



Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations

December 2008

Canadian Wildlife Service

Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 26



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Editors:

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Comments:

Comments regarding this report, the regulation-setting process or other items relating to national migratory game bird concerns should be sent to:

Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3.

Region-specific comments should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, at the following addresses:

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

Quebec Region: 1141 route de l'Église, P.O. Box 10100, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4H5

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

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

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

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Background

Canadian hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) of Environment Canada produces three reports each year. The November 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 management. The December report, *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations*, outlines the proposed changes to the annual hunting regulations, as well as other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the *Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting* (see Appendix B of this report). These two reports are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory game bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input into the development of hunting regulations in this country. The third report, *Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations in Canada*, issued in July, summarizes the hunting regulations for the upcoming hunting season.

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

Annual Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

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

- Early February – The November report, containing biological information, and the December report, containing proposals to amend the hunting regulations, are posted on the web and distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory game bird conservation.
- March through May – CWS prepares legal documents and obtains approvals of the regulatory proposals.
- Early June – Hunting regulations become law.
- End of July or early August – Hunting regulations summaries are available at Canada Post outlets and on the Environment Canada Web site.
- End of July – CWS finalizes the July report containing the final proposals for hunting regulations and the hunting regulations summaries.
- End of August – CWS makes regulation consolidations available to CWS Regions.

Note to United States Readers

The annual cycle of regulation development in Canada is earlier than that in the United States. To meet the requirements of the Canadian regulatory process, proposals for hunting regulations must be finalized no later than late February each year. Canadian representatives at the summer Flyway Council meetings and other hearings are not reporting on what is being considered, but on what has been passed into law.

American Black Duck Harvest Strategy

Progress on the development of an international American Black Duck harvest strategy based on the principles of adaptive harvest management (AHM) has been published in previous CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports. To summarize, in fall 2004, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CWS agreed to work towards finalizing an adaptive harvest management approach to determine appropriate levels of harvest for American Black Ducks in Canada and the U.S., based on breeding ground survey information. Models were initially based on wintering ground surveys, so certain technical adjustments will have to be made. These models are now being updated with breeding pair information.

Meanwhile, Canada and the U.S. (including CWS, USFWS, eastern provinces and states of the

Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways) have continued to work on an interim international harvest strategy. An agreement was reached in early summer of 2008 to adopt a strategy that will be employed by both countries over the next three hunting seasons (2008-09 to 2010-11), while allowing time for the continued development of a formal strategy based on the principles of Adaptive Harvest Management.

The interim harvest strategy is prescriptive, in that it calls for no substantive changes in hunting regulations unless the Black Duck breeding population, averaged over the most recent 3 years, exceeds or falls below the long-term average breeding population by 15% or more (the long-term average breeding population is defined as the average composite estimate for the entire survey area between 1998 and 2007 inclusive). It allows additional harvest opportunity (commensurate with the population increase) if the 3-year average breeding population exceeds the long-term average by 15% or more, and requires reduction of harvest opportunity if the 3-year average falls below the long-term average by 15% or more. The strategy is designed to share the Black Duck harvest equally between the two countries; however, recognizing incomplete control of harvest through regulations, it allows realized harvest in either country to vary between 40 and 60%. We have adopted this interim international Black Duck harvest strategy for the 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 seasons.

The American Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group will continue to keep the appropriate regulatory consultative bodies in Canada and the U.S. informed of progress as tools are developed for implementation of adaptive harvest management for American Black Ducks. More details on the adaptive management study can be found on the following Web site:

<http://coopunit.forestry.uga.edu/blackduck/>.

Conversion to Generic Dates System

As proposed in the *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations: December 2007*, the season dates for hunting migratory game birds (including murre) have been converted to a system of fixed dates and “generic” descriptions nationwide. Fixed dates are used where it does not matter on which day of the week seasons open or close, and generic dates (e.g. first Saturday in September) are used where it is considered important to maintain traditional seasons opening or closing on specific days of the week. The benefits of this approach are that it will provide hunters with greater predictability of future hunting season dates and reduce the quantity of regulatory

amendments required each year to Schedule 1 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Any future changes in open season dates will be restricted to those needed for conservation and management purposes.

Management of Overabundant Snow Geese

Issue

The rapid growth of most Snow Goose populations is of great concern. Assessments of the environmental effects of the rapidly growing populations of mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and Greater Snow Geese have been completed by working groups of Canadian and American scientists. Their analyses are contained in the comprehensive reports entitled *Arctic Ecosystems in Peril – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group* (Batt 1997) and *The Greater Snow Goose – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group* (Batt 1998). These working groups concluded that the increase in Snow Goose populations was primarily human induced. Improved farming practices supplying a steady food source along with the safety of refuges have resulted in increased survival and reproductive rates in Snow Geese. These populations have become so large that they are affecting the plant communities at staging areas and breeding grounds on which they and other species rely. Grazing and grubbing by geese not only permanently removes vegetation, but also changes soil salinity, nitrogen dynamics and moisture levels. The result is the alteration or elimination of the plant communities, which in all likelihood will not be restored. Although the Arctic is vast, the areas that support migrating and breeding geese and other companion species are limited in extent and some areas are likely to become inhospitable for decades. Increasing crop damage is also an important consequence of the growing Snow Goose populations.

Increasing numbers of spring migrant Greater Snow Geese are being observed on the tidal marsh habitats in and around Restigouche County, New Brunswick. CWS, in concert with the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, is examining the possibility of establishing special conservation measures in New Brunswick to assist efforts already in place in Quebec to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size of Greater Snow Geese. Consultations will be continued to determine whether the special measures in place in Quebec should be extended to include northwestern New Brunswick.

Regulation

Several concurrent management measures are being undertaken to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size to a level consistent with the carrying capacity of the habitat. One measure attempts to increase the mortality rate of Snow Geese by two to three times the rate achieved prior to the introduction of special conservation measures. Beginning in 1999, an amendment to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* created special conditions under which hunters were encouraged to take overabundant species for conservation reasons and, in some cases and subject to specific controls, to use exceptional methods and equipment such as electronic calls and bait. The 1999 and 2000 regulations applied in selected areas of Quebec and Manitoba. Beginning in spring 2001, special conservation measures were also implemented in Saskatchewan and Nunavut. The dates and locations of application of these special conservation measures were determined in consultation with the provincial governments, other organizations and local communities.

Evaluation

Evaluation plans are being implemented to track progress toward the goals of reduced population growth and, ultimately, recovery by plant communities.

For mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese, the original objectives were to increase the continental harvest to approximately 0.8 to 1.2 million birds annually (Rockwell et al. 1997). These projections were later challenged as being too conservative, and annual harvest requirements of 1.4 to 3.4 million birds were projected using updated information (Cooke et al. 2000; Rockwell and Ankney 2000). Annual continental harvests of mid-continent light geese, have not met the objectives in any year. Photographic and ground-based surveys of some nesting colonies of Lesser Snow Geese suggest that the population has increased since 1997, and survival rates of adult Snow Geese remain high. Lesser Snow Geese remain extremely abundant and continue to have negative effects on Arctic habitats. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the special measures for mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese is underway.

In the case of Greater Snow Geese, the population objective adopted by the *North American Waterfowl Management Plan* was 500 000 birds, down from the nearly 1.0 million birds present in 1999. A recent evaluation demonstrated that special measures (for which the spring season was key) have been successful in reducing the annual survival rate for adults from

about 83% to about 72.5% (Calvert et al. 2007). This is reflected in the spring counts, which show the population to have stabilized at between 800 000 and 1 000 000 birds, which is still well above the goal. Moreover, models show that without a spring harvest, the population would quickly begin to grow again (Gauthier and Reed 2007) because of climatic changes that favour good breeding conditions in the Arctic as well as improved feeding conditions (corn and other crops) on wintering and staging grounds. At the same time, however, it appears that the harvest in Canada has been maximized.

Canada's strategic plan for the 2005–2010 period lays out key directions for management of Greater Snow Geese (Bélanger and Lefebvre 2006). These include: maintain a good quality, long-term survey to estimate the size of the continental population; monitor the population's response to management measures; achieve the necessary harvest rates in Quebec; work with American authorities toward increasing the harvest of Greater Snow Geese on their wintering grounds; maintain good-quality nesting and staging habitats in Quebec; maximize birdwatching and hunting opportunities; and review crop damage prevention and compensation programs.

Regulation for 2009-2010

Special measures for spring 2009 are posted on the CWS Web site (http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/reg/abund_e.cfm) and are also shown in Appendix A of this report.

The Canadian Wildlife Service has previously explained that the dates for special conservation measures in the Manitoba and Saskatchewan spring harvest of mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese have been fixed for the period from 2007–2008 to 2010–2011. This means that the regulations in effect during spring 2009 have not changed for the past three years.

In Quebec and Nunavut, no changes were judged necessary for the spring 2009 special measures. Note that fixed measures may also be considered in future for Nunavut and Quebec.

There are some amendments proposed that will come into effect during the fall snow goose seasons. Those proposals relate to regulations in Saskatchewan and Nunavut, and are described in detail in the following section of this report.

Proposed Changes to Hunting Regulations for the 2009-2010 Season

CWS and the provinces and territories have jointly developed the regulatory proposals presented here. Other proposals consistent with

these may be sent to the appropriate CWS Regional Director by any interested organization or individual. To facilitate the comparison of changes proposed in this text with current regulations, the summaries of the 2008 *Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations* are included in Appendix C.

Newfoundland and Labrador

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2009-2010 season.

Prince Edward Island

In the Atlantic provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador there are a separate bag limits for some sea ducks. For the 2009-2010 hunting season, we plan to harmonize regulations across the Atlantic Provinces.

It is proposed to set separate bag limits for some sea ducks (Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed duck and eiders and scoters) in Prince Edward Island. In addition, it is proposed to extend the hunting season for Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed duck and eiders and scoters to December 31. The combined bag limit for scoters will be 4 as is currently in place in New Brunswick.

These changes are expected to impact only the harvest of mergansers and long-tailed ducks as there are very few eiders using Prince Edward Island coastal waters and most scoters will have moved through before mid-December.

Nova Scotia

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2009–2010 season.

A review of the regulatory packages (species clusters, season dates, zones) for Nova Scotia will be undertaken in advance of the development of the 2010-2011 regulatory proposals.

New Brunswick

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2009–2010 season.

Quebec

No-hunting zones

The Canadian Wildlife Service continues to review the status of certain no-hunting zones in Québec. At the time of initial designation, the zones were intended to provide waterfowl with a resting area, to protect certain species or to consolidate the protection of some areas. However, changes in the number of hunters, the status of certain populations which have now become more abundant, as well as the multitude of municipal regulations limiting the use of firearms, have led CWS to review their status.

In hunting district F, it is proposed to clarify the boundaries of the Nicolet no-hunting zone by the addition of geographical coordinates. It is also proposed to create a new no-hunting zone near Cacouna. Also in hunting district F, it is proposed to reduce the size of a no-hunting sector by excluding the agricultural lands north of road 132 within the limits of the municipality of Berthier-sur-mer during the spring conservation harvest.

Ontario

No changes are proposed to the migratory game bird hunting regulations for the 2009-2010 season.

A review of regulations for snipe, coots, gallinule and rails will be under taken in 2009-2010.

Manitoba

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2009-2010 season.

Saskatchewan

Snow Geese

The current requirement to use only white phase snow goose decoys when using electronic calls in fall is proposed to be changed to permit the use of white and blue phase snow goose decoys.

This change is in recognition of the large proportion of blue phase snow geese in the midcontinent population. The use of electronic Snow Goose calls for the hunting of Snow Geese is currently allowed in other parts of Canada and in parts of the United States as a possible means of increasing the harvest. Field studies have demonstrated that the use of electronic Snow Goose calls during seasons that are open for dark geese (Canada and White fronted Geese) does not result in the increased harvest of dark geese.

This proposal would harmonize regulations with those in Manitoba and Alberta, wherein the use of

white and blue phase snow goose decoys is allowed.

Alberta

Sandhill Crane Hunting

There currently is no hunting season for Sandhill Cranes in Alberta, although they are harvested in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and several United States jurisdictions. For the past several years, sportsmen in Alberta have requested a hunting season for Sandhill Cranes. A Sandhill Crane season represents an additional opportunity to hunt a recognized game species, which may encourage continued participation by migratory game bird hunters. The mid-continent population of Sandhill Cranes can support additional harvest, and the international management plan supports a hunting season in Alberta. However, the *General Status of Alberta Wild Species 2005* classifies the Sandhill Crane as a sensitive species in Alberta, because of the susceptibility to disturbance of cranes nesting in the boreal forest. At the same time, the report recognizes that the Sandhill Crane population in Alberta is doing very well with no concern about population status. Overall, the mid-continent population of Sandhill Cranes, which includes the Alberta-nesting birds, is increasing and is not at risk. With the support of the Central Flyway Council and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, CWS and the province of Alberta conducted consultations regarding the potential for a Sandhill Crane hunting season in Alberta. Within Alberta, Sandhill Crane hunting has been supported by a multi-stakeholder group for 5 years and was received favourably at public consultation meetings.

It is proposed that a hunting season for Sandhill Cranes opens in the eastern portions of the parkland and prairie areas of Alberta, and coincides with the timing of local duck and goose seasons.

Specific areas affected by a Sandhill Crane season would include: Wildlife Management Units 200, 202, 203, 204, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 500 from September 1 to December 16, and Wildlife Management Units 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 144, 148, 150, 151, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166 from September 8 to December 23.

The daily bag limit would be 5 Sandhill Cranes with a possession limit twice that of the daily bag limit.

Waterfowler Heritage Days

Alberta does not currently have a province wide initiative promoting the heritage of waterfowl hunting directed at youth. It is, however, Alberta's intent to designate the first weekend in September as Waterfowler Heritage Days, (e.g. September 5–7, 2009). The regular waterfowl hunting season would start annually September 8th and close December 20th within Prairie WMUs (100 series) & WMU 210, 212, 214, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314). The regular waterfowl hunting season would remain unchanged in WMU 841, and start the day following the Waterfowler Heritage Days in all other areas, (e.g. September 8, 2009). Through winter 2009 Alberta will conduct public consultation to evaluate stakeholder acceptance of this proposal.

To conform to provisions set in the Migratory Bird Convention Act, 1994, (which limits the open season period to a total of 107 days) implementation of Waterfowler Heritage Days would result in the removal of 3 days at the end of the regular waterfowl season within the southern portion of the province (Prairie WMUs (100 series) & WMUs 210, 212, 214, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314). With the exception of WMU 841, the rest of the province would be affected by a delay of 3–7 days at the start of the regular waterfowl hunting season (7 days in 2009), but could have days added to the end of the season in December to reduced the number of lost days to 3 in total.

British Columbia

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2009-2010 season.

Nunavut

There are four amendments proposed to contribute to the success of the special conservation measures to control the population growth of mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and Greater Snow Geese:

- 1) There is proposed an overabundant snow goose season from August 15 through August 31, the same as that which takes place in northern Manitoba. This amendment would be made to Table 1.2 of Part XIII of the Regulations.
- 2) The daily bag limit for Canadian hunters would increase to 20 (from 15).

- 3) The daily bag limit for non-resident hunters would increase to 20 (from 5).
- 4) The possession limit for non-residents would increase to 80 (from 10).

It is proposed that footnotes to Table II: Bag and Possession Limits in Nunavut be amended. These regulations apply to islands in James Bay. These changes will make them consistent with regulations on adjacent mainland areas. The changes are indicated below in bold character.

b) except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, a total of not more than three Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily, and not more than **24** may be possessed.

c) except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than two American Black Ducks **and one Barrow's Goldeneye**.

d) except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than four American Black Ducks **and two Barrow's Goldeneye**.

e) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15' W longitude and south of 55° N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit is 20 Snow Geese, a total of **5 geese (other than Snow Geese)**

F) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15' W longitude and south of 55° N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit is 60 Snow Geese, a total of **20 geese (other than Snow Geese)**

G) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15' W longitude and south of 55° N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit is 6 ducks, with not more than 4 American Black Ducks, **1 Barrow's Goldeneye** and **1 Blue-winged Teal**

H) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15' W longitude and south of 55° N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit is 12 ducks, with not more than 8 American Black Ducks, **2 Barrow's Goldeneyes** and **2 Blue-winged Teals**

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2009-2010 season.

Yukon Territory

In June 2006 the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council sent a letter to the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board (YFWMB) requesting that the Board investigate possible conservation issues that could result from changing the *Migratory Birds Regulations* to allow season opening in portions of the Yukon. The potential to allow earlier opening dates for qualified Yukon residents hunters is possible under the 1995 protocol amending the *Migratory Birds Convention*.

In April 2007 the YFWMB sent a letter to Environment Canada requesting that departmental staff work with the YFWMB to assess the merits and conservation impacts of the proposal and if appropriate pursue regulatory change. Staff at CWS worked with the YFWMB in 2007 to assess the merits and impacts of the proposal, and to investigate whether the necessary legal tools were available. Based on this review, in December 2007 the YFWMB forwarded its recommendations to the Minister of Environment.

It is proposed that the *Migratory Birds Regulations* be amended to 1) add a third Yukon hunting district by dividing the southern zone at the 62nd parallel; and 2) open the waterfowl hunting season on August 15 in the zones north of 62 degrees north latitude, with the zone south of 62 degrees maintaining an opening date of September 1.

Updates to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*

Hunting from a vehicle for mobility impaired hunters

The Field and Stream Association for Manitobans with Disabilities has contacted CWS requesting that an amendment to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* be considered to allow the use of a vehicle while hunting migratory birds. The Association reported that the provincial hunting regulations in Manitoba had been modified to allow a permanently disabled hunter to discharge a firearm from a stationary vehicle while hunting for big game.

CWS is developing a proposal to address the concerns of the Field and Stream Association of Manitobans with Disabilities.

Amendment to allow for the temporary possession of migratory birds for disease testing

According to section 6(b) of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, "no person shall have in his possession a live migratory bird, or a carcass, skin, nest or egg of a migratory bird . . . except under authority of a permit therefor." In order to assist provincial, territorial, municipal and federal government employees, as well as the public, in surveillance for avian influenza in wild birds found dead, the temporary possession of migratory birds is currently allowed under a ministerial order (issued under section 36 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*). As it is envisioned that surveillance for diseases in migratory birds will continue as an ongoing measure, CWS is developing a regulatory proposal to amend the *Migratory Birds Regulations* to exempt individuals from the prohibition against the possession of migratory birds in defined cases of temporary possession for disease testing.

For more information on avian influenza surveillance, please visit the following Web site: <http://wildlife1.usask.ca/en/aiv/index.php>.

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Appendices

Appendix A. Special Conservation Measures – Spring 2009

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	May 1 to June 30	Recorded bird calls (d), (f)
2.	District B	None	Not applicable
3.	Districts C and D	April 1 to May 31 (a)	Recorded bird calls (d), (f)
4.	District E	April 1 to May 31 (a)	Recorded bird calls (d), (f); bait or bait crop area (e)
5.	Districts F	April 1 to May 31 (a),(b),(c)	Recorded bird calls (d), (f); bait or bait crop area (e)
6.	District G	None	Not applicable

- (a) Hunting and hunting equipment (decoys) 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 Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace 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) The decoys used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls must represent only white-phase Snow Geese in adult or juvenile plumage (white or gray).

MEASURES IN MANITOBA 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.	Zone 1	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a), (b)
2.	Zone 2	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a), (b)
3.	Zone 3	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a), (b)
4.	Zone 4	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a), (b)

- (a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
- (b) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent white or blue phase Snow Geese only.

MEASURES IN SASKATCHEWAN 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.	East of 106° W longitude	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a), (b)
2.	West of 106° W longitude	April 1 to April 30	Recorded bird calls (a), (b)

- (a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
- (b) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent white or blue phase Snow Geese.

MEASURES IN NUNAVUT 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.	Throughout Nunavut	May 1–June 7	Recorded bird calls (a), (b)

- (a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
- (b) If using decoys when hunting with recorded snow goose calls, decoys must be white.

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* (MBC). According to the *MBC Act, 1994*, the Governor in Council may make regulations providing for:

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

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

B. Guiding Principles

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

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

C. Objectives of the Migratory Game Birds Hunting Regulations

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

use of the migratory game bird resource in Canada.

5. To limit the accidental killing of a migratory game bird species requiring protection because of poor population status, where there is a reasonable possibility that a hunter might confuse that species with another for which there is an open season.
6. To assist, at times and in specific locations, in the prevention of damage to natural habitat or depredation of agricultural crops by migratory game birds.

D. Guidelines for the Regulations on Migratory Game Bird Hunting

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

E. Regulatory Process

Regulations may be established each year in one of two ways: selection of a regulatory package from a pre-established set of possible packages, or through an annual 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 annual selection among the alternatives could be based on the results of population surveys. This method would reduce the time required to conduct the usual annual process, simplify the implementation of multi-jurisdictional harvest strategies, and increase the predictability of regulations.

Annual regulatory process:

The Minister of Environment must be in a position to proceed with any changes to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the upcoming hunting season by the second Monday in June. To ensure that the regulations are made with the best possible advice, a broad process of consultation must be carried out. Reports produced as part of this process may be obtained from Regional Directors, Environmental Conservation, or the Director, Wildlife Conservation Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service.

1. The Canadian Wildlife Service, national office, issues a status report on migratory game bird populations at the beginning of 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 will consult with non-government organizations and interested individuals on issues related to hunting regulations for the coming season. To ensure that all parties have access to the best possible biological information, the November status 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 end of December from the national office. This report allows inter-regional and international consideration of proposed changes.
4. Public and organizational comments on the proposals outlined in the December report should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, or the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service.
5. Final regulation proposals, incorporating input from the consultations, are submitted from the Regional Directors of Environmental Conservation to the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, by the end of March.
6. The regulation proposals are moved, by the national office, through the 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 and the Special Committee of Council, are described in a report which is distributed to all involved parties. 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. 2008 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory

See the following pages for the summaries. The summaries are also available on the CWS national Web site at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/reg/index_E.cfm.



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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008

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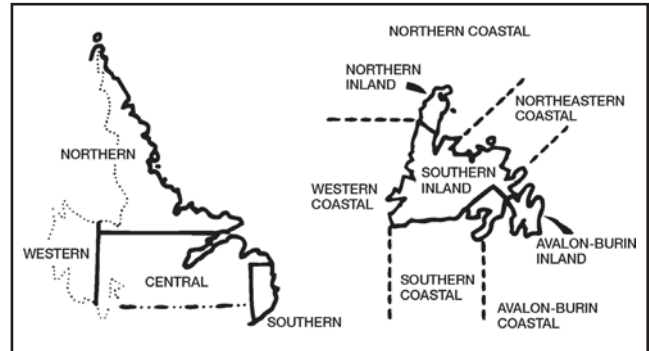


Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Environment Canada
Wildlife Enforcement Division
Lewisporte, Newfoundland and Labrador A0G 3A0
P.O. Box 1201
Tel.: 709-535-0601, Lewisporte
Tel.: 709-772-5585, St. John's
Fax: 709-535-2743
www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html

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.

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions. Migratory bird hunters hunting within Nunatsiavut should contact the Nunatsiavut Government (709-896-8582) for additional information on access to Labrador Inuit Lands and additional hunting regulations. A map of the Labrador Inuit Land Claim can be found at: www.laa.gov.nl.ca/laa/.

Migratory bird hunters: Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, murre (turrs), and Mourning Doves.

The bag and possession restrictions for Barrow’s Goldeneye implemented in 2007 remain in place in 2008.

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

Sunday hunting: The Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations allow hunting for migratory birds (ducks, geese, snipe, and murre) on Sundays; however, Sunday hunting has been prohibited by the province. In 2006, the province brought in new regulations that allow Sunday hunting during specific periods of the year. In 2008, the province will permit murre hunting on Sundays throughout the murre season, and permit hunting of ducks, geese, and snipe on Sundays after October 31. Please contact the province for further information on Sunday hunting.

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

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

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to the Canadian Wildlife Service office, your local RCMP detachment, or Crime Stoppers (1-800-363-8477).

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

Area	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Long-tailed Ducks*, Harlequin Ducks**, eiders, and scoters), geese, and snipe	Long-tailed Ducks*, eiders, and scoters
All coastal zones	Third Saturday in September to last Saturday in December; Waterfowler Heritage Day: Second Saturday of September	Fourth Saturday of November to the last day of February
All inland zones	Third Saturday in September to last Saturday in December Waterfowler Heritage Day: Second Saturday of September	No open season

* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

** 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 bags	6(a)	6	6	5	10
Possession	12(b)	12	12	10	20

(a) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks, and not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(b) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks, and not more than two may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

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

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks** and eiders), geese, and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	Last Saturday in September to first Saturday in January
Western Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	Second Saturday in September to third Saturday in December Waterfowler Heritage Day: First Saturday in September	Fourth Saturday in November to last day of February
Central Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	Last Saturday in October to last Saturday in November and first Saturday in January to last day of February

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

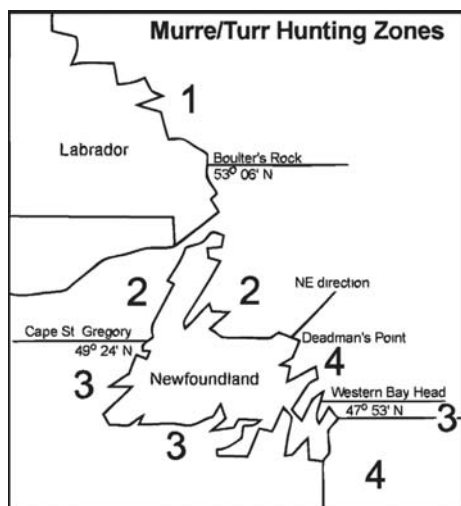
BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

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

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

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

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



OPEN SEASONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murre/Turrs)

Area	Murres
Zone No. 1	September 1 to December 16
Zone No. 2	October 6 to January 20
Zone No. 3	November 25 to March 10
Zone No. 4	November 3 to January 10 and February 2 to March 10

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

Limits	Murres
Daily bags	20
Possession	40



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Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Head of Enforcement
Environment Canada
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 506-364-5044
Fax: 506-364-5062
www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

For conservation purposes, the maximum daily bag of one Barrow's Goldeneye and maximum possession limit of two Barrow's Goldeneye was instituted in Prince Edward Island in 2007. The maximum daily bag limit of one bird would not make unintentional shooting illegal; however, it would ensure that legitimate hunters who did shoot one Barrow's Goldeneye would cease hunting for the day, or be aware that they would contravene regulations if they continued hunting and shot additional Barrow's Goldeneye. These regulations have been put in place to provide additional protection to this population, currently listed as a species of special concern in Schedule 1 (List of Wildlife Species at Risk) of the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

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

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

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

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

CRIME STOPPERS

The Canadian Wildlife Service has joined forces with Prince Edward Island Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds, or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-566-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), snipe, and geese	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	September 20	October 6 to December 13	September 29 to December 13

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	10	16	20

(a) Not more than four may be Mallard–American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks, and not more than one may be Barrow’s Goldeneye.
 (b) Not more than eight may be Mallard–American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks, and not more than two may be Barrow’s Goldeneye.



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





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Summary



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**Head of Enforcement
Environment Canada
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 506-364-5044
Fax: 506-364-5062
www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html**

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is prohibited. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures.

For conservation purposes, the maximum daily bag of one Barrow's Goldeneye and maximum possession limit of two Barrow's Goldeneye was instituted in Nova Scotia in 2007. The maximum daily bag limit of one bird would not make unintentional shooting illegal; however, it would ensure that legitimate hunters who did shoot one Barrow's Goldeneye would cease hunting for the day, or be aware that they would contravene regulations if they continued hunting and shot additional Barrow's Goldeneye. These regulations have been put in place to provide additional protection to this population, currently listed as a species of special concern in Schedule 1 (List of Wildlife Species at Risk) of the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

In National Wildlife Areas located in Nova Scotia, the following regulations apply. Refer to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

- Vehicles, ATVs and snowmobiles are prohibited unless otherwise posted.
- Vegetation may not be cut or damaged. Fires are not permitted. Camping is not permitted.
- The construction and use of tree stands is prohibited.
- Domestic animals may not be allowed to run at large.
- Outboard motors greater than 9.9 horsepower are not permitted.

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

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

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to the CWS office, your local RCMP detachment, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources at 1-800-565-2224, or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-422-8477.

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Additional seasons for Common and Red-breasted mergansers	Additional seasons for Long-tailed Ducks**, eiders, and scoters in coastal waters only	Additional seasons for scaup, goldeneyes, and Buffleheads	Geese	Woodstock and snipe
Zone No. 1*	Sept. 20	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	No additional season	No additional season	No additional season	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 20	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Oct. 7 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 7 (in coastal waters only)	Oct. 1 to Oct. 7 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 20	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	No additional season	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 8 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 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).

** Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

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 bags	6(a)	5	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	10	10	16	20

(a) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks, and not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(b) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks, and not more than two may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

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Tel.: 506-364-5044
Fax: 506-364-5062
www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures, the 1:00 P.M. closure for Tabusintac and Tracadie lagoons, the requirement to use a dog while hunting woodcock during September, etc.

For conservation purposes, the maximum daily bag of one Barrow's Goldeneye and maximum possession limit of two Barrow's Goldeneye was instituted in New Brunswick in 2007. The maximum daily bag limit of one bird would not make unintentional shooting illegal; however, it would ensure that legitimate hunters who did shoot one Barrow's Goldeneye would cease hunting for the day, or be aware that they would contravene regulations if they continued hunting and shot additional Barrow's Goldeneye. These regulations have been put in place to provide additional protection to this population, currently listed as a species of special concern in Schedule 1 (List of Wildlife Species at Risk) of the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

In National Wildlife Areas located in New Brunswick, the following regulations apply. Refer to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

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

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

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

Hunting Zones

Zone No. 1

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

Zone No. 2

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

CRIME STOPPERS

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

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese), and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Additional season for Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks*, eiders and scoters in coastal waters only	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 15 to Jan. 4	Sept. 2 to Sept. 12(a) and Oct. 15 to Jan. 4	Feb. 1 to Feb. 24	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 1 to Dec. 18	Sept. 2 to Sept. 12(a) and Oct. 1 to Dec. 18	No additional season	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30

(a) In Zone No. 1 and Zone No. 2, hunting for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is allowed only on farmland from September 2 to September 12.

* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

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 bags	6(a)	6(c)	5(e)	8	10
Possession	12(b)	12(d)	10(e)	16	20

(a) Not more than three may be American Black Ducks, and not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(b) Not more than six may be American Black Ducks, and not more than two may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

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

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

(e) A total of three additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily and a total of six additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be possessed from September 4 to September 14 inclusive.

* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.



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



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Quebec

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008

Summary



Watch for this loon on
blue signs marking
National Wildlife Areas
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.*



*In Quebec, these signs also
identify no-hunting zones.

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the retrieval of birds, description of hunting districts and non-hunting areas, contact:

Canadian Wildlife Service
1141, route de l'Église
P.O. Box 10100
Sainte-Foy, Quebec G1V 4H5
Tel.: 1-800-463-4311
Fax: 418-649-6475
www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/faune.html

A provincial hunting permit for small game is required to hunt migratory birds in Quebec. While hunting, it is obligatory for hunters to carry their permits with them. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2008 federal permits.

Non-residents of Canada hunting woodcock have a lower daily bag limit than Canadian hunters.

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

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

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

NOTE

The former districts G, H, and I have been combined with district F. In district F, please note that Route 155 and Highway 55 are now the boundary line for the different daily bag and possession for Black Ducks. The daily bag limit for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is 10 birds from September 1 to September 25, and the possession limit is 20 for the entire hunting season. Not more than one Barrow's Goldeneye or Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of two for all districts. Hunters may obtain useful information on the Barrow's Goldeneye, especially on ways to tell this species apart from the Common Goldeneye, at the following Internet address: www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/chasse/html/BarrowsGoldeneye.html. The opening hunting date for ducks is September 13 for districts B, C, D and E; September 20 for the new district F; and September 27 for the district G.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, woodcock, and snipe WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks (other than eiders, Harlequin Ducks, and Long-tailed Ducks), geese (other than Canada and Snow geese), and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock
District A	N/A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10
District B	Sept. 6	Sept. 13 to Dec. 25	Sept. 13 to Dec. 27	Oct. 1 to Jan. 14 ^(b)	No open season	Sept. 13 to Dec. 27
Districts C, D, and E	Sept. 6	Sept. 13 to Dec. 25 ^(c)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 12 ^(a) Sept. 13 to Dec. 16	Sept. 13 to Dec. 27	No open season	Sept. 20 to Dec. 27
District F	Sept. 13 ^(d)	Sept. 20 to Dec. 24 ^(c)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 19 ^(a) Sept. 20 to Dec. 21	Sept. 20 to Jan. 3	Sept. 20 to Jan. 3	Sept. 20 to Jan. 3
District G	Sept. 20	Sept. 27 to Dec. 26	Sept. 27 to Dec. 26	Nov. 1 to Feb. 14	No open season	Sept. 27 to Dec. 26

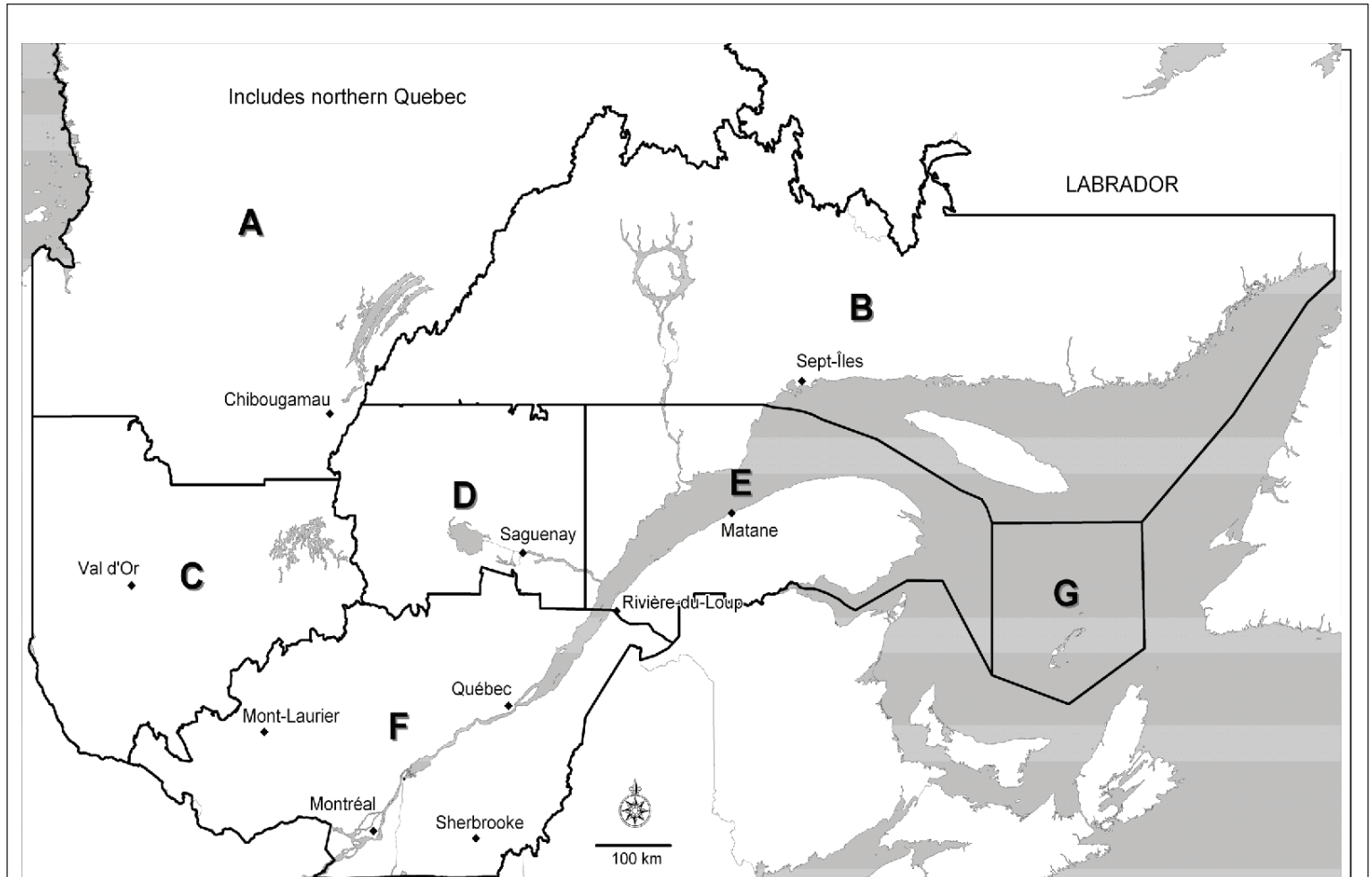
(a) In Districts C, D, E, and F, hunting for Canada Geese is allowed only on farmland.

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

(c) In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneyes and Common Goldeneyes closes on October 21 in Provincial Hunting Zone #21 and 100 metres beyond this zone. In District F, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneyes and Common Goldeneyes 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) In District F, hunting for coots and gallinules is allowed during Waterfowler Heritage Day.

Hunting Districts



BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN QUEBEC

Limits	Ducks	Geese (other than Snow Geese)	Snow Geese	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)(b)(c)(f)	5(d)(f)	20(f)	4(f)	8(e)(f)	10(f)
Possession	12(a)(b)(c)(f)	20	60	8	16	20

- (a) Not more than four American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of eight in Districts A, B, C, D, E, F (east of Route 155 and Highway 55), and G.
- (b) Not more than two American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in District F (west of Route 155 and Highway 55). Beginning on November 1st, not more than four American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of eight in District F (east of Gatineau River).
- (c) Not more than one Barrow's Goldeneye or Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of two.
- (d) Not more than 10 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese may be taken daily between September 1 and 25.
- (e) For non-residents of Canada, not more than four woodcock may be taken daily.
- (f) Not more than three birds in total may be taken on Waterfowler Heritage Days. The additional species restrictions described in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) continue to apply within this limit.

The Migratory Birds Regulations also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted **only** during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2008 federal permits.

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
District A	May 1 to June 30 and September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
District B	September 13 to December 27	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
Districts C and D	April 1 to May 31(a), September 1 to September 12(a), and September 13 to December 27	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
District E	April 1 to May 31(a), September 1 to September 12(a), and September 13 to December 27	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) and bait or bait crop area(e)
District F	April 1 to May 31(a)(b)(c), September 6 to September 19(a), and September 20 to January 3	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) and bait or bait crop area(e)
District G	September 27 to December 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 Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace 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) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent only white phase Snow Geese in adult or juvenile plumage (white or grey).



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008



Watch for this loon on
blue signs marking
National Wildlife Areas
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
867 Lakeshore Road
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6
Tel.: 905-336-6410
www.on.ec.gc.ca/wildlife_e.html

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

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.

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

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Note that hunting restrictions have been put in place for the Wolfe Island area to address concerns over the declining use of this area by waterfowl. As a result, hunting will be permitted in the Wolfe Island area only when hunters are on the island, on the shore, in the shoreline marsh, or on a dock within 20 metres of the shore.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

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 60A and 61 to 95

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), Common Moorhens, American Coots, Common Snipe, and geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Woodcock
1. Hudson–James Bay District	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15
2. Northern District	Sept. 10 to Dec. 25(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15
3. Central District	Sept. 20 to Jan. 4(b)	Sept. 2 to Dec. 17	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20
4. Southern District	Sept. 27 to Jan. 11(c)	Sept. 4 to Sept. 14(f)(g), Sept. 27 to Dec. 31(d), Sept. 27 to Jan. 9(e)(g), Feb. 28 to March 7(e)(g)(h)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20

(a) Except for American Black Ducks for which the open season is from September 10 to December 15 inclusive.

(b) Except for American Black Ducks for which the open season is from September 20 to December 20 inclusive.

(c) Except for American Black Ducks for which the open season is from September 27 to December 20 inclusive.

(d) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted.

(e) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted.

(f) Excluding that part of the Township of South Walsingham, south of County Road 42, which includes Long Point.

(g) No person shall hunt Canada Geese or Cackling Geese by any means on Sundays during the hunting season in municipalities where Sunday hunting with a gun is not permitted by provincial regulations.

(h) Except in Wildlife Management Unit 94.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	White-fronted Geese and Brant	Snow Geese	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), American Coots, Common Snipe, and Common Moorhens	Woodcock
Daily bags	6(a)(b)(c)(d)	5(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)	5	10	10	8
Possession	12(a)(b)(c)(d)	24	10	40	20	16

(a) Not more than one American Black Duck may be taken daily and not more than two American Black Ducks may be possessed in Central and Southern districts and not more than two American Black Ducks may be taken daily and not more than four American Black Ducks may be possessed in Hudson–James Bay and Northern districts.

(b) Not more than four Canvasbacks may be taken daily and not more than eight Canvasbacks may be possessed.

(c) Not more than four Redheads may be taken daily and not more than eight Redheads may be possessed.

(d) Not more than one Barrow's Goldeneye may be taken daily and not more than two Barrow's Goldeneye may be possessed.

(e) A total of not more than three Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in that portion of Wildlife Management Unit 1D in Hudson–James Bay District, and in Wildlife Management Units 23 to 31 and 37 to 41 from September 10 to December 16.

(f) A total of not more than two Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Unit 94 from September 27 to January 9.

(g) A total of not more than three Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86 and 93 from September 27 to October 31.

(h) A total of five additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 9; in Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59 from September 2 to September 19; in Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81, 87 to 92 and 95 from September 4 to September 14; and in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted in Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81 and 87 to 92, from February 28 to March 7.

(i) A total of three additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86, 93 and 94 from September 4 to September 14 and in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted in Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86 and 93 from February 28 to March 7.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008

Summary



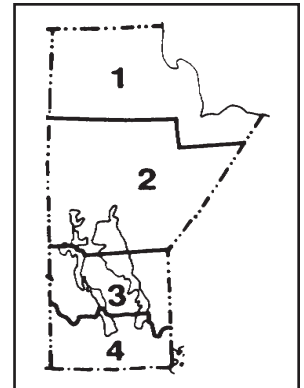
Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
Suite 150
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4W2
Tel.: 204-983-5263
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Game Bird Hunting Zones



Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

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

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

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. 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.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

Game Bird Hunting Zone	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks, Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, coots, and snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow and Ross's geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Zone No. 1	N/A	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31(b)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31(b)
Zone No. 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(b)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(b)
Zone No. 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(b)	4 th Monday of Sept. to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	3 rd Monday of Sept. to Nov. 30(b)
Zone No. 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(b)	4 th Monday of Sept. to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	3 rd Monday of Sept. to Nov. 30(b)

(a) In provincial Game Hunting Areas (GHAs) 6 and 6A only.

(b) Snow Goose call recordings may be used but, if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of them.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White- fronted geese, and Brant)	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	8(c)	20	5	5	8	10
Possession	16(b)	16(d)	80	15	10	16	20

(a) In Zone 4 for residents, not more than four may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.

(b) In Zone 4 for residents, not more than eight may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.

(c) In Zone 4 for non-residents, not more than two may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.

(d) In Zone 4 for non-residents, not more than four may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.

NOTE

The open season for hunting of geese by non-residents in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, and the Provincial Game Hunting Areas 13A, 14, 14A, all that portion of Game Hunting Area 16 south of the north limit of township 33, Game Hunting Areas 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A, and 25 as described in Manitoba Regulation 220/86 as filed on September 25, 1986, includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from the opening date (4th Monday of September) up to and including the second Sunday of October, and thereafter geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

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

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2008 federal permits.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Zone 1	April 1 to May 31 and August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls(a)(b)
Zones 2, 3, and 4	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls(a)(b)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to the Snow Goose call.

(b) Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese. If those recordings are used with decoys, the decoys must represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of these only.

Canada

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



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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
115 Perimeter Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X4
Tel.: 306-975-4919

www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. 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.

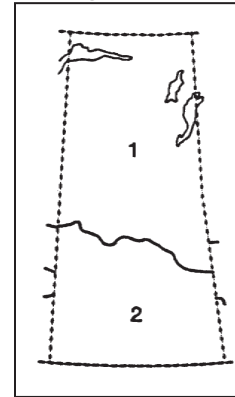
NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2008 federal permits.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

Hunting Districts



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

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

OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Ducks, coots, and snipe	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 ^(d)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 ^(d)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
No. 2 (South)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 ^(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 ^{(b)(d)}	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 ^(d)	Sept. 10 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16 ^(c)

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

^(b) Except White-fronted Geese; the season for residents of Canada for White-fronted Geese is from September 10 to December 16 inclusive.

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

^(d) Snow Goose call recordings may be used but, if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white phase snow geese.

NOTE

The open season for geese for residents and non-residents of Canada in District No. 2 (South), and the Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47 to 59 inclusive, and 67 to 69 inclusive, of District No. 1 (North) includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from September 1 to October 14, inclusive, and on and after October 15 geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset, except east of 106 degrees west longitude, where, on and after September 1, white geese (Snow and Ross's geese) may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset. Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all hunting until September 20.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark Geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese)	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	20	8(c)	5	10	10
Possession	16(b)	60	16(d)	10	20	20

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

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

(c) For residents of Canada, not more than four may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than three may be White-fronted Geese.

(d) For residents of Canada, not more than eight may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than six may be White-fronted Geese.

Cranes

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



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





Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008

Summary



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
 4999-98 Avenue
 Edmonton, Alberta T6B 2X3
 Tel.: 780-951-8891
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

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.

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. 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.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

Area	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese)	Coots and snipe	Falconry season for ducks, coots, and snipe
Zones 1(a), 2, 3, 4, and 8*	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
Zones 5, 6, and 7*	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23(b)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23

(a) Except that Alberta Wildlife Management Unit 841 in Zone 1 has an opening date of September 15.

* "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, 444 to 446.

(b) Snow Goose call recordings may be used but, if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of these only.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ALBERTA

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese)	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	20	8(c)	10	10
Possession	16(b)	60	16(d)	20	20

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

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

(c) For Canadian residents, not more than five may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than three may be White-fronted Geese.

(d) For Canadian residents, not more than 10 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than six may be White-fronted Geese.





Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008

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and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Pacific Wildlife Research Centre
R.R. 1, 5421 Robertson Road
Delta, British Columbia V4K 3N2
Tel.: 604-940-4710
www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/en/index.shtml

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

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

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

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

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

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

Hunting Districts



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

OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

(a) Provincial Management Units 1-3, and 1-8 to 1-15 inclusive, and for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.

(b) Provincial Management Units 1-1, 1-2, and 1-4 to 1-7 inclusive, and for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.

(c) See provincial regulations for local restrictions.

(d) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive, and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive for Ducks, Canada Geese, and Cackling Geese only, and additionally, in Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.

(e) Provincial Management Unit 2-11 only.

(f) For Ducks, Canada Geese, and Cackling Geese only.

(g) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive, and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive.

(h) Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only.

(i) Provincial Management Units 2-5 to 2-7 inclusive, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-12 to 2-17 inclusive only, and for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.

(j) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, and for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.

(k) For Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.

(l) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.

(m) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-19 inclusive.

(n) Provincial Management Units 3-12 to 3-18 inclusive, 3-30 to 3-35 inclusive, and 3-38 to 3-44 inclusive, for White-fronted, Canada, and Cackling geese, and Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, 3-26 to 3-29 inclusive, 3-36, and 3-37 for White-fronted Geese only.

(o) Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, 3-26 to 3-29 inclusive, 3-36, and 3-37, for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.

(p) Provincial Management Units 3-13 to 3-17 inclusive.

(q) Provincial Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive only.

(r) Provincial Management Units 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive only.

(s) For White-fronted Geese only.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Coots	Snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
Daily bags	8(a)(c)(e)(k)	5(g)(i), 10(m)	10	10	5	5
Possession	16(b)(d)(f)(l)	10(h)(j), 20(m)	20	20	10	10

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

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

(c) Not more than four may be Canvasbacks.

(d) Not more than eight may be Canvasbacks.

(e) Not more than two may be goldeneyes.

(f) Not more than four may be goldeneyes.

(g) Not more than two may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.

(h) Not more than four may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.

(i) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of five Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, can be taken daily.

(j) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of 10 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, can be in possession daily.

(k) Not more than two may be Harlequin Ducks.

(l) Not more than four may be Harlequin Ducks.

(m) For Snow Geese only and in Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.



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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008

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Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue, Suite 301
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 1E2
Tel.: 867-669-4730
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

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

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2008 federal permits.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

OPEN SEASONS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout Nunavut	September 1 to December 10(a)

(a) Snow Goose call recordings may be used but, if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white phase snow geese.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NUNAVUT

Limits	Ducks	Ducks	Geese	Geese	Coots	Snipe	Snipe
	RESIDENTS OF CANADA	NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	RESIDENTS OF CANADA	NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	RESIDENTS OF CANADA	NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bags	25(c)(g)	8(c)(g)	15(b)(e)	5(a)(b)(e)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit(d)(h)	16(d)(h)	No limit(b)(f)	10(a)(b)(f)	No limit	No limit	20

- (a) Except that non-residents may not take more than two White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than four.
- (b) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, a total of not more than three Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily, and not more than 10 may be possessed.
- (c) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than two American Black Ducks.
- (d) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than four American Black Ducks.
- (e) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit is 20 Snow Geese, a total of five Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, and five other geese.
- (f) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit is 60 Snow Geese, a total of 10 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, and 10 other geese.
- (g) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than four American Black Ducks and two Blue-winged Teal.
- (h) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than eight American Black Ducks and four Blue-winged Teal.

NOTE

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

Canada

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Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
 5204 50th Avenue, Suite 301
 Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 1E2
 Tel.: 867-669-4730
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

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

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	September 1 to December 10

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Limits	Ducks	Ducks	Geese	Geese	Coots	Snipe	Snipe
	RESIDENTS OF CANADA	NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	RESIDENTS OF CANADA	NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	RESIDENTS OF CANADA	NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bags	25	8	15	5(a)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit	16	No limit	10(a)	No limit	No limit	20

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

NOTE

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





Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2008

Summary



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
91782 Alaska Highway
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5B7
Tel.: 867-667-4597

www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/theme.cfm?lang=e&category=6

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

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

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure:
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html.

Hunting Areas

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

OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Area	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Northern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

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

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

NOTE

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

