed in this text with current regulations, the summaries of the 2019-2020 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations are available in Appendix C to this report and at:

[www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries/ontario.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries/ontario.html).

#### Newfoundland and Labrador

- AMERICAN BLACK DUCK INTERNATIONAL HARVEST STRATEGY'S RECOMMENDATION

It is proposed to continue to implement the American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy in Newfoundland and Labrador. The current liberal regime would continue to be in effect for the 2020-2021 hunting season. That means there would be no change to Black Duck bag limit in Newfoundland and Labrador. By default, the liberal regulatory package would also be implemented for the 2021-2022 Black Duck hunting season.

A liberal harvest regime is also being proposed for the 2020-2021 Black Duck hunting season in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

- **CHANGES TO COMMON AND RED-BREASTED MERGANSERS HUNTING SEASON OPEN DATES ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND**

It is proposed to delay the opening dates for hunting Common and Red-Breasted Mergansers on the Island of Newfoundland. This change has been requested by individual hunters and waterfowl hunting organizations in Newfoundland. The opening date would be postponed by three weeks, and would begin on the fixed date of October 10 (currently opens on the third Saturday in September). This change would provide hunting opportunity when these species are more commonly encountered. Harvest of both merganser species is low relative to the population size for these species; as a result, there is no conservation concern with the introduction of this measure.

- **ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPARATE BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR COMMON AND RED-BREASTED MERGANSERS IN LABRADOR**

Currently in Labrador, the combined bag limits for mergansers, scoters and eiders is six. It is proposed to establish a separate bag limit of six for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers as requested by individual hunters and hunter organizations. Current number of hunters and levels of harvest are relatively low for these two species in this jurisdiction. As a result, there are no anticipated conservation concerns associated with the changes in bag limits. These changes would allow additional opportunity to harvest and possess Common and Red-Breasted mergansers.

- **CONSOLIDATION OF INLAND ZONES ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND**

It is proposed to consolidate the three existing (Avalon-Burin, Northern and Southern) Inland Zones into a single Inland Zone. Regulations for the existing three zones have been identical for more than twenty years; the proposed change will simplify the Regulations with no effect on hunters.

## **Prince Edward Island**

- **AMERICAN BLACK DUCK INTERNATIONAL HARVEST STRATEGY'S RECOMMENDATION**

It is proposed to continue to implement the American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy in Prince Edward Island. The current liberal regime would be in effect for the 2020-2021 hunting season. That means there would be no change to Black Duck daily bag limit in Prince Edward Island. By default, the liberal regulatory package would also be implemented for the 2021-2022 Black Duck hunting season in Prince Edward Island.

A liberal harvest regime is also being proposed for the 2020-2021 Black Duck hunting season in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

- **ADVANCING THE DATE FOR THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON**

A notice of Intent is hereby given to evaluate an advance in the opening date for the September Canada goose season to September 1st for the Province of Prince Edward Island while maintaining the September season length as currently in effect. This action will continue to allow an opportunity to harvest Temperate-breeding Canada geese while affording additional protection to migrant geese from the North Atlantic Population. Similar measures are being considered for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

## **Nova Scotia**

- **AMERICAN BLACK DUCK INTERNATIONAL HARVEST STRATEGY'S RECOMMENDATION**

It is proposed to continue to implement the American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy in Nova Scotia. The current liberal regime would continue to be in effect for the 2020-2021 hunting season. That

means there would be no change to Black Duck bag limit in Nova Scotia. By default, the liberal regulatory package would also be implemented for the 2021-2022 Black Duck hunting season in Nova Scotia.

A liberal harvest regime is also being proposed for the 2020-2021 Black Duck hunting season in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

- **HARVEST RESTRICTIONS FOR EIDERS**

It is proposed to impose restrictions on daily bag and possession limits for eiders for the 2020-2021 hunting season in Nova Scotia. The daily bag is proposed to be reduced from four eiders to two eiders (no more than one of which may be a female) with a maximum of four eiders in possession (currently eight). In addition, the season length for eiders will be reduced to 60 days in all zones, which represents a reduction in opportunity of 39 days in Hunting Zone No. 1, and 40 days in Hunting Zone No. 2. This proposed reduction in harvest opportunity is in response to growing concerns for American Common Eiders breeding in the Maritimes and the New England states. Long-term monitoring program of eider colonies suggests that the number of eiders breeding in New Brunswick have been declining over the past 10+ years. Surveys in Maine and Nova Scotia suggest similar declining trends for these areas. A similar season length and bag limit reduction is proposed for New Brunswick.

- **CONSOLIDATION OF INLAND HUNTING ZONES**

It is proposed to consolidate the two of the three existing Hunting Zones (Zone No. 2 and Zone No. 3) into a single Zone (Zone No. 2). Regulations for the two zones being consolidated have been identical since 2012; the proposed change will simplify the Regulations for hunters with no effect on conservation.

- **CHANGING THE DATE FOR THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON**

A notice of Intent is hereby given to evaluate an advance in the opening date for the September Canada goose season to September 1st for the Province of Nova Scotia while maintaining the September season length as currently in effect. This action will continue to allow an opportunity to harvest temperate-breeding Canada geese while affording additional protection to migrant geese from the North Atlantic Population. Similar measures are being considered for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

## **New Brunswick**

- **AMERICAN BLACK DUCK INTERNATIONAL HARVEST STRATEGY'S RECOMMENDATION**

It is proposed to continue to implement the American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy in New Brunswick. The current liberal regime would continue to be in effect for the 2020-2021 hunting season. That means there would be no change to Black Duck bag limit in New Brunswick. By default, the liberal regulatory package would also be implemented for the 2021-2022 Black Duck hunting season in New Brunswick.

A liberal harvest regime is also being proposed for the 2020-2021 Black Duck hunting season in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

- **HARVEST RESTRICTIONS FOR EIDERS**

It is proposed to impose restrictions on daily bag limits for eiders for the 2020-2021 hunting season in New Brunswick. The daily bag is proposed to be reduced from four eiders to two eiders (no more than one of which may be a female) with a maximum of four eiders in possession. In addition, the season length for eiders will be reduced to 60 days in all zones, which represents a reduction in opportunity of 46 days in Zone No. 1, and 19 days in Zone No. 2. Furthermore, in order to meet this season length reduction, the harvest of eiders will not be permitted during the February sea duck season in New Brunswick Zone 1. This proposed reduction in harvest opportunity is in response to growing concerns for

American Common Eiders breeding in the Maritimes and the New England states. Long-term monitoring program of eider colonies suggests that the number of eiders breeding in New Brunswick have been declining over the past 10+ years. Surveys in Maine and Nova Scotia suggest similar declining trends for these areas. Similar measures are proposed for Nova Scotia.

- CHANGING THE DATE FOR THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON

A notice of Intent is hereby given to evaluate an advance in the opening date for the September Canada goose season to September 1<sup>st</sup> for the Province of New Brunswick while maintaining the September season length as currently in effect. This action will continue to allow an opportunity to harvest temperate-breeding Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*) while affording additional protection to migrant geese from the North Atlantic Population. Similar measures are being considered for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

## Quebec

- AMERICAN BLACK DUCK INTERNATIONAL HARVEST STRATEGY'S RECOMMENDATION

It is proposed to continue to implement the American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy in Quebec. The current liberal regime would be in effect for the 2020-2021 hunting season. That means there would be no change to Black Duck bag limit in Quebec. By default, the liberal regulatory package would also be implemented for the 2021-2022 Black Duck hunting season in Quebec.

- HARVEST RESTRICTIONS ON ATLANTIC POPULATION OF CANADA GEESE

It is proposed to decrease the daily bag limit for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese<sup>1</sup> during peak migration in most hunting districts in Quebec to address conservation concerns related to the Atlantic population of Canada Geese following observed decrease in the breeding population in the past few years. As a result, the proposals are:

In Districts A, C, and the portion of District F west of Route 117 and Highway 15, restrict the daily bag limit to three Canada/Cackling Geese combined (from five) from September 26 to October 31. After this period, the bag limit would return to five geese per day until the end of the season.

In District D and the portion of District F east of Route 117 and Highway 15, restrict the daily bag limit to two Canada/Cackling Geese combined (from five) from September 26 to October 31. After this period, the bag limit would return to five geese per day until the end of the season.

It is also proposed administrative changes in order to ease the integration of the above-mentioned proposed changes into the current daily bag and possession limit provisions:

To prevent any confusion about the daily bag limit that changes twice over the season for Canada/Cackling Geese, but remains the same throughout the whole season for other Geese species, it is proposed to take out Canada/Cackling Geese from the general "Geese (other than Snow Geese)" group and provide them with their own group. The different groups of geese would then be as follow:

<sup>1</sup> Since it can be difficult for the hunters to distinguish between the Canada Goose and the Cackling Goose to the naked eye, even if the following proposals aim at addressing a Canada Goose issue, those proposals are applied to both species, combined.

	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese (combined)	Snow Geese	Other Geese (combined)
Daily bag limit	Starting September 1: 10 Starting September 26: 5/3/2 (depending on the District) Starting November 1: 5	20	5
Possession limit	No limit	No limit	15

To account for the removal of the prevalent Canada Geese from the general “Other Geese” group, it is proposed to lower the possession limit to 15 birds (from 20), thus re-establishing the standard possession limit calculation as it is for the other groups (i.e. three times the daily bag limit).

Similar measures are also proposed for Ontario.

## Ontario

- AMERICAN BLACK DUCK INTERNATIONAL HARVEST STRATEGY’S RECOMMENDATION

It is proposed to continue to implement the American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy in Ontario. The current liberal regime continues to be in effect for the 2020-2021 hunting season. This means there are no changes to the hunting season length or daily bag limit of American Black Ducks in Ontario. By default, the liberal regulatory package would also be implemented for the 2021-2022 hunting season in Ontario.

- HARMONIZE POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS ACROSS ONTARIO

It is proposed to remove possession limit restrictions for all migratory game birds in Ontario, except any species at risk. Based on an analysis in 2011, ECCC’s Waterfowl Technical Committee examined species possession limits in relation to migratory game bird conservation and management. From this review, it was concluded that the daily bag limit (and not possession limit) was an important factor in managing harvest. The only exceptions may apply to species at risk, or other species of conservation concern, when possession limits may play a role. As such, this proposal standardizes possession limits to three times the daily bag limit for either: (1) each species, when identified separately, or (2) the aggregate, when species are combined (e.g., ducks, geese or rails). In that respect, possession limits for American Black Duck would increase from 6 to 18 ducks in the Southern District and from 12 to 18 in the other Districts. Possession limits for gallinules and coots would increase from 12 to 30 and from 24 to 30 birds respectively. Currently, the only species at risk in Ontario with an open hunting season is Barrow’s Goldeneye and, therefore, the possession limit restriction (one bird) would still apply as a precautionary measure. This change would simplify the hunting regulations for hunters with no effect on the conservation of migratory game birds.

- HARMONIZE OPEN SEASON DATES AMONG GOOSE AGGREGATES IN THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL HUNTING DISTRICTS.

It is proposed to open the hunting season for all geese in the Northern and Central Hunting Districts on September 1 and close it on December 16. Currently, the hunting season for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese opens earlier than other geese, such as Snow Geese and Ross’ Geese, which open at the same time as ducks, rails and snipe on September 10. While it is unlikely that hunters will encounter these arctic nesting species when the hunting season for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese opens, it is possible that these species occur in mixed goose flocks at this time rather than with a flock of ducks later. As such, this change will provide hunters with an opportunity to harvest these species during the Canada Geese/Cackling Geese hunting season and simplify the regulations. A similar change is not proposed for the Southern Hunting District because of the low probability that an arctic nesting goose species is

present in Southern Ontario during the Canada Geese/Cackling Geese hunting season in early September.

- INCREASE HARVEST OF SNOW GEESE AND ROSS' GEESE IN THE SOUTHERN HUNTING DISTRICT

It is proposed to allow the harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese during the late February/early March hunting season for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only in those municipalities where Sunday hunting is not permitted by provincial regulations. This proposal does not include Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) 94.

It is proposed to expand the geographical coverage of the spring conservation measures concerning overabundant species (i.e., March 1 to May 31) to include farmlands in the following WMUs in the Southern Hunting District, namely, 66, 67 and 69B, in addition to 65.

Both of these regulation changes will increase harvest potential and support ongoing efforts to reduce the population of these overabundant species in Ontario.

- INCREASE OPPORTUNITY TO HARVEST CANADA GEESE IN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT 94 IN THE SOUTHERN HUNTING DISTRICT

It is proposed to increase the daily bag limit of Canada Geese and Cackling Geese from two to three birds in WMU 94 during the regular goose hunting season. Hunting restrictions on Canada Geese and Cackling Geese in WMU 94 have been in place to prevent the overharvesting of the Southern Hudson Bay Population (SHBP) of Canada Geese. Based on the current harvest rate of these geese in relation to the harvest rate objectives outlined in the Mississippi Flyway Canada Goose Management Plan, there is now the opportunity to increase the harvest of SHBP Canada Geese in Ontario. At this time, liberalizing the daily bag limit by only one goose in this WMU is supported by harvest modeling results. This change will harmonize the daily bag limit restriction (i.e., three geese per day) in adjacent WMUs in Ontario and surrounding Great Lakes States. Lastly, this change will allow the increased harvest of Temperate-breeding Canada Geese in this WMU.

- RESTRICTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC POPULATION OF CANADA GEESE IN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT 65 IN THE SOUTHERN HUNTING DISTRICT

It is proposed to decrease the daily bag limit for the Atlantic Population (AP) of Canada Geese from five to three birds per day during peak migration in response to concerns over recent declines in the number of breeding AP Canada Geese. As per the current AP Canada Goose Harvest Strategy, a restrictive package is implemented in Canada and the United States when the 3-year average number of breeding geese is below 150,000 pairs. Currently, the last 3-year average is 130,971 breeding pairs. Following the Canadian restrictive package in the Harvest Strategy (i.e., no more than three geese per day during peak migration), the Canadian Wildlife Service identified the peak migration of AP Canada Geese through Ontario occurring between the end of September and end of October. Based on these analyses, hunters in WMU 65 harvest the majority of AP Canada Geese in Ontario. To standardize the three bird daily bag limit restriction dates across Ontario, the daily bag limit restriction will begin on the fourth Saturday of September (opening day for the regular goose hunting season) and continue for 35 days.

Similar measures are also proposed for Quebec.

- ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE TO RESTRICTION DATES FOR THE DAILY BAG LIMIT OF CANADA GEESE AND CACKLING GEESE ACROSS ONTARIO

The standard daily bag limit for Canada Geese and Cackling geese is five birds, however; there are restrictions in some areas at specific times during the open season. Because these restrictions are currently set from a specific day, week and month (e.g., 4th Saturday in September) and end on a fixed calendar date (e.g., October 31), the season length for the restrictions varies from one year to another. It is proposed to standardize the season length when restrictions occur to 35 days starting from the opening

day of the regular Canada goose/Cackling goose hunting season. This change will simplify the regulations and make the season length more predictable from year to year for hunters. This change will affect the daily bag limit restriction dates in Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85, 93 as well as 65 (new for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 hunting seasons).

## Manitoba

- DESIGNATION OF TEMPERATE-BREEDING CANADA GEESE AS OVERABUNDANT IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA

### PROPOSALS

- It is proposed to designate temperate-breeding Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) in southern Manitoba (Game Bird Hunting Zones (GBHZ) 3 and 4 as overabundant. An overabundant population is one for which the rate of population growth has resulted in, or will result in, a population whose abundance directly threatens the conservation of migratory birds (themselves or others) or their habitats, or is injurious to or threatens agricultural, environmental or other similar interests.

- It is proposed to establish a spring conservation season for temperate-breeding Canada Geese in GBHZ's 3 and 4 from March 1 to March 31, beginning in 2021. The proposed season would be open to resident and non-residents of Canada, with a daily bag limit of 8 per day, and a possession limit of 24. Consequently, the current March 1-10 season for residents of Canada would be abolished.

- It is proposed to allow use of recorded bird calls (Canada geese) throughout the above proposed season, March 1-31, beginning in 2021.

### CANADA AND CACKLING GOOSE POPULATIONS MIGRATING THROUGH MANITOBA

Two populations of Canada Geese and one population of Cackling Geese either migrate through or nest in parts of Manitoba. The temperate-breeding population of Canada Geese nests predominantly in agricultural areas of southern Manitoba, but also occurs in relatively low densities at least as far north as 55° latitude. The Southern Hudson Bay Population of Canada Geese stages during spring and fall in southern Manitoba. They nest in the Hudson Bay Lowlands and boreal habitats of Manitoba (north of 57° latitude), and have been relatively stable since breeding ground surveys began in the early 1970s (Baldwin et al. 2015). The midcontinent Cackling Goose population breeds across tundra habitats of northern Canada, but stages in Manitoba during the spring and fall migration. Based on information from long-term banding programs, Cackling geese from southwestern Baffin Island predominantly stage in southern Manitoba during their fall migration.

### INCREASE OF THE TEMPERATE-BREEDING CANADA GOOSE POPULATION

Following near-extirpation by early settlers between 1850 and 1900, the temperate-breeding population of Canada Geese was the focus of extensive population management efforts and protection. Restoration efforts included release of captive-raised Canada Geese at a variety of locations beginning in the 1950s (Cooper 1978), establishment of dozens of refuges and managed staging habitats (e.g., Oak Hammock Marsh and Grant Lake Wildlife Management Area), and other regulatory measures that protected geese from harvest (e.g., delayed hunting season opening dates, restrictions on afternoon hunting and non-resident harvest). Creation of nesting and brood-rearing habitat has occurred incidentally to North American Waterfowl Management Plan objectives in western Manitoba, but also unintentionally throughout southern Manitoba as a result of urbanization and industrial development (e.g., manicured green spaces, water retention basins, and ornamental ponds). Like other species of geese, Canada Geese have also benefitted greatly from the widespread availability of superabundant food from agricultural waste grains (Ankney 1996, Abraham and Jefferies 1997).

Temperate-breeding Canada Goose populations in Manitoba are estimated annually using data from the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey (strata 36-40), which covers a portion of the range of this population in southern Manitoba and has been in operation since 1955. The population estimate has

increased at an average annual rate of 8.8% since 1990, and the 2019 estimate (234,600) is the highest estimate since the survey began in 1955. Importantly, the population is now more than three times the breeding population objective set by Manitoba in the 1990s (70,000), which was based on a variety of criteria, including perceived social tolerances (Zenner 1996). In southwestern MB (strata 39), there were less than one thousand breeding Canada Geese until the 1990s, whereas this area now supports nearly 50,000 breeding geese (Canadian Wildlife Service, unpublished data). Other portions of southern Canada (e.g., QC, ON, SK, AB, BC) have experienced similar patterns in population growth and expanding distribution, and harvest of temperate-breeding populations has increased concomitantly in these areas. The temperate-breeding population now represents the dominant population harvested by most jurisdictions in the Mississippi Flyway, however in Manitoba, it accounts for only about 30% of the Canada and Cackling Goose harvest (Luukkonen and Leafloor 2017; Appendix C), likely due to significant mixing of populations early in the fall migration, prior to when most harvest occurs.

Recent population increases in Canada Geese have prompted a variety of regulatory liberalizations in Manitoba, including larger daily bag limits, the earliest opening dates possible under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994, and other measures to increase harvest (e.g., hunting mentorship programs, increased possession limits, reductions to size of provincial game bird refuges, decreased hunter age requirements). Although the harvest rate of adults may have increased slightly between 2009-2018, the mean harvest rate of adult birds from 2015-2018 was only 11%, and in no year did the mean harvest rate exceed 14% (Canadian Wildlife Service, unpublished data). Population modelling suggests temperate-breeding populations require adult harvest rates of 14-15% over the long term, in order to stabilize the population (Brook and Luukkonen 2008). If the population continues to grow at its current annual rate it is expected to double every 8 years, and is likely nearing the threshold where even the most liberal of regulatory changes will not invoke the increases in harvest required to control a large population, especially considering declining hunter participation.

#### DAMAGE TO LANDS AND RISK TO HUMAN SAFETY

Temperate-breeding population Canada Geese are causing significant agricultural and private property damage in Manitoba. From 2015-2018, crop damage by Canada Geese resulted in average annual compensation claims of \$416,282 (range \$192,233-\$930,811; Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation, unpublished data) between June and August, a period when individuals from other goose populations are absent because they are nesting in sub-Arctic or Arctic regions. Importantly, not all agricultural producers file claims for crop losses, and fall crop damage caused by temperate-breeding Canada Geese is inseparable from other goose populations, so the true value of agricultural damage by this population is significantly higher.

High populations of temperate-breeding Canada Geese also cause significant aesthetic concerns (e.g., noise, droppings, water quality), and considerable but unquantified amounts of damage to private property (e.g., golf courses, public recreation grounds). Most importantly, present population levels pose significant risks to human safety, both through risk of aircraft and vehicular collisions. From 2015-2018, an annual average of \$372,528 in vehicle collision claims (physical damage and personal injury) attributed to Canada Geese occurred in Manitoba, and were distributed across 98 communities, although 56% and 58% of claims occurred in Winnipeg in 2017 and 2018, respectively (Manitoba Public Insurance, unpublished data).

#### MANAGEMENT MEASURES TO REDUCE CONFLICTS WITH CANADA GEESE

In response to aesthetic and human safety concerns, ECCC issues Damage or Danger Permits to qualifying property owners and managers. From 2012-2018, the number of permits issued for translocation, euthanization, or removal of eggs of Canada Geese in Manitoba has increased by an average of 10.5% per year (Canadian Wildlife Service, unpublished data). The number of eggs managed per year in Manitoba varies annually, but more than 8400 eggs have been removed under permit in some years. In urban areas, management actions are complicated by movement of broods across multiple property boundaries, distribution of nests over large areas, in varying locations (e.g., rooftops, elevated patios, parking lots, industrial areas, naturalized area), and varying sentiments of property owners



towards management actions. In rural areas, brood flocks can be difficult to locate, and issuance of Damage and Danger Permits is complicated by use of multiple properties, including publicly owned lands adjacent to cropland. As evidenced by crop damage compensation paid during the summer months, brood flocks are capable of causing substantial damage to emerging crops. While Damage and Danger Permits provide property owners with options to reduce conflicts with Canada Geese and can be a useful management tool, the size and growth of the population, and distribution of conflicts requires a larger scale management option.

#### SPECIAL MEASURES PROPOSED TO INCREASE HARVEST RATES AND DECREASE SURVIVAL RATES

Similar to other populations of geese designated as overabundant, hunting is considered the most efficient means to reduce the population size, by increasing adult harvest rates and decreasing adult survival rates over time. The effectiveness of recent liberalizations to hunting regulations has likely been limited by the mixing of populations during fall migration. Based on band recovery data, northern nesting populations, as well as and moult migrant temperate-breeding Canada Geese from the United States, converge in southern Manitoba in mid-late September, which likely has a saturation effect on the harvest of local temperate-breeding Canada Geese. In order to focus the harvest on Manitoba's temperate-breeding population, special conservation measures, in the form of a spring conservation harvest are necessary.

Manitoba Wildlife and Fisheries Branch, the Canadian Wildlife Service, and University of Manitoba (Department of Biology) are collaborating on research to identify spring migration chronology of each population of geese, towards appropriately timing a spring conservation season for temperate-breeding Canada geese. From 2016-2018, light-level archival devices commonly known as geolocators, were attached to adult females of each population on the breeding grounds. Data from geolocators was retrieved when individuals were recaptured during annual banding activities, or harvested by hunters. Analysis of spring migration tracks from 17 southern Hudson Bay Canada Geese and 12 midcontinent population Cackling Geese reveals that these populations are much later migrants than temperate-breeding Canada Geese, and do not arrive in Manitoba until approximately mid-April each year. The mean latitude of southern Hudson Bay Canada Geese on March 31, the proposed close of the conservation season, was estimated at 45.5° in 2017 (95% CL 42.5°-48.1°, n=6), 45.0° in 2018 (95% CL 40.1°-47.0°, n=6), and 42.5° in 2019 (95% CL 37.4°-46.1°, n=5). Similarly, the mean latitude of midcontinent Cackling Geese on March 31 was 44.0° in 2017 (95% CL 39.2°-48.2°, n=1), 42.6° in 2018 (95% CL 38.9°-45.7°, n=4), and 40.2° in 2019 (95% CL 36.1°-44.0°, n=7). Therefore, any harvest in March is expected to be exclusively on temperate-breeding Canada Geese, which affords the greatest opportunity to increase harvest rates of this population, while ensuring harvest rates of northern-nesting populations are unaffected.

The effect of the proposed conservation season will be monitored using estimates of annual survival and harvest rates, which are a result of long term banding programs in place for each population. In addition, overall harvest and hunter participation will be monitored using a spring licence issued by Manitoba Wildlife and Fisheries Branch, and the population will be monitored using data from the annual Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey.

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## Saskatchewan

- INCREASING DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS OF NORTHERN PINTAILS

### PROPOSALS

**It is proposed** that the daily bag limit for Northern Pintails be increased from four to eight birds per day, and that possession limits be increased from 12 to 24 pintails. Ducks can be difficult to identify early in the hunting season in Canada because male ducks are still in drab eclipse plumage. Removing the separate bag limit for pintails is intended to simplify hunting regulations by allowing an aggregate bag limit of eight ducks per day, and is not expected to increase harvest significantly.

Decreases in the daily bag and possession limits were implemented throughout much of Canada and the United States in response to Northern Pintail population declines in the 1980s. Despite harvest restrictions remaining largely in place since then, abundance of Northern Pintails has not returned to the levels observed prior to the population decline. Subsequent studies of Northern Pintails were not able to detect a decline in survival rates that coincided with the population decline of the 1980s (Rice et al. 2010, Bartzen and Dufour 2017), and found that survival rates were relatively high:  $0.64 \pm 0.13$  (SE) and  $0.74 \pm 0.10$  for females and males, respectively (Bartzen and Dufour 2017). In addition, there was no obvious effect of the bag limit restrictions on harvest rates. Harvest rates declined throughout much of the 1980s but have gradually increased since the early 1990s despite harvest restrictions remaining in place. The most recent ten-year average (2009-2018) for harvest rates of Northern Pintails banded in Alberta, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan were  $2.7\% \pm 0.5$  (SE) and  $4.5\% \pm 0.6$  for adult females and males, respectively, and  $6.3\% \pm 1.2$  and  $9.5\% \pm 1.6$  for hatch-year (young of the year) females and males, respectively. Considering the aforementioned survival and harvest rates, harvest accounted for no more than 8 % and 17 % of the annual mortality of adult females and males, respectively, and 18% and 37 % of the annual mortality of hatch-year females and males, respectively. These harvest rates and associated percentages of mortality are relatively low and (Bartzen and Dufour 2017). Therefore, it is likely that factors other than harvest, e.g., declining recruitment rates, were the cause of the population decline in the 1980s.

The ten-year average harvest was  $1,535,168 \pm 258,769$  (SD) for Northern Pintails in Canada and the United States for the 1970s but declined to only  $595,769 \pm 134,851$  for the most recent ten years (2009-2018); harvest in Alberta and Saskatchewan accounted for approximately 7% and 5% in the two aforementioned time periods, respectively. Based on an analysis of historic frequency of daily bags of Northern Pintails under a bag limit of 8 (1980-1984), removal of harvest restrictions in Alberta and Saskatchewan is expected to result in an increase in harvest of less than 5%. A 5% increase in harvest would equate to approximately 1,500 more Northern Pintails harvested annually in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but those two provinces would still only account for 5% of the total harvest in Canada and the United States based on the most recent ten-year averages. In addition, more than 75% of the harvest of Northern Pintails in Alberta and Saskatchewan consists of hatch-year birds, which are known to have less impact on population dynamics than do adults. Consequently, the effect of removing the daily bag

limit restriction for Northern Pintails in Alberta and Saskatchewan on harvest in Canada is expected to be negligible, with little risk of causing the population to decline further in abundance. Harvest estimates from Canada's National Harvest Survey, harvest and survival rates derived from banding efforts, and population abundance from the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey will all be monitored for potential effects of this regulation change.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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Rice, M. B., D. A. Haukos, J. A. Dubovsky, and M. C. Runge. 2010. Continental survival and recovery rates of northern pintails using band-recovery data. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 74:778-787.

- OPEN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA TO SANDHILL CRANE HUNTING

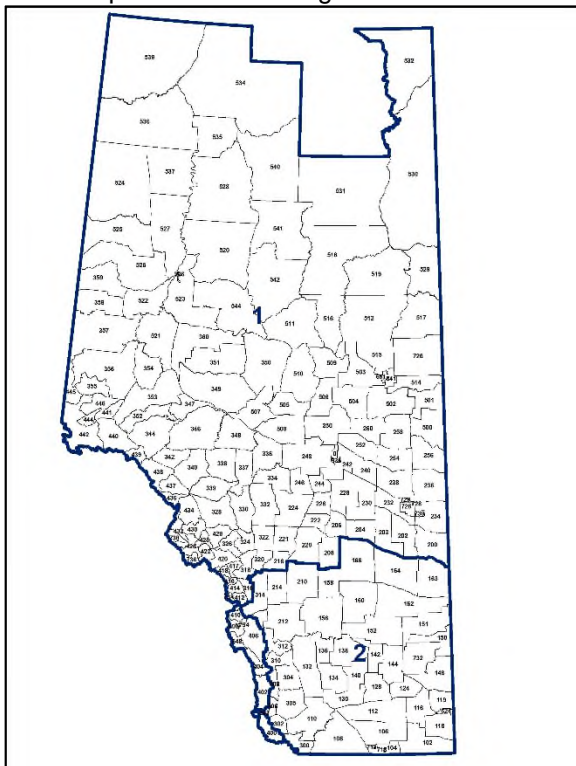
It is proposed to open Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area to Sandhill Crane hunting; this change would make hunting of migratory game birds in Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area consistent with other areas in Saskatchewan where the hunting of migratory game birds is permitted, including most other National Wildlife Areas in Saskatchewan. Part of the original intent of the closure was for the protection of Whooping Cranes during migration. However, there are areas outside of the National Wildlife Area open to Sandhill Crane hunting that are more frequently used by Whooping Cranes and in greater abundance. In addition, the hunting of other migratory game birds is already permitted within the Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area. If this National Wildlife Area was opened to Sandhill Crane hunting, Federal or Provincial game officers would still have the ability to prohibit Sandhill Crane hunting if Whooping Cranes were present in the area, similar to other areas of Saskatchewan. Therefore, if Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area was opened to Sandhill Crane hunting, the increased risk to Whooping Cranes would be minimal.

#### Alberta

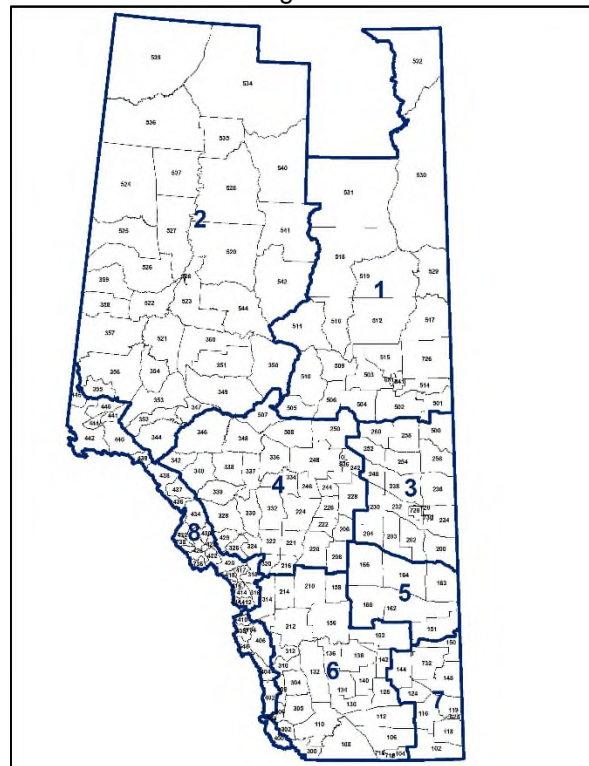
- SIMPLIFY HUNTING ZONES IN ALBERTA

It is proposed to reduce the number of hunting zones from eight to two zones. Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 would be changed to zone 1. Zones 5, 6, 7 would be changed to zone 2. Essentially, provincial hunting regulations have been operating on a two-zone format for many years. The northern zone, which includes 1,2,3,4 and 8, opens September 1st and the southern zone, which includes zones 5, 6 and 7, opens a week later. Bag and possession limits are identical in northern and southern zones. The province lists hunting seasons in their regulations by Provincial Wildlife Management Unit (PWMU), so this change would not affect hunting seasons in any way. The maps below show the current eight-zone format (with PWMUs) as well as the proposed two-zone format (with PWMUs). The proposed change would simplify migratory game bird hunting regulations for hunters in Alberta.

Proposed new hunting zones in Alberta



Current hunting zones in Alberta



- INCREASING THE DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS OF NORTHERN PINTAILS

#### PROPOSAL

**It is proposed** that the daily bag limit for Northern Pintails be increased from 4 to 8 birds per day, and that possession limits be increased from 12 to 24 pintails. Ducks can be difficult to identify early in the hunting season in Canada because male ducks are still in drab eclipse plumage. Removing the separate bag limit for pintails is intended to simplify hunting regulations by allowing an aggregate bag limit of 8 ducks per day, and is not expected to increase harvest significantly.

Decreases in the daily bag and possession limits were implemented throughout much of Canada and the United States in response to Northern Pintail population declines in the 1980s. Despite harvest restrictions remaining largely in place since then, abundance of Northern Pintails has not returned to the levels observed prior to the population decline. Subsequent studies of Northern Pintails were not able to detect a decline in survival rates that coincided with the population decline of the 1980s (Rice et al. 2010, Bartzen and Dufour 2017), and found that survival rates were relatively high:  $0.64 \pm 0.13$  (SE) and  $0.74 \pm 0.10$  for females and males, respectively (Bartzen and Dufour 2017). In addition, there was no obvious effect of the bag limit restrictions on harvest rates. Harvest rates declined throughout much of the 1980s but have gradually increased since the early 1990s despite harvest restrictions remaining in place. The most recent ten-year average (2009-2018) for harvest rates of Northern Pintails banded in Alberta, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan were  $2.7\% \pm 0.5$  (SE) and  $4.5\% \pm 0.6$  for adult females and males, respectively, and  $6.3\% \pm 1.2$  and  $9.5\% \pm 1.6$  for hatch-year (young of the year) females and males, respectively. Considering the aforementioned survival and harvest rates, harvest accounted for no more than 8 % and 17 % of the annual mortality of adult females and males, respectively, and 18% and 37 % of the annual mortality of hatch-year females and males, respectively. These harvest rates and associated percentages of mortality are relatively low and there is currently little evidence to suggest that harvest mortality is substantially additive to non-harvest mortality (Bartzen and Dufour 2017). Therefore, it is likely that factors other than harvest, e.g., declining recruitment rates, were

the cause of the population decline in the 1980s.

The ten-year average harvest was  $1,535,168 \pm 258,769$  (SD) for Northern Pintails in Canada and the United States for the 1970s but declined to only  $595,769 \pm 134,851$  for the most recent ten years (2009-2018); harvest in Alberta and Saskatchewan accounted for approximately 7% and 5% in the two aforementioned time periods, respectively. Based on an analysis of historic frequency of daily bags of Northern Pintails under a bag limit of 8 (1980-1984), removal of harvest restrictions in Alberta and Saskatchewan is expected to result in an increase in harvest of less than 5%. A 5% increase in harvest would equate to approximately 1,500 more Northern Pintails harvested annually in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but those two provinces would still only account for 5% of the total harvest in Canada and the United States based on the most recent ten-year averages. In addition, more than 75% of the harvest of Northern Pintails in Alberta and Saskatchewan consists of hatch-year birds, which are known to have less impact on population dynamics than do adults. Consequently, the effect of removing the daily bag limit restriction for Northern Pintails in Alberta and Saskatchewan on harvest in Canada is expected to be negligible, with little risk of causing the population to decline further in abundance. Harvest estimates from Canada's National Harvest Survey, harvest and survival rates derived from banding efforts, and population abundance from the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey will all be monitored for potential effects of this regulation change.

#### LITERATURE CITED

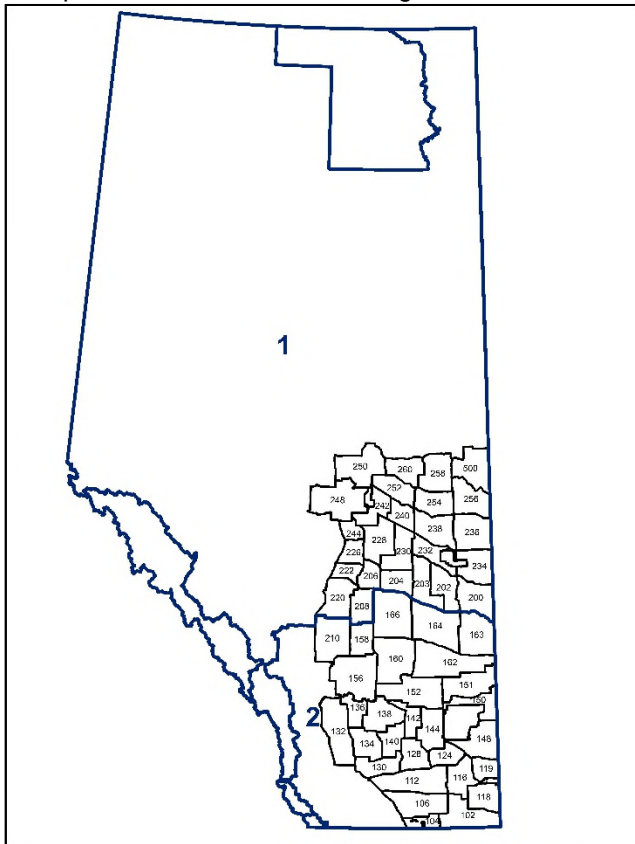
Bartzen, B. A., and K. W. Dufour. 2017. Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) survival, recovery, and harvest rates derived from 55 years of banding in Prairie Canada, 1960–2014. *Avian Conservation and Ecology* 12(2):7.

Rice, M. B., D. A. Haukos, J. A. Dubovsky, and M. C. Runge. 2010. Continental survival and recovery rates of northern pintails using band-recovery data. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 74:778-787.

- ESTABLISHING A HUNTING SEASON FOR SANDHILL CRANE

**It is proposed** that a hunting season for Sandhill Crane with a daily bag limit of 5 and a possession limit of 15 be implemented from September 1 to December 16, in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (PWMUs) 200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 220, 222, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 500, and from September 8 to December 21, in PWMUs 102, 104, 106, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 210. These hunting season dates are consistent with existing dates for hunting waterfowl in these PWMUs. Selected PWMU's were chosen to avoid known Whooping crane migratory routes. Additionally, Whooping crane descriptions are currently published online and in Alberta's guide to hunting regulations. Educating hunters to differences between Whooping cranes and Snow geese has been done for several years and will be amended to include Sandhill cranes. If Aransas/Wood Buffalo population of Whooping cranes occur in an area open to Sandhill crane hunting, risk will be assessed and measures taken to protect them by altering hunting areas in the future.

### Proposed Sandhill Crane hunting season in Alberta



Mid-continent population Sandhill Cranes are monitored through an annual photo-corrected aerial transect survey in Nebraska's Platte River Valley. These indices indicate an increasing population trend since 1982. The latest 3-year average (2016–2018) of 659,899 birds is above mid-continent population management plan objectives of 349 000 to 472 000 birds. Plan objectives represent both minimum and maximum population levels, reflecting both social and agricultural limits on migration routes. As the current mid-continent population (3-yr average) has shown a 52% increase since the 3-year average calculated in 2000, and is 40% above its maximum population threshold, there is an opportunity to advance a fall hunting season for these birds in Alberta.

Sandhill Cranes are harvested throughout their range, including in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as most states in the Central Flyway. Harvest of migratory game birds is allocated based on a 50/50 ratio between Canada and the US. Canada's most recent harvest estimate (2017) of mid-continent Sandhill Cranes constituted 31% of the total continental harvest estimate. Addition of a hunting season in Alberta is expected to increase Canada's estimated harvest by less than 5% (5% is equal to Manitoba's 2017 harvest), well below suggested management targets. Hunter numbers and harvest will be monitored by the CWS National Harvest Survey, which estimates Canadian harvest of migratory game birds annually and Alberta's mandatory online game harvest survey. Alberta's online survey is mandatory for all hunters and provides harvest estimates by Provincial Wildlife Management Unit.

The proposed Sandhill Crane season would provide a new hunting opportunity in Alberta and provide a mechanism to deal with crop depredation issues caused by cranes. This has been the subject of repeated requests by both resident and non-resident hunters as well as Alberta agricultural producers.

## British Columbia

- INCREASE OPPORTUNITY TO HARVEST WATERFOWL

It is proposed to shift the hunting season dates for ducks, Snow Geese, Ross's geese and White-fronted Geese in Region 8 (the Okanagan) from September 12 - December 25 to September 23 - January 5. This will provide more hunting opportunities when these species are most plentiful in the Okanagan.

## Yukon Territory

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 hunting seasons.

## Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 hunting seasons.

## Nunavut

- INCREASE IN POSSESSION LIMITS FOR DUCKS, GEESE AND SNIPE

It is proposed to increase the possession limit for non-residents of Canada for ducks, Canada and Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant from twice the daily bag limit to three times the daily bag limit. This would represent an increase from 16 to 24 for ducks, and from 10 to 15 for Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant in aggregate, of which not more than 6 could be White-fronted Geese (up from 4).

It is also proposed to increase the possession limit for non-residents of Canada from 20 to 30 for snipe. This is to increase limit consistency with surrounding Provinces (Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec). There are no anticipated conservation concerns or implications associated with the changes in possession limits for these species.

Barrow's Goldeneye and Blue-winged Teal are currently considered to be species of conservation concern or which could be negatively affected by increased hunting pressure. As such, no changes to possession limits for those species are proposed.

- INCREASE IN DAILY BAG LIMITS FOR SNOW AND ROSS' GEESE IN JAMES BAY

It is proposed to increase the daily bag limit from 20 to 50 for Snow and Ross' Geese across Nunavut. The daily bag limit of Snow Geese and Ross' Geese in the portion of the islands and waters of James Bay that are south of 55°N latitude is currently restricted to 20 whereas elsewhere in the Territory and adjacent jurisdictions (Ontario and Manitoba) the limit is 50.

Due to habitat damage resulting from foraging activities, Snow Geese and Ross's Geese were designated as overabundant species. Geese using the islands and waters of James Bay are from the midcontinent population of Lesser Snow Geese which has continued to increase despite the implementation of more liberalized bag and possession limits. Therefore, rather than limiting daily harvest in any one portion of the Territory, we believe hunting opportunities should be maximized across the Territory. The James Bay area of Quebec has a daily bag limit of 20 Snow Geese, but the harvest in that area of Quebec is mainly composed of Greater Snow Geese, which are closer to population objectives, as opposed to midcontinent Lesser Snow Geese.

## Status update on modernization of *Migratory Birds Regulations*

Drafted in 1917, the *Migratory Birds Regulations* have never been comprehensively updated or revised. As such, the Department is currently undertaking the process of amending the Regulations to update the

language to modern standards, correct errors, restructure the regulations for clarity, address enforcement issues, and clarify the provisions relating to the management of migratory bird hunting. The amendments also include references to Aboriginal Peoples of Canada (implementation of the Parksville Protocol to the Migratory Birds Convention between Canada and the United States).

Pre-consultations on the proposed amendments were conducted in 2014. Consultations related to baiting for the purpose of hunting were held in 2017. The comments received during these consultations were carefully considered.

The proposed new regulations were published in the Canada Gazette Part I in June 2019 for a 120-day period consultation.

It is anticipated that the final Regulations will be published in the Canada Gazette, Part II in the spring of 2020 and come into force in time for the 2020 fall hunting season.

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

The Government of Canada wants to inform the public of a variance to paragraph 6(b) of the Migratory Birds Regulations, to allow for the temporary possession of found dead migratory birds, which is in effect until August 24, 2020 ([www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-birds-legal-protection/public-notice-allowing-temporary-possession.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-birds-legal-protection/public-notice-allowing-temporary-possession.html)).

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

What to do if you find a dead migratory bird:

Contact the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre by visiting the website at [www.cwhc-rccsf.ca/report\\_submit.php](http://www.cwhc-rccsf.ca/report_submit.php) or by telephoning 1-800-567-2033.

Visit the Public Health Agency of Canada website at [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/influenza/fs-hwb-fr-mos-eng.php](http://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.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-birds-legal-protection/convention-act.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-birds-legal-protection/convention-act.html).

## **Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit – Optimizing availability to all Canadians**

Point of sale options for migratory game bird hunting (MGBH) permits have evolved over time in order to increase service and optimize availability to hunters. MGBH permits along with the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation (CWHC) Stamps can be purchased:

1. At select Canada Post corporation outlets - <https://www.canadapost.ca>
2. At some independent vendors - <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/list-vendors.html>
3. Electronically at [www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/en/](http://www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/en/)



Canada Post is the original MGBH permit vendor and continues to offer them in over 70% of their postal outlets. ECCC works closely with Canada Post to promote communication with outlets and manage inventory and distribution.

There are also approximately 50 independent vendors across six provinces that sell MGBH permits. Examples of vendors include Canadian Tire and Cabela's as well as small local convenience stores and registry offices.

The newest option is the electronic permit system, which provides hunters additional convenience and benefits. The system is accessible to hunters 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Hunters can purchase a permit and the conservation stamp online, receive electronic copies of the stamp and permit by email, and print these documents from the comfort of their own home, and once signed is valid immediately. MGBH permits that were purchased online can also be reprinted if lost or damaged. There have been versions of the Electronic system since 2014 and every year the number of permits purchased online continues to increase. Every hunting season, MGBH permits sales start on August 1st and end on June 30th the following year. In 2014, there were 3,500 hunters purchased their permit online. In 2015 and 2016, it increased to around 15,000 and 28,000 online purchases respectively. Sales in 2017 surpassed 50,000 and online sales in 2018 increased an additional 8%. A new system was launched on August 1, 2019, and to date sales in 2019 have already reached 47,000.

It should also be noted that the MGBH e-permitting purchasing system makes it easier for hunters to respond to the questions on the permit, which help inform the National Harvest Survey. Data from this and other CWS surveys are used to assess the status of migratory game bird populations in Canada, their productivity, their survival rates, and the amount of harvest they can sustain. This information also provides data to inform hunting regulations and harvest management plans for future years. Permits can be purchased online at [www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/en/](http://www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/en/).

## **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, manage and conserve bird populations.

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

- online at [www.reportband.gov](http://www.reportband.gov),
- by email at [ec.bbo.ec@canada.ca](mailto:ec.bbo.ec@canada.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 and are encouraged to use the online reporting method.

# Appendices

## Appendix A. Special Conservation Measures for Fall 2019 and Spring 2020

### MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District A	September 1 to December 16, 2019 May 1 to June 30, 2020	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) Recorded bird calls(d)
2.	District B	September 14 to December 28, 2019	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
3.	Districts C and D	September 1 to September 13, 2019 (a), and September 14 to December 28, 2019 March 1 to May 31, 2020(a)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) Recorded bird calls(d)
4.	District E	September 1 to September 13, 2019 (a), and September 14 to December 28, 2019 March 1 to May 31, 2020(a)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f); bait crop area(e) Recorded bird calls(d); bait(e)
5.	District F	September 6 to September 20, 2019(a), and September 21, 2019, to January 4, 2020 March 1 to May 31, 2020 (a)(b)(c)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f); bait crop area(e) Recorded bird calls(d); bait(e)
6.	District G	September 28 to December 26, 2019	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 Montmagny municipality and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace municipality, other than in lots 4 598 472, 2 611 981 and 2 611 982 of the cadastre of Quebec (all located in the 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 1,000 m north of Highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route 132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.

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

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

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

**NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2019 federal permits.**

## MEASURES IN ONTARIO CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Wildlife Management Unit 65	March 1 to May 31, 2020 (a)	Recorded bird calls(b)

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

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

**NOTE:** Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2019 federal permits.

## MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Zone 1	August 15 to August 31, 2019, and April 1 to June 15, 2020	Recorded bird calls(a)
2.	Zones 2, 3, 4	March 15 to May 31, 2020	Recorded bird calls(a)

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

**NOTE:** Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2019 federal permits.

## MEASURES IN SASKATCHEWAN CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District No. 1 (North) and District No. 2 (South)	March 15 to June 15, 2020	Recorded bird calls(a)

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

**NOTE:** Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2019 federal permits.

## MEASURES IN ALBERTA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout Alberta	March 15 to June 15, 2020	Recorded bird calls(a)

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

**NOTE:** Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2019 federal permits.

## MEASURES IN NUNAVUT CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout Nunavut	August 15 to August 31, 2019 May 1 to June 30, 2020	Recorded bird calls(a) Recorded bird calls(a)

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

**NOTE:** Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2019 federal permits.

## MEASURES IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	May 1 to June 30, 2020	Recorded bird calls(a)
2.	Throughout the Northwest Territories except Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	May 1 to May 28, 2020	Recorded bird calls(a)

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

**NOTE:** Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2019 federal permits.

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

## MEASURES IN YUKON TERRITORIES CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout the Yukon Territory	May 1 to May 28, 2020	Recorded bird calls(a)

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

**NOTE:** Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese should keep their 2019 federal permits.

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

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

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

### *A. Description of Regulations*

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

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

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

### *B. Guiding Principles*

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

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

### *C. Objectives of the Migratory Game Birds Hunting Regulations*

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

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

#### *D. Guidelines for the Regulations on Migratory Game Bird Hunting*

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

#### *E. Biennial Regulatory Process*

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

##### *Pre-established sets of regulatory alternatives:*

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

#### *Regulatory process:*

The Minister of the Environment must be in a position to proceed with any changes to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the purpose of managing hunting. As a policy decision, the hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed and amended biennially. To ensure that the regulations are made with the best possible advice, a broad process of consultation must be carried out. Reports produced as part of this process may be obtained from Regional Directors, Canadian Wildlife Service, or the Director of Wildlife Management and Regulatory Affairs Division at the national office of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

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

#### *F. Items to Be Addressed in Regulatory Proposals*

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

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

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



## **Appendix C. Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory, 2018-2019 Hunting Season**

See the following pages for the summaries. The summaries are also available on the Government of Canada's website: [www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries.html).



## Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2019  
TO JULY 2020



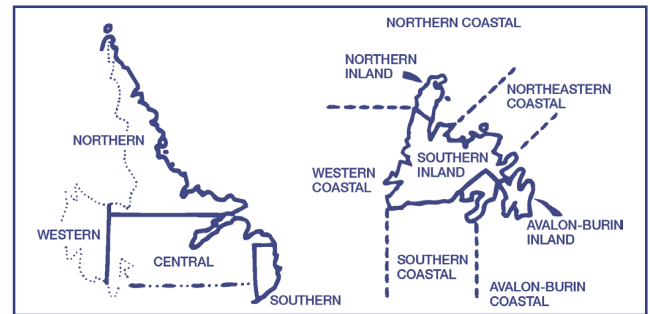
### To hunt migratory game birds in Canada, you must possess:

- 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](http://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](http://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](http://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 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.

#### Shot

**Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for murre (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	
Area	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
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

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, 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.

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

	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons in Labrador	
Area	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. 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.

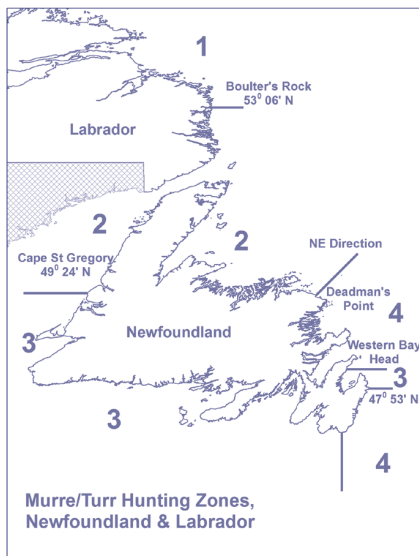
#### BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

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
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](http://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](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca)



**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:**  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) TO LEAVE A MESSAGE OR GO TO:  
**[WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)**





## 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.

**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](http://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](http://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](http://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.

### Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for woodcock.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, 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 IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

	Waterfowler Heritage Day	Open Seasons in Prince Edward Island			
Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters) and snipe	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	Sept. 21	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Sept. 3 to Sept. 16 Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Sept. 30 to Dec. 14

### 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, and during the period beginning on December 1 and ending on December 31 not more than 4 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.

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](http://www.canada.ca)).

You may also direct your questions to:

### 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](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca)



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## 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.

**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](http://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](http://www.canada.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.

### 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](http://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.

#### Shot

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

**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 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. 21	Oct. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 1 to Jan. 7	Sept. 3 to Sept. 17 and Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 21	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Sept. 3 to Sept. 23 and Oct. 22 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 21	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Sept. 3 to Sept. 23 and Oct. 22 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30

\* "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 No. 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. In Zone No. 1, during the period beginning on December 1 and ending on January 7 and in Zone No. 2 and Zone No. 3, during the period beginning on December 8 and ending on January 15 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 3 to September 17.

(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 3 to September 23.

#### NOTE

For more information on hunting districts, contact the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forestry.



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](http://www.canada.ca)).

You may also direct your questions to:

**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  
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**Canada**



## Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2019  
TO JULY 2020



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

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- 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.

### 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.

For more information on hunting zones, contact the New Brunswick Department of Energy and Resource Development.

**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](http://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](http://www.canada.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.

### 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](http://www.canada.ca)).



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### Waterfowler Heritage Days

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- 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.

#### Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for woodcock.
- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, 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.

**To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat**, make sure, before cooking it, to remove the lead 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 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. 21	Oct. 15 to Jan. 14	Sept. 3 to Sept. 24 and Oct. 15 to Jan. 4	Oct. 15 to Jan. 4 and Feb. 1 to Feb. 24	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2	Sept. 21	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Sept. 3 to Sept. 24 and Oct. 1 to Dec. 18	Oct. 1 to Dec. 18	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30

#### 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. In Zone No.1 during the period beginning on December 15, and ending on January 14, and in Zone No.2 during the period beginning on December 1 and ending on December 31 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) Up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 3 to September 24 inclusive.

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](http://www.canada.ca)).

You may also direct your questions to:

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**Canada**



## Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2019  
TO JULY 2020



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- 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.

### The 2019 federal permit is also valid for the 2020 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese.

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.

**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](http://www.canada.ca)).**

### Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

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### Enforcement

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- 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.

## Shot

- **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 that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

## To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

## 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 IN QUEBEC (No open season for Harlequin Ducks, Sora or rails)

Area	Waterfowler Heritage	Open Seasons				
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), Geese, Woodcock and Snipe, as well as Coots, Gallinules and Mourning Doves	Ducks (other than Eiders, Harlequin and Long-tailed Duck), 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 Doves
District A	N/A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 <i>(d)</i>
District B	Sept. 7 <i>(d)</i>	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28	Oct. 1 to Jan. 14 <i>(b)</i>	No open season	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28 <i>(d)</i>
Districts C, D and E	Sept. 7 <i>(d)</i>	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28 <i>(c)</i>	Sept. 1 to Sept. 13 <i>(a)</i> Sept. 14 to Dec. 16	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28	No open season	Sept. 21 to Jan. 4 <i>(d)</i>
District F	Sept. 14	Sept. 21 to Jan. 4 <i>(c)</i>	Sept. 6 to Sept. 20 <i>(a)</i> Sept. 21 to Dec. 21	Sept. 21 to Jan. 4	Sept. 21 to Jan. 4	Sept. 21 to Jan 4
District G	Sept. 21 <i>(d)</i>	Sept. 28 to Dec. 26	Sept. 28 to Dec. 26	Nov. 1 to Feb. 14	No open season	Sept. 28 to Dec. 26 <i>(d)</i>

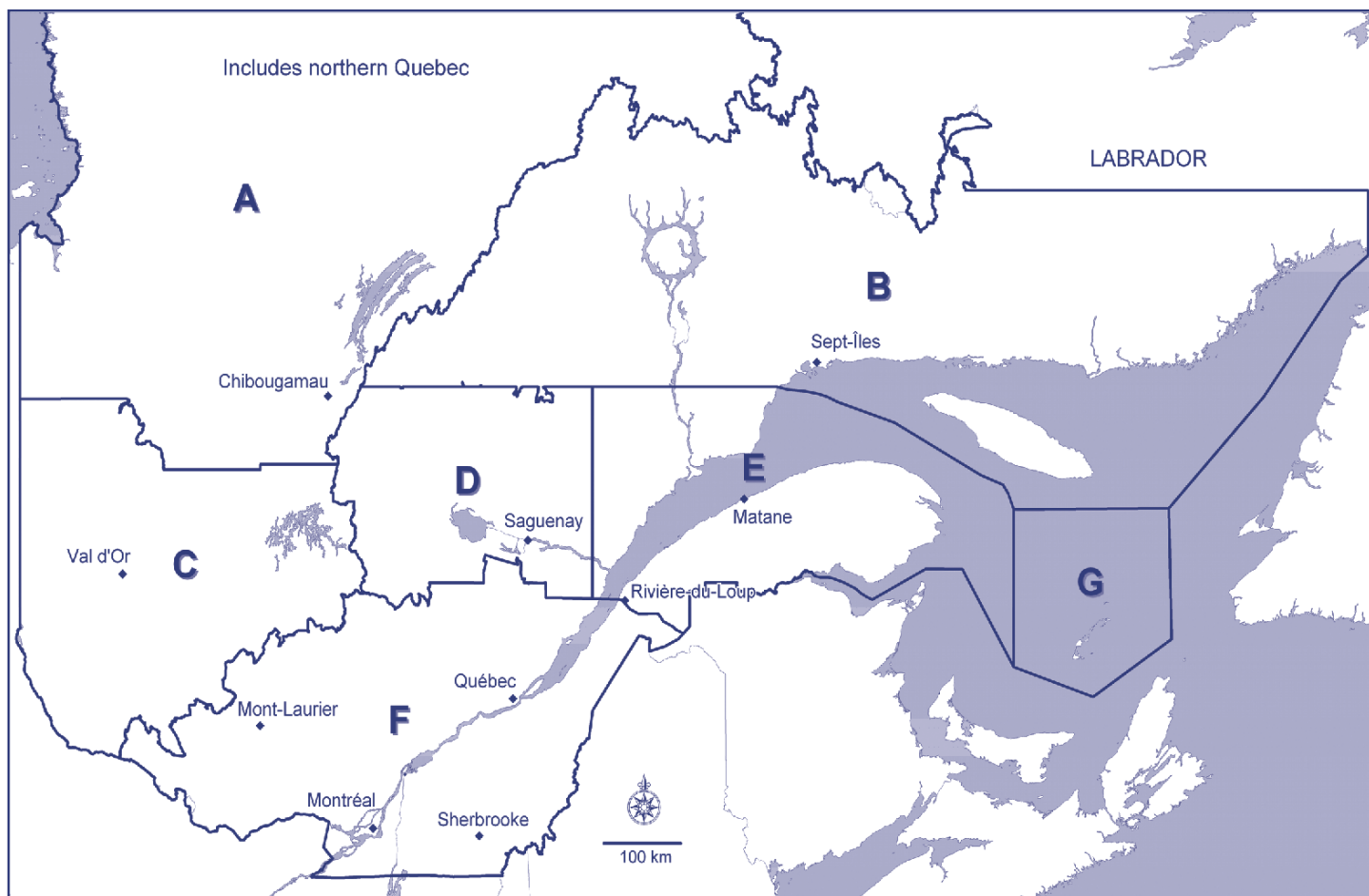
*(a)* In Districts C, D, E and F, hunting for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is allowed only on farmland.

*(b)* In District B, in the portion of the North Shore west of the Natashquan River, for Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks, the hunting seasons are the periods beginning on October 1 and ending on October 24 and beginning on November 15 and ending on February 5.

*(c)* In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21 in Provincial Hunting Zone 21 and 100 metres beyond this zone. In District F, the open hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21 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 Doves	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) In the portion of District F that is south of Route 148 and is west of Highway 15, 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.

(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 harvest periods when hunters may take overabundant species. 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 May 1 to June 30	Recorded bird calls (d), (f) Recorded bird calls (d)
District B	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28	Recorded bird calls (d), (f)
Districts C and D	Sept. 1 to Sept. 13 (a), and Sept. 14 to Dec. 28 Mar. 1 to May 31 (a)	Recorded bird calls (d), (f) Recorded bird calls (d)
District E	Sept. 1 to Sept. 13 (a), and Sept. 14 to Dec. 28 Mar. 1 to May 31 (a)	Recorded bird calls (d), (f); bait crop area (e) Recorded bird calls (d); bait (e)
District F	Sept. 6 to Sept. 20 (a), and Sept. 21 to Jan. 4 Mar. 1 to May 31 (a), (b), (c)	Recorded bird calls (d), (f); bait crop area (e) Recorded bird calls (d); bait (e)
District G	Sept. 28 to Dec. 26	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 Montmagny municipality and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace municipality, other than in lots 4 598 472, 2 611 981 and 2 611 982 of the cadastre of Quebec (all located 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 Snow Geese.
- (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.

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](http://www.canada.ca)).

You may also direct your questions to:

**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](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca)



**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) TO LEAVE A MESSAGE OR GO TO:  
[WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)**

**Canada**





# 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.

## The 2019 federal permit is also valid for the 2020 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.

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.

**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](http://www.canada.ca)).**

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

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](http://www.canada.ca)).

## IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR ONTARIO

**American Black Duck** – the liberal regulatory package remains in place for 2019-20.

**Woodcock** – open season dates (but not closing dates) for woodcock are the same as Ruffed Grouse across Ontario.

## 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](http://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.

## Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds (includes Mourning Dove), except for woodcock.
- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

## To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

## 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.

### 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 one young hunter.
- Only young hunters are allowed to hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons;
- Daily bag limits are outlined in the Bag and Possession Limits table below, and include footnotes *a*, *e*, *f* and *h*.

### 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

For more information on Wildlife Management Units, contact the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

### 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. 7 ( <i>a</i> )	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 15 to Dec. 16	No open season
2. Northern District	Sept. 7 ( <i>a</i> )	Sept. 10 to Dec. 24	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 15 to Dec. 16	No open season
3. Central District	Sept. 14 ( <i>b</i> )	Sept. 21 to Jan. 4	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 15 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 ( <i>b</i> )
4. Southern District	Sept. 21 ( <i>b</i> )	Sept. 28 to Jan. 11 ( <i>c</i> )	Sept. 5 to Sept. 15 ( <i>d</i> ) Sept. 5 to Sept. 15 (except for any Sunday within this period) ( <i>e</i> ) Sept. 28 to Dec. 31 ( <i>d</i> ) Sept. 28 to Jan. 10 (except for any Sunday within this period) ( <i>e</i> ) Feb. 22 to Feb. 29 (except for any Sunday within this period) ( <i>e</i> ), ( <i>f</i> )	Sept. 15 to Dec. 20 ( <i>g</i> ) Sept. 25 to Dec. 20 ( <i>h</i> )	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 ( <i>b</i> )

- (a) Except for Mourning Dove.
- (b) Non-toxic shot required.
- (c) In Wildlife Management Unit 65, recorded Snow Goose and Ross's Goose calls may be used when hunting those 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.
- (d) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations.
- (e) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted by provincial regulations.
- (f) Except in Wildlife Management Unit 94.
- (g) In Wildlife Management Units 60-67, 69B.
- (h) In Wildlife Management Units 68, 69A, 70-95.

#### BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) (COMBINED)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese (COMBINED)	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese (COMBINED)	Other Geese (COMBINED)	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), Coot and Gallinules (COMBINED)	Snipe	Woodcock	Mourning Doves
Daily bag	6 (a)	5 (c), (d), (e), (f)	20 (g)	5	10 (h)	10	8	15
Possession	18 (b)	No limit	No limit	15	30 (i)	30	24	45

- (a) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. In the Southern District, not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks, and in the Hudson-James Bay District, Northern District and Central District, not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks.
- (b) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. In the Southern District, not more than 6 may be American Black Ducks, and in the Hudson-James Bay District, Northern District and Central District, not more than 12 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 28 to January 10.
- (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 28 to October 31.
- (e) Up to 5 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in the following Wildlife Management Units:
  - (i) 8, 10, 13, 36, 37, 39, 41 and 45 from September 1 to September 9;
  - (ii) 42 to 44 and 46 to 59 from September 1 to September 20;
  - (iii) 60 to 81, 83, 86 to 92, and 95 from September 5 to September 15;
  - (iv) 60 to 81, 83 and 86 to 92 from February 22 to February 29, in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted.
- (f) Up to three 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 5 to September 15; and
  - (ii) Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85 and 93 from February 22 to February 29, in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted.
- (g) Up to 30 additional Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be taken daily in the Hudson-James Bay District.
- (h) Not more than 4 may be Gallinules and not more than 8 may be Coots.
- (i) Not more than 12 may be Gallinules and not more than 24 may be Coots.

#### OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation harvest periods when hunters may take overabundant species. See the table below for details.

#### MEASURES IN ONTARIO CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Wildlife Management Unit 65	Mar. 1 to May 31 (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.

**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](http://www.canada.ca)).**

**You may also direct your questions to:**

**Environment and Climate Change Canada**  
**Canadian Wildlife Service**  
 4905 Dufferin Street  
 Toronto, Ontario M3H 5T4  
 Tel.: 1-800-668-6767  
[ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca)



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## Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2019  
TO JULY 2020



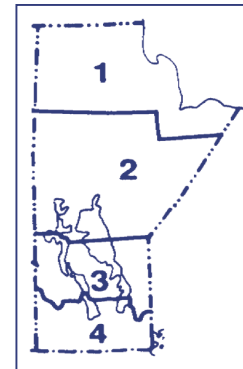
### To hunt migratory game birds in Canada, you must possess:

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- 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.

**The 2019 federal permit is also valid for the 2020 spring special conservation harvest 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/sd/fish\\_and\\_wildlife/wildlife/index.html](http://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/fish_and_wildlife/wildlife/index.html).

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.



### Game Bird Hunting Zones

If you need more information to determine in which zone you are located, please visit:  
[www.gov.mb.ca/sd/fish\\_and\\_wildlife/wildlife/index.html](http://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/fish_and_wildlife/wildlife/index.html)  
or contact the Ministry of Sustainable Development.

**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](http://www.canada.ca)).**

### Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

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### 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](http://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.

## Shot

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

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

## 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 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	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Zone No. 1	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7 (a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 (a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 (a)	N/A	N/A
Zone No. 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7 (a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 (a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30 (a)	N/A	N/A
Zone No. 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7 (a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 6 (a)	Sept. 24 to Dec. 6	Sept. 1 to Dec. 6	Sept. 17 to Dec. 6 (a)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 6	Mar. 1 to 10
Zone No. 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7 (a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 6 (a)	Sept. 24 to Dec. 6	Sept. 1 to Dec. 6	Sept. 17 to Dec. 6 (a)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 6	Mar. 1 to 10

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

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

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

(a) In Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 4, not more than 4 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks or any combination of them.

(b) In Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 4, not more than 12 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks or any combination of them.

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

(d) Except in Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 1, where the daily bag limit is 8.

(e) Except in Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 1, where the possession limit is 24.

## NOTE

The open season for non-residents of Canada in Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 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) up to and including the second Sunday in October (October 13), 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 harvest periods when hunters may take overabundant species. 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 No. 1	Aug. 15 to Aug. 31 and Apr. 1 to June 15	Recorded bird calls (a)
Zones No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4	Mar. 15 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a)

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

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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](http://www.canada.ca)).

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**Canada**





## Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2019  
TO JULY 2020



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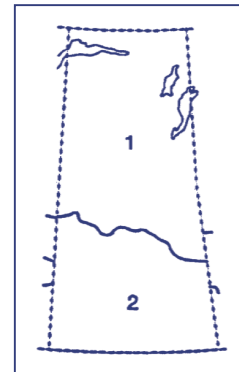
- a valid Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
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Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory 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.

### 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 hunting districts  
you are located, please visit:  
[www.environment.gov.sk.ca/hunting](http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/hunting)  
or contact the Ministry of Environment  
of the province.

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### Enforcement

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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](http://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.

## NOTE

In Saskatchewan, during Waterfowler Heritage Days, and following the rules of these days, young hunters and mentors may participate in the falconry season.

## Shot

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

## 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.

## 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 DAYS IN SASKATCHEWAN

	Waterfowler Heritage Days	Open Seasons in Saskatchewan
District	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North) and No. 2 (South)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 2, and Oct. 12 to Oct. 14 <i>(b), (c)</i>	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 <i>(a), (b), (c)</i>

*(a)* Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16, 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, 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 <i>(a)</i>	20	8 <i>(c)</i>	5	10	10
Possession	24 <i>(b)</i>	No limit	24 <i>(d)</i>	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 harvest periods when hunters may take overabundant species.

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	Recorded bird calls <i>(a)</i>

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



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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](http://www.canada.ca)).

You may also direct your questions to:

**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](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca)



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**Canada**



## 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.

**The 2019 federal permit is also valid for the 2020 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.**

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.



### 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](http://www.albertaregulations.ca/huntingregs/season-wmus.html) or contact the Ministry of Environment and Parks.

**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](http://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](http://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.

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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](http://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.

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The following rules are in effect during Waterfowler Heritage Days:

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- Young hunters must be accompanied by a licensed mentor (who is not a minor).
- Adults acting as mentors:
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  - may not hunt or carry a firearm;

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- Only young hunters are allowed to hunt when Waterfowler Heritage Days fall outside of the regular open seasons.

#### Shot

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

#### CRIME STOPPERS

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#### 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* No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8	Sept. 7 to Sept. 8 (a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 (a), (b)
Zones* No. 5, 6 and 7	Sept. 7 to Sept. 8 (a)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21 (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.  
 (c) Falconry season is open from September 8 to December 21.

#### 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 harvest periods when hunters may take overabundant species. 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	Recorded bird calls (a)

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

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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.



### 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

For more information on hunting districts, contact the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy.

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  - 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.

## Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves.
- In National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

## To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

## CRIME STOPPERS

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## 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 and Eurasian Collared- Doves
No. 1	Oct 5 and Oct 6	Oct 12 to Jan 24	Oct.5 to Jan. 24	Oct. 12 to Jan. 24 (a); Sept. 7 to Sept. 15 (b), (c), (d); Oct. 12 to Nov. 24 (b), (c), (d); Dec. 21 to Jan. 12 (b),(c),(d); and Feb. 11 to Mar. 10 (b), (c), (d)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30	No open season
No. 2	Oct 5 and Oct 6 (e), (f)	Oct 12 to Jan 24 (c) (e)	Oct. 12 to Jan. 5 (e) and Feb. 21 to Mar. 10 (e)	Oct. 12 to Jan. 24 (e), (g); Sept. 7 to Sept. 15 (c), (d), (e); Oct. 12 to Nov. 24 (c), (d), (e); Dec. 21 to Jan. 12 (c), (d), (e); and Feb. 11 to Mar. 10 (c), (d), (e)	Mar. 1 to Mar. 10 (c), (h)	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30 (e)	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23 (g); Sept. 10 to Sept. 20 (d); Oct. 1 to Dec. 23 (d); and Mar. 1 to Mar. 10 (d)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30 (i)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30
No. 4	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30
No. 5	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8	Sept. 1 to Sept. 6 and Sept. 9 to Nov. 30 (j); Oct. 1 to Jan. 13 (k)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 6 and Sept. 9 to Nov. 30 (j); Oct. 1 to Jan. 13 (k)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 6 and Sept. 9 to Nov. 30 (j); Oct. 1 to Jan. 13 (k)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2 (l); Sept. 14 and Sept. 15 (m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30 (l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 13 and Sept. 16 to Nov. 30 (m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30 (l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 13 and Sept. 16 to Nov. 30 (m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30 (l); Sept. 1 to Sept. 13 and Sept. 16 to Nov. 30 (m)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25 (g); Sept. 20 to Nov. 28 (d); Dec. 20 to Jan. 5 (d); and Feb. 22 to Mar. 10 (d)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30

(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	Snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared-Doves
Daily bag	8 (a), (b), (c), (d)	5 (i)	5 (k), 10 (l)	3 (m)	10	10	5	5 (n)
Possession	24 (e), (f), (g), (h)	15 (j)	15 (k), 30 (l)	9 (m)	30	30	15	15 (n)

- (a) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails.  
 (b) Not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks  
 (c) Not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes.  
 (d) Not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks.  
 (e) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails.  
 (f) Not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks.  
 (g) Not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes.  
 (h) Not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks.  
 (i) In PMUs 2-4 and 2-5, up to 15 White Geese including not more than 5 Ross's Geese may be taken daily and in PMUs 2-2 and 2-3 and 2-6 to 2-19 inclusively, up to 10 White Geese including not more than 5 Ross's Geese may be taken daily.  
 (j) In PMUs 2-4 and 2-5, up to 45 White Geese including not more than 15 Ross's Geese may be possessed and in PMUs 2-2 and 2-3 and 2-6 to 2-19 inclusively, up to 30 White Geese including not more than 15 Ross's Geese may be possessed daily.  
 (k) For White-fronted Geese only.  
 (l) Any combination of Canada Geese and Cackling Geese.  
 (m) PMU 2-4.  
 (n) Any combination of Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared-Doves.

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You may also direct your questions to:

## 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.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca)



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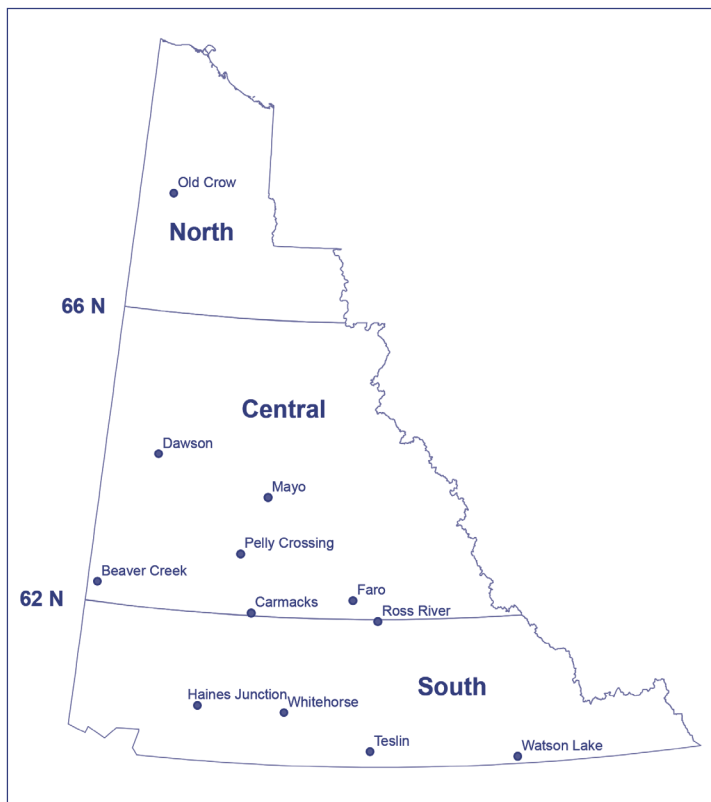
### Shot

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- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

### 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.





### 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 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory (a); Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory (a)	No open season	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Central Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory (a); Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory (a)	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31 for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31 (a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31

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 harvest periods when hunters may take overabundant species.

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	Recorded bird calls (a)

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

### NOTE

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

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](http://www.canada.ca)).

You may also direct your questions to:

### 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](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca)



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CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) TO LEAVE A MESSAGE OR GO TO:  
**WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV**

**Canada**



## 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.

**The 2019 federal permit is also valid for the 2020 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.**

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.

**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](http://www.canada.ca)).**

**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

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](http://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](http://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.

### Shot

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

### 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 IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout Nunavut	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10 (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 harvest periods when hunters may take overabundant species. 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 May 1 to June 30	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.

## 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 60<sup>th</sup> parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

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](http://www.canada.ca)).

You may also direct your questions to:

**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](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca)



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## Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2019  
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### The 2019 federal permit is also valid for the 2020 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese

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.

**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](http://www.canada.ca)).**

**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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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](http://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.

### Shot

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### OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10 (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 harvest periods when hunters may take overabundant species. 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	Recorded bird calls (a)
Throughout N.W.T. except Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	May 1 to May 28	Recorded bird calls (a)

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

### NOTE

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

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