

TRAPPING REGULATIONS

Regulation Changes for 2020-2022

1. **Requirement for Compulsory Inspection of wolverine trapped in Region 3.**
2. **New mandatory use of AIHTS-certified restraining traps for wolves and cage traps for beaver**
3. **Removal of requirement to submit wolves trapped in Region 4 for Compulsory Inspection**
4. **Closed wolverine trapping season in Region 4.**

BC FUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- ▶ In British Columbia, some 1,200 trappers actively manage furbearing animal species, following standards, legislation and regulations developed by Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development. About half of the province's trappers are Indigenous.
- ▶ The Fur Management Program includes:
 - The BC Trappers Association's (BCTA) Trapper Education Program courses for new and experienced trappers.
 - The "Furbearer Management Guidelines" available for muskrat, beaver, mink, marten, fisher, weasel, wolverine, otter, bobcat, lynx, fox, coyote, and wolf. These guidelines outline the role that trappers can play in the wise management of these species. The guidelines can be found on the Wildlife and Habitat Branch website at: www.gov.bc.ca/trapping.

Regulating Harvest

- ▶ In general, appropriate trapping seasons have been developed by considering a variety of criteria including pelt primeness, relative vulnerability of age and sex classes to harvesting, abundance and capture technology.
- ▶ The registered trapline system continues to be the primary system for setting harvest guidelines and managing furbearing animals. Harvest levels are guided by species management strategies, with furbearers being divided into three classes:

Class 1 Species - can be managed on individual traplines. This class includes beaver, fox, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon, skunk, squirrel and weasel.

Class 2 Species - move between and among traplines and thus are not manageable on individual traplines. Harvests will be regulated regionally, in consultation with local trappers. This class includes lynx, bobcat, wolverine, fisher and otter.

Class 3 Species - also move between and among traplines, but generally are not vulnerable to over-trapping. This class includes the wolf and coyote. Trappers will be encouraged to trap these species, especially in areas of chronic animal damage control problems.

DEFINITIONS

egg trap - means a holding device set in a manner to capture a raccoon by a front paw.

foot snare - means a snare that is designed to capture the animal for which it is set by the foot or leg.

furbearing animal or furbearer - means any fox, beaver, marten, fisher, Canada lynx, bobcat, mink, muskrat, river otter, raccoon, skunk, squirrel (excluding ground squirrels), weasel, wolverine, wolf, coyote and black bear.

killing snare - means a snare that is designed to capture the animal for which it is set by the neck.

killing trap - means a trap or trapset that is designed to kill an animal.

foot-hold trap - means a trap or device, other than a snare, which is set in such a way as to capture the animal for which it is set by the leg or foot.

modified foot-hold trap - means a trap which has a minimum space of 5 mm between the jaws of the trap when in the closed position, or has manufactured pads of a rubber-like substance fastened to the trap jaws, or has lamination of the trap jaws to increase the surface area of the jaw face.

trapping - means the act of setting or placing a trap in an operative condition or killing by the use of a firearm.

GENERAL REGULATIONS & INFORMATION

Checking Traps

- ▶ A holder of a licence, permit or other authorization to trap commits an offence by failing to examine every 72 hours, every holding or non-killing trap, except an egg trap, set by that licence holder; every 24 hours, every egg trap set by that licence holder; and every 14 days, every killing trap or killing snare set by that licence holder.

- ▶ A holder of a licence, permit or other authorization to trap on private property commits an offence unless the person examines the holding or non-killing traps the person has set on private property at least once every 24 hours.

- ▶ It is an offence to trap a furbearing animal, and if the animal is alive when the trap is checked, fail to immediately release or kill the animal.

- ▶ Except as authorized by regulation, it is an offence to trap a furbearing animal, and if the

animal is alive, to transport it to another area and release it without a permit.

Use of Firearms

- ▶ It is an offence to trap wildlife using a firearm from one hour after sunset on any day until one hour before sunrise on the day following, unless using a firearm to kill a furbearing animal caught in a trap on a registered trapline.

Trapping Near A Dwelling Or On Private Property

- ▶ It is an offence to trap within 200 metres of a dwelling, unless you use: If trapping on land, a live box trap or egg trap, or if trapping on or in water;

- a Conibear trap not larger than size #330 or equivalent, or
- **foot-hold** traps not larger than size #2, or
- submarine traps.

- ▶ It is an offence to trap on private property without a trapping licence and the written permission of the property owner:

Removal of Fur Bearer Hides

It is an offence to kill fur bearers and fail to remove either the hide or the edible portions to the person's normal dwelling place, taxidermist, tanner, fur trader, meat cutter or the owner or operator of a cold storage plant. A person who kills wildlife is exempted from the requirement to remove the hide if that person transfers possession of the wildlife to another person who complies with the requirement.

THE AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANE TRAPPING STANDARDS

In 1999, Canada, along with the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation, ratified the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (the AIHTS, or the "Agreement"). The Agreement sets out performance minimums for killing traps and restraining traps used for species listed in the AIHTS. Furbearer species in British Columbia covered under the AIHTS include: beaver; bobcat, coyote, ermine, fisher; lynx, marten, muskrat, otter; raccoon and wolf. The Agreement serves to ensure that only certified traps that meet or exceed specific animal welfare thresholds are used to trap these animals. Further, it protects Canada's access to the European fur market and thus helps protect the wild fur industry in Canada.

The Agreement is being implemented through a phased approach, with the requirement to use only AIHTS-certified traps for a particular species becoming mandatory only after a sufficient number of trap types have been certified and trappers have been provided notification that regulations will be changed. If an insufficient number of certified traps are available for a given species, current trap types and/or models will be allowed for that species until a reasonable number of traps have been certified through the AIHTS process. The 2007-2008 trapping season marked the first year British Columbia trappers were required by law to use only AIHTS-certified traps for a subset of the species listed in the Agreement.

WHAT DOES THE AGREEMENT MEAN FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TRAPPERS?

The Agreement applies to most furbearers trapped in B.C. for the following purposes:

1. for wildlife management purposes, including wildlife conflict control;
2. to obtain furs, skins or meat;
3. for conservation purposes.

Currently, a person using killing traps for **beaver, bobcat, fisher, lynx, marten, muskrat, otter, raccoon and weasels**, or restraining traps for **beaver (cage traps), bobcat, lynx and wolf** is required, by law, to use only species-specific traps included in BC's trapping regulations which have been certified under the Agreement; see page 94 for the list of traps. As additional traps are tested and certified for these species they will be added to this list of legal traps – traps for these species are not legal until they have been added to BC's regulations.

Canada's commitment to the ongoing implementation of the Agreement allows trappers to continue to market their furs internationally, and will ensure Canada continues to play a leading role in the research, development and implementation of humane trapping methods to effectively manage our fur resource.

For more information on the Agreement and to see an updated list of traps currently meeting the standards of the Agreement, please consult the Ministry's website at www.gov.bc.ca/trapping or the Fur Institute of Canada website at www.fur.ca.

Use of Road-Kill Wildlife

▶ Trappers may pick up and transport any dead mule deer; white-tailed deer; elk; moose, black bear; or any wildlife listed in Schedules B or C (see the "What is Wildlife?" section for current schedules) if:

- (a) the wildlife is dead as a result of colliding with a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle operated by the trapper;
- (b) the meat of the wildlife is unfit for human consumption;
- (c) the carcass of the wildlife is to be used only
 - (i) by the trapper; and
 - (ii) as bait for traps set under the

- (d) at the time of possession and transportation, the trapper has, on his or her person, the trapper's current trapping licence or proof of the trapper's licence exemption.

▶ Trappers who pick up road-kill wildlife to use as bait must, within 30 days of picking up the road-kill, complete a "Trapper Road-kill Possession Report Form" (available at any regional office, Service BC office, or on the Ministry website: www.gov.bc.ca/trapping and submit it to the address shown on the form.

▶ Trappers must retain a copy of every completed Trapper Road-kill Possession Report Form for at least 2 years after the date of pick up of the road-kill described on the form.

Bait for traplines

Trappers may keep the carcass of a Beaver; Coyote; Weasels; Fox; Marmot (except Vancouver Island Marmots); Mink; Mole; Muskrat; River Otter; Squirrel (ground, flying, Douglas, red); or wildlife described in Schedules B or C (see the "What is Wildlife?" section for current schedules) trapped out of season if:

- (a) the wildlife carcass is to be used only by the trapper; and
 - (i) as bait for traps set under the authority of the trapper's licence or licence exemption, and
- (b) at the time of possession and transport, the trapper has, on his or her person,
 - (i) his or her current trapping licence or proof of licence exemption, and
 - (ii) a permit issued under section 2 (c) (iii) of the Permit Regulation, BC Reg. 253/2000, permitting him or her to trap that wildlife during the closed season.

Collared, Implanted or Ear-tagged Furbearing Animals

► Several furbearing animal research projects are under way within the province. Please report the harvest of any collared, implanted or ear-tagged animal and return collars or implants to the nearest Ministry regional office. Radio-collars and implants are property of the Crown and must be returned.

Trapline Cabins

► Trappers must register their trapline cabins that are on Crown land. Cabin applications may take six months or more to process. Contact the Ministry regional office in the area of the trapline for more information. See below for more information on trapline cabins in parks.

Ecological Reserves, Provincial Parks, & Recreation Areas

► Trapping within ecological reserves is prohibited.

► Registered trapline tenure within Provincial Parks is subject to the provisions of the *Park Act* and its regulations. Trappers are required to obtain a Park or Resource Use Permit to trap that part of their trapline occurring within a Provincial Park or Recreation Area. This permit can be obtained from FrontCounter BC (see page 24).

Trapline cabins in Provincial Parks and Recreation Areas also require authorization by a Park Use or a Resource Use Permit.

TRAPLINE REGISTRATION USE & RELINQUISHMENT

► It is an offence to set a trap for, hunt, kill, take or capture a furbearing animal in any area of the province unless you are the registered holder of the trapline for that area or are authorized by regulation or permit.

► Registration of a trapline on Crown land may only be granted to a person 19 years of age or older who is a citizen of Canada or has the status of a permanent resident of Canada.

► No more than one trapline shall be registered to a person unless traplines are adjoining, and a fur management plan is

approved by the Regional Manager.

- Registration of a trapline does not:
 - give the holder of a trapline any proprietary rights in wildlife, or
 - restrict the rights of another person to hunt or capture wildlife where authorized by regulation or permit.
- The boundaries of a trapline are defined by the Regional Manager.
- The relinquishment or transfer of a trapline must be approved by the Regional Manager.
- No person shall continue to hold a registered trapline unless he or she:
 - carries on active trapping on his or her registered trapline to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager; or
 - obtains permission from the Regional Manager to temporarily discontinue the use of his or her registered trapline for a period not exceeding two years, or
 - uses or causes the use of his or her trapline by a licensed trapper or a person exempted from holding a licence.

► A person fails to use a trapline where, within a year, that person fails to take from the trapline furbearing animals of a value of \$200, or 50 pelts, except where it is unreasonable for that value of animals or number of pelts to be taken from the trapline.

► The Province reserves the right to remove nuisance animals from Crown land, whether or not the Crown land in question is under a trapline registration.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS AND INFORMATION

► The Assigned Trapper Number (ATN) is required by the Fur Trader when accepting, exporting and selling fur. It is also required when paying fur royalties. Please remember to write your ATN on a slip of paper or letter when shipping your fur to a fur trader. This will prevent delays in getting your furs to market and cash returns to you. Fur traders cannot ship or sell fur without recording your ATN.

► You are reminded that, under Sections 247 and 446 of the Criminal Code of Canada, it is an offence for anyone to wilfully cause, or permit to be caused, unnecessary pain, suffering or injury to an animal or injury to a person.

► As approved humane traps become available, trapping regulations restricting or prohibiting the use of certain other traps in the capture of various animals will be brought into effect. Please see the notice on page 91.

► A person who knowingly damages or interferes with a lawfully-set trap commits an offence.

► It is an offence to have live wildlife in your personal possession except under a licence or permit or as provided by regulation. A trapping licence does NOT authorize the possession of live wildlife.

► Any raw fur or skin of a furbearing animal shipped out of the province for commercial purposes must be accompanied by an Export Permit.

► **Trappers possessing furbearers harvested in Region 6, who must drive through the Yukon and back into B.C. in order to submit the animal for compulsory inspection, are exempt from obtaining an export permit for this purpose.**

► When trapping near recreational areas or communities, trappers should evaluate whether lethal traps are necessary at the site. It is important to remember that the landscape is utilized by a number of different user groups and that the safety of non-target species is vital to good trapline management. Warning signs should be used to inform people of trapping activities.

COMPULSORY REPORTING & INSPECTION

► In order to better record the harvest of furbearing animals, the Wildlife and Habitat Branch requires that certain species be reported or submitted to a Ministry office. The information gathered is critical to the management of these populations, and trapper compliance is needed to ensure that seasons are properly set. Please review the following requirements and keep accurate records pertaining to them.

Compulsory Reporting

► Trappers must, within 15 days following the end of the trapping season, report the harvest of:

- **fisher** in all MUs, other than region 3, when trapped in a fisher open season;
- **wolverine** in regions 5, 6 and 7;
- **lynx** in region 8;
- **bobcat** in MUs 1-14 and 1-15, and in regions 2 and 8; and
- **wolf** in regions 1 and 2.

► Compulsory reporting forms are available at any Ministry regional office and www.gov.bc.ca/trapping. Reporting may be done by mail (to the address on the form), phone or in person.

When reporting, please give the following information:

- name, address and Assigned Trapper Number (top of licence),
- location and date of kill,
- type of trap and set used,
- number of days the trap was set before the animal was killed, and
- the sex and age class of the animal.

Compulsory Inspecting

- ▶ Trappers must submit a carcass and pelt of the following to a Ministry office, within 15 days following the end of the trapping season:
 - furbearers that are killed incidentally in areas with no open season; and
 - fisher in all MUs when trapped outside a fisher open season.

These animals cannot be reclaimed by the trapper and may be donated by the Province to the Trapper Education Program.

- ▶ Trappers must submit the following to a Compulsory Inspection center; within 15 days following the end of the trapping season:
 - fisher in region 3;
 - wolverine in regions 1, 2, 3 and 8;
 - all weasel species in region 1 and MUs 6-12 and 6-13, and a long-tailed weasel in MU's 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 2-18 and 2-19;
 - lynx in MUs 1-14 and 1-15, regions 2 and 4; and
 - bobcat in region 4.
- ▶ Trappers must provide the following to the Compulsory Inspection center:
 - entire carcass of the animal and the pelt,
 - name, address and Assigned Trapper Number (top right corner of licence),
 - location and date of kill,
 - type of trap and set used, and
 - number of days the trap was set before the animal was killed.

LICENCE AND REGISTRATION FEES

- ▶ Applications for trapping licences are available at www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca. For assistance with your application please contact FrontCounter BC at 1-877-855-3222. (See Wildlife Permits & Commercial Licences article, page 24.)
 - ▶ The fees payable for the issuance of the following licences are:
 1. For a trapping licence issued to a citizen or permanent resident of Canada to trap furbearing animals (includes Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation surcharge)
 - One Year Licence \$40.00
 - Five Year Licence \$200.00
 2. For a duplicate licence to a person who, upon satisfactory proof, shows that his/her licence has been lost or destroyed \$10.00
 3. To transfer registered trapline rights to a person or group of persons \$50.00
 4. For a fur trader's licence. \$100.00
 5. For a fur trader to trade from a place of business in another province. . . \$400.00
- Note:** Trapping licences shall be valid from the date of issuance to June 30.

FUR ROYALTY REGULATIONS

- ▶ Royalty must be paid by a person to keep the pelt or skin of a furbearing animal (not raised in captivity) lawfully taken under their TRAPPING licence, unless that person sells the pelt or skin to a licensed fur trader.
- ▶ Royalty fee payments may be submitted by mail or courier with cheque (payable to The Minister of Finance), money order or credit card to any FrontCounter BC location (see page 24).
- ▶ If the pelt or skin of a furbearing animal was lawfully taken under a person's HUNTING licence, a royalty does not need to be paid, unless that person intends to offer the pelt or skin for sale.

Fur Royalties

- ▶ Royalty payments for pelts/skins is set at 3% of the average price paid at auction for the pelt or skin of the particular species over the preceding three years.
- ▶ Royalty values vary from year to year, and generally range from between \$0.25 to \$10 per pelt, depending on the species.
- ▶ Because royalties vary from year to year, they are not included in this two year synopsis. Visit www.gov.bc.ca/trapping for the current year fur royalties.

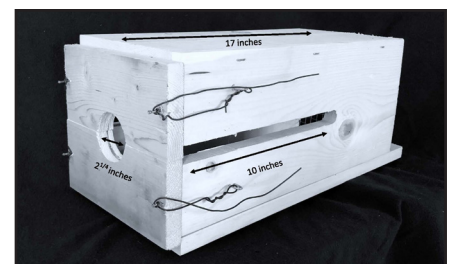
TRAPPER EDUCATION PROGRAM

- ▶ British Columbia is committed to regulating humane traps as they become available and ensuring that trappers are educated in the use of humane traps. All trappers have a responsibility to ensure they are trained and use the most humane traps available, that furbearing animals in their trapping areas are managed wisely, and pelts are handled professionally.
- ▶ It is an offence to trap unless you have completed a Trapper Education Program (TEP) approved by the Director of the Wildlife and Habitat Branch. Approved TEP courses include those obtained in British Columbia since July 1, 1982; from Quebec since July 1, 1988; and from the Yukon, Alberta and Ontario since July 1, 1989.
- ▶ In cooperation with the Ministry, the BC Trappers Association (BCTA) delivers the 3-day TEP course.
- ▶ Instructors are located around the Province. The demand for TEP courses continues to be high and the delivery of a course is subject to instructor availability.
- ▶ If you are interested in TEP, and want more information on the course, including costs and course dates, please see the BCTA website at www.bctrappers.ca, or contact:

BC Trappers Association
PO Box 1063
Prince George BC V2L 4V2
Phone: 250-962-5452
Fax: 250-962-5462
Email: info@bctrappers.ca

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT FISHERS

- ▶ There is increased concern for fisher populations in areas of the Thompson, Cariboo, Omineca and Skeena Regions that have experienced large habitat changes due to forest harvest and salvage of beetle and fire-killed forests. In addition, new genetic information indicates that fishers in these dry interior forests are a unique and separate population from those in BC's boreal forest.
- ▶ In February 2020, the BC Conservation Data Centre completed a status re-assessment for fisher; elevating the Central Interior population to red-listed (i.e., endangered) while the Boreal Forest population remains blue-listed (i.e., of concern). The primary rationale for the change includes low population numbers coupled with declining trends due to habitat loss. Where habitats are compromised, trapping poses a compounding threat to population persistence.
- ▶ **Fisher trapping seasons are currently under review and may be amended prior to their customary opening date (Nov. 1). Trappers must check for season updates before trapping fishers; updates can be found on the "Trapping in B.C." website at: www.gov.bc.ca/trapping.**
- ▶ All fishers trapped during an open season must be Compulsory Reported or Inspected, and those incidentally trapped in areas or at times with no open season must be Compulsory Inspected (see Compulsory Reporting/Inspection requirements, page 92).
- ▶ Trappers are strongly encouraged to reduce incidental capture of fishers by modifying marten boxes to include an entry hole ≤56 mm (2¼") in diameter and make the distance between the trap and entry hole 10" or longer (see diagram below). A program is underway to help trappers adopt these boxes and reduce incidental capture of fishers. Watch for updates on the "Trapping in B.C." website noted above.
- ▶ For more information on fishers and their habitat, please visit www.bcfisherhabitat.ca.



Marten box modified with fisher exclusion plate. The exclusion plate splits in middle and is held in place with wire to allow of extraction of an animal.

SPECIES	CERTIFIED KILLING TRAPS		
BEAVER <i>Underwater or on land</i>	-Bélisle Classique 330 -Bélisle Super X 280 and Super X 330 -B.M.I. 280 Bodygripper, 330 Bodygripper -B.M.I. BT 300 -Bridger 330	-Duke 280 and Duke 330 -LDL C280 and LDL C280 Magnum -LDL C330 and LDL C330 Magnum -Rudy 280 and Rudy 330 -Sauvageau 1000-11F	-Sauvageau 2001-8, 2001-11, 2001-12 -Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum -Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
BOBCAT and CANADA LYNX	-Bélisle Super X 280 and Super X 330 -B.M.I. 220 and 280 Body Gripper -B.M.I. 220 and 280 Magnum Body Gripper -Bridger 220	-Bridger 280 Magnum Body Gripper -Duke 280 -LDL C220 and C220 Magnum -LDL C280 Magnum	-LDL C330 and C330 Magnum -Rudy 330 -Sauvageau 2001-8, 2001-11 -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
FISHER	-Bélisle Super X 120, Super X 160 and Super X 220 -Koro #2	-LDL C160 Magnum and C220 Magnum -Rudy 120 Magnum	-Rudy 160 Plus and Rudy 220 Plus -Sauvageau 2001-5, 2001-6, 2001-7 and 2001-8
MARTEN	-Bélisle Super X 120 and Super 160 -B.M.I. 126 Magnum Body Gripper -LDL B120 Magnum -LDL C160 Magnum	-Koro #1 and Koro #2 -Northwoods 155 -Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Magnum Stainless Steel	-Rudy 120 Magnum -Rudy 160 Plus -Sauvageau C120 Magnum -Sauvageau 2001-5 and 2001-6
MUSKRAT <i>On land only</i>	-Bélisle Super X 110 and Super X 120 -B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper -B.M.I. 120 and 126 Body Gripper Magnum -Bridger 120 and 120 Magnum Body Gripper -Bridger 155 Magnum Body Gripper -Duke 120 -Koro Muskrat Trap -Koro Large Rodent Double spring -LDL B120 and LDL B120 Magnum	-Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel -Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Stainless Steel -Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Magnum Stainless Steel -Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Stainless Steel -Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Magnum Stainless Steel -Ouell 411-180 and Ouell RM -Rudy 110 and 120	-Rudy 120 Magnum -Sauvageau C120 Magnum -Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" -Sauvageau 2001-5 -Triple M -WCS Tube Trap International -WCS SHORTY Tube Trap -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
MUSKRAT <i>Underwater only</i>	Any jaw type trap (body gripping or foot-hold) set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains this animal underwater.		
OTTER	-Bélisle Super X 220 and Super X 280 -Bélisle Super X 330 -LDL C220 and LDL C220 Magnum -LDL C280 Magnum	-Rudy 220 Plus -Rudy 280 and Rudy 330 -Sauvageau 2001-8 -Sauvageau 2001-11	-Sauvageau 2001-12 -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220 -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
RACCOON	-Bélisle Classique 220 -Bélisle Super X 160, Super X 220 and Super X 280 -B.M.I. 160 and 220 Body Gripper -B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper -B.M.I. 280 Magnum Body Gripper -Bridger 160 and Bridger 220	-Bridger 280 Magnum Body Gripper -Duke 160 and Duke 220 -Koro #2 -LDL C160 and LDL C160 Magnum -LDL C220 and LDL C220 Magnum -LDL C280 Magnum	-Northwoods 155 -Rudy 160, 160 Plus, 220 and 220 Plus -Sauvageau 2001-6, 2001-7 and 2001-8 -Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160 -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220
WEASEL	-Bélisle Super X 110 and Super X 120 -B.M.I. #60 -B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper Magnum -B.M.I. 126 Body Gripper Magnum -Bridger 120 and 120 Magnum Body Gripper -Bridger 155 Magnum Body Gripper -Koro Muskrat Trap and Koro Rodent Trap	-Koro Large Rodent Double Spring -LDL B120 Magnum -Ouell 411-180 and Ouell 3-10 -Ouell RM -Rudy 120 Magnum -Sauvageau 2001-5 -Sauvageau C120 Magnum	-Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" -Triple M -Victor Rat Trap -WCS Tube Trap Int'l -WCS SHORTY Tube Trap -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 -Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
SPECIES	CERTIFIED RESTRAINING TRAPS		
BEAVER	-Comstock 12 X 18 X 39 Swim Through Beaver Cage -Breathe Easy Live Beaver Trap	-Ezee Set Live Beaver Trap -Hancock Live Beaver Trap	-Koro "Klam" Live Beaver Trap
BOBCAT	-Bélisle Footsnare #6 and Bélisle Sélectif -Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs -Oneida Victor #1.75, offset, laminated jaws equipped with 2 coil springs -Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs and 4 coil springs -Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), with 2 coil springs		
CANADA LYNX	Bélisle Footsnare #6, Bélisle Sélectif Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs and 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 equipped with at least 8 mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate		
WOLF	-Bélisle Footsnare #8 -Bridger Alaskan #5 Offset and Laminated Jaws -Bridger Alaskan #5 Rubber Jaws -Bridger Brawn #9 Rubber Jaws	-MB 750 Alaskan OS (3/8") -Livestock Protection EZ Grip #7 -Rudy Red Wolf 4 1/2	-Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs, a minimum 8mm thick base plate and an anchoring swivel mounted on this base plate

NOTE: Use of certified restraining traps for wolf and beaver (cages) will become mandatory in the fall of 2020

TRAPPING METHODS

	Killing Snare	Modified Foot-hold	Foot-hold - Submerging	Killing Trap	Live Box Trap	Foot Snare	Rifle, Shotgun or Bow	Egg Trap
Beaver	X		X	X ⁵	X ⁷		X	
Black Bear*							X ^{3,4}	
Bobcat	X	X ⁶		X ⁵	X	X ⁶	X	
Coyote	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Fisher	X			X ⁵	X		X	
Fox	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Lynx	X	X ⁶		X ⁵	X	X ⁶	X	
Marten	X			X ⁵	X		X	
Mink	X		X	X			X	
Muskrat	X		X ²	X ⁵			X	
Otter	X		X	X ⁵			X	
Raccoon	X			X ⁵	X		X	X
Skunk	X			X	X		X	
Squirrel	X			X	X		X	
Weasel	X			X ⁵	X		X	
Wolf	X	X ^{1,6}		X	X	X ⁶	X ³	
Wolverine	X			X	X		X	

“X” means that this is a legal trapping method in B.C.

* black bear may not be trapped by placing bait or by using a dead animal or part of it as bait.

- ¹ For solidly-fastened **foot-hold** traps designed to trap wolves, no more than 60 cm of chain between the trap and the point to which it is fastened may be used.
- ² A minimum weight of 150 g must be securely attached to all muskrat submerging sets smaller than size # 1 1/2
- ³ It is an offence to shoot/kill a black bear; or a wolf not caught in a trap or a snare, with a rifle using a rimfire cartridge, or with a shotgun with a bore size of less than 20 gauge, or using shells of shot size smaller than No. 1 Buck.
- ⁴ Refer to the Hunting Methods table, page 16, for firearm and archery requirements for black bear and the Notice to Black Bear Hunters page 63.
- ⁵ Only killing traps certified under the AIHTS may be used, see page 94.
- ⁶ Only **foot-hold** restraining traps certified under the AIHTS may be used, see page 94.
- ⁷ Only live box traps certified under the AIHTS may be used, see page 94.

Best Trapping Practices:

<https://fur.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Best-Trapping-Practices.pdf>

It's Unlawful

You should know that it is unlawful to:

- ▶ Use a **foot-hold** trap which has teeth or other projections on the jaws of the trap.
- ▶ Use a killing snare on land, unless the snare is equipped with a locking device, or is designed to catch squirrels or hares, or is a mechanically-powered killing snare.
- ▶ Use a snare made of wire heavier than 20 gauge unless licenced or authorized to trap.
- ▶ Use a snare made of braided wire unless licenced or authorized to trap.
- ▶ Set spring poles or running poles unless they are equipped with a killing trap.
- ▶ Use a trap equipped with a spearing device.
- ▶ Use any Conibear trap larger than, but not including, #220 for land sets within any municipality in the Province.
- ▶ Use a rat trap unless the bait and trigger are completely covered, with an opening not larger than 4.5 cm wide and 5 cm high.
- ▶ Trap with a rifle using a full metal jacketed non-expanding bullet, or a tracer, incendiary, or explosive bullet, or with a shotgun using a tracer or incendiary shot shell.
- ▶ Use electronic or recorded calls for trapping furbearing animals other than for trapping wolf, coyote, bobcat or lynx.
- ▶ To cause or allow dogs to pursue furbearers under the authority of a trapping licence.

Trappers should be aware of the restrictions described in the It's Unlawful section (page 14) and the Hunting Methods and Restrictions sections (pages 16 and 17).

2020-2022 PROVINCIAL TRAPPING SEASONS

Note: The following open seasons apply to the entire region unless specific Management Units (MUs) are stated.

SPECIES/REGIONS (MUs)	SEASON DATES	SPECIES/REGIONS (MUs)	SEASON DATES
BEAVER		RACCOON	
Region 1	Oct 1 - Apr 30	Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7, 8	Oct 1 - Mar 31
Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Oct 15 - Apr 30	MUs 6-12, 6-13	Jan 1 - Dec 31
Regions 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7	Oct 1 - May 31	RIVER OTTER	
MUs 6-12, 6-13	Jan 1 - Dec 31	Region 1	Nov 15 - Mar 31
BLACK BEAR		MUs 2-2 to 2-5, 2-12 to 2-16	Nov 15 - Feb 28
Region 5 (except MUs 5-2, 5-15) and MUs 6-3, 6-11 to 6-14	Oct 15 - May 15	MUs 2-6 to 2-11, 2-17 to 2-19 and Regions 3, 4, 5	Oct 15 - Apr 30
Region 3, 4, Region 7B, 8 and MUs 5-2, 5-15	Oct 1 - May 31	Regions 6, 7	Oct 1 - May 31
Region 6 (except MUs 6-3, 6-11 to 6-14), 7A	Sept 15 - May 31	Region 8	Nov 1 - Apr 15
Quota = 2 black bear in one licence year		SKUNK	
See the "Bears" and "It's Unlawful" section for general regulations concerning bear parts.		MUs 1-14, 1-15 and Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Oct 15 - Feb 28
BOBCAT		SQUIRREL (Douglas, Northern Flying, Red Squirrel)	
Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Nov 15 - Feb 15	Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Nov 1 - Mar 15
COYOTE		Regions 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7	Nov 1 - Mar 30
Region 2	Sept 10 - Jun 15	MUs 6-12, 6-13	Jan 1 - Dec 31
MUs 1-14, 1-15 and Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Oct 15 - Mar 31	WEASEL	
❖ In MU 4-1, open season is Dec 1 - Mar 31 if using a killing snare.		Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Nov 1 - Feb 15
★ There is no closed season for coyote in MUs 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36, 7-42 to 7-58 below 1100 m elevation.		Regions 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7	Nov 1 - Feb 28
FISHER		❖ There is no open season for long-tailed weasel in MUs 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 2-18 & 2-19	
MUs 3-27 to 3-33, 3-38 to 3-41, 5-1 to 5-6, 5-10 to 5-15, 6-1 to 6-11, 6-19 to 6-27, 7-5 to 7-58	*Nov 1 - Feb 15	WOLVERINE	
See Compulsory Inspection & Reporting requirements, page 92		Regions 3, 5	Nov 1 - Jan 31
*Season dates currently under review and subject to closure. Check Hunting & Trapping Regulations Synopsis Corrections and Updates page at www.gov.bc.ca/trapping prior to trapping.		Region 6, 7 (except MUs 6-3, 6-11, 6-14)	Nov 1 - Feb 28
FOX		MUs 6-3, 6-11, 6-14	Nov 1 - Feb 15
MUs 1-14, 1-15 and Regions 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	Oct 15 - Feb 28	See Compulsory Inspection & Reporting requirements, page 92	
Region 5	Oct 15 - Mar 31	WOLF	
LYNX		Region 1	Sept 10 - Jun 30
Regions 3, 4, 5, 7B, 8	Nov 15 - Feb 15	MUs 2-5, 2-6, 2-11 to 2-16	Sept 10 - Jun 15
Regions 6, 7A	Nov 1 - Feb 15	MUs 3-12 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-33, 3-34 to 3-44**	Oct 15 - Mar 31
MARTEN		Regions 4* ❖, 5❖, 6, 8	Oct 15 - Mar 31
Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Nov 1 - Feb 15	Region 7★	Oct 15 - May 31
Regions 6, 7 (except MUs 7-49 to 7-54)	Nov 1 - Feb 28	* There is no closed season for wolf below 1100 m elevation in MUs 4-2 to 4-5, 4-20 to 4-22, 4-24 to 4-26, 4-34 to 4-37 and 4-40. Restricted to the use of modified foot-hold traps only from Apr 1 - Oct 14.	
MUs 7-49 to 7-54	Nov 1 - Mar 15	** There is no closed season for wolf in MUs 3-12 to 3-13, 3-17 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-33, 3-35 to 3-42, restricted to private land only and use of modified foot-hold traps only from Apr 1 to Oct 14. Private land is defined as land that is not Crown land and that government does not have a vested interest in. I.e., does not apply to Crown grazing lease.	
MINK		❖ The use of killing snares in the Kootenay Region is limited to Dec 1 - Mar 31.	
Regions 1, 3, 4, 5, 7B, 8 (except MUs 7-49 to 7-54)	Nov 1 - Feb 15	★ There is no closed season for wolf in MUs 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36, 7-42 to 7-58 below 1100 m elevation.	
Region 2 and MUs 6-3, 6-11, 6-14	Nov 15 - Feb 15	◆ There is no closed season for wolf in MUs 5-1 to 5-6, 5-12 to 5-14, restricted to private land only and use of modified leg hold traps only from Apr 1 to Oct 14. Private land is defined as land that is not Crown land and that government does not have a vested interest in. I.e., does not apply to Crown grazing lease.	
Region 6 (except MUs 6-3, 6-11, 6-14), Region 7A	Nov 1 - Feb 28		
MUs 7-49 to 7-54	Oct 15 - Feb 15		
MUSKRAT			
Regions 1, 3, 4, 5, 8	Oct 15 - Apr 30		
Region 2	Nov 15 - Feb 15		
Regions 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7	Oct 1 - May 31		
MUs 6-12, 6-13	Jan 1 - Dec 31		

Trappers must comply with all applicable federal, provincial, municipal and regional district legislation and bylaws. It is the responsibility of the trapper to inform themselves of all relevant laws.