

2018–2020

HUNTING & TRAPPING

REGULATIONS SYNOPSIS

Effective July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020



2 YEAR SYNOPSIS
KEEP THIS GUIDE UNTIL 2020

FOR IN-SEASON REGULATION CHANGES VISIT
WWW.GOV.BC.CA/HUNTING

HUNTING AND TRAPPING REGULATIONS SYNOPSIS

2018-2020

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CENTRE GLOSS

Deer Identification Guide
Hunting and Trapping Ethics
2018 Mountain Caribou Update
Bear Identification Guide
How to Extract an Incisor Tooth

B.C. WILDLIFE APPS

BC Moose Tracker
BC Wildlife Federation Conservation
Report Invasives BC

For more information on the hunting and trapping regulations, call a Ministry Regional Office, Wildlife and Habitat Branch HQ Victoria, or the Conservation Officer Service using the numbers listed on the regional maps of each region. Service BC can provide toll free access to provincial government telephone numbers. Simply call Service BC and request a transfer to the number you wish to call:

- **Service BC**
 - from Vancouver
 - from Victoria
 - elsewhere in B.C.
 - **Report a Poacher/Polluter (see page 26)**
- .604 660-2421
.250 387-6121
.1-800-663-7867
1-877-952-RAPP (7277)

REGION 1
**VANCOUVER
ISLAND**

REGION 2
**LOWER
MAINLAND**

REGION 3
THOMPSON

REGION 4
KOOTENAY

REGION 5
CARIBOO

REGION 6
SKEENA

REGION 7
**OMINECA &
PEACE**

REGION 8
OKANAGAN

MINISTER'S MESSAGE



Welcome to the 2018-2020 hunting and trapping season!

Hunting and trapping are a valuable part of our province's heritage, and provide opportunities to enjoy our rich diversity of landscapes and wildlife. Hunting and trapping are vital to our rural economies, boosting tourism revenue and providing direct and indirect jobs.

Improving services to hunters continues to be a priority for this government. We recently announced the expansion of BC Hunting Online to include non-resident licensing, which lets guide outfitters conduct many hunting business transactions online. Guide outfitters can also now use the website to submit new and renewal guide-outfitter licence applications.

Sustainable wildlife practices are critical to ensuring hunting and trapping opportunities for future generations. In the face of climate change, there has never been a greater need for a science-based wildlife strategy that promotes ecological integrity. That is why we have allocated \$14 million over the next three years to support engagement, development and implementation of a new wildlife strategy for British Columbia.

We want to develop long and short term ways to manage B.C.'s wildlife resources through collaboration with industry stakeholders, Indigenous peoples, rural communities, wildlife organizations, and the public. This all begins with dialogue. Hunters and trappers have a vast amount of knowledge about our world-renowned backcountry

and are some of our province's most dedicated conservationists. We welcome your participation and contributions. Please visit <http://engage.gov.bc.ca/wildlifeandhabitat> for more information and to share your views.

While we are working on the broader strategy to improve wildlife management, we are continuing with other related initiatives that will strengthen our ability to manage wildlife populations and ensure sustainable hunting opportunities. We have committed \$27 million over three years to build a comprehensive caribou recovery program including \$2 million to the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation specifically for a new Caribou Habitat Restoration Fund. We have extended the Provincial Moose research project for another five years, and are committing another \$1 million this fiscal to moose enhancement activities. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy has also allocated \$9 million to hire more conservation officers and increase programs to reduce human-wildlife conflict.

My sincere thanks to all the hunters, trappers, organizations and government staff for your continuing contributions and stewardship of wildlife resources.

Sincerely,

Doug Donaldson
Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

MAJOR PROVINCE WIDE REGULATION CHANGES FOR 2018-2020

- Licensed grizzly bear hunting is banned in B.C.
- Hunters are now required to carry all species licences obtained or held for the current licence year; including both cancelled and uncancelled, while hunting
- "Edible portions" has been re-defined to include meat from the neck and ribs, and hunters are now required to remove the edible portions of harvested cougar
- Revised requirements to prove evidence of sex and species while transporting harvested big game
- Aggregate bag limit of one mule deer buck in Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 7B, and 8
- Prohibition on the use of cervid derivatives (i.e., deer urine) sourced outside of B.C. for the purpose of hunting

New information or regulation changes are highlighted as green, bold text

YOU and THE LAW:

The British Columbia Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis is intended for general information purposes only. Where there is a discrepancy between this synopsis and the Regulations, the Regulations are the final authority. Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and it is the responsibility of an individual to be informed of the current Regulations.

RECEIVE NOTIFICATION OF REGULATION CHANGES VIA RSS

We have adopted a new system for notifying hunters of in-season or recent regulation changes. RSS is an internet-based technology that allows users to sign up for instant web updates. It is a convenient way to be notified of changes to regulations. To sign up for this new service, visit the Wildlife and Habitat Branch website, click on the RSS icon, and subscribe to the In-Season Regulation Changes feed, www.gov.bc.ca/hunting



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Front Cover

Rocky Mountain Elk

- Andy Affleck, East Kootenay B.C. -
Reece Allingham, Photographer



Accompany - means to remain in the company of the other person, able to see the other person without the aid of any device other than ordinary corrective lenses and able to communicate by unamplified voice with that person.

All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) - means a wheeled vehicle or tracked vehicle propelled by motorized power, and capable of travel on or off a highway, including motorcycles but not including a snowmobile or motor vehicle that is licensed for highway travel under the Motor Vehicle Act.

Antlered Animal - means a member of the deer family over one year of age bearing visible bony antlers.

Antlerless Animal - means a member of the deer family bearing no visible antlers. The small skin or hair covered protuberances of male fawns and calves do not constitute antlers.

Arrow - means a slender shaft, which may be pointed at one end and may be feathered at the opposite end, for shooting from a bow.

Bait - means anything, including meat, cereals, cultivated crops, restrained animal or any manufactured product or material, that may attract wildlife and includes plastic or other imitation foods, but does not include a decoy as described under these regulations.

B.C. Resident - means a person who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada, and whose only or primary residence is in British Columbia and who has been physically present in B.C. for the greater portion of each of 6 calendar months out of the 12 calendar months immediately before doing a thing under the **Wildlife Act**, or if not a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada, but whose only or primary residence is in British Columbia, and has been physically present in B.C. for the greater portion of each of the 12 calendar months immediately before doing a thing under the **Wildlife Act**.

Bearded Turkey - a turkey with a tuft of hair-like feathers on the chest that grow larger with age.

Big Game - means any mountain sheep, mountain goat, bison, caribou, elk, moose, deer, black bear, cougar, wolf, bobcat, lynx, wolverine or other animal designated by regulation.

Bolt - means a shaft or missile designed to be shot from a crossbow or catapult.

Bow - means a longbow or crossbow.

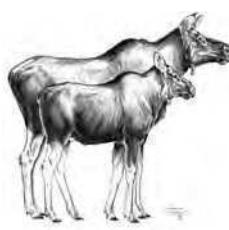
Brow Tine - means the first tine projecting forward or upward in the lower 1/3 of the antler of a moose, caribou, elk or deer.

Buck or Bull - with reference to deer, moose or elk means one bearing visible bony antlers, but does not include a calf; with reference to caribou means a male bearing visible bony antlers, but does not include a calf.

Calf - means a moose, elk or caribou less than twelve (12) months of age.

Cow Moose - a female moose recognizable by having no antlers and being 6 feet at shoulder height weighing 600-800 lbs.

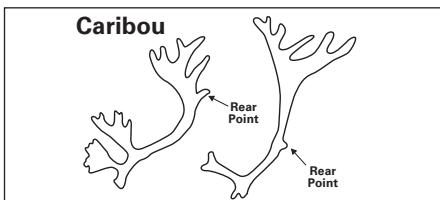
Calf Moose - a moose less than 12 months of age usually less than 5 feet at shoulder height weighing 200-300 lbs.



Calves are much smaller and show a distinctly "stubby" face. Not all moose in the accompaniment of a larger moose are necessarily calves. Be sure of your target.

Cancelled Species Licence - means a Species Licence that has been cancelled as indicated on the licence.

Caribou - 5 Point Bull - has one antler which bears at least 5 tines (points), including the tip of the main beam above the rear point. If rear point is missing, the first rear-facing point will be used as the rear point.



Compound Crossbow - means a crossbow on which the bow string runs through pulleys.

Cougar Kitten - means any cougar with spots or any cougar under one year of age.

Crossbow - means a bow fixed across a stock with a groove for the arrow or bolt and a mechanism for holding and releasing the string. (NOTE: The use of crossbows is permitted during special bow only seasons.)

Decoy - means any material or manufactured product that simulates the appearance or has the form of wildlife.

Deer Family - means moose, caribou, deer and elk.

Edible Portions - with respect to big game, excluding wolf, lynx, bobcat and wolverine, means the edible portions of the **neck, ribs, four quarters and the loins** of the animal and with respect to game birds, means the edible portions of both breasts of the bird.

Elk - Six Points or Greater Bull - means any bull having at least six tines on one antler.

Elk - Spike Bull - means a bull elk having antlers that are composed of a main beam from which there are no bony projections more than 2.5 cm in length.



No bony projections more than 2.5 cm in length off the main beam

Elk - Three Points or Greater Bull - means any bull having at least three tines on one antler.



Antler tines must be at least 2.5 cm in length

Existing road or trail - means a) a road or trail with a paved surface, b) a cross-country or downhill ski route marked in a ski area by the owner of the ski area, c) a road used for logging or mining, d) a road or trail used for access to fences, power lines, wind generators or communication towers, or e) a trail on which there is no vegetation except on a strip that, if present, can be straddled by a 4-wheel vehicle.

Feral pig - means a pig of the genus Sus that is not in captivity or is not otherwise under a person's control.

Firearm - includes a device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, compressed gas or spring and includes a rifle, shotgun, handgun, pellet gun, "BB" gun or spring gun but does not include a bow.

Furbearing Animal - means a fox, beaver, black bear, marten, fisher, lynx, bobcat, mink, muskrat, river otter, raccoon, striped and spotted skunk, northern flying squirrel, red and Douglas' squirrel, ermine, weasel, wolverine, wolf or coyote.

Game Bird - means any grouse, partridge, quail, pheasant, ptarmigan, migratory game bird, or wild turkey.

Game - includes all big game, small game, game birds and furbearing animals.

Handgun - is a firearm that is designed, altered or intended to be aimed and fired by the action of one hand or that has a barrel less than 305 mm (12 in.) in length.

Hunt & Hunting - includes shooting at, attracting, searching for, chasing, pursuing, following after or on the trail of, stalking or lying in wait for wildlife or attempting to do any of those things, whether or not the wildlife is then or subsequently wounded, killed or captured: (a) with intention to capture the wildlife, or (b) while in possession of a firearm or other weapon.

Licence Year - Hunting and Guide Licences - means the period from April 1 to March 31 of the following year: Trapping and Fur Trading Licences - means the period from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

Loaded Firearm - means any firearm containing live ammunition in either the breech or the magazine. A clip containing live ammunition, when attached to the firearm, is considered as the magazine. **Muzzle loaders** - see page 17.

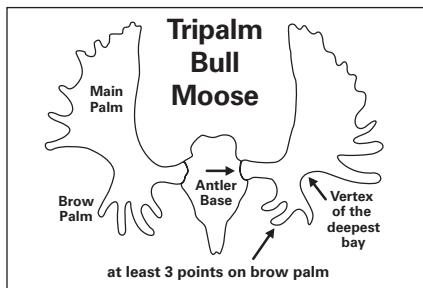
BEFORE YOUR HUNT

Migratory Game Birds - for which there may be an open season in B.C. and for which a Canadian Migratory Game Bird hunting permit is required are: waterfowl (ducks and geese, including Brant); American Coot; Common Snipe; Band-tailed Pigeon and Mourning Dove.

Moose - Spike-fork Bull - means a bull moose having no more than two tines on one antler. (Includes tines on main antler and brow palms.) Does not include a calf. See diagram.

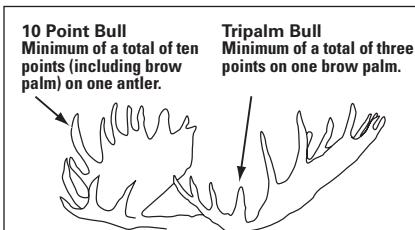
Moose - 10 Point Bull - means a bull moose having at least one antler with a minimum of ten points (tines), including the tines on the brow palm. (See diagram and tine definition.)

Moose - Tripalm Bull - means a bull moose having at least one antler with a brow palm bearing three or more points (tines). The brow palm is separated from the main palm by the deepest antler bay. The deepest bay is the bay whose vertex (deepest location) is the shortest distance from the antler base, when measured along the surface of the antler. See diagram.

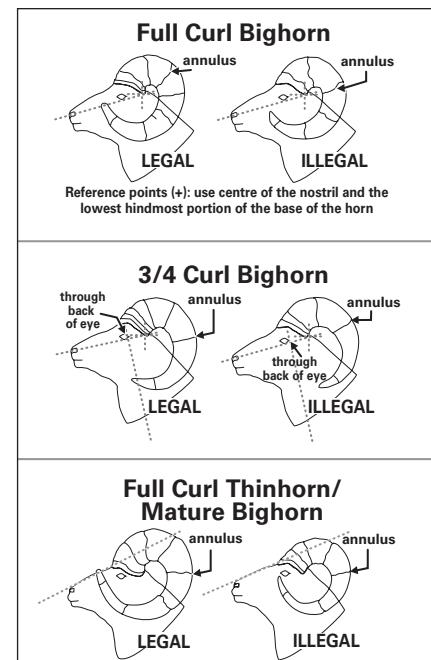
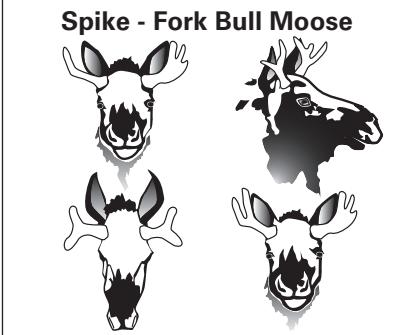


Motorcycle - means a motor vehicle that runs on 2 or 3 wheels and has a saddle or seat for the driver to sit astride.

Motor Vehicle - means a device in, on or by which a person or thing is being or may be transported or drawn, and which is designed to be self propelled, and includes an ATV or snowmobile, but does not include a device designed to be moved by human, animal or



Note: Hunters must refer to the definition of a tine. The rounded protuberances at the top of the main palm on some moose may not constitute a point.



Mountain Sheep - 3/4 Curl Bighorn Ram

- means any male bighorn mountain sheep, the head of which, when viewed squarely from the side, has at least one horn tip extending beyond a straight line drawn through the back of the eye opening and at right angles to a line drawn between the centre of the nostril and the lowest hindmost portion of the horn base. If the skull and horns are presented for examination, when viewed squarely from the side with both horns in alignment, at least one horn tip extends beyond a straight line drawn through the lowest hindmost portion of the horn base and the lowermost edge of the eye socket.

Mountain Sheep - Mature Bighorn Ram

- means any bighorn ram mountain sheep whose horn tip, when viewed squarely from

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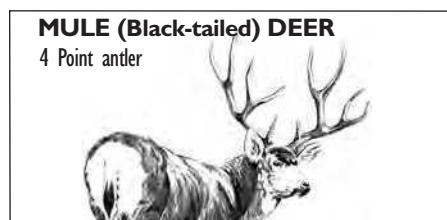
the side at right angles to the sagittal plane of the skull, extends dorsally beyond the nose bridge plane

Mountain Sheep - Full Curl Thinhorn Ram

- means any thinhorn ram mountain sheep that has attained the age of 8 years as evidenced by true horn annuli as determined by the regional manager or his designate, or whose horn tip, when viewed squarely from the side at right angles to the sagittal plane of the skull, extends dorsally beyond the nose bridge plane. Do not use yearly horn growth annuli to determine the age of a ram in the field, because "false" annuli may be present.

Mule (Black-tailed) Deer - Four Points

or Greater Buck - means any buck having at least four tines, excluding the brow tine, on one antler:



No Hunting Area - means a designated area in which hunting (see definition) is prohibited.

Non-Resident - means a person who is not a B.C. resident but who is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident of Canada, or a person who is not a B.C. resident but whose only or primary residence is in Canada and has resided in Canada for the 12 month period immediately before making an application under the Wildlife Act or doing another thing relevant to the operation of the Wildlife Act

Non-Resident Alien - means a person who is neither a B.C. resident nor a non-resident.

Non-resident/alien Restricted Licence

- means a licence issued to a non-resident or a non-resident alien who has not suc-

cessfully completed examinations, approved by the director, about conservation, outdoor recreation and safety.

Non-resident/alien Unrestricted Licence

- means a licence issued to a non-resident or a non-resident alien who has successfully completed examinations, approved by the director, about conservation, outdoor recreation and safety.

Non-Toxic Shot - means shotgun pellets consisting of, by weight, not more than one percent lead.

No Shooting Area - means a designated area in which the discharge of firearms is prohibited.

Power Boat - means a boat, canoe or yacht powered by electric, gasoline, oil, steam or other mechanical means, but does not include a boat powered manually nor a boat with an outboard motor provided the motor is tilted or otherwise disengaged so as not to be ready for immediate use.

Raptor - means birds of the order Falconiformes (falcons), Accipitriformes (vultures, eagles, and hawks), or Strigiformes (owls) and includes the eggs of these birds.

Road Allowance - see definition, page 13.

Shot means a cartridge manufactured so that it contains 8 or more roughly spherical projectiles.

Small Game - includes fox, raccoon, coyote, skunk, snowshoe hare and game birds.

Snowmobile - means a vehicle designed primarily for travel on snow or ice, having one or more steering skis, self propelled and using one or more endless belts or tracks driven in contact with the ground.

Spike Buck - means a male deer having antlers that are composed of a main beam from which there are no bony projections greater than 2.5 cm in length.

Tine or "Point" - means a branch of an antler which is longer than its breadth and is at least 2.5 cm in length, and for the purpose of determining the length of a tine

(a) the breadth of the tine is measured (if extending from a palmation of an antler, then in the plane of the palm) at a location at least 2.5 cm from the tip of the tine, and

(b) the length of the tine is measured from its tip end, following the midline of the profile of the tine, and following the natural curvature of the tine, to the midpoint of the straight line along which the breadth is measured. (See How to Measure a Tine diagram below)

Traffic or Trafficking - means to buy, sell, trade or distribute for gain or consideration or to offer to do so.

Upland Game Bird - includes the gallinaceous birds, such as wild turkey, grouse, partridge, ptarmigan, pheasant, and quail.

Vehicle - means a wheeled or tracked device in, on or by which a person or thing is or may be transported or drawn on a highway.

Wildlife - means raptors, threatened species, endangered species, game and other species of vertebrates prescribed as wildlife by regulation.



BC Moose Tracker App

Play an important role in moose conservation and management with

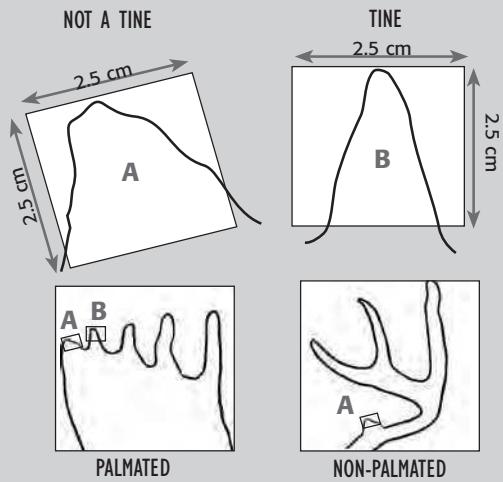
the **BC Moose Tracker** app. The app allows hunters to upload information about the moose they encounter directly to a province-wide database, helping wildlife staff monitor moose populations and respond to emerging issues.

The **BC Moose Tracker** app was developed with support from the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation and the BC Wildlife Federation.

For more information and to download the BC Moose Tracker on iTunes, please visit:

gov.bc.ca/wildlifehealth/moosetracker

HOW TO MEASURE A TINE



On larger tines, the measurements can be taken at any point at least 2.5 cm from the tip.

NOTICE! TO HUNTERS

To enter, hunt over or trap in cultivated land, posted land or private property without the owner's permission is committing an offence. It is the responsibility of the hunter or trapper to be aware of the status of the land they hunt and to get permission from the land owner before accessing private land.



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BEFORE YOUR HUNT

HUNTER EDUCATION

► Since 1974, Conservation and Outdoor Recreation Education (CORE) has been an educational program to ensure that hunters meet acceptable standards of knowledge and skill for safe and ethical hunting. The BC Wildlife Federation (BCWF) has accepted the responsibility for the delivery of the program and graduate record keeping. CORE graduates who are not a BCWF or affiliated club member are entitled to apply for a BCWF direct membership at half-price **within the first year of receiving their Core Certificate**, including the Outdoor Edge magazine and liability insurance.

► Although not compulsory, classroom instruction in CORE is recommended and may be obtained through courses in adult education, community colleges, rod and gun clubs or course advertisements. The written examination is based on: Outdoor Ethics, Firearm Handling, Hunting Regulations, Animal and Bird Identification, Outdoor Survival, First Aid and Safety, and Hunter Heritage, Conservation and Wildlife Management chapters found in the CORE manual. There is a \$10.00 fee for each of the practical firearms handling and written examinations. There is also a graduate fee of \$30.00 payable to BCWF at the time of program completion used for CORE program delivery support.

► The course requires about 21 hours of self-study and firearm handling practice. Information on how to obtain the CORE manual and a list of certified CORE examiners is available from Service BC Centres or the BCWF at 1-888-881-2293 or www.bcfwf.ca

► For a Bowhunter Education Program course recognized throughout North America, contact:

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of Canada, who attended a recognized educational institution outside of B.C. and can provide a certificate, diploma, degree or a letter from a school confirming completion of program, OR

* Under 18 years of age, has resided with a parent or guardian in another province and returns to B.C. to reside with another parent or guardian who is a resident.

NEW ELECTRONIC LICENCES, PERMIT AND LEH AUTHORIZATION

► You are no longer required to carry a paper copy of your resident, non-resident or non-resident alien hunting licence, initiation licence, youth licence, upland game bird licence, Fraser Valley and Gulf Islands special area licences, LEH authorization, or permit to accompany while hunting, or carry a copy of your guide outfitter licence while guiding. These permit, licences and authorization are now fully electronic.

► You must carry all of your species licences while hunting, both cancelled and uncancelled. If you buy your species licence online, it will be mailed to you and it is subject to Canada Post delivery times. If you buy your species licences in-person, you will obtain them immediately.

► LEH authorizations are now available on your Fish and Wildlife profile and will not be mailed to you.

► If you win a shared limited entry hunting authorization, you are still required to carry the Harvest Report section of your authorization at all times while hunting. You must also complete the Harvest Report and communicate the harvest to all hunters in your group immediately upon a kill.

► The harvest questionnaires continue to be mailed to hunters. Please be sure that the contact information we have in our system is accurate. You can update your Fish and Wildlife profile online, at Service BC, FrontCounter BC or participating vendors.

► Conservation Officers can access your FWID profile, including electronic licences, permit to accompany and LEH authorizations in the field using their mobile application. Please note that you are legally required to produce your FWID number and photo ID upon request of an officer.



- RUGS
- SMALL MAMMALS
- SHOULDER MOUNTS
- LIFE SIZE/HALF LIFE SIZE
- SKULL BLEACHING, ANTLER MTS & MORE!

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OPEN SEASONS

► There is NO OPEN SEASON FOR ANY WILDLIFE – except as indicated in this synopsis. It is unlawful to hunt at any time during the year except within the open season, or by authority of a permit issued under the *Wildlife Act*.

► To define open seasons the province is divided into Management Units (MU's). Hunting seasons are shown in regional schedules on the following pages. All season dates are inclusive.

► Where an open season does not apply to the entire MU a reference is given to maps describing the applicable regulation.

► Hunting season dates may change in season. Check www.gov.bc.ca/hunting for updates before your hunt.

WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS

► Waterfowler Heritage Days (WHDs) for the hunting of ducks and geese occur province wide. Only youth hunters at least 10 years of age and less than 18 years of age who have met all provincial requirements are permitted to hunt, and they must be accompanied by a licensed hunter that meets the prescribed requirements to supervise youth hunters (see page 8 - supervision for youth hunters). The supervising hunter can guide and advise the young hunter but is not permitted to hunt. See individual regions for season dates. Federal regulations have been amended to exempt youth hunters from having to purchase the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit when participating in WHDs. Provincial regulations have been amended to exempt youth hunters from having to purchase the provincial hunting licence or the junior hunting licence when participating in WHDs. In addition, youth at least 10 years of age and less than 18 years of age are exempt from the requirement to complete hunter safety training (CORE) prior to participating in WHDs. NOTE: Youth who wish to hunt ducks and geese outside of designated WHDs or who wish to hunt for any other species of game, must purchase the appropriate licence and, if 18 years of age or older, must complete CORE.

ABORIGINAL HUNTING

The first priority of the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development is to ensure the long-term conservation of wildlife populations and their habitats. The Ministry also recognizes that First Nations may have established aboriginal rights to harvest wildlife for sustenance (food, social and ceremonial purposes) in their traditional areas, and that treaty First Nations has treaty rights in relation to harvesting wildlife. Such uses of wildlife must be sustainable, and harvesting methods must not jeopardize safety or the use and enjoyment of property. Any hunting of wildlife species for sale or barter, in whole or in part, is not legal, except as authorized by regulation

or where there is a demonstrated aboriginal or treaty right to do so.

Under the *Wildlife Act* "Indian" means a person who is defined as an Indian under the *Indian Act* (Canada).

Indians who are residents of British Columbia are not required to obtain any type of hunting licence under the *Wildlife Act*. Indians who are residents of B.C. and are exercising an aboriginal right to hunt for sustenance purposes within a traditionally used area are required to comply with hunting regulations related to public health and public safety.

In situations where conservation of a particular species is of concern and compliance with hunting regulations is required by Indians belonging to a First Nation group, there will be prior consultation with the affected First Nation in accordance with Ministry policy and procedures. These restrictions may include the requirement for Limited Entry Hunting (LEH) authorizations. Prior to undertaking any hunting activity, individuals should inquire with their appropriate First Nation officials or with the Ministry regional office with respect to any specific requirements that may apply to them. Indians who are residents of B.C. and wish to hunt outside their traditionally used areas must do so in accordance with the Hunting Regulations. This includes making application for an LEH authorization via the LEH draw. If an individual is in doubt regarding a traditional hunting area or practice, they should be in contact with the appropriate First Nations officials and the regional Wildlife Program staff to discuss specific situations. **All LEH applicants must have a FWID to enter the draw, including persons registered under the Indian Act (Canada).**

Métis Hunters

A reminder that all Métis individuals intending to hunt are required, under the *Wildlife Act*, to hold a valid hunting licence and comply with all hunting regulations. This includes **registering for a Fish and Wildlife ID**, obtaining applicable species licences and complying with Limited Entry Hunting Regulations.

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING

► Limited Entry Hunting (LEH) seasons are open only to hunters who have drawn an LEH authorization for the applicable licence year. LEH seasons and open seasons may coincide for some species in some management units if: a) the class of animal (sex, age, etc.) is different, or b) a portion of the management unit is available for LEH only.

► A resident hunting licence and species licences are required in addition to an LEH authorization.

► Maps showing LEH zones for seasons that coincide with open seasons are included in this Synopsis for reference. Hunters should refer to the LEH Synopsis published each spring for specific LEH maps, or view LEH maps online at <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/sports-culture/recreation/fishing-hunting/hunting/limited-entry-hunting/leh-zone-maps>.

► For information regarding LEH please contact (250) 356-5142 or go to www.gov.bc.ca/hunting.

LICENCE REQUIREMENTS

There are three types of hunting licences available to B.C. Residents:

1) Resident Hunting Licence

► Hunting licences are available to resident hunters 10 years of age or older who hold a valid FWID with resident and hunting credentials (see BC Fish and Wildlife ID section page 6).

► A hunting licence, in combination with the appropriate species licence (if required), provides a hunter with a personal bag limit.

► You will be asked to produce your FWID number and photo ID when purchasing a hunting licence in person.

2) Youth Hunting Licence

► Youth 10 years of age or older and under 18 years of age, who have a FWID may obtain a Hunting Licence OR a Youth Licence.

► A Youth Hunting Licence can only be issued to a parent or guardian on behalf of his/her child or ward who is 10 years of age or older and under the age of 18. Hunter safety training is not required to obtain a Youth Hunting Licence. **The parent or guardian will be required to get a FWID.**

► A youth hunter; whether or not they have completed a hunter safety training program or

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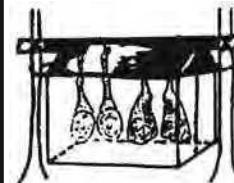
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BEFORE YOUR HUNT

are hunting under a hunting or youth licence, **must be accompanied** and under the close personal supervision of an adult who carries the proper licences and meets the prescribed qualifications to be a supervising hunter.

► Non-resident qualifications for a Youth Hunting Licence are the same with the exception that they may not hunt for wildlife for which an LEH authorization is required.

► **Non-resident youth wanting to hunt big game must be accompanied by a guide outfitter, assistant guide outfitter or a holder of a permit to accompany.**

3) Initiation Hunting Licence

► An Initiation Hunting Licence is a once in a lifetime annual licence that can only be issued to a person who is a B.C. resident, is 18 years of age or older, and has not held a B.C. hunting licence in the past (with the exception of a youth or junior licence).

► Hunter safety training is not required to obtain an Initiation Licence.

► If hunting under an Initiation Licence, you must be accompanied by a supervising hunter at all times during your hunting activity. You must also have your supervising hunter **before starting to hunt on each day of hunting**, sign a form that acknowledges the conditions of supervising your hunting activity. Forms are available at www.gov.bc.ca/hunting.

Hunter Safety Training for Youth and Initiation Hunters:

► Youth and Initiation hunters do not need to complete a hunter safety training program but must be accompanied and under the close personal supervision of an adult who carries the proper licences and meets the prescribed qualifications.

Bag Limits and Supervision for Youth and Initiation Hunting Licences:

► Wildlife taken under a Youth or Initiation Hunting Licence is included in the bag limit of the supervising licensed adult. No species licences may be purchased with a Youth or Initiation Hunting Licence. However, during an LEH hunting season, a resident licensed youth hunter may accompany and hunt with an adult holding a valid limited entry hunting authorization and a valid species licence.

Hunters under the age of 18, and hunters hunting under the authority of an Initiation Hunting Licence, must be accompanied and under the close personal supervision while hunting by a person who meets the following prescribed qualifications:

- Hold a FWID with active residency and hunting credentials.
- If supervising an Initiation Licensed Hunter, be a resident and hold a basic hunting licence (unless exempt).
- If supervising an Initiation Licensed Hunter, be a resident and hold a basic hunting licence (unless exempt).
- Have held a hunting licence (or be exempted from holding a licence), other than an Initiation Hunting Licence, in British Columbia, or a licence to hunt in another jurisdiction, in not fewer than 3 of any of the licence years preceding the current licence year. This qualification does not apply to the supervising hunter if a guide outfitter also accompanies the holder of an Initiation Hunting Licence.

- If an Indian residing in B.C., has received training in hunting and previously hunted lawfully without supervision.
- Not be prohibited from carrying or possessing a firearm **in any jurisdiction**.
- Not accompany or supervise more than two Youth Licensed Hunters, two Initiation Licensed Hunters, or one Youth and one Initiation Licensed Hunter at one time (Note: youth who hold a Basic Hunting Licence do not count towards the maximum number that may be accompanied.)

No one under the age of 10 may hunt. A person who causes or allows a person under the age of 10 to hunt commits an offence.

A parent or legal guardian must apply for the hunting or youth licence on behalf of the youth and sign the written undertaking that the parent or guardian will not allow the child or ward to hunt or carry firearms unless the youth is accompanied by and under the close personal supervision of a hunter who meets the prescribed qualifications to supervise.

BUYING LICENCES

► Hunting licences are available online at www.gov.bc.ca/hunting and at Service BC, FrontCounter BC and participating commercial outlets and sporting goods stores (resident only). Please note that non-resident licences are NOT available from commercial outlets and sporting goods stores.

► **A parent or legal guardian must apply for the hunting or youth licence on behalf of the youth and sign the written undertaking that the parent or guardian will not allow the child or ward to hunt or carry firearms unless the youth is accompanied by and under the close personal supervision of a hunter who meets the prescribed qualifications to supervise.**

► Hunters with permanent physical disabilities who are unable, because of their disability, to exit a vehicle to discharge a firearm, or are unable to walk 100m while carrying a firearm, may apply for a disabled hunting permit. Information and the permit application process are available through

the FrontCounterBC website at www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca.

DEER LICENCES

► A person must not possess more than 15 of any current year deer licences. The combination of deer licences may include a maximum of 3 mule deer and 3 white-tailed deer licences.

► There are special deer licences (Haida Gwaii Deer Licences) which allow hunters to exceed the 2 deer bag limit for the Skeena Region and the 3 deer provincial bag limit up to a maximum of 15 deer when hunting in Haida Gwaii. Up to 3 regular mule deer licences can be used in Haida Gwaii, but they will count toward the regional and provincial bag limits. (For example, if a mule deer licence is used in MU 6-12 or 6-13, a hunter will be prevented from pursuing deer elsewhere in the Skeena Region, and it will count towards the 3-deer provincial bag limit).

MIGRATORY BIRDS

► When hunting migratory game birds, you must carry with you a valid Canadian Migratory Game Bird hunting permit in addition to any required provincial hunting licence. Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit is a federal government permit. It's available for purchase online, or through some Canada Post Offices or independent vendors.

► The Bird Banding Laboratory in Maryland collates all North American bird banding records. If you find a banded migratory bird, please report it on their website at www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl.

KEEPING YOUR LICENCES & RECORDS

► Hunters should keep all documents under which an animal was taken until the animal has been consumed. In the case of a mounted trophy or a tanned hide, the species licence and Compulsory Inspection Data Sheet should be kept in a safe place indefinitely. If a person wishes to transfer the trophy to someone else or requires an export permit to move it out of the province, the original documentation makes the transfer or the issuance of a permit much easier. It greatly assists Ministry staff if, when a hunter sells a trophy, the licences and other documentation are transferred with the trophy to the new owner.

Keep the Backcountry Free from Invasive Species

Invasive species threaten fish and wildlife and their habitats across BC. Hunters and anglers can help stop the spread by following these helpful practices:

Play Clean Go – inspect all clothing and gear for dirt, plants and bugs.

Clean Drain Dry all boats and gear to help reduce the spread of invasive species to BC waters.

Buy it Where you Burn it – Use only local firewood to avoid introducing invasive pests and diseases.

ISC Invasive Species Council of BC



NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS

► Non-residents of British Columbia must follow all hunting regulations. **All non-resident hunters are now required to hold a Fish and Wildlife ID (FWID) to obtain hunting licences.**

► Beginning in hunting licence year 2018/19, **non-resident and non-resident alien hunters must hold an unrestricted hunting licence to hunt small game unaccompanied by a guide outfitter, assistant guide outfitter or a holder of a permit to accompany non-residents or non-resident aliens. To obtain an unrestricted non-resident/non-resident alien hunting licence, you must show proof of successful completion of hunter safety training.**

► You can prove successful completion of hunter safety training when registering for your FWID and applying for your hunting credential. You have the option to upload a copy of your hunter safety training certificate using B.C. Hunting Online or take your documentation to a Service BC or FrontCounter BC office.

► **If you do not obtain a hunting credential, you will only be eligible to apply for a restricted non-resident/non-resident alien hunting licence and you must be accompanied by a guide outfitter, assistant guide outfitter or a holder of a permit to accompany non-residents or non-resident aliens when hunting.**

► The fee for a restricted and unrestricted licence is the same. Fees vary depending on your residency status.

► Please note non-resident and non-resident alien hunters **are required to be accompanied** by a guide outfitter, assistant guide outfitter or a holder of a permit to accompany **at all times** when hunting big game, regardless of the type

of licence (restricted or unrestricted) they hold.

Big Game Guided Hunts

► When purchasing big game species licences, non-residents must provide the guide outfitter's licence number. On completion of the hunt, non-residents must obtain a completed form of declaration from their guide. Failure to do so constitutes an offence on the part of the hunter and the guide.

Big Game Accompanied Hunts

► A non-resident hunter may be accompanied by a resident of B.C., who holds a permit to accompany non-residents or non-resident aliens to hunt big game. Only one permit to accompany will be issued to a person in a licence year.

► A non-resident who is not a resident of Canada and is not a Canadian citizen, may also be eligible under the permit to accompany providing they qualify under one of the required relationship categories (i.e., if accompanied by a father; brother; son; uncle; nephew; grandson; grandfather; mother; sister; daughter; aunt; niece; granddaughter; grandmother; spouse; father-in-law; mother-in-law; son-in-law; daughter-in-law; brother-in-law or sister-in-law, but excludes cousins).

► The B.C. resident applying for this permit must be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada, 19 years of age or older; who has held a BC hunting licence and a big game species licence for 3 of the 5 years preceding application (or 2 of the 5 years preceding application if the applicant has completed C.O.R.E.).

► Permits to Accompany may not be available for all species and areas (for example, thinhorn sheep). You can submit your application online at www.gov.bc.ca/hunting or at a FrontCounter BC office.

► **The B.C. resident applicant is eligible to buy licences on behalf of the non-resident named on the permit.**

► **Non-residents must have a valid issued permit to accompany associated to their Fish and Wildlife profile to be able to buy species licences for themselves. Otherwise, a guide outfitter licence number will be required.**

► The permit holder (B.C. resident) must submit a completed accompanied hunt report to FrontCounter BC within 10 days after the hunt authorized by the permit is concluded (whether or not the hunt took place). Your accompanied hunt report form is now part of your permit to accompany.

► You may e-mail the completed report, take it to any FrontCounter BC location or mail it to the FrontCounter BC office location where the hunt occurred.

► If there is a harvest; the permit holder must make royalty payments within 30 days after the hunt authorized by the permit is concluded. (see Royalty Fees section page 20).

► Royalty payments can be made by contacting the office where the report form was submitted or including a payment form with your submission.

► For additional information, please contact FrontCounter BC at 1-877-855-3222.

Small Game

► **Non-residents can hunt small game unaccompanied if hunting under a non-resident or non-resident alien unrestricted licence. Otherwise, they must be accompanied by a guide outfitter, an assistant guide outfitter or a holder of a permit to accompany non-residents or non-resident aliens at all times during the hunting activity for small game.**

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Hunting Licence Fees

The following fees apply province-wide. Additional licence requirements are indicated under certain regional schedules. All licences issued under the *Wildlife Act* are non-transferable and non-refundable.

Fees include HCTF surcharge, but not G.S.T.

B.C. resident to hunt all game	\$32.00★▲
B.C. resident who is 65 years of age or over to hunt all game	\$7.00★
Non-resident (+restricted / +unrestricted) to hunt all game	\$75.00★
Non-resident alien (+restricted / +unrestricted) to hunt all game	\$180.00★
Fraser Valley Special Area (See Region 2)	\$10.00★
Gulf Islands Special Area. All islands in MU 1-1 (except Vancouver Island) and Denman and Hornby Islands in MU 1-6	\$2.00
Initiation Hunting Licence - allows a person 18 years or older who has never previously held a hunting licence in B.C. to try hunting without having successfully completed hunter safety training	\$19.00★
Youth hunting licence - the youth must be 10 years of age or older & under age 18	\$7.00★▲
Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit	\$17.00▲
Haida Gwaii Deer (resident)	\$10.00★
Haida Gwaii Deer (non-resident)	\$25.00★

★ Includes surcharge for the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation (HCTF).
▲ A youth hunting ducks or geese during Waterfowl Heritage Days do not require a hunting licence, junior hunting licence or Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit. The Written Undertaking, signed by a parent or guardian, is still required. You can find the form at www.gov.bc.ca/hunting.

+ See definitions (page 5).

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Species Licence Fees

Species licences are required for the hunting of the following animals and are required in addition to the basic hunting licences. **Hunters are required to carry all species licences obtained or held for the current year, including both cancelled and uncancelled, while hunting.**

Fees include HCTF surcharge, but not G.S.T.

BIG GAME	B.C. RESIDENT	Non-B.C. Resident
Bison	\$70.00	\$700.00
Black Bear	\$20.00	\$180.00
Bobcat *	\$8.00	\$40.00
Caribou *	\$20.00	\$230.00
Cougar *	\$30.00	\$230.00
Deer	\$15.00	\$125.00
(mule (blacktailed) and white-tailed)		
Elk	\$25.00	\$250.00
Lynx *	\$8.00	\$40.00
Moose	\$25.00	\$250.00
Mountain Goat *	\$40.00	\$350.00
Mountain Sheep *	\$60.00	\$620.00
	No Species licence required	\$50.00
Wolf	\$8.00	\$40.00
Wolverine *		

SMALL GAME

Small Game	No Species licence required	No Species licence required ★
Upland Game Birds	No Species licence required	\$50.00

* Species licences for these species are not valid until 2 days after the date of issue.

★ Except for upland game birds.

All hunting and species licences expire March 31 of each year

Duplicate Species Licences

You may apply to replace a lost, stolen or accidentally destroyed species licence at Service BC or FrontCounter BC offices only. If you have more than one licence for the same species which you need a replacement for, you need to provide the licence number of the licence to be replaced. Licence numbers are displayed on your receipt, which can be reprinted online or at Service BC or FrontCounter BC offices.

Replacement Fee \$10.00

It is unlawful to use another person's licence or to loan or transfer any licence under any circumstance.

Licence Cancellation

It is unlawful to be in possession of a big game animal without a properly cancelled species licence or otherwise by licence, permit, or as provided by regulation. Any person who kills any big game species must immediately after the kill and before handling the big game killed, cancel the appropriate species licence in accordance with the instructions on that licence.

Licence Fees: What Are They Used For?

When you purchase a BC hunting or trapping licence, where does the money go? At the time of writing, a basic BC resident hunting licence will set you back \$32: \$25 of this is the fee portion that goes to general government revenue, and the remaining \$7 is a conservation surcharge that is directed to the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation. The exact ratio between fee and conservation surcharge varies for other hunting and trapping licences types, averaging 80% fee to 20% surcharge. Total licence sales fluctuate annually, the average surcharge revenue from these licence products is around \$2.5 million per year.

Surcharges and the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation (HCTF)

HCTF is a non-profit, charitable foundation that uses the surcharges collected on hunting, angling, trapping and guide outfitting licences to fund conservation projects across BC. Surcharges from hunting, trapping and guide outfitting licences pay for wildlife and stewardship projects, as well as education programs. Money is also used to secure important wildlife habitat through HCTF's acquisition granting program. In 2018-19, HCTF approved 90 wildlife and stewardship projects, ranging from ungulate habitat enhancement to programs designed to get kids outdoors and connected with nature in their communities.

Where Can I Find Out More?

BC hunters, anglers, trappers and guide outfitters make a huge contribution to conservation through their licence purchase and through countless hours volunteering on projects that HCTF funds. To find out more about HCTF fish and wildlife conservation initiatives or how to apply for funding to start your own conservation project, visit www.hctf.ca



HABITAT CONSERVATION TRUST FOUNDATION

SITE and ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

National Parks

► Hunting is prohibited in all National Parks. All firearms transported in National Parks must be dismantled, carried in a closed case or wrapped and tied securely as not to expose any part of the firearm.

► Firearms are also not permitted outside of a vehicle, vessel or aircraft in a National Park unless they are being moved into, or out of, a person's premises, or with a permit issued by the park superintendent.

Regional District Parks

► The discharge of firearms and bows is prohibited in most regional district parks. Regional district bylaws are NOT included in this synopsis. Contact the Regional District where you wish to hunt for further information.

► Hunting and the discharge of firearms is prohibited within 100 metres of all Regional District Parks in Regions 1 and 2.

National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries

► Hunting is prohibited in National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries unless a special federal permit is granted or notices to the contrary are posted. Blue signs depicting a loon mark the boundaries. Contact Canadian Wildlife Service in Delta for more information (604) 350-1950.

BC Parks

Individuals visiting BC Parks, either a Park, Conservancy, Recreation Area or Protected Area should be aware that the Park Act and its regulations apply, as do the hunting regulations in this synopsis. Visit www.bcparks.ca for more information on activities allowed or prohibited in specific parks.

► Hunting and the discharge of firearms, or bows is prohibited in many BC Parks. Before hunting in a BC Park, hunters must verify that hunting is permitted. For more information on BC Parks that are open to hunting please visit www.gov.bc.ca/hunting. Hunting in BC Parks is only permitted during a lawful open season. For additional information on permitted activities in BC Parks, please visit www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/fishreg.html#hunting.

► When a BC Park is closed to hunting or there is no open season for any species, both the possession and discharge of a firearm or bow are prohibited except when authorized by a park officer. Possession is only allowed when such weapons are carried within a vehicle or when authorized by a park officer.

► The use of horses and motor vehicles (including motorcycles, snowmobiles, ATVs and other self-propelled vehicles or cycles) is generally prohibited in BC Parks except where specifically authorized. All motor vehicles on park roads must be licensed. Use of aircraft to arrive at or depart from some parks is restricted.

► It is prohibited to hunt or discharge a firearm or bow in a BC Park within 400

metres of either side of the centre line of any park road or highway except as authorized by a park officer; unless otherwise stated in this synopsis for a specific road. A park road is a road in a park or recreation area that is designated and developed for licensed motor vehicles.

► Hunters are encouraged to remove gut piles from near hiking trails or known areas of recreational use or, if that is not possible, to advise park staff of kill locations.

Recreation Sites and Trails

► Unless authorized by a recreation officer; it is unlawful to trap, dispose of wildlife parts, or discharge a firearm, bow or crossbow on or into:

- The developed portion of a Recreation Site or Interpretive Forest.
- The developed portion of a Recreation Trail where a prohibition has been posted, as defined in the Forest Recreation Regulation.
- The "developed portion", refers to that area that extends 100 metres in all directions from a structure, day use area, camping area, trail tread or trail staging area.

Visit www.sitesandtrailsbc.ca for more information on Recreation Sites and Trails.

Ecological Reserves

► Hunting, trapping and angling are prohibited in Ecological Reserves in B.C. The discharge of a firearm, or bow is prohibited. A complete list of Ecological Reserves, maps and legal descriptions is available at www.bcparks.ca/eco_reserve.

Conservation Lands

► B.C. has different types of Conservation Lands, including Wildlife Management Areas, Crown Reserves, and lands acquired for fish and wildlife management; sometimes in cooperation with other agencies (i.e., Ducks Unlimited, The Nature Trust of BC).

► Hunting, the discharge of firearms or bows, motor vehicles, and access are restricted or prohibited in some Conservation Lands.

► Before hunting in a Conservation Land, please contact your regional office.

Municipal Restrictions

► Most municipalities have bylaws restricting and controlling the use of weapons, firearms and bows within their boundaries. Municipal bylaws are NOT included in this synopsis. Consult municipal clerks for details.

► Most municipalities have local bylaws restricting and controlling wildlife attractants and illegal dumping so hunters are reminded to dispose of carcasses and animal parts responsibly. Carcasses are considered wildlife attractants and can attract large predators. **Do not dispose of them within municipal boundaries or in areas frequented by the public.**

Indian Reserves

► Indian Reserves are private land. Permission must be obtained from the local Indian business office in order to hunt on or across these lands.

UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CABINS

► While in the field you may encounter cabins. These belong to someone engaged in a legitimate business such as trapping or guiding. They are private and are not to be entered, damaged or disturbed.

WILDFIRE NOTICE

Stay up to date on regulation changes and vehicle/access restrictions during wildfire season. While planning your hunting expedition visit the B.C. Wildfire Service fire bans and restrictions website for the most up to date information.

www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/fire-bans-and-restrictions.

For in-season changes to Wildlife Act regulations visit www.gov.bc.ca/hunting.

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SITE and ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

► Several laws govern public access to wildlife and several types of closures specifically limit access by licensed hunters or others. In brief the following laws apply:

1. Trespass Act

The provincial Trespass Act sets out strict limits on any public access to enclosed private **or leased** land. Private **or leased** property is considered enclosed if any one of the following conditions are met:

- there are clearly visible signs prohibiting trespassing posted at each ordinary access point; or
- the property is surrounded by a lawful fence; or
- the property is surrounded by a natural boundary such as a river bank or a 4 1/2 foot hedge.
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extent elsewhere in agricultural areas, local sporting groups (clubs) have made private arrangements with landowners to exclude other hunters. Such areas are frequently posted as no trespassing by these sporting groups.

2. Forest and Range Practices Act

On May 31, 2009 the Forests and Range Statutes Amendment Act introduced a provision that makes it illegal for individuals to cause environmental damage. Irresponsible off-road vehicle use in alpine, grassland or wetland areas can disturb soil and destroy plants, risk watershed and water source quality, threaten or kill birds and animals, introduce invasive plants and reduce wildlife and cattle food sources. Regulations have been revised and update the definition of environmental damage to include any change to soil that adversely alters an ecosystem. Under the new provision, individuals found to have caused environmental damage may be levied a violation ticket that carries a \$575 fine. More serious cases of damage could lead to penalties of up to \$100,000 and/or a year in jail. While travelling on a Forest Service Road, operators of ATVs are required to hold a valid driver's licence and carry a minimum of \$200,000 third-party liability insurance.

3. Off Road Vehicle Act

- The Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Act applies to ORVs for work or play on Crown land and prescribed private land. ORVs include ATVs, motorcycles, snowmobiles, side-by-sides and on-highway vehicles (under 4,536 kg).
- Mandatory registration applies to ORVs. The plate or sticker must be clearly displayed on the front, back or left side of the ORV.
- Mandatory safety laws apply to all ORVs; this includes helmets for ride-astride ORVs and seatbelts (if

installed). People under 16 must be supervised by an adult at least 19 years.

- For more information about the ORV Act, visit the ministry's website at www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/crown-land and the BC Laws website: www.bclaws.ca/.

- Fine amounts for violation tickets have increased. \$368 for careless operation that may endanger persons or damage the environment. \$230 for unregistered ORV. Call the Natural Resource Violations Hotline at 1-844-NRO-TIPS (1-844-676-8477) if you witness a contravention.

4. Wildlife Act (Section 39)

A person is not permitted to hunt on cultivated land or on Crown land which is subject to a grazing lease while the land is occupied by livestock, without the consent of the owner, lessee or occupant of the land.

Note that leased land is also subject to the provisions under the Trespass Act.

- In addition to the above, there is authority under provisions of the Wildlife Act to limit access by hunters or other persons. Relevant regulations include the Motor Vehicle Prohibition Regulation and the Public Access Prohibition Regulation.


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NO HUNTING and NO SHOOTING AREA

Federal Firearms Legislation

- A BC hunting licence does not give authority to carry a firearm.
- For information on the Canadian Firearm Licence contact Canadian Firearm Centre at 1-800-731-4000 or visit the website at www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp-pcafl.

No Hunting Areas

► It is unlawful to hunt or discharge a firearm within 100 metres of a church, school building, school yard, playground, regional district park, dwelling house, or farm or ranch building that is occupied by persons or domestic animals. Owners and occupiers or their employees or agents are exempted near dwelling houses or farm or ranch buildings for the purpose of slaughtering livestock.

No Shooting Areas

► It is unlawful to discharge a firearm in a No Shooting Area (see Definitions section). No Shooting Areas as prescribed under the Wildlife Act are open to the use of bows (including crossbows) unless specifically restricted (see regional sections).

HIGHWAY NO SHOOTING OR HUNTING AREAS

► It is unlawful to discharge a firearm across or to discharge a firearm or hunt within the road allowances of all numbered highways and any two lane or greater public road in B.C. that is maintained by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (or their contractors), the federal government or another province or territory. The road allowance extends:

- (a) 15 metres on either side of the middle of a road with less than three lanes, or
- (b) 15 metres from the edge of the paved surface of a highway with three lanes or more, or
- (c) to the boundary of private or cultivated land, whichever comes first.

► In addition to the above universal restriction, several major or heavily populated routes in the province have an additional 400 metres area bordering the road allowance in which the discharge of a firearm using a single projectile is prohibited. The discharge of a shotgun using shot only is permitted. These areas are listed in the section "400 metres Single Projectile Prohibited Areas".

► The major purpose of these restrictions is to address the problems associated with increasing public pressure for more closures near rural roads, where the urban public is expanding residential properties, often at considerable distances from main urban centres. The above restrictions, although perhaps initially are more than required for some parts of the province, will be universal and, more importantly, universally understood.

► These restrictions address safety concerns that have been expressed by many residents living in previously unrestricted rural areas. Use common sense and if in doubt, don't shoot!

NOTE: Other closures that may be more restrictive on some highways or roads are listed below or under the Regional Schedules.

Hwy 99 No Shooting Area

► The discharge of firearms is prohibited within 400 metres west of the road allowance and 1 km east of the road allowance of Hwy 99 between the northern boundary of the District Municipality of West Vancouver and the southern boundary of the District Municipality of Squamish.

Hwy 118 No Shooting Area

► The discharge of firearms is prohibited within 400 metres on either side of the road allowance of Hwy 118 (Topley Landing Road) between the intersection of Hwy 118 and Hwy 16 at Topley Landing and Granisle in the Skeena region.

400 METRE SINGLE PROJECTILE (FIREARM) PROHIBITED AREAS

► The discharge of a firearm using a single projectile is prohibited within 400 metres (1/4 mile) on either side of the road allowance of following portions of the highways and roads in British Columbia listed below:

Hwy 5 (Coquihalla Highway) between Hope and the junction of Hwys 1 and 5 at Kamloops;

Hwy 6 between Bench Cr. and Banting Cr; **Hwy 16** between the boundary of the City of Prince Rupert and the British Columbia - Alberta interprovincial boundary;

Hwy 20 between Bella Coola and the westerly boundary of Tweedsmuir Park;

Hwy 27 from the junction with Route 16 (Yellowhead) west of Vanderhoof to Fort St. James;

Hwy 29 between the intersection of Hwy 29 with Hwy 97 in the vicinity of the Village of Chetwynd and the intersection of Hwy 29 with Hwy 97 in the vicinity of Charlie Lake, Peace River Land District;

Hwy 35 between Francois and Burns Lake;

Hwy 37 between the intersection of Hwy 37 with Hwy 16 and the boundary of the District of Kitimat;

Hwy 37 between the Skeena River Bridge at Kitwanga Post Office, Cassiar Land District, and the intersection with the Yukon border;

Hwy 37A between the intersection of said highway and Hwy 37 at Meziadin Junction and the boundary of the District of Stewart at Bitter Creek;

Hwy 39 from the junction with Hwy 97 north of Mcleod Lake to its intercept with the municipal boundaries of the City of Mackenzie;

Hwy 97 those portions of the Cariboo Highway from Cottonwood River to Prince George, the John Hart Highway from Prince George to Dawson Creek, and the Alaska Highway from Dawson Creek to Lower Post;

Hwy 113 between Terrace and Kincolith (Gingolx).

Canyon Drive (Road 520) between Hudson's Hope and the W.A.C. Bennett Dam;

Twelve Mile Road (Road 190) between Road 520 and Dunlevy Creek.

400 METRE NO HUNTING OR SHOOTING AREAS

► Hunting and the discharge of firearms is prohibited within 400 metres (1/4 mile) of the road allowance of the following highways:

Highways in all Provincial Parks - see page 11 for information on prohibition for hunting and the discharge of firearms/bows in BC Parks.

Hwy 3 (Crowsnest Highway) between Hope and Manning Park, Manning Park and Princeton.

Hwy 97C (Okanagan Connector, Phase III) between its junction with Hwy 97 near Peachland and its junction with Hwy 5 near Aspen Grove.

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WHAT IS “WILDLIFE”?

► All native species of animals in the province, excluding invertebrates and fish as well as several non-native species, have been designated as wildlife, giving them full protection under provisions of the *Wildlife Act*, RSBC 1996, Chapter 488. These species may not be hunted, killed, captured, kept as pets or used for commercial purposes unless specifically allowed by regulation or by authority of a permit.

► Schedule B and C wildlife are known to destroy property and/or are detrimental to native wildlife. These species have fewer restrictions regulating their hunting, killing or capturing. Any capture or killing of these species must still abide by provincial laws regarding the humane treatment of animals.

► Schedule B lists animals that may be captured or killed on private land only for the specific purpose of protecting property; no hunting license or open season is required. On Crown land a person must abide by the open seasons for Schedule B species (see Regional Schedules for open seasons). Schedule B species include coast mole, snowshoe hare, lemmings, bushy-tailed woodrat, deer mice, porcupine, northern pocket gopher, yellow-bellied marmot, wood-chuck, Columbian ground squirrel, striped skunk, raccoon, and spotted skunk.

► For all Schedule C species there are no closed seasons or bag limits. Furthermore, there are no requirements to remove edible portions or report the killing to an officer. Schedule C birds may be hunted using electronic calls.

► You do not need a hunting licence to capture, hunt or kill the following Schedule C wildlife: American bullfrog, green frog, snapping turtles, North American opossum, eastern cottontail, European rabbit, nutria, gray squirrels, fox squirrels, house sparrow, European starling, and rock dove (domestic pigeon).

► **You do need** a hunting licence to hunt the following Schedule C wildlife UNLESS you are hunting them on your property or they are damaging your property: Northwestern Crow, American Crow, black-billed magpie, brown-headed cowbird.

► Feral Pigs (see definition section): a hunting licence is required to hunt feral pigs on Crown land. It is an offence to possess or transport a live feral pig with the exception of a person who was the owner of the feral pig, or an agent of the owner, for the purpose of recapture and returning it to captivity or control.

► All other hunting related regulations apply, for example, prohibited hours for hunting, motor vehicle prohibitions, no hunting areas, no shooting areas, prohibition on trafficking in wildlife meat, etc.

► If a person injures wildlife listed in Schedule B or C, the person must kill that wildlife.

EAR TAGS AND COLLARS

► Please DO NOT AVOID hunting animals with ear tags or collars, unless specified under regional sections in the synopsis. This will ensure that biologists acquire accurate data on mortality rates. If you kill a marked animal, please contact your local Ministry office with the number on the ear tag or collar because the meat may not be safe to eat if immobilization drugs were used. Ear tags and collars must be returned to the Ministry office.

ILLEGAL GUIDING

► The *Wildlife Act* defines "guide" as: "a person who for compensation or reward received or promised, accompanies and assists another person to hunt wildlife".

► It is unlawful to act as, or offer to act as, a guide for fish or game for compensation or reward unless licensed to do so.

► A person must possess a valid British Columbia Guide Outfitter Licence or Assistant Guide Authorization in order to legally guide hunters. The government licences guides to ensure that their activities can be closely monitored and regulated.

► MoE intends to increase its enforcement efforts to stop illegal guiding. A person who guides without the proper authorization commits an offence. A person who uses the services of an illegal guide may, as a party to the offence, be charged and convicted of the same offence.

ILLEGAL TRANSPORTING

► The definition of "transporter" in the *Wildlife Act Commercial Activities Regulation* is: a person who, for money or other compensation, transports a hunter to, from or between locations so that the hunter can hunt but does not include a person who operates a scheduled commercial flight or a chartered aircraft unless the person also provides ground transportation, accommodation or other ground services to the hunter.

► A person must not act as a transporter unless the person holds a transport licence or a guide outfitter licence issued under section 15 of the *Wildlife Act*.

PENALTIES

► We will be tough with violators of our conservation laws and invaluable wildlife resource!

IT'S UNLAWFUL

1. To make a false statement to an Officer, Conservation Officer, or Constable.
2. To capture, possess or keep in captivity any live wildlife without a permit.
3. To possess or wantonly take, injure or destroy a bird, egg, or the nest of a bird except those designated by regulations, (ie: crows, house sparrows, cowbirds, magpies, rock doves or European starlings or their egg or nest).
4. To buy or sell migratory birds (or their eggs or nests).

5. To traffic in live wildlife, wildlife meat or offer to do so except as authorized by permit.
6. To traffic in dead wildlife or a part of wildlife except when the wildlife was lawfully killed in B.C. during an open season under the *Wildlife Act* or lawfully brought into B.C., or when trafficking in cast antlers or when the wildlife or part of wildlife has been processed into a product that no longer resembles the original wildlife or part.
7. To dump, discard or dispose of litter.
8. To shoot, hunt or capture any hawk, falcon, owl or eagle except under permit.
9. To deface any notice posted under authority of the *Wildlife Act*.
10. To damage or interfere with a lawfully set trap.
11. To hunt a female mountain goat accompanying a kid or a female mountain goat in a group with one or more kids.
12. To hunt a Black Bear less than 2 years old or any bear in its company.
13. To hunt the white or blue (Glacier) colour phases of the Black Bear.
14. To hunt a cougar kitten (any cougar with spots or under 1 yr of age) or any cougar accompanying it.
15. To hunt a lynx or bobcat accompanied by one or more lynx or bobcat.
16. To kill or wound wildlife by accident or to protect life or property and fail to promptly report the killing to an Officer.
17. To kill wildlife while in the process of committing offences against any statute including, but not limited to, the *Wildlife Act*. Examples would be wildlife taken while trespassing on private property or on mine property in violation of the Mine Safety Code.
18. To intentionally feed or attempt to feed dangerous wildlife (cougar, coyote, wolf and bear), except when lawfully engaged in hunting or trapping where baiting is authorized (cougar, coyote and wolf only).
19. To hunt bears by placing bait or by using a dead animal or using part of it as bait.
20. To shoot wildlife from a motor vehicle or a boat propelled by a motor.
21. To hunt migratory birds from a power boat, unless the boat is beached, resting at anchor or fastened within or tied immediately along side a fixed hunting blind.
22. To use a power boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle or other mechanical device to herd or harass wildlife.
23. To hunt, take, wound or kill big game while it is swimming unless it has been previously wounded.
24. To discharge, carry or have in possession a firearm containing live ammunition in its breech or in its magazine attached to the firearm, in or on a railway car, motor vehicle, sleigh, aircraft, bicycle or other conveyance.
25. To carry a cocked crossbow in or on a vehicle, or to discharge a bow from a vehicle of any kind.

26. To hunt or transport hunters or wildlife by a helicopter.
27. To use a helicopter; including a drone, while on a hunting expedition.
28. To hunt wildlife from an aircraft.
29. To hunt wildlife within 6 hours of being airborne in an aircraft other than a regularly scheduled commercial aircraft.
30. To hunt game, except migratory game birds (see #31), from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. To find out the time of sunrise and sunset, consult a local newspaper or the following website: www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/services/sunrise/index.html. The responsibility remains with the hunter to make the determination of sunrise and sunset in the field based on existing terrain and circumstances.
31. To hunt migratory game birds from 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise.
32. To hunt wildlife by the use of, or with the aid of, a light or an illuminating device.
33. To use poison for the hunting, trapping, taking or killing of any wildlife.
34. To use recorded or electronic calls to hunt wildlife except Wolf, Coyote, Cougar, Lynx or bobcat or any bird listed in Schedule C (see "What is Wildlife?" Section).
35. To use live birds as decoys or recorded bird calls to hunt game birds.
36. To hunt migratory game birds within 400 m of any place where bait has been deposited unless that place has been free of bait for at least 7 days.
37. To kill wildlife (with the exception of a fur bearing animal other than a Black Bear) and fail to remove from the carcass the

edible portions (see definitions section) to the person's normal dwelling place or to a 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 edible portions if that person transfers possession of the wildlife to a recipient who complies with the requirement. Edible portions do not include meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking. Of a furbearing animal other than a Black Bear, the hide must be removed to the person's normal dwelling place or to a meat cutter, the owner or operator of a cold storage plant or to a taxidermist, tanner or a fur trader. A person who kills a furbearing animal 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.

38. To interfere with or obstruct a person licensed or permitted to hunt, guide or trap while that person is lawfully so engaged.
39. To hunt wildlife with a handgun.
40. To hunt game while accompanied by, or

- with the use or aid of, domestic goats or sheep province-wide and camelids in Regions 6, 7A, and 7B (excluding Haida Gwaii), including as pack animals.
41. To possess and/or traffic in bear galls, including any part or derivative of the gall bladder (**or bile**), and **male bear** genitalia (hunters are not committing an offense if they remove the gall bladder from the carcass and leave the gall bladder at the kill site, or, if they move the bear from the kill site and they, within 48 hours, dispose of the gut pile including the gall bladder).
42. To traffic in bear paws separated from the carcass or hide, although possession of bear paws **under lawful authority of a licence or permit** is allowed for personal and ceremonial use.
43. **To use any part or derivative of a deer, elk, moose or caribou, sourced from outside of B.C., for the purpose of hunting or trapping.**
44. **To hunt without carrying all species licences, including cancelled species licences, issued during the licence year.**



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HUNTER NOTICE Accidental Illegal Harvest

What should you do if you harvest an animal in error?

Mistakes happen. Either through poor judgement, inexperience or at times through a series of unavoidable circumstances, each year animals are mistakenly killed. Many are self reported but many more are left in the bush to rot. The Conservation Officer Service (COS) wants to encourage those who make such a mistake to come forward. In circumstances where such animals are recovered by the COS the meat will be distributed and utilized by those in need. Hunters who self report such kills will be viewed in a different light than those who intentionally kill an illegal animal or fail to

report the matter. The COS believes that the true test of a hunter is not whether or not a mistake is made, but how he/she deals with that mistake.

All self reported unlawful kills will be investigated and the appropriate action will be assessed by the officer.

What should you do?

Immediately cancel your species licence and mark in ink on the species licence page that your intention is to self report.

- If you have telephone service, call the RAPP number and seek direction from a Conservation Officer.
- If you are within close proximity of a

phone but it will require some traveling, field dress that animal to prevent spoilage, leave the carcass at the scene and go to a location where a call to the RAPP number can be made.

- If you are in a remote location and telephone contact is not possible, field dress that animal to prevent spoilage, care for the carcass until you enter a location where a phone call to the RAPP number can be made.

RAPP 1- 877-952-7277



Legal Hunting Methods and Provincial Bag Limits

	Firearms		Archery	Provincial Bag Limits (applies to all licenced hunters)						
	Rifles	Shotguns								
Note: Some hunts and areas have specific restrictions. See region's section for descriptions	Rimfire	Centrefire								
BIG GAME										
Bison	No	Yes ⁷	No	Bow E	1					
Black Bear⁶	No	Yes	Yes ¹	Bow A, C, D	2*					
Bobcat	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹	Bow B, C, D	5*					
Caribou	No	Yes	No	Bow A, C, D	1					
Cougar	No	Yes	Yes ¹	Bow A, C, D	2*					
Deer	No	Yes	Yes ¹	Bow B, C, D	3*(see Deer Licences section)					
Elk	No	Yes	No	Bow A, C, D	1					
Lynx	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹	Bow B, C, D	1					
Moose	No	Yes	No	Bow A, C, D	1					
Mountain Goat	No	Yes	No	Bow A, C, D	1					
Mountain Sheep	No	Yes	No	Bow A, C, D	1					
Wolf	No	Yes	Yes ¹	Bow A, C, D	3*					
Wolverine	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹	Bow B, C, D	1					
SMALL GAME										
Upland Game Birds	Yes ²	Yes ³	Yes	Bow B, C, D	Turkey Region 4* and 8* Upland Game Birds - see next page					
Other Small Game (includes Coyote)	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹ for Coyote	Bow B, C, D	Snowshoe hare. 10/day Raccoon, Skunk, Coyote . . . NBL*					
MIGRATORY BIRDS										
Migratory Game Birds	No	No	Yes ^{4,5}	Bow D	Ducks. see next page* Geese see next page*					
*See regions' sections for regional bag limit. Regional bag limits apply to all licenced hunters.										
NOTES										
1	shotgun must have a bore size of 20 gauge or larger and use shells of shot size No. 1 Buck or larger.									
2	grouse, ptarmigan or turkey only.									
3	grouse or ptarmigan only.									
4	possession or use of shot other than non-toxic shot is prohibited, except for pigeons or doves. See page 17.									
5	shotgun must not be loaded with single projectile or be larger than 10 gauge; must not use more than 1 shotgun while hunting migratory game birds, unless each shotgun in excess of one is disassembled or unloaded and encased.									
6	bear may not be hunted by placing bait or by using a dead animal or part of it as bait									
7	ammunition to hunt bison must be constructed with a 175 grain or larger bullet, which retains 2,712 joules (2,000 ft lbs) or more energy at 100 m.									
ARCHERY										
Bow A (Crossbow) (does not include compound crossbow) - Must have a pull of no less than 68 kg (150 lbs) or a bolt (quarrel) weighing no less than 16.2 g (250 grains). For big game, the bolt (quarrel) must have a broadhead of at least 2.2 cm (7/8 in) at the widest point.										
Bow B (Crossbow) (does not include compound crossbow)- Must have pull of no less than 55 kg (120 lbs) or a bolt (quarrel) weighing no less than 16.2 g (250 grains). For big game, the bolt (quarrel) must have a broadhead of at least 2.2 cm (7/8 in) at the widest point.										
Bow C (Compound Crossbow) - Must have pull of no less than 45 kg (100 lbs) at a peak weight or bolt weighing no less than 16.2 g (250 grains). For big game, must have an arrow with a broadhead at least 2.2 cm (7/8 in) at the widest point.										
Bow D (Longbow, Recurve, Compound) - Must have pull of no less than 18 kg (40 lbs) within the archer's draw length. For big game, must have an arrow with a broadhead at least 2.2 cm (7/8 in) at the widest point.										
Bow E (Bison only) - For bison, the bow (does not include compound crossbow) must have a pull no less than 22.6 kg (50 lbs) within the archer's draw length, an arrow greater than 26 g (400 grains) in weight, and a broadhead greater than 8.1 g in weight and 2.2 cm (7/8 in) at its widest point.										

Legal Hunting Methods

Check regional sections for open seasons, additional restrictions and regional bag limits.

Firearms

- It is unlawful to use a firearm that is designed, altered or intended to be aimed and fired by the action of one hand **or** that has a barrel less than 305 mm in length.
- It is unlawful to hunt or trap with a rifle using a full metal jacketed non-expanding bullet, or a tracer, incendiary, or explosive bullet.
- It is unlawful to hunt or trap with a shotgun using a tracer or incendiary shot shell.
- It is unlawful to hunt or trap with a set gun or with a pump, repeating or auto loading shotgun unless the magazine contains a plug that is incapable of holding more than 2 cartridges. Where the use of a shotgun is allowed for hunting or trapping big game, an unplugged shotgun holding more than 2 cartridges and firing single projectiles only (slugs) may be used.
- A muzzle loader containing powder and shot in the barrel but unprimed (i.e., no powder in the pan of a flint lock or no cap in the nipple of a percussion lock) is not considered a loaded firearm under the Criminal Code (Canada).

Retrieval

- No person shall kill, cripple or wound game without making all reasonable effort to retrieve and include it in his/her bag limit. The retrieved game shall be killed immediately and included in the hunter's bag limit.

- It is lawful for a person to retrieve a dead or injured game animal with the assistance of a power boat provided no person in the power boat is in possession of a loaded firearm.

Falconry

- Falconers, with a valid possession permit, may hunt small game with the use or aid of raptors throughout the Province during the regular open season or during bow only seasons subject to the applicable bag limits as indicated in the regional schedules, as long as they have acquired the necessary hunting licence(s).

Dogs

- The use of dogs is permitted in the hunting of all game, but dogs must be on a leash when used to hunt deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat and caribou. Unleashed dogs may be used to hunt small game, lynx, bobcat, black bear or cougar. Any person may train dogs by allowing them, under supervision, to pursue game birds from Aug 1-Apr 30.
- It is unlawful to cause or allow dogs to pursue furbearers under the authority of a trapping licence.

Provincial Bag & Possession Limits

► It is unlawful to continue to hunt game species on a day in which the daily bag limit of that species has been taken, or, on the day or subsequent to the day in which the seasonal bag limit for that species of game has been taken.

► In the regional schedules, NBL means No Bag Limit (no maximum number of a species or type of wildlife that a person may take or kill)

► An entry such as "2(1)" used for ungulates means the season bag limit is two animals of that species, one of which may be antlerless. An entry such as "10(20)" for game birds means the daily bag limit is 10 and the possession limit is 20.

► The table on the previous page indicates the maximum number of animals which a hunter may take in the province in one licence year (April 1 to March 31). Exceptions to the provincial bag limits may apply to some species in some regions. Provincial bag limits may be achieved by hunting in one or more regions provided the regional bag limits are not exceeded.

► The daily bag limit for **ducks** in aggregate is 8, except for restricted species: Pintail, Goldeneye, Harlequin and Canvasback.

► The daily bag limit for Canvasback is 4, Northern Pintail is 4, Goldeneyes is 2 and Harlequins is 2. Please see regional sections.

► The daily bag limit for Canada and Cackling geese in aggregate is 10.

► The daily bag limit for White-fronted Goose is 5.

► The daily bag limit for Snow and Ross's geese in aggregate is 5 except for MUs 2-4 and 2-5 where **15** Snow Geese may be taken.

► The possession limit for all **migratory game birds** at all times (including while hunting returning from hunting or at a residence) is three times the daily limit.

► The possession limit for all **upland game birds** while hunting or returning from hunting is three times the daily limit except for Sharp-tailed Grouse (Regions 3, 5 & 7B) and pheasants (Region 4 only) where the possession limit is two times the daily limit.

Deer Bag Limits - Explained

One of the most common questions that wildlife staff receive is about deer bag limits and deer species licences. On the surface it seems confusing, with provincial bag limits vs. regional bag limits, buck limits vs. antlerless bag limits, aggregate bag limits, individual bag limits for species, and species licences for mule (black-tailed) and white-tailed deer. Once the system is broken down into its parts it is straight forward.

There are two classes of bag limits, Provincial and Regional, neither of these bag limits can be exceeded.

1) **The Provincial bag limit for deer is 3** (not including Haida Gwaii/QCI). Hunters may not harvest more than 3 deer in one licence year; **but only 1 may be a mule (black-tailed) deer buck from Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 7B and 8 combined.**

Hunters may harvest 3 white-tailed deer (if they purchase 3 white-tailed deer licenses), **or** 3 mule (black-tailed) deer (if they purchase 3 mule (black-tailed) deer licenses), or a combination of white-tailed and mule (black-tailed) deer (1+2 or 2+1) providing they do not exceed the provincial limit of 3 **and not more than 1 mule (black-tailed) deer buck from Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 7B and 8 combined.**

The reason hunters may purchase more than 3 deer licenses in total is to provide hunters with the flexibility

to harvest any combination of white-tailed or mule (black-tailed) deer up to a maximum of 3.

2) Regional bag limits are implemented to limit the number of a species or sex of deer that may be harvested per hunter per year in response to local conditions. If a hunter harvests the maximum number of a species or sex of deer within a region, they can no longer hunt deer within that region. They can, however, continue to hunt and harvest deer in other regions until they reach the provincial bag limit of 3.

The following table outlines the provincial and regional bag limits for deer. Deer bag limits on Haida Gwaii are not covered in this article, as they are a unique case.

Region	Mule (Black-tailed) Deer			White-tailed Deer			Combined All Deer	
	Bucks	Antlerless	Total	Bucks	Antlerless	Total	Regional Bag Limit	Provincial Bag Limit
1	2	2	3	0	0	0	3	3
*2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	3
3		1	1	2	2	2	3	3
4		0	1	1	1	2	2	3
5		1	2	1	0	1	3	3
**6		1	2	1	1	2	3	3
7A		1	1	1	1	2	3	3
7B		1	1	1	1	2	2	3
8		1	1	1	1	2	3	3

Hunters cannot harvest deer in excess of the sex, species, regional, or provincial bag limits

* Some exceptions apply **Table does not include deer bag limit for Haida Gwaii/QCI

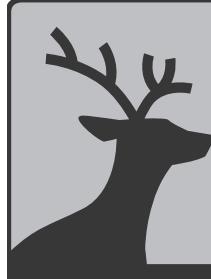
WILDLIFE HEALTH

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal neurological disease, caused by an abnormal protein or prion, which affects species in the deer family (cervids). It has NOT been found in B.C. In jurisdictions where CWD is present, hunter harvested animals that test positive may not show signs because symptoms can take months to develop after infection. Signs of the disease eventually include weight loss, behaviour change, drooling, poor coordination and trembling. If you observe a cervid with these changes please report their location and symptoms to the B.C. Wildlife Health Program to allow sampling.

REDUCE THE RISK

CWD continues to spread in jurisdictions where it is found. In Canada it is gradually moving across Alberta towards B.C. The B.C. Wildlife Health Program is focusing on preventing the disease from entering B.C. Hunters can help to reduce the risk by not using products containing materials such as urine from deer as urine can carry CWD prions, contaminate the environment and infect new animals. If you hunt deer, elk or moose in jurisdictions with CWD, please follow regulations and do not return with intact carcasses or tissues able to carry CWD prions to B.C. Make sure to process carcasses and leave high risk tissues behind (brain, spinal cord, lymph nodes and organs) where you harvested.



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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
AND LIMATE CHANGE

STOP CHRONIC
WASTING DISEASE
Do Not Import
Intact Deer Carcasses
Keep B.C. Wildlife Healthy



B.C. Wildlife Federation



SUPPORT THE CWD PROGRAM

If CWD is introduced to B.C., rapid detection is critical for confirmation, eradication or mitigation efforts. If you hunt deer, elk or moose, especially in the eastern part of B.C., please submit the head to the B.C. Wildlife Health Program for testing. More samples are required to be confident in B.C.'s CWD free status. To learn more, visit: www.gov.bc.ca/chronicwastingdisease.

HUMAN HEALTH RISKS AND ZOONOTIC DISEASES

For information on diseases that may affect human health such as West Nile virus, various parasites and Lyme's disease, pick up a copy of our booklet Diseases You Can Get from Wildlife from a government office or visit: www.gov.bc.ca/wildlifehealth. Pay attention

to information on a recently recognized parasite of B.C. canids called Echinococcus multilocularis.

LEARN MORE

Wildlife health is closely linked to domestic animal and human health so its assessment benefits us all. Your observations about how wild animals appear and behave can provide information on diseases and parasites in B.C. wildlife populations. Observations by videos, photos and written/verbal descriptions are very valuable. If you see something or would like to know more about wildlife diseases, refer to the following: www.gov.bc.ca/wildlifehealth or check out the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative at: <http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca>

Stop the spread of Avian Influenza Virus

Canadian Wildlife Service has published information on the Avian Influenza Virus (AIV) which is available at the following link: <http://ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=8721A28C-1>. The notice is targeted at hunters of migratory birds and explains the precautions that should be followed to protect themselves and prevent the spread of AIV and other diseases among birds. It also advises hunters to report sick or dead birds to the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative at 1-800-567-2033.

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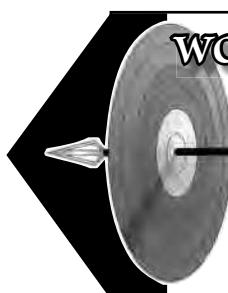
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ONLINE SERVICES FOR HUNTERS

The Province has introduced a new online service for hunters. The BC Hunting online service is designed to improve the overall efficiency of hunter services. You can use the online service to obtain your Fish and Wildlife ID (FWID) and credentials, apply for Limited Entry Hunting (LEH), hunting licences, a permit to accompany non-residents or non-resident aliens to hunt big game, guide outfitter licences, track the status of your LEH application(s) and view your LEH authorization.

You can access the BC Hunting online service at www.gov.bc.ca/hunting. You will need a Basic or Personal BCeID to sign on.

Don't want to use the online service:

We're happy to accommodate you. Just drop into any Service BC or FrontCounter BC location or call the FrontCounter BC Contact Centre at 1-877-855-3222. If you are a resident hunter who already holds a FWID, you can apply for hunting licences and LEH at participating licence vendors.

Your Fish and Wildlife ID (FWID):

Your FWID is a permanent number linked to your personal online profile, and will be your passport to hunting services. The FWID replaces the older BC Hunter Number card. **There is no cost to get your FWID.**

Already have a Hunter Number:

We have already created your Fish and Wildlife profile and assigned you a new FWID with your credentials. Your new FWID will be your old Hunter Number with three extra digits.

You can obtain your FWID by logging onto BC Hunting and entering your Hunter Number, Last Name, and Date of Birth. You can also visit any Service BC, FrontCounter BC, or participating vendor, or call the FrontCounter BC Contact Centre at 1-877-855-3222.

Don't have a Hunter Number or FWID:

You'll need to register for your FWID and credentials. You can register for your FWID online or in person at any Service BC or FrontCounter BC location.

NOTE: It can take up to three business days to process your credentials application.

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ROYALTY FEES

► It is unlawful to offer for sale the pelt or skin from a furbearing animal taken under a hunting licence in a prescribed open season unless a royalty on the pelt or skin has been paid to the Province.

► If the hunter sells the pelt of a furbearing animal to a licensed Fur Trader; they are exempt from paying the royalty.

► Every holder of a valid hunting licence who lawfully kills a furbearing animal is exempt from paying the prescribed royalty fee unless he offers the pelt for sale. See current Trapping Regulations for royalty fees. Payment of a royalty fee is required only upon the initial sale of the pelt. Furbearing animals may only be hunted where an open hunting season is declared.

► The permit holder who accompanies a non-resident and/or non-resident alien (see Definitions section) under a Permit to Accompany must submit royalty fees, within 30 days after the hunt has ended, for each animal taken by the non-resident and/or non-resident alien. See website for list of royalty fees www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca.

► A guide outfitter is exempt from having to pay royalty fees (Section 69 of the Wildlife Act) in relation to animals taken by a resident hunter guided by or on behalf of the guide outfitter.

► 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. Locations available at www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca.

POSSESSION & TRANSPORTATION**Game Birds**

► Anyone who possesses or transports a game bird must leave attached to the carcass one feathered wing.

Big Game

► It is unlawful to possess or transport a big game animal that was killed unintentionally by accident or collision, or was illegally killed.

► It is prohibited to possess the head, hide, hoof, spinal column, internal organ or mammary gland of any animal of the family Cervidae (deer, elk, moose) that was killed outside British Columbia. Possession of an out-of-province Cervidae hide that has been treated in a manner that removes all tissue, or antlers or parts of skulls that have had all tissues removed is permitted.

► Anyone who possesses or transports the carcass or part of the carcass of the following animals must leave naturally attached to the carcass or one part of the carcass in the person's possession the following listed parts:

NOTE: To improve enforceability and simplify regulations, the option to use antlers to prove sex and species while transporting harvested wildlife is no longer available. Please refer to the section below for the new requirements while transporting harvested wildlife from the kill location to a meatcutter, owner or operator of a cold storage plant, or the hunters normal dwelling place. A person must, while returning from hunting, keep the antlers or horns of wildlife killed during an antler/horn restricted season (i.e., 6 pt, full curl, spike-fork, etc.) and the species licence under which the wildlife was killed, together and available for inspection by an officer.

(1) For caribou, elk or moose, the animal's tail or another readily identifiable part of the hide not less than 6 cm², AND:

(i) If the animal is male, a testicle or part of the penis,

(ii) If the animal is female, a portion of the udder or teats.

(2) For deer, the unskinned tail, AND:

(i) If the animal is male, a testicle or part of the penis,

(ii) If the animal is female, a portion of the udder and teats.

(3) For bison, mountain goat or mountain sheep:

(i) If the animal is male, a testicle or part of the penis.

(ii) If the animal is female, a portion of the udder or teats.

► The above sections (1) - (3) do not apply if a person possesses a portion of a carcass or hide which they did not kill, provided that:

- 1) they possess the portion of carcass or hide for the purpose of transporting it to their residence, a meatcutter, a cold storage plant or a Compulsory Inspector, AND
- 2) they have a Record of Receipt as described in the Transporting Wildlife section (page 24), AND
- 3) the person who killed the wildlife possesses a portion of the carcass or hide with the parts attached as described in sections (1) - (3) on this page.

Removing Evidence of Sex & Species

Evidence of species and sex may be removed from the carcass or the hide of game:

- after it arrives at a person's normal dwelling place and is butchered and stored there for consumption on the premises,
- after it is taken to a meat cutter or the owner or operator of a cold storage plant, or
- after it has been inspected by a qualified Compulsory Inspector.

NOTE: It is not an offence to possess bear genitalia attached to the hide or carcass, and, after it is no longer needed on a bear carcass

as evidence of sex, the genitalia may be removed from the hide at the above locations if immediately destroyed and disposed of at that location. Leaving evidence of species and sex on the carcass will not spoil or in any way contaminate the meat.

Transporting Wildlife

All persons who possess, transport or ship wildlife meat or parts of wildlife within the Province of British Columbia must have with them the species licence under which the animal was taken by that person, or, if the animal was taken by another person, a Record of Receipt of the wildlife (see page 24) showing:

- the date and place of receipt,
 - the name and address of the person who killed the animal, or from whom it was acquired,
 - the name and address of the person to whom the wildlife parts are to be delivered,
 - the Fish and Wildlife ID or permit number of the person who killed the animal,
 - the species licence number under which the animal was taken, and
 - the species and sex of the animal taken.
- Anyone having wildlife butchered and packaged should obtain from the butcher a receipt which indicates:
- the Fish and Wildlife ID, the species licence number, and the species, and sex of the animal taken.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES OR WILDLIFE PARTS

► Carcasses or part of a carcass of an animal or fish are included in the Wildlife Act definition of an **attractant**. Other than for the purpose of hunting in accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife Act and regulations, it is prohibited to provide, leave, or place an attractant in, on or about any land or premises where there are or where there are likely to be people in a manner in which the attractant could attract dangerous wildlife to the land or premises and be accessible to dangerous wildlife. A person that commits an offence under this provision is liable, on a first conviction, to a fine up to \$50,000 and/or a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

Game Check

► All hunters, with or without game, when encountering temporary checking stations operated by an officer, are required by law to stop and report. Their compliance with wildlife and firearms laws will be determined.

EXPORT FROM THE PROVINCE

► It is unlawful to export wildlife from B.C. unless you have a valid export permit or are exempted from holding an export permit

COMPULSORY INSPECTION and REPORTING

Compulsory Inspection and Compulsory Reporting are a requirement for specific game species under the **Wildlife Act** Hunting Regulations. These species are submitted for the purposes of data collection and enforcement. The Compulsory Inspection process includes taking measurements and/or parts of the animals for scientific analysis and provides wildlife managers with valuable information about the sex, age and condition of animals being harvested. Compulsory Inspections in concert with other data collection methods enable managers to set more specific hunting regulations. Without adequate information, the risk of over harvests would increase, thereby requiring managers to set more conservative harvest levels in order to protect animal populations.

Compulsory Inspections for hunter harvest are provided in some regional offices and some are provided through independent, qualified inspectors throughout the province.

All Compulsory Inspectors have completed a training course and have been appointed under the **Environment Management Act** by the Chief Conservation Officer.

The Compulsory Inspector locations are listed on the regional maps of each region.

Appointments must be arranged by the hunter for all compulsory inspections.

For Compulsory Inspection Centres, see Regional Sections' front page maps.

For more information, please contact the appropriate Ministry Regional Office or the Ministry website www.gov.bc.ca/hunting.

Information required for Compulsory Reporting and Inspection include, but is not limited to:

1. the hunter's name, address, telephone number, and FWID,
2. the location where the animal was taken,
3. the date the animal was taken,
4. the sex of the animal taken, and
5. the licences under which the animal was taken.

COMPULSORY INSPECTION

Compulsory Inspectors will not complete the compulsory inspection unless ALL information and parts are submitted and able to be collected. **Hunters are requested to submit unfrozen wildlife parts.**

Hunters are not in legal possession of the wildlife unless they comply with compulsory inspection requirements. **Hunters must provide the cancelled species licence (paper copy only) and, if applicable, the LEH authorization (electronic or paper copy), prior to the inspection being performed.**

Except as noted, all compulsory inspected species must be submitted to a compulsory inspector for the purpose of taking measurements or parts of the animal required for management (i.e., tooth) **within 30 days**

of the kill (see note regarding trapping exemption below).

The following species of game must be submitted to a regional compulsory inspection centre:

- **mountain goat** • **mountain sheep**
 - **cougar** • **caribou**
 - **elk in Regions 1 and 2, and MUs 4-8, 4-9, 4-14 to 4-17, 4-31 to 4-33, and 4-38, 6-4, 6-8, and 6-9**
 - **moose in Regions 3 (spike-fork bull under the GOS only), 4 and 8 and MUs 5-3 to 5-6, 5-10 to 5-14, MUs 6-19 to 6-29, portion of 7-52 (see map F25)**
 - **black bear in MUs 6-12 and 6-13**
 - **lynx, bobcat and wolf in Region 4**
1. Mountain goat and mountain sheep must be submitted to a compulsory inspector within 30 days or before December 5 of the year of the kill, whichever occurs first.
 2. Persons who gain the written approval from a Wildlife Biologist, Wildlife Technician or Official prior to hunting can submit such animals for inspection within 30 days after the last day of the hunt.
 3. Persons who use the service of a licensed guide for the purpose of hunting a caribou, or an elk in Region 2, must submit such animals for inspection within 30 days after the last day of the hunt of the continuous season in which the animal was taken.
 4. Persons who use the services of a licensed guide for the purpose of hunting a mountain goat, or mountain sheep must submit such animals for inspection within 30 days after the last day of the continuous season in which the animal was taken, or by December 5 of the year of the kill, whichever occurs first.
 5. Persons who take a cougar in Region 4 must submit the animal for inspection to a compulsory inspector in Region 4 within 4 days of the kill.
 6. Persons who take a cougar in Region 6 must submit the animal for inspection to a compulsory inspector in Region 6 within 4 days of the kill.
 7. Persons who take a black bear in MUs 6-12 and 6-13 must submit the animal for inspection within 10 days of the kill or before exporting from the province, whichever occurs first.

PARTS REQUIRED

For mountain sheep (i.e., Dall's, Stone's, California or Rocky Mountain):

- the portion of the skull including the nasal bones, the entire eye-socket, the horns and the associated connective bone structure,
- the horns for insertion of a numbered aluminum plug by an officer; and
- for thinhorn sheep (i.e., Dalls' and Stone's) an incisor tooth.



For mountain goat:

- the horns and for males, a testicle or part of the penis; for females, a portion of the teats or mammary gland.

For black bear, lynx, cougar, bobcat, and wolf:

- the skull and the hide bearing:
- for males, a testicle or part of the penis, or
- for females, a portion of the teats or mammary gland.

For caribou:

- the incisor (front) tooth, the antlers, and for a caribou without at least one main beam measuring over 60 cm (24 inches) in length, the hide with evidence of sex attached.

For elk and moose:

- an incisor (front) tooth, and
- for males, the antlers attached to a portion of the upper skull, or
- for females, the upper portion of the skull or a portion of the teats or mammary gland.

COMPULSORY REPORTING

A person who takes or kills the following species in any Management Unit:

- **lynx in regions 3, 5, 6, 7A, 7B, or 8**
- **wolverine (excluding region 4)**
- **bobcat (excluding region 4)**
- **wolf in regions 1 and 2**
- **elk in MU 6-12 and 6-13**

must, within 30 days after the date of the kill, report:

1. their name, address, telephone number and FWID,
2. the location where the animal was killed,
3. the date the animal was killed,
4. the sex of the animal taken, and
5. number of days hunted before the animal was killed.

Compulsory Reporting forms are available online at www.gov.bc.ca/hunting. The Harvest Data card can also be used to submit this data, however hunters must add the number of days hunted before the animal was killed. The card is available at any licence issuer, Service BC, or Ministry office. There are four options to provide wildlife staff with the required information. The report can be:

- 1) Mailed or submitted in person to any regional office. Hunters also have the option to report to any regional office by phone.
- 2) Mailed to: Compulsory Reporting, PO Box 9374, Stn Prov Gov, Victoria, BC, V8W 9M4.
- 3) Faxed to (250) 387-0239.
- 4) Scanned and emailed to FishandWildlife@gov.bc.ca insert "Compulsory Reporting" in the subject line of the email.

Please note that tooth samples are not required for Compulsory Reporting.

Note: A person authorized to trap is exempt from the requirements noted above with respect to furbearing animals taken by trapping. See page 92.

AFTER YOUR HUNT

- An export permit is required if the animal is exported more than 1 year after the date of kill.
- An export permit is required if the hunter **does not** accompany their animal while exporting it from the Province, regardless of the date of kill.
- An export permit is not required if the hunter accompanies their big game within 1 year of the kill AND provides the cancelled species licence and (where Compulsory Inspection is required) the Compulsory Inspection Data Sheet.
- **An export permit is not required if the export of the animal originates in a jurisdiction outside of B.C., is only transported through B.C. to its final destination outside of B.C. and the export documentation from the originating jurisdiction accompanies the animal.**
- In the case of an animal covered under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (C.I.T.E.S.), a C.I.T.E.S. Export Permit may be required (see C.I.T.E.S. section for list of animals requiring C.I.T.E.S. Export Permits). U.S. residents, please refer to C.I.T.E.S. section for additional information on Black Bear exports.
- Hunters planning to hunt in MUs 7-19 or 7-20 and accessing B.C. by way of the Alberta border should contact FrontCounter BC (see page 24) to obtain export permits for Compulsory Inspection species prior to starting their hunt.
- When a big game animal has been processed by a taxidermist, a tanner or meatcutter; it may be exported with an export permit to the hunter who lives in another



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province or in another country.

► British Columbia is part of a North American system of recording wild sheep identification and hence all sheep horns harvested in the province must be inspected by a qualified Compulsory Inspector and a numbered plug inserted in one of the horns.

► Where a hunter or taxidermist, tanner or meatcutter has any doubt or questions about how to proceed under any circumstances which are not covered in the foregoing, he or she should contact the Wildlife and Habitat Branch or a Ministry regional office as soon as possible.

► Hunters possessing a mountain goat, mountain sheep or caribou harvested in B.C., 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.

C.I.T.E.S.

► The "Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species" (C.I.T.E.S.) requires that a C.I.T.E.S. Export Permit be obtained for the export out of Canada of all bears, cougar, lynx, bobcat, wolf, sea otter, or river otter or parts of these animals. Such permits leaving Canada directly from B.C. may be obtained by applying to www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca. For assistance with your application contact FrontCounter at 1-877-855-3222. For all other CITES listed species contact CITES Canada directly at www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/convention-international-trade-endangered-species/permits/application-forms.html.

► A person who is ordinarily a resident of the United States may export a Black Bear hunted by the person, if it is in a fresh, frozen or salted condition and the person is exporting only the hide, the hide with paws and claws attached, the skull, or the meat excluding any organs, without obtaining a C.I.T.E.S. Export Permit.

TAXIDERMISTS, TANNERS, MEATCUTTERS, FUR TRADERS AND COLD STORAGE PLANT OPERATORS

► Many hunters wish to have trophies

mounted for display in their homes, or to have the hides tanned for leather and other articles, while an even larger number use the services of a professional meatcutter or cold storage plant operator. These businesses are required under the **Wildlife Act** and regulations to keep records of their transactions.

► The regulations state that the following information must be recorded:

- (a) the total number of wildlife or parts of each species acquired.
- (b) the date of receipt of the wildlife or parts of them.
- (c) the name and address of the person from whom wildlife or parts of them were acquired, and
- (d) the serial number, date and type of licence under which the wildlife or part of it was taken.

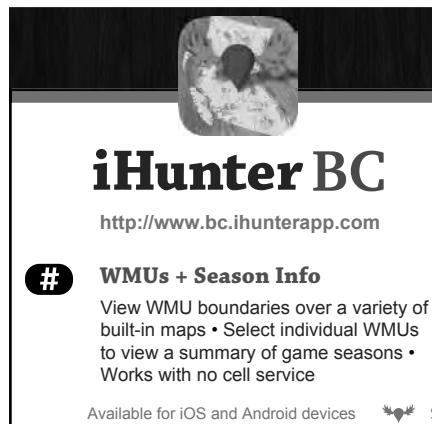
► In addition to the above, a meatcutter or an operator of a cold storage plant, must immediately upon receiving wildlife or wildlife parts, record what was received, whether directly or through an agent, describing:

- (a) the species,
- (b) the sex of the species, and
- (c) the management unit in which the species was harvested.

► In order to fulfill these requirements, when the hunter takes the parts of the animal to the business concerned, he or she must have the following documentation with them:

1. His or her hunting and species licences with the appropriately cancelled species licence.
2. Limited Entry Hunting Authorization, if required in order to hunt the animal.
3. Compulsory Inspection Data Sheet, which confirms that the animal has been inspected by a **Wildlife Act** officer; where such an inspection is required.
4. His or her trapping licence, if the animal was taken under that authority.
5. The valid permit that allows possession of the animal if a permit is required in exceptional circumstances.

► Presentation of this documentation helps to protect the recipient, i.e., the taxidermist, tanner or meatcutter, from prosecution for illegal possession; it is required by law, and a "paper trail" exists should an investigation



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be required. In addition, some taxidermists, as agents for their clients, present the necessary parts of game animals for compulsory inspection by a **Wildlife Act** officer; when the hunter is unable to do so personally. In such cases it is mandatory that the hunter provide the taxidermist with all the information required for the inspection, including the location of the kill. If such information cannot be produced by an agent, then the animal may be seized by a conservation officer or constable until all the documentation is provided. Difficulties in such situations occur often enough that hunters should take special care to ensure that all information is available to an inspecting officer.

NEW REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR TAXIDERMISTS AND TANNERS

Effective April 1, 2018 a taxidermist or tanner who receives a grizzly bear or grizzly bear parts for processing MUST report to government within 10 days of receipt by recording details in a special online grizzly bear registry. For instructions, please see the Quick Reference Guide titled "How to Submit a Grizzly Bear Registry Report" on the Wildlife and Habitat Branch website at www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/sports-culture/recreation/fishing-hunting/hunting/about-bc-hunting-online/quick-reference-guides.

The requirement to record and report grizzly does not require reporting to government of all grizzly parts that are part of an existing inventory held prior to April 1, 2018. It applies only to all grizzly bear or parts of grizzly bear received on or after April 1, 2018 whether directly or through an agent. A taxidermist or tanner may also visit a FrontCounter BC office in person to access the online registry to report the parts they have received. Do not take the parts to the FrontCounter BC office.

SUBMITTING YOUR HUNTER SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

► The single largest source of hunter activity and game harvest information is the annual Hunter Sample Questionnaire. Every January, a large portion of the B.C. residents who have purchased a hunting licence in the previous year are sent a questionnaire referring to the species for which a particular licence was purchased. Hunters who have purchased several species licences may receive questionnaires for more than one species and are asked to respond. Replies from those who did not hunt that season, or who were unsuccessful, are just as valuable to wildlife managers as the information from hunters who did have successful hunts. In addition to the standard questionnaire procedure,

the Wildlife and Habitat Branch will contact some hunters by telephone.

► Periodic game checks, compulsory inspection, and compulsory reporting all provide valuable information for wildlife managers across the province. From this information, managers can determine who is hunting, where they are hunting, and other important wildlife information.

► This information enables managers to set specific hunting regulations on a year to year basis, reducing heavy harvests in some areas and extending the season in others, to ensure harvest sustainability and balance the needs of the animal population against the desires of the public.

► Without adequate information, managers must set conservative harvest levels to

ensure that an overharvest does not occur. The manager's choices are then limited to restricting harvest by closing areas, reducing season lengths, or applying Limited Entry Hunting.

► It has been noticed that survey information submitted for upland game birds often contains errors misidentifying the MU location or species. Upland game bird hunters are asked to take care recording their harvest to help improve the quality of data received.

► For more information on the Harvest Questionnaire, please visit the Frequently Asked Questions at www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/harvestquestionnaire/faq.html.

► Good information makes for good game management and good hunting!

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Record of Receipt for Transporting Wildlife

Date: _____

Place of Receipt: _____

Species: _____

Species Sex: _____

Name, Address and phone of person who killed the animal: _____

Fish and Wildlife Identification Number of person who killed the animal: _____

Species Licence Number under which the animal was taken: _____

Name and Address of the person to whom the wildlife parts are to be delivered: _____

Signature of hunter: _____

Witness: _____

For wildlife or parts of wildlife destined for taxidermists, tanners, meatcutters, fur traders and cold storage plant operators the following information is required.

Date of kill: _____

Fish and Wildlife Identification Number: _____

Compulsory Inspection Number (if applicable): _____

In addition to the above, a meatcutter or an operator of a cold storage plant, must immediately upon receiving wildlife or wildlife parts, record what was received, whether directly or through an agent, describing:

Species: _____

Species Sex: _____

Management Unit in which the species was harvested: _____

WILDLIFE PERMITS & COMMERCIAL LICENCES

FrontCounter BC processes fish, wildlife, and park use permit applications through their 30 regional offices. FrontCounter BC office locations and contact information can be found on the FrontCounter BC website at www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca by clicking on the 'where' button. Clients can also contact the FrontCounter BC Contact Center with enquiries at 1-877-855-3222.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR MOUNTAIN GOAT HUNTERS

Minimizing the female (nanny) harvest of mountain goats is an important conservation action. Previously, the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development has addressed concerns with the harvest of females through voluntary compliance among hunters to select a male mountain goat (billy). While the proportion of females in the harvest has decreased, there continues to be concerns over the high harvest of female mountain goats in some areas. In order to address this concern, a regulation was implemented in 2010 that states

"It is unlawful to hunt a female mountain goat accompanying a kid or a female mountain goat in a group that contains one or more kids."

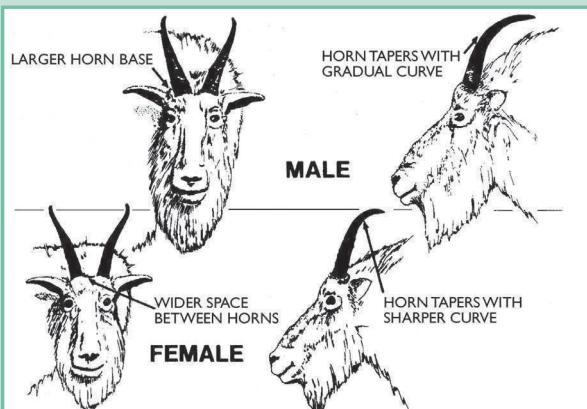
This regulation does not protect all female mountain goats as a solitary female mountain goat, or a female mountain goat

within a group of goats that does not contain kids, would still be legal to harvest. For a more detailed rationale for this regulation, see our website

www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/wildlife/management-issues/docs/MtnGoatfemales.pdf.

For more information on how to distinguish between a billy and a nanny visit <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=j8gUaMx8G7I>, after watching the video test yourself on mountain goat sex identification at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=quiz.overview&quiz_id=3.

The "Management Plan for the Mountain Goat in British Columbia" contains detailed



(Reproduced with permission from the Department of Renewable Resources, Yukon Government.)

information on managing mountain goats in B.C., and is available for downloading at www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/recovery/management_plans/MtGoat_MP_Final_28May2010.pdf

NOTICE! TO HUNTERS

A person must, while returning from hunting, keep the antlers or horns of wildlife killed during an antler/horn restricted season (i.e., 4 pt, 6 pt, full curl, spike-fork, etc) and the species licence under which the wildlife was killed, together and available for inspection by an officer.

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Helping the Conservation Officer Service Stop, Solve and Prevent Environmental Crimes

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How Can I Help?

1. Never confront a suspect.
2. Record: suspect/vehicle information, type of violation, location, date and time.
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 www.rapp.bc.ca

For violations related to tidal recreational fisheries and in-river salmon fisheries, contact Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) at 1-800-465-4336

The BC Wildlife Federation pays rewards up to \$2000 for information leading to the charges of persons who have: violated laws related to the protection of fish, wildlife, or the environment; or damaged the property of companies or individuals who provide access to hunters and anglers.

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