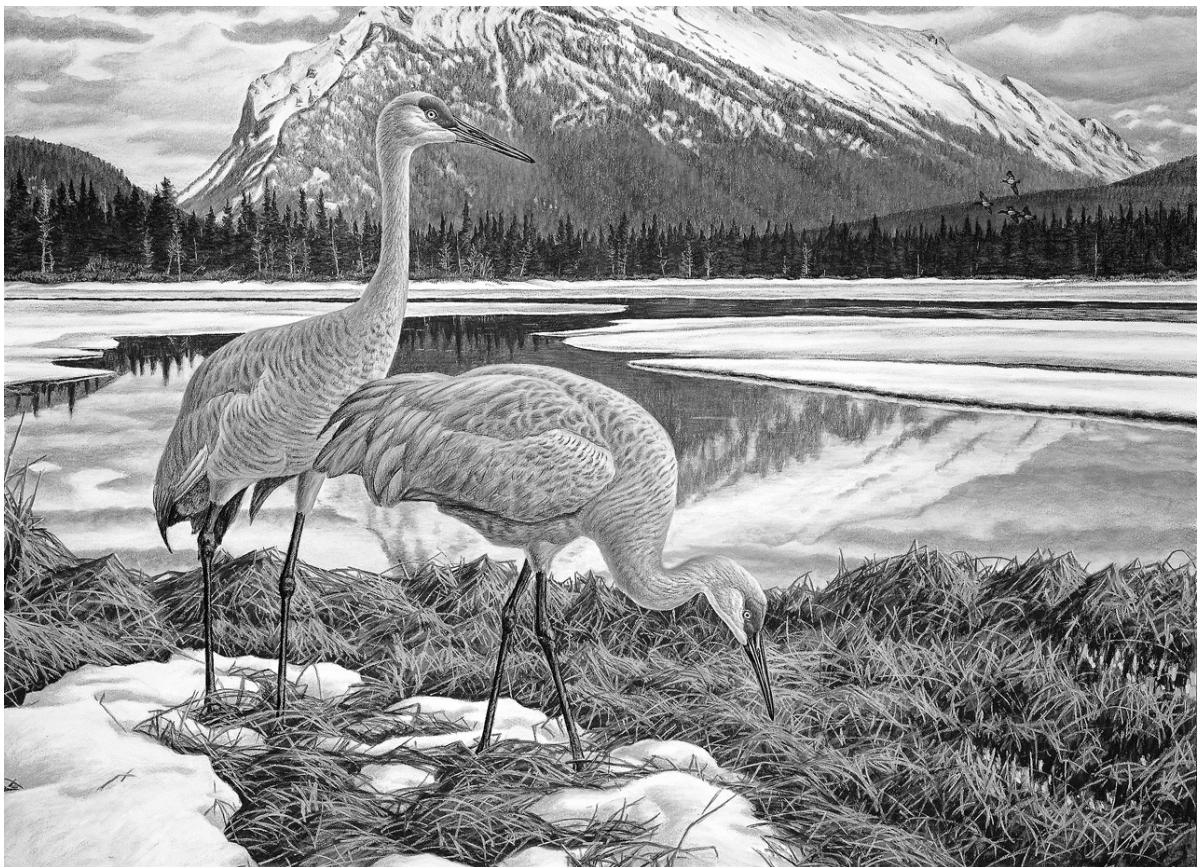


Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations

December 2000

Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 2



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National CWS Web site: www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca

Regional CWS Web sites:

Atlantic Region: www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html

Quebec Region: www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/faune.html

Ontario Region: www.on.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/intro.html

Other regions on Environment Canada's nature sites:

Prairie and Northern Region: www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/index.en.html

Pacific and Yukon Region: www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/nature/nature_eIndex.htm

Cover Art:

The 2000 Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp entitled *Change of Seasons* is by artist Kenneth A. Ferris.

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CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 2

Editors:

This report was prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee, and edited by Alain Filion and Kathryn M. Dickson (CWS, National Office).

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Comments:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Background

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

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

Unless specified otherwise, comments regarding this report should be directed before **February 26, 2001**, to one of the addresses given at the beginning of the report.

Revised Annual Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

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

- ◆ Early November – The November report, containing biological information, is distributed by CWS-HQ.
- ◆ November and December – Jurisdictions develop proposals for hunting regulations in coordination with CWS Regional Directors.

- ◆ December 15 – CWS Regions provide to CWS-HQ proposed changes to hunting regulations (with justification) for the upcoming year, as well as any other information that should be included in the December report, including advance notice on items for future years. Descriptions of zone changes are sent by CWS Regions to the Surveyor General, for review, approval and translation.
- ◆ Early January – CWS-HQ distributes the December report, containing regulation proposals, to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- ◆ February 26 – Replies from consultation are due at CWS Regional Directors' offices, who ensure distribution to the provinces and territories.
- ◆ Mid-January through early March – CWS Regions work with the provinces and territories to finalize regulation proposals.
- ◆ March 12 – Final proposals, as well as the final text of the regulations and regulation summaries, are sent by CWS Regional Directors to CWS-HQ.
- ◆ April through May – CWS-HQ undertakes the process to prepare legal documents and obtain approvals of regulatory proposals.
- ◆ June – Final hunting regulations, adjusted if necessary to account for public comment, become law.
- ◆ July 15 – Hunting regulation summaries are available at Canada Post Outlets.
- ◆ End of July – CWS-HQ finalizes the July report containing the final proposals for hunting regulations and the hunting regulation summaries.
- ◆ End of August – Regulation consolidations are available to CWS Regions.

Note to United States Readers

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

Black Duck Harvest Strategy

A Canada / United States Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group has been established to make recommendations on how the two countries should approach future regulations for hunting of American Black Ducks. The group is co-chaired by the Chief of the Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Canadian

Wildlife Service, and the Chief of the Surveys and Assessment Branch, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. An adaptive management methodology is being explored. Adaptive management implies an approach in which systems whose workings are not completely understood are managed under a strategy that includes learning as an explicit objective, and uses feedback from any given management cycle to improve models and decision processes for future cycles. In the case of black ducks, the working group study will involve the construction of several models of black duck populations and a mathematical optimization process to help guide regulatory decisions. The output of this process would be general recommendations for hunting regulations, in categories such as restrictive, moderate or liberal.

A scientific team based in the Georgia Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit is developing the population models. Preliminary results suggested that harvest rates and the influence of mallards are the most important factors that should be included. However, none of the variables, when taken alone, had a determining influence on black duck populations.

Among the key components the working group believes are important are the division of the black duck population into breeding, wintering, and harvest area-based management units, the combination of several data sources such as square helicopter survey plots with linear fixed-wing aircraft survey transects, devising the best ways to integrate habitat information, and the integration of data relative to the eastern Mallard population. The solution of these technical issues will require extension of the existing methodologies for adaptive resource management.

The Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group intends to keep the appropriate regulatory consultation bodies in Canada and United States informed of progress as the adaptive management study continues. These bodies will also be informed if alternative strategic frameworks for black duck hunting regulations come under consideration.

Progress on the adaptive management study can be found on the following Web site:
<http://fisher.forestry.uga.edu/blackduck/index.html>

Management of Overabundant Snow Geese

Issue

The rapid growth of most Snow Goose populations is of great concern. Assessments of the environmental effects of the rapidly growing populations of Mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and of Greater Snow Geese were completed by working groups of Canadian and American scientists. Their analyses are contained in

the reports entitled “*Arctic Ecosystems in Peril – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*” (Abraham and Jefferies 1997) and “*The Greater Snow Goose – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*” (Batt 1998). The working groups concluded that the primary causes of the increase of Snow Goose populations were human induced. Improved nutrition from agricultural practices and safety in refuges have resulted in increased survival and reproductive rates of Snow Geese. These populations have become so large that they are affecting the vegetation communities on which they and other species rely at staging areas and on the breeding grounds. Grazing and grubbing by geese not only permanently removes vegetation, but also changes soil salinity and moisture levels. The result is the alteration or elimination of the plant communities, which in all likelihood will not be restored. Although the Arctic is vast, the areas that support breeding geese and other companion species are limited in extent and some areas are likely to become permanently inhospitable. Increasing crop damage is also an important consequence of the growing populations.

Regulation

Several management actions are being undertaken concurrently to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size to a level consistent with the carrying capacity of the habitat. One action involves increasing the mortality rate of Snow Geese by two to three times the rate achieved prior to the introduction of conservation measures. Beginning in 1999 an amendment to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* created special conservation measures during which hunters were encouraged to take overabundant species for conservation reasons and, in some cases and subject to specific controls, to use special methods and equipment such as electronic calls and bait. The 1999 and 2000 regulations applied in selected areas of Quebec and Manitoba. The dates and locations where special conservation measures were implemented were determined through consultation with the provincial governments, other organizations and local communities. In the second year, 2000, additional amendments were made on the basis of further consultations and in response to information obtained from implementation of the 1999 regulations – the main purposes were to increase the clarity of the regulation text, improve the cost-efficiency of the regulation and expand the geographic area in Manitoba where conservation measures would be undertaken.

Evaluation

Evaluation plans have been developed which will track progress toward the goals of reduced population growth and, ultimately, recovery by plant communities. For example, across the Arctic in 2000, close to 6,500 Lesser Snow Geese and 3,300 Ross' Geese were marked with neck bands, bringing the total number of birds

banded to 14,500 Lesser Snow Geese and 10,300 Ross' Geese since 1997 (D. Caswell, CWS, pers. comm.). The main objectives are to obtain colony specific estimates of harvest and survival rates, document timing and pattern of fall and spring migration, and obtain population and production estimates. Investigations of the condition of staging and breeding habitats continued in 2000 along the west coast of Hudson Bay, where the effects of geese on habitats are well documented. Assessments were also carried out at other major Snow Goose colonies.

The special conservation measures of 1999 and 2000 were successful in increasing harvest rates for Snow Geese. For Greater Snow Geese, the estimated harvest rates of adults (based on regular-season harvest in Canada and the U.S., and including the special conservation seasons in effect in Canada only) were 14 and 18%, respectively, for the 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 seasons. These rates are much higher than during 1985-1997 (average harvest rate of 6%), a period of rapid population growth, and higher than harvest rates during 1975-1984 (11%) when the population was relatively small and stable. When the special conservation seasons are excluded, the harvest rate of adults was 10% in both years (G. Gauthier, CWS, unpubl.). For Lesser Snow Geese, the harvest rate in Canada was much less than that achieved

for Greater Snow Geese. About 1,200 additional birds were taken by sport hunters in each of the two years as part of the conservation measures. The continental program, however, has been successful in increasing harvest rates to about double that achieved prior to the implementation of special measures (J. Kelley, USFWS, pers. comm.).

The analyses indicate that progress is being made to control the growth of Greater and Lesser Snow Goose populations through use of the special conservation measures, and that continuation of these measures will be necessary in the short term to help achieve desired population and habitat goals.

Special Conservation Measures – Proposals for 2001

In 2001, amendments to adjust season dates in Quebec and Manitoba are proposed. In addition, it is proposed to implement special conservation measures in Nunavut and Saskatchewan. To ensure that your comments are received in time to be considered, please send your comments by **January 27, 2001**, to the Director General at the address given at the beginning of the report.

Proposed conservation measures in Quebec concerning overabundant species

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District A	May 1 to June 30 September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls (e)
2.	District B	September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e)
3.	District C	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 6 to September 17 (a) September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e)
4.	District D	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 6 to September 17 (a) September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e)
5.	District E	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) bait or bait crop area (f)
6.	District F,G,H,I	April 1 to May 31 (a) (b) (c) September 6 to September 24 (a) (d) September 25 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) bait or bait crop area (f)
7.	District J	September 22 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e)

(a) Hunting is allowed only on farmland.

(b) In District F, no person shall hunt south of St. Lawrence river and north of road right of way of Route #132 between Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap St-Ignace municipality.

(c) In District G, on north shore of St. Lawrence river, no person shall hunt north of St. Lawrence river and south of a line located at 1 000 meters north of highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and Maskinongé river. On south shore of St. Lawrence river, no person shall hunt south of St. Lawrence river and north of the rail road right of way located close to Route #132 between Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.

(d) In district G (north of route # 138 and south of route # 132), hunting is allowed only on farmland.

(e) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(f) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.

Proposed conservation measures in Manitoba concerning overabundant species

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Zone 1	April 1 to May 21 August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls (a)
2.	Zone 2	April 1 to May 20	Recorded bird calls (a)
3.	Zone 3	April 1 to May 20	Recorded bird calls (a)
4.	Zone 4	April 1 to May 20	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

Proposed conservation measures in Nunavut concerning overabundant species

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Article	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Hunting method or equipment allowed
1.	Throughout Nunavut	May 1 to June 7	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

Proposed conservation measures in Saskatchewan concerning overabundant species

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District No. 1 (North)	April 1 to May 5	Recorded bird calls (a)
2.	District No. 2 (South)	April 1 to May 5	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

Proposed Changes to Hunting Regulations for the 2001-2002 Season

The regulatory proposals presented here have been developed jointly by CWS and the provinces and territories. Other proposals consistent with these may be sent to the appropriate CWS Regional Director by any interested organization or individual. To facilitate the comparison of changes proposed in this text with current regulations, the summaries of the 2000 *Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations* are included in Appendix B.

Newfoundland and Labrador

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season for migratory game birds other than murre.

Proposed Murre Regulations for 2001-2002

Because this is only the second year the traditional murre hunt in Newfoundland and Labrador is being managed through the annual process amending the Schedules to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, we present here the proposed regulations for the upcoming hunting season. The daily bag and the possession limits for murre throughout Newfoundland and Labrador would be: 20 birds per hunter per day and 40 birds per hunter at any one time. Murre hunting seasons for each zone in

2001-2002 would be (note that these zones are different than those for other game birds):

- Zone 1: September 1 to December 15
- Zone 2: October 9 to January 23
- Zone 3: November 24 to March 9
- Zone 4: November 2 to January 7, and January 29 to March 9.

Prince Edward Island

A Waterfowler Heritage Day is proposed for September 15, 2001. No other regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season.

Nova Scotia

A Waterfowler Heritage Day is proposed for September 22, 2001, in selected areas (not province-wide). Date changes are proposed to avoid Sunday openings or closing. No other regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season.

New Brunswick

A Waterfowler Heritage Day is proposed for September 15, 2001. Date changes are proposed to avoid Sunday openings or closing. No other regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season.

Quebec

Snow Goose

Members of the Greater Snow Goose Integrated Management Committee have agreed to advance the opening of the conservation season in Spring 2001 in the southern districts of the province; the proposed date is April 1st (see the section on the Management of Overabundant Snow Geese). Daily bag and possession limits would remain unchanged from last year, 20 and 60 birds respectively.

Canada Goose

Since the status of Atlantic Population Canada Geese continues to improve, American and Canadian managers propose an increased harvest in 2001-2002. In Quebec, an increase in the length of the hunting season and of daily bag limits will be examined. However, it has been agreed to protect the peak migratory period for these geese; several scenarios are currently being studied.

American Black Duck

Inventories of waterfowl associated with the Black Duck Joint Venture revealed that the American Black Duck population continues to increase, as it has since

1996. A regulatory amendment could be proposed to allow for a greater number of birds to be harvested in Districts G and H only. This additional harvest of American Black Ducks would have to be aimed mainly at ducks from the boreal forest.

Barrow's Goldeneye

In November 2000, the Barrow's Goldeneye was designated a species of special concern by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). Consequently, regulatory amendments will be proposed to ensure better protection of the species during the hunting season. Several scenarios are currently being studied to limit the harvest of this species.

Hunting Season Opening Dates

Modifications to the opening dates are proposed for all districts except District A. These changes would harmonize opening dates with those of districts along the Ontario border and allow the season to open on a Saturday. For the Northern Districts (B,C,D and E), the hunting season would begin on the third Saturday in September, while in the Southern Districts (F,G,H, I and J), it would begin on the fourth Saturday of that month.

Waterfowler Heritage Days

In 2001, Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed to take place one week before the official opening of the hunting season in the district. Since changes have been proposed in regard to the opening dates of the hunting season, Waterfowler Heritage Days would take place:

- For Districts B to E: September 8
- For Districts F to J: September 15

The maximum daily bag for new hunters is proposed to be a total of three birds. Within this limit of three birds, the specific limit for each species would be respected. For example, the harvest of Blue-winged Teal would be limited to one bird in those districts where the daily limit for this species is one bird only. As always, hunting during Waterfowler Heritage Days would be allowed only in those areas where it is permitted by law. As always, hunting is not allowed near waterfowl banding stations; these areas are clearly marked.

Participants must be between the ages of 12 and 17 and must have a firearm handling certificate. Furthermore, they must be accompanied by an adult who has a hunting permit.

Ontario

Southern James Bay Population Canada Goose

To address the problem of declining Canada Geese in the Southern James Bay Population (SJBP), various

restrictive regulations have been imposed since 1991. These have included temporary season closures in southwestern Ontario, delays in opening dates, and reductions in daily bag limits. Recent banding information has suggested that the SJPB breeding range, and thus the size of the population, is larger than previously believed, extending north toward Lake River. Further, the resident Canada Goose population has greatly expanded since the implementation of the present restrictions, thereby reducing harvest rate of SJPB Canada Geese.

It is proposed to relax the current restrictive regulations in Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) 82 to 86 in southern Ontario, and WMUs 23 to 32 and 37 to 41 in northern Ontario. It is proposed to return to the regular season in those southern areas and to increase bag limits in both southern and northern areas on a test basis (two years initially) to improve opportunities to harvest resident geese whose numbers greatly exceed those of the migrants. It would also allow for the collection of data from more recent banding and neck-collaring efforts where the SJPB Canada Geese were correctly identified, giving a more accurate calculation of harvest contribution.

The bulk of the Ontario sport harvest of SJPB Canada Geese (possibly greater than 70%) has historically occurred in WMUs 93 and 94, making a hunting season with a delayed opening desirable as long as harvest restrictions are deemed necessary. Therefore, the restrictive regulations would remain in place for WMUs 93 and 94. Any regulatory changes must meet objectives of the management plan for the SJPB, currently under revision by the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyways.

Atlantic Population Canada Goose

Restrictions to address the declining population of Canada Geese in the Atlantic Population (AP) were first introduced in 1994 and strengthened in 1995. To the extent possible, the Canada Goose hunting season has been closed in all parts of North America where Atlantic Population Canada Geese are known to be hunted at some time during the migration and wintering periods. Although production of young birds this year was poor, population and production surveys of AP Canada Geese in the past few years have indicated an increase in the population with projections for a continuing increase.

All jurisdictions where these geese are present are coordinating an approach for gradual reinstatement of harvest opportunity. The current thinking is that there is room for a modest Flyway-wide liberalization of harvest. Several scenarios are being considered, including an increase in the number of days for hunting or possible changes to the daily bag limit. The main goal is to continue to protect the birds during the peak migration period.

“Resident” Canada Goose

Resident populations of Canada Geese have been expanding dramatically throughout southern Ontario. Further, northern Ontario has growing populations of resident geese plus large numbers of moult-migrants from the south. Early and late seasons for Canada Geese have been established in most WMUs throughout southern Ontario to help reduce the nuisance and crop depredation problems associated with Canada Geese from introduced flocks. These special seasons have generally been successful in increasing the numbers of resident geese harvested and minimizing conflicts with other users. Further, neck collar observations have shown that virtually no migrant geese are present during these special seasons.

Late goose seasons are proposed for WMUs 76 to 78 and 81 from January 15 to 22 and from February 22 to 28. It is also proposed that a special early season be implemented throughout the Northern District from September 1 to 9 to increase harvest and to provide more opportunities for northern hunters who, because of weather, have a very short season. A bag and possession limit of five and ten birds respectively is proposed.

Season Opening - Fixed Date or Saturday

In response to requests from hunters who prefer that seasons open on Saturdays, it is proposed that the opening dates for the regular migratory game bird hunting seasons be moved to the third and fourth Saturdays in September for the Central and Southern Districts, respectively.

Many hunters only participate on opening day, and if they cannot hunt because of work or school, they may not bother. Particularly important is the opportunity this will give to younger hunters. Implications for a substantial change in harvest are minimal. The Southern District will experience no change in average opening date, while in the Central District the opening day will be advanced by approximately 2.5 days.

An issue to be resolved is the opening date for the Woodcock season. Woodcock opening day could occur either with the opening of the waterfowl season or with the provincial small game season (as it presently does in the Northern District).

Waterfowler Heritage Days

A decision as to whether or not Ontario will implement a Waterfowler Heritage Day during the 2001 season has not yet been reached. Discussions are continuing.

Special Season for Falconry

It is proposed that a special season be opened to allow hunting by falconry, for ducks only, on Sundays in those areas of the Southern District where Sunday hunting of

migratory game birds is otherwise prohibited by federal regulation. The Sundays would count toward the total number of days available for hunting ducks in the Southern District (no more than 107 days are allowed). Falconers are concerned that flying their falcons over heavily hunted marshes in southern Ontario may be construed as disruptive to the shotgun hunt. In most of the Southern District, federal regulation presently prohibits hunting of migratory game birds on Sundays during the regular duck hunting season. Only ducks would be taken. The earliest Sunday of the falconry season would be held on the first Sunday following the opening of the regular duck season.

Manitoba

General Migratory Game Bird Season

It is proposed that the opening of the general migratory game bird season for residents be scheduled to begin on September 8 in Game Bird Hunting Zones (GBHZs) 2, 3, and 4, and continue to the end of the general season for residents (November 30). For non-residents, it is proposed that the opening of the general migratory game bird season be scheduled to begin on September 24 and continue to the end of the general season for non-residents (November 30).

General Snow Goose Season

It is proposed that the opening of the general snow goose season for non-residents be scheduled to begin on September 16 and continue to the end of the general season for non-residents (November 30). It is also proposed to eliminate morning-only hunting of geese for residents for the entire season (September 1 to November 30, including Waterfowler Heritage Days). Morning-only hunting of geese for non-residents would be maintained for the period from September 16 to October 7. Beginning October 8, non-residents would be allowed to hunt geese all day until the end of the hunting season (November 30).

Special Snow Goose Season

The special fall snow goose-only season has been removed from GBHZs 2, 3, and 4 (September 1 opening in 2000). The special fall snow goose-only season in GBHZs 1 (August 15 to August 31) is being maintained (see the section on the Management of Overabundant Snow Geese). The special fall snow goose-only season in GBHZs 3 and 4 is being replaced by a September 8 opening of the resident general migratory game bird season (GBHZs 3 and 4) and a September 16 opening of the general snow goose season for non-residents (GBHZs 3 and 4).

Waterfowler Heritage Days

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed prior to the opening of the general waterfowl season in Game Bird Hunting Zones (GBHZ) 2, 3 and 4 for the period from September 1 to 7.

Saskatchewan

In 2001, special conservation measures concerning Snow Geese are proposed (see the section on the Management of Overabundant Snow Geese). No other regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season.

Alberta

The only change in regulations that is proposed for Alberta for the 2001-2002 season is the liberalization of the white goose (Snow and Ross' geese) daily bag and possession limits from 10 and 30, to 20 and 60 respectively, to be consistent with limits in Saskatchewan and more in line with those in Manitoba. No other regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season.

British Columbia

Canvasback

It is proposed that the current restrictive regulations on Canvasback be relaxed. Two different management options are under discussion: 1) increasing daily bag and possession limits from 1 to 2 and 2 to 4 birds, respectively, or 2) increasing daily bag and possession limits from 1 to 4 and 2 to 8 birds, respectively. The continental population of Canvasback is above the NAWMP population objective and the special restrictions implemented elsewhere in Canada in the early 1990's have been relaxed in recent years.

Harlequin Duck and Goldeneyes

It is proposed that the current restrictive regulations on Harlequin Ducks and goldeneyes be maintained.

Ducks, Coot, and Snipe Season, Snow and Ross' Geese Season, and Greater White-fronted Goose Season

For the Hunting Districts where Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed (see below), minor date adjustments would be made to the regular hunting seasons to account for the Waterfowler Heritage Days. A more important date adjustment would be required in only one instance:

- Snow and Ross' Geese season, District No. 2: October 6 to November 25 and February 9 to March 10 for Management Units (MUs) 2-4 and 2-5.

“Resident” Canada Goose

Over the last few years, a number of strategies including the introduction of multiple hunting seasons (“split seasons”) have been implemented in the southern part of the province to increase the harvest of resident Canada Geese. Adjustment of the opening and closing dates for each split season are proposed in Management Districts No. 1, 2 and 8, while in Management District No. 3 it is proposed that multiple seasons be introduced to address some local problems with resident Canada Geese. The proposed seasons are:

- District No. 1:
 - October 6 to January 18 for MUs 1-3 and 1-7 to 1-15,
 - September 15 to October 23, December 15 to January 25, and February 15 to March 10 for MUs 1-1, 1-2, 1-4 to 1-6
- District No. 2:
 - September 10 to December 23 for MU 2-11,
 - October 6 to January 18 for MUs 2-5 to 2-7, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-12 to 2-17
 - September 8 to September 16, October 6 to November 18, December 22 to January 6, and February 9 to March 10 for MUs 2-2 to 2-4, 2-8, 2-18 and 2-19
- District No. 3: September 12 to November 20, December 20 to January 5, and February 21 to March 10 for MUs 3-19, 3-20 and 3-26 to 3-29
- District No. 8: September 20 to November 28, December 20 to January 5, and February 21 to March 10 for all MUs.

Band-tailed Pigeon

The season closure is undergoing its annual review.

Waterfowler Heritage Days

It is proposed that Waterfowler Heritage Days be implemented in Management Districts No. 3 and 8, and maintained in Districts No. 1, 2, and 4 to 6 for the 2001-2002 hunting season. The proposal calls for 2 consecutive days to be designated Waterfowler Heritage Days:

- District No. 1:
 - September 29 and 30 for MUs 1-3, and 1-7 to 1-15,
 - November 3 and 4 for MUs 1-1, 1-2, and 1-4 to 1-6

- District No. 2:
 - September 29 and 30 for MUs 2-2 to 2-10, and 2-12 to 2-19,
 - September 1 and 2 for MU 2-11
- District No. 3: September 10 and 11 for all MUs
- District No. 4: September 10 for MUs 4-1 to 4-9 and MUs 4-14 to 4-40
- District No. 5: September 9 and 10 for all MUs
- District No. 6: September 23 and 24 for MUs 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14
- District No. 8: September 10 and 11 for all MUs

Nunavut

In 2001, special conservation measures concerning Snow Geese are proposed (see the section on the Management of Overabundant Snow Geese). No other regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season.

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season.

Yukon Territory

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2001-2002 season.

Review of the Migratory Birds Regulations

Although the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually with regard to hunting seasons and bag limits, there are a number of other changes that are presently needed to the main text of the regulations. These are to accommodate relationships with other legislation, amendments to the *Migratory Birds Convention*, and other issues that have arisen. CWS undertook a review of these regulations in 1989 and again in 1991. In each case, some problems were resolved, but others remain. It is hoped that through a comprehensive review now being conducted major improvements can be made.

The following table summarizes the main topics now under consideration in the regulation review. Numerous smaller changes will also be proposed. Documentation concerning this review, including information on how the public may have input into the process, will be made available.

Regulation topic	Changes under consideration	Reasons
Permit Simplification - Salvage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove permit requirements for people who temporarily possess birds for compassionate, sanitary, and similar reasons as long as the birds are delivered to designated authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More practical
New Permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New permits for educational, rehabilitation, and zoo purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformity to provisions of revised <i>Migratory Birds Convention</i>
Layout of regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine <i>Migratory Birds Regulations</i> with <i>Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations</i> List species covered by the regulations in a schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a common approach in similar areas, such as permits Clarity about which species are protected, and resolve the status of introduced species such as the mute swan
Environmental Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise list of <i>Migratory Birds Regulations</i> triggers for environmental assessment dependent on the <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i> (CEAA) amendment process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be consistent with CEAA once it is amended
Baiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define conditions when migratory game birds may be fed, consistent with the conservation principles of the <i>Migratory Birds Convention</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tighten prohibition against baiting for hunting, while avoiding excessive permit issuance in areas where hunting is not permitted
Wastage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit the wastage of migratory birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of the intrinsic value of wildlife
Aboriginal co-management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make regulations consistent with Land Claim Agreements and amendments to the <i>Migratory Birds Convention</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable adoption of regulatory capacity in co-management while preserving federal objectives
Aviculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 2-level aviculture permit: commercial and hobby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplify common aviculture permits while increasing control over the keeping of rare species and the taking of birds from the wild

For more information, please contact: Bob Milko, Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Other Amendments to the Migratory Birds Regulations

Management of the Murre Hunt in Newfoundland and Labrador

The *Migratory Birds Convention* was signed by Great Britain (on behalf of Canada) and the United States of America in 1916. The purpose in concluding the *Convention* was to prohibit in the two countries the indiscriminate taking of birds, their nests and eggs. Particular problems which were curbed by this agreement were large scale commercial and sport hunts, as well as the taking of birds for the millinery trade.

The *Convention* protected most bird species, controlled the harvest of others, and prohibited the commercial sale of all species. The *Convention* created three categories of migratory birds: game birds (such as ducks, geese, cranes), insectivorous birds (perching birds such as robins, sparrows, wrens, and woodpeckers), and

non-game birds (such as loons and seabirds, including murre). The *Convention* also established a closed season, with limited exceptions, on the hunting of migratory game birds from March 10 to September 1 throughout Canada and the United States.

The hunting of murre is a long established tradition in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the birds have been taken for subsistence purposes for hundreds of years. However, because murre are considered non-game species under the *Migratory Birds Convention*, the murre hunt became inconsistent with the *Convention* when Newfoundland joined Confederation in 1949. Beginning in 1993, murre hunt seasons and bag limits were established for conservation purposes through a special Administrative Order under the *Migratory Bird Convention Act*.

In order to address the gap in the *Convention* with respect to the murre hunt, as well as to resolve other issues, Canada negotiated amendments to the *Migratory Birds Convention*, known as the Parksville Protocol, in 1995. Under the terms of the Protocol, the harvest of murre by residents of Newfoundland and Labrador is

authorized and will be controlled at sustainable levels in much the same manner as waterfowl harvesting is currently regulated. However, there are some differences. Under the new regulations, which came into effect for the 2000-2001 hunting season, murrets may be hunted from a boat under power. At the current time, there is no plan to require the use of non-toxic shot for murre hunting. If there are demonstrated valid concerns about public health or the effects of secondary ingestion, the mandatory non-toxic shot requirement would be considered in future.

CWS has reviewed the need to require all murre hunters to purchase a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit. Without the Permit there is no direct way of knowing how many people hunt murrets or how many birds are taken, elements that are important to any game management program to provide assurance against over-harvest and to ensure the continuation of the hunt into the future. Recognizing the importance of harvest data gathered from permit holders, CWS is proposing to introduce a requirement for murre hunters to purchase a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit beginning in either the 2001 or the 2002 hunting season. The total cost of the Permit is \$17.00, which includes the mandatory Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (\$8.50). As this is the same Permit that is presently required to hunt ducks, geese and snipe, a large percentage of murre hunters would not be affected. Wildlife Habitat Canada has agreed that additional funds derived from the sale of the Stamp to murre hunters would be earmarked for management and applied research activities related to murre conservation.

If you have any comments, please contact the Canadian Wildlife Service, 6 Bruce St., Mount Pearl, NF A1N 4T3 (709-772-5585 or 709-535-0601; E-mail: cws.nfandlab@ec.gc.ca).

Powers to Vary or Suspend Other Regulations

Section 36 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, which provided the Minister of the Environment with discretionary power to issue a special permit to kill, capture or possess migratory birds, eggs or nests, has been amended. This section was identified as being *ultra vires*, meaning beyond the scope of powers allowed under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and the *Migratory Birds Convention*. It has been replaced with a regulation derived from Section 12(1)(k) of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, which gives the Minister authority to vary or suspend the application of an existing regulation under the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the conservation of migratory birds on an emergency basis.

Permit for Translocation of Birds Causing Damage

The translocation of migratory birds refers to the moving or shipment of live migratory birds from one

location to another. The best current examples deal with Canada Geese. There have been numerous cases in the past several years where populations of Canada Geese have increased to such an extent as to become a serious nuisance and at times cause damage to property. Although there are a number of other ways of dealing with nuisance migratory bird populations, CWS has received several requests to translocate the birds. This is because translocation is often viewed as a humane and effective method of reducing nuisance migratory bird populations.

Although the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* provides the authority to make regulations to translocate migratory birds, the sections of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* dealing with birds causing damage did not make explicit reference to translocation as a management option. Sections 26 and 27 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, which allowed for the killing of migratory birds and the collection and destruction of eggs of migratory birds that cause damage to property or crops, were amended in 1999 to additionally allow, under permit, the translocation of such birds.

The translocation of nuisance populations of Canada Geese has been accomplished to date on an experimental basis under the authority of scientific permits (Section 19 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*). The issuance of these permits and the consequent scientific studies have been appropriate because it was important to understand the effects of translocation with respect to the movements of geese in relation to their moulting and migration patterns. The studies included banding and monitoring the movement of the translocated Canada Geese.

Nuisance migratory bird populations can also be managed in various other ways. The recruitment of nesting birds can be reduced by methods such as oiling or addling of eggs to prevent hatching. Habitat manipulation or scaring of birds can make areas less attractive to birds. Bylaws can be used to prohibit the feeding of nuisance migratory birds. The culling of populations is another potential option authorized under the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, but this method has not been used in Canada.

Amendments to Other Regulations

Wildlife Area Regulations

It is proposed that the *Wildlife Area Regulations* be amended in the coming year to extend the boundaries of the following National Wildlife Areas (NWAs) to conserve important habitat for migratory birds and other species: Alaksen, Qualicum and Columbia NWAs in British Columbia; St. Clair, Long Point and Prince Edward Point NWAs in Ontario; Isles de l'Estuaire NWA in Quebec; and Chignecto NWA in Nova Scotia.

Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations

It is proposed that the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* be amended in the coming year to establish Grindstone Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS) in New Brunswick, enlarge Isles-aux-Hérons MBS in Quebec, de-list Wascana Lakes MBS in Saskatchewan, and adjust the legal boundaries of the Anderson River MBS in the Northwest Territories.

WAPPRIITA and the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations

The *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act* (WAPPRIITA) and the *Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations* came into force in 1996. Canada implements the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES) through WAPPRIITA. CWS consulted with the provinces, the territories, stakeholders and the public during 1998 and 1999 on proposed amendments to the *Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations*. The purpose of the amendments is to reduce administrative burden on government and the public consistent with conservation considerations, and to enhance enforcement. These amendments include: an exemption from CITES permit requirements for personal and household effects, including tourist souvenirs, subject to certain exceptions and conditions to protect those species which are most at risk; authority to prosecute based on claims made on any marks, labels or accompanying documents as to species contents; and provisions specifying the contents of removal orders and extension of the period before automatic forfeiture for detained or abandoned goods from 70 to 90 days. The draft regulations were published for a 45-day period of public comment on October 2, 1999 and came into force on January 15, 2000.

Those interested in receiving more information should contact: Jean Robillard, Deputy Administrator for CITES, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Amendments to the Migratory Birds Convention

On May 30, 2000, the ratification of the Parksville Protocol amending the 1916 *Migratory Birds Convention* with the United States was announced. Under the terms of the Protocol, Canada and the United States have formally agreed to changes to the *Migratory Birds Convention* in order to improve conservation between the two countries. The *Convention* also embraces partnerships with aboriginal peoples, who are stewards of some important migratory bird habitats. The new Protocol brings into force amendments to the *Convention* ratified by Canada in

1995, by the U.S. Congress in 1997, and signed by President Clinton in September 1999. The amendments make more explicit the conservation principles underlying the management of the continental migratory birds resource, accommodate traditional and customary hunting patterns that were not part of the 1916 treaty, and bring provisions into line with Canada's Constitutional obligations to aboriginal peoples. The amendments to the *Convention* will:

- ◆ ensure the accommodation of traditional harvesting by Aboriginal peoples having the treaty rights to harvest migratory birds and provide the means for their participation in the cooperative management and sustainable use of migratory birds;
- ◆ provide that migratory game and non-game birds may be taken for food by qualified non-aboriginal residents of northern Canada living a subsistence lifestyle, if the relevant treaties, land claims agreements, etc., so permit;
- ◆ allow for an earlier opening of the fall hunting season for permanent residents of the northern territories; and
- ◆ authorize Canada to regulate the long established Newfoundland and Labrador murre hunt which was not recognized under the 1916 *Migratory Birds Convention*.

The long-term conservation of North American migratory birds will be improved by these amendments through a more comprehensive international framework which involves working together to manage migratory bird populations, protect their habitats, and collect and share research and survey information.

National Harvest Survey

The National Harvest Survey is continuing to provide wildlife managers with annual estimates of harvest levels, hunting activity, and harvest age and sex ratios for migratory game birds in Canada. Progress Note No. 214 for the 1991, 1992, and 1993 hunting seasons (Lévesque and Collins 1999) is now available. More recent harvest data for selected species are available in the November report (Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee 2000) or can be obtained by contacting the address below.

Appendix C shows the number of Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits (MGBHP) sold in Canada by province and territory since 1966. In 1999, permit sales in Atlantic Canada (except Newfoundland), Ontario, and western Canada (except Saskatchewan) decreased compared to 1998. In Newfoundland, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and the territories, permit sales remained relatively the same as in 1998. Overall, there has been a considerable decline in the number of MGBHP sold in Canada since the late 1970s.

During the 1999 hunting season, two special harvest surveys were conducted: the special sea duck survey of Newfoundland hunters (for a third year) and special questionnaires sent to a sample of hunters in Quebec and Manitoba to report on the Snow Goose spring conservation harvest in those provinces. Results for these surveys are available at the address below. A summary of the results of the Snow Goose spring conservation harvest is also presented in Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee (2000).

For more information about the National Harvest Survey and special harvest surveys, please contact: H  l  ne L  vesque, Migratory Bird Populations Division, National Wildlife Research Centre, Canadian Wildlife Service, Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3.

Migratory Bird Banding Program

In 1995, the U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory initiated a Toll Free Number Project with the assistance of the Canadian Bird Banding Office, which allows anyone to report band recoveries via a 1-800 phone number from anywhere in North America. The toll free number is 1-800-327-BAND (2263). As shown in Appendix D, the toll free number has now become the preferred way to report band recoveries. As in past years, during the 2000 hunting season this number appeared on Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits and was provided to hunters participating in the National Harvest Survey. Note that for the 2000 season, space for reporting bands on the harvest survey forms was removed and replaced with the toll free number only.

Since the implementation of the toll free number, reporting rates of banded birds have increased, along with the increased use of bands with the 1-800 number. A 1991 report had estimated that the band reporting rate for Mallards, the most hunted waterfowl species, was only 32% (Nichols et al. 1991). Preliminary results, following the implementation of the toll free number to report banded birds, show that for the 1999 hunting season, the estimated band reporting rate for Mallards from some regions may be as high as 80%, more than double the previous rate (J. Tautin, USGS, pers. comm.).

As a reminder to waterfowl banders, band orders should be placed two months prior to field season by contacting the Bird Banding Office by mail (National Wildlife Research Centre, Canadian Wildlife Service, Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3), phone (819-997-1121), fax (819-953-6612) or e-mail (bbo_cws@ec.gc.ca).

Literature Cited

- Abraham, K. F. and R. L. Jefferies. 1997. High goose populations: causes, impacts and implications. Pages 7-72 in B. D. J. Batt (ed.), Arctic ecosystems in peril: report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., and Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario.
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- Nichols, J. D., R. J. Blohm, R. E. Reynolds, R. E. Trost, J. E. Hines, J. P. Bladen. 1991. Band reporting rates for Mallards with reward bands of different dollar values. J. Wildl. Manage. 55:119-126.

Appendices

Appendix A. Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting (Revised June 1999).

A. Description of Regulations

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* are part of the regulations respecting the protection of migratory birds in general, as mandated by the *Migratory Birds Convention* (MBC). According to the *MBC Act, 1994*, the Governor in Council may make regulations providing for:

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

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

B. Guiding Principles

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

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

C. Objectives of the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations

1. To provide an opportunity for Canadians to hunt migratory game birds, by establishing hunting seasons.
2. To manage the take of migratory game birds at levels compatible with the species ability to sustain healthy populations consistent with the available habitat throughout their range.
3. To conserve the genetic diversity within migratory game bird populations.

4. To provide hunting opportunity in various parts of Canada within the limits imposed by the abundance, migration, and distribution patterns of migratory bird populations, and with due respect for the traditional use of the migratory game bird resource in Canada.
5. To limit the accidental killing of a migratory game bird species requiring protection because of poor population status, where there is a reasonable possibility that a hunter might confuse that species with another for which there is an open season.
6. To assist, at times and in specific locations, in the prevention of damage to natural habitat or depredation of agricultural crops by migratory game birds.

D. Guidelines for the Regulations on Migratory Game Bird Hunting

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

E. Regulatory Process

Regulations may be established each year in one of two ways; selection of a regulatory package from a pre-established set of possible packages, or through an annual regulatory consultation process.

Pre-established sets of regulatory alternatives:

Regulatory alternatives may be pre-established according to the guidelines outlined in section D, with the selection made in any year based on a predetermined set of conditions. For example, a set of three regulatory packages with decreasing harvest rates could be described; liberal, moderate and restrictive. The criteria for annual selection among the alternatives could be based on the results of population surveys. This method would reduce the time required to conduct the usual annual process, simplify the implementation of multi-jurisdictional harvest strategies, and increase the predictability of regulations.

Annual regulatory process:

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

1. The Canadian Wildlife Service, national office, issues a status report on migratory game bird populations at the beginning of November. This report describes the biological information available to determine the status of each population.
2. Regional officials (biologists and management) of the Canadian Wildlife Service and provincial and territorial wildlife officials will consult with non-government organizations and interested individuals on issues related to hunting regulations for the coming season. To ensure that all parties have access to the best possible biological information, the November status report may be used as an aid.
3. The initial suggestions for regulation changes will be developed through regional consultation processes. These processes may vary among regions, but should include active participation by provincial and territorial wildlife agencies, wildlife co-management boards and affected stakeholders. The changes, with rationale and predicted effect (Section F) are described in a regulation report issued at the end of December from the national office. This report allows inter-regional and international consideration of proposed changes.
4. Public and organizational comments on the proposals outlined in the December report should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, or the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service.
5. Final regulation proposals, incorporating input from the consultations, are submitted from the Regional Directors of Environmental Conservation to the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, by the end of March.
6. The regulation proposals are moved, by the national office, through the process for consideration by the government beginning in June.
7. Population surveys are carried out throughout the year. From time to time these surveys may show an unexpected change in migratory game bird populations that require a sudden revision to the national regulation proposals.
8. The final regulations, as approved by the Governor-in-Council and the Special Committee of Council, are described in a report which is distributed to all involved parties. Each purchaser of a migratory game bird hunting permit receives a summary of the regulations for that province.

F. Items to Be Addressed in Regulatory Proposals

Proposals to change migratory game bird hunting regulations should address the following questions:

1. What is the goal of the regulatory change?
2. How does the change address the Objectives and Guidelines set out in this document?
3. What is the predicted effect of the proposal? An analysis based on existing data sources should be included.
4. How will the actual effect of the regulatory change be measured?

The proposals should be as concise as possible, while still including the required elements. A simplified rationale would apply for regulations that carry out previously negotiated harvest strategies and agreements.

Appendix B. 2000 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory.

(following pages; also available on the CWS national Web site at
www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/pub/summ/index.html)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



Summary

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

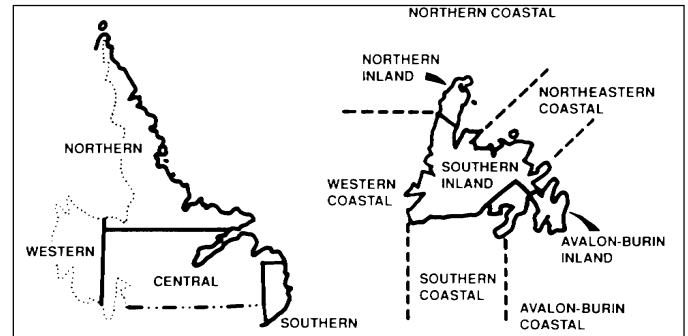
**Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 1201
Lewisporte, Newfoundland
A0G 3A0
Tel.: (709) 535-0601
Fax: (709) 535-2743**

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions. The season length and bag limit restrictions implemented in 1998 for eiders, Oldsquaw, scoters, and mergansers remain in effect. Season length and bag limits for hunting murre (turrs) remain in effect. For information on murre hunting seasons, hunting zones, and daily bag and possession limits, check the provincial hunting guide or contact the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

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

Hunting Zones



“Coastal” refers to that portion of the coast lying within 100 metres of the mean ordinary high-water mark, including the coastal portions of offshore islands and the adjacent marine coastal waters.

CRIME STOPPERS

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

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

Area	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Oldsquaw, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters), geese and snipe	Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters
All Coastal Zones	Third Saturday of September to second Saturday of December	Fourth Saturday of November to the last day of February
All Inland Zones	Third Saturday of September to second Saturday of December	No open season

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

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

- (a) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks.
- (b) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks.
- (c) After the first Monday in February not more than three may be eiders.
- (d) After the first Monday in February not more than six may be eiders.

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

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

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

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

(a) After the first Monday in February not more than three may be eiders.

(b) After the first Monday in February not more than six may be eiders.

NOTE:

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



**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)**



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



Summary

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

**Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick
E4L 1G6
Tel.: (506) 364-5032
Fax: (506) 364-5062**

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

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

CRIME STOPPERS

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

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), snipe, and geese	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	First Monday of October to second Saturday of December	Last Monday in September to second Saturday in December

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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

(a) Not more than four may be Mallards, Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids, or American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than eight may be Mallards, Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids, or American Black Ducks.

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



Summary

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

**Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
5th Floor, Queen's Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-1188
Fax: (902) 426-4457**

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

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

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

CRIME STOPPERS

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

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Additional seasons for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers	Additional season for Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters in coastal waters only	Additional seasons for scaup, goldeneyes, and Buffleheads	Geese	Woodcock and snipe
Zone No. 1(a)	Oct. 9 to Dec. 30	No additional season	No additional season	No additional season	Oct. 9 to Dec. 30	Oct. 2 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2(b)	Oct. 9 to Dec. 30	Oct. 2 to Oct. 7 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 6 (in coastal waters only)	Oct. 2 to Oct. 7 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 6	Jan. 1 to Jan. 6	Oct. 9 to Jan. 15	Oct. 2 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 3(c)	Oct. 9 to Dec. 30	Jan. 1 to Jan. 6	No additional season	Jan. 1 to Jan. 6	Oct. 9 to Jan. 15	Oct. 2 to Nov. 30

(a) "Zone No. 1" means the counties of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings, and Annapolis;

(b) "Zone No. 2" means the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, and Richmond, except the area described under Zone No. 3; and

(c) "Zone No. 3" means Bras d'Or Lake and all waters draining into Bras d'Or Lake including waters on the lake side of the highway bridge on Great Bras d'Or at Seal Islands (Highway 105), at St. Peters on St. Peters Inlet (Highway 4), and at Bras d'Or on St. Andrews Channel (Highway 105).

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	5	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	10	10	16	20

(a) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks.

(b) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks.



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

Summary

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

**Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick
E4L 1G6
Tel.: (506) 364-5032
Fax: (506) 364-5062**

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

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

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

Hunting Zones

Zone No.1

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

Zone No. 2

That part of Westmorland County bounded to the southwest by Trans-Canada Highway Route 2, to the northwest by Highway 16, to the northeast by the highway between Baie Verte and the Nova Scotia border, and to the southeast by the provincial boundary.

Zone No. 3

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

CRIME STOPPERS

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

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, and snipe	Additional season for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters in coastal waters only	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	October 16 to January 4	February 1 to February 26	September 15 to November 15
Zone No. 2	October 9 to December 16	No additional season	September 15 to November 15
Zone No. 3	October 2 to December 16	No additional season	September 15 to November 15

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	6(c)	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	12(d)	10	16	20

(a) Not more than three may be American Black Ducks.

(b) Not more than six may be American Black Ducks.

(c) Not more than four may be scoters and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 25, not more than four eiders may be taken daily.

(d) Not more than eight may be scoters and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 25, not more than eight eiders may be possessed.

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



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

Summary

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

Canadian Wildlife Service
1141, route de l'Église
CP 10100
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5
Tel. (418) 648-7225
Fax (418) 649-6475

URL: www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/faune.html

A provincial hunting permit for small game is required to hunt migratory birds in Quebec.

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

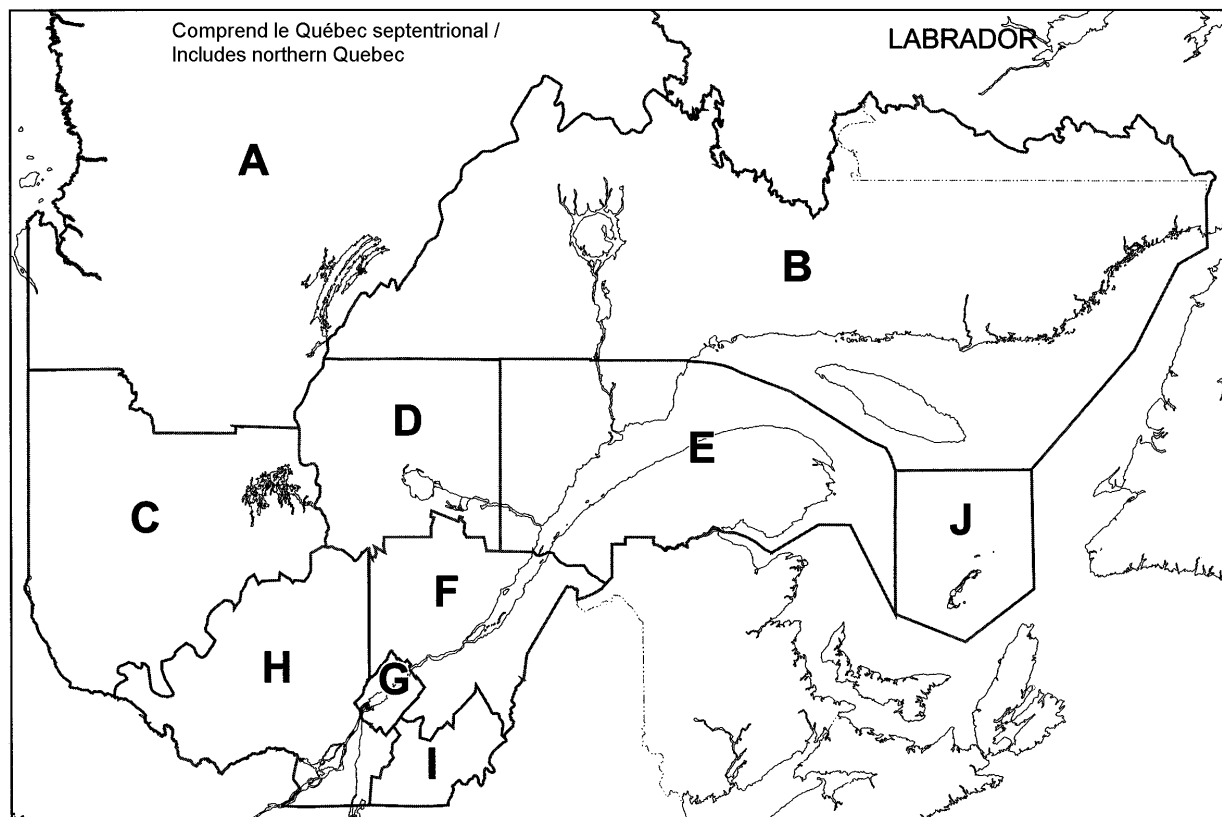
The deposit of bait must end 21 days before the first day of the open season for migratory birds, and the place must have been free of bait for at least 14 days.

Non-toxic shot must be used in Quebec for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock.

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

NEW THIS YEAR: The conservation effort for Black Ducks has been abolished. The opening hunting date for ducks is September 16 for Districts B, C, D and E, and September 23 for Districts F, G, H, I and J. In Cap Tourmente National Wildlife Area, the bag limit for Snow Geese is 12 per day.

Hunting Districts



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

Area	Ducks (other than eiders, Harlequin and Oldsquaw Ducks), geese (other than Canada and Snow Geese) and snipe	Canada Geese	Eiders and Oldsquaw	Coots and Gallinules	Woodcock
A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	Sept. 6 to Sept. 24	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10
B	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26	Oct. 1 to Jan. 14(b)	No open season	Sept. 9 to Dec. 23
C and D	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26	Sept. 6 to Sept. 15(a) Sept. 16 to Sept. 24 Oct. 23 to Dec. 31	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26	No open season	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26
E	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26(c)	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26	No open season	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26
F, G, H, and I	Sept. 23 to Dec. 26	Sept. 6 to Sept. 22(a) Sept. 23 to Sept. 24 Oct. 23 to Dec. 31	Sept. 23 to Dec. 26	Sept. 23 to Dec. 26	Sept. 16 to Dec. 26
J	Sept. 23 to Dec. 26	Sept. 23 to Dec. 26	Nov. 1 to Feb. 14	No open season	Sept. 23 to Dec. 26

(a) In Districts C, D, F, that part of District G (only lying north of route #138 and lying south of route #132), H and I, hunting for Canada Geese is allowed only on farmland.

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

(c) In District E, the hunting season for goldeneyes and Buffleheads closes on November 14 within 100 metres of the high-water mark in Provincial Hunting Zone #21.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN QUEBEC

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

- (a) Not more than four Black Ducks and their hybrids (Black Duck dominant) may be taken daily, with a possession limit of eight in Districts A, B, C, D, E, F, and J.
- (b) Not more than two Black Ducks and their hybrids (Black Duck dominant) may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in Districts G, H, and I.
- (c) Not more than two Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in Districts A, B, C, D, E, and J.
- (d) Not more than one Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of two in Districts F, G, H, and I.
- (e) Not more than three goldeneyes or Buffleheads in total may be taken daily, with a possession limit of six in District E.
- (f) A person not required to hold a migratory game bird permit may take, in that portion of Quebec lying north of the 50th parallel of north latitude, 25 ducks, 30 Snow Geese, 10 snipes, and 15 other geese (except Canada Geese) daily, with no possession limit.
- (g) Not more than three Canada Geese may be taken daily, with a possession limit of ten in Districts A, C, D, F, G, H, and I.
- (h) For non-residents of Canada, not more than four woodcock may be taken daily, with a possession limit of 16.

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted **only** during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2000–2001 federal permits.

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Additional hunting method or equipment
District A	September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls (b)
District B	September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (b)
District C	September 6 to September 17(a); September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (b)
District D	September 6 to September 17(a); September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (b)
District E	September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (b), bait crop area (c)
Districts F, G, H, I	September 6 to September 24(a); September 25 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (b), bait crop area (c)
District J	September 30 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (b)

- (a) Hunting is allowed only on farmland.
- (b) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of Snow Geese.
- (c) Hunting in a bait crop area is permitted in Districts E, F, G, H and I provided that written authorization has first been obtained from the Regional Director.



**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)**



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



Summary

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

**Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
70 Fountain Street East
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 3N6
(519) 826-2100**

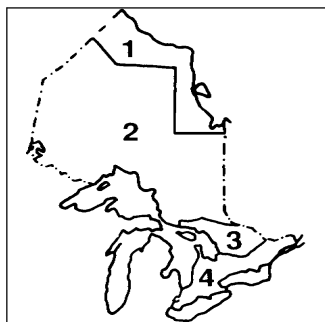
Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

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

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

Hunting Districts



- 1. Hudson – James Bay District**
means that part of the Province of Ontario comprising Wildlife Management Units 1A, 1B, and the portions of Wildlife Management Units 1D, 25, and 26 lying east of longitude 83°45' and north of latitude 51°.
- 2. Northern District**
WMU 1C, those parts of 1D, 25, and 26 lying west of longitude 83°45' and south of latitude 51°, and WMU 2–24, 27–41, and 45.
- 3. Central District**
WMU 42–44, 46–50, and 53–59.
- 4. Southern District**
WMU 60A and 61–95.

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

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than King Rails), Common Moorhens, American Coots, Common Snipe, geese (other than Canada Geese), and Brant	Canada Geese	Woodcock
1. Hudson – James Bay District	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15
2. Northern District	Sept. 9 to Dec. 20	Sept. 1 to Sept. 10(a) and Sept. 9 to Dec. 20	Sept. 15 to Dec. 20
3. Central District	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20
4. Southern District	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20(i)	Sept. 5 to Sept. 15(b)(i) and Sept. 5 to Sept. 23(c)(i) and Oct. 23 to Dec. 30(c)(i) and Sept. 25 to Dec. 30(d)(i) and Oct. 16 to Dec. 30(e)(i) and Nov. 1 to Dec. 30(f)(i) and Jan. 15 to Jan. 22(g)(i) and Feb. 22 to Feb. 28(h)(i)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20(i)

(a) In Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45.

(b) In Wildlife Management Units 70 to 72 inclusive (except the Township of Haldimand), 73 to 89 inclusive, 90 (Counties of Oxford and Brant only), and 91 to 94 inclusive.

(c) In Wildlife Management Units 64B, 65, and 69.

(d) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 61 to 64A inclusive, 66 to 68 inclusive, 70 to 81 inclusive, 87 to 92 inclusive, and 95.

(e) In Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86 inclusive and 93.

(f) In Wildlife Management Unit 94.

(g) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 64, 68 to 75 inclusive, 79, 80, 82 to 93 inclusive.

(h) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 64 to 71 inclusive, 72B to 75 inclusive, 79, 80, 82 to 89 inclusive, 90 (Counties of Oxford and Brant only), and 91 to 93 inclusive.

(i) No person shall hunt migratory birds on the following Sundays during the hunting season in the Southern District: from September 10 to December 31 inclusive, January 21, and February 25.

These Sunday exclusions do not apply, and Sunday hunting is permitted, in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the Township of Haldimand in the County of Northumberland, and in that portion in Southern District of the County of Renfrew, other than the Township of Raglan.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

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

- (a) Not more than one Black Duck may be taken daily and not more than two Black Ducks may be possessed in Central and Southern Districts and not more than two Black Ducks may be taken daily and not more than four Black Ducks may be possessed in Hudson–James Bay and Northern Districts.
- (b) Not more than four Canvasbacks may be taken daily and not more than eight Canvasbacks may be possessed.
- (c) Not more than four Redheads may be taken daily and not more than eight Redheads may be possessed.
- (d) Not more than two Canada Geese may be taken daily and not more than four Canada Geese may be possessed in that portion of Wildlife Management Unit 1D in Hudson–James Bay District, and in Wildlife Management Units 23 to 32 inclusive, and 37 to 41 inclusive.
- (e) Not more than one Canada Goose may be taken daily and not more than two Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Unit 94 from November 1 to December 30 inclusive.
- (f) Not more than three Canada Geese may be taken daily and not more than six Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Units 64B, 65, and 69 from October 23 to December 30 inclusive.
- (g) Three additional Canada Geese may be taken daily and fourteen additional Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 10 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 70 to 72 inclusive (excluding the Township of Haldimand), 73 to 89 inclusive, 90 (Counties of Oxford and Brant only), and 91 to 94 inclusive from September 5 to September 15 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 64B, 65 and 69 from September 5 to September 23 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 60A, 64, 68 to 75 inclusive, 79, 80, and 82 to 93 inclusive from January 15 to January 22 inclusive, and 60A, 64 to 71 inclusive, 72B to 75 inclusive, 79, 80, 82 to 89 inclusive, 90 (Counties of Oxford and Brant only), and 91 to 93 inclusive from February 22 to February 28 inclusive.



**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

Watch for this loon on blue
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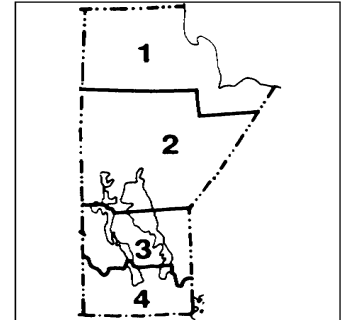


Summary

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

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
Suite 160
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 4W2
(204) 983-5263

Game Bird Hunting Zones



Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

Area	Ducks, Canada Geese, coots, and snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks, Canada Geese, coots, and snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	White geese (Snow and Ross' Geese) RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Zone 1	Sept. 1 to Oct. 28	Sept. 1 to Oct. 28	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 28
Zone 2	Sept. 8 to Nov. 25	Sept. 8 to Nov. 25	Sept. 1 to Nov. 25(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 25
Zone 3	Sept. 16 to Nov. 25	Sept. 25 to Nov. 25	Sept. 1 to Nov. 25	Sept. 16 to Nov. 25
Zone 4	Sept. 16 to Nov. 25	Sept. 25 to Nov. 25	Sept. 1 to Nov. 25	Sept. 16 to Nov. 25

(a) In provincial GHA 6A only.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese	Snow and Ross' Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	8(c)	5(e)(g)	20	5	8	10
Possession	16(b)	16(d)	15(f)(h)	80	10	16	20

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

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

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

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

(e) Except that in provincial zone GHA 25B of Zone 4, non-residents may not take more than three Canada Geese daily.

(f) Except that in provincial zone GHA 25B of Zone 4, non-residents may not possess more than nine Canada Geese.

(g) Except that in South Interlake Goose Management Area of Zone 4, residents and non-residents may not take more than three Canada Geese daily.

(h) Except that in South Interlake Goose Management Area of Zone 4, residents and non-residents may not possess more than nine Canada Geese.

NOTE:

The open season for geese in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, and the Provincial Game Hunting Areas Nos. 13A, 14, 14A, all that portion of Game Hunting Area 16 south of the North limit of township 33, 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A, and 25 as described in Manitoba Regulation 220/86 as filed on September 25, 1986, of Game Bird Hunting Zone 3 includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from September 1 to October 8, inclusive, and on and after October 9 geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted **only** during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2000–2001 federal permits.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Additional hunting method or equipment
Zone 1	August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls (a)
Zone 2	September 1 to September 7	Recorded bird calls (a)
Zone 3	September 1 to September 15	Recorded bird calls (a)
Zone 4	September 1 to September 15	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of Snow Geese.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)





Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

Summary

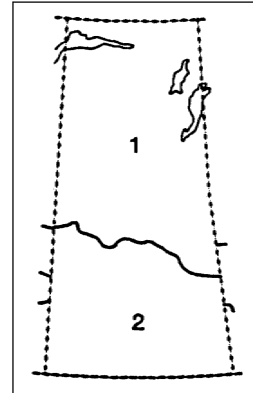
The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

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

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

Hunting Districts



District No. 1 (North)
Provincial Wildlife
Management Zones 43
and 47-74 inclusive.

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

OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Ducks, coots, and snipe	Geese RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	White geese (Snow and Ross' Geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	Dark geese (Canada and White-fronted Geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
No. 2 (South)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 16(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 18 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(c)

(a) Falconry season open September 8 to December 16.

(b) Except White-fronted Geese; season for residents of Saskatchewan for White-fronted Geese is from September 8 to December 16 inclusive.

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

NOTE:

The open season for geese for residents and non-residents of Saskatchewan in District No. 2 (South), and the Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47 to 59 inclusive, and 67 to 69 inclusive, of District No. 1 (North) includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from September 1 to October 21, inclusive, and on and after October 23 geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset, except in Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 21, and 37 to 41 inclusive, of District No. 2 (South), where, on and after September 1, white geese (Snow and Ross' Geese) may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN SASKATCHEWAN

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

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

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

(c) Not more than five may be White-fronted Geese.

(d) Not more than 10 may be White-fronted Geese.

Cranes

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

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



Summary

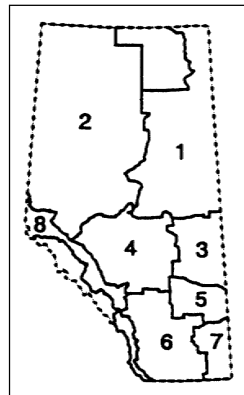
The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

**Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
4999-98 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
(403) 951-8749**

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

Hunting Zones



Hunters are advised to pay particular attention to the Alberta Hunting Guide to ensure they are hunting for the correct species in the correct wildlife management unit during the correct times and dates. Note that these zone numbers do not correspond to regions as presented in the Guide.

OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

Area	Ducks	Snow and Ross' Geese	White-fronted and Canada Geese	Coots and snipe	Falconry season for ducks, coots, and snipe
Zones 1(a), 2, 3,4, and 8	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15
Zones 5, 6, and 7	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15

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

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ALBERTA

Limits	Ducks	Snow and Ross' Geese	White-fronted and Canada Geese	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	10	8(c)	10	10
Possession	16(b)	30	16(d)	20	20

- (a) Not more than four may be Northern Pintails.
- (b) Not more than eight may be Northern Pintails.
- (c) Not more than five may be White-fronted Geese.
- (d) Not more than 10 may be White-fronted Geese.

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



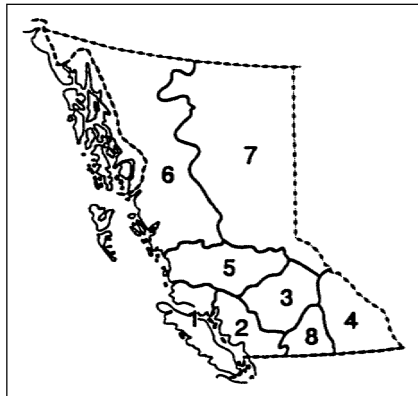
Summary

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

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Pacific Wildlife Research Centre
R.R.1, 5421 Robertson Road
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3N2
(604) 940-4710

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Hunting Districts



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

OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

District	Ducks, coots, and snipe	Snow and Ross' Geese	Other geese	Brant	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
No. 1	Oct. 7 to Jan. 19	Oct. 7 to Jan. 19	Oct. 7 to Jan. 19(a) Sept. 15 to Oct. 25; and Dec. 15 to Jan. 25; and Feb. 15 to March 10(b)(g)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 2	Oct. 7 to Jan. 19(f)(g) Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(i)	Oct. 7 to Nov. 26; and Feb. 3 to March 10(c)	Oct. 7 to Jan. 19(d) Sept. 9 to Sept. 17; and Oct. 7 to Nov. 19; and Dec. 23 to Jan. 7; and Feb. 3 to March 10(e)(g) Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(i)	March 1 to March 10(g)(h)	No open season	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 10 to Dec. 25	Sept. 10 to Dec. 25	Sept. 10 to Dec. 25	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30
No. 4	Sept. 11 to Dec. 25	Sept. 11 to Dec. 25	Sept. 11 to Dec. 25	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30
No. 5	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(j) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(k)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(j) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(k)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(j) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(k)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 10 to Dec. 25	Sept. 10 to Dec. 25	Sept. 10 to Dec. 25(l) Sept. 20 to Dec. 25(m); and Feb. 20 to Feb. 28(m)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30

- (a) Provincial Management Units 1-3 and 1-7 to 1-15 inclusive, and for Canada Geese only.
 (b) Provincial Management Units 1-1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-5 and 1-6 only, and for Canada Geese only.
 (c) Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only.
 (d) Provincial Management Units 2-5 to 2-7 inclusive, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-12 to 2-17 inclusive only, and for Canada Geese only.
 (e) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18 and 2-19 only, and for Canada Geese only.
 (f) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive.
 (g) See provincial regulations for local restrictions.
 (h) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.
 (i) Provincial Management Unit 2-11 only.
 (j) Provincial Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive only.
 (k) Provincial Management Units 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive only.
 (l) For White-fronted Geese only.
 (m) For Canada Geese only.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Coots	Snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
Daily bags	8(a)(c)(e)(k)	5(g)(i)	10	10	No open season	5
Possession	16(b)(d)(f)(l)	10(h)(j)	20	20	No open season	10

- (a) Not more than four may be Northern Pintails.
- (b) Not more than eight may be Northern Pintails.
- (c) Not more than one may be a Canvasback.
- (d) Not more than two may be Canvasbacks.
- (e) Not more than two may be goldeneyes.
- (f) Not more than four may be goldeneyes.
- (g) Not more than two may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.
- (h) Not more than four may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.
- (i) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of five Canada Geese can be taken daily.
- (j) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of 10 Canada Geese can be in possession daily.
- (k) Not more than two may be Harlequins.
- (l) Not more than four may be Harlequins.



**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)**



Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



Summary

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

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue
Suite 101
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 1E2
(867) 669-4730

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

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

OPEN SEASONS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout Nunavut (a)	September 1 to December 10
(a) Except that the open season for Canada Geese on any of the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding water, is September 6 to September 24.	

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NUNAVUT

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

- (a) Except that non-residents may not take more than two White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than four.
- (b) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, not more than two Canada Geese may be taken daily, and not more than four may be possessed.
- (c) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than two American Black Ducks.
- (d) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than four American Black Ducks.
- (e) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit is 20 Snow Geese, three Canada Geese, and five other geese.
- (f) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 50°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit is 60 Snow Geese, ten Canada Geese, and ten other geese.
- (g) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than four American Black Ducks and two Blue-winged Teal.
- (h) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than eight American Black Ducks and four Blue-winged Teal.

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

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2000

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



Summary

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Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue
Suite 101
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 1E2
(867) 669-4730

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

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OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

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

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

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

**Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
91782 Alaska Highway
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5B7
(867) 667-3406**

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca>.

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

Hunting Areas

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

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

OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

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

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

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

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

NOTE:

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

Appendix C. Sales of Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits by Province and Territory.

Season	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Canada ¹
1966	13,269	3,271	7,220	8,535	35,868	144,063	37,784	44,744	52,911	32,394			380,059
1967	14,863	3,094	7,883	7,739	32,491	146,493	35,620	44,651	55,892	33,195			383,032
1968	17,645	3,649	9,022	9,558	37,110	139,182	38,712	43,596	53,623	33,301			385,553
1969	19,089	3,794	8,848	10,110	39,477	134,037	41,611	45,347	53,602	32,764			389,325
1970	21,347	3,962	9,926	10,293	46,009	135,231	39,230	47,722	59,986	31,350			405,650
1971	23,460	4,513	11,381	11,146	50,276	133,563	40,960	49,448	62,902	30,225			418,237
1972	23,682	4,492	12,158	11,336	53,082	131,427	41,133	50,004	63,309	31,032			421,677
1973	27,919	4,972	15,071	12,869	57,247	141,277	41,711	51,307	67,012	33,456			452,841
1974	25,127	5,038	13,791	11,916	58,345	136,469	37,167	51,504	66,127	27,764	591	323	434,162
1975	30,115	4,963	13,990	12,930	63,768	148,670	42,846	57,723	69,191	25,918	721	485	471,320
1976	29,621	5,756	13,326	13,743	66,453	143,816	46,681	61,669	75,739	26,561	893	513	484,771
1977	36,188	6,158	15,744	14,209	72,828	156,895	46,438	60,029	82,175	28,357	902	607	520,530
1978	37,297	6,396	16,297	15,249	74,745	159,698	50,169	57,958	77,117	28,561	821	638	524,946
1979	35,490	5,888	14,098	13,409	73,209	150,224	49,344	56,174	77,021	28,263	755	584	504,459
1980	31,362	5,802	14,257	12,471	76,133	147,952	48,340	54,081	79,318	27,943	732	525	498,916
1981	31,401	5,611	14,130	12,287	75,178	141,677	46,528	42,856	66,163	28,243	764	514	465,352
1982	31,215	5,461	13,728	12,759	72,850	144,436	45,273	47,236	64,968	26,522	800	572	465,820
1983	30,977	5,898	13,468	12,758	67,700	139,569	40,443	45,383	61,742	24,170	750	474	443,332
1984	31,309	5,525	12,896	11,486	65,308	140,521	35,238	37,720	51,717	21,892	850	496	414,958
1985	25,652	5,171	10,749	10,354	60,823	130,089	31,753	36,445	44,880	18,753	713	361	375,743
1986	25,498	5,300	11,047	11,083	59,685	131,930	33,570	37,692	45,042	17,924	692	358	379,821
1987	21,080	4,959	10,299	9,897	55,124	122,472	30,207	29,930	40,122	16,259	523	391	341,263
1988	23,655	4,906	10,264	10,646	57,206	117,310	25,108	23,258	34,513	15,595	496	367	323,324
1989	24,707	4,838	10,092	9,971	54,605	114,292	23,898	22,916	34,559	14,694	420	308	315,300
1990	24,831	4,625	10,115	9,974	54,700	115,130	22,641	22,964	32,212	13,851	431	240	311,714
1991	20,738	4,209	10,104	9,997	53,739	108,802	22,122	22,414	29,399	13,601	352	300	295,777
1992	20,310	3,753	9,192	9,337	49,262	103,395	20,048	20,620	28,056	12,429	348	256	277,006
1993	20,585	3,609	8,988	9,008	47,675	95,824	19,199	19,771	26,787	11,818	327	287	263,878
1994	20,399	3,380	9,314	9,468	46,537	92,344	18,838	20,254	26,211	11,037	320	294	258,396
1995	20,231	3,479	9,176	8,674	38,955	83,720	19,630	20,554	25,747	9,855	342	318	240,681
1996	16,312	3,303	8,652	8,536	36,004	80,194	19,702	20,475	27,299	10,069	318	306	231,170
1997	14,289	3,051	7,731	7,546	31,435	72,521	18,918	20,109	26,847	10,185	278	268	213,178
1998	13,101	2,946	7,681	7,095	30,113	70,407	18,445	21,822	22,238	9,816	286	231	204,181
1999	13,111	2,671	7,410	6,821	30,124	67,077	17,433	21,685	21,415	9,314	292	231	197,584

¹Total permit sales from 1967 to 1972 include some sales where the province of sale was not recorded.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS).

Appendix D. Band Reporting for Waterfowl Species.

Hunting season*	Recoveries reported via 1-800-327-BAND**	Recoveries reported by other means***		
1990	204	0.54%	37,847	99.46%
1991	212	0.37%	41,048	99.63%
1992	318	0.74%	42,394	99.26%
1993	575	1.21%	46,869	98.79%
1994	1,067	2.14%	50,354	97.86%
1995	3,891	6.95%	52,060	93.05%
1996	27,056	42.01%	30,698	47.99%
1997	40,411	63.49%	23,241	36.51%
1998	47,821	74.06%	16,751	25.94%
1999	57,662	80.23%	13,714	19.77%

* Hunting season is defined as the period from the beginning of September to the end of August of the following year to allow for most records to be verified and added to the historical database.

** Recoveries have been assigned by hunting season, not by date reported.

***Includes banded birds reported by hunters, agencies and banders by letters and the Internet.