



2021 Hunting and Trapping Summary

Minister's Message

The 2021 Hunting and Trapping Summary provides information you need to participate in our upcoming hunting and trapping seasons. The Summary also provides a glimpse into some of the activities the Fish and Wildlife Section carries out to support the mandate of wildlife conservation in our province. I encourage you to review this material carefully and reach out to the Fish and Wildlife Section if you have any questions or feedback.



We are fortunate to live on PEI, and together we will ensure that our connection to nature and wildlife remains an integral part of who we are as Islanders.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Myers'.

Steven Myers
Minister of Environment,
Energy, and Climate Action

Table of Contents

Minister's Message	1
Reminders from 2020	6
Potential Changes for 2022.....	6
General Hunting Regulations	7
Hunter Safety Certificate – PEI Wildlife Card	11
Free Training and Licences for New Hunters.....	12
Waterfowler Heritage Day	14
Residency.....	15
Licences and Fees*	17
Resident Game – Open Seasons and Limits	19
Migratory Game Birds – Open Seasons and Limits.	21
Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit.....	23
Waterfowl Bands.....	24
Non-game Birds.....	24
Export Permits	25
Furbearer Hunting.....	25
Hunting Raccoon at Night.....	26
Hunting License Sales and Harvest Statistics	27
Remote Camera Monitoring on PEI.....	30

Bald Eagles and Lead Poisoning.....	32
Wear Your Personal Floatation Device (PFD)!.....	34
General Trapping Regulations.....	37
Trapping in High Use Areas	40
Trapping Seasons.....	41
Trapping Licences and Fees*	42
Trapping Licenses	42
Foothold Traps	44
Body-gripping Traps.....	45
Snares.....	47
SCHEDULE C	48
Raccoon.....	49
Beaver	50
Muskrat.....	51
Weasel.....	52
Sarcoptic Mange.....	54
Trapping Statistics	55
Wild Fur Harvest	55
Coyote Pelts.....	57
Beaver Pelts.....	58

Raccoon Pelts	59
Muskrat Pelts	60
Muskrat Pelt Sampling.....	61
Avoiding River Otters When Beaver Trapping	62
Investigation and Enforcement.....	67
Access PEI Centres	69
Courses and Workshops.....	70
Accessing Public Lands	71
Using Vehicles to Chase Wildlife	73
BUY AND BURN LOCAL	74
Sunrise/Sunset Times.....	76
Hunter Harvest Log.....	88
Trapper Harvest Log.....	92

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, Regulations available on request from the Forests, Fish and Wildlife Division or online at:

<https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/legislation/environment-energy-and-climate-action/528>

Reminders from 2020

- Trappers are encouraged to review the Avoiding River Otters When Trapping Beavers Section (P. 55)
- Trappers are no longer required to use metal dies to tag their traps. TRAPS MUST STILL BE CLEARLY MARKED WITH THE TRAPPER'S ID #

Potential Changes for 2022

- Conversion to fixed open season dates for ruffed grouse and Hungarian partridge.
- Introduction of prohibition on allowing the pelt of a furbearing animal to be spoil.
- When live trapping, use of approved beaver live traps and raccoon foot encapsulating traps to be required.

It is illegal to have in your possession, when hunting all game birds any shot larger than "BB" in the case of lead shot or size "T" in the case of steel shot.

General Hunting Regulations

It is unlawful to:

- 1) carry a firearm in game habitat or hunt any game unless you are in possession of a Hunter Safety Certificate;
- 2) hunt any wildlife for which an open season has not been prescribed;
- 3) without a shipping coupon take, or ship out of the province any game or parts thereof;
- 4) disturb, molest or take the nest or eggs of any game bird;
- 5) hunt any game birds by means of any trap, cage or snare;
- 6) hunt game birds with a rifle or other firearm loaded with a bullet or bullets;
- 7) use a shotgun that has a capacity of more than three shells in the magazine and chamber combined, while hunting game;
- 8) possess more than one shotgun, unless each shotgun in excess of one is unloaded and disassembled or unloaded and cased, while hunting game;
- 9) hunt on Sunday;
- 10) shoot at any game within 200 metres of any school, church, meeting place or any occupied dwelling, farm building, or livestock, without the owner's permission; or shoot any game within

- 300 metres of a location where migratory birds are kept under permit;
- 11) while in or on any vehicle, discharge or have in personal possession a loaded firearm;
 - 12) discharge any firearm in any locality where game is usually found between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise unless authorized by a permit to hunt raccoons at night or for the purposes a dispatching a legally trapped furbearer;
 - 13) sell fox, raccoon or coyote to anyone other than a licensed fur dealer or fur auction house representative;
 - 14) wilfully allow the flesh of any game suitable for food to be spoiled or destroyed;
 - 15) hunt waterfowl within 400 metres of an area baited with grain or other food;
 - 16) ship or take out of the province, snowshoe hare, raccoon, fox or coyote without a Game Export Permit. If pelts are held by the hunter longer than 5 days after the close of the open season, a Possession Permit is required;
 - 17) possess or use shot other than non-toxic shot for hunting ducks, geese or snipe; and crows;
 - 18) be in possession or under the influence of an intoxicant while hunting;
 - 19) possess a firearm that is not cased one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise unless authorized by a permit;

- 20) hunt or shoot at waterfowl, including all ducks and geese, from within the highway right-of-way;
- 21) hunt waterfowl from within 100 yards of the centreline of a highway-right-of-way that is a boundary of the Indian River Wildlife Management Area, the Rollo Bay Wildlife Management Area, the New Glasgow Wildlife Management Area, or the Pisquid River Wildlife Management Area;
- 22) use or be in possession of:
 - a. lead shot for species other than pheasant, ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge woodcock, snowshoe hare, raccoon, coyote, fox or squirrel; or
 - b. non-toxic shot of a size greater than "T" shot
- 23) while hunting game other than coyote, use or be in possession of any shot of a size larger than
 - a. "BB" in the case of lead shot; or
 - b. Size "T" in the case of non-toxic shot
- 24) set a snare for snowshoe hare made of materials other than single strand brass wire of 20 to 24 gauge, or set a snare for snowshoe hare with a wire loop greater than 10 cm. (4 inch);
- 25) hunt foxes with cartridges larger than .22 rim fire or .17 centre fire.
- 26) intentionally or knowingly interfere with another person lawfully engaged in hunting.

Note: If you are in possession of migratory birds belonging to or taken by another person, each bird must be tagged with:

- a. the name and address of the owner,
- b. the number of the migratory game bird permit under which the bird was taken, and
- c. the date the bird was taken and signed by the person who killed the birds.

Trespass to Property Act

All hunters and trappers are reminded that you need permission of the occupier or a person authorized by the occupier, to enter on land that is a lawn, garden, orchard, commercial berry growing area, golf course or acreage managed for the production of agricultural crops, land that is a tree plantation area or a Christmas tree management area, enclosed premises that indicates the occupier's intention to keep persons off the premises or to keep animals on the premises and engage in an activity which is prohibited on the premises by notice.

Trappers are also reminded that you need permission of the occupier or a person authorized by the occupier, to enter on forest land in order to trap or snare.

Hunter Safety Certificate – PEI Wildlife Card



“ALL PERSONS wishing to acquire a PEI hunting licence are required to exhibit a Hunter Safety Certificate to the licence vendor. Vendors are prohibited from issuing a licence to any person who does not possess a certificate.

All first-time hunters are required to successfully complete a Hunter Safety Course before being issued a PEI Hunter Safety Certificate. You can register at any Access PEI Centre (see page 69 for contact info) to take the course).

Changes of address or lost or stolen cards should be brought to the attention of the Fish and Wildlife Section (902) 368-4683. Non-residents are advised that Hunter Safety Certificates issued by the province, state, or country where they live are accepted in PEI “

Free Training and Licences for New Hunters

For the last two years the Fish and Wildlife Section has offered free training and licences for first time hunters to remove barriers to potential new hunters from participating. This initiative has proven to be a resounding success. The program has been extended for another year, so all hunters are encouraged to reach out to their friends and families to make them aware of the opportunity. Please call 902-368-4683 for more details.

Assume every firearm is loaded.

Control the muzzle by pointing it in a safe direction.

Hunting Workshop

Every September, in coordination with partners, Fish and Wildlife hosts a free hunting workshop that focuses on skills essential for safe and fun hunting experiences. The event is held at the Charlottetown Trap and Skeet Club. This year's event will be held on Saturday, September 11. Please call 902-368-4683 for more details or to register.



Barry Doyle from the Charlottetown Trap and Skeet Club Provides Instruction on Shooting Fundamentals to a New Hunter at the Hunting Workshop 2019

Waterfowler Heritage Day

Waterfowler Heritage Day, September 18, 2021, is a special day for youth ages 11 to 17 to hunt with a licensed adult mentor before the opening of the regular waterfowl hunting season. The mentor is not permitted to carry or shoot a firearm but is there to provide a safe hunting environment and offer guidance on hunting skills, conservation and the ethical aspects of hunting. A license from the Forests, Fish and Wildlife Division is required at no charge.



Photo Credit: Zachary Arsenault

Residency

A “resident” means a person who:

- (i) has resided in the province of a period of six months immediately prior to making an application for a licence,
- (ii) has resided in the province for a period of two weeks immediately prior to making an application for a licence, where that person proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he or she was required to take up residence in the province as a result of being transferred to the province by his or her employer,
- (iii) is taking educational training of a three-month minimum duration within the province and has resided in the province for a period of two weeks immediately prior to making an application for a licence,
- (iv) is taking educational training outside the province and resided in the province for a period of six months immediately prior to taking the educational training,

(v) proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he or she has resided in the province for the purpose of employment for an aggregate period of six months within the twelve months immediately preceding the making of an application, or

(vi) was born in the province and owns real property in the province.

All other hunters are not considered to be residents and require a Non-resident Hunting Licence.

Non-resident hunters must be accompanied by either a licensed resident hunter or a registered hunting guide while hunting in Prince Edward Island.

Youth (resident or non-resident under 16 years of age) require a Hunting Licence. No youth shall use or carry a firearm except in company with a parent or guardian, subject to the provisions of the Firearms Act and Criminal Code.

Licences and Fees*

Provincial hunting licences can be obtained from authorized vendors around the province or online at:

www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/service/buy-online-hunting-license

Resident Game Hunting** (18-59 years)	\$5
Courtesy Resident Game Hunting (60 years and over)	No Charge
Youth Hunting (11-17 years - resident and non-resident youth).....	No Charge
Resident Furbearer (all ages)	\$5
Non-resident Hunting.....	\$75
Non-resident 3-day Hunting.....	\$60
Resident Hunting Guide.....	\$30
Non-resident Hunting Guide.....	\$50
Wildlife Conservation Fund***	
•16-64 years	\$20
•65 years and over.....	\$13

Snowshoe hare
snaring****\$5

*Above fees do not include HST

*No charge for first time hunters (cont'd next page)

**Charged once annually with first fishing, hunting or trapping licence purchased.

***Everyone who snares rabbits (Snowshoe Hare) must purchase a Snowshoe Hare Snaring License.



Photo Credit: Travis Torrerville

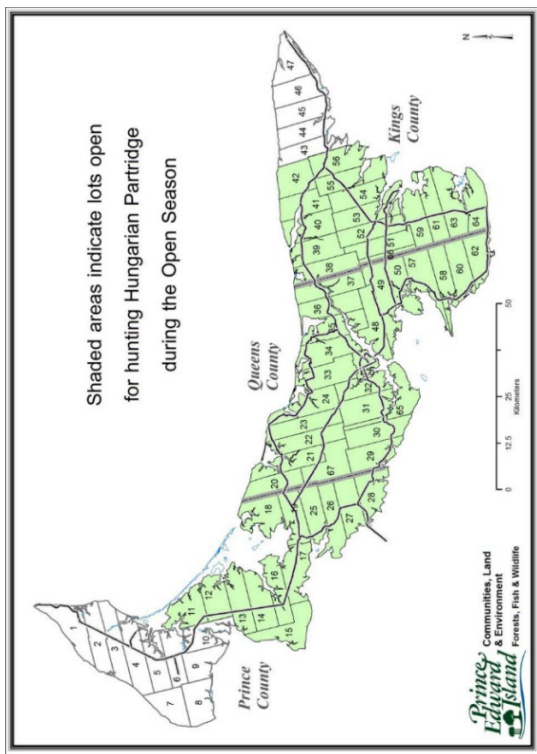
Resident Game – Open Seasons and Limits

Game / Furbearer	Open Season	Daily Bag	Poss.
Pheasant	No open season	n/a	n/a
Ruffed Grouse	Sept. 27 - Dec. 31	3	6
Hungarian (Grey) Partridge*	Oct. 11 - Nov. 13	3	6
Snowshoe Hare Hunting	Oct. 1 – Mar. 31	5	-
Snowshoe Hare Snaring**	Nov. 1 – Feb. 28	-	-
Fox	Nov. 1 – Jan. 31	-	-
Raccoon	Oct. 1 – Mar. 31	-	-
Coyote	Oct. 1 – Mar. 31	-	-
Red Squirrel	No closed season	-	-

* No open season for Hungarian (Grey) Partridge in Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and Lots 43 to 47 inclusive (see next page).

** A Snowshoe Hare Snaring Licence is required.

"-" = no limit



Migratory Game Birds – Open Seasons and Limits

Open Seasons		
September Goose Season	Sept. 7 – Sept. 20	
Woodcock	Sept. 27 – Dec. 11	
Ducks ^{1,2} , Geese and Snipe	Oct. 1 – Dec. 31	
Waterfowler Heritage Day	Sept. 18	
Bag and Possession Limits		
Ducks ^{1*}	6*	18**
Ducks ²	6***	12****
Geese - September Season	8	16
Geese (Oct.1 to Nov. 14)	5	16
Geese (Nov. 15 to Dec. 31)	3	16
Woodcock	8	16
Snipe	10	20

Note: No open season for Harlequin Duck

¹other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters

² Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters

(cont'd next page)

* Except that not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye. From Dec 1 to Dec 31, not more than four may be black ducks or black duck-mallard hybrids, or any combination of them.

** Except that not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye

*** Except that not more than four Scoters and four Eiders may be taken daily.

**** Except that not more than eight Scoters and eight Eiders may be possessed



Coyote (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit

To hunt migratory game birds (ducks, geese, woodcock, and Wilson or common snipe) in Canada, you are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (or e-Permit) with an affixed (or printed image of) Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation stamp (the physical stamp is not required to validate the e-Permit). To purchase a permit online, visit:

<https://www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/en/PurchaseHuntingPermit>

Benefits of getting your migratory game bird hunting permit online:

- It's fast and practical. Buy your permit in a few minutes, anywhere, any time.
- Permits are emailed directly to you.
- No more lost permits. Reprint and sign your permit at any time!
- More money is available for wildlife management and wetland conservation activities

Waterfowl Bands

Hunters can report bird bands (bands on ducks and geese) by dialing this toll-free number: 1-800-327-2263 or visiting: www.reportband.gov.

You should have the following information available before you call: 1) the band number; and 2) where and when you shot the bird.

Non-game Birds

Most birds are completely protected throughout the year, including eagles, hawks, owls, seagulls, cormorants and non-game migratory birds. Non-game migratory birds are all protected under the Migratory Bird Convention Act. It is illegal to shoot such non-game migratory birds as shorebirds, herons, grebes, songbirds, and woodpeckers.



Photo Credit: Island Nature Trust

Export Permits

An export permit is free of charge and is required for all game leaving Prince Edward Island. For non-resident hunters, a valid non-resident hunting licence attached to the game being exported serves as a shipping coupon authorizing the export of game from the province by the license holder in accordance with possession limits.

Furbearer Hunting

Furbearer hunting is a popular pursuit for many Island hunters. Please note the following regulations:

- Muzzle loading firearms are permitted for coyote hunting only.
- The restriction on possessing more than one uncased shotgun while hunting game does not apply to rifles.

Chasing Wildlife

No person shall use any air, land or water vehicle to chase, pursue, worry, molest, take, hunt or kill any wildlife or willfully destroy wildlife habitat.

Hunting Raccoon at Night

Hunting raccoon at night requires a special permit available from Fish and Wildlife at 902 368-4683.

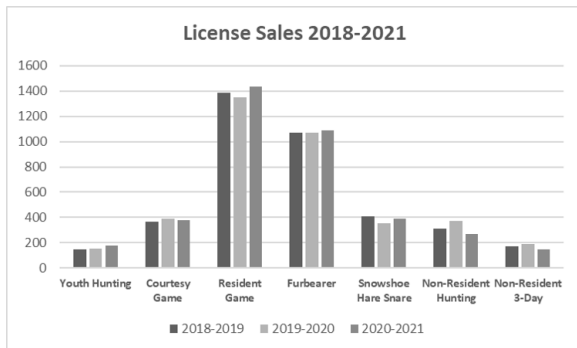
Because raccoons are traditionally hunted after dark, hunters should be aware that their activities (dogs, lights, etc.) may alarm uninformed members of the public. Hunters should make every effort to advise residents before they hunt in that area. Landowner permission should be obtained prior to accessing private property for the purpose of hunting.



Raccoon (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

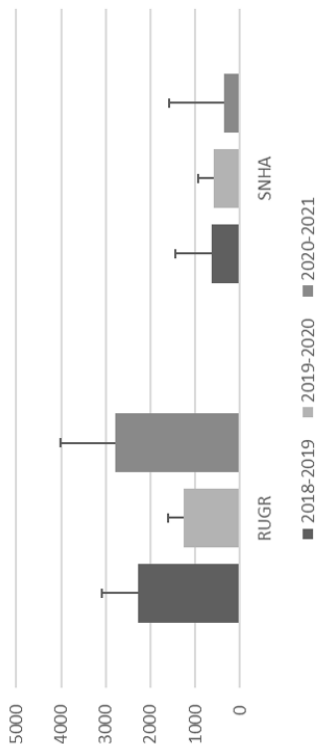
Hunting License Sales and Harvest Statistics

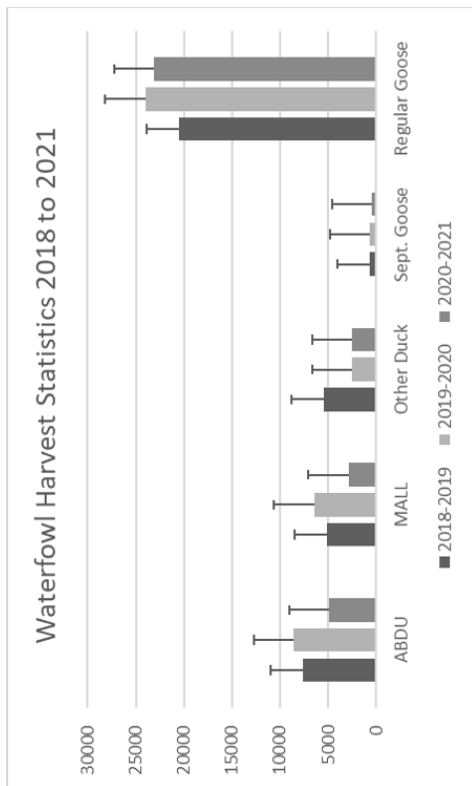
Despite a drop in non-resident licenses, overall license sales increased in 2020-2021. Resident game license sales showed a sizable increase; youth hunting license sales also showed a slight increase.



Harvest estimates were derived from phone surveys of 186 hunters who participated in the 2020-2021 hunting season on PEI. After a drop harvest in 2019-2020, ruffed grouse harvest increased above 2018-2019 levels for 2020-2021. Canada goose harvest remained at similar levels and duck harvest showed a sizable decrease compared to the last 2 seasons.

Ruffed Grouse and Snowshoe Hare* Harvest Statistics 2018-2021 *non-snare only



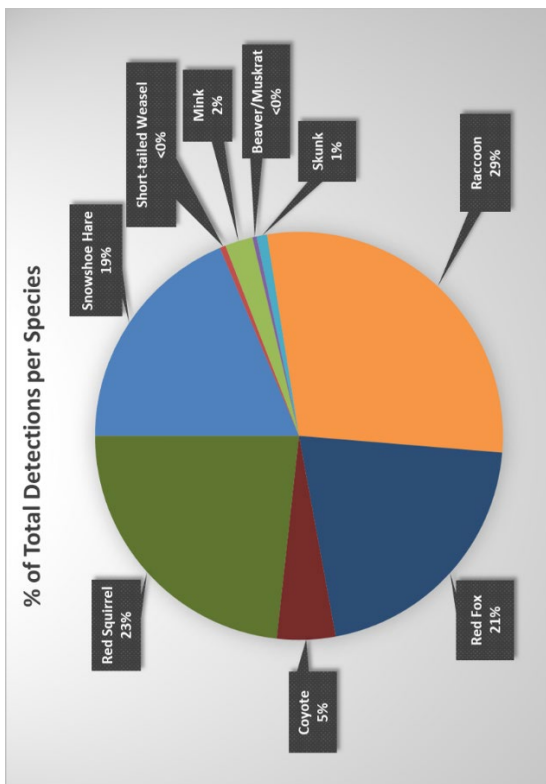


Remote Camera Monitoring on PEI

In late-winter 2020, the PEI Fish and Wildlife Section started a mammal monitoring program for PEI. Photos from this project are shown throughout this Summary. The project's goal is the quantify relative abundance and distribution of PEI's prominent mammal species, such as red fox, coyote, raccoon and snowshoe hare. Using 40 cameras situated on Public Lands throughout the Island, 11,323 "camera days" have been sampled, providing over 5,000 images. Raccoon, red squirrel, red fox, and snowshoe hare make up over 90% of detections (see next page). Other species documented include coyote, mink, short-tailed weasel, skunk, beaver, muskrat, northern flying squirrel, ruffed grouse, a variety of songbirds and even a barred owl and northern goshawk.



River Otters (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)



Bald Eagles and Lead Poisoning

- Lead, ingested in large enough quantity has negative effects on the nervous, reproductive, respiratory, and gastrointestinal systems of mammals and birds
- Dead eagles recovered on the Island have tested positive for lead poisoning
- Eagles frequently scavenge carcasses of dead animals that may contain lead bullet fragments or lead pellets
- Symptoms of lead poisoning in eagles include loss of balance, gasping, tremors and impaired ability to fly
- Eagles are especially sensitive to lead poisoning, 2-3 #6 shot is enough to kill an eagle
- Depending on the amount ingested, eagles can die within hours - days (acute poisoning) or become emaciated and die over 2-3 weeks (chronic). Sublethal lead poisoning may also interfere with flight, eyesight, and normal behavior making them prone to traumatic events.

How to Reduce Lead Poisoning

- Use non-toxic shot for all shotgun and rifle hunting. Non-lead alternatives are now readily available and becoming cheaper every year. Save your lead for the range and target shooting.
- If lead ammunition is used, recover or remove all shot game from the field
- If the carcass must be left in the field, burying the carcass prevents scavenging.



Ruffed Grouse (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Wear Your Personal Floatation Device (PFD)!

The Truth About Cold Water Immersion
by Mario Vittone

You Can't Breathe: The first phase of **cold-water** immersion is called the cold shock response: It is a stage of increased heart rate and blood pressure, uncontrolled gasping, and sometimes uncontrolled movement.

Lasting anywhere from 30 seconds to a couple of minutes depending on several factors, the cold shock response can be deadly all by itself. In fact, of all the people who die in cold water, it is estimated that 20% die in the first two minutes. They drown, they panic, they take on water in that first uncontrolled gasp, if they have heart problems – the cold shock may trigger a heart attack. Surviving this stage is about getting your breathing under control, realizing that the stage will pass, and staying calm.

You Can't Swim: One of the primary reasons given by recreational boaters when asked why they don't wear a life jacket is that they can swim. Listen up, Tarzan; I swam for a living for the better part of my adult life, and when the water is cold – none of us can swim for very long.

The second stage of cold-water immersion is called cold incapacitation. Lacking adequate insulation your body will make its own. Long before your core temperature drops a degree, the veins in your extremities (those things you swim with) will constrict, you will lose your ability control your hands, and the muscles in your arms and legs will just flat out quit working well enough to keep you above water. Without some form of flotation, and in not more than 30 minutes, the best swimmer among us will drown – definitely – no way around it.

Without ever experiencing a drop in core temperature (at all) over 50% of the people who die in cold water, die from drowning perpetuated by cold incapacitation.

From: [www.gcaptain.com/cold water/](http://www.gcaptain.com/cold_water/)

Over 90 percent of hunters who die while boating are not wearing a lifejacket. When you fall overboard, a lifejacket stored under your seat will do little to save your life. Before you head out on the water, make sure you wear a lifejacket that fits and is in good working order.

Go to www.coldwaterbootcamp.com to learn about the crippling effects of cold-water immersion.

Hunters are reminded to be sure to carry proof of competency such as a Pleasure Craft Operator Card, and photo ID, if they are operating a boat fitted with a motor. To prepare for a safe fishing adventure, visit:

www.tc.gc.ca/eng/marinesafety/debs-obs-menu-1362.htm

or, call 1-800-387-4999 to speak with a Boating Safety Officer.



Photo Credit: Collin Rayner

General Trapping Regulations

Trapping has been restricted on certain public lands, including the Demonstration Woodlots and some Natural Areas. Please contact the Fish and Wildlife Section for more information.

No person shall:

- 1) while in wildlife habitat, possess or set a trapping device unless the trapping device is:
 - a. a box trap;
 - b. a body-gripping trap that is designed to kill quickly;
 - c. a submarine trap;
 - d. a non-powered snare; or
 - e. a steel-jawed trap that has a jaw spread of less than 19 cm (7.5 inches).
- 2) set a trap designed to hold animals alive without examining each trap at least once a day.
- 3) set a snare designed to kill a fox or coyote without examining each snare at least once every 48 hours.
- 4) set any trapping device without checking it at least every 72 hours
- 5) set a toothed trap, a deadfall or a hook.

- 6) use a running pole set or a spring pole set in combination with a foothold trap.
- 7) place a trap or snare in wildlife habitat, either set or unset, before the opening of the trapping season for each species.
- 8) leave a trap or snare in wildlife habitat, either set or unset, after the close of the season for each species.
- 9) 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
- 10) cut, spear, break, destroy or interfere with any beaver
- 11) break, interfere with, destroy, remove or otherwise disturb any trap not registered to that person. This section shall not apply to enforcement officers responsible for the enforcement of trapping regulations in the discharge of their duty.
- 12) during the closed season for mink, set traps for or attempt to trap raccoon in places frequented by mink, or at any time during the closed season for mink, attempt to trap raccoon by use of traps set in water.

- 13) set a trap within the highway-right-of-way in any location other than in or over water
- 14) take or attempt to take any beaver, mink or muskrat by any means other than trapping.
- 15) set a trap inside an active muskrat house.
- 16) ship raw furs from the province (PEI) without first obtaining an Export Permit.
- 17) trap on private property without asking permission of the landowner.
- 18) 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.
- 19) everyone 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.



Beaver (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Trapping in High Use Areas

Given the limited amount of wilderness on PEI, trappers and other outdoor recreationists often make use of the same areas. While trapping and other activities such as hiking, birdwatching, and nature photography can absolutely coexist, the potential for conflict is increased in these areas. Trappers are asked to exercise discretion when trapping in areas of high public use; set away from trails, avoid using baits and lures, and check all traps as frequently as possible. In some cases, avoiding trapping in specific areas altogether may be advised. Trapping has been restricted on certain public lands, including the Demonstration Woodlots and some Natural Areas. Please contact the Fish and Wildlife Section for more information. Being proactive and working together to recognize conflict situations before they occur will help to ensure that trapping continues to play an important role in the lives of hundreds of Islanders every fall and winter.

Trapping Seasons

Furbearing Animals	Open Season
Beaver, Mink, Muskrat, and Weasel	8:00 a.m. Nov 1 – March 31
Fox (modified foothold only) *	November 1 – January 31
Fox (snaring)	November 15 – January 31
Raccoon**	October 15 – March 31
Coyote (snaring and trapping)	October 15 - November 14 February 1 - February 28
Coyote (modified foothold only)	October 15 – November 14 February 1 – February 28
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*

Resident Trapping (16 and older)	\$10
Junior Trapping	\$5
Resident Fur Dealer.....	\$25
Non-resident Fur Dealer.....	\$175

(*does not include HST)

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

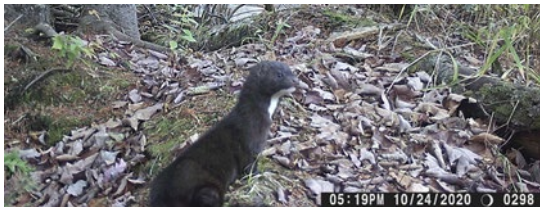
A trapper will be required to take a trapper education course after the date of conviction before purchasing another trapping license.

Trapping Licenses

- 1) Any person who traps furbearing animals must be the holder of a Trapping Licence or a Junior Trapping Licence.
- 2) 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.

- 3) A trapper who has not held a valid trapping licence within the previous five years must successfully complete a trapper education program prior to being issued a trapping licence, unless the Minister exempts that person from this subsection.
- 4) All licensed trappers are issued a permanent trapper registration number (a combination of letters and/or numbers) and the metal dies for stamping their registration number on traps and snares. 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.



Mink (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Foothold Traps

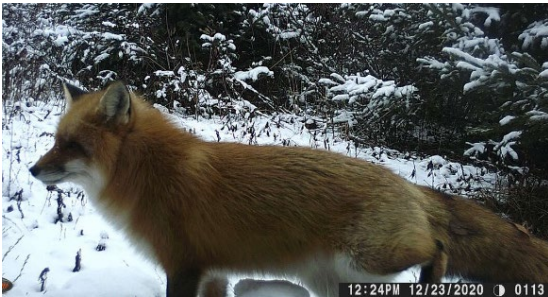
- 1) No person shall set a foothold trap for taking furbearing animals unless:
 - a. the trap is set for beaver, mink or muskrat and is attached to a device that is designed to submerge the animal and prevent it from resurfacing;
 - b. the trap is set for muskrat or mink and is sufficiently heavy to submerge the mink or muskrat and prevent the animal from resurfacing;
 - c. the trap is set for a raccoon and has jaws which are padded with rubber compound specifically designed to reduce injury to the animal;
 - d. the trap is a foot-encapsulating trap (e.g. Duffer, L'I Griz, Egg Trap);
 - e. the trap is set for coyote or red fox and has been modified to improve humaneness by such means as laminating the jaws, off-setting the jaws, padding the jaws, or other similarly effective means of improving the humaneness of the trap.

Body-gripping Traps

- 1) 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:
 - a. in or over water
 - b. in a dog-proof enclosure or
 - c. where the trap is set at least five feet off the ground.
- 2) 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
 - a. an opening no greater than 17.8 cm by 17.8 cm
 - b. 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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 in accordance with sections 2 and 3.

- 5) 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.
- 6) A person may only use a body-gripping trap to take a beaver or muskrat underwater if one of the following applies:
- 7) the trap is listed in Schedule C as approved as a killing trap for use underwater for that species;
- 8) the trap is set for muskrat and prevents
- 9) the muskrat from resurfacing.



Red Fox (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

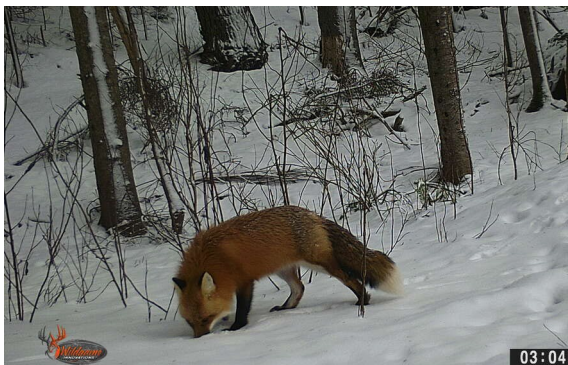
Snares

- 1) 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.
- 2) All snares larger than 20 gauge single strand brass wire must be equipped with a self-locking device. This section does not apply to snares set under water during the open season for beaver.
- 3) No person shall set a snare for coyote or fox within 50 metres of a bait unless the bait is camouflaged or concealed in a manner that renders the bait undetectable from the air. This does not apply to bait placed in open fields.
- 4) No person shall have in possession untagged snares while in wildlife habitat.
- 5) No person shall set a snare within 200 metres of an occupied dwelling without the permission of the homeowner or occupier.
- 6) No person shall set a baited snare within 300 metres of an occupied dwelling without the permission of the homeowner or occupier.
- 7) No person shall set a snare for coyote or red fox unless the snare is constructed of wire cable having a minimum size of 1.98 millimetres or 5/64 inches.

- 8) No person shall set a snare for coyote or red fox within the highway right-of-way.

SCHEDULE C

The following pages provide lists of approved body-gripping traps for beaver, muskrat, weasel and raccoon in Prince Edward Island (certified under the Canadian Trap Certification Program and approved for use in killing raccoon in Prince Edward Island).



Red Fox (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Raccoon

Traps approved for use on land:

Bélisle Classic 220	LDL C 220
Bélisle Super X 160	LDL C 220 Magnum
Bélisle Super X 220	LDL C 280 Magnum
Bélisle Super X 280	Northwoods 155
B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper	Rudy 160
B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper	Rudy 160 Plus
B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper	Rudy 220
B.M.I 280 Magnum Body	Rudy 220 Plus
Gripper Bridger 160	Sauvageau 2001-6
Bridger 220	Sauvageau 2001-7
Bridger 280 Mag	Sauvageau 2001-8
Bodygripper Duke 160	Species-Specific 220
Duke 220	Dislocator Half
Koro #2	Magnum Woodstream
LDL C 160 Magnum	Oneida Victor
LDL C 160	Conibear 160
	Woodstream Oneida
	Victor Conibear 220

Beaver

Traps approved for use underwater or partially submerged:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• B.M.I. BT 300• Bélisle Classic 330• Bélisle Super X 280• Bélisle Super X 330• B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper• B.M.I. 330 Body Gripper• Bridger 330• Duke 280• Duke 330• LDL C280• LDL C280 Magnum• LDL C330• LDL C330 Magnum• Rudy 280• Rudy 330	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sauvageau 1000-11F• Sauvageau 2001-8• Sauvageau 2001-11• 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
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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 in accordance with sections 2 and 3 of the body-gripping trap regulations

Muskrat

Traps approved for use on land:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 110 • Bélisle Super X 120 • B.M.I. Body Gripper 120 • B.M.I. Body Gripper 120 Magnum • B.M.I. 126 Magnum • Bridger 120 • Bridger 120 Magnum • Bridger 155 Magnum • Duke 120 • Koro Muskrat • Koro Large Rodent Double Spring • LDL B120 • LDL B120 Magnum • Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 • Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel • Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Magnum • Stainless Steel Ouell 4-11-180 • Ouell RM • Rudy 110 • Rudy 120 • Rudy 120 Magnum • Sauvageau 2001-5 • Sauvageau C120 Magnum • Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" • Triple M • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120 • Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Magnum • WCS Shorty Tube Trap
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Weasel

Traps approved for use on land:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 110 • Bélisle Super X 120 • B.M.I. #60 • B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper Magnum • B.M.I. 126 Body Gripper Magnum • Bridger 120 • Bridger 120 Magnum Bodygripper • Bridger 155 Magnum Bodygripper • Koro Muskrat Trap • Koro Rodent Trap • Koro Large Rodent Double Spring • LDL B120 Magnum • Bélisle Classic 220 • Bélisle Super X 160 • Bélisle Super X 220 • Bélisle Super X 280 • B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper • B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ouell 411-180 • Ouell 3-10 • Ouell RM • Rudy 120 Magnum • Sauvageau C120 Magnum • Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" • Sauvageau 2001-5 • Triple M • Victor Rat Trap • WCS Tube Trap Int'l • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120 • WCS Shorty Tube Trap • LDL C 280 Magnum • Northwoods 155 • Rudy 160 • Rudy 160 Plus • Rudy 220 • Rudy 220 Plus • Sauvageau 2001-6 • Sauvageau 2001-7
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- B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper
- B.M.I 280 Magnum Body

- Sauvageau 2001-8
→
- Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum
- Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160
- Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220



Snowshoe Hare (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)



Red Fox (PEI Fish and Wildlife)

Sarcoptic Mange

Sarcoptic mange is a disease that affects wild mammals, such as foxes, coyotes, and raccoons that 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.

Fish and Wildlife has been receiving reports of red foxes with sarcoptic mange from across the Island but have been reported predominantly around the Charlottetown and Summerside areas. Signs to look for include hairless patches of skin and crusty skin growths in 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 if the animal shows obvious signs of disease.

Hunters and trappers are encouraged to be mindful of mange during this hunting and trapping season, and

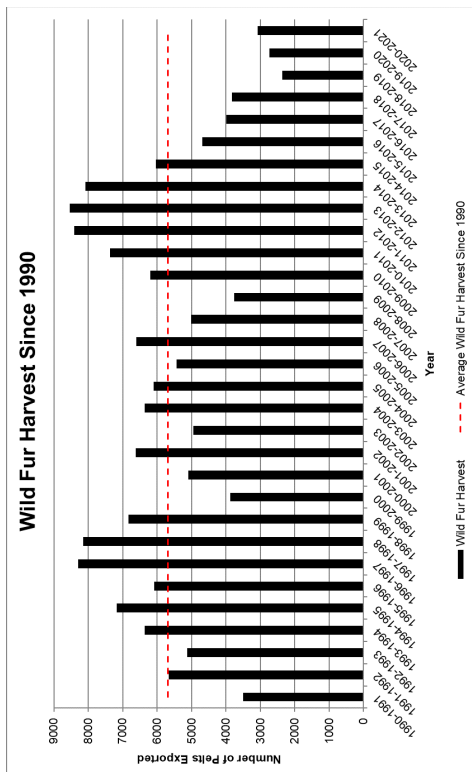
to contact Fish and Wildlife at 902-368-4683 if you notice any signs of the disease in your harvest.

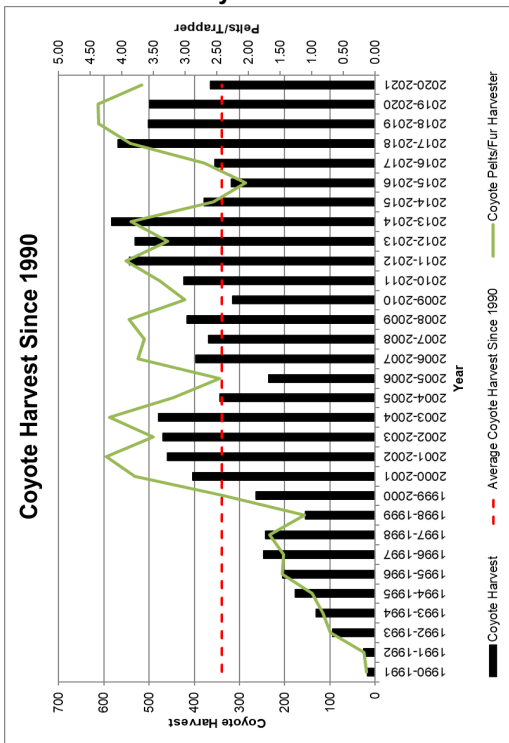
Trapping Statistics

Wild Fur Harvest

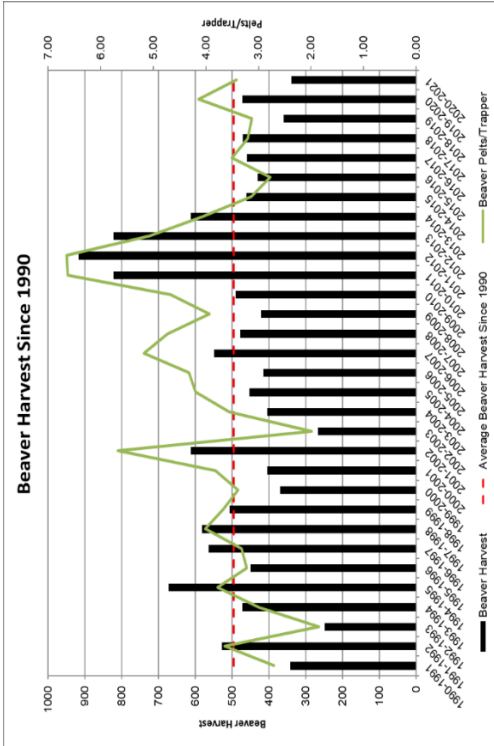
The wild fur market remains in a challenging situation, with continued poor prices for staple species including beaver and raccoon. Harvest levels for these species largely reflect pelt prices, resulting in harvests well below historic norms. Recent pelt auctions, however, have shown some encouraging signs, including continued strong interest in coyotes and beaver castors, and a resurgence in interest in muskrats.

Historically, overall fur harvest data show a marked cyclical pattern driven by world fur markets (see next page), which suggests we may see a continued upward trend the coming years

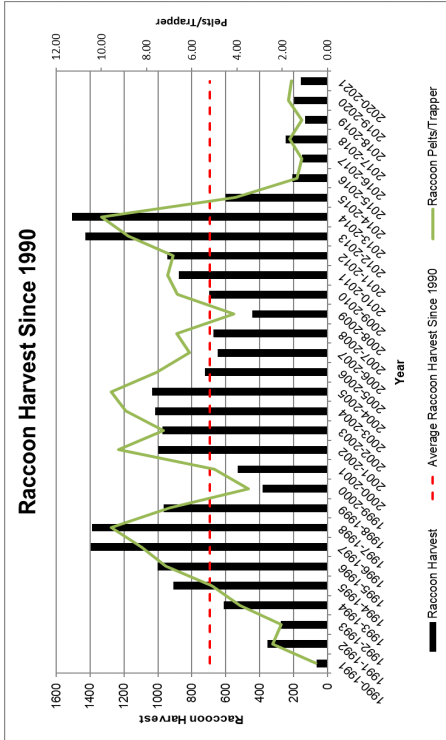




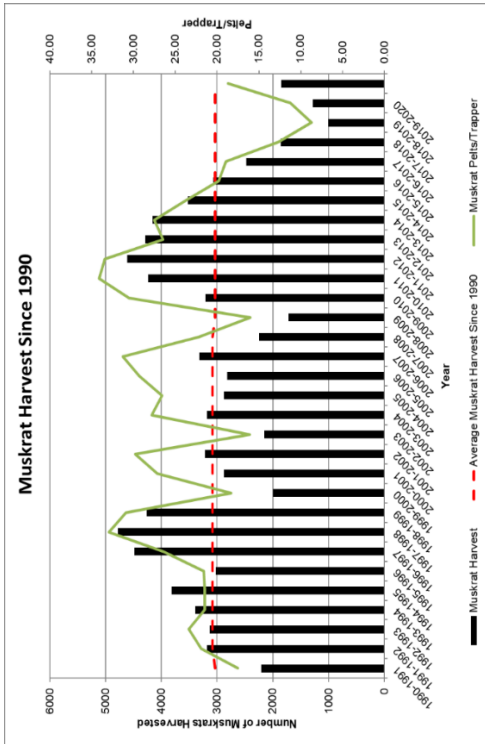
Beaver Pelts



Raccoon Pelts

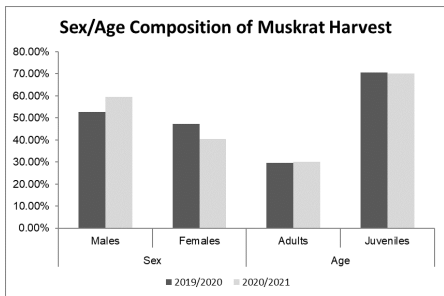


Muskrat Pelts



Muskrat Pelt Sampling

In 2020, Fish and Wildlife resumed a program which examines the pelts of trapped muskrats for information on age and sex composition of the harvest. As an example, a harvest which is comprised mostly of adults can be suggestive of declining recruitment or over-population, whereas a harvest dominated by juveniles tends to be indicative of a stable or growing population. A total of 1700 pelts were examined in the spring of 2021, accounting for roughly 92% of the season's muskrat harvest. Overall, juveniles comprised approximately 70% of the harvest, with 5.1 juveniles/adult female. These values are remarkably consistent from the previous season and are evidence of a stable population at a relatively low density.

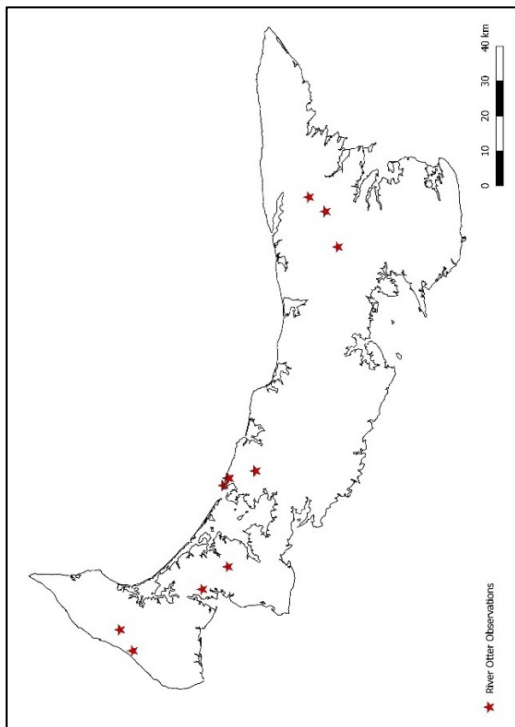


Avoiding River Otters When Beaver Trapping

Since 2016, six river otters have been trapped or found dead in PEI, and several images from trail cameras have been recorded, including images of young of the year. Therefore, there is reason to believe that a small, resident population of river otters has re-established in the province. Across their range, otters are often captured in beaver traps as these species share habitats and semi-aquatic lifestyles. 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.

River Otter Observations Since 2016



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.

In 2020, approximately \$320,000 was awarded to watershed, wildlife and environmental groups across PEI to restore, protect and improve Island waterways. Research and education projects were also funded. Groups awarded WCF funds in 2020 are listed below.

For more information on the PEI Wild-life Conservation Fund you can call 902-892-7513, email:

wcfund@eastlink.ca, or visit the web at www.gov.pe.ca/forestry/wcf

- Abegweit Conservation Society
- Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre
- Bedeque Bay Environmental Management Association
- Belfast Area Watershed Group
- Cascumpec Bay Watershed Association Inc.

- Cornwall & Area Watershed Group
- Ducks Unlimited
- Ellen's Creek Watershed Group
- Glenaladale Heritage Trust
- Harmony & Area Watershed Enhancement Group
- Hunter-Clyde Watershed Group
- Island Nature Trust
- Lot 11 & Area Watershed Group
- Morell River Management Cooperative
- Natural History Society of Prince Edward Island
- Nature Conservancy of Canada
- PEI Invasive Species Council
- Pisquid River Enhancement Project
- Richmond Bay Watershed Association
- Roseville / Miminegash Watershed Inc.
- Sierra Club Canada Foundation
- Souris & Area Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation
- South Shore Watershed Association
- Southeast Environmental Association
- Stratford Area Watershed Improvement Group
- Tignish Watershed Management Group Inc.
- Trout River Environmental Committee
- University of Prince Edward Island
- West Point & Area Watersheds Inc.
- Wheatley River Improvement Group Inc.



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

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 telephone: 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



Access PEI Centres

Queens County

Charlottetown.....902 368-5200

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, the Forests, Fish, and Wildlife Division offers 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.

- Trapping
- Hunting (Hunter Safety, Bow hunting, Hunting Guide)
- Becoming an Outdoors Woman workshop
- Youth Waterfowl Hunting Workshop
- Chainsaw (Weekend Woodsman, Chainsaw Filing, Cutting Firewood Safely, Basic Silviculture Lesson Plan)



Instructors Kevin Arsenault and Carl Balsor demonstrating 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 33,000 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.

The signs listed above identify public lands which are open to the public for uses such as hunting, fishing, hiking, bicycling, bird watching, tours and outdoor education. However, some uses such as off-road vehicle (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.

You can access more information on the location of public lands on-line at:

<http://www.gov.pe.ca/gis/index.php3?number=1017147&lang=E>

or, by purchasing a Public Land Atlas at any Forests, Fish and Wildlife office.



Photo Credit: Dillin Hedderson

Using Vehicles to Chase Wildlife

The use of vehicles such as ATVs and snowmobiles to assist in hunting activities has expanded in recent years, particularly during coyote hunts with hounds. If used properly, these vehicles can be very useful in such hunts to locate and retrieve hunting dogs and to access remote areas. The distinction between chasing game and following hunting hounds can be subtle, but hunters are reminded that it is unlawful to use these vehicles to actively pursue or chase game. If the vehicle is determined in any way to be harassing wildlife, or is part of the party actively pursuing game, then the hunter may be subject to legal action. Moreover, the act of chasing game with vehicles is unethical, detracts from the sport, and is not supported by fellow hunters or the general public. Hunters are encouraged to keep these points in mind this season, and to call enforcement staff if they observe others acting unlawfully in their pursuit of game.

BUY AND BURN LOCAL

Moving firewood can spread invasive pests that we could all suffer from. Buy and burn local and, while you're at it, check out the **new firewood disposal bin** project at peiinvasives.com.





A single piece
of firewood
can **DESTROY**
millions of trees.



Moving firewood, even just a few kilometres away,
can spread invasive insects and diseases to our forests.

BUY LOCAL, BURN LOCAL DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD

Learn more: inspection.canada.ca/firewood or 1-800-442-2342

Aussi disponible en français

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Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canada

Sunrise/Sunset Times

Sunrise/sunset calculator are specific to Charlottetown, PE
and were taken from the National Research Council of
Canada Website:

([www.nrc-
cnrc.gc.ca/eng/services/sunrise/index.html](http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/services/sunrise/index.html))

Date	Rise	Set
Sep 1 2021	6:33	19:52
Sep 2 2021	6:34	19:50
Sep 3 2021	6:36	19:48
Sep 4 2021	6:37	19:46
Sep 5 2021	6:38	19:44
Sep 6 2021	6:39	19:42
Sep 7 2021	6:41	19:40
Sep 8 2021	6:42	19:38
Sep 9 2021	6:43	19:36
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Sep 11 2021	6:46	19:32
Sep 12 2021	6:47	19:30
Sep 13 2021	6:48	19:28
Sep 14 2021	6:50	19:26

Date	Rise	Set
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Sep 16 2021	6:52	19:22
Sep 17 2021	6:54	19:20
Sep 18 2021	6:55	19:18
Sep 19 2021	6:56	19:16
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Sep 24 2021	7:03	19:06
Sep 25 2021	7:04	19:04
Sep 26 2021	7:05	19:02
Sep 27 2021	7:07	19:00
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Oct 2 2021	7:13	18:50
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Date	Rise	Set
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Oct 9 2021	7:23	18:37
Oct 10 2021	7:24	18:35
Oct 11 2021	7:25	18:33
Oct 12 2021	7:27	18:31
Oct 13 2021	7:28	18:29
Oct 14 2021	7:29	18:28
Oct 15 2021	7:31	18:26
Oct 16 2021	7:32	18:24
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Oct 19 2021	7:36	18:18
Oct 20 2021	7:38	18:17
Oct 21 2021	7:39	18:15
Oct 22 2021	7:41	18:13

Date	Rise	Set
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Oct 24 2021	7:44	18:10
Oct 25 2021	7:45	18:08
Oct 26 2021	7:46	18:07
Oct 27 2021	7:48	18:05
Oct 28 2021	7:49	18:03
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Nov 8 2021	7:05	16:47
Nov 9 2021	7:07	16:46
Nov 10 2021	7:08	16:45

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Nov 13 2021	7:13	16:41
Nov 14 2021	7:14	16:40
Nov 15 2021	7:16	16:39
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Nov 19 2021	7:21	16:35
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Nov 21 2021	7:24	16:33
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Nov 26 2021	7:31	16:30
Nov 27 2021	7:32	16:29
Nov 28 2021	7:33	16:28
Nov 29 2021	7:35	16:28

Date	Rise	Set
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Dec 2 2021	7:38	16:27
Dec 3 2021	7:39	16:26
Dec 4 2021	7:40	16:26
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Dec 15 2021	7:51	16:26
Dec 16 2021	7:52	16:26
Dec 17 2021	7:52	16:26
Dec 18 2021	7:53	16:26

Date	Rise	Set
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Dec 20 2021	7:54	16:27
Dec 21 2021	7:55	16:28
Dec 22 2021	7:55	16:28
Dec 23 2021	7:55	16:29
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Dec 30 2021	7:57	16:34
Dec 31 2021	7:57	16:35
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Jan 3 2022	7:57	16:38
Jan 4 2022	7:57	16:39
Jan 5 2022	7:57	16:40
Jan 6 2022	7:57	16:41

Date	Rise	Set
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Jan 8 2022	7:56	16:43
Jan 9 2022	7:56	16:44
Jan 10 2022	7:56	16:46
Jan 11 2022	7:55	16:47
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Jan 22 2022	7:48	17:02
Jan 23 2022	7:47	17:03
Jan 24 2022	7:46	17:05
Jan 25 2022	7:45	17:06

Date	Rise	Set
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Jan 27 2022	7:43	17:09
Jan 28 2022	7:42	17:11
Jan 29 2022	7:40	17:12
Jan 30 2022	7:39	17:14
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Feb 2 2022	7:36	17:18
Feb 3 2022	7:34	17:20
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Feb 5 2022	7:32	17:23
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Feb 10 2022	7:24	17:30
Feb 11 2022	7:23	17:32
Feb 12 2022	7:21	17:33
Feb 13 2022	7:20	17:35

Date	Rise	Set
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Feb 16 2022	7:15	17:40
Feb 17 2022	7:13	17:41
Feb 18 2022	7:12	17:43
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Mar 3 2022	6:49	18:02
Mar 4 2022	6:47	18:03

Date	Rise	Set
Mar 5 2022	6:45	18:05
Mar 6 2022	6:43	18:06
Mar 7 2022	6:41	18:07
Mar 8 2022	6:39	18:09
Mar 9 2022	6:37	18:10
Mar 10 2022	6:35	18:12
Mar 11 2022	6:33	18:13
Mar 12 2022	6:31	18:15
Mar 13 2022	6:29	18:16
Mar 14 2022	7:28	19:17
Mar 15 2022	7:26	19:19
Mar 16 2022	7:24	19:20
Mar 17 2022	7:22	19:22
Mar 18 2022	7:20	19:23
Mar 19 2022	7:18	19:24
Mar 20 2022	7:16	19:26
Mar 21 2022	7:14	19:27
Mar 22 2022	7:12	19:28
Mar 23 2022	7:10	19:30

Date	Rise	Set
Mar 24 2022	7:08	19:31
Mar 25 2022	7:06	19:33
Mar 26 2022	7:04	19:34
Mar 27 2022	7:02	19:35
Mar 28 2022	7:00	19:37
Mar 29 2022	6:58	19:38
Mar 30 2022	6:56	19:39
Mar 31 2022	6:54	19:41

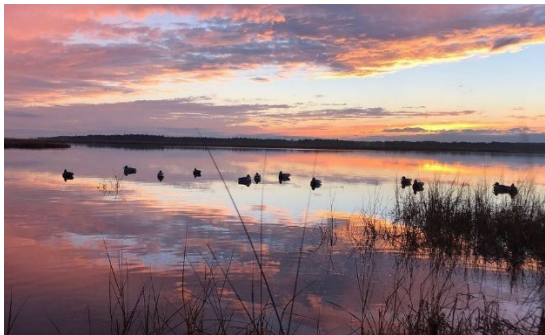


Photo Credit: Collin Rayner

Hunter Harvest Log

Harvest reporting is one of the best and most important sources of information used to guide the management of game species. Hunters are encouraged to use the tables below to keep track of their harvest and effort (no. of animals harvested, no. of hours spent hunting) throughout the hunting season and to share the information with the Fish and Wildlife Section after the season has ended.

Hunter Harvest Log			
Date	Hours Spent Hunting	Species	# Harvested

Hunter Harvest Log			
Date	Hours Spent Hunting	Species	# Harvested

Hunter Harvest Log			
Date	Hours Spent Hunting	Species	# Harvested

Hunter Harvest Log

[illegible]

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 below 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.

Trapper Harvest Log			
Date	# of Traps Set	Species	# Harvested

Trapper Harvest Log			
Date	# of Traps Set	Species	# Harvested

Trapper Harvest Log			
Date	# of Traps Set	Species	# Harvested

Trapper Harvest Log			
Date	# of Traps Set	Species	# Harvested

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