

# A Message from Natural Resources

Hunting and trapping are New Brunswick outdoor heritage activities and important traditions. I thank members of hunting and trapping organizations who work hard to promote these great sports in a positive way.

I also strongly encourage each hunter and trapper to be a goodwill ambassador for their favourite outdoor sport. Please do your part to create a positive image for the hunting and trapping fraternity.

Please respect wildlife, landowners, firearms and the rules and regulations that are outlined in HUNT & TRAP 2006. Ethical hunting and trapping practices are important wildlife management tools.

Be safe during hunting and trapping seasons and enjoy these great New Brunswick outdoor heritage activities with your family and friends.



Keith Ashfield  
Minister

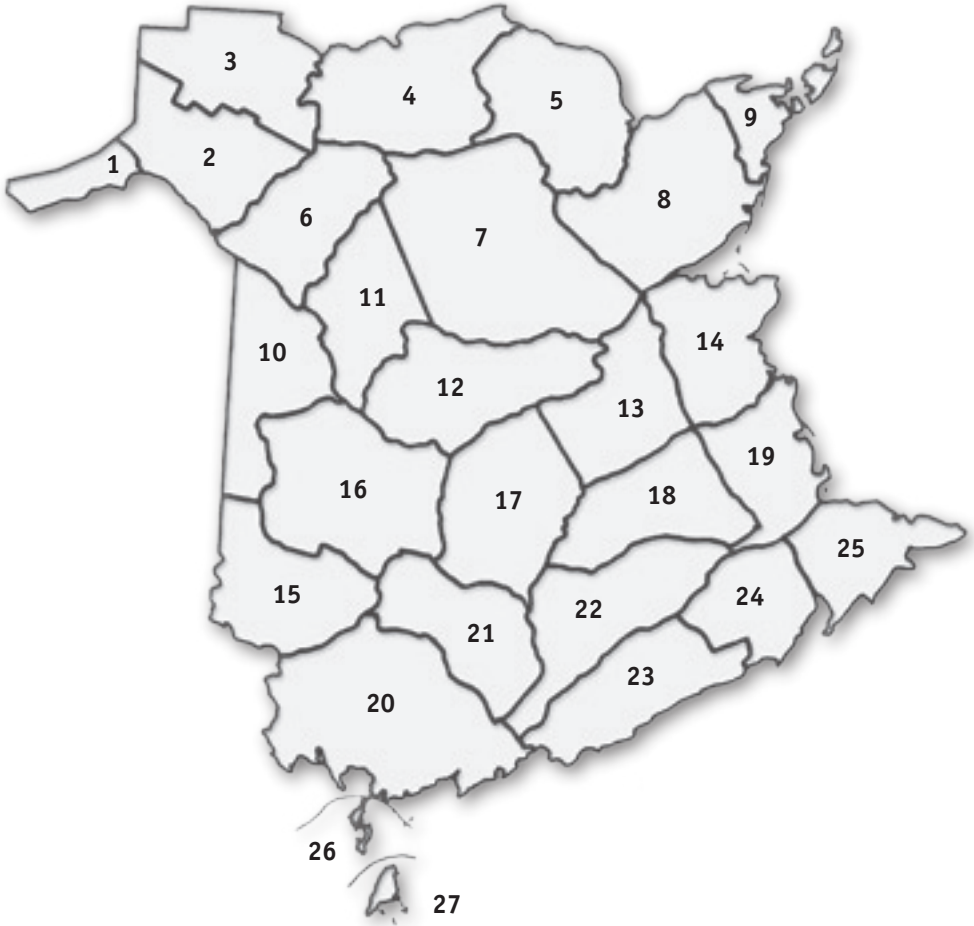
## Important

This pamphlet provides a brief summary of major hunting and fur harvesting regulations and licence information for the 2006-2007 season. It is not a legal document. Information is current as of March 31, 2006. It is the responsibility of the licence holder to know the current rules and regulations. For additional information, contact your nearest Natural Resources office. Our web address: **www.gnb.ca** **Keyword: Natural Resources**

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# Wildlife Management Zones



Booklets outlining exact boundaries are available at your local Service New Brunswick or Natural Resources office. [www.gnb.ca](http://www.gnb.ca) Keyword: **Natural Resources**

# Hunting Times

Period	Begins (a.m.)	Ends (p.m.)
<b>2006</b>		
Sept. 1-11	6:20	8:27
Sept. 12-21	6:34	8:07
Sept. 22-30	6:47	7:48
Oct. 1-11	6:59	7:28
Oct. 12-21	7:13	7:09
Oct. 22-28	7:28	6:52
Oct. 29-31	6:28	5:52
Nov. 1-10	6:42	5:36
Nov. 11-20	6:56	5:24
Nov. 21-30	7:10	5:14
Dec. 1-10	7:23	5:09
Dec. 11-20	7:32	5:10
Dec. 21-31	7:38	5:14
<b>2007</b>		
Jan. 1-10	7:40	5:23
Jan. 11-20	7:36	5:35
Jan. 21-30	7:28	5:48
Jan. 31-Feb. 9	7:17	6:04
Feb. 10-19	7:03	6:18
Feb. 20-March 1	6:47	6:33
March 2-10	6:28	6:48
March 11	7:28	7:48
March 12-21	7:09	8:02
March 22-31	6:50	8:15
April 1-10	6:30	8:29
April 11-20	6:11	8:43
April 21-30	5:53	8:56
May 1-10	5:37	9:08
May 11-20	5:22	9:21
May 21-30	5:12	9:33
May 31-June 9	5:06	9:42
June 10-19	5:02	9:49
June 20-30	5:03	9:53
July 1-11	5:09	9:51
July 12-21	5:18	9:45
July 22-31	5:28	9:36
Aug. 1-10	5:40	9:23
Aug. 11-20	5:53	9:06
Aug. 21-31	6:06	8:50

**FIREARMS MUST BE CASED AT ALL OTHER TIMES**

# Hunting

## New for 2006

### Deer Hunting

The deer hunting season has been re-opened in Wildlife Management Zones 1 and 2 (WMZ 1, WMZ 2). Licensed hunters now have the opportunity to hunt antlered deer (bucks-only) in WMZ 1 and WMZ 2 for a **five week archery season (starting October 2 – ending November 4, 2006)** and for a **two week firearms season (starting October 23 – ending November 4, 2006)**. Please refer to sections on hunting licence information and applicable deer hunting regulations in this summary. For the locations of WMZ 1 and WMZ 2, please refer to the Wildlife Management Zones map on page 2.

#### Please Note:

1. Uncased firearms greater than .23 calibre are **NOT** permitted in WMZ 1 or WMZ 2 after November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2006, and
2. All deer harvested in other Wildlife Management Zones after November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2006 **MUST BE TAGGED AND REGISTERED PRIOR TO TRANSPORT INTO WMZ 1 OR WMZ 2.**

For further information, please contact your local DNR office.

## General Regulations

### Hunter Education

- All hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1981, and all first-time hunters must complete a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course.
- All bow hunters must complete a Bow Hunter Education course.
- All bow hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1981, and all first-time bow hunters must complete a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course plus a Bow Hunter Education course.
- Conservation Education certificates from other provinces, territories and states are valid in New Brunswick.

### Hunter Orange Clothing

From Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, the following people must wear a solid fluorescent hunter orange jacket or vest and a hat of **solid** fluorescent hunter orange:

- Hunters.
- Fur harvesters carrying a firearm.
- Licensed guides (while guiding hunters).

Jackets, vests and hats must be visible from all directions. This does not apply to waterfowl hunters.

### Closed and Restricted Areas

Camps, parks and historical sites

- Scout, guide and youth camps, parks and historical sites are closed to hunting and trapping. Firearms must be cased in these areas.

Protected Natural Areas

- Hunting, trapping and snaring are prohibited in Class 1 Protected Natural Areas. Boundaries of these areas are posted with notification signs. Further information is available from:

Any Natural Resources office or [www.gnb.ca](http://www.gnb.ca) **Keyword: Natural Resources**

**E-mail:** [cltc@gnb.ca](mailto:cltc@gnb.ca)

**Tel.:** 1-888-312-5600.

### Restrictions - Class 2 Protected Natural Areas

Hunting, trapping and snaring are permitted in Class 2 Protected Natural Areas subject to the following restrictions:

- bear baiting is allowed no earlier than 2 weeks before the season opens,
- bait containers must be removed within 2 weeks after the season closes,
- cutting vegetation for a shooting lane is **prohibited**
- cutting vegetation - such as bushes, shrubs, tree branches and non-woody vegetation - to construct and/or camouflage a waterfowl hunting blind is permitted, but only in the immediate vicinity of the blind, and bringing bushes, shrubs, tree branches and other vegetation into a Protected Natural Area is **prohibited**.

### Other areas

- Hunting and trapping are not permitted within the boundaries of Sentier NB Trail or a provincial park under the authority of the Parks Act and Regulations of New Brunswick.

### Posting of Land

Landowners may post their property to prohibit hunting, shooting, snaring or trapping within the posted area. (Fish and Wildlife Act and the Posting of Signs on Land Regulation)

- Landowners must use either printed word signs or 25-centimetre coloured circular disks or painted 25-centimetre-wide bands around trees.
- Signs, disks or bands must be placed at each corner and access point and at intervals not to exceed 100 metres along the entire boundary of the posted area.
- Yellow disks or yellow painted bands allow hunting, shooting, trapping or snaring by permission only.
- Red disks or red painted bands mean no hunting, shooting, trapping or snaring by anyone including the owner.
- Blue disks are used on agricultural lands and prohibit the use of motorized vehicles.
- Landowners posting land with printed word signs will specify 'No shooting', 'No hunting', 'No trapping', 'No snaring' or any combination thereof and whether such activity is prohibited or by permission only.
- It is illegal to tear down, remove, damage, deface or cover up a sign, disk or band that has been posted.
- It is unlawful to trespass with a motor vehicle on lands that are properly posted.

Further information is available at Service New Brunswick and Natural Resources offices and on the Internet at [www.gnb.ca](http://www.gnb.ca) **Keyword: Natural Resources**.

### Legal Distance

- It is illegal to discharge any firearm or bow within 200 metres of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.
- It is illegal to discharge a rimfire rifle, a centre-fire rifle or shotgun loaded with ball or slug within 400 metres of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.

## Firearms

- It is unlawful to carry a loaded firearm in or upon any vehicle including all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles.
- Deer, moose and bear hunters must use:
  - A centre-fire rifle of any calibre.
  - Or: A shotgun with ball, slug or lead shot larger than size BB or steel shot larger than size F.
  - Or: A bow having a draw weight of not less than 20 kilograms together with arrows that are fitted with broadheads no less than 20 millimetres in width.
  - Or: A muzzle-loading firearm.
- Once the deer or bear tag has been removed from the licence, it is unlawful to use:
  - A rimfire or centre-fire rifle of .23 calibre or greater.
  - Or: A shotgun with lead shot larger than size BB or steel shot larger than size F.
- The holder of a Varmint Licence shall only hunt with:
  - A rim-fire or centre-fire rifle of less than .23 calibre.
  - Or: A muzzle loader.
  - Or: A shotgun with lead shot no larger than size BB or steel shot no larger than size F.
  - Or: A bow.
- It is unlawful to possess a crossbow in a resort of wildlife.
- Arrowheads and arrow shafts used in hunting cannot be barbed, coated with poison, equipped with rippers or designed to explode.
- Arrows tipped with small game field points may be used while hunting small game.

## Migratory Game Bird Hunting

- Migratory bird hunters must hold a valid Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or Minor's New Brunswick Hunting Licence (see pages 14 and 15) and a federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit which may be purchased at a Canada Post Office.
- Specific areas within the Tabusintac Lagoon and Tracadie Bay are closed to migratory game bird hunting after 1 p.m. each day. Refer to the Fish and Wildlife Act for a legal description of these areas. Under federal legislation, an additional area in the Tabusintac river estuary has been closed to migratory bird hunting. Refer to the Migratory Birds Convention Act for additional information.
- The **Mount Ararat Wildlife Management Area**, formerly known as the **Gagetown Island Wildlife Management Area**, is closed to hunting and trapping. Refer to the *Fish and Wildlife Act* for a legal description of this area.
- It is unlawful to hunt migratory game birds using a rifle or a shotgun loaded with a single bullet.
- It is an offence to hunt migratory game birds with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells in total.
- The use of lead shot is banned for hunting migratory game birds except woodcock. The ban on possession of lead shot is in effect for all National Wildlife Areas.

## Licensed Guides and Guiding Requirements

- Non-residents must hunt with a licensed guide.
- The holder of a Professional Guide Licence (Guide 1):
  - (a) May accompany up to three clients at a time.

- (b) May collect a fee or reward for his / her services.
- (c) Shall not hunt while acting as a guide.
- The holder of a Licence to Accompany (Guide 2) may:
  - (a) Accompany as a guide one person at a time but not for a fee or reward.
  - (b) Hunt while acting as a guide provided he/she has the proper hunting licence.
- Licensed guides are responsible, as far as they are able, for ensuring their clients do not violate any provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act, or any other acts and regulations defined by the Fish and Wildlife Act.
- A guide who fails to immediately report to a conservation officer a client whom he or she believes has violated the Fish and Wildlife Act or its regulations, commits an offence.
- When a licensed guide has been convicted of a minor offence under the Fish and Wildlife Act, the Crown Lands and Forests Act, the Fisheries Act (Canada), or any of the regulations under these acts, all licences including his or her guide licence will be cancelled for a period of 12 months.

## Dogs

- It is unlawful for a person to allow a dog to run at large in a resort of wildlife.
- Only conservation officers have the authority to destroy dogs found in pursuit of wildlife in a resort of wildlife.

## Other Important Regulations

- Hunting is prohibited on Sunday.
- It is unlawful to harvest any species of wildlife that is not authorized by a licence. See Hunting Licence Information, pages 14 - 16.
- It is illegal to disturb a trap or snare set by a licensed fur harvester or nuisance wildlife control operator.
- Trapping or snaring for rabbits (varying hare) may only be done under the authority of the appropriate Fur Harvester's Licence, Minor Fur Harvester's Licence, Rabbit Trapper's Licence or a Minor Rabbit Trapper's Licence.
- The herding of wildlife by means of a vehicle is illegal.
- Prior to the purchase of any class of hunting or fur harvesting licence, the individual must first meet the minimum age requirements for that class of licence.
- The use of an aircraft in connection with hunting, except as a means of transportation, is unlawful.

## A Major Violation And What It May Cost You

- Major violations are considered serious infractions. These include:
  - Hunting wildlife at night.
  - Hunting during closed season.
  - Possession of illegal deer, moose or bear meat (big game).
  - Hunting while impaired.
  - Handling or discharging a firearm in a careless and unsafe manner.
  - Hunting big game with a snare or trap.
  - Killing wildlife with poison.

- Hunting big game without a licence.
- Hunting more than the number of big game authorized by the licence.
- Buying, selling, attempting to buy or sell the carcass of any wildlife or wildlife parts.

A large variety of wildlife parts, including moose and deer antlers, may not be legally bought or sold. For more information on what wildlife parts or products are prohibited from legal trade, contact your nearest Natural Resources office or Regional Support Services Branch at (506) 453-2488.

- All major violations carry a substantial fine and mandatory jail term. A conviction also leads to an automatic five-year cancellation of all licence and permit privileges under the Fish and Wildlife Act. A second major violation conviction within five years leads to a lifetime cancellation. In addition, firearms could be forfeited along with vehicles and other hunting-related equipment.

### NOTICE:

Wildlife management and research programs conducted by the Department of Natural Resources, other public agencies or educational institutions occasionally require the administration of pharmaceuticals to wild animals. Many wildlife species cannot be safely restrained, handled or treated without the use of pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceuticals commonly used in wildlife programs include immobilizing agents, antibiotics and vaccines. Although many of these pharmaceuticals have been approved for conditional use on domestic animals that will be eaten by humans, most have not been approved for use on wild animals that may be eaten by humans.

To reduce possible human exposure to pharmaceuticals, the Department of Natural Resources is marking all white-tailed deer, moose and black bears that have been treated with pharmaceuticals with an **orange** tag in each ear with the following warning printed on the tag:

**DO NOT EAT ANIMAL / NE MANGEZ PAS CET ANIMAL**

**NBDNR / MRNNB**

**NO01** (a letter code followed by a 3 digit number)

**If you harvest an animal with an ear tag with the above warning, you are advised not to eat any part of the animal.** If you do not wish to keep the animal, take the entire carcass, including the ear tag(s) to a Department of Natural Resources Office for a possible replacement hunting license or hunting license refund. Please contact your local Department of Natural Resources Office for details.



## Definitions

### Resident

- A person who has resided in the province for a period of six months immediately prior to making an application for a licence.
- A person who 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 / she was required to take up residence in the province as a result of being transferred to the province by his / her employer.
- A person who is taking educational training of a three-month minimum duration within the



province and has been residing in the province for a two-week period immediately prior to making an application for a licence.

- (d) A person who resided in the province for a period of six months immediately prior to taking educational training outside the province and who is continuing such education.
- (e) A person who proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he / she has resided in the province for the purpose of employment for an aggregate period of six months within the 12 months immediately preceding the making of an application.
- (f) A person who was born in the province and who owns real property in the province.

**Note:** No person shall be eligible to apply for or obtain a Resident Moose Licence unless he/she is a resident whose principal place of residence is within the province.

**Firearm:** A rifle, shotgun, pellet gun, air gun, muzzle-loader or bow.

**Loaded Firearm:** A firearm carrying shells or cartridges in the breech or magazine or in a clip which is attached to the firearm.

**Cased Firearm:** A firearm which is in a securely-fastened case, wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied, or in a locked luggage compartment of a vehicle.

**Resort of Wildlife:** Any water or land, including highways or roads, that is frequented by wildlife.

**Vehicle:** A means of conveyance of any kind used on land, including any attached accessories.

## Big Game

### Young Hunters

#### 16- and 17-year-old hunters are eligible to purchase:

- Resident / Non-Resident Deer and Game Bird Licence.
- Resident / Non-Resident Bear Licence.

#### 16- and 17-year-olds must show proof of:

- A Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course.
- Two years hunting experience.

#### 16- and 17-year-olds must be accompanied\* by:

- An adult holder of a Deer or Bear Licence, with two years experience hunting deer or bear.

\* Accompanied is defined as "within visual and / or auditory contact of each other without the aid of artificial devices except medically-prescribed eyeglasses or hearing aids."

#### 16- and 17-year-olds must purchase:

- Deer or Bear Licences from a Natural Resources office, Service New Brunswick centre, or a licensed outfitter.

#### Proof of experience may be:

- Copy of previous hunting licences.
- A signed "Certification of having held a Hunting or Fur Harvester's Licence" (available at Natural Resources and Service New Brunswick).

## White-Tailed Deer

- **It is illegal to tag a deer killed by another hunter.**
- The annual bag limit is one deer per licensed hunter, regardless of the sex or age of the deer or location of kill. (See Antlerless Deer Program and Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt, page 10 for exception.)
- Persons who purchase Resident Deer Licences (Class 3) after the opening of the deer hunting season must wait 48 hours before hunting deer. (See Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt, page 10 for exception.)
- Resident hunters who want the opportunity to hunt antlerless deer (does and fawns) must enter the antlerless deer validation tag draw.
- Non-residents are not eligible to hunt antlerless deer (does and fawns).
- Antlerless deer validation tags are valid only when attached to a current-year deer licence.
- All licensed hunters (residents and non-residents) may hunt antlered deer (deer with visible antlers) during the deer season in zones open to hunting.
- Resident hunters with a valid antlerless deer validation tag attached to their deer licence may hunt antlerless deer only in the specific zone for which the tag is valid.
- Wildlife Management Zones 3, 4, 5, and 9 are closed to deer hunting. Consult a Wildlife Management Zone booklet for boundary details.
- Hunters must register deer at the first open deer registration station on their route of travel. It is illegal to pass by an open registration station with an unregistered deer.
- It is illegal to transport an unregistered antlered or antlerless deer into zones closed to deer hunting. Keep copies of registration permits.
- It is illegal to transport an unregistered antlerless deer into any zone that does not have an allocation of antlerless permits.
- Immediately upon harvesting a deer, the hunter must:
  - (a) Remove the tag from the licence and attach it to the deer through an ear or around the base of an antler.
  - (b) Present the entire carcass, including hide and head of the deer, for registration and tagging at the first open deer registration station.
- After skinning is complete, the registration tag must remain attached to the hide. The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.
- Deer may be left at a cold storage facility or butcher for 15 days if a copy of the registration permit is left with the carcass.
- Transfer permits are available at Service New Brunswick and Natural Resources offices if the hunter wishes to give white-tailed deer meat to another individual. The registration permit must be presented in order to obtain a transfer permit.

## Antlerless Deer Program

Residents, who wish to hunt antlerless deer in a Wildlife Management Zone open to hunting antlerless deer, must purchase a Class 3 hunting licence and complete the attached application card. The application cards must be received by Service New Brunswick or Natural Resources **on or before 5 p.m., July 21, 2006**. Residents whose names are not drawn in the Antlerless Deer Draw may still hunt antlered deer in any zone that is open to deer hunting. Non-residents are only eligible to hunt antlered deer (those with visible antlers).

## Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt (WMZ 27)

The following measure is intended to increase the opportunity to harvest antlerless deer in Wildlife Management Zone 27 (Grand Manan Island). Archery hunters who harvest and register an antlerless

deer in Zone 27 during the bow-only portion of deer hunting season may purchase a second licence to hunt antlered deer in any zone open for deer hunting. This opportunity is available **only** to archery hunters who are successful in the 2006 Antlerless Deer Draw for Zone 27. Bow hunting only season is Oct. 2 – Oct. 21.

Upon registration of a harvested deer, the hunter is issued a true copy of a Meat Registration Permit. This permit and the licence by which the deer was legally harvested must be presented at a Natural Resources District Office. The licence will be forfeited to the Department, thus allowing for a second Class 3 licence to be purchased. The successful antlerless deer archery hunter may now hunt antlered deer in any New Brunswick Wildlife Management Zone open to deer hunting.

Hunters who wish to hunt with a bow are reminded that they must complete a Bow Hunter Education course. Hunters who wish to hunt antlerless deer must be holders of an antlerless deer validation sticker (See above).

**For further information, contact your nearest Natural Resources office (see page 27) or visit [www.gnb.ca](http://www.gnb.ca) Keyword: Natural Resources.**

## Deer Population

New Brunswick is at the northern range of white-tailed deer populations in North America. The abundance of deer is controlled primarily by the severity of winters and the amount and quality of deer winter food and shelter. Predators such as coyotes, bobcats, black bears and free-ranging domestic dogs can impact local deer populations. Similarly, poaching and deer - vehicle collisions can also be major influences on local populations. Management of deer is accomplished principally by controlling the number of deer harvested, protection of deer from illegal harvest, and the protection and management of deer winter shelter (yards). Due to biological, social and wildlife disease concerns, the Department of Natural Resources **strongly discourages** the public from **feeding** white-tailed deer during any season.

## Moose

- The bag limit is one moose.
- Moose hunters are subject to all provisions of the New Brunswick Fish and Wildlife Act and Regulations respecting the hunting or taking of game animals.
- Resident hunters who wish to hunt moose must enter the Moose Draw. Applications may be made through a telephone application system, on Internet at [www.gnb.ca](http://www.gnb.ca) **Keyword: Natural Resources**, or in person at Service New Brunswick or a Natural Resources office. Details may be obtained at these centres or offices.
- Applicants to the Moose Draw must be 18 years of age at the time of application.
- Quotas for moose hunting licences are determined on an annual basis for each Wildlife Management Zone.
- At the time of licence purchase, successful **resident** draw applicants may designate another resident hunter to accompany them while moose hunting. The designated hunter must meet all of the regulatory requirements to purchase a moose hunting licence, and must not have been successful in the current year's Moose Draw.
- **To become a designated hunter, the hunter must be a resident whose principal place of residence is New Brunswick.**
- The designated Moose Licence holder must accompany\* the holder of the Moose Licence at all times while hunting.

\* Accompany is defined as “within visual contact and / or auditory contact of each other without the aid of artificial devices except medically prescribed eyeglasses or hearing aids.”

- The holder of a valid Moose Licence (not the designated hunter) may hunt alone, even after designating a partner, should the designated hunter be unable to accompany him / her. **The designated hunter may not hunt alone.**
- The holder of a Moose Licence may transport one firearm two days before the opening of, or two days after the closing of, the moose season. The firearm must be in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied, or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
- It is illegal to carry or use a firearm designed to fire a rim-fire shell or cartridge while hunting moose.
- A Moose Licence holder or designated Moose Licence holder shall not have more than one firearm in his / her possession during the moose hunting season.
- Every Moose Licence holder or designated Moose Licence holder must carry his/her Moose Licence upon his / her person while hunting.
- Immediately upon harvesting a moose, hunters must:
  - (a) Remove the tag from their Moose Licence and securely attach it around the base of the antler or through an ear.
  - (b) By 12 noon on the Sunday immediately following the moose hunting season, accompany the whole moose carcass, including the head, to a Natural Resources office for registration and tagging.
- The licence is void once the tag has been removed.
- Every successful moose hunter must have their moose registered and tagged at the first open Natural Resources office or tagging station (locations in McAdam, Hopewell Cape, Connors and Loch Lomond).
- A moose registration agent may measure or remove the lower jaw, teeth or other tissue of the harvested moose for management and research purposes.
- The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.
- Transfer Permits are available from Service New Brunswick and Natural Resources offices for licensed hunters who wish to give moose meat to another person. The registration permit must be presented in order to obtain a Transfer Permit.

## **Attention Non-Resident Moose Hunters**

Non-residents may apply for the opportunity to hunt moose in New Brunswick. One hundred Moose Licences are currently allocated annually to non-residents by random draw. For information, contact Service New Brunswick, a Natural Resources office or a licensed outfitter or guide. **www.gnb.ca** **Keyword: Natural Resources**

## **Remember**

- All non-resident moose hunters are required to hunt with a licensed New Brunswick guide.
- Non-residents must show proof of having held a hunting licence in a previous year or proof of having taken a Hunter Education course.
- Moose Licences are valid for only one Wildlife Management Zone. Non-resident hunters must designate – at the time of licence pickup – the zone in which they will hunt. Outfitters or guides will be able to assist with zone choice.

- A non-resident Moose Licence holder is eligible to harvest one moose of either sex, of any age, during the three-day season.
- The successful non-resident draw applicant may **not** designate another hunter to accompany him/her while hunting.

## Black Bear

- The bag limit is one black bear per year.
- A person may purchase only one Black Bear Licence per year. Licences are valid for hunting during the three black bear hunting seasons (spring, fall bow, and fall gun) in a calendar year until the bag limit is filled. Once the tag has been detached from the bear licence, the licence is invalid for further black bear hunting.
- Resident Black Bear Licences are valid for all Wildlife Management Zones open for black bear hunting.
- Non-resident hunters may acquire Black Bear Licences in either of the following two methods:
  - (a) Through a designated, licensed outfitter or guide who has received an allocation of Black Bear Licences.
  - (b) By entering and being successful in the computerized random access draw. Application information and procedures are available from Service New Brunswick and Natural Resources offices. **www.gnb.ca Keyword: Natural Resources**
- Non-resident Black Bear Licences are valid **only** for the Wildlife Management Zone specified on the licence.
- The holder of a black bear licence may transport a firearm two days before the opening of or two days after the closing of the black bear season. The firearm must be unloaded, in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied, or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
- When you are outside the WMZ indicated on your validation sticker and licence during the bear hunting season, all firearms must be unloaded, in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied, or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
- Non-residents are required to hunt with a licensed New Brunswick guide.
- Immediately upon harvesting a black bear, the hunter must:
  - (a) Remove the tag from the bear licence and attach it to the right foreleg of the bear.
  - (b) Within 72 hours of killing a bear, present the entire carcass, including the hide, for registration and tagging at the first open bear registration station.
- The licence is void for hunting black bear once the tag has been removed.
- The licensed hunter who harvests a black bear must accompany the carcass to a bear registration station.
- A bear registration agent will attach a plastic lock-seal tag to the hide of each bear. The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.
- Bear or bear parts leaving Canada may require a CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Export Permit. Contact your local Natural Resources office for more information.

# Hunting Licence Information

Registration permits for keeping moose, bear or deer meat are only valid until June 30 each year. Cost includes conservation fees collected for the Wildlife Trust Fund and tax.

Attention non-residents: Fees are stated in Canadian currency.

## Deer and Game Bird Licence

	Age of Licence Holder	Cost
<b>RESIDENT</b> (Class 3) One deer per person per year* Validation sticker required for antlerless deer	16-64	\$31.05
	65 and older	\$18.40
<b>NON-RESIDENT</b> (Class 1) One deer per person per year <i>Antlered deer only</i>	16 and older	\$163.30
<b>DEER</b>	<b>Archery Season</b>	<b>Firearm Season</b>
WMZ 3, 4, 5 and 9	CLOSED	CLOSED
WMZ 1, 2	Oct. 2 - Nov. 4, 2006	Oct. 23 - Nov. 4, 2006
WMZ 6-8; 10-27	Oct. 2 - Nov. 18, 2006	Oct. 23 - Nov. 18, 2006
<b>Other Species</b>	<b>Bag Limit</b>	<b>Season</b>
Spruce Grouse & Ruffed Grouse	6 daily; 12 in possession	Oct. 2 - Dec. 2, 2006
Varying hare	10 daily; 20 in possession	Oct. 2 - Feb. 28, 2007
Groundhog, Coyote & Crow	No limit	Oct. 2 - Feb. 28, 2007
Cormorant	Same as open season for ducks	
Migratory Birds (Ducks, Geese, Snipe & Woodcock)	See federal migratory bird hunting regulations	

\* See Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt, Page 10.

## Small Game (Bird) Licence

	Age of Licence Holder	Cost
<b>RESIDENT</b> (Class 4)	16-64	\$18.40
	65 and older	\$12.65
<b>NON-RESIDENT</b> (Class 2)	14 and older Non-residents 14 and 15 years of age must show proof of having taken a Hunter Education course and be accompanied by an adult	\$74.75
<b>Species Permitted</b>	<b>Bag Limit</b>	<b>Season</b>
Spruce grouse & ruffed grouse	6 daily; 12 in possession	Oct 2-Dec 2
Varying hare	10 daily; 20 in possession	Oct 2-Feb 28, 2007
Groundhog	No limit	Oct 2-Feb 28, 2007
Coyote	No limit	Oct 2-Feb 28, 2007
Crow	No limit	Oct 2-Feb 28, 2007
Cormorant	Same as open season for ducks	
Migratory birds (ducks, geese, snipe, woodcock)	See federal migratory bird hunting regulations	

## Minor's Licence

	Age of Licence Holder	Cost
<b>RESIDENT</b> Available at Natural Resources and Service New Brunswick	14 and 15 Must have a Hunter Education/Firearm Safety certificate and be accompanied by an adult	\$5.75
<b>Species Permitted</b>	<b>Bag Limit</b>	<b>Season</b>
Spruce grouse & ruffed grouse	6 daily; 12 in possession	Oct 2-Dec 2
Varying hare	10 daily; 20 in possession	Oct 2-Feb 28, 2007
Groundhog	No limit	Oct 2-Feb 28, 2007
Coyote	No limit	Oct 2-Feb 28, 2007
Crow	No limit	Oct 2-Feb 28, 2007
Cormorant	Same as open season for ducks	
Migratory birds (ducks, geese, snipe, woodcock)	See federal migratory bird hunting regulations	

## Varmint Licence

	Age of Licence Holder	Cost
<b>RESIDENT</b>	16-64	\$13.80
	65 and older	\$5.75
<b>NON-RESIDENT</b>	16 and older	\$31.05
<b>Species Permitted</b>	<b>Bag Limit</b>	<b>Season</b>
Groundhog	No limit	March 1-Sept. 20*
Coyote	No limit	March 1-Sept. 20*
Crow	No limit	March 1-Sept. 20*
Cormorant	No limit	March 1-Sept. 20*

\*Both 2006 and 2007 seasons.

## Bear Licence

	Age of Licence Holder	Cost
<b>RESIDENT</b>	16-64	\$37.95
	65 and older	\$21.85
<b>NON-RESIDENT</b> By draw or through designated outfitters/guides	16 and older	\$148.35
<b>Species Permitted</b>	<b>Bag Limit</b>	<b>Season</b>
Black bear	1 bear per calendar year	† April 17-June 24, 2006 (spring) Sept 11-23, 2006 (archery only) Oct 2-Nov 4, 2006 (fall) April 16-June 30, 2007 (spring)
Coyote	No limit	April 17-June 24, 2006 (spring) Sept 11-20, 2006 (archery only) Oct 2-Nov 4, 2006 (fall) April 16-June 30, 2007 (spring)

† Females accompanied by a cub or cubs are protected during spring season.  
Non-resident licences are restricted to hunting in only one Wildlife Management Zone.  
Closed to hunting in Zones 26 and 27.

## Moose Licence

	Age of applicant	Cost
<b>RESIDENT</b> (By draw)	18-64	\$63.25
	65 and older	\$32.20
<b>NON-RESIDENT</b> (By draw)	18 and older	\$480.70
Species permitted	Bag Limit	Season
Moose	1	Sept 28-30

# Wildlife Diseases

Wild animals can have many different diseases (bacteria, viruses and parasites). Some of these diseases can affect both wildlife and people. It is important when enjoying the outdoors and wildlife to be aware and take the following five precautions to reduce the risk of disease transmission.

### 1. Thoroughly cook meat.

### 2. Do not drink from untreated surface water sources.

### 3. Follow animal handling precautions.

- Practice good hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm water or use an alcohol gel cleanser after handling animals, especially before handling food.
- Wear waterproof gloves (rubber, vinyl, latex) and protective clothing (coveralls, boots and glasses) when cleaning and processing wild game and birds.
- Prevent contact of skin with animal feces, body fluids (urine, blood, saliva) and external parasites.
- Prevent animal bites and scratches (even from the claws or teeth of dead animals).

### 4. Use proper field dressing procedures.

- Eviscerate or gut the carcass as soon as possible.
- Use a clean knife and wash your knife frequently with warm water or alcohol swabs.
- Avoid cutting the intestinal tract (gut) and thoroughly clean utensils or hands if contaminated with fecal material.
- Avoid hand-mouth contact (such as smoking or eating) when handling carcasses.
- Cut off and discard any meat contaminated with fecal material.
- Keep the carcass cool in the field and refrigerate or freeze as soon as possible.

### 5. Be aware of wildlife diseases.

## Rabies

Rabies is a viral disease that affects the nervous system of all mammals. The raccoon strain of rabies usually affects raccoons and skunks and has been found in Southwestern New Brunswick. Bats and wild carnivores are also considered high-risk wildlife. Animals with rabies may appear sick, may be aggressive, and may have difficulty walking. Eventually the animal will die, usually within several days from the appearance of symptoms. The disease can kill people if they are exposed to the rabies virus and are not treated quickly.

Rabies is spread when broken skin or mucous membranes (skin found in the eyes, nose and mouth) comes into contact with infected matter (saliva or nerve tissue) from an infected animal.



Bites are the most common way rabies is spread.

Everyone who handles wildlife - particularly trappers and nuisance wildlife control operators - should be aware of rabies prevention strategies.

Take the following precautions to help prevent transmission of rabies:

- Get a pre-exposure vaccination against rabies. Pre-exposure vaccination is recommended for persons who work with animals that may have rabies. Medical treatment is still required after a known exposure. Contact your regional Public Health Office to find out if you are eligible to receive the vaccination series at a reduced cost.
- Be a responsible pet owner. Vaccinate your pets against rabies and keep your pet on a leash or under control at all times.
- Enjoy wildlife from a distance.
- Take animal handling precautions. Wear waterproof gloves, wash your hands and prevent skin contact.
- Report potentially rabid animals to the toll-free **Rabies Information Line (1-877-372-2437)**.
- Go to the hospital if you have been exposed.

**For more information:**  
**Rabies Information Line 1-877-372-2437**  
[www.rabiesnb.ca](http://www.rabiesnb.ca)

## **Tularemia**

Tularemia (rabbit fever) is a bacterial disease that can affect both animals and people. Many wild animals are infected, especially rabbits (snowshoe hares) and rodents (muskrats and beavers). The clinical signs of disease in wildlife are not always present or easily recognized. Infected rabbits may run slowly, appear tame or in a stupor, stagger and are easily captured. Carcasses can have white spots scattered throughout the liver.

There are several ways tularemia can be transmitted or spread to people from animals. The most common way is from contact of bare skin or mucous membranes (special skin around the nose, eyes, and mouth) with blood or tissue while handling (dressing or skinning) infected wild animals. This includes handling and eating insufficiently cooked meat.

Tularemia can also be spread by some external parasites (ticks and deer flies). Less common means of spread are inhaling dust from contaminated soil, drinking from contaminated water, or handling contaminated pelts or paws of animals.

In people, the clinical symptoms of illness depend upon the method tularemia was spread. Skin infections, especially around fingernails, and swollen glands are the usual symptoms of disease as a result of improper handling of infected animals. Ingestion or eating the organism may produce a throat infection, diarrhea and vomiting. Inhaling the organism may produce a fever and pneumonia-like illness.

Take the following precautions to help prevent the transmission of tularemia and other diseases:

- Follow animal-handling precautions. Wear waterproof gloves, wash your hands and prevent skin contact.
- Thoroughly cook meat (well-done).
- Prevent insect bites.
- Do not drink from untreated water sources like lakes, streams and rivers.

## West Nile Virus

West Nile Virus was detected in North America in 1999 and has now spread over much of the continent, including Canada. The virus can cause an infection in the brain and can affect people and animals. The virus is mainly spread by the bites of mosquitoes that became infected while feeding on the blood of an infected bird. The main hosts for West Nile Virus are wild bird species. Many birds can carry the virus and not become ill. Other birds do become ill and show signs of brain infection, unable to fly, appear in a stupor, are very weak, and die.

Most people who become infected have no symptoms at all, or experience only mild flu-like symptoms. As with many infectious diseases, certain people, including the elderly, the young and those with weak immune systems are at greater risk for serious health effects.

Some bird species (crows, ravens, blue jays, and gray jays or “gorbies”) have high death rates associated with this virus. Dead birds can be reported to the toll-free **West Nile Virus Information Line at 1-800-580-0038**.

Take the following precautions when hunting, fishing, or trapping to help prevent the transmission of West Nile Virus and other diseases:

- Prevent mosquito bites. West Nile Virus is transmitted by bites of infected mosquitoes.
- Wear light-coloured clothing and long-sleeved tops, pants, socks and hats.
- Use a personal insect repellent. For children between 2-12 years of age the least concentrated product (10 per cent DEET or less) should be used and should not be applied more than three times per day. For individuals 12 years of age or older, products containing no more than a 30 per cent concentration of DEET will provide sufficient protection.
- Follow animal-handling precautions. Wear waterproof gloves, wash your hands, and prevent skin contact.
- Reduce mosquito breeding sites. Mosquitoes breed in small amounts of water. Eliminate standing water sources like clogged rain gutters, old tires, etc.

**For more information:**

**West Nile Virus Information Line 1-800-580-0038; [www.gnb.ca/0051/](http://www.gnb.ca/0051/)**

# Fur Harvesting

## New for 2006

- The marten, fisher, skunk and squirrel seasons have been changed to begin on the last Saturday in November. This will be one week later than previous seasons. Please see page 24 for opening and closing dates.
- Mink traps set on the ground must be within three meters (10 feet) of the water's edge. Mink traps may continue to be set as a water-base or drowning set.

## Reminder

- Trappers are reminded to wear protective gloves while handling fur-bearing animals. Cook meat thoroughly (well-done) before eating and keep a clean work environment. These precautions will minimize the possibility of parasites and disease transmission.
- Fur harvesters are asked to return all ear tags of raccoons and skunks captured in Charlotte County (Southwestern New Brunswick) to the following address:

## **Wildlife Rabies Control Program**

Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health

P.O. Box 5100, Fredericton, NB E3B 5G8

Tel: 506-453-2323

Please include details on the capture location, in addition to the trapper's name and address.

- Individual fur harvesters are not permitted to keep incidental catches. Fur harvesters must report incidental catches and obtain permits to transport the animals to the nearest Natural Resources office. Incidental catches are made available to the N.B. Trappers and Fur Harvesters Federation for trapper education and pelt preparation.

## **Important Information**

- It is illegal to disturb any trap or snare without the owner's consent.
- Trap sets for weasels must be entirely enclosed in a wooden or metal box with no opening larger than 3.75 centimetres in diameter.
- Fur harvesters can only use snare wire larger than 0.75 millimetres in diameter in Wildlife Management Zones 1 to 14 inclusive and 16 or 17 on or after Nov. 11, and in 15 and 18 to 27 inclusive on or after Nov. 18 in sets above water.
- Rabbit (varying hare) trappers cannot use snare wire greater than 0.75 millimetres in diameter during fox and coyote snaring season.
- Snare constructed of snare wire larger than 0.75 millimetres in diameter must be equipped with locking devices
- It is illegal to possess traps or snares in a resort of wildlife more than 48 hours before trapping or snaring season opens and more than 48 hours after the season closes.
- Individual fur harvesters are required to check all restraining trap sets at least once every 48 hours.
- Drowning sets must have enough weight to prevent the submerged furbearer from resurfacing.
- Mink sets must be a water-based set, drowning set, or on the ground within 3 meters (10 feet) of the water's edge.
- Fur harvesters must use snares baited with fresh hardwood and placed entirely under water when snaring beaver from Jan. 28 to the last day of the open snaring season for beaver.

### **It Is Illegal For Fur Harvesters To:**

- Set a trap inside a muskrat house.
- Use poisons to catch or kill furbearers.
- Set or place a trap or snare within 30 metres of an active beaver dam, pond or lodge during the closed season for beaver.
- Use leghold traps to capture marten, fisher, weasel, skunk, squirrel or raccoon.
- Use spring pole sets or running pole sets with leghold traps.
- Use leghold traps having a jaw spread greater than 20 centimetres or use toothed traps or deadfalls.
- Place a trap or snare (other than a water-based set) within 300 metres of a dwelling not your own, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.

- Possess an improperly tagged or untagged bobcat.
- Keep wildlife in captivity.
- Use leghold traps to capture coyote or bobcat unless the trap is modified to improve humaneness.

## Trapper Education

- All trappers born on or after Jan.1, 1981, and all first-time trappers acquiring a Fur Harvester's Licence must first complete a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course and Trapper Education course.
- Individuals acquiring a Minor Fur Harvester's Licence do not require a Trapper Education course.
- Minor fur harvesters are not permitted to carry a firearm unless they are 14 or 15 years of age, have passed the Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course, and are accompanied by a person 19 years of age or older.

## Firearms and Ammunition

Fur harvesters must follow all regulations pertaining to firearms and:

- Fur harvesters must not use a rifle .23 or larger in calibre.
- Fur harvesters must not use lead shot larger than number 2 or steel shot larger than BB in a shotgun.

## Bobcat Tag Draw

- Maximum bobcat harvest levels are determined on an annual basis for each of the 27 Wildlife Management Zones. Fur harvesters wishing to trap, snare or hunt bobcat, and houndsmen wishing to hunt bobcat, must apply to a random, computerized draw system. Applicants must purchase a 2006 Fur Harvester's Licence prior to making application. Applicants must apply for the two Wildlife Management Zones of their choice at Service New Brunswick or a Natural Resources office before 5 p.m., Sept. 29, 2006. More information on the draw and application procedures will be available in late August at Service New Brunswick and Natural Resources offices.
- To ensure that the draw is equitable, the bobcat tag system assigns one tag each time an applicant is successful. The draw selects applicants in each zone until the quota is depleted.
- Successful applicants will be notified by mail. They will receive one tag for each time they were drawn as well as a validation sticker to be affixed to the back of their Fur Harvester's Licence.
- Lock-seal tags must be affixed through the lip to the eyehole of the pelt immediately upon removal from the trap or snare or upon shooting. The locking mechanism must be completely engaged and the tag must remain with the pelt.
- No person shall be in possession of another person's bobcat tags.
- Lost or stolen tags and / or validation stickers must be reported and are invalid. No replacements will be issued until previous tags / stickers are invalidated.
- Only properly-tagged pelts are legal for possession or sale. Bobcat carcasses must be forwarded to Natural Resources.

## Furbearer Studies

Natural Resources' Fish and Wildlife Branch collects the carcasses of **bobcat, marten and otter**. Carcasses must be turned in to one of the Department's District Offices **no later than five days after the close of the season for the species trapped. It is an offence not to do so.** It is important that trappers provide names and addresses and the capture location (**Wildlife Management Zone**) of **each animal** when turning in carcasses. (See page 2.)

## How to avoid birds while trapping and snaring

Some bird species may be attracted to the bait used while trapping or snaring furbearers. To avoid catching scavenging birds and birds of prey while trapping or snaring, please take the following precautions:

- Place bait in a stand of trees that has a closed canopy or in a place not easily seen from the air.
- Do not place snares along the main access trail to the bait.
- Set snares away from the bait (e.g. 15m).

## How to avoid Canada lynx while trapping other furbearers

The Canada lynx is a regionally endangered species in New Brunswick. Often, Canada lynx can be found in areas where other furbearers exist. To avoid catching Canada lynx while trapping or snaring, please take the following precautions:

- Avoid trapping/snaring areas where there are lynx tracks.
- Avoid setting traps/snares in thickets with high snowshoe hare densities.

If a Canada Lynx is caught incidentally, please contact your local Natural Resources office.

# Hound Hunting and Training

Permits are available at Regional Support Services, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB, E3B 5H1.

- Permits are required to hunt rabbit (varying hare), fox, bobcat and raccoon with hounds or to train hounds to hunt these species. Restrictions may apply.
- Houndsmen require a valid Fur Harvester's Licence prior to receiving a Hound Hunting Permit and / or making application to the bobcat quota system.
- Special regulations apply to hunting raccoon at night.
- Hounds must be approved to hunt raccoon, fox and bobcat.
- Houndsmen may only use a maximum of three hounds to hunt fox or bobcat. A maximum of three hounds may also be used to train hounds to hunt fox or bobcat.
- Hounds running at large can be a detriment to wildlife, and the owner is subject to prosecution. **Use a trained hound.**

## Hunting With Hounds

Zone	Species	Season	Open	Close
1-9 and 11	Raccoon	Hunting with hounds	Aug. 7 Oct. 14	Sept. 30 Dec. 31
10 and 12-27	Raccoon	Hunting with hounds	Aug. 7 Oct. 28	Sept. 30 Dec. 31

For bobcat, fox and varying hare hunting seasons, see page 24.

## Permits

- A Wildlife Storage Permit is required if the trapper wishes to keep furs or furbearer parts in their possession beyond 15 days after the close of the season.
- An Export Permit is required to export pelts of wild or ranched furs or hides. A copy of

the Export Permit must be enclosed with each shipment. Export Permits will not be issued for bobcat, marten or otter pelts unless their carcasses have been turned in to Natural Resources. The Department requires proof in the form of the property receipt that was issued at the time of carcass collection.

**Marten, bobcat and otter pelts delivered to a fur pickup location within New Brunswick require copies of property receipts (to be given to the fur agent upon delivery).**

**CITES:** The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) has listed bobcat and otter on its appendices. Exporting these species outside of Canada requires a CITES Export Permit, available at Natural Resources' Fish and Wildlife Branch. This is a federal regulation and will be enforced at Customs at the Canada / United States border. Failure to obtain the appropriate permit will result in confiscation at the border. This does not apply to pelts or hides going to Canadian fur auctions.

## Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS)

In 1997, Canada and the European Union (EU) committed to the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS). This EU agreement and the accompanying trap standards set performance thresholds of traps for harvesting specific furbearing animal species. To comply with the AIHTS the Fur Harvesting Regulations in New Brunswick will be changed for the 2007 fall fur harvesting season. Only certified traps will be allowed for trapping furbearers in New Brunswick in 2007.



To better prepare New Brunswick trappers for the upcoming regulatory changes, please see the information below regarding certified traps.

The following are certified traps by species:

<b>Body gripping (conibear-type) traps</b>			
<b>Species</b>	<b>Certified trap models to be regulated for use in fall 2007</b>		
<b>Beaver</b> Underwater and On Land	Bélisle Classic 330 Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 BMI 330 Bridger 330	LDL C280 LDL C330 Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Sauvageau 2001-11	Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor 330
<b>Beaver</b> On Land Only	Sauvageau 1000-11F		
<b>Beaver</b> Underwater Only	Duke 330	BMI 280	Sauvageau 2001-8
<b>Fisher</b>	Bélisle Super X 120 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220	Koro #2 LDL C160 Magnum LDL C220 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau 2001-8
<b>Marten</b>	Bélisle Super X 120 BMI 126 Magnum	LDL B120 Magnum Rudy 120 Magnum	Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5
<b>Bobcat</b>	No certified body gripping traps		

<b>Raccoon</b>	Bélisle Classic 220 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220 BMI 160 BMI 220 Bridger 220	Duke 220 LDL C160 LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum Rudy 160 Rudy 220	Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8 Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor 160 Woodstream Oneida Victor 220
<b>Muskrat</b> On Land	Bélisle Super X 120 BMI 120 BMI 120 Magnum BMI 126 Magnum	Bridger 120 LDL B120 Magnum Rudy 120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-5 Triple M Woodstream Oneida Victor 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor 120
<b>Muskrat</b> Underwater	Any trap set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains a muskrat underwater meets the requirements of the AIHTS for muskrat		

\*\*\*\*\***IMPORTANT**\*\*\*\*\*

Those trap types listed above that are currently owned by trappers are considered certified. Homemade body gripping traps (conibear-type) will not be considered certified.

The following trap types for harvesting otter and weasel have been certified, but they will not be mandatory until a date later than the 2007 fall fur harvesting season.

**Body gripping (conibear-type)traps**

Species	Trap models certified but not mandatory for use in fall 2007
<b>Otter</b>	Woodstream Oneida Victor 330
<b>Weasel</b>	Victor Rat Trap

**Leg hold restraining traps**

Species	Trap models certified but not mandatory for use in fall 2007
<b>Coyote</b>	Bélisle Footsnare, Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs, and Bridger #3 equipped with 3/16 offset doubled rounded steel jaws laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and ¼ inch on underside of jaws) with 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate.
<b>Bobcat</b>	Bélisle Footsnare

**Please Note:**

No regulatory changes for:

- snares (on land or underwater)
- submarine cages
- drowning sets (using leghold traps) for beaver, otter, muskrat and mink
- body gripping (conibear-type) traps for mink, skunk and squirrel
- leg hold traps for red fox

For further information regarding the AIHTS and certified traps, please contact your local Department of Natural Resources office or the Fish and Wildlife Branch.

## 2006-2007 Fur Harvesting Seasons

Zones	Species	Season	Open	Close
1 to 27	Rabbit (varying hare)	Trapping, snaring, hunting**	Oct. 2	Feb. 28
	Coyote, fox	Trapping, hunting†	Oct. 2	Feb. 28
	Weasel	Trapping	Nov. 25	Jan. 6
1 to 8, 10 and 11	Coyote, fox	Snaring	Nov. 11	Feb. 28
	Raccoon, mink	Trapping	Oct. 14	Dec. 30
	Muskrat	Trapping	Oct. 14	Jan. 27
	Otter	Trapping, snaring	Oct. 21	Jan. 27
	Beaver	Snaring	Oct. 21	Feb. 24
	Beaver	Trapping	Oct. 21	Jan. 27
	Fisher, skunk	Trapping	Nov. 25	Dec. 9
	Marten, squirrel	Trapping	Nov. 25	Dec. 9
	Bobcat*	Snaring, hunting	Dec. 2	Jan. 27
9	Same as Zones 1 to 8, 10 and 11, except marten season is closed			
13, 16 and 17	Coyote, fox	Snaring	Nov. 11	Feb. 28
	Raccoon, mink	Trapping	Oct. 28	Dec. 30
	Muskrat	Trapping	Oct. 28	Jan. 27
	Otter	Trapping, snaring	Nov. 4	Jan. 27
	Beaver	Snaring	Nov. 4	Feb. 24
	Beaver	Trapping	Nov. 4	Jan. 27
	Fisher, skunk	Trapping	Nov. 25	Dec. 9
	Squirrel, marten	Trapping	Nov. 25	Dec. 9
	Bobcat	Snaring, hunting	Dec. 2	Jan. 27
12	Same as Zones 13, 16 and 17, except otter and beaver seasons open Oct. 21			
15, 18 to 25	Coyote, fox	Snaring	Nov. 18	Feb. 28
	Raccoon, mink	Trapping	Oct. 28	Dec. 30
	Muskrat	Trapping	Oct. 28	Jan. 27
	Otter	Trapping, snaring	Nov. 4	Jan. 27
	Beaver	Snaring	Nov. 4	Feb. 24
	Beaver	Trapping	Nov. 4	Jan. 27
	Fisher, skunk, squirrel	Trapping	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
	Bobcat	Hunting, trapping, snaring	Dec. 2	Jan. 27
14	Same as Zones 15, 18 to 25 except coyote and fox snaring seasons open Nov. 11			
26 and 27	Same as Zones 15, 18 to 25 except bobcat season is closed			
1 to 25	Spring muskrat	Trapping	Mar 24	May 12
26 and 27	Spring muskrat	Trapping	Mar. 10	Apr. 28
1 to 11	Raccoon, skunk & squirrel	Hunting	Oct. 14	Jan. 27
12 to 27	Raccoon, skunk & squirrel	Hunting	Oct. 28	Jan. 27

\*\* When hunting hare under a Fur Harvester's Licence, the bag limit is 10 daily; 20 in possession. (There is no limit when trapping or snaring.)

† Coyote and fox hunting, trapping and snaring are closed in Zone 27.

\* No quota issued for bobcat harvest in Zones 1-6, 9, 26 and 27.



# Licences

**Fur Harvester's Licence** . . . . . \$43.70\*

**Fur Harvester's Licence (65 years and over)** . . . . . \$25.30\*

**Minor Fur Harvester's Licence (10 to 15 years of age)**. . . . . \$6.90

- Available at Natural Resources and Service New Brunswick.
- Valid from Oct. 2 to Sept. 30 of the following year.
- Not issued to non-residents.
- Required to trap, snare or hunt furbearers and to possess or sell pelts.

**Rabbit (Varying Hare) Trapper's Licence**. . . . . \$12.65\*

**Minor Rabbit (Varying Hare) Trapper's Licence** . . . . . \$5.75  
(10 to 15 years of age)

- Available at Natural Resources and Service New Brunswick.
- Valid from Oct. 2 to the last day of February of the following year.
- Not issued to non-residents.
- Required to trap, snare, hunt or sell harvested rabbits (varying hare) only.
- Minor rabbit (varying hare) hunters must be at least 14 years of age, accompanied by an adult, and possess a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education certificate.

**All Replacement Licences**. . . . . \$5.75

## **Fur Trader's Licence**

Resident . . . . . \$25.00

Non-resident . . . . . \$100.00

(Required to carry on the business of buying and selling furbearer pelts and certain parts of furbearers)

## **Hide Dealer's Licence**

Resident . . . . . \$15.00

Non-resident . . . . . \$50.00

(Required to carry on the business of buying and selling moose, deer or bear hides.)

**Taxidermist Licence** . . . . . \$11.50

**Fur Trader's Licences, Hide Dealer's Licences and Taxidermist's Licences** are available at Natural Resources, Maritime Forestry Complex, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1.

## **Guide Licences**

Guide 1 (Professional Guide Licence) . . . . . \$10.00

Guide 2 (Licence to Accompany) . . . . . \$5.00

\* Price includes conservation fee and tax.

## **Be a Responsible Fur Harvester**

1. Have the landowner's permission before trapping on private land.
2. Do not set traps in areas where pets or farm animals may be caught.
3. Use proper locking devices on snares.
4. Make only drowning sets (in water that is deep enough to prevent the animal from resurfacing) or quick kill sets for aquatic furbearers.
5. Do not disturb the traps or snares of others.
6. Check traps regularly, preferably in the early morning.
7. Record your trap locations accurately.
8. Learn how to make carcasses a useful resource. Do not leave animal carcasses where people may be offended.
9. Return requested carcasses to your local district ranger office and support Natural Resources studies to benefit the furbearer resource.
10. Make an effort to harvest fur in areas where there is an abundance of furbearers.
11. Support and help train new trappers in proper conservation, pelt preparation and harvest methods.
12. Know and follow all fur harvesting regulations.
13. Support enforcement of all regulations.
14. Assist neighbours with nuisance furbearers.
15. Do not offend those who may be sensitive about fur harvesting.
16. Be a polite, knowledgeable spokesperson for fur harvesting.
17. Respect another's territory and his / her sets.
18. Report violations through provincial Crimestoppers (1-800-222-8477) or to your local forest ranger.
19. Dispatch all caught animals in a humane manner.
20. Do not brag about your harvesting or the amount of fur you harvested.
21. Prepare your furs with care.
22. Support your New Brunswick Trappers and Fur Harvesters Federation and your local Trappers Council.
23. Staked foothold traps should have no more than 15 centimetres of chain.
24. Use the most humane traps available for the species you are trapping.
25. Always retrieve all set traps and snares at the end of the season.

## For further information, contact your nearest Natural Resources office

Bathurst . . . . .	506-547-2080	Nash Creek . . . . .	506-237-3212
Blackville . . . . .	506-843-2908	Petitcodiac . . . . .	506-756-3152
Boucher . . . . .	506-735-2043	Plaster Rock . . . . .	506-356-6030
Bouctouche . . . . .	506-743-7300	Rogersville . . . . .	506-775-2002
Campbellton . . . . .	506-789-2336	Sackville . . . . .	506-364-4088
Canterbury . . . . .	506-279-6005	St. George . . . . .	506-755-4040
Centreville . . . . .	805-276-3000	Village-Saint-Laurent	506-776-3830
Chipman . . . . .	506-339-7019	Saint-Léonard . . . . .	506-423-3010
Coles Island . . . . .	506-362-2705	Saint-Louis de Kent . . . . .	506-876-3409
Dieppe . . . . .	506-856-2344	Saint-Quentin . . . . .	506-235-6040
Doaktown . . . . .	506-365-2001	Stanley . . . . .	506-367-7677
Fredericton . . . . .	506-453-2345	Sunny Corner . . . . .	506-836-7009
Hampton . . . . .	506-832-6055	Sussex . . . . .	506-432-2008
Kedgwick . . . . .	506-284-3413	Tracadie-Sheila . . . . .	506-394-3636
Miramichi . . . . .	506-627-4050	Welsford . . . . .	506-486-6000
Nackawic . . . . .	506-575-6005		
Public Service Desk, Fredericton . . . . .	506-453-3826		
Fish and Wildlife Branch, Fredericton . . . . .	506-453-2440		

## Licences and permits may also be obtained at the following Service New Brunswick centres

Bathurst . . . . .	506-547-2077	Miramichi . . . . .	506-627-4040
Campbellton . . . . .	506-789-2300	Moncton . . . . .	506-856-2204
Caraquet . . . . .	506-727-7013	Richibucto . . . . .	506-523-7610
Edmundston . . . . .	506-735-2085	Saint John . . . . .	506-658-2500
Fredericton . . . . .	506-453-2834	St. Stephen . . . . .	506-466-7378
Grand Falls . . . . .	506-473-7708	Sussex . . . . .	506-432-2002
McAdam . . . . .	506-784-6809	Woodstock . . . . .	506-325-4476

# New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund

## List of Projects Approved in 2005

<b>The Chignecto Soil and Crop Association</b> Wildlife Habitat Conservation in the Agricultural Landscape of the Tantramar Dykelands.....	\$15,000.	<b>Nature Trust of New Brunswick Inc.</b> Environmental Education Development for NTNB Coastal.....	\$10,000.
<b>Ducks Unlimited Canada</b> Coastal Wetland Restoration and Protection Program.....	\$8,000.	<b>St-Leonard Hunting and Fishing Club</b> Hunting and Fishing Club Summer Camp.....	\$17,500.
<b>Shawn Crook, McGill University</b> Habitat Use and Bioenergetics of Breeding and Post-Breeding Red-Breasted Mergansers in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	\$4,800.	<b>NB Federation of Naturalists</b> NB Young Naturalists' Club.....	\$8,000.
<b>TRAPPING PROGRAM</b>		<b>NB Aquatic Data Warehouse</b> Development of a Computer System for Capturing Environmental and Biological Information.....	\$12,000.
<b>NB Trappers and Fur Harvesters Federation</b> Furbeaver Track Transsect Network.....	\$6,400.	<b>Centre for the Environment of the Acadian Peninsula and its Surroundings Inc.</b> Viable Schools for the Acadian Peninsula.....	\$10,400.
<b>Cloude Samson, UdeM - Edmundston</b> Impacts of Intensive Forest Management on the Habitat, the Behaviour, and the Population Dynamics of the American Marten.....	\$14,400.	<b>Piper Project - NB Federation of Naturalists</b> Road Signs (signage) and Posters about the Precariousness of the Dunes.....	\$8,000.
<b>EDUCATION PROGRAM</b>		<b>Cape Jourdain Nature Centre Inc.</b> Telling Biodiversity Stories Through Interpretation Panels of Cape Jourdain.....	\$3,200.
<b>NB Federation of Naturalists</b> Bilingual Species-at-Risk Poster.....	\$6,000.	<b>Tantramar Wetlands Centre</b> Experience Wetlands Education.....	\$9,600.
<b>NB Federation of Naturalists</b> Summer Youth Nature Camps.....	\$18,000.	<b>Elgin Eco Association/Greater Fundy Ecosystem Research Group</b> Acadian Forest Interpretive Sites.....	\$4,800.
<b>New Brunswick Wildlife Federation</b> Outdoor Heritage Camp Program.....	\$22,500.	<b>Conservation Council of New Brunswick</b> Acadian Forest School Tours.....	\$5,600.
<b>New Brunswick Wildlife Federation</b> Wildlife Education Program for High Schools.....	\$25,000.	<b>Oromocto First Nation</b> Sustainability of Oromocto Basin Wildlife Resources.....	\$10,480.
<b>Ducks Unlimited Canada</b> Ducks Unlimited's Grade 4 Wetland Field Trip.....	\$18,000.	<b>St. Croix Sportsman Club</b> St. Croix Sportsman Club Shooting Range.....	\$2,400.
<b>Birds Studies Canada</b> Toward a Second Maritime Breeding Bird Atlas: Support for New Brunswick Volunteers (Phase I).....	\$18,000.	<b>NB Sportfishing Association</b> 2nd Annual Kids Fishing for Charity.....	\$1,350.
<b>Atlantic Salmon Museum</b> It's Your River...Experience Its Lure.....	\$15,000.	<b>St. Martin's Gun Club Inc.</b> Firing Range Safety Improvements.....	\$680.
<b>Fredericton Fish and Game Association</b> Kilomey Lake Trout Stocking Program.....	\$2,000.	<b>ACAP St. Croix</b> Wildlife Connections-Reconnecting the Community with the Land.....	\$7,200.
<b>Tri County Fur Harvesters Council</b> Trapper Educational Workshop.....	\$1,500.	<b>Hammond River Angling Association</b> Creating Committed Conservationists of High School Levels.....	\$6,400.
<b>Hammond River Angling Association</b> Kids R Cool 4 Conservation Environmental Summer Camps.....	\$21,000.	<b>Faculté de foresterie, UdeM - Edmundston</b> Discovering our Wildlife: Our Riches, Our Responsibilities.....	\$25,200.
		<b>Tobique &amp; North West Trapper Council</b> North West & Tobique Trappers Workshop.....	\$1,600.



PO Box 23019  
Fredericton, NB  
Canada E3B 7B3

Tel: 506.453.6655  
Fax: 506.462.9054

wildcoun@nbwtf.nb.ca  
Website: www.nbwtf.ca

# Conservation Education Program

If you are interested in Conservation Education courses, contact your local Natural Resources office.



Firearm Safety/Hunter Ed



Trapper Education



Bow Hunter Education

## Course Fees\*:

Classroom course	16 years and younger	17 years and older
Firearm Safety/ Hunter Education	\$40.00	\$95.00
Firearm Safety (Part A)	\$40.00	\$65.00
Hunter Education (Part B)	\$40.00	\$65.00
Bow Hunter Education	\$40.00	\$65.00
Trapper Education	\$40.00	\$65.00
Home Study option		18 years and older
Firearm Safety/Hunter Education		\$65.00
Firearm Safety (Part A)		\$40.00
Hunter Education (Part B)		\$40.00
Challenge option		18 years and older
Firearm Safety (Part A)		\$40.00
Bow Challenge		\$40.00

\* **Please note:** These fees do not include the cost of student manuals (\$10.70 each). For further information, contact your local Natural Resources office or visit us online at [www.gnb.ca](http://www.gnb.ca) **Keyword: Natural Resources**

# Youth Exchange Hunt 2006

All 13-to-16-year-old New Brunswick Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course graduates will be eligible to win an exchange hunt hosted by one of the other Atlantic Provinces in 2006. To be eligible, minor students must be at least 14 years of age by Oct. 1, 2006. Students are entered automatically and the winner will be selected randomly by an electronic draw. The winner must be accompanied by an adult.

Last year the New Brunswick Outfitters Association provided an upland game hunt for a PEI student. The New Brunswick Wildlife Federation also adds their support by helping with travel expenses.

## Keep Hunting Safe

**Enroll your teenager in a Firearm Safety/Hunter Education course today.**

## Class 2 Protected Natural Areas

Protected Natural Areas have been established to protect examples of the Province's biological diversity, while providing a wilderness experience to outdoor enthusiasts. Users are asked to respect the integrity of the natural environment and to minimize disturbances. A 'carry in, carry out' principle applies, and camping is permitted only if a tent, rather than a trailer, is used. In order to ensure that Protected Natural Areas maintain their wilderness characteristics, hunters are also encouraged to respect the following practices:

- use portable hunting stands if possible; otherwise use the same tree stand from year to year;
- remove all manufactured material when the blind or stand will no longer be used.

Protected Natural Areas are a precious heritage for the people of New Brunswick. Please help us ensure their integrity for future generations.

Information may be obtained from regional and district Natural Resources offices, or at: <http://www.gnb.ca> **Keyword: Natural Resources**, at [cltc@gnb.ca](mailto:cltc@gnb.ca), or by calling 1-888-312-5600.



**Hotline for improper forestry practices is now live!**

**1-888-SFI-4888**

A hotline is now in place to report, respond to, and follow up on improper forestry practices. If you witness an improper practice call 1-888-734-4888 and leave a message. A person will return your call, and ask you for location and nature of the practice. SFI participants will then be asked to investigate and do the necessary corrective action, and provide a follow-up for the caller.