

2025 Trapping Summary



Table of Contents

Minister's Message	3
Wildlife Conservation Act and Regulations	4
What's New 2025-26	5
Reminders from 2024-25.....	6
Beaver Trapping Restrictions for 2025-2026.....	6
Trapping Seasons	8
Trapping Licences and Fees	9
General Trapping Regulations	10
Foothold Trap Regulations.....	13
Body-gripping Trap Regulations.....	14
Snare Regulations.....	15
SCHEDULES C, D, E and F	18
Sarcoptic Mange.....	23
Tapeworm and <i>A. echinococcosis</i>.....	24
Trapping Statistics	27
Wild Fur Harvest	28
Coyote Pelts	29

Fox Pelts.....	30
Beaver Pelts	31
Raccoon Pelts.....	32
Muskrat Pelts	33
Avoiding River Otters When Beaver Trapping....	34
Restraining Traps for Canines	35
Investigation and Enforcement.....	37
Report a Poacher.....	39
Access PEI Centres.....	40
Courses and Workshops	41
Accessing Public Lands	42
Trapper Harvest Log	43
Online Hunter Education	48

Minister's Message

Islanders lead busy lives, and this often results in little time for recreation and spending time in nature. I encourage all Islanders to prioritize some outdoors time. Getting outdoors is a great way to make lasting memories with friends and family.



We know that those who enjoy the outdoors are the greatest advocates for the protection of our natural resources.

I thank all Island hunters and trappers for their commitment to stewardship, safe recreation and respecting our natural resources. On behalf of the Government of PEI, I wish you a great season. Enjoy your time in our forests and natural areas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "G. Arsenault". The signature is fluid and stylized.

Gilles Arsenault
Minister of Environment,
Energy and Climate Action

Wildlife Conservation Act and Regulations

This summary is prepared for the information and convenience of those who plan to hunt or trap in Prince Edward Island. The original act and regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law. These laws are subject to change at any time. For the complete regulations please refer to the Wildlife Conservation Act and Regulations, available on request from the Fish and Wildlife Section (902-368-4683) or online at:

https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/legislation?f%5B0%5D=glossary_az%3AA

What's New 2025-26

Fur Harvesting Regulations Amendments

Amendments to the Fur Harvesting Regulations have now been implemented. The rationale for these changes is based primarily on the following:

- improve the humanness of canine snares; and,
- reduce the risk of companion animals getting caught in snares.

The regulatory changes have been included in the regulatory listings below (pages 10 -18). In summary, these changes will:

- require certified trappers to complete ongoing training by introducing a continuing education requirement for trappers to maintain eligibility (effective 2029)
- allow landowners to remove or render inactive traps set on their property without permission
- introduce landowner permission requirements (currently only exist under the Trespass to Property Act) and establish a higher permission standard for snares

- require the use of a killing neck snare design which produces more consistent humane deaths for target canines
- prohibit snares on public lands and prohibit use of bait in conjunction with snares; and,
- allow for live-restraining snares (i.e. cable restraints), which hold the target animal alive until dispatch, and prescribe requirements for their use.

Reminders from 2024-25

Reminders from Recent Years:

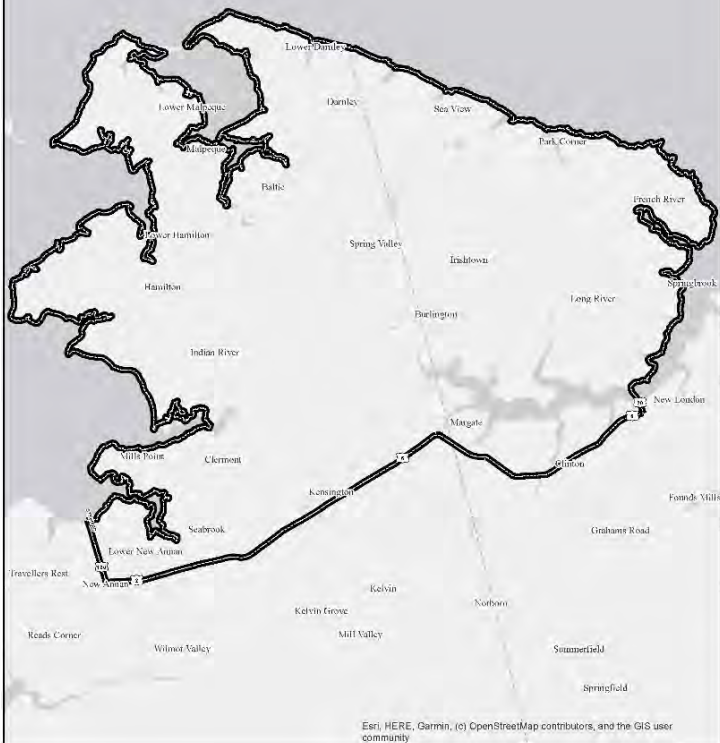
- A restricted beaver trapping zone is in place for the Malpeque-Darnley-Fox River area (see below).

Beaver Trapping Restrictions for 2025-2026

To minimize accidental take of otters during the trapping season, a restricted beaver trapping zone is in effect for the Kensington – Malpeque – Darnley - Fox River – Long River areas (see next page). No person shall set a beaver trap within this zone without the direct authorization of Fish and Wildlife. For more information on how to reduce incidental take of otters while trapping refer to page 34.



Restricted Beaver Trapping Zone



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

1:100,000

Trapping Seasons

Furbearer	Open Season
Beaver, Mink, Muskrat, and Weasel	8:00 a.m. Nov 1 – March 31
Raccoon**	October 15 – March 31
Fox (modified foothold only)*	November 1 – November 14
Fox (snare and modified foothold)	November 15 – January 31
Coyote (modified foothold only)*	October 15 – November 14 February 1 – February 28
Coyote (snare and modified foothold)	November 15 – January 31
Red Squirrel	No closed season
Skunk	No closed season
*A “modified foothold trap” is a foothold trap that has been altered to improve the humaneness of the trap by laminating the jaws, off-setting the jaws or padding the jaws.	
** From October 15-31 traps set for raccoon are restricted to locations at least 3 meters away from a wetland or watercourse.	

Trapping Licences and Fees

Trapping licences may be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife office, 183 Upton Road, Charlottetown, or from the Access PEI Centre in your area.

<u>Resident Trapping (18 and older)</u>	\$10*
<u>Junior Trapping</u>	\$5*
<u>Resident Fur Dealer</u>	\$25*
<u>Non-resident Fur Dealer</u>	\$175*

*(+HST)

- A suspended trapper will be required to take a trapper education course after the date of conviction before purchasing another trapping licence.
- Any person who traps furbearers must be the holder of a Trapping Licence or a Junior Trapping Licence.
- The Minister may issue a Trapping Licence to an applicant who is 16 years of age or older and has successfully completed a trapper education course.
- A Junior Trapping Licence may be issued to an applicant who is under 16 years of age and has successfully completed a trapper education program.
- All licensed trappers are issued a permanent trapper registration number (a combination of letters and/or numbers).
- No person shall set a trap or snare for furbearing animals unless the trap or snare is clearly stamped or tagged with their trapper registration number.

General Trapping Regulations

No person shall:

- use a running pole set or a spring pole set in combination with a foothold trap
- set a toothed trap, a deadfall or a hook
- place a trap or snare in wildlife habitat, either set or unset, before the opening of the trapping season for each species
- leave a trap or snare in wildlife habitat, either set or unset, after the close of the season for each species
- while in wildlife habitat, possess or set a trapping device unless the trapping device is a:
 - box trap
 - body-gripping trap that is designed to kill quickly
 - submarine trap
 - steel-jawed trap that has a jaw spread of less than 19 cm (7.5 inches)
 - a snare constructed of at wire with a minimum gauge of 5/64"
- cut, spear, break, destroy or otherwise interfere with the den or burrow of a red fox or coyote, or any beaver house or dam, a mink den or a muskrat house or den

- except during the open season for mink, set a trap for, or attempt to trap, raccoon within 3 metres of a watercourse, shallow marsh, deep marsh, or other open water wetland
- take or attempt to take any beaver, mink, muskrat or skunk by any means other than trapping
- set a trap within the highway-right-of-way in any location other than in or over water
- set a trapping device of any type without examining it at least once every 72 hours; or,
 - set a trap designed to hold an animal alive without examining each trap at least once a day; or,
 - set a snare designed to kill red fox or coyote without examining each snare at least once every 48 hours
- break, interfere with, destroy, remove or otherwise disturb any trap or snare not registered to that person, with the following exceptions:
 - any person responsible for the enforcement of these regulations while in discharge of the person's duty; or,
 - a landowner removing or rendering inactive a trap or snare set on the landowner's property without permission

- be in possession of a green hide, pelt, carcass or any portion thereof of any beaver, muskrat, raccoon, fox, coyote, mink, weasel, skunk or squirrel between the 5th day after the close of the open season and the first day of the next open season without a permit
- set a trap inside an active muskrat house.
- ship raw furs from the province (PEI) without first obtaining an Export Permit.
- buy the pelts or hides, either skinned or unskinned, of wild furbearing animals in PEI without being the holder of a valid Fur Dealer's Licence.

Every person is guilty of an offence who sells furs to a resident or non-resident who is not the holder of a Fur Dealer's Licence.

Foothold Trap Regulations

No person shall set a foothold trap for taking furbearing animals unless the trap is set for:

- beaver, mink or muskrat and the trap is attached to a device that is designed to submerge the animal and prevent it from resurfacing
- muskrat or mink and is sufficiently heavy to submerge the mink or muskrat and prevent the animal from resurfacing
- raccoon and it is an approved foot encapsulating trap listed in Schedule D
- coyote or red fox and has been modified to improve humaneness by such means as:
 - laminated jaws
 - off-set jaws,
 - padded jaws, or
 - other similarly effective means of improving the humaneness of the trap.

Body-gripping Trap Regulations

- A dog-proof enclosure set using a body-gripping trap with a jaw spread 17.8 cm by 17.8 cm (7 inches by 7 inches) or larger shall have:
 - an opening no greater than 17.8 cm by 17.8 cm; or,
 - an opening no greater than 20.3 cm (8 inches) in height and no greater than 25.4 cm (10 inches) in width with the trap trigger set back at least 25.4 cm (10 inches) from the opening.
- A dog-proof enclosure with an opening larger than 20.3 cm (8 inches) in height and greater than 25.4 cm (10 inches) in width shall be placed so that no part of the opening is more than 17.8 cm (7 inches) off the ground
- No person shall set a body-gripping (Conibear type) trap having a jaw spread greater than 16 cm (6.3 inches) but not greater than 19.6 cm (7.75 inches) except:
 - in or over water
 - in a dog-proof enclosure or
 - where the trap is set at least five feet off the ground.
- No person shall set a body-gripping trap having a jaw spread larger than 19.6 cm (7.75 inches)

unless partially submerged in water or in a dog-proof enclosure

- A person may only use a body-gripping trap that is listed in Schedule C as approved as a killing trap for use on land for that species to take a raccoon, weasel or muskrat on land
- A person may only use a body-gripping trap to take a beaver or muskrat underwater if one of the following applies:
 - the trap is listed in Schedule C as an approved killing trap for that species
 - the trap is set for muskrat and prevents the muskrat from resurfacing.

Snare Regulations

No person shall:

- place in wildlife habitat any snare larger than single strand brass wire of 20 gauge except during the open season for snaring red fox or coyote, except if set under water during the open season for beaver
- set a snare designed to kill a red fox or coyote without examining each snare at least once every 48 hours

- set a snare for red fox or coyote on public land unless authorized by the Minister
- set a snare for red fox or coyote on private land without having obtained written permission from the landowner within the preceding 10 months
- set a restraining neck snare for red fox or coyote without the snare being able to move freely within a 360 arc of the ground anchoring point and without it becoming entangled on any object
- set a killing neck snare for red fox or coyote unless the snare is:
 - constructed with steel cable having a minimum diameter of 1.98 millimetres (5/64 inches)
 - equipped with an approved torsion spring listed in Schedule F (page 21) and set in the compressed position, and
 - equipped with a cam style lock
- set a restraining neck snare for red fox or coyote unless the snare is:
 - anchored to a fixed ground anchoring point
 - constructed of a steel cable having a minimum diameter of 3.18 mm (1/8 inches) and a maximum length from anchor point to snare loop of 55 cm
 - equipped with a relaxing lock

- equipped with at least one swivel at the ground anchoring point and one swivel at the end of the cable loop; and,
 - Set a snare, or allow a snare to remain set, within 200m of a canine bait including animal carcasses, fish and fish oils, lures, or scent attractants.
- have in their possession untagged snares while in wildlife habitat.
 - set a killing or restraining neck snare within 200 meters of an occupied dwelling without the permission of the homeowner or occupier
 - set a snare for coyote or red fox within the highway right-of-way.

SCHEDULES C, D, E and F

Schedule C - Muskrat (traps approved for use on land)		
Bélisle Super X 110	Koro Large Rodent Double Spring	Ouell RM
Bélisle Super X 120	LDL B120	Rudy 120
B.M.I. Body Gripper 120	LDL B120 Magnum	Rudy 120 Magnum
B.M.I. Body Gripper 120 Magnum	Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3	Sauvageau 2001-5
B.M.I. 126 Magnum	Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel	Sauvageau C120 Magnum
Bridger 120	WCS Shorty Tube Trap	Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend"
Bridger 120 Magnum Bodygripper	Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel	Triple M
Bridger 155 Magnum Bodygripper	Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Magnum Stainless Steel	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110
Duke 120	Ouell 4-11-180	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
Koro Muskrat	Rudy 110	Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Magnum

Schedule C - Raccoon (traps approved for use on land)		
Bélisle Classic 220	Duke 160	Rudy 220 Plus
Bélisle Super X 160	Koro #2	Sauvageau 2001-6
Bélisle Super X 220	LDL C 160 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-8
Bélisle Super X 280	LDL C 160	Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half
B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper	LDL C 220	Magnum Woodstream
B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper	LDL C 220 Magnum	Oneida Victor
B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper	LDL C 280 Magnum	Conibear 160
B.M.I 280 Magnum Body Gripper	Northwoods 155	Woodstream Oneida
Bridger 160	Rudy 160	Victor Conibear 220
Bridger 220	Rudy 160 Plus	
Bridger 280 Mag Bodygripper	Rudy 220	
Schedule D (foot-hold traps approved for raccoon)		
Bridger T3		Egg Trap
Duffer		Lil' Grizz Get'rz
Duke DP Coon Trap		

Schedule C - Beaver (traps approved for use underwater or partially submerged)		
B.M.I. BT 300	Duke 330	Sauvageau 2001-8
Bélisle Classic 330	LDL C280	Sauvageau 2001-11
Bélisle Super X 280	LDL C280 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-12
Bélisle Super X 330	LDL C330	Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum
B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper	LDL C330 Magnum	Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum
B.M.I. 330 Body Gripper	Rudy 280	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280
Bridger 330	Rudy 330	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Duke 280	Sauvageau 1000-11F	
Schedule E (box traps approved for beaver)		
Breathe Easy Live Beaver Trap	EZEE Set Live Beaver Trap	
Dam Beaver Live Beaver Trap	Hancock Live Beaver Trap	
Comstock 12 x 18 x 39 Swim Through Beaver Cage	Koro "Klam" Live Beaver Trap	
No person shall set a body-gripping trap having a jaw spread larger than 19.6 cm (7.75 inches) unless partially submerged in water or in a dog-proof enclosure.		

Schedule C - Weasel
(traps approved for use on land)

Bélisle Super X 110	Bélisle Super X 280	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110
Bélisle Super X 120	B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
B.M.I. #60	B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper	WCS Shorty Tube Trap
B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper Magnum	B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper	LDL C 280 Magnum
B.M.I. 126 Body Gripper Magnum	B.M.I 280 Magnum Body	Northwoods 155
Bridger 120	Ouell 411-180	Rudy 160
Bridger 120 Magnum Bodygripper	Ouell 3-10	Rudy 160 Plus
Bridger 155 Magnum Bodygripper	Ouell RM	Rudy 220
Koro Muskrat Trap	Rudy 120 Magnum	Rudy 220 Plus
Koro Rodent Trap	Sauvageau C120 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-6

Koro Large Rodent Double Spring	Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend"	Sauvageau 2001-7
LDL B120 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-5	Sauvageau 2001-8
Bélisle Classic 220	Triple M	Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum
Bélisle Super X 160	Victor Rat Trap	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160
Bélisle Super X 220	WCS Tube Trap Int'l	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220

Schedule F (list of approved torsion springs [power snares])	
Red Fox	
Lights Out A1 Lights Out Signature 75	Stinger 22 Mag Economy Stinger 22 Mag Deluxe Stinger 33 Mag Deluxe
Coyote	
Lights Out A1 Lights Out Signature 75	Stinger 22 Mag Economy Stinger 22 Mag Deluxe Stinger 33 Mag Deluxe

Sarcoptic Mange

Trappers are encouraged to be mindful of mange during this trapping season, and to contact Fish and Wildlife at 902-368-4683 if you notice any signs of the disease in your harvest.

Sarcoptic mange is a disease that affects wild mammals, such as foxes, coyotes, and raccoons and can lead to pronounced hair loss, emaciation, and eventual death of affected individuals.

Caused by an infection with the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*, mange can spread quickly through a local population, particularly when there is a high density of animals in an area. In some cases, local mortality can be quite high. Signs to look for include hairless patches of skin and crusty skin growths around the tail, hock, neck, and face.

Tracking the distribution of the disease will help inform management decisions. Hunters and trappers are at risk of contracting the infection as well, which may result in an itchy rash. You are encouraged to always wear gloves when handling your harvest, regardless of whether the animal shows obvious signs of disease.

Tapeworm and *A. echinococcosis*

Echinococcus multilocularis (*E. multilocularis*) is a tapeworm that lives in coyotes, foxes, rodents, and sometimes dogs. It is spread in the environment by the stool (poop) of infected animals.

People can be infected by *E. multilocularis* by accidentally swallowing tapeworm eggs from food, water or soil contaminated with stool from foxes or coyotes, or from handling infected animals. This can cause a rare disease called *Alveolar echinococcosis* (AE).

Until recently, *E. multilocularis* was not considered present in Atlantic Canada. However, studies by researchers at the Atlantic Veterinary College conducted between 2020 and 2025 now estimate that 20 to 30% of wild canids (coyotes and foxes) in PEI are infected with *E. multilocularis*. But even in places where the tapeworm is common in animals, it's rare that people get it.

E. multilocularis does not spread from person-to-person. The most common ways of becoming infected with *E. multilocularis* are:

- Eating foods (usually wild berries and herbs) or drinking water that has been contaminated with the stool of an infected coyote, fox, or dog.
- Touching, petting, or handling a household pet infected with the tapeworm, then accidentally

swallowing the tapeworm eggs by touching your mouth. Infected pets can have tapeworm eggs in their stool and their fur may be contaminated. Some dogs "scent roll" in wild animal stool and may become contaminated this way.

- Handling animals like coyotes, foxes, or dogs as part of your job or hobby (e.g., trappers, veterinarians, veterinary technicians).

When a person accidentally swallows the tapeworm eggs, cyst-like structures can develop, most often in their liver. These cysts grow slowly and may not cause any symptoms for years. When symptoms appear, they may include:

- pain or discomfort in the upper belly
- weakness
- weight loss
- symptoms that may look like liver cancer or liver disease

AE is complicated to treat and can cause death if not treated. Surgery is the most common form of treatment for AE. After surgery, you may need medicine to keep the cyst from growing back.

The best ways to avoid becoming infected with *E. multilocularis* and developing AE are to:

- Practise good hand hygiene. Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching pets and

before touching food. Teach children that hand washing is important.

- Wash or cook wild picked foods such as berries and herbs carefully before eating them.
- Wash fruits and vegetables before eating them.
- Wash your hands well after working in the garden.
- Talk to your veterinarian about ways to prevent *E. multilocularis* tapeworm infection in your pets.
- Do not allow your pets to eat rodents or other wild animals.
- Keep your pet clean. Some dogs will roll in wild animal stool and can then spread tapeworm eggs from their fur to your home environment.
- Do not encourage wild animals to come close to your home.
- Do not keep wild animals as pets.
- Wear disposable gloves if you are handling a coyote, fox, or other wild animal (dead or alive).

Adapted from myhealth.alberta.ca

Trapping Statistics

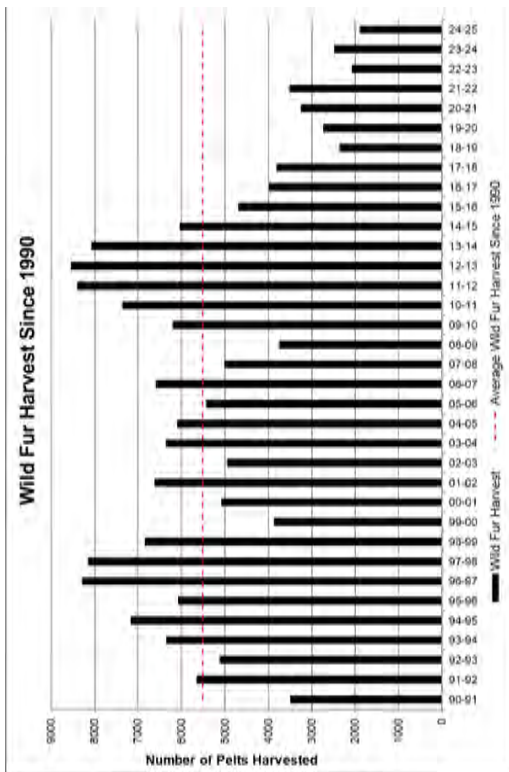
The challenges within the fur market continue to impact the harvest of PEI furbearers. Overall harvest fell below 2000 pelts for the first time on record, down 24% from last season. Similarly, the estimated total value of the harvest declined by 9% to approximately \$26,000, also the lowest value on record.

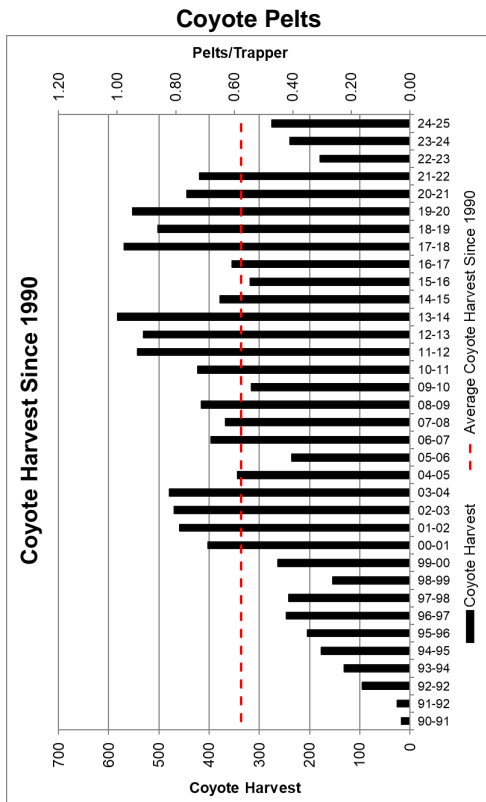
After a low in 2021/22, beaver harvest appears to be recovering in a manner consistent with historical patterns. Should this continue, we can expect harvest levels this season to approach the long-term average.

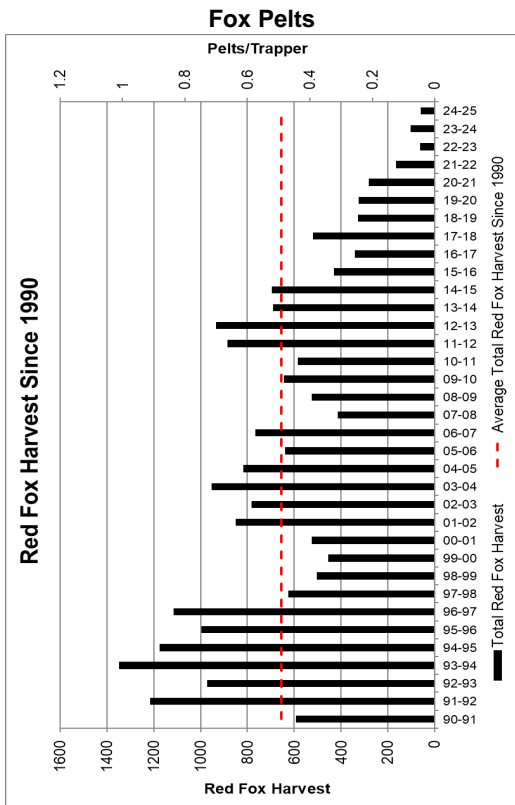
Muskrat, long considered a bellweather of the fur market, experienced a record low harvest of 844, the first year on record with a harvest below 1000 pelts. Improving clearance rates at the final fur sale offers hope that the market will improve.

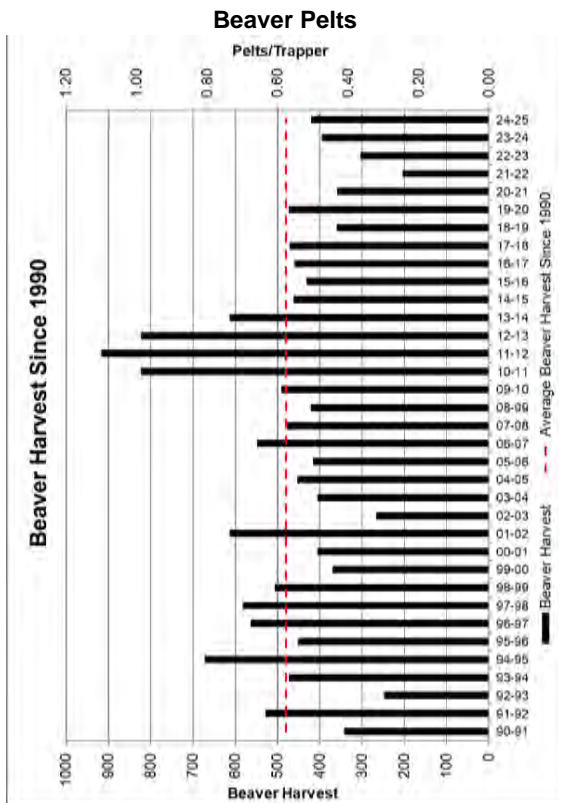
Low harvests continue for mink, raccoon, and especially red fox, while coyote harvest increased marginally for the second consecutive year. An unexpected silver lining for trappers was the performance of striped skunks at market; this seldom shipped species averaged \$111.

Wild Fur Harvest

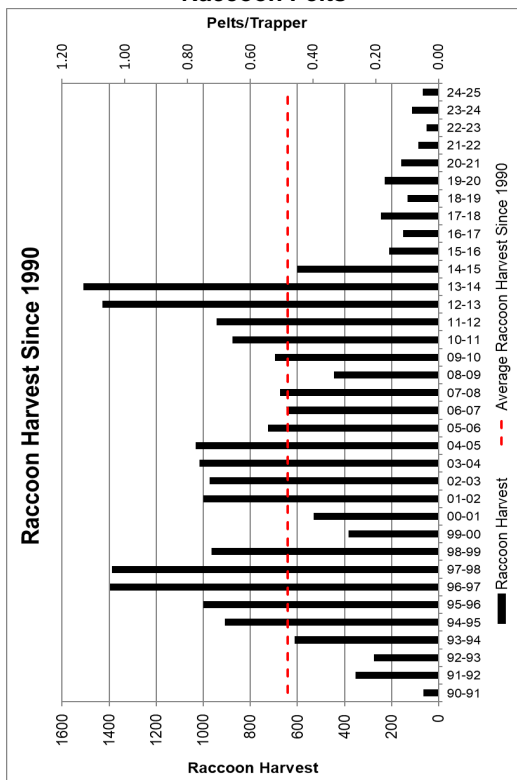




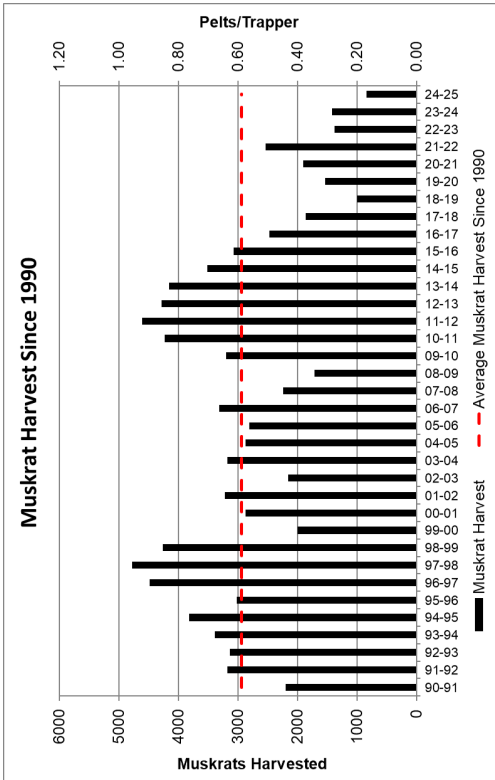




Raccoon Pelts



Muskrat Pelts



Avoiding River Otters When Beaver Trapping

Since 2016, multiple river otters have been trapped or found dead in PEI. Targeted monitoring for river otters has produced dozens of images from multiple locations, including images of young of the year, and several anecdotal observations from the public have also been received.

Based on this evidence it is reasonable to believe that at least a small, resident population of river otters has re-established in the province.

To minimize the risk of capturing otters, beaver trappers on PEI are encouraged to consider the following when making their sets:

- Avoid the use of 280 conibears, as river otters cannot swim through them without firing the trap
- Move trigger wires on 330 conibears as far as possible to one side to allow otters to swim through without firing the trap
- When trapping beaver runs with conibears, place traps on the bottom of the run with a dive stick at the surface
- Avoid placing traps close to the crossover of beaver dams, as river otters frequently use these features as travel routes
- Set foothold traps for beaver at least 8" below the water's surface.

Restraining Traps for Canines

Fish and Wildlife recognizes that canine trappers play an important role in predator management. While the killing neck snare remains the most popular tool for harvesting coyotes and red foxes, other options are available that may offer advantages in certain situations.

Specifically, restraining foothold traps and restraining neck snares are permitted for use and can be effective tools for harvesting canines. Both options allow for bycatch to be released, which is particularly helpful when assisting with coyote removal in developed areas.

To afford trappers additional opportunity when conditions are ideal, the start of the coyote foothold season has been advanced to October 15th, a full month before the killing neck snare season opens. Similar season changes are being considered for restraining neck snares as well.

Trappers are encouraged to contact Fish and Wildlife to discuss training opportunities and equipment needs.

PEI Wildlife Conservation Fund

Putting your money to work!

When you pay a PEI Wildlife Conservation Fund fee, you are helping to improve habitat for fish and many other species of Island Wildlife. Applications for funding are made by many stream and river management groups annually.

**PEI Wildlife Conservation Fund
C/O Community Foundation of PEI
53 Water Street Charlottetown, PE C1A 1A3
(902) 892-3440; info@peiwcf.ca; www.peiwcf.ca**



Investigation and Enforcement

For enforcement of any of the environment acts or regulations during regular working hours, telephone a Conservation Officer at any of the following locations:

- Wellington - 902 854-7250
- Summerside - 902 888-8000
- Charlottetown - 902 368-4884
- Queens County - 902 368-4884
- Montague - 902 838-0600
- Souris - 902 687-7000

For environmental emergencies after normal office hours telephone 1-800-565-1633. For wildlife related enforcement after normal office hours use 902 368-4884

Equipment Seizure and Forfeiture

Hunters and trappers are advised that seized equipment shall be automatically forfeited to the crown for the following offences:

- 1) all second offences,
- 2) taking game or wildlife out of season,
- 3) hunting while under suspension, and
- 4) possession of a loaded firearm in a vehicle or boat

- 5) possess or be under the influence of an intoxicant.

An automatic one-year suspension of hunting privileges can result from a conviction under the Wildlife Conservation Act or Regulations or the Migratory Birds Convention Act or Regulations



Report a Poacher



Report poachers and polluters!

Call Crime Stoppers toll free

1-800-222-8477

Report Litterers!

Call the hot line toll free

1-866-368-5024

Access PEI Centres

Queens County

Charlottetown.....	902 368-5200
Charlottetown (Royalty Crossing)	902 288-1409
Cornwall.....	902 288-1863

Kings County

Montague.....	902 838-0600
Souris.....	902 687-7000

Prince County

Alberton	902 853-8622
O'Leary	902 859-8800
Summerside	902 888-8000
Tignish	902 882-7351
Wellington	902 854-7250

Courses and Workshops

Each year Forests, Fish, and Wildlife offer a variety of courses and workshops. If you are interested in any of the following training opportunities, please contact our office at 902-368-4683.

- Trapper Education
- Hunting (Hunter Safety, Bow hunting, Hunting Guide)
- Hunting Workshop for New Hunters
- Chainsaw (Weekend Woodsman, Chainsaw Filing, Cutting Firewood Safely, Basic Silviculture Lesson Plan)



Kevin Arsenault and Carl Balsor teaching trapping techniques.

Accessing Public Lands



While most of Prince Edward Island is privately owned, there are areas of forest and wetland which are available for public use - the Island's approximately 45,000 hectares of public land. In general terms, these properties are classified as Natural Areas, Ponds and Wetlands, Provincial Forests, and Wildlife Management Areas. They are managed for a variety of public values and benefits such as recreation, wildlife habitat, protection of unique or rare species, high-value timber and non-timber forest products, forest/wildlife research, and outdoor education.

Four signs (shown above) identify public lands that are open to the public for recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, bicycling, bird watching, tours and outdoor education. However, some uses such as off-road vehicles (ATVs, snowmobiles, etc.) are only permitted on certain properties and open fires are not permitted at all. Prohibited uses are listed on the signs. Please do not litter or smoke on

these properties. Many of these properties are working forests, so as conditions dictate, forest harvest and management operations may occur. In all cases, harvest sites on public land are quickly renewed to forest cover.

Public Land Atlases can be purchased at the Forests, Fish and Wildlife office (183 Upton Rd., C 'town). Public Lands information can also be accessed online at:

<https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/environment-energy-and-climate-action/public-lands>

Trapper Harvest Log

Harvest reporting is one of the best and most important sources of information used to guide the management of game species. Trappers are encouraged to use the tables on the following pages to keep track of their harvest and effort (no. of animals harvested, no. of traps set, no. of trapping nights, etc.) throughout their trapping season and to share the information with the Fish and Wildlife Section after the season has ended.

A \$50 gift card will be randomly awarded after the end of the 2025-26 season to a trapper that has submitted a harvest log to the Fish and Wildlife Section

Trapper Harvest Log			
Date	# of Traps Set	Species	# Harvested

Trapper Harvest Log

[illegible]

Trapper Harvest Log			
Date	# of Traps Set	Species	# Harvested

Trapper Harvest Log			
Date	# of Traps Set	Species	# Harvested

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