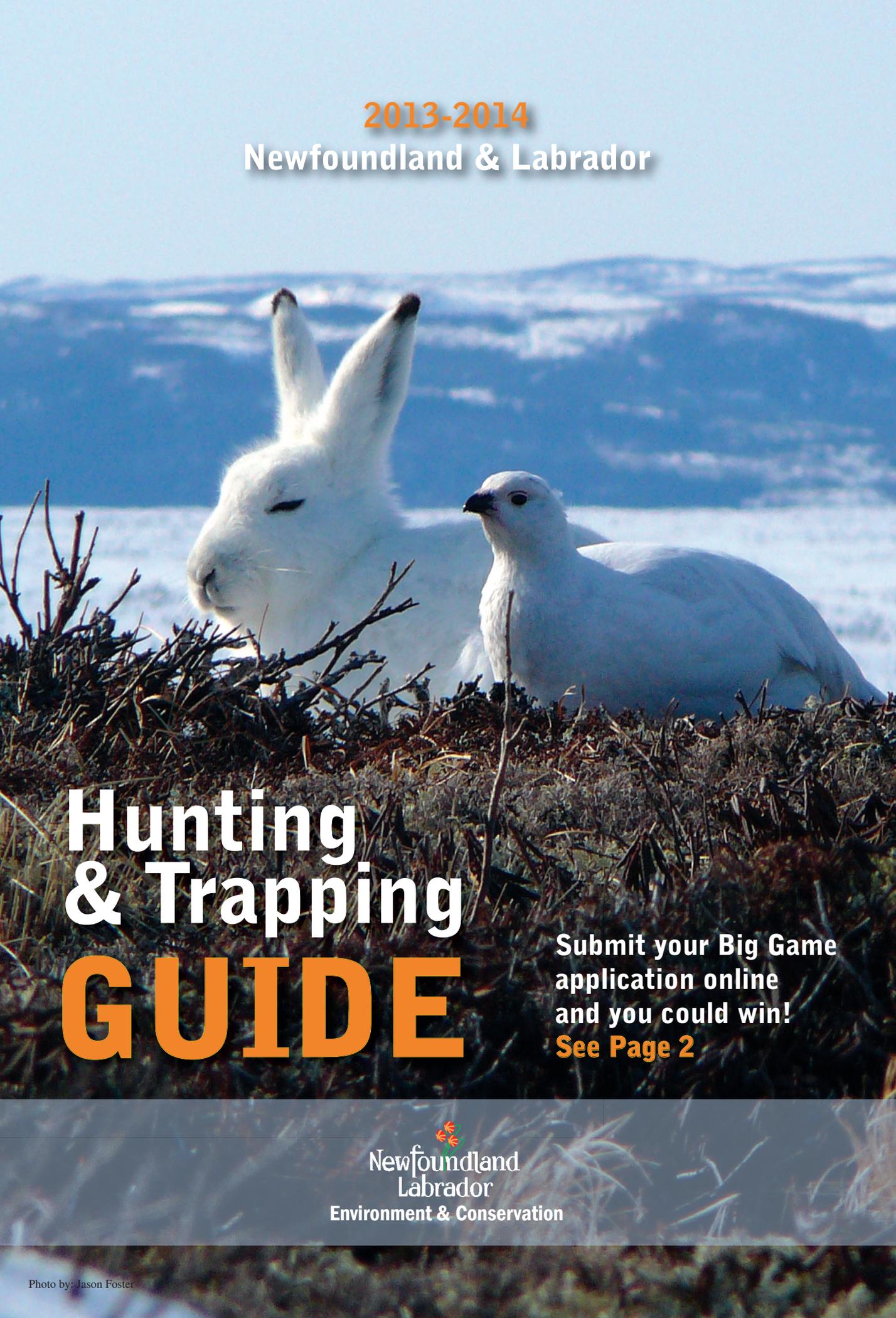


2013-2014
Newfoundland & Labrador



**Hunting
& Trapping
GUIDE**

**Submit your Big Game
application online
and you could win!
See Page 2**


**Newfoundland
Labrador**
Environment & Conservation

Message from the Minister



Have a safe hunting and trapping season.

As the minister responsible for wildlife, I take great pleasure in presenting the 2013-14 Newfoundland and Labrador Hunting and Trapping Guide.

In the last number of years, we have witnessed significant events involving some of our wildlife species. Both the island caribou and George River herds have experienced serious declines, and we are focused on their sustainability. We are approaching the end of our five-year island Caribou Strategy, and we will utilize the findings to support long-term solutions for not only the island population, but the George River herd as well. We will continue to work collaboratively with our stakeholders, as we continue this important effort.

As a renewable resource, we also recognize the social and economic benefits of all wildlife, particularly moose, to hunters and the outfitting industry. This past fall, we embarked on a series of public engagement sessions. The results of this work are informing this year's annual harvest plan and will be used in the development of our five-year moose management plan which will be available later this fall.

As the 2013-14 hunting and trapping season begins, I remind everyone of our collective responsibility to ensure our wildlife resources are utilized in a responsible manner. Please have a safe and enjoyable hunting and trapping season.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Hedderson". The signature is fluid and cursive.

The Honourable Tom Hedderson
Minister



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The area code for Newfoundland and Labrador is 709.

Licence Fees

Moose Licence	
Resident	40.00
Resident (Senior)	26.00
*Non-Resident	335.00
Caribou Licence (Newfoundland)	
Resident	40.00
Resident (Senior)	26.00
*Non-Resident	450.00
Black Bear Licence	
Resident (Labrador)	27.00
Resident (Labrador) (Senior)	17.55
Resident (Application)	30.00
Resident (Application) (Senior)	20.55
*Non-Resident	100.00
*Non-resident big game licences are available through licenced outfitters operating within Province.	
Small Game (Ptarmigan/Grouse/Hare) Licence	
Resident	FREE
Non-Resident (Canadian)	25.00
Non-Resident (Alien)	50.00
Youth (under 16); Snaring Only	FREE
Trapper's Licence	
General Trapper's Licence	10.00
General Trapper's Licence (Senior)	6.50
Beaver Trapline Licence (Island)	10.00
Beaver Trapline Licence (Island) (Senior)	6.50
Guide Licence	
Guide Licence	10.00
Guide Licence (Senior)	6.50
Coyote Shooting Licence	
FREE	
Wolf Shooting Licence (Labrador)	
Wolf Shooting Licence	25.00
Wolf Shooting Licence (Senior)	16.25
NOTE:	
1. Licences sold through vendor outlets and/or Government Services Centres are subject to an additional \$3.00 fee at the time of purchase.	
2. All licence fees are non-refundable and subject to change.	
3. Prices do not include HST	
4. Licence fees for seniors apply to individuals aged 65 or older.	
Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (Ducks, Murre, Geese and Snipe)*	
Resident	17.00
Non-Resident (Canadian)	17.00
Non-Resident (Alien)	17.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE: This guide is neither a legal document nor a complete collection of current hunting and trapping regulations or firearms laws. It is an abbreviated guide issued for the convenience of hunters and trappers. The Wild Life Act and Regulations should be consulted for interpreting and applying the law. Please contact your nearest Wildlife Division or Department of Justice office for more information (see back cover for contact information).

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
 Department of Environment and Conservation, Wildlife Division
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This publication is available online at
www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/publications/wildlife.

New For 2013-14

Moose

- 31,305 licences are available on the Island of Newfoundland for the 2013-14 season, representing an overall decrease of 1505 licences from the 2012-13 season. This figure includes not-for-profit licences. See page 25.
- The licence quota for the 2013-14 season in Labrador has increased by 60. This includes five licences for new Moose Management Area (MMA) 93 (Straits) and 10 licences for new MMA 94 (Atikonak). See page 28.
- Parks Canada has adjusted the boundaries and/or increased quotas for MMAs 2E and 28A. See page 26.



Caribou

- The results of the latest work involving research, management and educational efforts for Newfoundland caribou populations can be seen on page 31.
- A closure was announced for the George River caribou herd in Labrador. See page 34.

Black Bear

- Bear Management Area (BMA) 38 will open for the 2013 hunting season. This opening is based on requests from the local hunting community and an increase in the number of problem bear reports. See page 36.
- The prohibition on the hunting of bears near the former Glovertown landfill site in BMA 28 has been lifted.

Lynx

- The boundaries for Lynx Zone A have been changed to better reflect the current distribution and population of lynx that can sustain a harvest. See page 45.

Small Game

- All opening dates for 2013 ptarmigan shooting seasons for the Island of Newfoundland have been adjusted to the third Saturday in September. See page 14.
- Ptarmigan wing collections will continue for 2013 and hunters are asked to submit a wing from harvested birds to the Wildlife Division. See page 48.
- Rock ptarmigan and Arctic hare surveys will continue for 2013. This program was initiated to better understand population trends and distribution on the Island of Newfoundland. If you are a ptarmigan hunter or frequent the habitat of these animals and are interested in contributing to their management, call 637-2067.

Migratory Game Birds

- Environment Canada is considering several regulatory proposals for the 2013-14 hunting season. Hunters must consult the summary that accompanies their Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit for up-to-date information. For more information on these proposals and the regulatory process see page 19 or visit www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/.

Discounted Licence Fees for Seniors

- Licence fees for seniors (individuals aged 65 or over) have been reduced. See page 1.

Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS)

- Trappers are advised that killing traps for lynx and weasel will become mandatory during the 2015-16 trapping season. They will become mandatory for otter during the 2016-17 season.

Apply Online and Win!

A random draw will be held for all applicants who submit a big game draw application online by the May 24, 2013 deadline. The random draw will include all online applications that either indicate that they want to be entered into the draw or would like to advance in their priority. Winners will be announced during the draw notification process.

1st prize:

GPS, game call, backpack, survival kit, blaze orange hat and vest, knife, binoculars and multi-tool

2nd prize:

GPS, backpack, survival kit, blaze orange hat and vest, binoculars and multi-tool

3rd prize:

Backpack, survival kit, and blaze orange hat and vest

Information For Hunters

New Applicants for the Big Game Licence Draw

- To be eligible for the 2013 draw, applicants must have completed the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education (FS/HE) Course or transferred hunter certification credentials from another jurisdiction before November 30, 2012. Outdoor Identification Card applications must be accompanied by proof of completion of a recognized hunter training course. Fulfilling those requirements by **November 30, 2013** will ensure eligibility for the **2014 draw**. Licence applications are automatically mailed to qualified resident hunters each year.

Application Deadline (Resident Moose and Caribou)

- Application must be received by the close of business on **May 24, 2013**.
- Do not include fee with the application.

Application Deadline (Resident Black Bear)

- Application and payment must be received by the dates indicated to ensure your licence is available before the hunting season begins:
 - April 26, 2013 (spring season)**
 - June 28, 2013 (fall season)**
- Applications received after these dates are not guaranteed to be processed before the season opens.
- Do not include moose or caribou applications with your black bear application.

Firearms Safety/Hunter Education (FS/HE) Course

- Individuals wishing to hunt game with a firearm (including bows) in Newfoundland and Labrador are required to complete the FS/HE Course. The course is offered through the College of the North Atlantic. Exemptions apply for those who have completed other recognized hunter training programs.

Outdoor Identification Card (OIC)

- An OIC is issued to residents who have completed the FS/HE Course or have previously completed the Hunter Capability Test or the Canadian Firearms Safety Course (in Newfoundland and Labrador only) before April 1996. The OIC, along with the appropriate hunting licence, must be in your possession while hunting with firearms. The OIC is proof that a hunter has met the province's requirements to hunt game with a firearm. For a replacement OIC, visit your nearest Department of Natural Resources (DNR) or Wildlife Division office or visit www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/permits/index.html.

Harvesting of Problem Moose on Farms

- Holders of a valid licence may be authorized to assist farmers in removing problem moose from farms. If you are interested in taking part, please call a regional Department of Natural Resources office. Licence holders will be contacted in the order their calls are received. You may be called to a farm to either remove a moose shot by a wildlife officer, or you may be asked to hunt on the farm according to instructions from the wildlife officer and farmer.

Not-for-Profit Moose Licences

- 250 moose licences will be available to registered not-for-profit and charitable organizations within the province. Those organizations may utilize qualified resident hunters to secure the meat for charities and service groups who use it for fundraising purposes.
- Successful applicants will be automatically added to the Department of Natural Resources Problem Moose on Farms list in their region and will be contacted directly when a problem moose is identified in their chosen Management Area (possibly before the opening of the regular big game season). The Wildlife Division strongly encourages successful not-for-profit licence holders to make every effort to avail of this program if contacted to do so.
- Registered not-for-profit and charitable organizations must apply by May 24, 2013. Applications received after this date will not be considered.**
- Applications are available at www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/forms/wildlife/index.html or by contacting the Wildlife Division.

How Do I Get A Licence?

- Resident moose licences for Newfoundland and Labrador and resident caribou licences for the Island of Newfoundland are only available through the Wildlife Division's big game draw process. See page 21.
- Resident black bear licences for Labrador are available from Government Service Centres in Happy Valley-Goose Bay (896-5428) and Labrador City (944-5282) or at vendor outlets throughout Labrador.
- Resident black bear licences for the Island of Newfoundland are only available through an application process. The application can be found at the center of this Guide, online, or at your nearest DNR Regional or District office.
- Wolf shooting licences for Labrador are available at DNR offices in Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Labrador City.
- Resident small game and coyote shooting licences are available at vendor outlets throughout the province. Resident hunters must provide identification, such as a Newfoundland and Labrador Driver's Licence, to the vendor at the time of purchase.
- Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits are available through Canada Post Offices and are valid throughout Canada (additional hunting licences may be required to hunt migratory game birds in other provinces).

Age Limits

- A person must be 16 years of age or older to hunt small game, migratory waterfowl and coyotes in Newfoundland and Labrador. To hunt big game, a person must be 18 years of age by August 31 in the year for which the licence is valid. Persons under 16 years of age may purchase licences to take small game and furbearers by snaring or trapping only.

Federal Firearms Regulations

- Regulations under the *Firearms Act* require licencing of all gun owners. A firearms licence is required to purchase ammunition.
- For the purpose of hunting small game, migratory game birds or coyotes with firearms in this province, hunters aged 16 and 17 may hunt while under the immediate and direct supervision of a person who can lawfully possess firearms (i.e. has a valid Possession Only Licence or Possession and Acquisition Licence). Youth aged 16 and 17 may also apply for a Minor's Licence.
- For more information about federal firearms regulations and licences/permits, please contact the RCMP's Canadian Firearms Program at 1-800-731-4000 or visit their website at www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/index-eng.htm.

Online Services

- Many of the services provided by the Wildlife Division, such as submitting big game applications and payments, renewing licences, and submitting licence returns can be accessed online at www.wildlife.gov.nl.ca provided that you have your login identification and password. To request information concerning your login identification and password, contact the Wildlife Division at 637-2025.
- Check out our website at www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/index.html for more information on hunting, trapping, angling and guiding.

Residents

A resident of Newfoundland and Labrador is:

- A Canadian citizen who has lived in this province for six consecutive months immediately preceding their application for a licence;
- A person, other than a Canadian citizen, who has lived in this province for 12 consecutive months immediately preceding their application for a licence;
- While stationed in the province a member of the Canadian Forces or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP);
- While stationed outside the province a member of the Canadian Forces or the RCMP who was born in the province; or
- A person ordinarily a resident of the province who leaves to attend a recognized educational institution and intends to return upon completion of studies at the institution concerned.
- **If your residency status has changed you must notify the Wildlife Division immediately. It is an offence for non-residents to apply for and receive a resident licence.**

Note: Members of the Canadian Forces and RCMP are required to provide proof of their military/police status to the Wildlife Division when initially filing an application for resident licences or an Outdoor Identification Card, and may be requested to confirm their status from time to time during routine file maintenance.

Non-residents

- A non-resident Canadian is a person who is a Canadian citizen but is not a resident of Newfoundland and Labrador.
- A non-resident alien is a person who is not a Canadian citizen.
- General information and regulations found in this Guide are applicable to non-residents.
- Non-resident hunters must possess a valid non-resident hunting licence. They must also possess proof of having met their own jurisdiction's hunter education requirements and must present this information immediately upon request of a wildlife officer.
- Non-resident big game hunters are required to be accompanied by licenced guides. Guides are supplied by licenced outfitters. Small game, coyote, wolf or waterfowl hunters do not require guides.
- Non-resident big game licences (bear, moose, caribou) are only available through licenced outfitters. Hunters should contact the outfitter of their choice to determine the availability of licences and to obtain the required forms.
- Non-resident small game or coyote shooting licences are available through vendor outlets. Migratory game bird hunting permits are available through Canada Post Offices.
- Hunters must declare all game entering the United States from Canada. American hunters should obtain the necessary forms at U.S. Customs when leaving the United States.
- Hunters must possess a game export permit to take game out of the province. Export permits are available free of charge from all DNR and Wildlife Division Offices and licenced outfitters.
- Non-resident black bear hunters require a CITES permit to transport black bear parts outside Canada.
- Non-residents arriving at a Canada Customs port must declare all firearms. For further information, contact the Canadian Firearms Program at 1-800-731-4000 or visit www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/index-eng.htm.
- A non-resident cannot apply for a licence or priority pool advancement in the resident big game licence draw.
- For a list of outfitters and complete information on non-resident hunting, contact the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation by phone at 1-800-563-6353 (inside North America) or 1-709-729-2830 (outside North America), or by visiting www.newfoundlandlabrador.com/thingstodo/hunting.

Replacement Licences

- If your hunting licence and/or tags have been lost, damaged or stolen, you must get a replacement licence and/or tags before you continue hunting.
- Replacement big game licences and/or tags are available from any DNR Regional or Wildlife Division office. Return any part of the original licence and/or tags in your possession. An affidavit describing the circumstances of the loss must be completed and signed by a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for Oaths or Notary Public.
- Replacement small game and coyote shooting licences are available from the vendor (at no cost) where you purchased your original licence. Keep your licence return and record the date of purchase and the vendor's name and address. Bring these to the vendor if required and they will issue a replacement licence.

Guide Licences

- First-time applicants must include, along with their guide licence application and proof of Canadian residency status, a valid emergency first aid certificate and proof of completion of a recognized Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course and boat safety course or equivalent. Alternatively, applicants may include proof of completion of a recognized guide training program.
- New guide applicants should expect a minimum of ten business days for an application to be processed. Applications received during the hunting or angling season will not be given additional priority. Those wishing to receive a guide licence should submit their request well in advance of the season. A summary of guide regulations can be viewed at www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/hunting/guides.html.
- Applications are available online at www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/hunting/guides.html or from DNR or Wildlife Division offices.
- Renewal payments may be made online at www.wildlife.gov.nl.ca or by contacting the Central Cashier's Office at 729-2135 or P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, NL, A1B 4J6.

Sunday Hunting

- Sunday hunting is permitted for all species beginning **October 6, 2013** and ending **April 30, 2014** provided that the season for the game being hunted is open and you possess a valid hunting licence and Outdoor Identification Card.

Waterfowler Heritage Days

- Environment Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) **Waterfowler Heritage Days** in Newfoundland and Labrador allow licenced adult hunters to serve as mentors to hunters under the age of majority. Further information on this program can be found on the Newfoundland and Labrador *Migratory Birds Regulations* website at www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/ or by contacting the Canadian Wildlife Service. See page 19.
- Young hunters participating in Waterfowler Heritage Days must meet provincial minimum hunting age regulations and have completed the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course and be in possession of an Outdoor Identification Card.

Samiajij Miawpukek Reserve (Conne River)

- Hunters are advised that permission is required to access the Reserve. Contact the Miawpukek First Nation at 882-2470 for more information.

Maps

- Maps in this publication are prepared for reference only. *The Wild Life Act* and *Regulations* should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law. For detailed maps and legal boundary descriptions visit www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/hunting/boundary.html.
- Maps are provided to big game licence holders and include physical boundary descriptions.

Wildlife Diseases

- The presence of rabies was confirmed in western Labrador in early 2012 and additional cases in Labrador have since been confirmed. These are the first confirmed cases of the disease in Labrador since 2005.
- Rabies is a viral disease that spreads through the bites of infected mammals. It is observed most often in foxes, wolves and dogs, but can be spread to other animals. Animals infected with rabies will often demonstrate aggressive behaviour including more frequent biting and chewing and becoming fearless. They will likely be seen more often during daylight hours. Infected animals can also be seen staggering, drooling, staring into space and exhibiting paralysis. Report any sightings of strange-acting wild or domestic animals to wildlife enforcement officers, conservation officers, veterinarians, police or public health officials.
- People contract the disease when bitten or otherwise exposed to an infected animal. Precautions should be taken to avoid exposure:
 - Keep domestic animals under control.
 - Vaccinate cats and dogs against rabies.
 - Avoid wild animals, particularly foxes and wolves.
 - Wash any bites or other areas of contact with potentially rabid animals immediately with soap and water.
 - Immediately go to your health clinic or emergency department for treatment of any animal bites.
- For more information on rabies, visit www.nr.gov.nl.ca/rabies.

Regulations

This section contains a summary of regulations you must know when hunting in Newfoundland and Labrador. This summary is neither a legal document nor a complete collection of current hunting regulations or firearm laws. It is an abbreviated guide issued for the convenience of hunters. *The Wild Life Act* and *Regulations* (visit www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/consolidation/) should be consulted for interpreting and applying the law. Contact the Wildlife Division if you have any questions.

DEFINITIONS

- **“Hunting”** means chasing, pursuing, worrying, following after or on the trail of or searching for, or lying in wait for wildlife whether or not the wildlife is then or later captured, injured or killed. “Hunt” and “hunter” have corresponding meanings.
- **“Open Season”** means any period during which it is lawful to hunt, take, or kill, or attempt to hunt, take, or kill wildlife under the provision of the *Wild Life Act* and *Regulations*.
- **“Closed Season”** means any period during which hunting, taking, or killing of wildlife is prohibited.
- **“Firearm”** means a device by which a missile is discharged by means of an explosive propellant or by compressed air or by a spring and includes sporting guns of all calibres, automatic or autoloading guns, repeating guns, pump guns, set guns, swivel guns, punt guns, rifles, pistols and revolvers of every description, crossbows, longbows and compound bows.

GENERAL

Hunting Prohibited Except in Open Seasons

- It is unlawful to hunt, take or kill any wildlife except during open seasons.

Licence Required

- It is unlawful to hunt, take, or kill any wildlife without a valid licence.
- It is unlawful for a resident to hunt with a firearm unless you possess an Outdoor Identification Card or jurisdictional equivalent in the case of a non-resident.

Licences

It is unlawful:

- to make a false statement or supply false information when applying for a licence;
- to complete an application form for a big game licence on behalf of another person, without the permission of that person;
- to apply for a licence/pool advancement if you have been prohibited, by a court, from possessing a firearm;
- to apply for a licence/pool advancement if you have been prohibited, by a court, from holding a licence;
- for a resident to apply for a licence with a non-resident;
- to hunt without your licence and/or tags on your person;
- to hunt on a licence belonging to someone else (unless designated by a disabled hunter authorized through the Disabled Hunter Program to do so);
- to transfer your licence to another person; and
- to hunt on a licence which has been changed, altered or defaced in any manner.

Licence Returns

- Hunters play a critical role in helping manage game populations. Please do your part by submitting your return by mail or online at the end of the hunting season or when your big game animal has been harvested. See page 48.
- Big game returns must be submitted within seven days of the season closing date or within seven days of the date of kill.
- Small game, coyote and trapping returns must be submitted within seven days of the season closing date.

Surrender of Licences - Checks

- If requested by a wildlife officer, you must produce your licence.
- If requested by a wildlife officer, you must produce your Outdoor Identification Card or jurisdictional equivalent in the case of a non-resident.
- If requested by a wildlife officer, you must stop at a wildlife check station and produce licences, tags, firearms, ammunition and wildlife for inspection.

Bag Limit

- It is unlawful to exceed the bag limits as stated in the Annual Hunting Orders. These can be viewed at http://assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/reg_512.htm.

Firearms, Ammunition

It is unlawful:

- to discharge or handle a firearm while hunting without exercising reasonable care for the safety of other persons;
- to carry, transport or possess firearms or ammunition during a **closed season** in any area frequented by wildlife, unless you have a permit to transport (these are available from Department of Natural Resources or Wildlife Division offices). A person travelling to a hunting area may, if he/she holds the proper game licence, transport a firearm or ammunition if the firearm is cased or securely wrapped and tied;
- to carry, transport or possess firearms or ammunition during an **open season** for shooting in any area frequented by wildlife, unless you have a valid game licence and/or permit;

- to carry, transport or possess, in any area frequented by wildlife, any pump or autoloading shotgun unless it is plugged or altered so that it cannot carry more than three shells in the magazine and chamber combined;
- to hunt with any fully automatic rifle (semi-automatic or autoloading rifles may be used);
- to possess in any camp, tent or summer cottage, any firearm during closed season, unless you have a permit;
- to carry, transport or possess a loaded firearm in or on, or discharge a firearm from, any aircraft, motor vehicle, snow machine, or all-terrain vehicle. A firearm is considered to be loaded if there is a live shell or cartridge in the chamber or magazine and the magazine is attached to the firearm in its usual position;
- to use or possess, in any area frequented by wildlife, any ammunition that has been cut, ringed or altered in any way;
- for a licenced hunter to carry or possess more than one firearm unless each extra firearm is cased or securely wrapped and tied;
- **to discharge a firearm within 1000 meters of a school, playground or athletic field or within 300 meters of a dwelling;**
- to discharge a firearm or hunt on most community pastures during the period May 1 to November 30 inclusive (for information on pasture locations contact your nearest DNR or Wildlife Division office); and
- to discharge a firearm within 1000 meters of a commercial woodcutting operation that has been clearly marked by signs stating "No Hunting".

Bows and Arrows

It is unlawful:

- to hunt any wildlife with a crossbow and arrows;
- to hunt any wildlife with an arrow tipped with poison or a drug; and
- to hunt any wildlife with an arrow equipped with barbed or explosive arrowheads.

Hunting at Night

- It is unlawful to hunt any game with night lights of any description.

Dogs

- It is unlawful to take a dog unleashed or to allow a dog to run in any area frequented by wildlife from April 1 to August 31 inclusive, except in designated field trial/dog training areas and during designated times. For information on field trial/dog training areas, contact your nearest DNR or Wildlife Division office or visit www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/dog_training_areas/index.html.
- A wildlife officer may destroy any dog found to be harassing wildlife.

Wounded Animals

- Any person who kills, cripples or wounds any game animal shall make all reasonable efforts to retrieve that animal.

Aircraft and Vehicles

It is unlawful:

- to chase or harass any wildlife with any aircraft, motor vehicle, boat, snow machine or all-terrain vehicle of any type;
- to hunt any wildlife with, or possess any loaded firearm on, any aircraft, motor vehicle, snow machine or all-terrain vehicle of any type. Such vehicles may be used for transportation to and from a hunting area and for transporting any game taken, except where restrictions apply to the use of all-terrain vehicles; and
- to use any aircraft to search for or locate any wildlife for hunting on your own behalf or on behalf of any other person.

Guides

It is unlawful:

- to act as a guide without a valid guide licence;
- for a guide, while so employed, to kill or take game;
- for a guide, while so employed, to accept meat in payment or partial payment for services rendered; and
- to hunt/shoot wildlife or to angle while acting as a guide, except to demonstrate casting and hooking of fish.

Export of Game

- If you have a valid hunting licence and an export permit, you may export or take out of the province any game legally taken. Export permits are available free from any DNR or Wildlife Division office. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Regulations prohibit the use of used burlap or other used bags. Use new wrapping material only.

Prohibition of Waste

- It is an offence to allow harvested wild game that is suitable for food to be destroyed, wasted or spoiled.

Hunting from Roads

It is unlawful:

- under the *Highway Traffic Act* to operate a vehicle in a manner that impedes the normal movement of traffic;
- to discharge a firearm from a vehicle; and
- to discharge a firearm from or across any railway bed, highway, public or private road.

Wilderness Reserve Entry Permits

- It is unlawful to enter the Avalon Wilderness Reserve or the Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve without an entry permit. A person who holds a valid big game licence for a moose, caribou or black bear management area that is inside a wilderness area does not require a Wilderness Reserve Entry Permit. For more information on Wilderness Reserve Entry Permits, contact the Parks and Natural Areas Division.

All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs)

It is unlawful for a person to use or operate an ATV vehicle outside an approved area.

- A person who holds a valid big game licence and, as permitted by the licence, has killed a moose, caribou or bear may use or operate an ATV outside an approved area for the purpose of transporting the animal from the place where it was killed. **This does not apply to wilderness, ecological or wildlife reserves or National Parks.** Hunters are asked to be conscious of this if applying for a licence in management areas which include these areas.
- A person other than the licence holder may use or operate an ATV for the purpose of transporting an animal from the place where it was killed, but the licence holder shall remain in the immediate area.
- A moose or caribou shall be properly tagged as required before an ATV is to be used or operated.
- A person shall not use or operate an ATV more than five times to and from the place where the animal was killed. When traveling from the place where the animal was killed, a portion of the animal shall be on the ATV or on a trailer being towed by the ATV.
- Where more than one ATV is used or operated in relation to the transporting of a single animal the total number of trips for all the ATVs shall not exceed five.
- A person shall not carry, transport or have in his or her possession a firearm while using or operating an ATV for the purposes noted above.
- For more information, contact the Crown Lands Administration Division.

Closed Areas

- Areas closed to hunting, snaring and/or trapping are detailed on pages 61 to 64. For inquiries on boundaries call the Wildlife Division.
- Hunting is prohibited in all National Parks (except as specified by law; contact Parks Canada for more information) and Provincial Parks (with the exception of the Main River Waterway and T'Railway Provincial Parks).

BIG GAME

In addition to the general regulations on pages 6 to 8, the following regulations apply to big game hunters:

Age Limit

- To apply for a big game licence you must be 18 years of age or older by August 31 in the year that the licence is valid.
- Refer to section on federal firearms regulations on page 4 for other applicable regulations.

Licence Limit

- A person who holds a big game licence issued through the draw process may hold only one big game licence to shoot a moose or one big game licence to shoot a caribou in a 12-month period ending the 30th day of April.

Party Licence

- Each member of a party licence is considered to be the holder of that licence.
- Members of the party licence may carry firearms and hunt, provided they are in the immediate area of and within sight of each other while they are hunting.
- As a member of a party licence, you may hunt alone provided you possess the licence and tags.
- Only the persons named on a party licence are eligible to hunt with that licence.

Firearms, Ammunition

It is unlawful:

- to hunt big game (moose, caribou or black bear) with any .22 calibre rifle or any rifle (including muzzle loaders) using ammunition with a bullet weight of less than 100 grains or a muzzle energy less than 1500 foot pounds. For this regulation .22 calibre includes .218, .219, .220, .222, .22-250, .223, .224 and .225 calibre rifles;
- to hunt big game with a slug with any shotgun smaller than 20 gauge;
- to hunt big game with or carry in any area frequented by wildlife, full metal cased non-expanding bullets commonly known as service ammunition; and
- to hunt big game with a firearm using any ammunition other than a single bullet or ball.

Bow and Arrows

It is unlawful:

- to hunt big game with a long bow, recurve bow or compound bow and arrow unless the bow has at least 20 kilograms pull at full draw; and
- to hunt big game unless the hunting arrows are tipped with a metal hunting head with two or more sharpened cutting edges.

Hunters with a Disability (*Disabled Hunter Program*)

- Disabled hunters must submit an *Application for Disabled Hunter Program*, and be approved, before designating someone to harvest their big game animal. This application can be found online, or you may contact your nearest Wildlife Division or DNR office. Additional information for applicants is attached to the application.
- Disabled hunters who receive a big game licence **shall**, in the case of a permanently legally blind person, and **may**, in the case of a permanently mobility impaired person designate at any one time only one designated shooter to shoot and retrieve the type and sex of big game animal named on the disabled hunter's licence provided that:

- a) the disabled hunter remains in sight of the designated hunter; and
- b) the designated hunter possesses the disabled hunter's big game licence and tags.
- A person designated to shoot on behalf of a disabled hunter need not keep the disabled hunter in sight when in pursuit of an animal that has been injured by the licence holder or designated hunter.
- A designated hunter may be designated by not more than one disabled hunter per season.
- A designated hunter means a resident who, while not prohibited from the courts to possess a firearm or hold a game licence, and while in possession of his/her own valid Outdoor Identification Card, is designated by a disabled hunter to shoot and retrieve the big game animal of the kind and sex named on the disabled hunter's licence.

Bag Limit

- While there are exceptions, most big game licences have a bag limit of one animal.

Hunting Hours

- **It is unlawful to hunt big game earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset on any day (firearms must be cased or securely wrapped and tied outside of legal hunting hours).**

Snares

- It is unlawful to use traps, pitfalls or snares of any description to hunt big game (licensed black bear hunters may snare black bears using Aldrich foot snares or similar devices (designed to capture and hold bears by the foot) and must be set in a covered "cubby set". The set must be clearly marked with a warning sign indicating that a bear snaring device is set in the "cubby").

Dogs

- It is unlawful to use a dog for hunting (tracking, following or pursuing) big game.

Swimming Animals

- It is unlawful to hunt or molest any big game animal while it is swimming.

Proof of Sex or Age

- The holder(s) of a male-only licence must leave the scrotum of the animal attached to one hind quarter as proof of sex. Note: the testicles and penis may be removed, if desired, but the scrotum must remain attached to the carcass until the animal is transported to the hunter's home. If a calf is harvested on a male-only or calf or female-only or calf licence, hunters must retain the jawbone of their kill as proof of age. The holder(s) of a female-only licence must retain the head of their kill as proof of sex.

Use of Tags - Transport of Big Game

- Tags issued with a big game licence must be attached and locked on the animal before it is removed from the place of kill (the area included in a 10-meter radius from where the animal is dispatched by the hunter).
- It is unlawful to possess or transport big game unless the tags are attached and locked to the carcass between the tendon and the leg bone of each quarter so that the tag cannot be removed without breaking the seal or cutting, breaking or tearing the tag, tendon or bone.
- In rare cases a tag may be faulty, and fail to seal. If this occurs, contact the nearest wildlife officer immediately. It is an offence to transport meat with unsealed tags. A replacement tag will be issued and must be affixed before the meat is moved from the actual site of the kill.
- Big game tags that have been damaged, lost or stolen must immediately be reported to a wildlife officer. It is an offence to transport or move a big game animal from the place of kill unless tags have been properly affixed to the animal. Replacement tags may be acquired by contacting your nearest DNR or Wildlife Division office.
- The tags must remain with the meat until it has been used or consumed. If you give a quarter of the animal to someone, the attached tag must remain in the possession of that person until the meat is used or consumed.
- A big game animal must be removed from the place of kill on or before the closing date of the season. If you cannot remove the animal by that date, you must get a permit to transport game in closed season from your nearest Department of Justice office.
- **You must fill in and forward your licence return to the Wildlife Division within seven days of the date of kill or within seven days after the close of the season if no kill is made. If you do not take an animal, you must also return the unused tags issued with the licence.**

Gifts of Game

- If you wish to give game meat to friends or family, you must provide a signed note indicating the licence number, quantity of game meat, date, and the names of the people involved. The individual receiving the game meat must possess the note until the meat is used or consumed.

Possession or Sale of Big Game

- You may possess big game meat only if you hold a valid licence or if you have been freely given the meat by a valid licence holder. If you are not the licence holder, you must get written proof that you acquired the meat from a licence holder and you must show this proof if requested by a wildlife officer.
- You can only sell big game meat if you have a valid selling permit (available free from the Wildlife Division) and the buyer has a valid Wild Meat Service Licence.
- Permits may only be acquired during the open season or within seven days after the season closes.

Health Canada Advisories

- Health Canada advises that some big game animals treated with immobilizing drugs may be unsuitable for human consumption. All big game animals captured using immobilizing drugs have been marked with a radio collar or ear tag or both. If you happen to harvest a collared or ear-tagged animal, contact the Wildlife Division immediately at 637-2398 for advice on the suitability for consumption.
- The Wildlife Division, after consultation with Health Canada, recommends the public not eat the liver or kidneys of moose or caribou. The cadmium contained in one meal of either liver or kidney, combined with a person's normal consumption of cadmium in other foods, would likely be more than the weekly allowable intake of cadmium as recommended by the World Health Organization.

SMALL GAME

In addition to the general regulations on pages 6 to 8, the following regulations apply to small game hunters:

Age Limit

- You must be 16 years of age or older to hunt small game with firearms. Persons less than 16 years of age may obtain a licence to take small game (except Migratory Birds) by snaring only. Refer to section on federal firearms regulations on page 4 for other applicable regulations.

Firearms, Ammunition

It is unlawful:

- to hunt small game using a shotgun that can hold more than three shells in the magazine and chamber combined, or to use a shotgun loaded with a single bullet. Small game (excluding ducks, geese and snipe) may be harvested using a .22 rim-fire rifle.

Bow and Arrows

It is unlawful:

- to hunt small game with a long bow, recurve bow or compound bow unless it has at least 10 kilograms pull at full draw; and
- to hunt small game with a long bow, recurve bow or compound bow unless the arrow is tipped with a blunt small game tip designed to kill by shock.

Bag Limits

- Daily bag limits and possession limits have been outlined on pages 14 and 17 for small game.

Snares

It is unlawful:

- to set snares for small game until the first day of the open season. Snares must be removed on or before the last day of the open season;
- for any person to set snares to take or kill wild birds, except the holder of a small game licence for ptarmigan and grouse for an area open to this activity;
- to use a net of any kind to take or kill any small game;
- to use a fish hook or snare equipped with a fish hook to take or kill any small game; and
- on the Island, to set snares for small game using snare wire other than 22 gauge brass or six-strand braided wire (also known as picture cord) that is attached to a firm anchor. See pages 15 and 61 to 64 for areas closed to snaring.

Dogs

- It is unlawful, while hunting small game with a dog, to allow the dog to harass any big game animal.

Sale of Small Game

- Snowshoe hare and grouse legally taken under licence may be sold to anyone during the open season and within seven days thereafter.
- Ptarmigan may only be sold if you have a selling permit and the buyer has a Wild Meat Service Licence. Selling permits are available free from the Wildlife Division.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

The following is a summary of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* as they apply in Newfoundland and Labrador. Migratory game birds (ducks, geese, snipe) and murrelets are managed by the federal government under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*. For complete information on the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*, contact the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) or visit www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/.

Licence Requirements

- To hunt migratory game birds and murrelets you must possess a valid Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit.

Murrelets (Turrs)

- *Migratory Birds Regulations* apply to murrelets with the exceptions identified on page 20.

Age Limit

- To hunt migratory game birds in Newfoundland and Labrador, you must be 16 years of age or older. Refer to section on federal firearms regulations on page 4 for other applicable regulations.

Firearms, Ammunition

It is unlawful:

- to hunt migratory game birds using a shotgun that can hold more than three shells in the magazine and chamber combined;
- to hunt migratory game birds with a rifle or shotgun loaded with a single bullet;
- to hunt migratory game birds with any shotgun larger than a 10 gauge;
- while hunting migratory game birds, to possess more than one shotgun unless each shotgun in excess of one is unloaded and cased or securely wrapped and tied; and
- to hunt migratory game birds using any shot other than non-toxic shot (except murre).

Aircraft, Vehicles, Boats

It is unlawful:

- to shoot migratory game birds from any aircraft, sailboat, power boat, aircraft or motorized vehicle, or any vehicle to which a draught animal is attached; and
- to use a boat, aircraft or motor vehicle to disturb migratory game birds in order to drive them toward a hunter. It is permitted to retrieve dead or injured birds by the use of a power boat.

Decoys

- It is unlawful to use live birds as decoys or to use recorded bird calls when hunting migratory game birds.

Bag Limits

- Information concerning seasons and bag limits is available at the time of purchase of your Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit at a Canada Post Outlet or by visiting www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/. See pages 19 and 20.

Wounded Birds

- It is unlawful to kill, cripple or wound a migratory game bird without immediately making all reasonable efforts to retrieve it.

Hunting Hours

- It is unlawful to hunt migratory game birds earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset on any day.

Bait Restrictions

It is unlawful in this province:

- to deposit bait in any place during the period beginning 14 days before the first day of the open season and ending on the day immediately following the last day of the open season; and
- to hunt migratory game birds within 400 meters of any place where bait has been deposited unless the place has been free of bait for at least seven days.

Possession and Transport

It is unlawful:

- to possess or transport a migratory game bird unless at least one wing with its feathers remains attached to the bird. The wing and feathers may be removed when the bird is prepared for immediate cooking or after the bird is stored at the owner's residence;
- to ship or transport a package containing migratory birds unless the package or container is clearly marked with the name and address of the shipper, the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit number under which the birds were taken, and the exact contents of the package;
- to possess a carcass of a migratory game bird belonging to or taken by another person unless the carcass has attached to it a tag or note that is signed by the holder of the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit under which the bird was taken that indicates the name and address of the permit holder, the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit number and the date the bird was taken; and
- to possess any shot other than non-toxic shot for the purpose of hunting migratory game birds (this does not apply to murre hunting).

Egg and Nests

- It is unlawful to take, injure or destroy the eggs or nests of migratory birds at any time.

Sale of Migratory Game Birds

- It is unlawful to buy or sell any migratory game bird. This includes the buying or selling of murre.

Provincial Regulations

- While hunting migratory game birds, you must also abide by all provincial hunting regulations.



Penalties for Wildlife Offences

Penalties for Offences Involving Moose or Caribou

The minimum penalties upon conviction for an offence relating to moose or caribou are:

- (a) for a first offence, a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for not less than one month and the court shall make an order prohibiting the person from holding a moose or caribou licence for a period of five years;
- (b) for a second offence within five years, a fine of \$3,000 and imprisonment for not less than one month and the court may, depending upon the circumstances, permanently prohibit the person from holding a moose or caribou licence;
- (c) wildlife, firearms, and in some cases, vehicles, may be forfeited.

Read the regulation section of this brochure carefully. If you are not sure that your planned hunting methods are legal, contact the Wildlife Division. A mistake could cost you \$1,000 and five years' hunting privileges.

Penalties for Offences Involving Inland Fish

A person who contravenes a provision of or a requirement or obligation imposed upon him or her under the *Wild Life Act*; contravenes an order made under the *Wild Life Act*; and fails to observe or fulfil a condition attached to a licence or permit issued to him or her under the *Wild Life Act* that relates to fish is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months or to both the fine and imprisonment.

Penalties for Offences Involving Threatened and Endangered Species

Under the *Endangered Species Act*, a person who disturbs, harasses, injures, or kills an individual of a species designated as threatened, endangered, or extirpated; or a person who captures, possesses, buys, sells or trades a specimen of a species designated as threatened, endangered or extirpated or part of it and anything derived from it; or a person who disturbs the residence of an individual of a species designated as threatened, endangered or extirpated is liable:

- (a) for the first conviction, to a fine not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$50,000, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both;
- (b) for a second conviction, to a fine of not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$100,000, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both;
- (c) for a third and subsequent conviction, to a fine of not less than \$4,000 and not more than \$200,000, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 12 months, or to both.

Where a corporation is convicted of an offence, the corporation is liable:

- (a) for the first conviction, to a fine not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$100,000;
- (b) for a second conviction, to a fine not less than \$4,000 and not more than \$200,000; and
- (c) for a third and subsequent conviction, to a fine of not less than \$8,000 and not more than \$400,000.

Hunting in National Parks and National Historic Sites

It is illegal to hunt, traffic in, or possess wildlife taken on Parks Canada lands in Newfoundland and Labrador except as permitted by the regulations. These lands include Terra Nova and Gros Morne National Parks and L'anse aux Meadows, Cape Spear, Castle Hill, Port au Choix and Signal Hill National Historic Sites. Persons convicted of hunting may face severe fines, prison sentences, a criminal record and/or other sanctions. For information on National Park and National Historic Sites regulations, please contact Parks Canada.

The Torngat Mountains National Park is managed cooperatively with the Nunatsiavut Government and the Nunavik Inuit. Their right to harvest animals in the national park is protected in their respective land claims agreements and the park establishment agreements.

For non-beneficiaries of these land claim agreements, it is illegal to hunt wildlife in the Park. Persons convicted of hunting are subject to the same fines, prison sentences, a criminal record and/or other sanctions as in other national parks. For information on regulations in the Torngat Mountains National Park, please contact park staff at 922-1290.

To report emergencies and National Park violations on Parks Canada's lands in Newfoundland and Labrador call 1-877-852-3100.

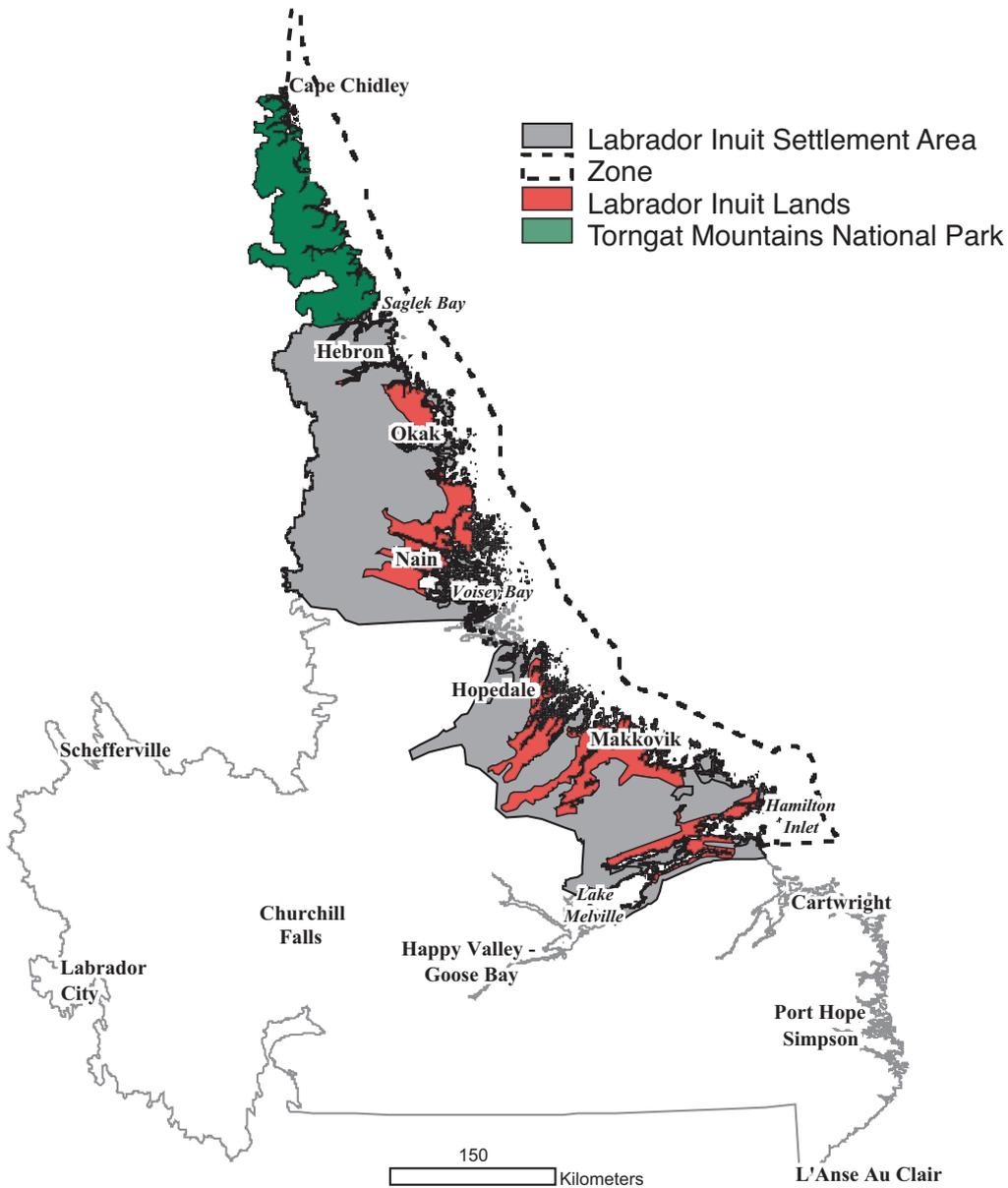
Penalties for Offences Involving Migratory Game Birds

Penalties for offences under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* state that every person or vessel that contravenes any regulation is liable:

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three years, or to both; and
- (b) on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$300,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.

Please contact the Canadian Wildlife Service for more information or to report illegal activity related to endangered species or migratory birds.

Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement



The Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement (Agreement) between the Labrador Inuit Association, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Government of Canada came into effect on December 1, 2005. This Agreement establishes two categories of land - the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area (Settlement Area) and Labrador Inuit Lands. The Settlement Area consists of 72,520 km² of land and an adjacent ocean area of 45,690 km² referred to as the Zone. Labrador Inuit Lands encompass 15,800 km² of Inuit-owned land.

The Agreement results in a number of changes for individuals who hunt, trap and fish within the Settlement Area. A major change will be the ability for non-beneficiaries to access Labrador Inuit Lands for harvesting purposes. Non-beneficiaries are now required to get permission in the form of a permit from the Nunatsiavut Government to pursue any activities inside Labrador Inuit Lands unless your interests are accommodated under the Agreement.

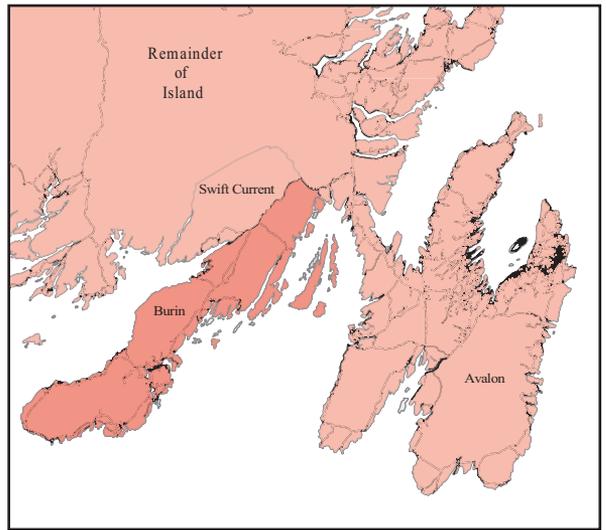
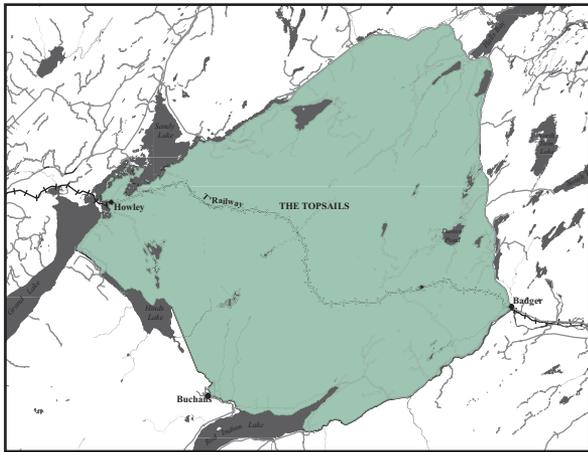
For further information respecting access to Labrador Inuit Lands, please contact the Nunatsiavut Government's Department of Lands and Natural Resources by mail at P.O. Box 909, Station B, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL, A0P 1E0, by telephone at 896-8582, by fax at 896-2610, or via their website at www.nunatsiavut.com.

For further information on interests accommodated under the Agreement or other changes that will result from the Agreement please contact the Wildlife Division, Department of Environment and Conservation by phone at 896-5107 or by fax at 896-0188.

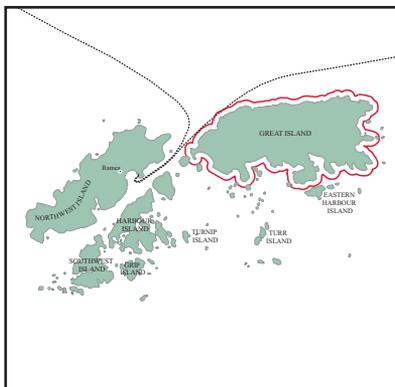
The Agreement, including more detailed maps of the Settlement Area, Labrador Inuit Lands and the Torngat Mountains National Park can be found online at www.exec.gov.nl.ca/exec/igas/land_claims/index.html.

Small Game (Island)

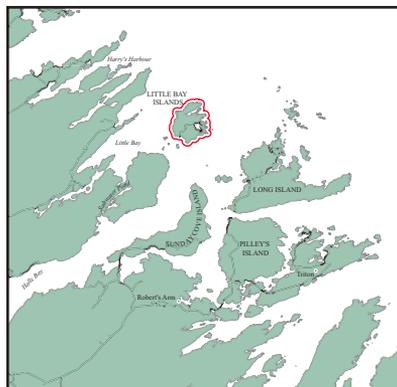
Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit	
Management Area	Shooting	Daily/Possession	
Willow and Rock Ptarmigan (combined)			
Avalon/Swift Current	Sept. 21/2013 - Nov. 10/2013	Oct. 12/2013 - Feb. 23/2014	6/12
Burin	Sept. 21/2013 - Nov. 10/2013	CLOSED	6/12
The Topsails	Sept. 21/2013 - Nov. 17/2013	Oct. 12/2013 - Feb. 23/2014	6/12
Remainder of Island	Sept. 21/2013 - Dec. 01/2013	Oct. 12/2013 - Feb. 23/2014	12/24
<i>Note: Bell Island is closed to snaring of ptarmigan.</i>			
Ruffed and Spruce Grouse (combined)			
Island of Newfoundland	Sept. 21/2013 - Dec. 29/2013	Oct. 12/2013 - Feb. 23/2014	20/40
<i>Note: Bell Island is closed to snaring of grouse.</i>			
Arctic Hare	CLOSED	CLOSED	
Snowshoe Hare			
Great Island	Oct. 12/2013 – Dec. 29/2013	Oct. 12/2013 – Dec. 29/2013	40 (possession)
Little Bay Islands	Oct. 12/2013 – Nov. 03/2013	Oct. 12/2013 – Nov. 03/2013	40 (possession)
Remainder of Island	Oct. 12/2013 – Feb. 23/2014	Oct. 12/2013 – Feb. 23/2014	40 (possession)
<i>Note: Bell Island is closed to shooting and snaring of snowshoe hare.</i>			



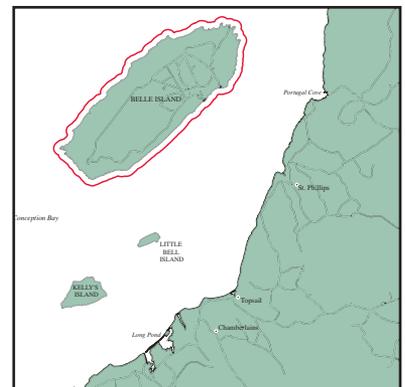
Great Island, Ramea



Little Bay Islands, Notre Dame Bay



Bell Island, Conception Bay



Snaring (Island)

Snarers should be aware that 22 gauge brass wire or six-strand braided wire (also known as picture cord) attached to a firm anchor are the **ONLY** snare types that may be used for retaining small game in areas open to snaring on the Island of Newfoundland. Using stainless steel wire, including its use with a modified coil device, is no longer permitted. These provisions were implemented in 2008 after considerable review and public input concerning wildlife bycatch, most notably the threatened Newfoundland marten. It is recognized that accidental captures occur at a relatively low frequency for any one rabbit snarer but it is only when the compounded effects of this activity are considered that the problem can be fully appreciated.

Wildlife Division studies, along with feedback from some snarers who have tried the new wire, indicate that these wire types are an effective alternative for small game snaring compared to stainless steel and have been used successfully in areas previously established for marten recovery as well as other areas throughout the province.

- 22 gauge brass and six-strand picture cord have been proven to retain $\geq 75\%$ of captured hares.
- Scientific testing of the new wire(s) has proven release of captured marten $\geq 90\%$ of the time.

When choosing wire brands, note the following:

- Considerable variation exists between the different 22 gauge brass and six-strand braided wire (also known as picture cord) types available and some brands may retain fewer hares than others. Consult with the retailer or manufacturer of wires to learn more about their products.
- Forming your snare on site (compared to at home) will avoid kinking and may result in higher retention.
- Snares that are kinked or have previously captured game are more prone to breakage.



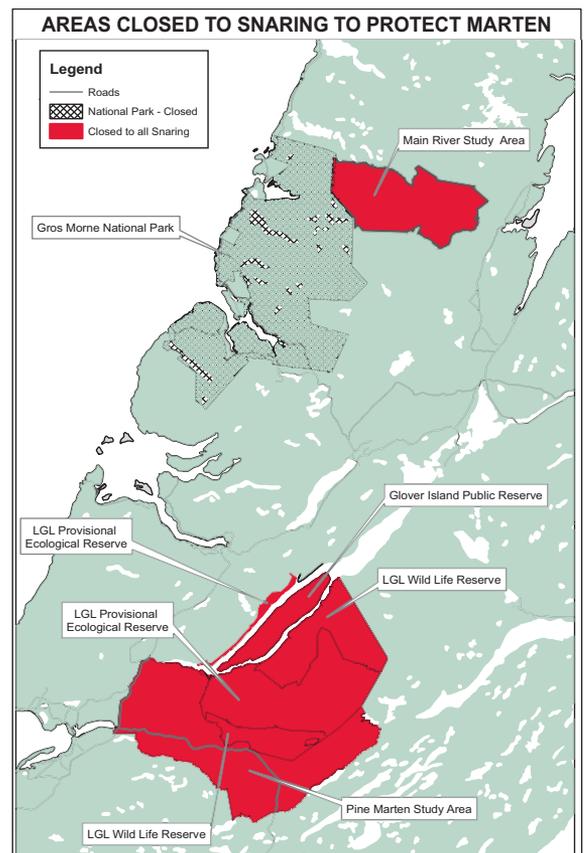
Snaring Code of Conduct

1. Use only approved snare wire. Approved snare wires for the Island of Newfoundland include 22 gauge brass and six-strand braided wire (also known as picture cord). Stainless steel snare wire is not permitted.
2. Take time to ensure snares are set properly. It is recommended that snares that have previously captured game not be used as the wire will have weakened. Snares that have kinks should not be used.
3. Check snares daily, preferably in the morning. Snares should be pulled through or removed if not tended daily.
4. Snares must be removed on or before the season closing date.
5. Respect other outdoor users in areas you may be snaring. Avoid setting snares on or near public property, within view of well-traveled roads and trails, or in areas frequented by pets, hikers, hunters with dogs, and other snarers.
6. Use biodegradable flagging tape to mark your snare locations. Remove tape at the end of the season.
7. Practice good stewardship by adhering to all small game regulations, and encouraging others to do the same.
8. Report untended/illegal snares or other game violations to your nearest wildlife officer.
9. Cooperate with resource management agencies by completing licence returns and participating in other surveys when requested.
10. Avoid creating a negative image of snaring and hunting.
11. Only harvest the amount of game that you can use.
12. Furbearers accidentally taken in snares by small game hunters should be released if they are alive. They may be released by covering the animal in a coat, tarpaulin or tree tops and then either cutting or undoing the snare. Every effort should be made to release non-target animals. Dead or injured furbearers must be turned over or reported to the nearest Department of Natural Resources office.

Snaring small game is a great way to introduce youth to safe and responsible hunting and trapping and the basic principles of wildlife conservation. By following this Code of Conduct you will teach our youth the right way to participate in these traditional activities.

Closed To Snaring

Pages 61 to 64 outline areas in Newfoundland and Labrador closed to snaring. Areas which will remain closed to snaring to mitigate accidental mortality of the threatened Newfoundland Marten (down-listed from endangered in April 2007) include the Pine Marten Study Area, Main River Study Area, Little Grand Lake (LGL) Wildlife Reserve, LGL Provisional Ecological Reserve and the Glover Island Public Reserve (boundary descriptions may be obtained by contacting a Parks and Natural Areas or Wildlife Division office).



Newfoundland Marten: Road to Recovery

The Newfoundland population of the American marten is listed as threatened under both provincial and federal endangered species legislation. Marten are showing signs of recovery, including population and range increase, but continued support of marten recovery efforts and documentation of population changes are needed. These requirements are being addressed through research efforts, stewardship initiatives, and monitoring programs.

Limited habitat availability, accidental furbearer trapping mortality and mortality of marten caught in illegal snares are viewed as the most important factors limiting the recovery of Newfoundland marten. Improved understanding of marten response to timber harvest and habitat requirements will allow management to focus on sustaining both marten populations and timber harvest. Adherence to current snaring regulations helps minimize the number of marten accidentally killed in snares. Trapping regulations and best management guidelines are in place to mitigate for non-targeted marten mortality caused by legal trapping of furbearers.

Marten Research in the Georges Lake Area

Research is being conducted in the Georges Lake area in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Forest Service, and Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited to measure the impact of snaring and trapping on marten populations and to investigate the survival and habitat use of marten affected by timber harvesting.

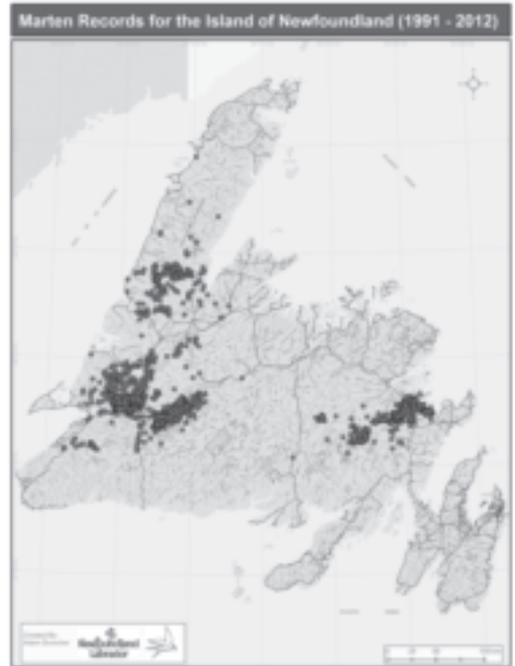
To date, 120 marten have been fitted with radio-telemetry collars to determine their locations and habitat use. From Fall 2009 to Fall 2012, 42 mortalities were recorded, 26 of which were human-caused. Nine collared marten were killed by the use of illegal snare wire and 13 were accidentally captured in legal furbearer traps. No mortalities were associated with legal snare wire. Increased compliance with snare wire regulations and adoption of water-based mink trapping will reduce accidental marten mortality.

Marten Recovery Efforts – You Can Help!

The Wildlife Division is partnering with Intervale Associates on a marten recovery project, including hair snag and trapping mitigation components. The hair snag project uses non-invasive collection of marten hair samples to increase our understanding of marten distribution and populations. Volunteers are provided with all necessary materials and training for hair snag deployment and monitoring.

Marten continue to be accidentally caught in land-based mink traps. In order to encourage trappers to try water-based mink trapping, a limited number of floating mink boxes will be available to interested trappers. Trappers that take part in this pilot program will be asked to provide feedback on the use of the boxes.

Trappers interested in trying floating mink boxes or volunteers interested in the marten hair snag program should contact the Wildlife Division at 637-2026 or EndangeredSpecies@gov.nl.ca.



Small Game (Labrador)

Species Management Zone	Season Dates		Bag Limit Daily/Possession
	Shooting	Snaring	
Willow and Rock Ptarmigan (combined)			
All of Labrador	Oct. 01/2013 - April 20/2014	Oct. 01/2013 - March 31/2014	25/50
Ruffed and Spruce Grouse (combined)			
Northern Zone	Oct. 01/2013 - April 20/2014	Oct. 01/2013 - March 31/2014	no limit
Southern Zone	Oct. 01/2013 - April 20/2014	Oct. 01/2013 - March 31/2014	25/50
Snowshoe Hare			
All of Labrador	Oct. 01/2013 - April 20/2014	Oct. 01/2013 - March 31/2014	no limit
Arctic Hare			
All of Labrador	Oct. 01/2013 - April 20/2014	Oct. 01/2013 - March 31/2014	no limit
Porcupine			
All of Labrador	Oct. 01/2013 - March 31/2014		1/1

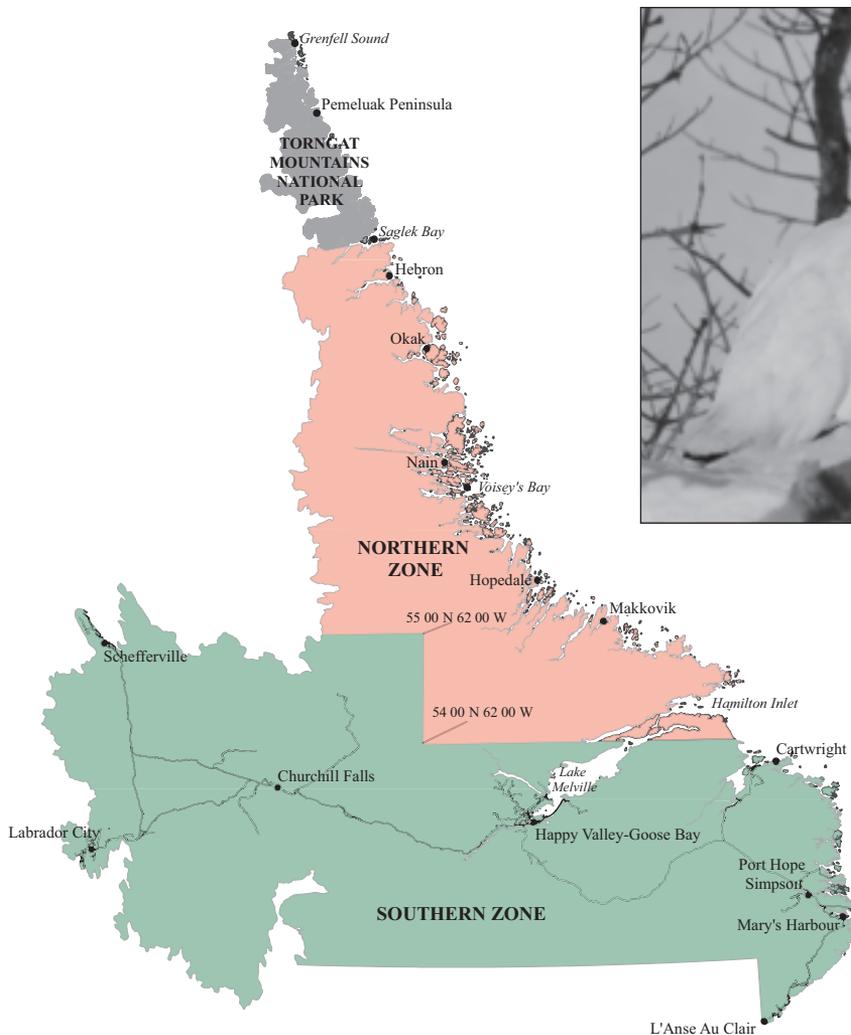


Photo by Eugene Ball

Coyotes/Wolves

Coyote Shooting Licence

- A coyote shooting licence permits hunters to harvest coyotes using small calibre, centre-fire rifles and shotguns during the open season which runs from **September 14, 2013 to July 5, 2014**. There are no bag limits for coyote harvest.
- The following firearms/ammunition are legal for use under a coyote shooting licence:
 - centre-fire rifle calibres up to and including a .225 (these include the .17 Rem., .22 Hornet, .204 Ruger, .218 Bee, .222 and .223 Rem., .223 WSSM, .22-250 Rem., .220 Swift, .224 Weatherby Mag. and .225 Win.)
 - shotguns using shot size #2 or larger.
- Hunters are asked to not shoot coyotes that have been marked with radio collars and/or eartags. See page 49.
- Rim-fire rifles and shotguns with slugs are not permitted to be used under the authority of a coyote shooting licence.
- Only licenced trappers are permitted to use trapping and snaring equipment to harvest coyotes.



Additional Opportunities to Harvest Coyotes

- Holders of a valid big game or wolf shooting licence may harvest coyotes during the open season for those species and in the management area for which their licence is valid (licences become invalid when tags have been filled). Hunters must use firearms and ammunition that the big game licence authorizes them to possess.
- Holders of a valid small game licence may harvest coyotes during the open season for those species. Hunters must use firearms and ammunition that the small game licence authorizes them to possess (shot size #2 or larger must be used in shotguns).
- Licenced trappers may possess and use small calibre, centre-fire rifles up to a .225 to harvest coyotes during the coyote trapping season.



Coyote Carcass Submission

- All hunters must report the number of coyotes harvested and submit carcasses to the nearest Department of Natural Resources or Wildlife Division office within 14 days of harvest.
- A \$25.00 collection fee is offered for carcasses. Due to the volume of carcasses submitted, please allow a minimum of 6 to 8 weeks to receive your payment. Coyote carcass submission forms must be filled out correctly to avoid delays in payment.
- Hunters may offer coyote pelts for market. Fur Export Permits may be required for hunters shipping furs out of province that are not handled through a fur agent. See page 40.

Wolf Shooting Licence (Labrador)

- Upon application, a person other than a licenced trapper, may be issued a licence to take one wolf by shooting.
- Wolf shooting licences for Labrador are available at Department of Natural Resources offices in Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Labrador City.
- The lower jawbone or complete skull of all harvested wolves must be submitted to the Wildlife Division by May 14, 2014.

Wolves on the Island of Newfoundland

Wolf occurrences have been confirmed on the Island of Newfoundland. To monitor any continued occurrence of wolves on the Island, hunters and trappers are encouraged to report sightings and are required to submit possible wolf carcasses to the nearest Department of Natural Resources or Wildlife Division office. A permit to possess wolf pelts taken on the Island is required from the Wildlife Division. A \$25.00 carcass collection fee will be offered for each carcass submitted.

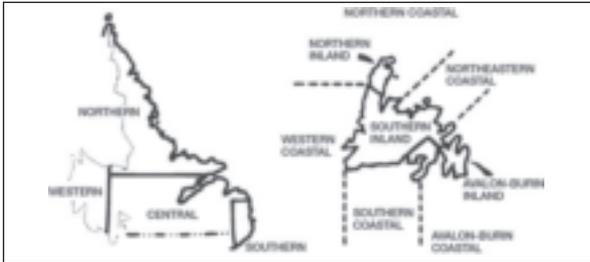
Waterfowl

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of **proposed** changes related to hunting migratory birds. For more information on general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, descriptions of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, contact a Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) office near you or visit their website at www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/.

Check your Migratory Game Bird Permit and the provincial hunting regulations on page 10 for additional information.

Note: The information provided on pages 19 and 20 is for the convenience of hunters and may appear differently when you purchase your Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit. Please contact a CWS office for further information.



Migratory Game Bird 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.

Note: Regulations exist throughout Canada which ban the use of lead shot for hunting migratory game birds. This ban does not apply to murre. See page 11.

CHANGES ARE BEING CONSIDERED TO THE MIGRATORY GAME BIRD HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR IN 2013-2014

A **Waterfowler Heritage Day** is being proposed across Labrador beginning in September 2013 in addition to those already established for the remainder of the province. This will 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. 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 licencing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations (see page 4);
- participants must be accompanied by a licenced mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Daily bag limits for American Black Ducks in Newfoundland – liberalizations in the bag limits for American Black Ducks are being proposed for the early part of the season in accordance with the Liberal regulatory package under the International Black Duck Harvest Strategy.

Bag and possession limits for ducks (other than mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) **in Newfoundland** – a liberalization in the possession limits for most of these species of ducks is being proposed to increase to three times the daily bag limit. Restrictions on bag and possession limits for Barrow's Goldeneye will remain in place.

Season length for ducks (other than mergansers, Harlequin ducks, eiders and scoters) **in Labrador** – a modest increase in the length of the hunting season is being proposed in accordance with the Liberal regulatory package under the International Black Duck Harvest Strategy.

Bag and possession limits for ducks (other than mergansers, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) **in Labrador** – a liberalization in the possession limits for most of these species of ducks is being proposed to increase to three times the daily bag limit. Restrictions on bag and possession limits for Barrow's Goldeneye will remain in place.



Photo by Eugene Ball

Please Report Your Migratory Bird Bands, Call 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Be Safe and Be Seen: Wear Blaze Orange While Hunting!

Murres (Turrs)

Murre Hunting Seasons

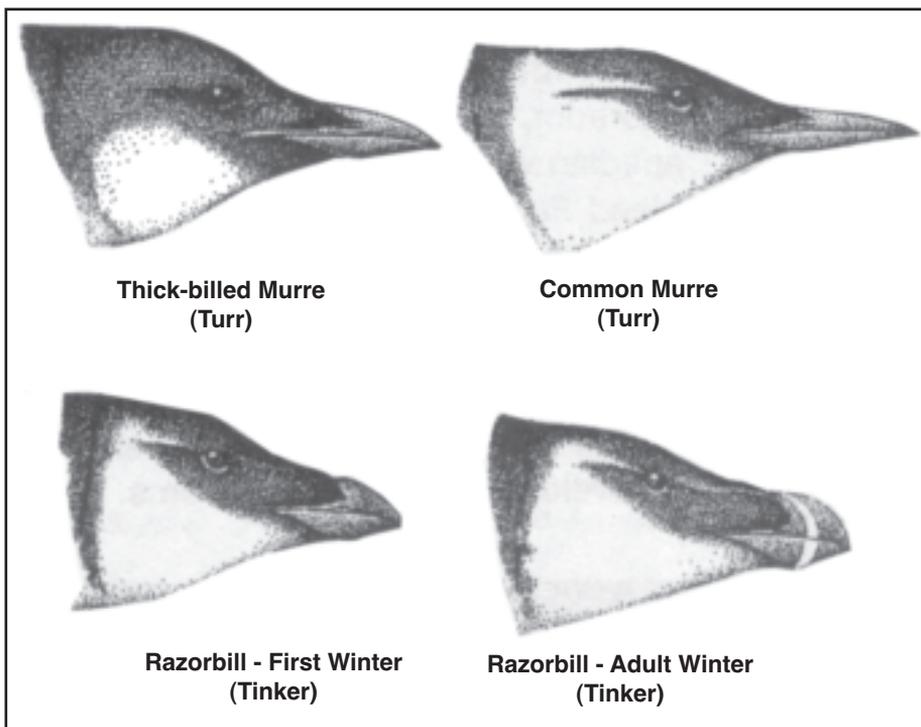
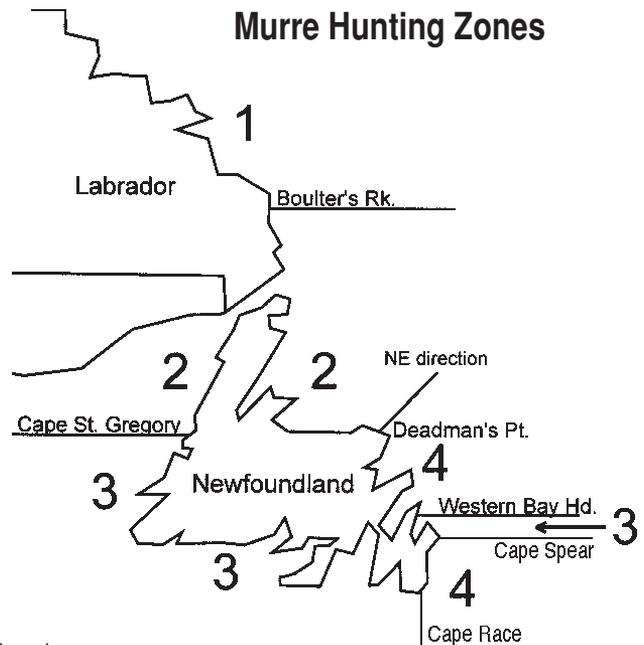
- Zone 1 September 1 to December 16
 Zone 2 October 6 to January 20
 Zone 3 November 25 to March 10
 Zone 4 November 3 to January 10 and
 February 2 to March 10

Daily Bag and Possession Limits

- Daily bag limit: 20 murres per hunter per day
 Possession limit: 40 murres per hunter at any one time

Advisories:

- An occupant of a boat who shoots or retrieves murres, or anyone who operates the boat to pursue murres, is considered to be hunting as defined in the *Migratory Birds Regulations* and are required to hold a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit.
- Lead shot may be used to hunt murres.
- This hunt is open only to residents of Newfoundland and Labrador.
- Murres can be legally hunted from a powerboat.



Notice

Razorbills, also known as Tinkers, are similar to Common and Thick-billed Murres. However, Razorbills are protected and are not permitted to be harvested. Be sure before you shoot.

For more information, please contact a Canadian Wildlife Service office
 or visit www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/ or www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/publications/wildlife/turr_harvest_man_aug2011.pdf.

Big Game Application and Draw Process

Eligibility

- To be considered eligible for the 2013 big game licence draw, you must:
 - be a resident of Newfoundland and Labrador;
 - be at least 18 years of age by August 31, 2013;
 - have a Hunter Certificate Number; and
 - have completed the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course or applied for an Outdoor Identification Card before November 30, 2012.

Name Changes

- Individuals requiring name changes to remain current in the Wildlife Management Information System must do so in writing and provide the applicable documentation:
 - for marriage, a copy of marriage certificate and driver's licence or photo identification which matches the name on the marriage certificate;
 - for divorce, a copy of birth certificate and driver's licence or photo identification which matches the name on the birth certificate; and
 - for any other reasons, a copy of change of name document and driver's licence or photo identification.

Address Changes

- The Wildlife Division must be notified in writing of any address changes to ensure that you continue to receive your big game applications. This notification can be submitted to the Wildlife Division offices in Corner Brook or St. John's.

Application

- **Applications can be submitted either by mail or online at www.wildlife.gov.nl.ca.**
- Your application will be rejected if not completed correctly. The following information, along with the information on the application itself, will assist you. However, if you should have any questions contact the Wildlife Division.
 - If you do not want a licence but wish to advance in the priority pools, indicate 'no' in the section which asks if you want the application to enter the draw. Sign and date the application, noting any change in your personal details. No other parts of the application need to be completed.
 - If you wish to have a licence, you must indicate 'yes' in the section which asks if you want the application to enter the draw and the types of licences you are willing to accept (either-sex, male-only or calf, female-only or calf). The more types that you are willing to accept, the greater your chances of receiving a licence. You must also indicate the areas for which you are willing to receive a licence.

Priority Pool Status

- In order to advance through the priority pools you must submit an application each year.
- If a hunter does not submit an application for three consecutive years, their file will be identified as inactive and their priority will be reset to Pool 8. Files can be reactivated by contacting the Wildlife Division.

Licence Draw

- The draw is based upon a 'priority pool' system and applications are ranked based upon participation and/or success in previous draws.
- There are nine pools. Pool 1 has the highest priority and Pool 9 has the lowest.
- This system gives applicants who have been in the draw the longest without receiving a licence the best possible chance of receiving one. Note that being in Pool 1 does not guarantee you a licence.
- The draw is computerized and begins with Pool 1 party applications followed by Pool 1 individual applications, followed by Pool 2 party applications and so on. Party applications receive preference to give as many hunters as possible an opportunity to hunt with the licences available.
- The draw also begins with the first area of choice on each application and goes through each area listed until a licence is awarded or the choice of areas runs out.
- In each area, either-sex licences are awarded first, followed by female-only or calf (if available) and male-only or calf.
- Chances of receiving a licence are greater for party applicants and those who list additional areas. Note that where two applicants on a party licence have different rankings, the application is assigned to the lower pool. For example, if the applicants have a Pool 3 and Pool 5 ranking, the application goes in Pool 5.
- Only apply for areas which you are prepared to hunt.
- Notification to hunters of success or failure in the draw will be sent by mail and will also be available online once the draw has been completed.

Priority Pool Ranking

- These rankings are based upon a hunter who submits an application each year:
Pool 1: Hunters who submitted an application but did not receive a licence in the previous seven years.
Pool 2: Hunters who submitted an application but did not receive a licence in the previous six years.
Pool 3: Hunters who submitted an application but did not receive a licence in the previous five years.
Pool 4: Hunters who submitted an application but did not receive a licence in the previous four years.
Pool 5: Hunters who submitted an application but did not receive a licence in the previous three years.
Pool 6: Hunters who submitted an application but did not receive a licence in the previous two years.
Pool 7: Hunters who submitted an application but did not receive a licence in the previous year.
Pool 8: New applicants and hunters who held a party licence in the previous year.
Pool 9: Hunters who held an individual licence in the previous year.

Reasons for Rejected Applications

- **Duplicate applications:** one application should be submitted for a party licence. The co-applicant must complete the information on the application submitted for the draw. If a subsequent application is submitted it will be rejected.
- **Invalid identification numbers (Driver's Licence, Photo Identification or Hunter Certificate Number):** the number recorded on the application must match the number on file. Ensure that all numbers are correct on the application before submitting it.
- **Licence type not identified:** if you want your application to enter the draw you must check at least one licence type (either-sex, male-only or calf) that you are willing to accept, otherwise your application will be rejected.
- **Hunting areas not identified:** if you want your application to enter the draw you must indicate at least one area choice, otherwise your application will be rejected.
- **Conviction on file:** individuals convicted for a big game offence under the *Wild Life Act* and *Regulations* are not eligible to participate in the application/draw process for five years.
- **Firearms prohibition:** individuals prohibited by the Court from possessing a firearm are not eligible to participate in the application/draw process until the prohibition ends. It is an offence to do so knowingly.
- **Late application:** defined as applications received after the deadline date of May 24, 2013. Applications received up to the close of business on May 31, 2013 will be accepted for priority pool advancement only. Applications received after that date will be rejected.

Licence Payments

- Payments for moose and caribou licences must be received by the date indicated on your licence notification in order to ensure receipt of the licence and tags before the start of the season. Payments will be accepted after the deadline date, however there may be delays in receiving your licence and tags.
- Payments are not accepted at Wildlife Division offices. Please see your licence or application for details on how to make payments. **Payments must be received by July 12, 2013 in order to guarantee that you receive your licence and tags before the start of the hunting season.**

Frequently Asked Questions

- **Once I file my big game application online, how do I know it was received and/or can I view it immediately to check for correct information?** Once you successfully complete your application you will get a confirmation page, please print or write down the confirmation number. It is strongly suggested you double check to ensure application is received and all application data is accurate. You can view your application information by selecting the Applications tab and then click on the application from the list.
- **Can I make changes to my big game application once it has been filed online?** Yes. You can change your application information up to the deadline date. After that date no online changes will be permitted, but you will be able to view the details of your application.
- **Can an online application be entered with errors?** No. Your application information will be verified before it is accepted to ensure there are no errors with the information provided. By filing it online, you are guaranteed that it will be error free.
- **If I complete an online application, do I also have to submit my paper application?** No. Your application has been filed with the Wildlife Division and will be processed in the upcoming big game licence draw.
- **Visit www.wildlife.gov.nl.ca/faq.asp for further information on the big game application and draw process.**



Photo by Eugene Ball

Analysis of 2012 Licence Draw by Area Choice

The following information can be used as a guide in selecting your areas and determining your chances of receiving a licence in 2013. For example, if your application is a pool 6 application, you should list areas that go at least as far as pool 6 party in last year's draw. You should also consider listing areas that have gone to pool 7 to pool 9 to further increase your chances of getting a licence. However, you should only apply for areas in which you are prepared to hunt.

2012 Moose Draw - Newfoundland (Island)

Moose Management Area (MMA)	Area	Number of Applications Naming Area	Lowest Pool Either-Sex Licence	Lowest Pool Male-Only Licence	2012-13 Resident Quota
St. Anthony	1	2756	7I	9I	863
Portland Creek	2	2891	7I	9I	1102
Cow Head-St. Paul's Enclave	2A	326	8I	-	50
Sally's Cove Enclave	2B	223	9P	-	30
Gros Morne National Park	2E	1076	9I	-	711
Harbour Deep	3	1158	9I	9I	665
Taylors Brook	4	3058	7I	8I	856
Trout River	5	3680	7I	9P	1162
Rocky Harbour Enclave	5A	453	7I	-	50
Corner Brook	6	4481	7I	8I	1374
South Brook	7	2755	7I	8I	584
St. Georges	8	2971	8P	9I	1244
Anguille Mountains	9	1233	8P	9I	400
Port aux Basques	10	2031	7I	8P	669
Dashwoods	11	1652	8I	9I	456
Buchans	12	756	7I	8P	160
Gaff Topsails	13	1635	6I	7P	153
Baie Verte	14	3242	7P	8P	1080
Twin Lakes	15	4120	6I	7I	1076
Sandy Badger	16	1698	6I	7I	275
Millertown	17	1809	6I	8P	420
Granite Lake	18	846	8P	9I	307
Grey River West	19	847	8P	9I	393
Round Pond	20	693	7P	8P	155
Rattling Brook	21	2223	6I	7I	486
Lewisporte	22	4063	5I	7I	920
Bonavista North	23	3790	5I	7I	876
North West Gander	24	1554	5I	7I	152
Bay d'Espoir	25	1916	6I	8P	613
Jubilee Lake	26	736	7I	9I	311
Terra Nova	27	1643	6P	7I	234
Black River	28	4036	5I	7I	612
Terra Nova National Park	28A	355	6I	-	35
Bonavista Peninsula	29	4348	5I	7I	1200
Burin Peninsula Knee	30	1837	5I	6I	300
Placentia	31	2907	6I	7I	400
Cape Shore	32	2330	6I	7I	450
Salmonier	33	4130	5I	7I	550
Bay de Verde	34	3605	4I	5I	500
St. John's	35	3484	5I	7I	575
Southern Shore	36	4938	6I	7I	1400
Grey River East	37	278	8P	9I	130
Burin Peninsula Foot	38	1353	4I	5I	180
Cloud River	39	671	9I	9I	242
Cloud River	39A	121	9I	-	38
Conche	40	2946	7I	9I	1131
Sheffield Lake	41	1744	7P	8P	378
Gambo	42	1713	5I	7I	206
Port au Port	43	429	9I	-	200
Bellevue	44	1497	7I	8P	550
Ten Mile Brook	45	3135	7I	9I	930
Random Island	47	314	7P	7I	60

2012 Moose Draw - Labrador

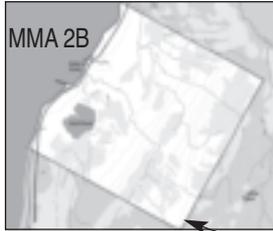
Moose Management Area (MMA)	Area	Number of Applications Naming Area	Lowest Pool Either-Sex Licence	Lowest Pool Male-Only Licence	2012-13 Resident Quota
Wabush	48	154	1I	-	5
Lower Mecatina	49	11	9I	-	6
Natashquan	50	4	7I	-	1
Grand Falls	51	145	4I	-	10
Grand River	52	137	6I	-	20
Muskrat Falls	53	310	4I	-	25
Grand Lake	54	134	7I	-	30
Paradise River	57	137	5I	-	5
Alexis River	58	196	4I	-	5
Upper Kenamu	59	70	7I	-	15
Upper Mecatina	60	14	9I	-	10
Traverspine	84	144	4I	-	5
Snegamook Lake	85	3	9I	-	3
St. Augustin	86	19	7I	-	5
Eagle Plateau	87	44	7I	-	5
Mokami	90	41	6I	-	5

2012 Caribou Draw - Newfoundland (Island)

Caribou Management Area (CMA)	Area	Number of Applications Naming Area	Lowest Pool Either-Sex Licence	Lowest Pool Male-Only Licence	2012-13 Resident Quota
La Poile	61	436	7I	-	30
Buchans Plateau	62	258	8P	7I	41
Middle Ridge	64	690	7P	7I	79
Gaff Topsails	66	299	7P	7P	22
Pot Hill	67	248	7I	8P	36
Mount Peyton	68	128	6I	-	10
Northern Peninsula	69	658	7I	8P	90
Merashen Island	70	94	9I	-	50
Grey Islands	71	24	9P	-	10
Fogo Island	72	201	6I	-	50
St. Anthony	76	554	6I	7I	38
Cape Shore	77	131	6I	7I	10
Hampden Downs	78	66	-	8P	2
Adies Lake	79	98	6I	7P	6



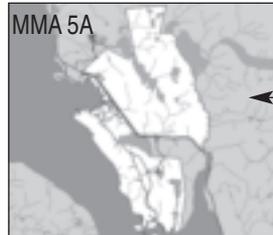
Moose (Island)



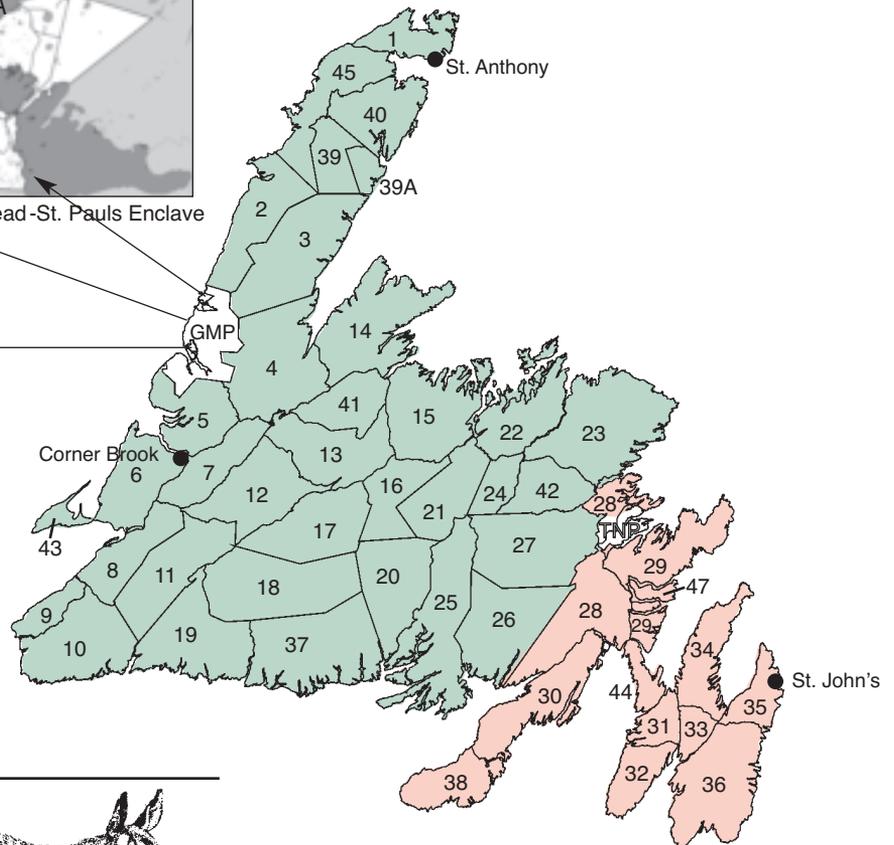
Sally's Cove Enclave



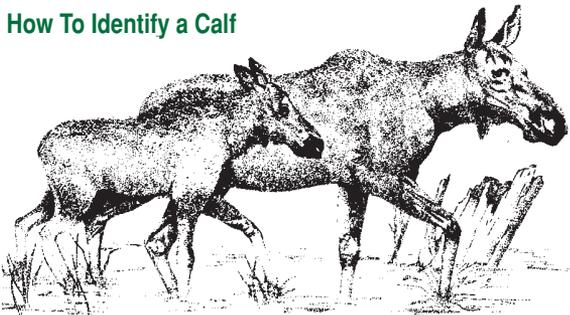
Cow Head-St. Pauls Enclave



Rocky Harbour Enclave



How To Identify a Calf



Short face

Calf moose appear to have a small nose and a 'short face'.

Seldom alone

Calf moose are seldom alone.

Body proportions

Calf moose appear to have more leg than body and their hind quarters appear slender.

Shoulder height

Shoulder height of cow moose is six feet (2m) and of calf moose is four feet (1.3m).

Regulations

- Bow hunting begins August 31, 2013 for areas opening on September 14, 2013.
- Bow hunting begins September 21, 2013 for areas opening on October 5, 2013.

ADVISORIES

- The overall success rates indicated in the table on page 25 are based on licence returns from the 2011-12 hunting season.
- Quotas for some Moose Management Areas (MMAs) may change pending aerial census work being carried out during the winter of 2013. Changes will be announced through a Departmental press release prior to the big game licence draw.
- 5 out of 65 licences in MMA 28A (Terra Nova National Park) will be issued to not-for-profit organizations.
- The moose monitoring program, which will continue in 2013-14, was initiated in response to reports of emaciated (thin) moose on the Northern Peninsula and is aimed at evaluating their body condition. Monitoring efforts have not confirmed a common disease or any public health concern. Hunters and trappers are encouraged to report any observations of sick moose to your nearest Department of Natural Resources or Wildlife Division office. Hunters may be contacted to assist with collecting samples and other data from their harvest.
- Over 75% of meat spoilage cases that are reported occur as a result of improper handling or field care by the hunter. A replacement licence will only be issued if an animal is found to be unfit for consumption because of disease or previous injury and the entire carcass has been submitted for disposal. See page 57.
- For further information on maps and boundaries see page 5.

Moose (Island)

Moose Management Area (MMA)		Hunting Seasons	Either Sex	Male Only or Calf	Total Quota	Quota Change from 2012-13	Overall Success Rates (%)
1	St. Anthony	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	350	350	700	-345	64.0
2	Portland Creek	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	475	425	900	-250	63.3
2A	Cow Head-St. Pauls Enclave	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	50	0	50	0	64.0
2B	Sally's Cove Enclave	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	30	0	30	0	70.0
2E	Gros Morne National Park	See pages 26-27	1000	0	1000	100	-
3	Harbour Deep	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	1250	0	1250	0	50.6
4	Taylors Brook	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	425	475	900	-100	65.9
5	Trout River	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	500	500	1000	-300	62.2
5A	Rocky Harbour Enclave	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	50	0	50	0	90.9
6	Corner Brook	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	700	750	1450	0	68.2
7	South Brook	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	300	300	600	0	64.4
8	St. Georges	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	650	600	1250	-100	64.1
9	Anguille Mountains	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	325	275	600	0	75.8
10	Port aux Basques	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	600	300	900	0	76.4
11	Dashwoods	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	400	300	700	-100	64.9
12	Buchans	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	150	150	300	50	80.7
13	Gaff Topsails	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	150	200	350	-50	68.4
14	Baie Verte	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	525	575	1100	0	80.4
15	Twin Lakes	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	625	625	1250	50	74.1
16	Sandy Badger	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	200	150	350	0	70.4
17	Millertown	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	325	325	650	0	58.3
18	Granite Lake	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	150	200	350	0	61.4
19	Grey River West	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	275	275	550	0	71.4
20	Round Pond	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	75	50	125	-50	66.3
21	Rattling Brook	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	300	300	600	0	68.1
22	Lewisporte	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	450	600	1050	0	68.4
23	Bonavista North	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	400	500	900	0	72.5
24	North West Gander	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	100	100	200	0	62.4
25	Bay d'Espoir	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	325	375	700	0	56.5
26	Jubilee Lake	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	400	0	400	0	50.9
27	Terra Nova	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	150	200	350	0	62.6
28	Black River	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	425	375	800	150	71.6
28A	Terra Nova National Park*	Oct. 15/13 – Jan. 12/14	65	0	65	20	-
29	Bonavista Peninsula	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	600	600	1200	0	75.1
30	Burin Peninsula Knee	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	150	150	300	0	78.5
31	Placentia	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	250	150	400	0	50.3
32	Cape Shore	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	225	225	450	0	54.3
33	Salmonier	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	325	225	550	0	50.1
34	Bay de Verde	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	300	200	500	0	64.0
35	St. John's	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	350	225	575	0	57.5
36	Southern Shore	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	750	650	1400	0	68.9
37	Grey River East	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	150	150	300	50	72.8
38	Burin Peninsula Foot	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	120	100	220	40	90.9
39	Cloud River	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	500	0	500	0	60.0
39A	Cloud River	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	150	0	150	0	35.9
40	Conche	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	425	475	900	-350	62.3
41	Sheffield Lake	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	225	175	400	0	68.1
42	Gambo	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	125	125	250	0	72.3
43	Port au Port	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	200	0	200	0	61.0
44	Bellevue	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	375	175	550	0	63.5
45	Ten Mile Brook	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 29/13	350	350	700	-300	56.3
47	Random Island	Oct. 05/13 – Jan. 26/14	20	20	40	-20	56.0
	Charitable/Not-for-Profit Licences		250	0	250	0	-
	TOTALS		18,035	13,270	31,305	-1505	65.4

* Five of the licences for MMA 28A are charitable/not-for-profit (these licences are managed and issued by Parks Canada).

At the time of printing, non-resident allocations per individual management area were not available. Once the non-resident allocations are known, they will be posted in the online version of the 2013-2014 Hunting and Trapping Guide. This can be found on the website of the Department of Environment and Conservation (www.env.gov.nl.ca).

Moose Population Reduction in Terra Nova and Gros Morne National Parks

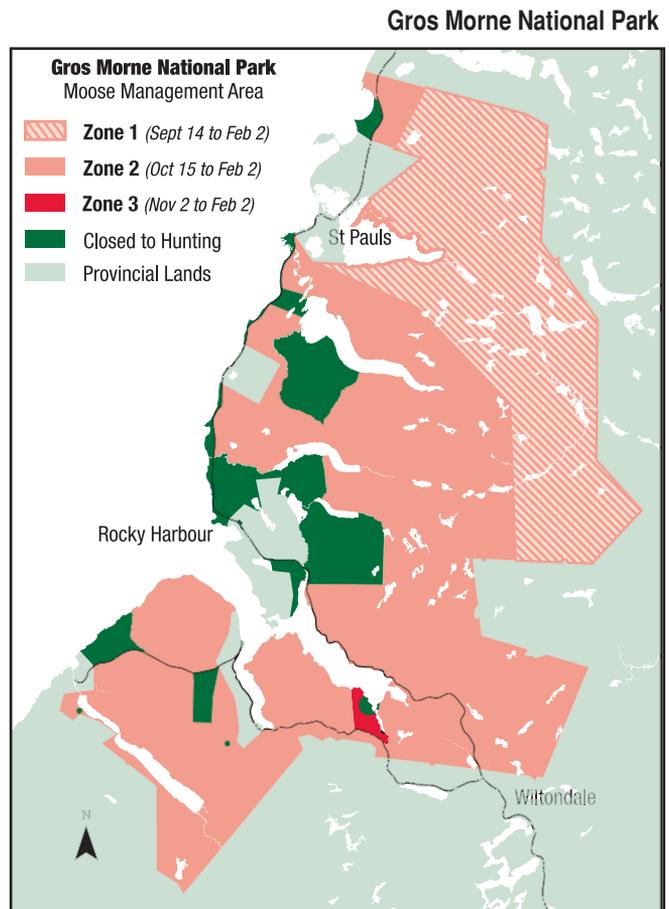
Parks Canada is seeking the assistance of qualified harvesters to participate in a pilot ecosystem management program to reduce unnaturally high moose populations in Terra Nova and Gros Morne National Parks. The purpose of the program is to allow the forests in these national parks to recover from the damaging effects of moose overbrowsing.

For 2013-14, Moose Management Areas (MMAs) have been established in both Terra Nova and Gros Morne National Parks and individual harvesters will be permitted to harvest moose in those areas. Sixty (60) licences will be available in Terra Nova National Park and 1000 in Gros Morne National Park. In addition, Terra Nova National Park will make five (5) licences available to registered not-for-profit organizations.

Licences for both national parks will be issued through the existing provincial draw system. If you are interested in assisting Parks Canada with the moose reduction program, please fill out your application for the provincial moose licence as normal, indicating your preference for either of the MMAs identified in the national parks. If you are successful in the draw for one of these areas, in addition to your provincial licence and tags, you will receive a map of the area, a formal boundary description, and a Superintendent's permit from Parks Canada authorizing the harvesting of a moose in Terra Nova or Gros Morne National Park. For the purpose of the licensing draw and pool status, these MMAs will be treated the same as all others and standard provincial licensing fees will apply.

Before applying for a national park licence, please note that there are differences between provincial hunting regulations and what is permissible under this ecosystem management program in a national park. For example:

- Harvesters must possess a Parks Canada Superintendent's permit. They must also carry their provincial big game licence, tags, and outdoor identification card—all of which are required under provincial regulations.
- Moose is the only species permitted for harvesting. Licences for other species are not valid in national parks.
- Firearms must be cased or securely wrapped and tied in areas outside the MMAs as well as areas closed to hunting within the MMAs.
- Open fires and tree cutting are prohibited.
- Failure to comply with regulations may result in charges under the Canada National Parks Act.





GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK

What's new for 2013-14?

- There is a single MMA for Gros Morne National Park and the area open to harvesting has been expanded to include the majority of the park.
- The MMA will be divided into three zones:
 - **Zone 1 (September 14, 2013 to February 2, 2014)**. This zone includes only remote backcountry area accessible by boat or aircraft. There is no road access in Zone 1.
 - **Zone 2 (October 15, 2013 to February 2, 2014)**. This zone includes the majority of the remainder of the park and is accessible by road, boat, or aircraft.
 - **Zone 3 (November 2, 2013 to February 2, 2014)**. This is a small zone surrounding the Killdevil school camp that remains closed until after the end of camp activities.
- Access to the backcountry by float plane or helicopter will be permitted as part of the Parks Canada Superintendent's permit.

Important Information for Harvesters in Gros Morne National Park:

- All-terrain vehicle (ATV) use, including for carcass retrieval, is strictly prohibited.
- There are few access roads within the national park. Public highways, community roads, and boat-accessible coastline generally provide motorized access only to the margins of the MMA.
- Snowmobile use for moose harvesting in Gros Morne National Park will be permitted. Certain restrictions apply; some areas of the park are closed to all snowmobiling for example, and snowmobiling can only occur when there is adequate snow cover.
- Harvesters may use motorized/non-motorized boats to access the MMA in accordance with park regulations.

TERRA NOVA NATIONAL PARK

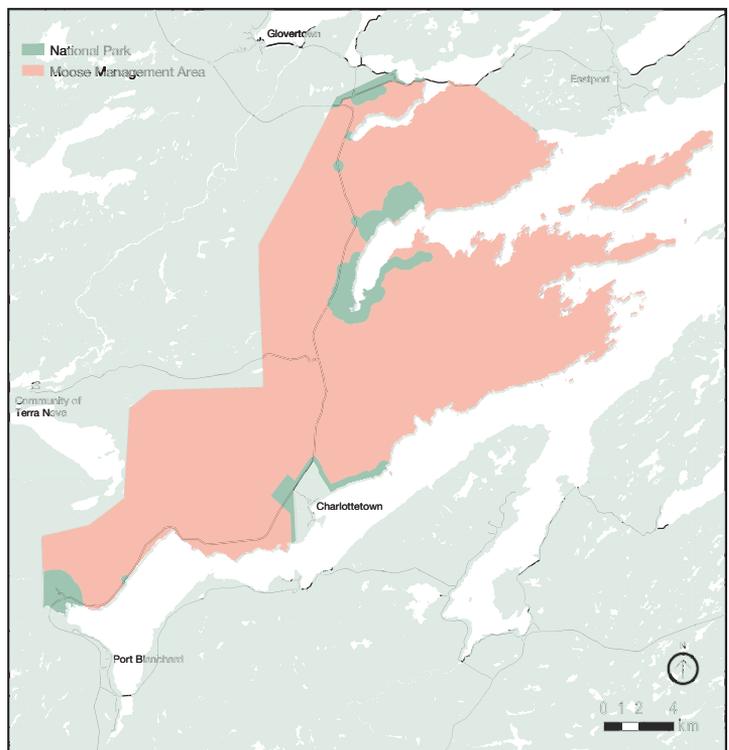
What's new for 2013-14?

- A 20-meter no-hunting roadside buffer will be implemented along the Trans Canada Highway and Route 301 (to the community of Terra Nova). A 50-meter buffer will remain in place alongside Route 310 (Eastport Peninsula).
- The season will start on October 15, 2013 and end on January 12, 2014.

Important Information for Harvesters in Terra Nova National Park:

- The use of motorized watercraft on inland waterways, as well as all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and snowmobiles within the national park, is strictly prohibited for any purpose, including carcass retrieval.
- There are few access roads within the national park. Public highways, community and service roads, and boat-accessible coastline generally provide motorized access only to the margins of the MMA.

Terra Nova National Park



For more information:

Gros Morne National Park: 709-458-2417 • Terra Nova National Park: 709-533-2801
www.pc.gc.ca/foresthealth

Moose (Labrador)

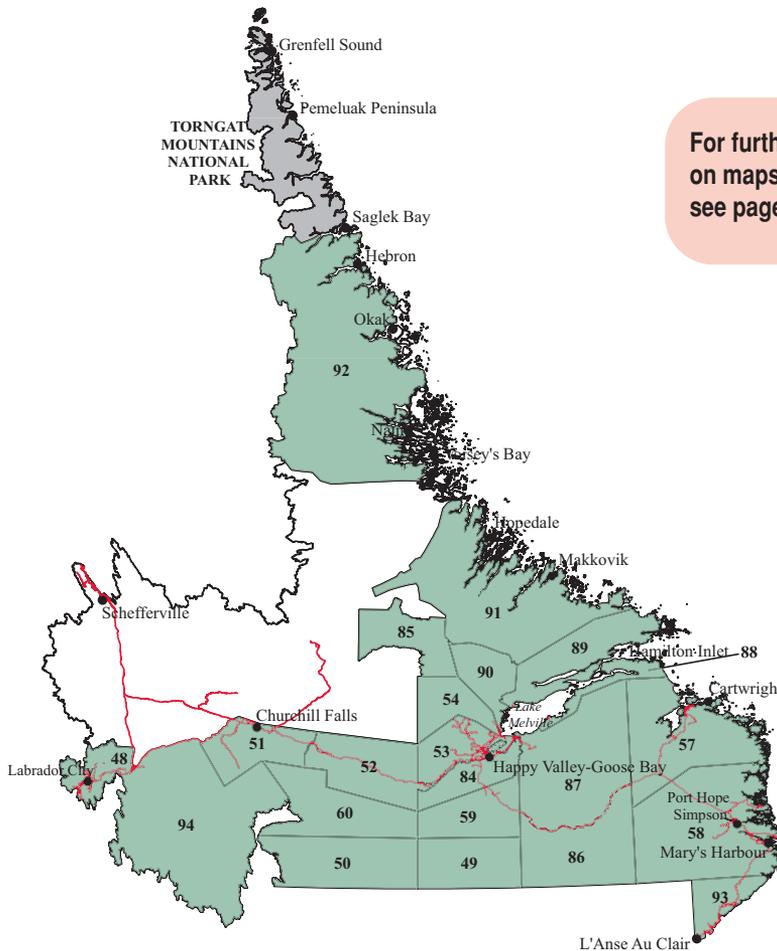
Labrador Inuit Settlement Area

- Non-beneficiaries of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement are required to get permission from the Nunatsiavut Government to access Labrador Inuit Lands. See page 13.
- **Licences issued to the Nunatsiavut Government are not available through the big game licence draw. These include the licences issued for areas 88, 89, 91 and 92.**

New Management Areas

- Due to increasing moose populations in these regions and requests from local residents and interest groups, two new MMAs (Straits and Atikonak) have been added for the 2013-14 season.

Moose Management Area (MMA)		Hunting Seasons	Total Quota (Either Sex)	Quota Change From 2012-2013
48	Wabush	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	5	0
49	Lower Mecatina	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	10	0
50	Natashquan	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	5	0
51	Grand Falls	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	15	5
52	Grand River	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	30	10
53	Muskrat Falls	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	35	10
54	Grand Lake	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	35	5
57	Paradise River	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	10	5
58	Alexis River	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	10	5
59	Upper Kenamu	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	15	0
60	Upper Mecatina	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	10	0
84	Traverspine	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	10	5
85	Snegamook	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	10	0
86	St. Augustin	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	5	0
87	Eagle Plateau	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	5	0
88	Backway	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	5	0
89	Rigolet	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	10	0
90	Mokami	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	5	0
91	Kaipokok	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	15	0
92	Nain	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	5	0
93	Straits	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	5	-
94	Atikonak	Sept. 14/13 - Mar. 09/14	10	-
Totals			265	60



For further information on maps and boundaries see page 5.

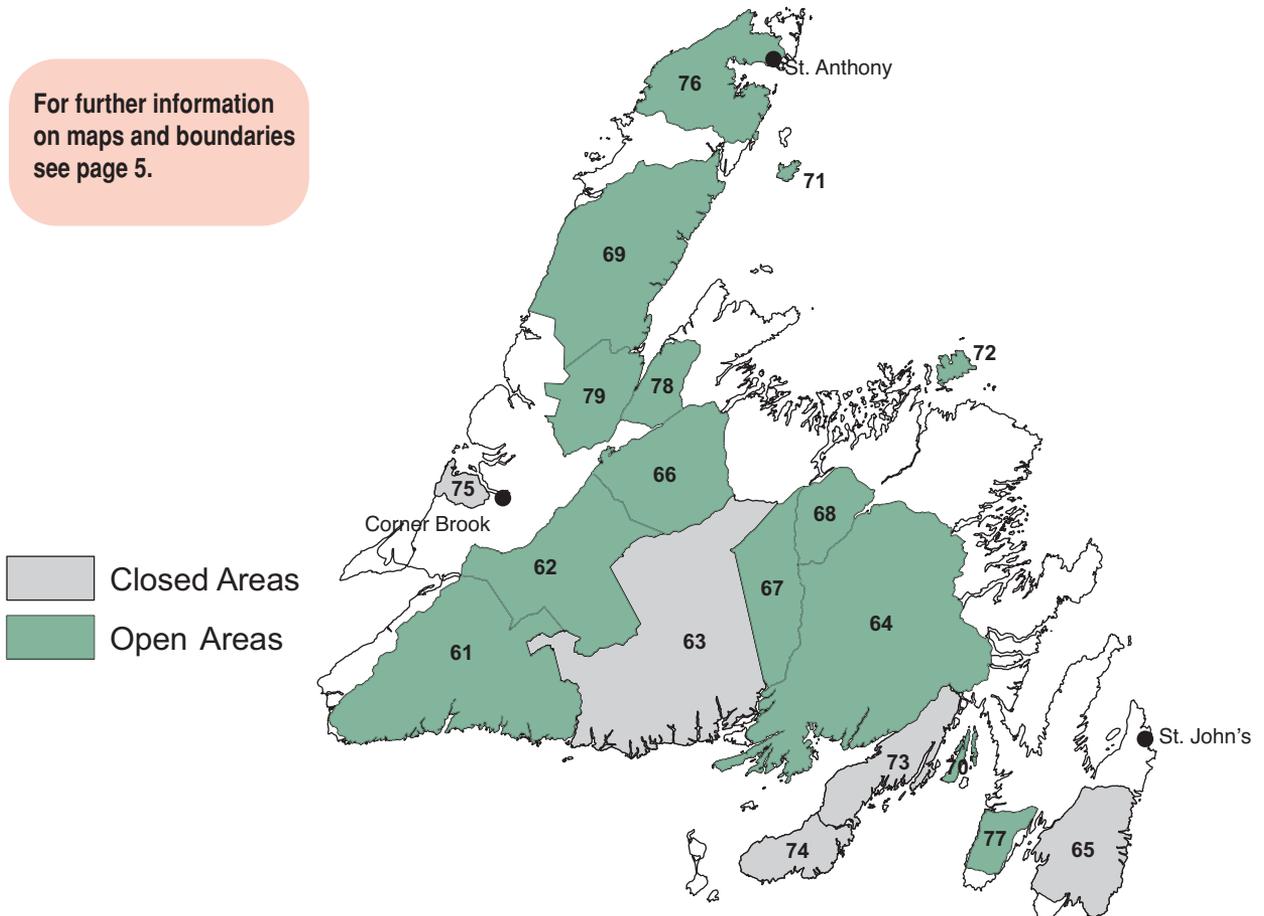
Caribou (Island)

Caribou Management Area (CMA)		Hunting Seasons	Either Sex	Male Only	Total Quota	Quota Change From 2012	Overall Success Rates (%) 2011
61	La Poile	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	30	40	70	0	88.4
62	Buchans Plateau	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	40	50	90	0	81.7
63	Grey River	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	-
64	Middle Ridge	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	70	70	140	0	60.1
65	Avalon Peninsula	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	-
66	Gaff Topsails	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	20	20	40	0	78.5
67	Pot Hill	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	20	30	50	0	65.3
68	Mount Peyton	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	10	5	15	0	60.0
69	Northern Peninsula	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	50	90	140	0	83.5
70	Merasheen Island	Sept. 21/13 – Oct. 06/13	50	0	50	0	79.8
71	Grey Islands	Sept. 7/13 – Nov. 03/13	10	0	10	0	100.0
72	Fogo Island	Sept. 14/13 – Oct. 13/13	50	0	50	0	98.0
73	Burin Knee	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	-
74	Burin Foot	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	-
75	Blow Me Down Mountains	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	-
76	St. Anthony	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	30	30	60	0	98.5
77	Cape Shore	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	5	5	10	0	10.0
78	Hampden Downs	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	0	5	5	0	20.0
79	Adies Lake	Sept. 14/13 – Dec. 08/13	5	5	10	0	60.0
TOTALS			390	350	740	0	75.9

As new information is gathered, caribou herd quota allocations may be subject to change.

At the time of printing, non-resident allocations per individual management area were not available. Once the non-resident allocations are known, they will be posted in the online version of the 2013-2014 Hunting and Trapping Guide. This can be found on the website of the Department of Environment and Conservation (www.env.gov.nl.ca).

For further information on maps and boundaries see page 5.



Regulations

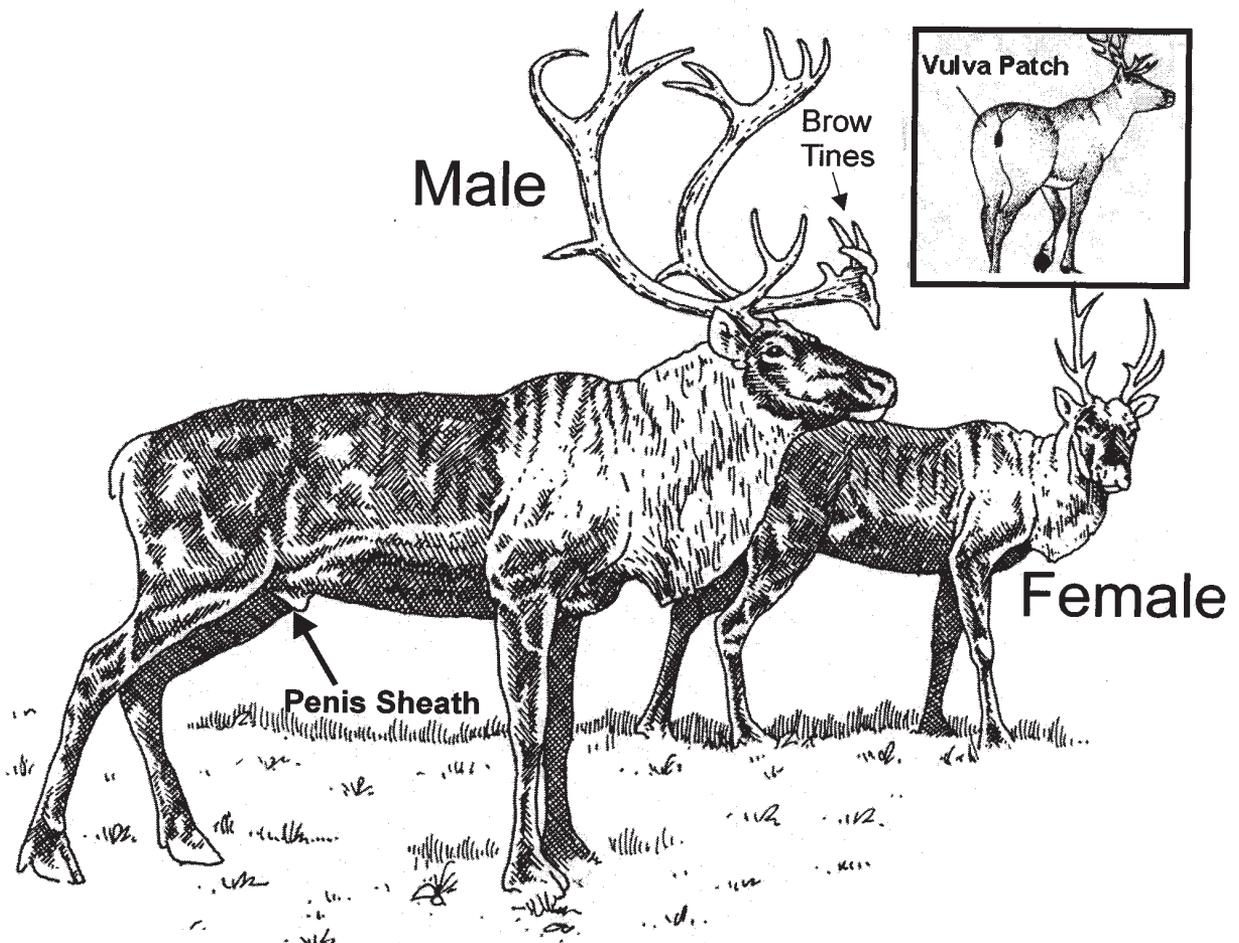
- Pre-season bow hunting does not apply to CMAs 70, 71 or 72. Bow hunting begins in all remaining areas on August 31, 2013.
- The bag limit for Grey Islands includes two animals of either sex per licence.

Merashen Island Caribou Hunt

- Hunters will be required to assist Wildlife Division staff in collecting biological information concerning caribou. Sample collection kits will be mailed to successful applicants prior to commencement of the hunt. Once the animal has been harvested, samples may be dropped off at the check station or alternate arrangements for submission may be made by contacting the Department of Natural Resources at 427-2605 or the Department of Environment and Conservation at 427-8108.
- Hunters are advised that this procedure is necessary as samples will be collected and stored for transportation and processing at the Wildlife Laboratory. Information collected through this program is being used to examine long-term trends in caribou population health status for an introduced herd that is not subject to pressure from predators.

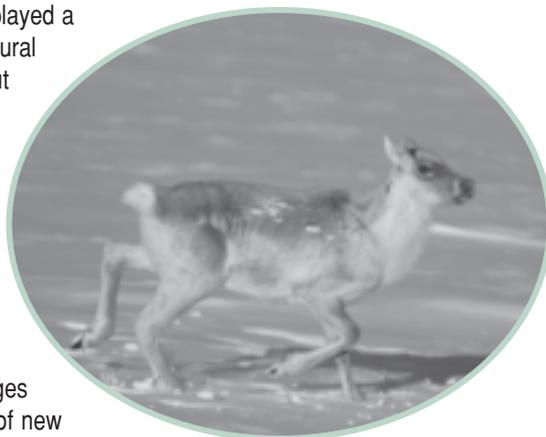
ADVISORY

- Hunters are advised against harvesting adult male caribou during the peak of the rut, generally the first three weeks of October, due to the possibility of the meat being unpalatable.
- It is unlawful for a person to allow harvested wild game that is suitable for food to be destroyed, wasted or spoiled.



The Newfoundland Caribou Strategy 2008-2013

As one of only fourteen native mammals, caribou have always played a prominent role in the Newfoundland ecosystem and have important cultural and economic value to its residents. Since reaching a peak of about 96,000 animals in the mid-1990s, the Island woodland caribou population has declined to about 33,000 animals today. Some subpopulations continue to decline, but the rate of decline appears to be less than it was a decade ago, while some have stabilized or have shown increased recruitment rates. Although the underlying cause of this decline remains unknown, research shows that high predation rates on calves, resulting in poor calf survival and low recruitment of young animals into the herds, is limiting growth of the population.



This high rate of predation mortality may be primarily due to changes in predator populations (e.g. changes in abundance or the addition of new predators in the system), because of changes in vulnerability of the calves, or some combination, and remains under investigation. Although the root cause of the population decline remains elusive, the effects of landscape change on caribou populations is being investigated. In other words, some subpopulation declines may be the result of the interaction of human-induced landscape changes and the introduction of a new predator.

In 2008, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador announced a five-year \$15.3 million initiative to address the decline in the Island's woodland caribou population through scientific research to support management and a concurrent program of public education. This scientific strategy is consistent with the Department of Environment and Conservation's commitment to apply knowledge-based decision-making to sustainable resource management issues. The Caribou Strategy program builds on prior efforts to continue and expand caribou research and monitoring, initiate specific research on the primary predators of caribou calves, increase our understanding of predator-caribou-landscape dynamics, and enhance public education efforts and engage the public more strongly in the harvest of caribou predators.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Program Implementation

The Caribou Strategy is a large and comprehensive research and management program. Many of the program activities were new and required considerable preparation and development work to initiate. A major accomplishment of the Strategy is the implementation of all aspects of the program. Despite some initial and unavoidable delays, the work is now all on-schedule. Program implementation since 2008 has resulted in:

- 1321 animals radio-collared and monitored (653 caribou calves, 435 adult caribou, 95 black bear, 112 coyote, 26 lynx);
- 495 calf mortalities recorded and investigated;
- 12 multiple-herd (approximately 120 individual herd) composition surveys (to assign age and sex class to animals, determine productivity and recruitment rates) conducted;
- mark-resight census conducted for 14 herds to determine population estimates;
- over 3100 caribou scat samples collected to analyze food habits;
- 330 caribou tissue samples submitted by hunters to assess body condition and health;
- approximately 3000 predator hair samples collected (mostly black bear) for DNA analysis to support population estimates;
- over 3100 predator scat samples collected (black bear, coyote, and lynx) for DNA analysis to support population estimates and to analyze predator food habits;
- estimates of predator density completed;
- diversionary feeding experiment conducted in one study area over two years;
- more than 700 sites visited to describe and classify habitat;
- a digital, Island-wide land cover classification of the different types of vegetation types (e.g. coniferous forest, wetland) is almost completed. This product will aid in caribou research and management;
- Caribou Resource Committee (stakeholder information exchange) most recently met in December 2012;
- approximately 5500 people participated in over 100 hunter and trapper seminars and workshops;

- fact sheets, brochures, posters, displays, interpretive programs and web materials developed in support of enhanced public education;
- 15 graduate student projects initiated (four complete) and five undergraduate student projects completed; and
- presentation of aspects of the Newfoundland Caribou Strategy at over 20 professional conferences and meetings.

What we have learned so far

Calf survival has improved since the early 2000s without any specific management intervention targeting calf survival. At the same time, the rate at which the caribou population is declining has slowed. Census surveys indicated that over the last few years many herds have remained relatively stable but some have continued to decline.

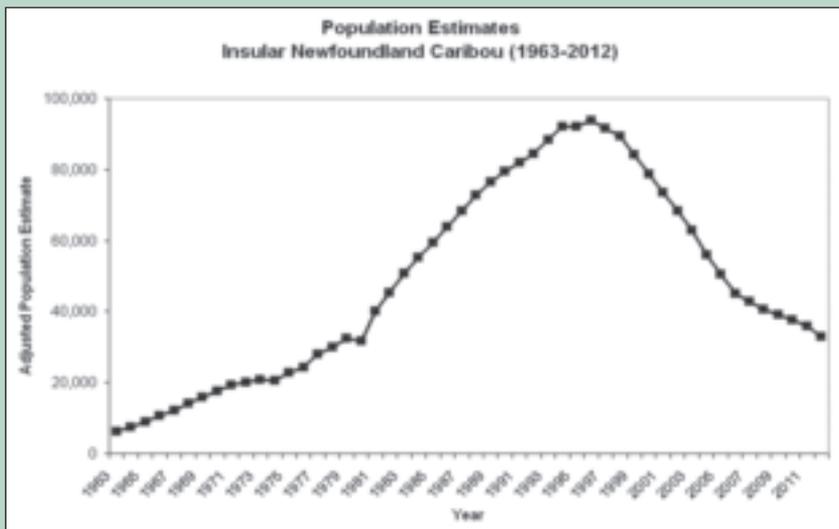
The Department has made progress in understanding factors affecting caribou population growth. Predation of juvenile caribou remains a significant factor, but neither disease nor body condition of caribou is a current obstacle to population growth. Adult survival is approximately 88%; similar to that measured in the 1980s and 1990s. Birth rates vary among herds but are likewise similar to those observed prior to the population decline.

The extensive collaring, survey and classification program has been instrumental in informing management decisions allowing continued harvest of caribou in a sustainable manner. Collar information has allowed the Department to adjust CMA boundaries to reflect updated caribou distributions and movements.

Analysis of data collected from hunter returns and hunter-submitted jawbones over the last few decades suggest that population-level declines in stature (decreases in jawbone length, reduced number of antler points at-age) began to occur in the 1980s. This may suggest that caribou were under density-related stress before peak population size occurred.

Continued calf mortality research has added to long-term data on the importance of specific predators to the survival of juvenile caribou.

- Black bear and coyote are the predominant predators of juvenile caribou but lynx and bald eagle can be important regionally.
- A similar process (high calf mortality due to predation) is influencing caribou in distinct ecological regions of the Island; this similarity between herds suggests that the ultimate cause of decline, while not necessarily predation itself, is likely the same for all herds.
- The importance of specific predators, including coyote, varies across regions. Although the arrival of coyote to the Island may increase predation pressure and exacerbate low calf mortality, it is unlikely to be the sole factor in the recent population decline. The extent to which coyote predation increases calf mortality above what would be observed without coyote is still being investigated.
- With the arrival, growth and dispersal of the eastern coyote, public opinion and anecdotal reports suggested strong influence of coyote on winter survival of adult and juvenile caribou. However, calf and adult mortality research indicates that winter survival is high for all caribou, therefore the influence of coyote on caribou populations is currently marginal throughout winter.



The Newfoundland (Island) caribou population decreased from a peak of nearly 96,000 animals in 1996 to approximately 33,000 in 2012. Although the population continues to decline, the rate of decline has slowed in the last several years.

Prior to the initiation of the Caribou Strategy and the Department's coyote research program, information about black bear, coyote, and lynx populations was limited. Substantial progress has been made to date in addressing knowledge gaps around predator populations, including the production of the first density estimates for black bear and coyote in Newfoundland and calculation of home range size and annual movement patterns of the major predators. Radio collar data demonstrate variation in individual behaviour of black bear and coyote during the caribou calving period, suggesting that there are individual black bear and coyote which are juvenile caribou specialists (i.e. only a portion of these predator populations kill caribou calves). An evaluation of predator food habits during peak caribou calf vulnerability is underway as part of an effort to understand how important caribou are to these predator populations.



Within minutes after capture and radio-collaring, a caribou calf is reunited with its mother.

The Department conducted the first controlled experimental manipulation of large carnivore behaviour through a diversionary feeding trial on the Island in 2010-11. Although bears were attracted to the baits, coyotes were not. Further, calf survival did not increase notably as a result of the experiment. In 2012, the Department conducted a predator removal experiment in the same small study area with an intensive snaring effort. A total of 16 coyotes were removed with lethal neck snares (up to 84% of the estimated population in the area). Diversionary feeding was discontinued. Calf survival improved modestly and the percentage of calves killed by coyotes decreased. A full analysis of these data is underway. Although some success was shown in this research it is unlikely that diversionary feeding could be conducted on an Island-wide basis.

In partnership with the Geography Department at Memorial University, the first scientific assessment of Newfoundland public attitudes and values associated with caribou, black bear, and coyote was completed. In Newfoundland, urban and rural residents had negative attitudes towards coyotes which are linked to the belief that coyotes are a cause of the caribou decline. Additionally, perceptions of impacts or fear of coyotes is also influencing resident's concerns. Conversely, residents value black bears and caribou, and feel it is important to maintain these populations.

Hunter and trapper education workshops continue to be delivered across the Island with a goal to increase public interest and participation in predator harvest and thus utilize public harvest as an effective tool for predator and caribou management as appropriate. These workshops have been well-attended and receive positive feedback from participants.

Completing the Caribou Strategy

The Caribou Strategy program will culminate in a comprehensive report to be used in management and conservation planning for caribou and predators on the Island.



To learn more about the
Caribou Strategy, please contact
the Sustainable Development and
Strategic Science Division
at 729-3593 or the
Wildlife Division at 637-2025.

George River Caribou Update

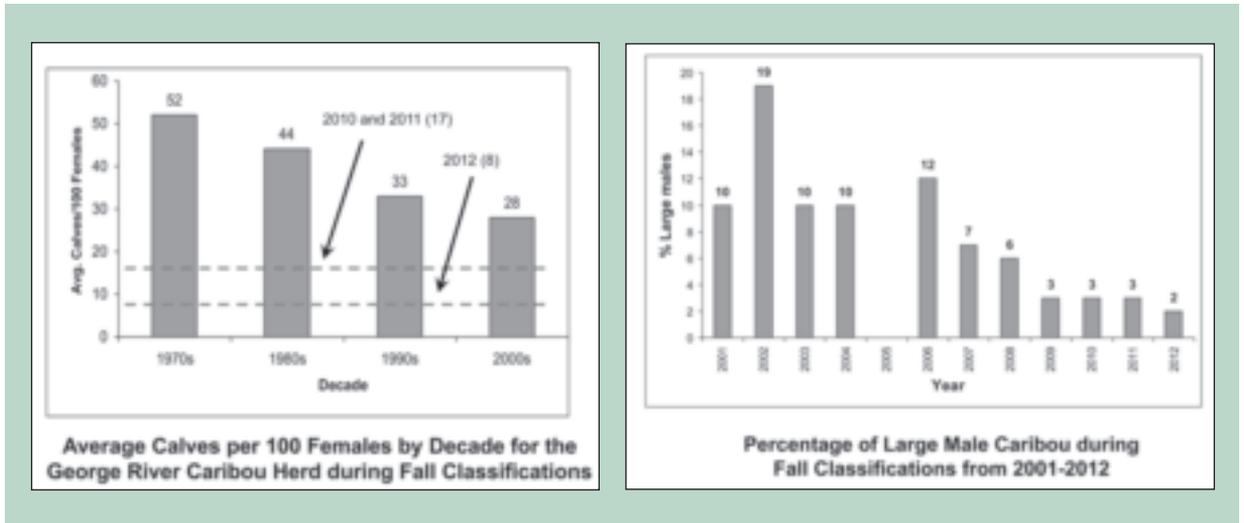
Recent survey results confirm that the number of George River caribou continues to decline. A photo census completed in July 2012 estimated the herd at 24,300 animals, with projections for late fall 2012 around 22,000 animals. Although caribou populations across the north are known to undergo large population fluctuations, the drop in numbers from nearly 800,000 in the late 1980's to current levels represents a particularly dramatic 97% decline. The severity of this downward trend, indicators of poor herd health, and the potential for the combined effects of hunting, disease, predation, range condition, human activities and climate change, add complexity to the situation.

The results of the census, biological health indicators, population modeling projections, and consultations with stakeholders have prompted the Provincial Government to initiate a five year caribou hunting ban in Labrador for conservation purposes. Specifically, the hunting ban is intended to safeguard the viability of the herd and allow it to recover to a point where sustainable harvest can occur. The response of the remaining population to the closure of hunting will be monitored and an initial review of results conducted after two years.

It is generally understood that no wildlife population can continue to grow in perpetuity. During its period of high abundance in the 1980's and 1990's, the George River caribou herd likely had a significant impact on the quality and amount of food available to them. It is therefore believed that access to food was likely one of the major contributing factors that initiated the herd's decline. Once caribou numbers reach very low levels, the effects of continued hunting can become additive to natural mortality. This results in an accelerated rate of decline that can jeopardize the reproductive viability of the population. Now that there are so few animals remaining, the surviving animals are vital to population recovery.

The George River population is closely monitored by the Wildlife Division using population demographic indicators. The number of calves per 100 females during the fall classifications and the percentage of large adult males in the population remain extremely low (see graphs) compared to herds with stable or increasing populations. In addition, estimates of annual adult mortality are alarmingly high with only a 69% probability of adult caribou surviving in any given year.





The Wildlife Division has also initiated the Caribou Health Monitoring Program to collect information on caribou health. In 2011-12, data and biological samples were collected by participating hunters and submitted for analysis. Some of the main findings from this program include a pregnancy rate of only 74%, several blood borne pathogens within normal levels of infection, good bone marrow fat content, an average age of 5.5 years, and an increase (80%, up from 15.8% in 2007-08) in the prevalence of besnoitia - a parasite that can be seen in cyst form on tissues of caribou including the eyes, throat, heart and lungs. The population level effects of this parasite are presently not understood, but at the individual level can cause hair loss and lesions, leading to cracks in the skin, infection, breathing obstruction, slowed movement and male sterility. Caribou meat from besnoitia infected animals is considered suitable for human consumption.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador will continue to work in collaboration with all relevant Aboriginal organizations and other partners to share information on herd status, consider management requirements and prepare a long-term Caribou Management Plan. The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is proposing this be done through a Round Table approach.

In 2011, the Department of Environment and Conservation began a three-year Labrador Caribou Initiative in an effort to better understand and manage the herd and to ensure the long-term sustainability of this valuable resource for future generations. Activities that have been carried out to date under this initiative include:

- Spring calf condition surveys;
- Satellite collaring of adult and juvenile caribou;
- Fall classification surveys;
- Mortality retrievals;
- Development of stewardship and education materials;
- Increased frequency of censuses (2010, 2012, planned in 2014);
- Enhanced monitoring of licence sales and harvesting rates;
- Herd health monitoring program;
- Predation study launched in 2012; and
- Consultations/stakeholder meetings.

The third year of the Labrador Caribou Initiative will include ongoing monitoring and research activities, enhancing the current advisory/consultation process, expansion of predation studies, and the launching of new stewardship projects.

The Wildlife Division welcomes and values input from all user groups.

For further information contact the Wildlife Division offices in Happy Valley - Goose Bay or Corner Brook.

Black Bear (Island)

Black Bear Management Area (BMA)		Hunting Season Fall 2013	Black Bear Management Area (BMA)		Hunting Season Fall 2013
1	St. Anthony	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	24	North West Gander	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
2	Portland Creek	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	25	Bay d'Espoir	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
3	Harbour Deep	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	26	Jubilee Lake	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
4	Taylor's Brook	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	27	Terra Nova	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
5	Trout River	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	28	Black River	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
6	Corner Brook	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	29	Bonavista Peninsula	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
7	South Brook	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	30	Burin Peninsula Knee	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
8	St. Georges	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	31	Placentia	CLOSED
9	Anguille Mountains	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	32	Cape Shore	CLOSED
10	Port aux Basques	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	33	Salmonier	CLOSED
11	Dashwoods	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	34	Bay de Verde	CLOSED
12	Buchans	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	35	St. John's	CLOSED
13	Gaff Topsails	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	36	Southern Shore	CLOSED
14	Baie Verte	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	37	Grey River East	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
15	Twin Lakes	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	38	Burin Peninsula Foot	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
16	Sandy Badger	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	39	Cloud River	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
17	Millertown	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	40	Conche	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
18	Granite Lake	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	41	Sheffield Lake	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
19	Grey River West	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	42	Gambo	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
20	Round Pond	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	43	Port au Port	CLOSED
21	Rattling Brook	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	44	Bellevue	CLOSED
22	Lewisporte	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	45	Ten Mile Brook	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13
23	Bonavista North	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13	47	Random Island	Sept. 14/13 - Nov. 03/13

Spring Seasons

- The spring seasons (for all open areas) are:
2013: May 4 to July 6 2014: May 3 to July 5

Regulations

- Only one licence is required by hunters on the Island of Newfoundland to hunt black bear in both the spring and fall season. Bag limits remain at two black bears per licence. Hunters may either harvest two bears in spring, two in fall, or one in each season.
- Black bear hunters may apply for additional licences if they wish to harvest more than two black bears.
- Bear Management Areas (BMAs) correspond to Moose Management Areas (MMAs) (sub-areas do not apply to black bear hunting). See page 24.
- The fall bow hunting season on the Island of Newfoundland begins on August 31, 2013. There is no preseason bow hunt for the spring season.
- Female bears (sows) with cubs may not be harvested.
- Licences in BMA 2 are valid in MMAs 2A and 2B. Licences in BMA 5 are valid in MMA 5A.
- Licensed black bear hunters may snare black bears using Aldrich foot snares or similar devices (designed to capture and hold bears by the foot) and must be set in a covered "cubby set". The set must be checked daily and clearly marked with a warning sign indicating that a bear snaring device is set in the cubby.
- For further information on maps and boundaries see page 5.

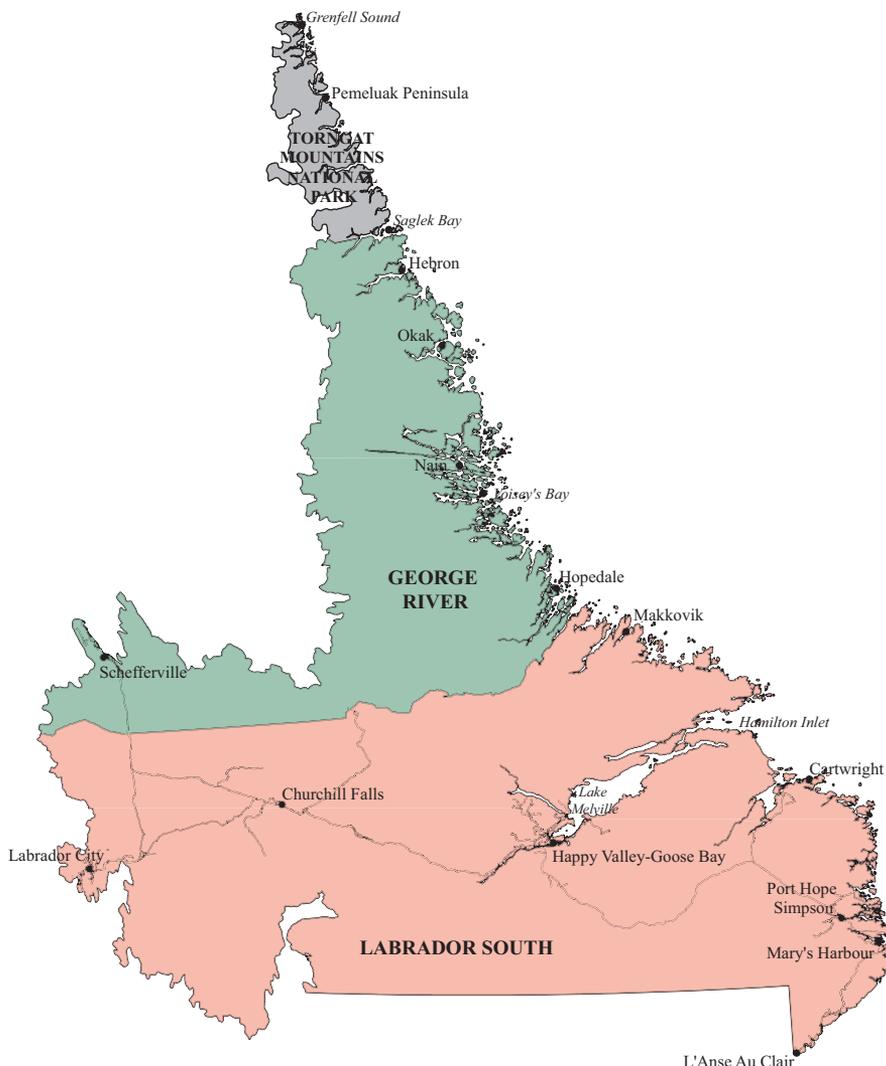
Black Bear (Labrador)

Regulations

- The spring seasons for both the George River and Labrador South Zones in 2013 and 2014 are April 1 to July 13.
- The fall seasons for 2013 are:
George River Zone: August 10 to November 30
Labrador South Zone: September 1 to November 30
- There is no preseason bow hunt for black bears in Labrador during either the spring or fall season.
- Two bears of either sex may be harvested. Female bears (sows) with cubs may not be harvested.
- 2013-14 black bear licences are valid for the 2013 fall and 2014 spring season.
- Licenced black bear hunters may snare black bears using Aldrich foot snares or similar devices (designed to capture and hold bears by the foot) and must be set in a covered “cubby set”. The set must be checked daily and clearly marked with a warning sign indicating that a bear snaring device is set in the cubby.
- For further information on maps and boundaries see page 5.

Labrador Inuit Settlement Area

- Non-beneficiaries of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement are required to get permission from the Nunatsiavut Government to access Labrador Inuit Lands. See page 13.



Information for Trappers

New for 2013-14

- The management zone boundaries for lynx have been changed to better reflect the current distribution and population of lynx. See page 45.
- New traps have been added to the list of those certified and regulated for harvest and control of furbearers. See page 41.

Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS)

- The AIHTS sets performance standards for traps used in the harvest of eight species of furbearer in Newfoundland and Labrador. All trappers are required to use trap types for certain species that have been regulated for use under the Agreement. See page 41.

Trapper Education Course

- All new trappers must complete the Trapper Education Course. For information on courses to be held in your area, contact the Newfoundland and Labrador Trappers Association at 674-5300 (Clarence Pritchett) or chp.trap@hotmail.ca.
- There is no minimum age limit for participating in the Trapper Education Course.
- Furbearer trapping may only be conducted by licenced trappers.

Newfoundland and Labrador Trappers Association (NLTA)

- The NLTA welcomes new members and invites existing members to renew their memberships. A one-year membership costs \$25. For further information, contact the NLTA at P.O. Box 74, Norman's Cove, NL, A0B 2T0, by phone at 592-2416, or by email at hstrap@eastlink.ca.
- The 2013 NLTA Annual General Meeting will be held from August 17-18 in Grand Falls-Windsor. Please contact the NLTA for more information.

Beaver

- Beaver are managed through a trapline system on the Island of Newfoundland. Only trappers that have been approved to hold a trapline can legally be issued a licence to trap them. If you do not hold a trapline currently and wish to be placed on a priority list should one become vacant, or are interested in holding one of the currently vacant traplines, please submit your request to the Wildlife Division (attention: Beaver Trapline).
- Beaver trappers are required to harvest a minimum of five beavers per season unless justification is presented otherwise. If not carried out, the trapline may be cancelled and assigned to another trapper.
- Should a beaver trapper choose not to harvest beaver on their trapline due to low populations levels, provide this information in writing to the Wildlife Division (attention: Beaver Trapline). Regulations permit the temporary closure of a trapline to allow the population to recover. Unless it can be shown that a trapper was responsible for the population decline, the trapper who held the trapline prior to closure will have first priority once it reopens.
- A harvest of five beaver does not necessarily reflect proper utilization of the trapline. Trappers are advised that a minimum harvest equates to one beaver per active beaver lodge on their trapline. High beaver densities and increasing problem complaints may result in cancellation of a trapline if sufficient numbers of animals are not harvested.
- Beaver trappers are reminded that each year many complaints are received about damaged property, flooded culverts and roadways and the presence of beavers in water supplies. Nuisance beavers must often be removed in the spring and summer when pelts are not prime. Beaver trappers are asked to focus efforts on these potential problem areas if they are on their trapline.
- Pelt stamping will continue to be delivered through Department of Natural Resources (DNR) offices in an effort to accommodate trappers, particularly those living in remote areas. Regulations require that all beaver are stamped before they are sold. Current policy requires that all pelts must be submitted for measurements and stamping with a permanent ink stamp.
- Beaver trappers are responsible for completing and submitting the Beaver Data Information Form enclosed with your licence. Send them to the Wildlife Division (attention: Beaver Trapline).
- It is illegal for registered beaver trappers to accept beavers caught by someone else from a trapline that is not your own. This jeopardizes the management strategy for beavers. General trappers must surrender accidentally caught beavers to the registered trapline owner or a DNR Office.

Lynx

- On the Island of Newfoundland, all lynx harvested during the open season must be registered at a DNR office. Skins must be stamped and the carcass must be submitted to a DNR office.



- On the Island of Newfoundland, all lynx (pelt and carcass) trapped during the closed season or trapped accidentally in closed areas must be turned into a DNR office within seven days of capture. You will be paid \$25 for lynx taken this way.
- In Labrador, trappers are asked to voluntarily submit lynx carcasses to a DNR office. This will aid efforts to better understand the biology of lynx. Trappers will be paid \$50 for any lynx taken during the open season.
- Due to the volume of furbearer carcasses submitted, please allow a minimum of 6 to 8 weeks to receive payment.

Wolves

- Labrador trappers are asked to submit either the entire skull or lower jawbone of harvested wolves. The information gathered will aid in better understanding the biology of wolves. These can be submitted to your nearest DNR or Wildlife Division office. Contact the Wildlife Division office in Happy Valley-Goose Bay for more information.

Newfoundland Marten

- To avoid conflicts with the threatened Newfoundland marten, best management practices outline the techniques, trap types and areas where trapping can occur by categorizing various trap types permitted in these areas. See page 43 for a summary of approved methods.
- Marten which are accidentally trapped or snared on the Island must be immediately turned over to the nearest DNR office. Information on the date and location of capture, along with the method of capture used, will be requested.

Application Deadlines

- **Beaver trapline licence renewals must be received by October 15, 2013 or your trapline may be forfeited. To ensure your beaver trapping licence is received by the start of the season ensure your application is received by August 31, 2013.**

How Do I Get A Licence?

- Trapper licence applications are mailed automatically to registered trappers and should be received by mail in early August 2013. Applications are also available at DNR and Wildlife Division offices.
- There is no deadline for receipt of general trapper's or beaver trapline licence applications, but to receive a licence prior to the start of the trapping season applications and payments should be received by August 31, 2013. Applications and payments received after that date will be processed as soon as possible. Send them to the Central Cashier's Office, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, NL, A1B 4J6 (attention: Trapper's Licence Application). Trappers may also renew and pay for their licence online by visiting www.wildlife.gov.nl.ca.

Trapping in the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area (LISA)

- The Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement specifies that before a non-Inuit residing outside of LISA can trap there, they must demonstrate that they held a commercial trapping licence on June 25, 2001 and trapped there traditionally. Non-Inuit living inside LISA must have held a commercial trapping licence on December 1, 2005.
- Trappers who wish to pursue trapping activity inside LISA must first contact the Wildlife Division and provide proof that they traditionally trapped there before authorization can be given. See page 13.

Online Services

- Many of the services provided by the Wildlife Division, such as submitting trapping licence applications and payments, and submitting licence returns, can now be accessed online at www.wildlife.gov.nl.ca provided that you have your login identification and password.

Firearms Regulations for Trappers

- In Labrador, holder's of a general trapper's licence may use firearms to harvest furbearers during the trapping season.
- On the Island of Newfoundland, holders of a general trapper's licence are permitted to use a centre-fire rifle not greater than a .225 caliber or a shotgun using shot size #2 or larger (slugs are not permitted) to harvest fox, lynx (in Zone A only) and coyote during the trapping season for these species.
- Holders of a general trapper's licence are permitted to use a .22 rim-fire rifle to dispatch live furbearers caught in traps.
- Trappers can only use firearms if they are at least 16 years of age, have completed the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course and have in their possession an Outdoor Identification Card. See page 3.



Trapper Logbooks

- During the 2013-14 trapping season, random trappers will be sent a logbook to record the number of animals harvested and traps set each night. Trappers are asked to submit this logbook to help improve knowledge of furbearers and ensure better management of these species. For more information or to request a logbook, contact the Wildlife Division at 637-2892.

Closed Areas

- All Provincial and National Parks and listed Ecological Reserves are closed to trapping. See pages 61 to 64 for additional areas that are closed to trapping. For specific boundary descriptions, contact the Wildlife Division office.

Fur Sales and Permits

- Fur export permits must be acquired by trappers who send furs directly to companies, agents, or buyers outside the province. A permit is also required for each shipment. Permits are available at DNR offices.
- Trappers typically sell their pelts at fur auctions. Top and average prices for well prepared, seasoned skins are usually higher when goods are sold by auction as opposed to a fur buyer.

- **Fur Harvesters Auction Inc.**

- **Newfoundland Agent**

- Eugene Tiller
 - 12 Walsh's Avenue
 - Pasadena, NL A0L 1K0
 - Phone: 686-5000
 - Cell: 632-9171
 - etiller@mail.com

- **Labrador Agent**

- Jim Shouse
 - P.O. Box 483, Stn. C
 - Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL A0P 1C0
 - Phone: 896-2171

- **North American Fur Auctions**

- **Newfoundland Agent**

- Calvin Cormier
 - Box 41, Doyles, NL
 - A0N 1J0
 - Phone: 955-2843

- **Labrador Agent**

- Bob Best
 - 40 Markland Road, Box 817 Stn. C
 - Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL A0P 1C0
 - Phone: 896-5761

- Trappers providing furs to auctions/agents should note that:
 - (a) Fur dealers offer cash advances to trappers submitting furs for auction.
 - (b) When shipping to North American Fur Auctions or Fur Harvesters Auction Inc. use the addresses as listed above. Some trappers choose to ship their fur direct to the mainland. There is no advantage to this practice since: a) commission rates are the same (11%) whether you ship direct or via a local agent; and b) persons who ship direct must go through the trouble of obtaining an export licence. Therefore, it is more convenient to ship via the local fur auction agents.
 - (c) If you choose to ship directly to the mainland to a fur auction or fur buyer, please remember that an export licence is required for each shipment. It is an offense under the *Wild Life Act* and *Regulations* to ship furs directly out of the province without an export licence.
- When dealing with auction companies/agents or buyers within the province, trappers need only to maintain their own individual records of furs being processed for auction.

Trapping Code of Conduct

1. Harvest and dispatch furbearers as humanely as possible.
2. Make sets which avoid capturing non-target animals.
3. Prepare your furs with care.
4. Dispose of carcasses in a manner that will not offend others.
5. Respect the rights and property of others.
6. Assist property owners and managers with nuisance furbearers.
7. Work cooperatively with wildlife resource managers.
8. Retrieve all traps at the end of the season.
9. Support your local trappers and fur harvesters' organizations.
10. Speak up on issues relating to trapping, wildlife management and conservation that are important to you.

Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards

Humane trapping is every trapper's responsibility. It ensures that the taking of furbearers is conducted with the least amount of stress to the target animal. All trappers have an ethical and legal responsibility to select the most humane and efficient method possible to capture furbearers.

Newfoundland and Labrador has had regulated humane trapping standards since 1985. Requirements for locking neck snares, prohibition against the use of serrated or tooth-edged traps, and drowner set requirements for aquatic species are just a few examples of humane trap standards. However, to ensure that our wild-caught furs could continue to be sold on the European markets, Canada, along with Russia and the European Union (EU) signed the [Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards \(AIHTS\)](#). The Agreement sets performance standards for traps used in the harvest and control of 19 furbearer species. Eight (8) of these species exist in our province. These species are beaver, ermine (weasel), coyote, lynx, marten, muskrat, otter, and wolf. The Agreement does not apply to mink, fox or squirrel.

AIHTS Advisories

- Leghold restraining traps include the modified versions (padded, laminated or offset) and the conventional steel-jawed leghold traps. The use of all unmodified leghold restraining traps is prohibited on land except for taking fox. Modified traps may continue to be used on land for taking wolf and coyote, however only certified and approved leghold restraining traps may be used for lynx as outlined in Table 1. When setting a drowner set for aquatic species, modified or conventional steel-jawed traps are permitted (see Table 3).
- There are no changes associated with neck snares.
- Killing traps are generally referred to as the conibear body-gripping trap. In Newfoundland and Labrador, only killing traps that meet AIHTS requirements and are certified are permitted for trapping beaver, muskrat and marten (see Table 1). Sufficient numbers of killing traps have not been certified for wolf or coyote. Until then, trappers may continue to use traps currently permitted by provincial legislation for those species.
- Trappers should note that some traps, while not yet required in legislation, have already been certified by species and should consider this when purchasing new traps (see Tables 2a and 2b).

Table 1: Killing and restraining traps certified and regulated for use (these tables are current as of March 14, 2013)

Species	Killing Traps – Regulated Certified Traps			
Beaver	Bélisle Classic 330 Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 BMI BT 300 BMI 280 Body Gripper BMI 330 Body Gripper Bridger 330 Duke 330	LDL C280 LDL C280 Magnum LDL C330 LDL C330 Magnum Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Sauvageau 2001-11	Sauvageau 1000-11F Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-12 Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half-Magnum Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half-Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330	
Marten (Labrador)	Bélisle Super X 120 Bélisle Super X 160 BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper Koro #1	KP120 (Russia) LDL B120 Magnum Northwoods 155 Rudy 120 Magnum	Rudy 160 Plus Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau 2001-6	
Muskrat (on land)	Bélisle Super X 110 Bélisle Super X 120 BMI 120 Body Gripper BMI 120 Magnum Body Gripper BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 120 Duke 120	Koro Muskrat LDL B120 Magnum Ouell 4-11-180 Ouell RM Rudy 110 Rudy 120 Rudy 120 Magnum	Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Triple M Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120	
Muskrat (underwater)	Any jaw type trap (body gripping or leghold) set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains a muskrat underwater.			
Leghold Restraining Traps – Regulated Certified Traps				
Lynx	Bélisle Footsnare #6	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch® equipped with 2 coil springs	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs	Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 8mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an an- choring swivel centre mounted on a base plate
	Bélisle Sélectif			

As new trap research and testing is completed the list of certified traps by species is updated. Traps will be added to this list over time. The most current certified trap list by category is available at the Fur Institute of Canada (FIC) website at www.fur.ca, or you may obtain a new list by contacting the Wildlife Division at 637-2892.

Phase 2: Certified traps by species but not yet required in regulations.**Table 2a: Killing traps certified, but not yet mandatory**

Otter	Bélisle Super X 220, Bélisle Super X 280, Bélisle Super X 330, LDL C220, LDL C220 Magnum, LDL C280 Magnum, Rudy 220 Plus, Rudy 280, Rudy 330, Sauvageau 2001-8, Sauvageau 2001-11, Sauvageau 2001-12, Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220, Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280, Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Weasel	Bélisle Super X 110, Bélisle Super X 120, BMI #60, BMI 120 Magnum Body Gripper, BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper, Bridger 120, Koro Muskrat Trap, Koro Rodent Trap, LDL B120 Magnum, Ouell RM, Ouell 3-10, Ouell 4-11-180, Sauvageau C120, Magnum, Rudy 120 Magnum, Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend", Sauvageau 2001-5, Triple M, Victor Rat Trap, Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110, Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
Lynx	Bélisle Super X 330, Bélisle Super X 280, Bridger 220, LDL C280 Magnum, BMI 220 Body Gripper, BMI 220 Magnum Body Gripper, BMI 280 Body Gripper, BMI 280 Magnum Body Gripper, Rudy 330, Sauvageau 2001-8, Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330

The traps listed above are currently certified but not yet mandatory. However, a sufficient number of killing traps have been certified for otter, weasel and lynx to proceed with a regulatory phase-in. Trappers are advised that killing traps for lynx and weasel will become mandatory during the 2015-16 trapping season. They will become mandatory for otter during the 2016-17 season.

Table 2b: Restraining traps certified, but not yet mandatory

Coyote	Bélisle Footsnare #6; Bélisle Sélectif; Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs; Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs; Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs; Bridger #3 equipped with 5/16-inch offset, doubled rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), with 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate
Wolf	Bélisle Footsnare #8; Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs, a minimum 8mm thick base plate and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on the base plate

For coyote and wolf restraining traps, the year of entry into force of the obligation to use only AIHTS certified traps has not yet been determined. When sufficient numbers of certified traps are available, regulations will follow. Until then, traps that are currently legally permitted can still be used for these species.

Phase 3: Year of Implementation to be determined - Cage and box traps yet to be regulated for live-trapping.

As it pertains to the AIHTS, there is no live capture cage or box trap certified to date. This means that until a list of certified cage or box traps are made available, trappers may continue to use those cage or box traps as per existing provincial legislation.

Table 3: Summary of trap requirements by species - Newfoundland and Labrador.

	Killing Traps (Conibear type)			
Species	AIHTS in Effect	Conventional Steel Jawed Leghold Restraining Trap	Modified Leghold Traps	Suspended Snare
Beaver	Yes	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	Allowed
Coyote	No	Prohibited	Allowed*	Allowed
Fox (All)	No	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Lynx	No	Prohibited	Certified traps only	Allowed
Marten (Labrador)	Yes	Prohibited	Prohibited	Not Applicable
Mink	No	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	Not Applicable
Muskrat	Yes	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	Not Applicable
Otter	No	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	Allowed
Red Squirrel	No	Prohibited	Prohibited	Allowed
Wolf	No	Prohibited	Allowed*	Allowed
Weasel	No	Prohibited	Prohibited	Not Applicable

* Certified trap models are given exclusive identification letters that manufacturers will have to mark on traps they manufacture after 2007. Trappers may still legally use these same trap models after the implementation of the AIHTS, regardless of whether or not they bear this mark. For example, new Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330's will have a certification number on the trap. However, trappers may continue to use the same trap model whether or not it has this number.

Best Management Practices for Newfoundland Marten

The threatened Newfoundland Marten may be impacted by non-targeted mortality caused by legal trapping of furbearing species. Best management practices are designed to allow trapping techniques which do not have any impact on marten, particularly in areas where marten populations are most prevalent or recovery efforts have the greatest potential.

CATEGORY ONE AREAS:

In Category One areas traps must be set in such a manner as to avoid the capture of non-target species, specifically the Newfoundland Marten. This applies to the Pine Marten Study Area, Main River Study Area, Little Grand Lake Wildlife Reserve (LGL) and the Glover Island Public Reserve. The LGL Provisional Ecological Reserve is closed to all trapping except for beaver (see map on page 44).

Prohibited Traps in this category would include:

- All land-based traps.
- All land-based locking neck snares (fox/lynx/coyote).

Note: Category One areas are closed to all small game snaring (see pages 15 and 44).

TABLE 1: PERMITTED TRAPS IN CATEGORY ONE AREAS

Trap Type and Target Species	Regulated Setting Requirements
Beaver Conibear	Trap jaws shall remain completely submerged requiring target species to dive.
Beaver Submarine Cage	Cage shall be completely submerged.
Beaver Snare Pole	Snares shall be completely submerged.
Ermine (weasel) or Squirrel Rat Trap	Victor Rat Trap, whether baited or not, shall be completely enclosed inside a wooden box with a 1.5" hole at one end.
Fox or Coyote or Lynx Restraining Neck Snare	Wire shall be 3/32" or greater. 360 degree swivel required at the attachment point. The stop on the loop shall be fastened so that the loop will close to a minimum 8" circumference. The snare shall be fastened to an immovable object, no drags. The snare may be set with or without the use of bait. This is a live capture device and requires a 24 hour trap check.
Mink Conibear	Floating Mink Box - Trap shall be set in the entrance of a floating wooden box, whether or not the trap is baited, and the entrance to the box shall be completely submerged.
Otter or Mink or Muskrat Conibear	Trap jaws shall be completely submerged requiring target species to dive.
Otter or Mink or Muskrat Submarine Cage	The cage shall be completely submerged.
Beaver or Otter or Muskrat or Mink Slide-lock Drowner	The trap shall be a foothold type with a slide lock attached. The trap shall be placed at least five feet from the shoreline or on a semi-submerged log with no land-based access. The water shall be sufficiently deep so as to ensure drowning. The trap may be set with or without the use of bait.
Squirrel Pole	Snares shall use 16 pound test snare wire attached to a horizontal or leaning pole, snares 3/4"-1" above the pole and having a 1.5"- 1.75" diameter loop. No bait shall be used.



CATEGORY TWO AREAS:

Snares/traps found in this category acknowledge the potential for accidental harvest but mitigate for marten mortality. This applies to the Red Indian Lake, Northwest Grand Lake, Terra Nova and Charlottetown Enclave modified snaring and trapping areas (MSTA). Additional Category Two areas may be considered by the Department of Environment and Conservation in the future to help facilitate marten recovery.

Prohibited Traps in this category would include:

All land-based traps.

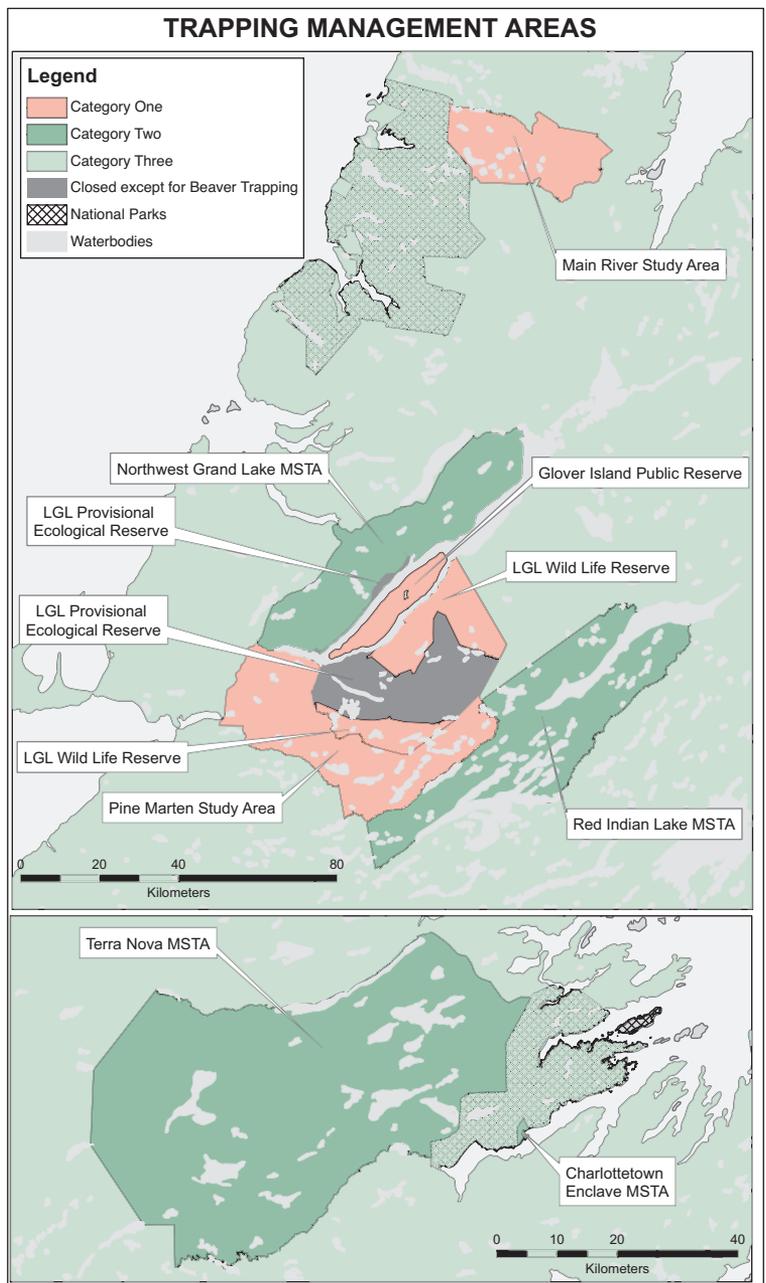
TABLE 2: PERMITTED TRAPS IN CATEGORY TWO AREAS

Trap Type and Target Species	Regulated Setting Requirements
ALL THOSE LISTED IN TABLE 1	ALL CORRESPONDING REGULATED SETTING REQUIREMENTS IN TABLE 1
Fox, Coyote or Lynx Killing Neck Snare	The snare shall be equipped with lock. The snare can be baited or not.

CATEGORY THREE AREAS:

Category Three allows the use of all legal snaring/trapping devices, including those listed under Categories One and Two, but also all other legal traps. Category Three areas would reflect all other landbases not covered under Category One or Two.

For detailed map and boundary descriptions, please contact the Parks and Natural Areas Division or Wildlife Division.

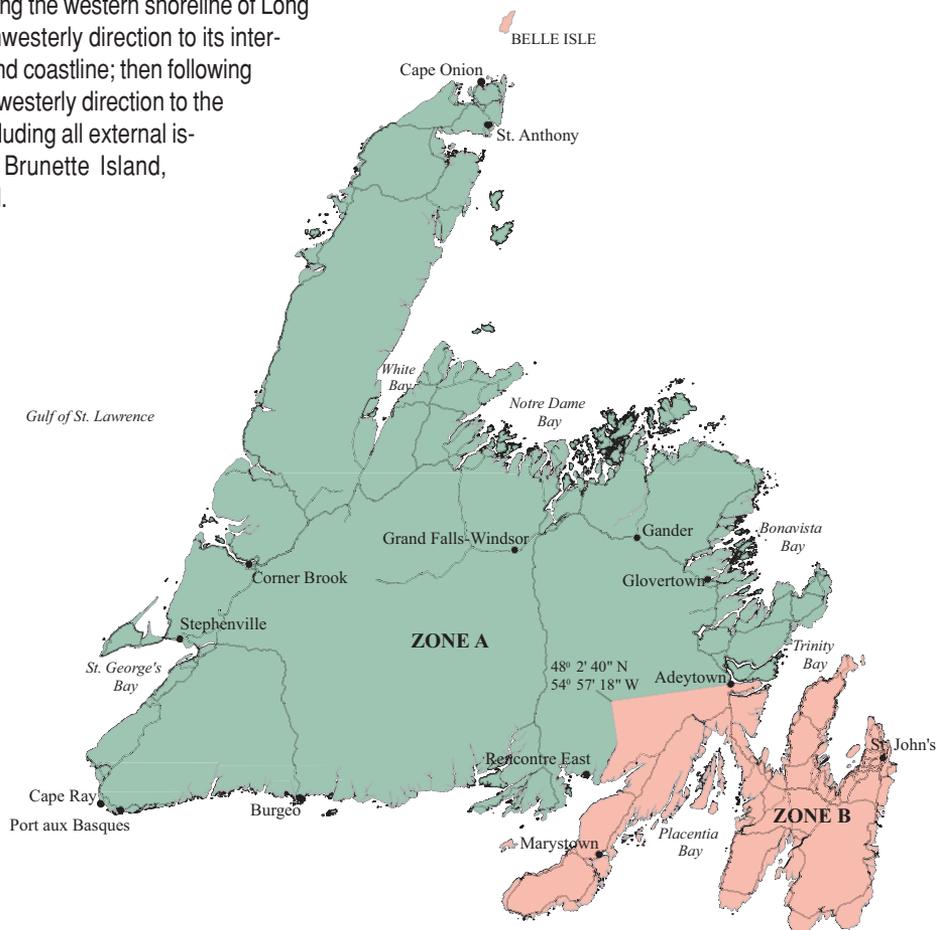


Island of Newfoundland

SPECIES	SEASON DATES
Beaver	October 20, 2013 - March 15, 2014
Muskrat	October 20, 2013 - March 15, 2014
Otter	October 20, 2013 - March 15, 2014
Mink	November 1, 2013 - February 28, 2014
Coyote	October 20, 2013 - February 1, 2014
Fox, Coloured	October 20, 2013 - February 1, 2014
Fox, White	October 20, 2013 - February 1, 2014
Lynx	December 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013 (Zone A Only)
Ermine (Weasel)	October 20, 2013 - February 28, 2014
Squirrel	October 20, 2013 - February 28, 2014

Lynx Zone A: Northern Region

All that area of the Island of Newfoundland bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Burgeo highway with the southern coastline of Newfoundland; then following said coastline in a generally westerly direction to Cape Ray; then following the coastline in a generally northwesterly, then northeasterly direction to Cape Onion; then following the coastline in a generally southwesterly direction to the confluence of Hampden River with White Bay; then following the northeastern coastline of Newfoundland in a generally northeasterly, then easterly, then southeasterly direction to Adeytown; then following a straight line in a generally southwesterly direction to a point at 48° 2' 40" North latitude and 54° 57' 18" West longitude; then following a straight line in a generally southeasterly direction to the northernmost point of Long Harbour; then following the western shoreline of Long Harbour in a generally southwesterly direction to its intersection with the Newfoundland coastline; then following said coastline in a generally westerly direction to the point of commencement; including all external islands except Belle Island, Brunette Island, Bird Island, and Duck Island.



Labrador

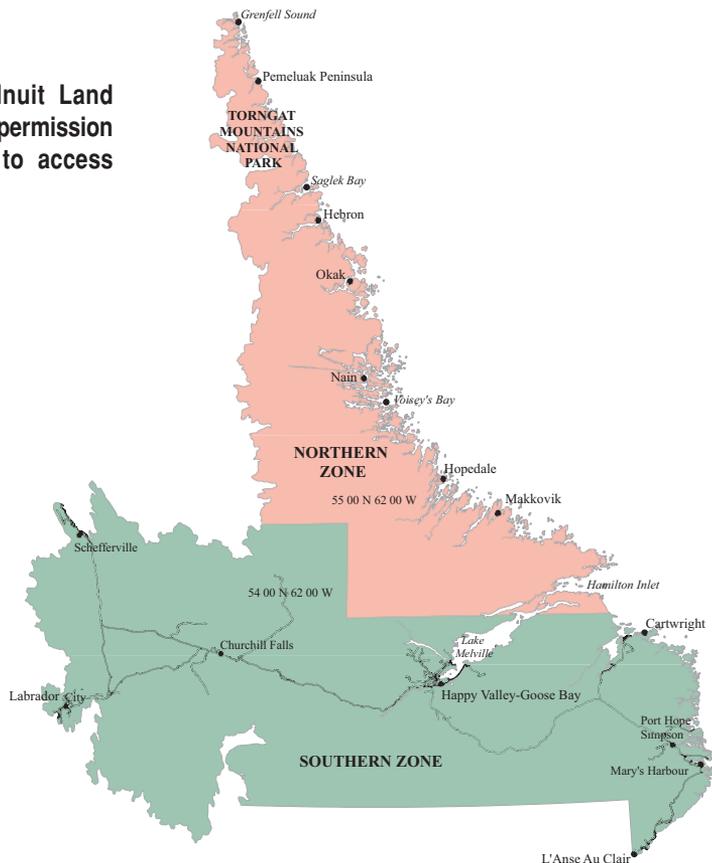
SPECIES	LABRADOR NORTH	LABRADOR SOUTH
Beaver	October 15, 2013 - May 31, 2014	October 15, 2013 - May 31, 2014
Muskrat	October 5, 2013 - May 31, 2014	October 15, 2013 - May 31, 2014
Otter	October 15, 2013 - March 31, 2014	October 15, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Mink	November 1, 2013 - March 1, 2014	November 1, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Coyote	October 15, 2013 - March 31, 2014	November 1, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Fox, Coloured	October 15, 2013 - March 31, 2014	November 1, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Fox, White	October 15, 2013 - May 31, 2014	November 1, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Lynx	October 15, 2013 - March 31, 2014	November 1, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Wolf	October 15, 2013 - April 30, 2014	November 1, 2013 - April 30, 2014
Ermine (Weasel)	October 15, 2013 - March 31, 2014	November 1, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Squirrel	October 15, 2013 - March 1, 2014	November 1, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Marten	October 15, 2013 - March 31, 2014	November 1, 2013 - March 20, 2014
Fisher	Closed	Closed
Wolverine	Closed	Closed

Labrador North Fur Zone: All that area of Labrador, including offshore islands, lying north of a line commencing at a point on the coast at 54 degrees north latitude, then west along 54 degrees north latitude to its intersection with 62 degrees west longitude, then north along 62 degrees west longitude to 55 degrees north latitude and then west along 55 degrees north latitude to its intersection with the Labrador - Quebec border.

Labrador South Fur Zone: All the remainder of Labrador not described in the Labrador North Fur Zone.

Labrador Inuit Settlement Area

- **Non-beneficiaries of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement are required to get permission from the Nunatsiavut Government to access Labrador Inuit Lands. See page 13.**



Outdoor Safety and Survival

Knowing how to be safe in the outdoors and to cope with emergencies is essential for hunters and trappers. Before you head out this fall and winter, take some time to refresh your knowledge on these subjects and examine your field gear to make sure it is in good working condition. In addition to the provincial Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course, take advantage of other courses that are available such as navigation, first aid, wilderness survival, avalanche awareness, and boat, ATV and snowmobile safety.

Survival refers to the ability to cope with an emergency situation that occurs in the outdoors. Basic survival techniques should be learned and practiced by every hunter and trapper before exploring our woods and waters.

Planning a hunting or trapping trip from start to finish is essential. Keep in mind the three “P’s” of outdoor safety:

Plan your trip – good planning ensures you will be safe and productive. What will the terrain be like? What is the weather going to be? What if a storm sets in? Plan for contingencies.

Prepare yourself – ensure you are mentally and physically prepared for the hunt. Know your health and fitness level, prepare a first aid and survival kit and know how to use the items in them. Take medications which you may need if you end up in the country longer than you expected.

Practice safe behaviour – always consider the possible effects your field activities can have on others. Ensure your firearms and traps are in good working order. Hunt with a dependable partner.

Leave a hunting plan with a dependable individual which contains the following information:

- Departure and arrival times
- Departure and destination locations
- Vehicle and clothing description
- Names of people in the hunting party
- Method of travel
- Cell/satellite phone numbers
- Field gear and survival equipment

Should you become lost, remember the STOP principle. It will help you to respond to the situation appropriately. Getting lost can be a frightening experience, but remembering this principle will help you get through it unscathed.



STOP as soon as it is apparent that you have become separated from your group, are lost, or are in trouble. Further attempts at travel usually reduces your chances of survival and being found in a timely manner.

THINK things over carefully. Survival depends upon rational behaviour and the will to survive. The natural response to being lost is fear verging on panic. Anxiety is the greatest danger! Trying to relax is key.

OBSERVE and assess your gear and clothing carefully. Make noise and make it easy for people to see you. Three signals such as mirror flashes, yells or whistle blasts constitute the equivalent of “SOS”. Blaze orange or other bright clothing can be used as a signal.

PLAN and prepare a shelter at least three hours before dark. Staying warm and dry is essential to avoid hypothermia. Build a shelter, gather insulation and collect fuel for a fire. Ensure you have enough fuel for your fire to last the night. Know how to build emergency shelters and how to use the materials in your survival kit. Find a source of water and keep yourself hydrated.

Chances are that if you head into the field well-prepared, know how to use your equipment, and leave a trip plan with someone who will be watching for your return, you will return safe and sound should you run into unexpected emergencies in the field.

Have a safe hunting and trapping season!

Hunters and Game Management

The Wildlife Division needs the cooperation and support of hunters to effectively manage game populations in Newfoundland and Labrador. Hunters help us make sound decisions about management such as determining quotas, bag limits and season length. The information you provide is essential in determining populations estimates, harvest trends and the overall health of the species you hunt.

Ptarmigan Wing Collection

- Hunters are asked to submit a fully-feathered wing from each ptarmigan harvested on their licence. Dry wings may be submitted to the Wildlife Division office in Corner Brook (attention: Small Game Biologist).
- Wings are analyzed to help determine the age structure of ptarmigan populations and help make management decisions concerning seasons and bag limits. For more information contact the Wildlife Division at 637-2067 or 729-2630.

Licence Returns

- The licence return asks for several pieces of information including the number of days hunted and animals seen. A strong relationship exists between the number of animals seen per day hunted or the length of time it takes to harvest the animal, and the density of a population. This information is called trend data. When trend data is analyzed over time it indicates whether a population is increasing, decreasing or stable.
- Once the information from population surveys, licence returns, jawbone analysis and research programs has been analyzed, a reliable picture of moose and caribou populations is obtained. Quotas are subsequently set to increase a population if the habitat is there to support it, decrease a population if there are too many animals present for the available food supply, or hold a population stable if conditions look just right. Quotas are determined by a formula which takes into account, among other things, the total population, birth and death rates, poaching loss, the desired population increase/decrease, the predicted hunting success based on the rates of the previous year, and human-based interactions.
- Report as accurately as possible. Incorrect information has serious implications when determining changes in wildlife populations and setting licence quotas. With aerial surveys becoming more expensive, the Wildlife Division relies heavily on the information that hunters provide. If you are unsure how to fill out your licence return correctly, please contact us.

Jawbones (Caribou and Moose)

- Jawbones are used to determine the age structure of the population by using two methods referred to as wear aging and cementum aging. Wear aging estimates age based on the wear of the molar teeth. Cementum aging involves counting the layers of bony material deposited each year on the root of each tooth, like rings on a tree. Incisor teeth, which are extracted from the lower jawbone and analyzed, give us an accurate age.
- Knowing the age structure of animals can help determine the health and status of the population. For example, hunters often harvest yearling and two-year old moose, while few calves and old moose are harvested. Other than calves, the age distribution is assumed to resemble the age of the moose population. If there are many young and prime breeding animals present, the population is probably increasing. If there are many older animals, it is likely that birth rates are low and the population is declining.

Submission of Jawbones/Skulls

- In addition to the licence return, hunters must submit the lower jawbone of moose and caribou within seven days of harvest. If no animal was harvested, your licence return must be submitted within seven days of the season closing. The lower jawbone or complete skull of wolves must be submitted to the address indicated on the licence return.
- Please keep the following in mind when you submit your jawbones or skulls:
 - Do not send them in the mail
 - Remove as much skin and flesh as possible
 - Place in a well-ventilated, cool area
 - Do not wrap in plastic as it promotes the growth of bacteria
 - Firmly attach the jawbone/skull tag before submitting (punch out the tab that indicates the sex of the animal harvested).
- For the convenience of hunters, there are several locations where you can drop off your jawbones or skulls:
 - Wildlife Division Laboratory, College of the North Atlantic, 141 O'Connell Drive, Corner Brook (west end of building)
 - Wildlife Division, 308 Brookfield Road (Provincial Agriculture Building), St. John's
 - Wildlife Division, 398 Centralia Road, Happy Valley-Goose Bay
 - All Department of Natural Resources (DNR) offices.

Bear Hunters

- The Wildlife Division requests the continued cooperation of bear hunters in the voluntary submission of their bear skulls for research and monitoring purposes. If you cannot submit your bear skull immediately, freeze it until you are able to drop it off at the nearest DNR or Wildlife Division office. DO NOT leave bear skulls in jawbone drop-off boxes.
- Please ensure that you provide all requested information on the skull tags and take special care to ensure that tags are SECURELY attached to the skull. Please remember NOT to fill the tag out with pens or markers using water-soluble ink as information will likely become unreadable during storage or processing.
- If you want the skull returned, you must submit it either in person or via courier to the Wildlife Division laboratory with a signature required upon delivery. This process ensures that both the hunter and laboratory staff are able to track the bear skull. Your skull will be returned to you cleaned and bleached. Please note that normal processing time is 6 to 12 months from the date of submission. If you do not want to submit the entire skull, please submit the jawbone or the first upper premolar tooth. The first premolar is located directly behind the canine. The premolar tooth is best submitted by securely attaching it to the completed skull tag with transparent tape.
- While we exercise extreme care in tracking and processing your bear skull, we are not responsible for incidental loss or damage.

Coyote and Lynx Submissions

- Hunters are asked to submit the full carcasses from coyote and lynx harvested on the Island and in Labrador.
- It is preferred that all coyotes be pelted before submission.
- Lynx carcass submission is mandatory during the open season on the Island and no incentive will be paid for the carcass.
- Lynx submission in Labrador is voluntary and animals captured during the open season and submitted are eligible for a \$50 incentive.
- Accidentally captured lynx must be submitted whole (pelt and carcass) and is eligible for the \$25 incentive.
- Carcasses are being used in an ongoing study to examine ecology, diet, and reproduction in coyote and lynx populations across the province.
- Carcasses can be submitted to any DNR office, the Wildlife Division Laboratory in Corner Brook, or the Wildlife Division office in Happy Valley-Goose Bay.
- Individuals submitting coyote carcasses are eligible to receive \$25 per carcass. Individuals submitting lynx carcasses may also be eligible for a carcass incentive based on the location and the season.
- A registration form will be filled out at the office where the animal is submitted providing information on the hunter submitting the animal. This form must be filled out completely and accurately to ensure timely payment.
- In order for the animal to be used in the study it must be identified. A numbered tag is securely attached to the animal when it is submitted. The tag number must be recorded on the registration form along with the date and location of kill.
- Due to the volume of furbearer carcasses submitted, please allow a minimum of 6 to 8 weeks to receive payment.
- For further information contact the Wildlife Division at 637-2162.

Wolf Carcass Submission (Island)

- Hunters or trappers who harvest an animal on the Island of Newfoundland that they suspect to be a wolf are requested to contact the Wildlife Division or a Department of Natural Resources office. A permit to possess wolf pelts taken on the Island is required from the Wildlife Division.

Marked Animals

- A number of big game animals and coyotes have been ear-tagged and/or have had radio collars affixed to them. Ear tags may be made of light plastic or metal. Radio collars are generally white or black in colour. **Because of the cost associated with animal capture and marking and the value that these animals have in monitoring programs, hunters are asked not to harvest these animals.** However, hunters who harvest these animals must return the radio collar and lower jawbone (in the case of a big game animal). A \$50.00 reward will be offered for the return of radio collars. Ear tags may be returned to the hunter if desired.
- For more information on marked wildlife, please contact the Wildlife Division.

Injured or Diseased Animals

- Please report any observations of injured or diseased wildlife to the nearest DNR or Wildlife Division office. If a big game animal harvested by you appears to be diseased or was previously injured, the entire carcass must be brought to a local DNR or Wildlife Division office for inspection. In most cases, it is only possible to determine that an animal has a serious disease or infection by examining the entire carcass. **Hunters are advised that a replacement licence may only be issued if a big game animal is found to be unfit for consumption because of disease or previous injury and the entire carcass has been submitted for disposal.**

Hunting Code of Conduct

1. Verify your target before you shoot. Shoot only when you have taken the time to identify your target and you are confident of a quick, humane kill.
2. Familiarize yourself with provincial and federal regulations that apply to hunting and firearms. Always practice safe gun handling.
3. Shoot only at proper targets. Never shoot at private property such as insulators, electrical equipment or power lines, which can result in power outages, personal injury, or even death to yourself or others.
4. Avoid creating a negative image of hunters and firearm users by acting responsibly.
5. Access private property only with the landowner's permission.

6. Respect other outdoor users in areas you may be hunting, i.e. other hunters, hikers, berry-pickers, cabin owners, etc.
7. Cooperate with resource management agencies by completing licence returns and participating in other surveys when requested.
8. Report illegal activity to your nearest wildlife officer.
9. Practice good stewardship by encouraging others to become ethical hunters and to care for the countryside in which they hunt.
10. Only harvest the amount of game that you can use.
11. Ensure that all garbage is taken out of the country for proper disposal, including empty cartridges and shells.
12. Practice your shooting before heading into the field. Ensure that your rifle or bow is properly sighted in, and pattern your shotgun for different chokes and ammunition types. Know the effective range of your firearm or bow.
13. Ensure that every effort is made to retrieve wounded game.
14. Ensure that animal remains are disposed of out of sight of the traveling public.
15. Avoid hunting from roads.
16. Encourage others to take up the tradition of hunting.
17. Treat hunting dogs with respect.
18. Avoid sensitive areas when using all-terrain vehicles.
19. Support local hunting and conservation organizations.
20. Speak up on issues related to hunting, wildlife management and conservation that are important to you.

Sighting In Your Firearm

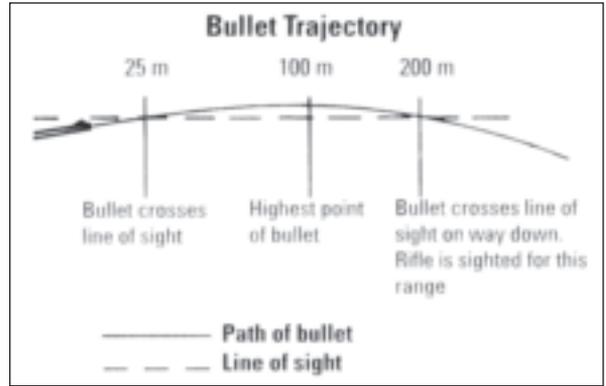
Preparation for any big game hunt begins with being familiar with the vital target area of a big game animal, ensuring that your firearm and ammunition are adequate, and sighting in your rifle and practicing before the hunt. Quite often, it is the last part of this equation that causes problems in the field. **Before going on the hunt, it is extremely important to sight in and practice.**

HERE ARE SOME TIPS:

Choose a safe location to practice or sight in. Choose a location that has an adequate backstop to set up targets. Always be sure of what is beyond your target and practice safe firearm handling. If there is one in your area, a shooting club/range offers the best location to practice your shooting skills. You must get permission or become a member of a shooting club before you can enter their range. Some shooting clubs offer access to non-members just before the big game season to assist hunters with sighting in/practicing. **There are legal requirements for transporting firearms during closed seasons. It is illegal to discharge a firearm within 300 meters of a dwelling or 1000 meters of a school, playground or athletic field, or to discharge a firearm without reasonable care for the safety of others. For more information on shooting ranges or transporting firearms contact the Wildlife Division.**

Choose rifle ammunition capable of doing the job. Common rifles used for big game hunting include .308 Winchester, .30-06 Springfield, .303 British, .270 Winchester, 7mm Remington Magnum, and many others. No matter what the calibre is, for large game like moose, choose a heavier bullet weight (i.e. 150 to 180 grains) and one that produces at least 1800 foot pounds of energy (impact) at 100 yards. Minimum bullet weights for caribou or black bears should be 130 grains. Ammunition specifications and ballistic information can be obtained from a local gun shop or check out ammunition manufacturers on the internet. What is most important is that you use the same ammunition on the hunt that you have practiced/sighted in with. Changing to a different ammunition manufacturer, bullet type or weight can cause your shot placement to be off considerably and potentially cripple a big game animal. **It is important to note that although a particular cartridge may meet the legal weight and energy requirements, it may not be adequate for the species being hunted depending on a number of factors. These may include, but not be limited to, bullet composition, jacket type, expansion and penetration. Hunters must be aware if the cartridge they are using will effectively harvest the species they are pursuing.**

Adjust your firearm sights. Whether you use a rifle that has open (iron) sights or a telescopic sight (scope) there are some general rules for sight adjustments. For open sights, the general rule of vertical (elevation) and horizontal (windage) adjustments are to move the rear sight in the same direction as you want to move hits on a target. With telescopic sights changes are made by removing the scope caps and turning the adjustment keys in the direction that you want to place hits on the target. On most scopes the general rule for adjust-



ing is that one click or one notch equals 1/4 inch adjustment at 100 yards. Get help from a gunsmith or qualified firearms owner if you need it.

Understand the procedure for sighting in your firearm. To be effective, a rifle must be properly sighted in. To understand bullet placement, you need to know about trajectory – the arc or path of a bullet in flight. Most big game rifles are sighted in for 200 yards. With the rifle barrel slightly angled, the trajectory of a bullet crosses the shooter's line of sight twice: once the way up at a point close to the muzzle (25 yards) and on the second time at the target (200 yards). Use a steady rest and start by shooting three bullets at a target at 25 yards. Determine the center of your grouping and adjust your sights using the rules mentioned earlier. Your objective is to move the hits towards the center (point of aim) of the target. Repeat this if necessary and until your hits and grouping are consistently in the center of the target. Once you achieve this, move back to 200 yards if possible and repeat the same process, firing three shots each time, until you have placed groups near the center of the target. At 100 yards (midrange) hits should be slightly above the center of the target, 2-3 inches depending on the rifle calibre. If a 200 yard distance is not available move your target to 100 yards. If you want to change your point of aim to 100 yards you will need to adjust the vertical adjustments down on the rifle sights.

Practice range estimation and shooting from different positions. Judging distance is critical. Know your own effective shooting range, learn to identify vital target areas and avoid taking long shots. Make getting as close to the animal as possible part of the hunt. When practicing and once you have sighted in your rifle, use different shooting positions at 50, 75 and 100 yards. The most effective shooting position is the prone (laying down) position. If possible find a rest such as a stump or fallen tree to rest the firearm on before taking your shot.

Make every shot count and be safe!



YOUTH

HUNTING & FISHING

EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Atlantic Province's Youth Hunting and Fishing Exchange Program is endorsed by the governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador and is supported by various participating sponsors with an interest in wildlife. Government and non-government agencies responsible for managing wildlife and habitat depend on the support of hunters and anglers. We all have a common interest in ensuring that our precious resources continue to be used responsibly and enjoyed by future generations.

The Youth Hunting and Fishing Exchange Program embraces the heritage and culture of hunting and fishing in Atlantic Canada and encourages our youth to become involved in conservation in our communities. Through their participation in programs like the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course, young people, age 12 to 17, can also win an opportunity to experience other cultures and lifestyles involving hunting and fishing in our neighbouring provinces.

Congratulations to our 2012 winners Adam Eason from Conception Bay South, NL and Francois Boissonnault of Campbellton, NB



Major sponsors/supporters for the 2012 Exchange included Pratt Falls Salmon Lodge, the Newfoundland and Labrador Outfitters Association, Barnes Sporting Goods, the Newfoundland and Labrador Conservation Officers Association, the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Environment and Conservation.

The 2013 Atlantic Province's Youth Hunting and Fishing Exchange Program will involve Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island.

- Open to all residents of Newfoundland and Labrador between the ages of 12 and 17 who have completed the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course or other sponsored events (i.e. hunter awareness workshops) between July 2012 and June 2013.
- The winner must be accompanied by a parent or guardian who is lawfully entitled to possess and use firearms and is lawfully qualified to hunt.
- The winner will be drawn in July 2013 and must be able to confirm their participation within 14 days of being notified as the winner. Otherwise, a second draw will occur and a new winner will be selected.

For more information, contact:
 Department of Environment and Conservation, Wildlife Division
 P.O. Box 2007, Corner Brook, NL A2H 7S1
 Ph: 637-2006

OUTDOORS SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

YOUTH HUNTER SKILLS EVENTS

Over the past several years, the Wildlife Division has partnered with local Rod and Gun Clubs to offer skills events for young people – the future hunters of Newfoundland and Labrador! These events provide youth with the knowledge, skills and confidence to try new activities in a safe environment with qualified instructors and volunteers.

Events are tentatively planned for the summer of 2013 and we want you to get involved! Stay tuned to local media for details, or you can contact your local Rod and Gun Club or the Wildlife Division at 637-2006 or visit our website at www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/education/index.html



BECOMING AN OUTDOORS-WOMAN (BOW)

Are you interested in gaining confidence in outdoor pursuits and getting more in tune with our natural environment? The goal of the BOW program is to provide women (aged 18 and over) the opportunity to learn skills that will encourage them to participate in outdoor recreational pursuits. Participants learn and improve their outdoor skills with the guidance of experienced and enthusiastic instructors in a non-threatening, comfortable atmosphere. All classes are at an introductory level and all equipment is provided.



For information on BOW events in 2013, contact the BOW Coordinator at 229-7888 or visit our website at www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/education/index.html

HOW TO HUNT/TRAP WORKSHOPS

The Wildlife Division offer a number of “How to Hunt/Trap” workshops for game species throughout the province. In these workshops, participants learn about the biology and behavior of wildlife, and are introduced to techniques and equipment that will improve hunting and trapping success.

For more information contact the Wildlife Division at 637-2006 or visit our website at www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/education/index.html



Wildlife Division's Stewardship Program - helping to put your conservation ethic into action!

The Stewardship Program partners with municipalities, corporations and private landowners to conserve significant habitat for wildlife. The program's primary objective is to help Newfoundlanders and Labradorians become more aware of the value of wildlife habitat within their jurisdictions, and to empower them to, first conserve, and to then enhance those areas.

The Program owes much of its success and history to the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP). This plan outlines long-term objectives of ensuring the survival and increase of North American waterfowl populations by, in part, protecting the habitat on which their survival depends. A number of joint ventures across North America, ranging from species to regional specificity, have been established to achieve and implement the objectives of the NAWMP. In 1989, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador became a partner of the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture (EHJV), joining Canada's eastern provinces including Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

When a municipality, corporation or individual becomes interested in conserving wildlife habitat, they make a formal public commitment with the province to act together to conserve the habitat by signing a Stewardship Agreement. Since the program initiated in 1989, 28 municipalities, two corporate bodies and a number of private landowners in several communities have signed Stewardship Agreements. Collectively, these individuals, communities and corporations have secured more than 34,000 acres of wildlife habitat and positively impacted an additional 600,000 acres via implementing wise use principles in municipal planning and development. The support of like-minded people across the province serves to make a meaningful difference to wildlife habitat conservation and helps to ensure the resources we enjoy today will be sustained and available for future generations. Agreements have also benefitted communities and individuals by building a sense of pride in the habitat and species they are working to conserve, as well as an increased knowledge of these species and nature in general.

Any municipality, corporation, landowner or individual can inquire about becoming involved in wildlife and habitat stewardship by contacting the Stewardship Section of the Wildlife Division.



**Stewardship and Education Section
Wildlife Division
Phone: 637-2006**

Living with Wildlife

Observing wildlife is a rewarding experience, but it's important to take precautions to avoid negative encounters with wild animals

Never feed wildlife

When a wild animal associates humans with food, it loses its natural fear and may become a problem

- Never leave garbage or pet food outside
- Limit birdseed use
- Pick up fallen fruits
- Keep pets inside or under supervision

Be alert

- Watch for signs: scat, tracks or markings
- Make your presence known: talk, sing or whistle
- Keep dogs leashed; free-running dog may attract or provoke wild animals



Black bear, Jessica Brown

If a wild animal approaches:

- Remain calm and assess your situation
- Never approach or crowd an animal; give it an escape route
- If the animal is unaware of you, move away quietly and slowly
- If it gets too close, shout or make noises to startle it; throw rocks or sticks
- Be especially cautious of female animals with young
- If attacked, fight back

For information, contact:

**Stewardship & Education
Wildlife Division
(709) 637-2025
www.gov.nl.ca**



Coyote, Harrison Barney

Inland Fisheries Management

Management of the inland fish resource in Newfoundland and Labrador falls under the authority of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The Wildlife Division contributes to the management process through annual research initiatives that collect information on the distribution and life history characteristics of inland fish species (brook trout, lake trout and other native species), as well as information on the recreational inland fishery throughout Newfoundland and Labrador. The Province also has the mandate to license harvesters who access the resource and regulate its use.

Creel Surveys

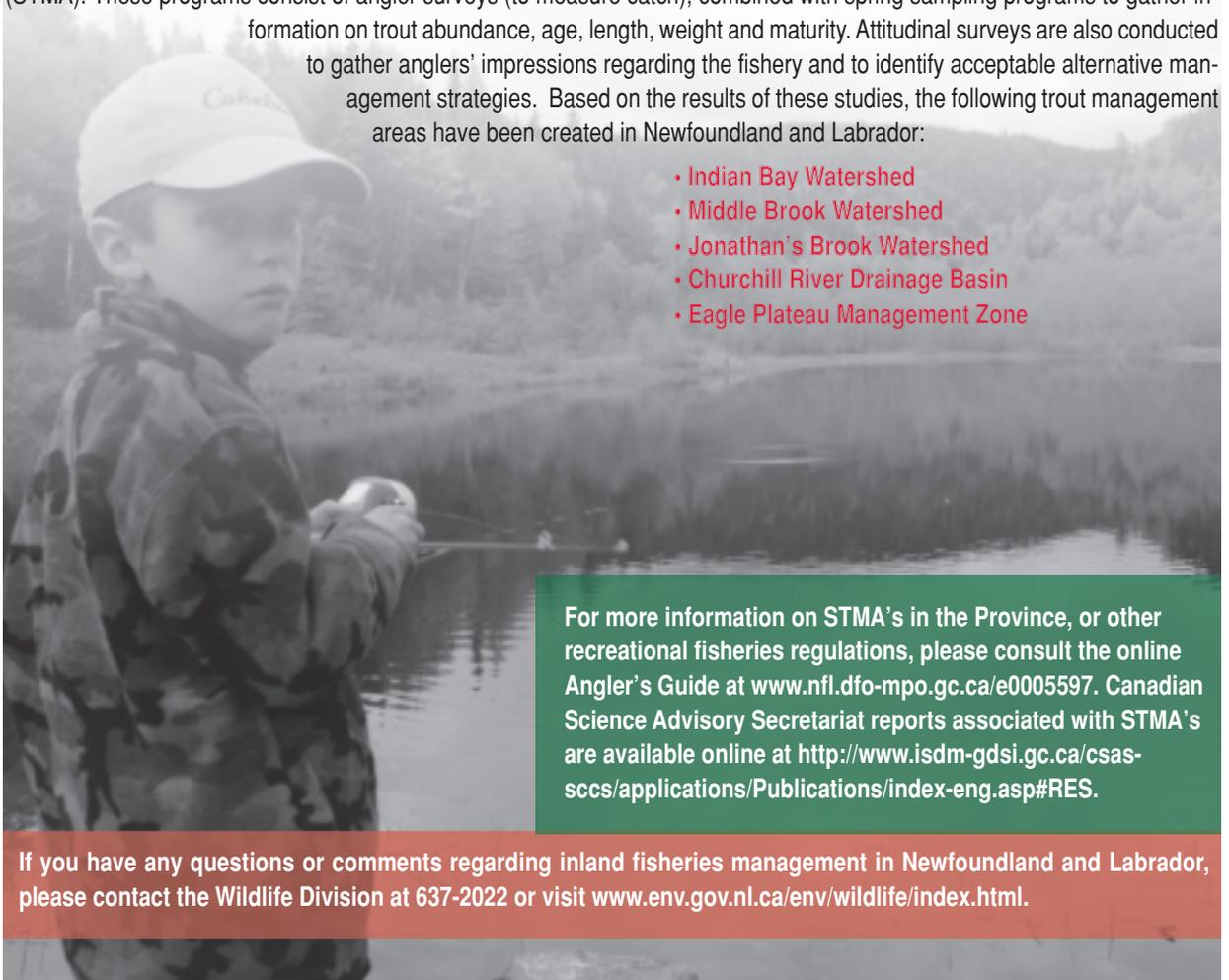
The Wildlife Division, with the help of officials from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), will be conducting **winter creel surveys** in various regions of Newfoundland and Labrador throughout the ice-fishing season. These surveys provide catch and effort information that are used to support management recommendations. If you encounter Wildlife Division or DNR staff, your cooperation is requested by answering some general questions about your fishing trip. Interaction with anglers provides fisheries managers with effective and timely input into the management of our inland fish.



Special Trout Management Areas in Newfoundland and Labrador

On a routine basis the Wildlife Division assesses the quality and health of sport fisheries within the Province. Stock assessment programs conducted by the Division have been instrumental in the development of several Special Trout Management Areas (STMA). These programs consist of angler surveys (to measure catch), combined with spring sampling programs to gather information on trout abundance, age, length, weight and maturity. Attitudinal surveys are also conducted to gather anglers' impressions regarding the fishery and to identify acceptable alternative management strategies. Based on the results of these studies, the following trout management areas have been created in Newfoundland and Labrador:

- Indian Bay Watershed
- Middle Brook Watershed
- Jonathan's Brook Watershed
- Churchill River Drainage Basin
- Eagle Plateau Management Zone



For more information on STMA's in the Province, or other recreational fisheries regulations, please consult the online Angler's Guide at www.nfl.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/e0005597. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat reports associated with STMA's are available online at <http://www.isdm-gdsi.gc.ca/csas-sccs/applications/Publications/index-eng.asp#RES>.

If you have any questions or comments regarding inland fisheries management in Newfoundland and Labrador, please contact the Wildlife Division at 637-2022 or visit www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/index.html.

Handling of Big Game: From Field to Table

Every year, thousands of Newfoundlanders and Labradorians head into the country to harvest game. While all game must be carefully handled to ensure the best possible table fare, the handling of big game in particular presents a challenge for many hunters. The secret to getting good wild meat lies in timely and careful handling in the field. If you get complaints about the “gamey” flavor of meat, it is likely because it was not looked after properly. Dirt, heat and moisture are the main causes of meat spoilage. The following tips and techniques will help ensure that you get the most out of your harvest.

Suggested Field Dressing Equipment

- Rope (3 to 4 meters)
- Block and tackle gear
- Bone saw or small axe (sharpened)
- Strings or cords (at least 30 centimeters long) for “tying off”
- Field dressing gloves (rubber, vinyl or latex)
- Cloths or paper towels (clean)
- Cheesecloth or game bags
- Knives (two; sharpened)
- Sharpening stone or steel
- Strong, metal pack frame to pack out quartered animal

Approaching Downed Game

Approach any downed game with caution and from behind. Watch and listen to determine if the animal is still breathing. A live big game animal that is severely wounded can still react abruptly and cause serious harm to a person. As you approach be sure to control the muzzle of your firearm. If the animal is lying on its side, use a long stick to touch the animal’s back. The eyes of a dead animal usually remain open. If the animal does not respond to your touch and it is not breathing and unable to move, touch the eye with a long stick. If there is still no response, begin field dressing the animal immediately and ensure it is tagged before moving it from the place of kill.

Bleeding

While bleeding an animal is traditional with most big game hunters, modern ammunition has reduced the necessity of this. The animal will normally bleed internally. Immediate field dressing will also ensure adequate bleeding.

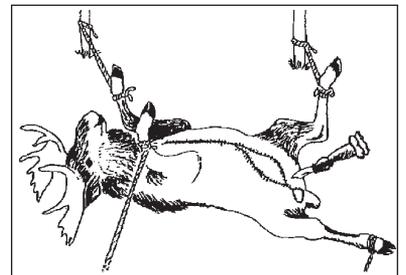
Field Dressing Procedure

The use of waterproof rubber, vinyl or latex gloves is recommended when handling game.

Field dressing should take place immediately after the kill. Gas, resulting from bacterial action, will immediately begin to collect in the stomach and cause bloating. The longer you wait, the more difficult the animal is to clean and the lower the quality of the meat.

The following method is one technique you can use for moose or caribou. You may find that you prefer other methods. Other methods are certainly acceptable as long as they all result in proper game handling.

1. Place the animal on its back, legs spread apart, with the head slightly uphill. Placing the animal on its back allows the stomach to fall away from the breastbone. It may be necessary to tie the legs to nearby trees or other objects if you are alone.
2. Straddle the animal and face toward the tail. Insert the knife tip, with edge up, just below the sternum. Carefully cutting toward the tail, make a slit large enough to slip the index and middle fingers of your free hand into. With your palm facing up, spread your fingers to form a “V”. Place the knife, edge up, between your fingers. Forcing the abdominal wall and internal organs downward with your fingers and the back of your hand, carefully cut the hide down the center from the breastplate to the genital area.
3. Position yourself so you are now facing the animal’s head. If the animal is male, cut the penis and scrotum free until you reach its base near the rectum. Cut a deep circle around the anus, being extremely careful not to puncture any organs or intestines. Gently pull out the core you have cut until you can see the anal tube. Tie both the bladder and anal tubes closed with a strong piece of twine. This “tying off” prevents waste matter from spoiling the meat.



For hunters holding a male-only licence, regulations require the scrotum to remain attached to one hind quarter as proof of sex. For cows or does, cut one large circle around the anus and vagina. Gently loosen and pull the core out until you can tie both tubes closed.

4. Reposition yourself so that you are straddling the animal facing toward the tail and skin the hide back from the center. This exposes the entire abdominal cavity and keeps hair away from the meat.

- Using the same method with fingers spread, palm and knife-edge upward, carefully cut the skin open from sternum to pelvic bone. Do not puncture any internal organs. Cut any tissues connecting the reproductive organ and rectum to the pelvic area and pull them back through the pelvic canal. Do not tear or puncture the bladder while doing this. Keep the tubes pointed away from the body cavity.

If you prefer to split the pelvic bone, use an axe or bone saw. Cut through the fleshy part of the hams. Clear meat away, exposing the triangular bone of the pelvic region. Split the exposed pelvic bone. Cut away one inch of pelvic bone on each side of the center cut to allow ample room to work and to reduce the risk of cutting yourself on sharp bones.

- Open the chest cavity by slicing the diaphragm away from the inside of the ribcage. The diaphragm is the membrane attached to the back and walls of the ribcage. It separates the vital organs from the abdominal region.
- Reach up into the throat of the animal and grasp the windpipe and esophagus. Cut these as close as possible to the base of the neck. With a firm grip, pull the windpipe and esophagus down through the chest cavity. This will pull the heart and lungs out at the same time. Cut loose any part of the diaphragm that remains attached.

If the animal is rolled to its side, all internal contents should roll out easily. Use your knife only when necessary. Drain blood from the body cavity.

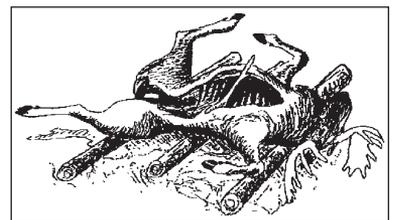
If you are not having the head mounted, split the breastbone with a knife or saw. Cut at the juncture where the bone of the breastplate meets the cartilage of the rib cage. Do this on each side of the breastplate. This allows the breastplate to be pulled upward. Cut the joint connecting the top of the breastplate with the rib cage. Remove the breastplate. Cut the flesh from the base of the neck to the base of the chin, exposing the windpipe and esophagus.

Sever the windpipe and gullet as close to the chin as possible. Using a short rope, tie two half-hitches around the cut ends. The rope helps in what is otherwise a slippery operation and it prevents spillage of stomach contents. As you pull backward on the rope, cut the organs and diaphragm away from the body cavity. Continue pulling backward and remove the paunch from the body cavity.

Be careful not to contaminate the meat. If your animal was gut shot or you have punctured the intestines during field dressing, cut away the tainted meat and wash the surrounding area with a small amount of clean water. If you intend to eat any internal organs such as the heart, liver or kidneys they must be removed from the entrails. Place the organs on paper, cardboard or a bed of boughs to allow cooling. Do not use plastic or airtight containers for storage or transportation of organs (see health advisories on page 10).

- Using a short stick, prop open the rib cage as far as possible. This will help to cool the meat and provide you better access for cleaning. Remove all visible dirt, feces and hair. Cut out and remove any remaining entrail residue and drain excess blood. Dry the body cavity with a cloth. Ordinarily, you should not wash the carcass. Water removes the glaze of blood that helps prevent bacterial action.

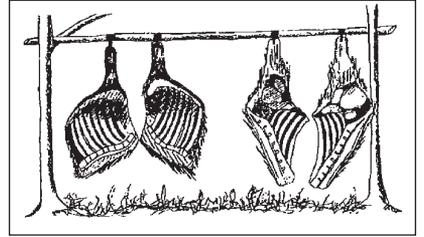
Many big game animals are shot in the evening and the hunter does not have time to quarter or retrieve the carcass before dark. In such situations you may want to cover the carcass with trees and boughs to protect it from birds or other scavengers. Place a flag or marker in a nearby tree to make it easier to locate the kill site the next morning. Do not turn over the carcass. This traps heat and prevents cooling.



Quartering

For moose and caribou, quartering is recommended to aid handling and rapid cooling of the carcass. When quartering your animal, use a bone saw or an axe.

- To remove the head, cut through the flesh to the neck bone. Saw through the vertebrae and using your knife, remove the head from the carcass. Cut as close to the head as possible. Many hunters cut too close to the chest and waste many pounds of valuable mince and stew meat.
- To halve the animal, place the back of your knife (edge facing outward) against the backbone between the second and third rib from the rear. Plunge the knife out through the flesh and hide. Cut upward following the second rib as a guide. Repeat this procedure on the opposite side. Saw through the backbone and use your knife to cut the remaining flesh and hide. Your animal is now halved with the floating ribs attached to the hindquarters.
- To separate the halves into quarters, saw straight down the backbone of the front and hind halves separating the underlying flesh and hide with your knife. You now have four quarters. The halving and quartering is made easier by elevating the carcass using logs or sticks.



Remove the lower part of the hind legs by cutting the skin and tendons a short distance below the point of the hocks and snapping downward to break each joint. The front leg should be cut off at the knee joint. You may use your bone saw or axe if you wish. Finally, remove the tongue (if desired) and jawbone. If you have not already done so, attach and lock your tags before you remove the quarters from the place of kill. If you cannot remove the quarters before dark, hang them in nearby trees or elevate them on logs to aid cooling. Cover with boughs to protect from scavengers and the weather and place a marker nearby.

Skinning, Transportation and Cooling

You are now ready to transport your animal to your hunting camp. It is advisable to leave the hide attached during transportation to your hunting camp. The hide protects the meat from dirt and flies and prevents drying during the aging process. If you wish to skin your animal, which will help in cooling, you are advised to do this after the quarters have been hung at your hunting camp.

While most hunters can carry quarters on their shoulders, a sturdy metal pack frame is recommended to lessen the burden. Hand-bars are also helpful depending upon the terrain. While backpacking, attach a piece of blaze orange material to each quarter to prevent other hunters mistaking you for game.

Transportation of a carcass for a few hours in your vehicle, boat or all-terrain vehicle seldom presents a problem, but you must keep the carcass clean and cool. Lay out each quarter individually. Do not stack or allow the quarters to touch. Transport the quarters with the hide down, meat side up, and elevated on a rack of cut poles to allow free circulation of air. Transport, preferably, in the back of an open pickup. Cover loosely in dusty or rainy conditions with a porous canvas tarp or boughs. Do not use plastic or airtight materials. If you transport in a covered truck or camper trailer, leave windows, air vents and the tailgate open to allow good air circulation.

Upon reaching your hunting camp, hang each quarter on a constructed log-pole frame or from a cross-pole between two trees located in a shady area with good air circulation. You are strongly advised to hang the carcass overnight to facilitate cooling and to allow exposed meat to “case” before transporting it home.

If you must transport it home immediately, do not hang meat in your garage, shed or unheated basement unless good air circulation exists. While your shed may feel cool, good air circulation is the critical factor in rapid cooling of the meat. If the weather is cool, you may remain in camp two to three days. If the daytime temperatures are above 15°C and more importantly, if nighttime temperatures are above 4°C, you should skin the quarters to aid cooling. Whether or not you skin your animal, cover each quarter with a meat sock or wrap it in cheesecloth to protect it from dirt and flies. Before doing this, it is helpful to wrap loose cardboard or branches around the quarters. This keeps the meat sock or cheesecloth from actually touching the meat, so it acts as an effective fly screen. Many hunters have taken every precaution only to find fly spits developing where the meat sock touched the meat, thus allowing flies access. Flies are also discouraged by black pepper. Once the meat has cased, flies seldom present a problem.

Aging and Butchering

The purpose of aging is to make the meat tender. Aging outdoors for three to five days is sufficient depending upon air temperature. In a butcher's cooler at 4°C, the carcass may be aged up to 14 days. Preferably, the services of a professional butcher should be used for aging and butchering. If you do the job yourself, remove as much of the fat and bone as possible. Wild animals, unlike domestic, have unsaturated fats. Unsaturated fat turns rancid rapidly. Removal of the fat prior to freezing enhances the flavor of the meat. Removal of bones saves freezer space. Double wrap and tightly seal your meat to prevent freezer burn.

Important Note for Caribou Hunters

Caribou, because of their social (herding) behavior, have very active scent glands. Meat quality can be affected by the tarsal glands on the inside of the hind legs at the hocks, metatarsal glands on the outside lower portion of the hind legs and the large gland on the underside of the tail. Since these glands excrete a strong musk odor, hunters should avoid touching these areas and then touching exposed meat. Leave the glands attached to the skin and skin them off as you skin the quarters of carcass. These glands only open to the outside and will not taint meat if left on.

During the fall, male caribou may develop a strong rutty smell and taste. A survey of hunters showed that between October 3 and 23 about 35 percent of large stags were reported to be strongly flavored. During the peak of the rut between October 10 and 15, over 50 percent of large stags were of poor quality. In some cases, the meat was so strong that it was not edible and was discarded.

Home Care of Game Meat

The carcass, skinned and wiped free of hair with a damp cloth, should be hung in a cool place for aging for at least 36 hours. Ensure protection from flies. Excess fat and bloodshot parts should be cut away. It is important to regularly check on the meat during the aging process to ensure it remains cool.

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Prevent the Spread of Invasive Forest Pests

- Every year across our Province campfires are enjoyed by campers, hikers, recreational anglers, hunters, trappers, and others.
- Unbeknownst to recreational users, however, harmful invasive forest insects and tree diseases can be transported long distances on the firewood they bring.
- Firewood brought in from outside the Province may contain life-stages of invasive pests like the brown spruce longhorn beetle, emerald ash borer, asian long-horned beetle, gypsy moth, and European larch canker.
- On the Island there is also a risk of spreading the European race of Scleroderris canker, a serious disease of hard pines, through the movement of cankered red pine logs or cut tops and branches from areas on the island already known to have this disease (e.g. Avalon Peninsula).
- You can protect our forest and wildlife resources by helping to prevent the spread of these invasive forest pests by:
 - Buying or using local firewood – do not bring firewood from home.
 - Remember, firewood is not a souvenir; do not bring it home.
 - Spread the message to others!!!
- You can also help protect our forests by reporting forest pests and damage, such as the presence of large numbers of insects and/or discolored or defoliated trees over widespread areas, to the Department of Natural Resources, Insect & Disease Control Section at 709-637-2424.
- For more information on the risks associated with moving firewood and the biology and identification of Scleroderris please visit: www.inspection.gc.ca.
- Additional information on preventing the spread of invasive species can also be found at:
 - Government of Newfoundland and Labrador www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/biodiversity/invasive_alien_species/exotic_species_brochure.pdf
 - Newfoundland and Labrador Invasive Species Council www.nlinvasives.ca/you%20can%20help.html

Closed Areas

Hunting is prohibited in Salmonier Nature Park and all Provincial Parks with the exception of Main River Waterway Provincial Park and the T'Railway Provincial Park. Hunting is also prohibited in National Parks, but some exceptions apply (contact Parks Canada for more information). Hunting is prohibited in all Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and Seabird Ecological Reserves with the exception of Lawn Islands Archipelago Provisional Ecological Reserve (migratory game bird hunting only).

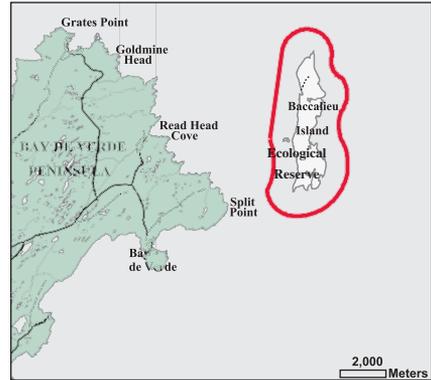
Unless otherwise indicated, all big game hunting on the Island of Newfoundland and all moose hunting in Labrador is prohibited on offshore islands. The following areas are also subject to hunting, shooting, snaring and/or trapping prohibitions (see maps for further details):

- Baccalieu Island Ecological Reserve (Map 1)
- Brunette Island, Fortune Bay (Map 2)
- Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve (Map 3)
- Cape St. Mary's Ecological Reserve (Map 4)
- Carmanville Pond Closed Area (Map 5)
- Clarenville Canada Goose Area (Map 6)
- Codroy Valley Waterfowl Area (Map 7)
- Corduroy Brook, Grand Falls-Windsor Closed Area (Map 8)
- Cormack Closed Area *
- Fortune Head Ecological Reserve (Map 9)
- Foxtrap Closed Area (Map 10)
- Funk Island Ecological Reserve (Map 11)
- Gannet Islands Ecological Reserve (Map 12)
- Glover Island Public Reserve (see page 15)
- Great Southern Harbour Closed Area (Map 13)
- Hare Bay Islands Ecological Reserve (Map 14)
- Hawke Hill Ecological Reserve (Map 15)
- King George IV Ecological Reserve (Map 16)
- Kelly's Island, Conception Bay (Map 17)
- Lawn Islands Archipelago Provisional Ecological Reserve (Map 18)
- Little Grand Lake Wildlife Reserve (see page 15)
- Main River Study Area (see page 15)
- Marshy Pond, Daniel's Harbour Closed Area (Map 19)
- Massey Drive Local Development Area (Map 20)
- Middle Arm, Carmanville Closed Area (Map 21)
- Pine Marten Study Area (see page 15)
- Reidville-Deer Lake Closed Area (Map 22)
- Saltwater Pond, Sweet Bay Closed Area (Map 23)
- Sandy Cove Provisional Ecological Reserve (Map 24)
- St. George's River, Stephenville Crossing Closed Area (Map 25)
- Winterland EcoMuseum (Map 26)
- Witless Bay Ecological Reserve (Map 27)

Ecological and Wilderness Reserves which do not have prohibitions on hunting include Mistaken Point Ecological Reserve, Watts Point Ecological Reserve, Table Point Ecological Reserve, Redfir Lake-Kapitagas Channel Ecological Reserve, West Brook Ecological Reserve, Little Grand Lake Provisional Ecological Reserve, Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve and the Avalon Wilderness Reserve. For more information please visit www.env.gov.nl.ca/parks/wer/.

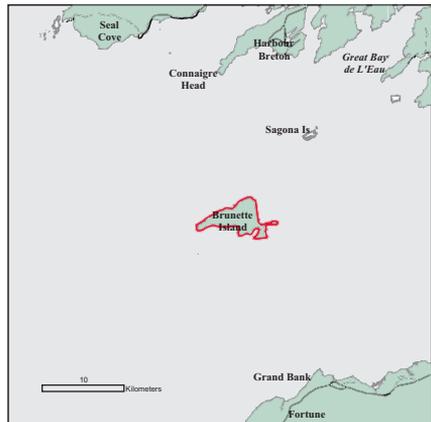
* These maps have been prepared for reference purposes only. For more information, contact the nearest Parks and Natural Areas or Wildlife Division office. More information on closed areas can be viewed at www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/Regulations/rc980056.htm.

Map 1: Baccalieu Island Ecological Reserve



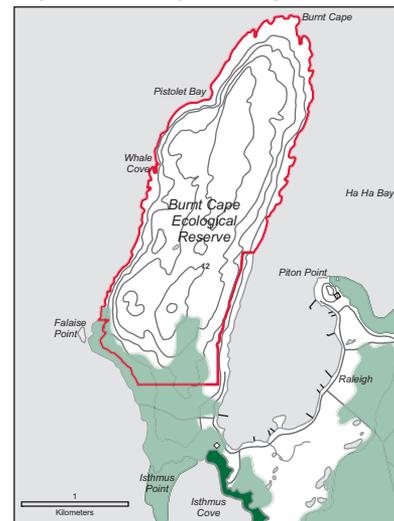
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 2: Brunette Island, Fortune Bay



Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

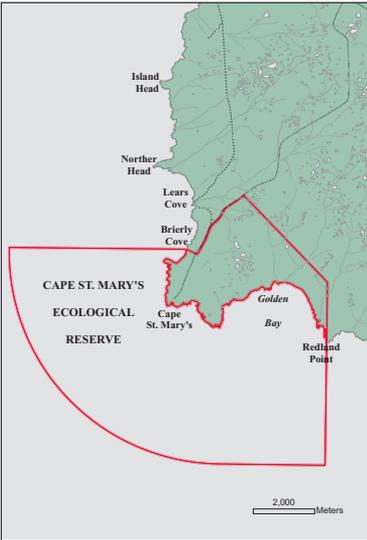
Map 3: Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve



Closed to Shooting (except sea ducks and murre), Snaring and Trapping

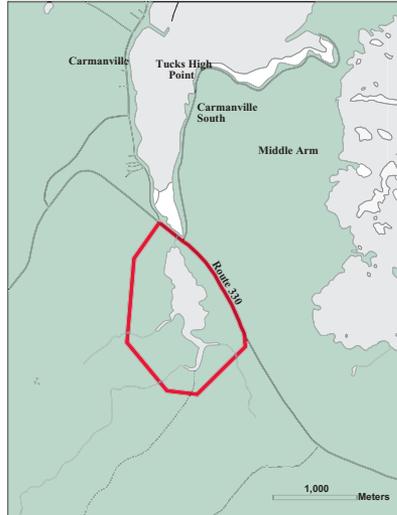
Closed Areas

Map 4: Cape St. Mary's Ecological Reserve



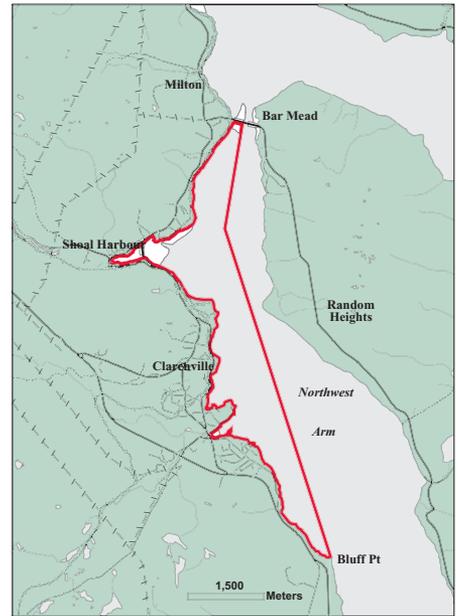
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 5: Carmanville Pond Closed Area



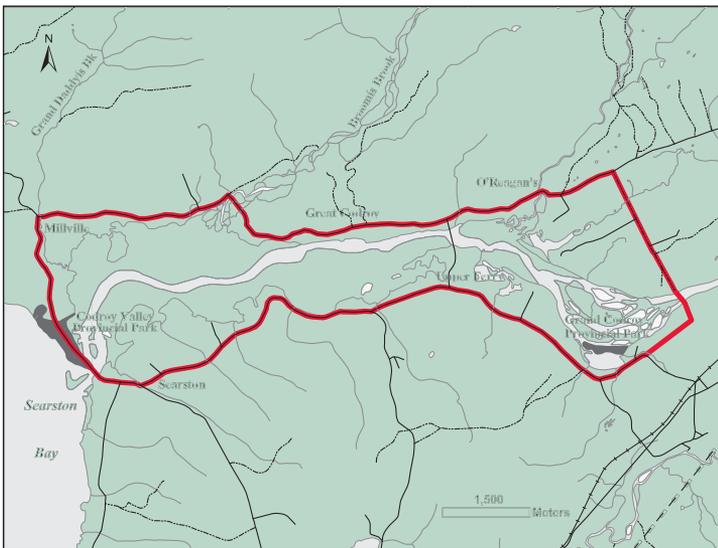
Closed to Shooting

Map 6: Clarenville Canada Goose Area



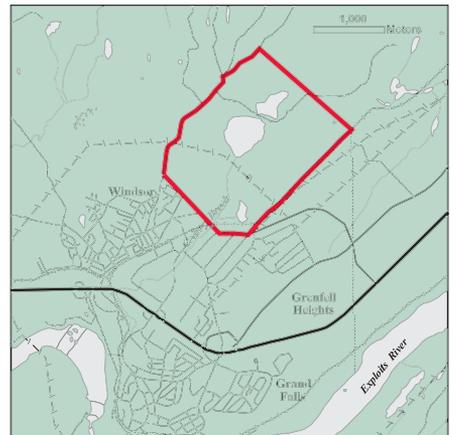
Closed to Shooting

Map 7: Codroy Valley Waterfowl Area



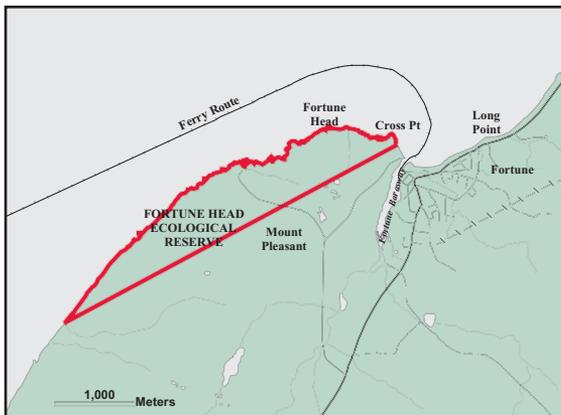
Closed to Shooting

Map 8: Corduroy Brook, Grand Falls-Windsor Closed Area



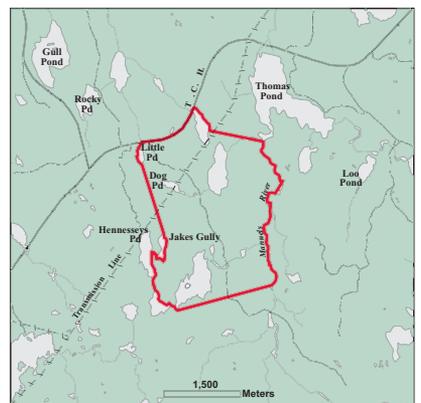
Closed to Shooting

Map 9: Fortune Head Ecological Reserve



Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

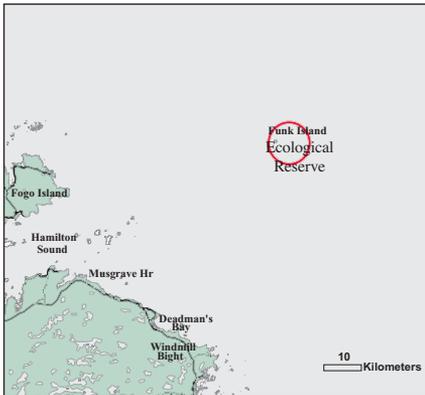
Map 10: Foxtrap Closed Area



Closed to Shooting

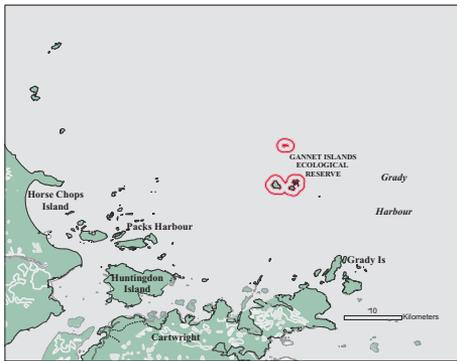
Closed Areas

Map 11: Funk Island Ecological Reserve



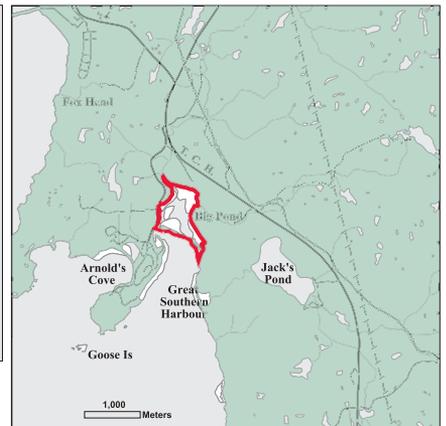
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 12: Gannet Islands Ecological Reserve



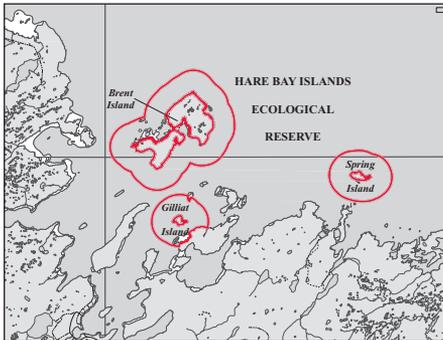
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 13: Great Southern Harbour Closed Area



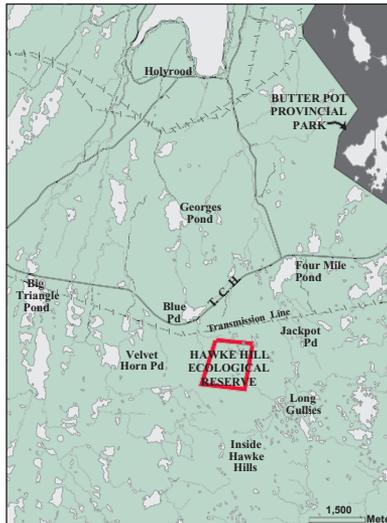
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 14: Hare Bay Islands Ecological Reserve (Brent, Gilliat and Spring Islands)



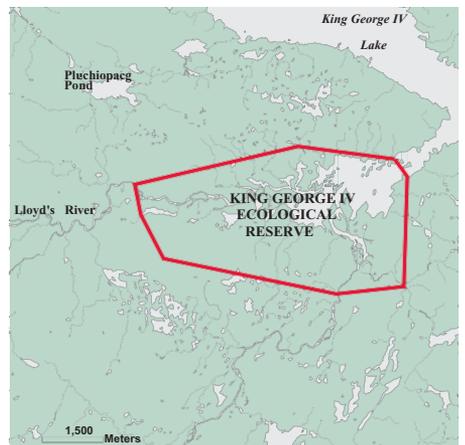
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 15: Hawke Hill Ecological Reserve



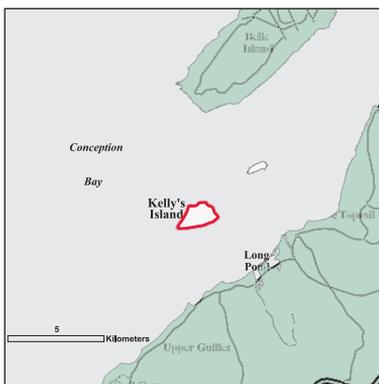
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 16: King George IV Ecological Reserve



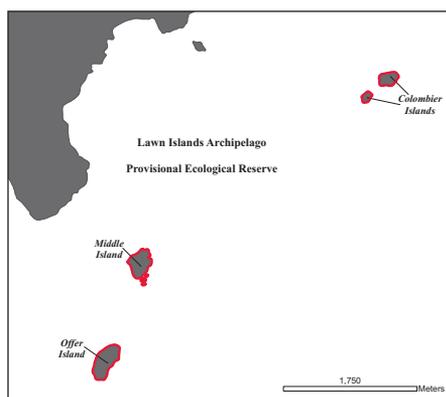
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 17: Kelly's Island, Conception Bay



Closed to Shooting and Snaring

Map 18: Lawn Islands Archipelago Provisional Ecological Reserve



Closed to Shooting (except migratory game birds), Snaring and Trapping

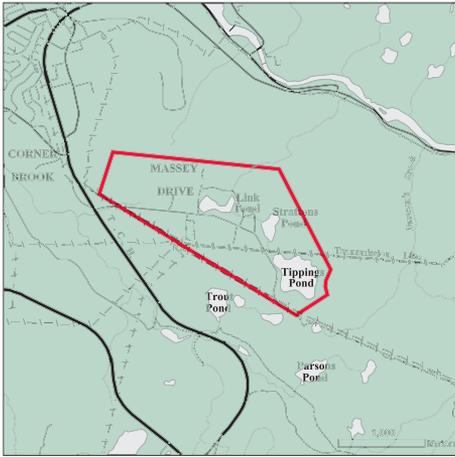
Map 19: Marshy Pond, Daniel's Harbour Closed Area



Closed to Shooting

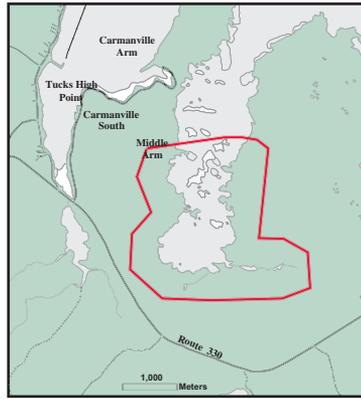
Closed Areas

Map 20: Massey Drive Local Development Area



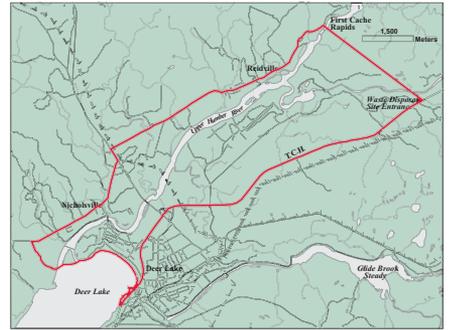
Closed to Shooting

Map 21: Middle Arm, Carmanville Closed Area



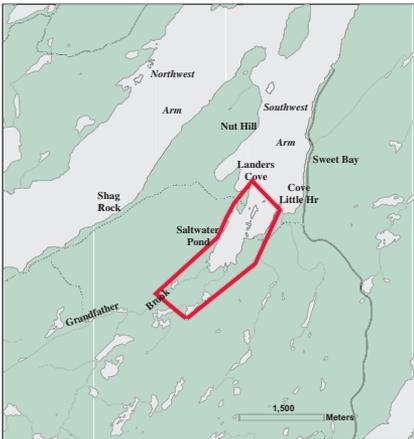
Closed to Shooting

Map 22: Reidville-Deer Lake Closed Area



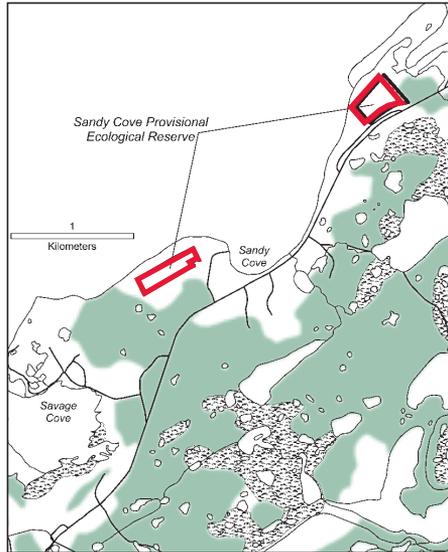
Closed to Shooting

Map 23: Saltwater Pond, Sweet Bay Closed Area



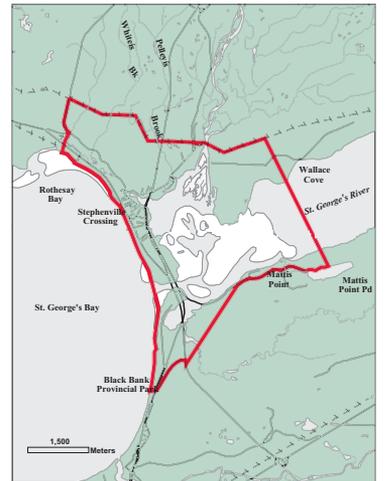
Closed to Shooting

Map 24: Sandy Cove Provisional Ecological Reserve



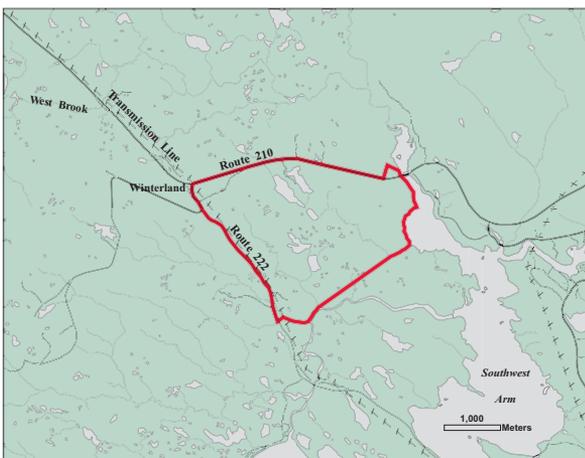
Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Map 25: St. George's River, Stephenville Crossing Closed Area



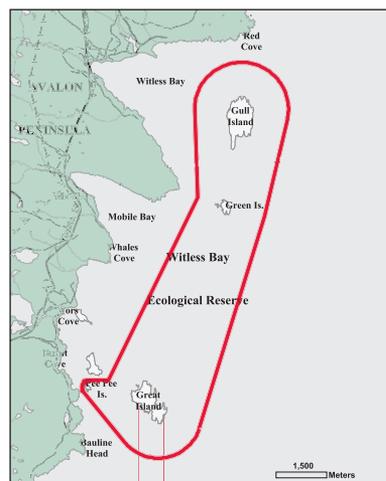
Closed to Shooting

Map 26: Winterland EcoMuseum



Closed to Shooting

Map 27: Witless Bay Ecological Reserve (Gull, Green, Great and Pee Pee Islands)



Closed to Shooting, Snaring and Trapping

Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course

In Newfoundland and Labrador, a person must complete the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education (FS/HE) Course to become eligible to hunt game with a firearm. Participants may take the course starting at age 14, or younger with parental consent.

The minimum age to hunt small game in this province is 16. To hunt big game a person must be at least 18 years of age.

Note: Conditions for possession and use of non-restricted firearms apply to minors under eighteen years of age. For further information, contact the Canadian Firearms Program at 1-800-731-4000 or visit their website at www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/index-eng.htm.

The FS/HE Course has two parts:

Canadian Firearms Safety Course

The Canadian Firearms Safety Course teaches participants the basics of firearms safety and the laws related to firearms storage, handling and transportation. By completing this course, a person may also apply for a Possession and Acquisition Licence to obtain non-restricted firearms.*

** Regulations under the Firearms Act require a person to obtain a Firearms Possession and Acquisition Licence to possess and acquire firearms. Applications for Firearms Licences are available by contacting the Canadian Firearms Program.*

Hunter Education Course

The Hunter Education Course teaches participants aspects of wildlife conservation and management, hunting laws, hunter ethics and responsibility, outdoor safety and survival techniques and other skills used for hunting. By completing the FS/HE Course, the participant meets the provincial requirement to obtain provincial licences to hunt with a firearm.

The FS/HE Course is recognized by all Canadian provinces. Note: Some provincial jurisdictions may require additional hunter training and/or testing for new residents moving into their province.

Each eligible resident hunter receives an **Outdoor Identification Card (OIC)** from the Wildlife Division. Hunters must carry their OIC, along with the appropriate hunting licence, while hunting with a firearm. Hunters travelling to other parts of Canada should carry their OIC.

Course Fees

Age	FS/HE	FS	HE
18 plus	\$78	\$53	\$25
17 and under	\$68	\$53	\$15

HST extra

		Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Environment and Conservation	
Date Issued 2008-01-15		Capability Code <input type="text"/>	
Name GRIZZLY ADAMS		Course Code <input type="text"/>	
D L Number A22222222		<input type="text"/>	
Date of Birth 1952-01-01		<input type="text"/>	
Hair GREY		<input type="text"/>	
Eyes BLUE		<input type="text"/>	
Weight 220LBS.		<input type="text"/>	
Height 6FT. 4IN.		<input type="text"/>	

Where and when can I take a course?

To register for a FS/HE course, please contact a **College of the North Atlantic** campus near you. Courses are offered throughout the year.



Baie Verte	532-8066
Bay St. George	643-7749
Bonavista	468-1700
Burin	891-5688
Carbonear	596-6139
CBS (Seal Cove)	744-6846
Clarenville	466-6988
Corner Brook	637-8565
Gander	651-4800
Grand Falls-Windsor	292-5600
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	896-6300
Labrador West	944-5787
North West River	497-8595
Placentia	227-2037
Port aux Basques	695-3582
St. Anthony	454-3559
St. John's - Prince Philip Drive	758-7532

Toll Free: 1-888-982-2268
 Website: www.cna.nl.ca
 Email: corporatetraining@cna.nl.ca

For more information about the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education Course, please contact:

Wildlife Division
 Conservation Services
 P.O. Box 2007
 Corner Brook, NL A2H 7S1
 637-2006

www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/education/index.html

Department of Environment and Conservation

www.env.gov.nl.ca/env

Wildlife Division

117 Riverside Drive
P.O. Box 2007 • Corner Brook, NL A2H 7S1
637-2025 (Tel) • 637-2099 (Fax)

Provincial Agriculture Bldg., 308 Brookfield Rd.
P.O. Box 8700 • St. John's, NL A1B 4J6
729-2630 (Tel) • 729-0751 (Fax)

398 Centralia Road • P.O. Box 3014, Stn. B
Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL A0P 1E0
896-5107 (Tel) • 896-0188 (Fax)

Salmonier Nature Park

P.O. Box 190 • Holyrood, NL A0A 2R0
229-7888 (Tel) • 229-7078 (Fax)

Sustainable Development and Strategic Science Division

2 Canada Drive
P.O. Box 8700 • St. John's, NL A1B 4J6
729-3593 (Tel) • 729-1747 (Fax)

Parks and Natural Areas Division

33 Reid's Lane • Deer Lake, NL A8A 2A3
635-4520 (Tel) • 635-4541 (Fax)
E-mail: parksinfo@gov.nl.ca

Crown Lands Administration Division

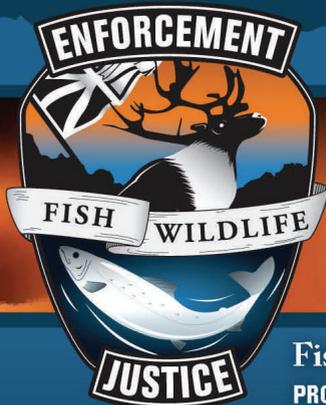
Higgins Line, Howley Building
P.O. Box 8700 • St. John's, NL A1B 4J6
729-3085 (Tel) • 729-6136 (Fax)

Department of Natural Resources

www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/

Baie Verte	532-4067	Gander	256-1450	Port Hope Simpson	960-0400	Wabush	282-6881
Bay d'Espoir	882-2200	Grand Bank	832-2170	Port Saunders	861-3502	Whitbourne	759-2933
Bishop's Falls	258-5334	Happy Valley-Goose Bay	896-3405	Red Bay	920-2004	Wing's Point	676-2260
Botwood	257-3596	Heart's Content	583-2902	Roddickton	457-2300	Winterland	279-3980
Carbonear	945-3024	Lewisporte	535-2706	Salmonier	229-7826	Woody Point	453-2215
Cartwright	938-7362	Millertown	852-4291	Southern Bay	462-3491		
Clarenville	466-7439	North West River	497-8479	Springdale	673-3821		
Corner Brook	637-2370	Paddy's Pond	729-4180	St. Anthony	454-8435		
Gambo	674-4625	Pasadena	686-2071	St. George's	646-3720		

Department of Justice



Newfoundland
Labrador

Fish & Wildlife Enforcement

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Other Departments/Agencies

Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation	729-2830 • 1-800-563-6353
Newfoundland and Labrador Outfitters Association	639-5926 • 1-866-470-6562
Newfoundland and Labrador Trappers Association	592-2416
Parks Canada	
Gros Morne National Park	458-2417
Terra Nova National Park	533-2801
Torngat Mountains National Park	922-1290
To report incidents in national parks and sites	1-877-852-3100
RCMP Canadian Firearms Program	1-800-731-4000

Environment Canada

Canadian Wildlife Service (Newfoundland and Labrador)	Mt. Pearl	772-5585
Wildlife Enforcement (Migratory Bird Enforcement)	Mt. Pearl	772-5585
Wildlife Enforcement (Migratory Bird Enforcement)	Corner Brook	637-4377
Wildlife Enforcement (Migratory Bird Enforcement)	Lewisporte	535-0601
Central Cashier's Office		
P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, NL A1B 4J6		

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A COMMUNITY PROGRAM



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