

2016 Hunt & Trap



Energy and Resource Development joins Crime Stoppers in reminding the public that it is illegal for anyone to buy, to purchase or sell moose and deer meat as well as wild Atlantic salmon and trout.

Help us protect New Brunswick's natural resources.

Please report any illegal activities by calling your nearest Energy and Resource Development office or **Crime Stoppers** at **1-800-222-TIPS (8477)**.



TARGET CIBLONS
POACHING le BRACONNAGE
1 800 222-TIPS (8477)
www.crimenb.ca

Cover photo: courtesy of Arielle DeMerchant .



Minister's message

I hope you will find the 2016 Hunting and Trapping guide informative, and I wish you success as you hunt or trap in our beautiful province.

We have witnessed a growing interest in hunting and trapping in recent years. This will assure that even more New Brunswickers and visitors to our province, will get to enjoy our exceptional natural resources, as many generations before us have for many many years.

Our department continues to promote safe methods of hunting and trapping, teaching younger hunters the need to respect our environment and to use humane methods in the practice of these sports.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many biologists in our department, as well as the conservation officers and forest rangers, who work diligently to assure a sustainable harvest of our species and the protection of our resource to assure that future generations will be able to hunt and trap also.

To all of you who will participate in the hunting and trapping season of 2016, I wish you success and above all an enjoyable and safe experience.



Honourable Rick Doucet

Important

This pamphlet provides a summary of major hunting and fur harvesting regulations and licence information about the 2016-17 season. It is not a legal document. Information is current as of March 31, 2016. It is the responsibility of the licence holder to know the rules and regulations. For additional information, contact your nearest Energy and Resource Development office. www.gnb.ca/naturalresources

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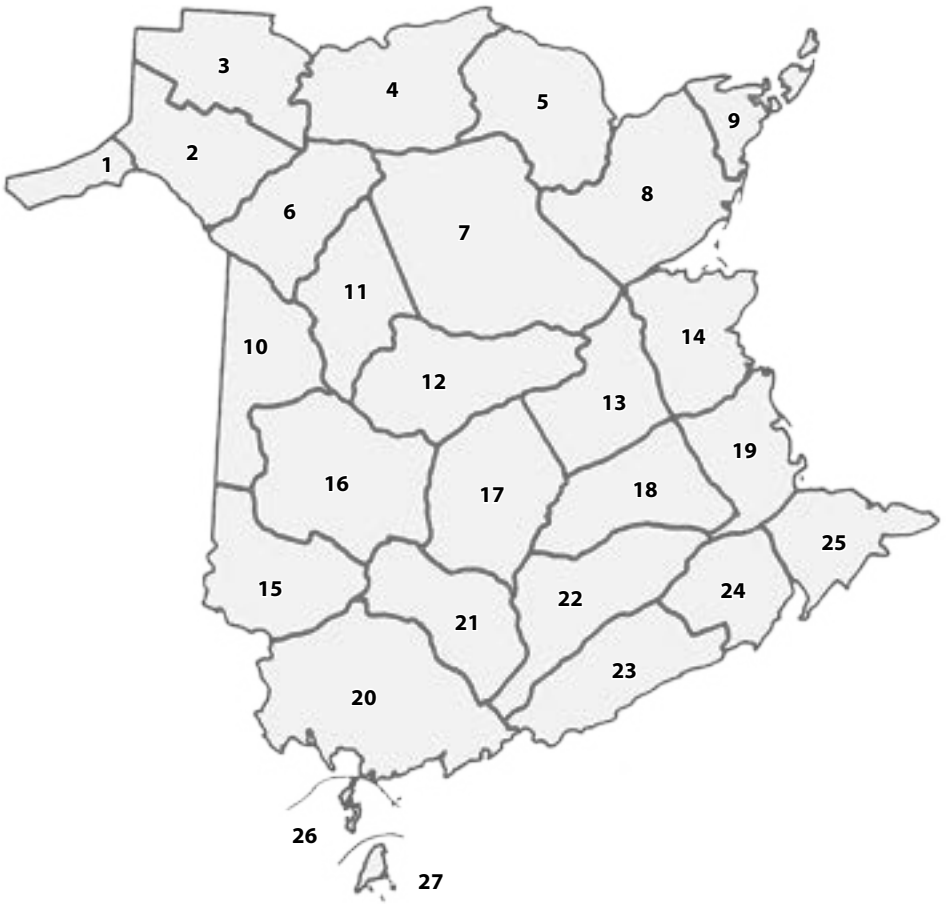
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Wildlife Management Zones (WMZs)



Booklets outlining exact boundaries are available at your local Service New Brunswick centre or Energy and Resource Development office. www.gnb.ca/naturalresources

Hunting times

Period	Begins	Ends
2016	A.M.	P.M.
Sept. 1-11	6:20	8:27
Sept. 12-21	6:34	8:07
Sept. 22-30	6:47	7:48
Oct. 1-11	6:59	7:28
Oct. 12-21	7:13	7:09
Oct. 22-31	7:28	6:52
Nov. 1-5	7:42	6:36
Nov. 6-10	6:42	5:36
Nov. 11-20	6:56	5:24
Nov. 21-30	7:10	5:14
Dec. 1-10	7:23	5:09
Dec. 11-20	7:32	5:10
Dec. 21-31	7:38	5:14
2017		
Jan. 1-10	7:40	5:23
Jan. 11-20	7:36	5:35
Jan. 21-30	7:28	5:48
Jan. 31-Feb. 9	7:17	6:04
Feb. 10-19	7:03	6:18
Feb. 20-March 1	6:47	6:33
March 2-11	6:28	6:48
March 12-21	7:09	8:02
March 22-31	6:50	8:15
April 1-10	6:30	8:29
April 11-20	6:11	8:43
April 21-30	5:53	8:56
May 1-10	5:37	9:08
May 11-20	5:22	9:21
May 21-30	5:12	9:33
May 31-June 9	5:06	9:42
June 10-19	5:02	9:49
June 20-30	5:03	9:53
July 1-11	5:09	9:51
July 12-21	5:18	9:45
July 22-31	5:28	9:36
Aug. 1-10	5:40	9:23
Aug. 11-20	5:53	9:06
Aug. 21-31	6:06	8:50

FIREARMS MUST BE CASED AT ALL OTHER TIMES

Hunting

New for 2016

Fish & Wildlife e-Licensing

What is it?

e-Licensing is an electronic web-based system that enables residents and non-residents to purchase licences and apply for draws online for angling, hunting and trapping.

When is it available?

e-Licensing was launched in Spring 2015 for:

- angling licences; and
- applications to the resident Moose Draw.

To be added in 2016:

- hunting & trapping licences and other draws.

Licences and draw applications not available through e-Licensing at this time will be sold as per usual.

Where is it offered?

- Online access: visit www.gnb.ca/naturalresources. You will need access to a computer, Internet, and printer as well as a credit or debit card.
- Participating vendors
- Service New Brunswick (SNB) centres

What's New?

One-time registration

Your information such as your name, address and contact information will be collected once when you first access e-Licensing. You can do this in advance or before you purchase a licence.

At this time you will be assigned an Outdoors Card number. This number will always be displayed on your licence.

New Brunswick Residents

New Brunswick residents must have a valid New Brunswick Driver's Licence number or New Brunswick Photo Identification card number (both issued by SNB) to prove their New Brunswick residency.

If you have neither of the above, you can visit any SNB centre to show other proof of residency.

Conservation Education Card

If you have a Conservation Education Card, this number can be entered in e-Licensing to link your profile with any previous training you have taken

in the province, allowing you to buy licences that require specific training.

Outdoors Card

Your new Outdoors Card number will be printed on a card that will be sent to you after registration. The card can be used anytime when you wish to access e-Licensing or to identify yourself at a vendor or SNB centre.

Licence Design

All licences bought in e-Licensing will be printed on a standard 8 ½" x 11" sheet of paper. If you purchase multiple licences, they will all appear on the same sheet. This new licence design allows easy and accessible printing.

Tag Design

The tags have two parts consisting of an adhesive label and a metal wire. Tagging instructions are found on the back of the adhesive label.

This tag design will be used for salmon, bear, moose and deer.

It's necessary to activate tags in e-Licensing when buying a licence which require tag(s). This is done by entering a tag number in e-Licensing. The tag number will be displayed next to the relevant licence.

Where can I get the tags?

Tags are available at vendor locations, SNB centres and Energy and Resource Development offices free of charge.

For more information, please contact

Energy and Resource Development:

506-453-3826

dnr_mrnweb@gnb.ca

www.gnb.ca/naturalresources

General regulations

Hunter education

- All gun hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1981, and all first-time gun hunters must complete a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course.
- Gun hunters who were born before Jan. 1, 1981, and who are not first-time hunters, may show a previous hunting licence as proof of experience.
- All persons younger than 16 must show proof of having taken a firearm safety and hunter education course. They must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.
- All bow hunters and crossbow hunters must complete a recognized stand-alone Bow Hunter Education course.

- Bow hunters born before Jan. 1, 1981, and who are not first-time bow hunters, may show a previous hunting licence allowing use of a bow or crossbow.
- Firearm Safety / Hunter Education and Bow Hunter Education certificates from other provinces, territories and the United States are valid in New Brunswick.

Hunter Orange clothing

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

- hunters.
- fur harvesters carrying a firearm; and
- Licensed guides (while guiding hunters).

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

Many manufacturers of hunting clothing place a logo or decal on hats and other articles of clothing. The following items on a hat or other clothing article that is otherwise solid-coloured hunter orange do not disqualify that clothing from meeting the hunter orange requirements.

- 1) decal or logo;
- 2) non-orange coloured peak (on hats); or
- 3) zippers, buckles, straps or buttons.

The use of high-visibility garments is intended to make hunting as safe as possible for participants. Hunters are also reminded that thousands of people participate in other forms of outdoor work and recreation in the province's forests, marshes and fields. They are not required to wear high-visibility garments; hunters should use caution at all times.

Closed and restricted areas

Camps, parks and historical sites

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

Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas

- All Wildlife Refuges prohibit hunting, trapping and snaring.
- Hunting, trapping and snaring are prohibited in the following Wildlife Management Areas: Burpee, King's Landing Historical Settlement and MacDonald Farm Provincial Heritage Place.

Minister's Island, Mount Carleton, le Village Historique Acadien and West Collette.

- Hunting prohibited; however, trapping and snaring are permitted in the Mount Ararat (Gagetown Island) Wildlife Management Area.
- Firearms must remain cased when in Wildlife Refuges or Wildlife Management Areas that prohibit hunting, trapping and snaring.
- Refer to the *Fish and Wildlife Act* for a legal description of the above areas.

Protected Natural Areas (PNAs)

- Hunting, trapping and snaring are prohibited in Class I PNAs. The Class I Protected Natural Areas are: Bull Pasture Bog, Demerchant Brook, Hovey Hill, St. Croix River Islands, Whitehorse Island and Wilson Brook. Contact your local Energy and Resource Development office for information about the location of these sites.
- Entering a Class I PNA to retrieve wounded game is permitted.

Restrictions – Class II PNAs

Hunting, trapping and snaring are permitted in Class II PNAs subject to the following restrictions:

- Bear baiting and placing of bait containers are allowed no earlier than two weeks before the season opens.
- Bait containers must be removed within two weeks after the season closes.
- Cutting vegetation for a shooting lane is **prohibited**.
- Cutting new trails to retrieve game is not permitted. Hunters should be outfitted with proper equipment to retrieve their game, regardless of the distance of the felled animal to the road.
- Cutting vegetation – such as bushes, shrubs, tree branches and non-woody vegetation – to construct and / or camouflage a hunting blind/stand is permitted, but only in the immediate vicinity of the blind / stand.
- Bringing bushes, shrubs, tree branches and other vegetation into a PNA is **prohibited**.

Further information is available from:

Any Energy and Resource Development office
or

www.gnb.ca/naturalresources

Email: fw_pfweb@gnb.ca

Tel.: 506-453-3826

National Wildlife Areas

Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited. Other restrictions apply to activities including the use of motor vehicles, fires and camping. The National Wildlife Areas in New

Brunswick are: Tintamarre; Shepody; Cape Jourmain; Portobello Creek and Portage Island. For information on additional restrictions, hunters should contact Environment Canada, Enforcement Co-ordinator: 1-800-668-6767 or enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca.

Other areas

- Hunting and trapping are not permitted within the boundaries of the Sentier NB Trail or a provincial park under the authority of the *Parks Act* and regulations of New Brunswick.
- It is unlawful to be in possession of a firearm on board any watercraft on tidal waters, or within 50 metres of tidal waters during the closed season for migratory game birds described under the Migratory Birds Regulations (not including tidal waters of the St. John River upstream of the Reversing Falls Highway Bridge).

Hunting on Sunday

Hunting is prohibited on all Sundays except those that fall between Oct. 28 and Nov. 17 in any year.

Forest roads on Crown land

On Crown land, it is illegal to:

- barricade a forest road; or,
- leave a vehicle or any equipment unattended on a forest or logging road in such a manner that it prevents the passage of another vehicle.

Posting of land

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

Requirements are as follows:

- Landowners must use either printed word signs or 25-centimetre coloured circular disks or painted 25-centimetre-wide bands around trees.
- Signs, disks or bands must be placed at each corner and access point and at intervals not to exceed 100 metres along the entire boundary of the posted area.
- Yellow disks or yellow painted bands allow hunting, shooting, trapping or snaring by permission only.
- Red disks or red painted bands mean no hunting, shooting, trapping or snaring by anyone, including the owner.
- Blue disks are used on agricultural lands and prohibit the use of motorized vehicles.
- Landowners posting land with printed word signs will specify "No shooting," "No hunting,"

"No trapping," "No snaring" or any combination thereof and whether such activity is prohibited or by permission only.

- It is illegal to tear down, remove, damage, deface or cover up a sign, disk or band that has been posted.
- It is unlawful to trespass with a motor vehicle on lands that are properly posted.

Further information is available at Service New Brunswick and Energy and Resource Development offices and online at www.gnb.ca/naturalresources.

Legal distance

- It is illegal to discharge any bow or crossbow within 100 metres of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.
- It is illegal to discharge any rifle, shotgun or muzzle-loading firearm within 200 metres of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.
- It is illegal to discharge a rimfire rifle, a centre-fire rifle or shotgun loaded with ball or slug within 400 metres of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.

Buckshot is not considered "ball" or "slug" and can be discharged between 200 metres and 400 metres.

Firearms

- It is unlawful to carry a loaded firearm in or upon any vehicle, including all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles, even when the vehicle is stationary or parked. This also includes any structure attached to a vehicle, such as a trailer, rack, or platform.
- It is unlawful to possess in a resort of wildlife:
 - A bow with a draw weight of less than 10 kilograms;
 - Or: A crossbow with a draw weight of less than 68 kilograms.
- Deer, moose and bear hunters using firearms or bows must use:
 - A centre-fire rifle of any calibre;
 - Or: A shotgun with ball, slug or lead shot larger than size BB (including buckshot) or steel shot larger than size F;
 - Or: A bow having a draw weight of not less than 20 kilograms together with arrows fitted with broadheads no less than 20 millimetres in width;

- Or: A crossbow with bolts fitted with broadheads no less than 20 millimetres in width;
- Or: A muzzle-loading firearm.
- Any bow that has an attached mechanical device that holds the bow at full or partial draw is subject to the same regulations as crossbows, with the exception of draw weights. Minimum draw weight specifications for bows equipped with these devices are the same as for bows without those minimum 20 kilograms to hunt deer, moose or bear, and minimum 10 kilograms to hunt other species.
- Once a deer or bear has been legally harvested and the tag associated with that licence affixed to the animal, it is unlawful to use:
 - A rimfire or centre-fire rifle of .23 calibre or greater.
 - Or: A shotgun with lead shot larger than size BB or steel shot larger than size F;
- The holder of a Varmint Licence or a Bird and Small Game Licence shall only hunt with:
 - A rim-fire or centre-fire rifle of less than .23 calibre;
 - Or: A muzzle-loading firearm;
 - Or: A shotgun with lead shot no larger than size BB or steel shot no larger than size F.
 - Or: A bow or crossbow.
- Arrowheads and arrow shafts or bolts and bolt shafts used in hunting cannot be barbed, coated with poison, equipped with rippers or designed to explode.
- Arrows or bolts tipped with small game field points may be used while hunting small game.

Migratory game bird hunting

- Migratory bird hunters must hold a valid Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or Minor's New Brunswick Hunting Licence (see pages 14-16) and a federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit, which may be purchased at a Canada Post office.
- Specific areas within the Tabusintac Lagoon and Tracadie Bay are closed to migratory game bird hunting after 1 p.m. each day. Refer to the *Fish and Wildlife Act* for a legal description of these areas. Under federal legislation, an additional area in the Tabusintac River estuary has been closed to migratory bird hunting. Refer to the Migratory Birds Regulations under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* for additional information about closed areas.
- The **Mount Ararat Wildlife Management Area**, formerly known as the **Gagetown Island Wildlife**

Management Area, is closed to hunting. Refer to the *Fish and Wildlife Act* for a legal description of this area.

- It is unlawful to hunt migratory game birds using a rifle or a shotgun loaded with a single bullet or using a crossbow.
- It is an offence to hunt migratory game birds with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells in total.
- The use of lead shot is banned for hunting migratory game birds except woodcock. The ban on possession of lead shot is in effect for all National Wildlife Areas.

Waterfowl Heritage Day

On Saturday, Sept. 17, 2016, youth may participate in waterfowl hunting without being required to possess a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and a Minor's Hunting Licence or Class IV Hunting Licence. They must comply with the following conditions:

- The youth must be between the ages of 12 and 17 inclusive.
- A Waterfowl Heritage Day permit must be obtained from an Energy and Resource Development office. See page 26 for a list of Energy and Resource Development offices.
- The permit holder must have completed the Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course.
- The permit holder must be accompanied by an adult mentor 18 or older who is in possession of a current year Migratory Game Bird hunting permit and a valid Class III or IV hunting licence.
- The youth permit holder is subject to all federal and provincial regulations that apply to waterfowl hunting. Exception: federal and provincial hunting licences are not required.
- Adult mentors shall not accompany more than two youths at one time and must at all times remain in the immediate presence of the youth being accompanied.
- Adult mentors cannot carry a firearm or hunt waterfowl on this day.
- The youth permit holder must abide by all conditions of the permit.

Licensed guides and guiding requirements

- All non-resident hunters must hunt with a licensed guide.
- The holder of a Professional Guide Licence (Guide I):
 - (a) May accompany up to three clients at a time;

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

Non-residents who possess a New Brunswick Class I (Professional) Guide Licence must be accompanied by a guide while hunting. Guiding and hunting are different activities and each has its own requirements. By definition, the act of guiding assumes accompaniment of a client by a guide.

Guide licences	Total price
Guide I (Professional Guide Licence) . . .	\$25.00
Guide II (Licence to Accompany)	\$7.50

- *New applications are available at Energy and Resource Development offices;*
- *Renewals are available at Energy and Resource Development offices or SNB*

NOTICE:

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

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

- **DO NOT EAT ANIMAL / NE MANGEZ PAS CET ANIMAL**
- **NBDNR / MRNNB**
- **N001** (a letter code followed by a three-digit number)

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



Dogs

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

Other important regulations

- It is unlawful to harvest any species of wildlife that is not authorized by a licence. See Hunting

Licence Information, pages 14–16 for a list of species and seasons authorized by each licence.

- It is illegal to disturb a trap or snare set by a licensed fur harvester or nuisance wildlife control operator.
- Trapping or snaring for rabbits (varying hare) may only be done under the authority of the appropriate Fur Harvester’s Licence, Minor Fur

Harvester's Licence, Rabbit Licence or a Minor Rabbit Licence.

- The herding of wildlife by means of a vehicle is illegal.
- Prior to the purchase of any class of hunting or fur harvesting licence, the individual must first meet the minimum age requirements for that class of licence.
- The use of an aircraft in connection with hunting, except as a means of transportation, is unlawful.

A major violation and what it may cost you

Major infractions include:

- Hunting wildlife at night.
- Hunting during closed season.
- Possession of illegal deer, moose or bear meat (big game).
- Hunting while impaired.
- Handling or discharging a firearm in a careless and unsafe manner.
- Hunting big game with a snare or trap.
- Killing wildlife with poison.
- Hunting big game without a licence.
- Hunting more than the number of big game authorized by the licence.
- Buying, selling, attempting to buy or sell the carcass of any wildlife or wildlife parts.

A large variety of wildlife parts, including moose and deer antlers, may not be legally bought or sold. For more information about what wildlife parts or products are prohibited from trade, contact your nearest Energy and Resource Development office or Public Safety Office at 506-453-5417.

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

Definitions

Resident:

- (a) A person who has lived in the province for six months immediately prior to making an application for a licence.
- (b) A person who has lived in the province for two weeks immediately prior to making an application for a licence, where that person proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he or she was required to take up residence in the province as a result of being transferred to the province by his or her employer.
- (c) A person who is taking educational training of a three-month minimum duration within the province and has been living in the province for a two-week period immediately prior to applying for a licence.
- (d) A person who lived in the province for six months immediately prior to taking educational training outside the province and who is continuing such education.
- (e) A person who proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he or she has lived in the province for the purpose of employment for an aggregate period of six months within the 12 months immediately preceding the making of an application.
- (f) A person who was born in the province and who owns real property in the province.
- (g) A person who was born in the province and who is a member of the Canadian Armed Forces or the RCMP.
- (h) a person who has his or her principal place of residence in the Province and is the holder of a valid New Brunswick driver's licence or a valid photo identification card issued by the Minister of Public Safety and referred to in the regulations under the *Financial Administration Act*.

Note: No person shall be eligible to apply for or obtain a Resident Moose Licence unless he or she is a resident whose principal place of residence is within the province. This does not apply to New Brunswick-born serving members of the Canadian Armed Forces or the RCMP who live or serve outside of the province.

Adult: A person who has attained the age of 19 years.

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

Loaded firearm: A firearm carrying shells or cartridges in the breech or magazine or in a clip

which is attached to the firearm, or a crossbow that is cocked and charged with a bolt, arrow or similar projectile.

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

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

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

Big Game

Young hunters

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

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

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

- A Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course if hunting with a gun.
- A stand-alone Bow Hunter Education course if hunting with a bow or crossbow.

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

- An adult holder of a Deer or Bear Licence.
- * Accompanied is defined as "within visual and / or auditory contact of each other without the aid of artificial devices except medically-prescribed eyeglasses or hearing aids."

Transfer of legally harvested wild meat

Transfer to other individuals

- Successful licensed hunters may be eligible to transfer legally harvested wild meat to another individual. Please contact your local Energy and Resource Development office for details (see page 26).
- The registration permit must be presented to obtain a transfer permit.

White-tailed Deer

- It is illegal to tag a deer killed by another hunter.
- The annual bag limit is one deer per licensed hunter regardless of the sex or age of the deer or location of kill. (See Antlerless Deer Program and Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt, page 11 for exception.)

- Persons who purchase Resident Deer Licences (Class 3) after the opening of the deer hunting season must wait 48 hours before hunting deer. (See Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt, page 11 for exception.)
- Crossbows are not legal for use while hunting deer during the bow only portion of deer season. A bow that has an attached mechanical device that holds the bow at full or partial draw is subject to the same regulations as crossbows, and thus it is also not legal for use in hunting deer during the bow only portion of deer season.
- Resident hunters who want to hunt antlerless deer (does and fawns) must enter the Antlerless Deer Draw.
- Non-residents are not eligible to hunt antlerless deer (does and fawns).
- Authorization to hunt antlerless deer is valid only when indicated on a current-year deer licence.
- All licensed hunters (residents and non-residents) may hunt antlered deer (deer with visible antlers) during the deer season in zones open to hunting.
- Resident hunters with the antlerless deer authorization indicated on their deer licence may hunt antlerless deer only in the specific zone which is indicated.
- WMZs 4, 5, and 9 are closed to deer hunting. Consult a WMZ booklet for boundary details.
- Hunters must register deer at the first open deer registration station on their route of travel. It is illegal to pass by an open registration station with an unregistered deer.
- It is illegal to transport an unregistered antlered or antlerless deer into zones closed to deer hunting. Keep copies of registration permits.
- **WMZs 1, 2 and 3**
 - (a) Uncased firearms greater than .23 calibre are **NOT** permitted in WMZ 1, WMZ 2 or WMZ 3 after Nov. 6, 2016.
 - (b) All deer harvested in other Wildlife Management Zones after Nov. 6, 2016 **MUST BE TAGGED AND REGISTERED PRIOR TO TRANSPORT INTO WMZ 1, WMZ 2 or WMZ 3.** For further information, please contact your local Energy and Resource Development office.
- It is illegal to transport an unregistered antlerless deer into any zone that does not have an allocation of antlerless permits.
- Immediately upon harvesting a deer, the hunter must:

- (a) Attach the tag to the deer by inserting the metal wire through the skin of the right foreleg.
 - (b) Present the entire carcass, including hide and head of the deer, for registration and tagging at the first open deer registration station.
- After skinning is complete, the registration tag must remain attached to the hide. The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.
 - Deer may be left at a cold storage facility or butcher for 15 days if a copy of the registration permit is left with the carcass.

Antlerless Deer Draw

Residents, who wish to hunt antlerless deer in a WMZ open to hunting antlerless deer, must purchase a Class 3 hunting licence and apply through e-Licensing online or at any authorized vendor or SNB location. The fee to apply to the Antlerless Deer Draw is \$4 plus HST. Applications can be made through e-Licensing online or at any authorized vendor or SNB location, before the close of regular business hours on **August 19, 2016**. Residents whose names are not drawn in the Antlerless Deer Draw may still hunt antlered deer in any zone that is open to deer hunting. Non-residents are only eligible to hunt antlered deer (those with visible antlers).

Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt (WMZ 27)

The following measure is intended to increase the opportunity to harvest antlerless deer in WMZ 27 (Grand Manan Island). Archery hunters who harvest and register an antlerless deer in WMZ 27 during the archery-only portion of deer hunting season may purchase a second licence to hunt antlered deer in any zone open for deer hunting. This opportunity is available **only** to archery hunters who are successful in the 2016 Antlerless Deer Draw for WMZ 27. Archery hunting only season is Oct. 3-22, 2016.

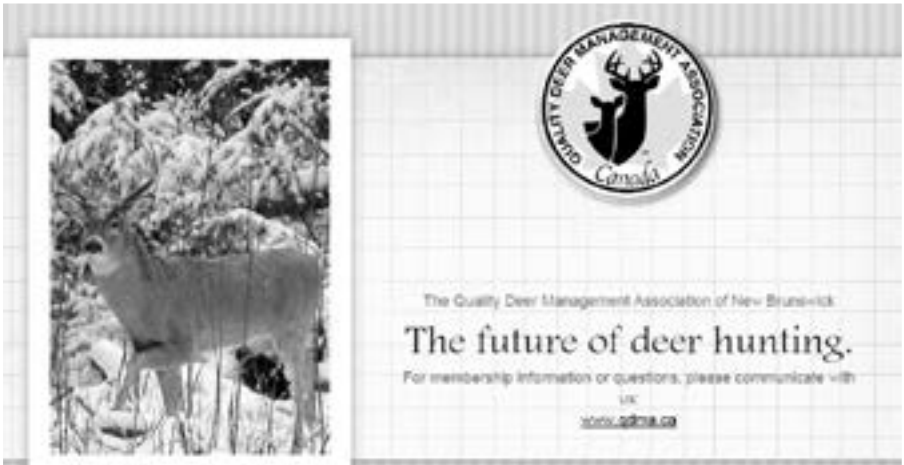
Upon registration of a harvested deer, the hunter is issued a true copy of a Meat Registration Permit. This permit and the licence by which the deer was legally harvested must be presented at a Service New Brunswick office. The licence will be forfeited to the department, thus allowing for a second Class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

Hunters who wish to hunt with a bow or crossbow are reminded that they must complete a stand-alone Bow Hunter Education course or show proof of a previous bow hunting licence. Hunters who wish to hunt antlerless deer must be holders of an antlerless deer authorization (see above).

For further information, contact your nearest Energy and Resource Development office (see page 26) or visit www.gnb.ca/naturalresources.

Deer population

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



Moose

- The bag limit is one moose.
- Moose hunters are subject to all provisions of the *Fish and Wildlife Act* and regulations respecting the hunting or taking of game animals.
- Resident hunters who wish to hunt moose must enter the Resident Moose Draw. Applications may be made through a telephone application system, or through e-Licensing online or at any authorized vendor or SNB location, before the close of regular business hours. Details may be obtained at these centres or offices.
- Applicants to the Resident Moose Draw must be 18 years old at the time of application.
- Quotas for moose hunting licences are determined annually for each WMZ.
- At the time of licence purchase, successful **resident** draw applicants may designate another resident hunter to accompany them while moose hunting. The designated hunter must meet all of the regulatory requirements to purchase a moose hunting licence, and must not have been successful in the current year's Resident Moose Draw.
- **To become a designated hunter, the hunter must be a resident whose principal place of residence is New Brunswick, or a New Brunswick-born serving member of the Canadian Forces or the RCMP who lives or serve outside of the province. The hunter must also be at least 16 years old at the time of licence purchase.**
- The Designated Moose Licence holder must accompany* the holder of the Moose Licence at all times while hunting.
 - *Accompany is defined as "within visual contact and / or auditory contact of each other without the aid of artificial devices except medically prescribed eyeglasses or hearing aids."
- The holder of a valid Moose Licence (not the designated hunter) may hunt alone, even after designating a partner, should the designated hunter be unable to accompany him or her. **The designated hunter shall not hunt alone.**
- The holder of a Moose Licence may transport one firearm two days before the opening of, or two days after the closing of, the moose season. The firearm must be in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
- It is illegal to carry or use a firearm designed to fire a rim-fire shell or cartridge while hunting moose.
- A Moose Licence holder or Designated Moose Licence holder shall not have more than one firearm in his or her possession during the moose hunting season.
- Every Moose Licence holder or Designated Moose Licence holder must carry his or her Moose Licence on his or her person while hunting.
- Immediately upon harvesting a moose, the Moose Licence holder (not the Designated Moose Licence holder) must:

- (a) Attach the tag to the moose by inserting the metal wire through the skin of the right foreleg.
- (b) By noon on the Sunday immediately following the moose hunting season, accompany the whole moose carcass, including the head, to an Energy and Resource Development office for registration and tagging.
- The licence is void once the tag has been attached to the harvested moose.
- Every successful moose hunter must have his or her moose registered and tagged at the first open Energy and Resource Development office or tagging station (contact Energy and Resource Development or visit www.gnb.ca/naturalresources for tagging station locations).
- A moose registration agent may measure or remove the lower jaw, teeth or other tissue of the harvested moose for management and research purposes.
- The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.

Attention – non-resident moose hunters

Non-residents may apply for the opportunity to hunt moose in New Brunswick. Fifty Moose Licences are allocated annually to non-residents by random draw. For information, contact a Service New Brunswick centre, an Energy and Resource Development office, www.gnb.ca/naturalresources or a licensed outfitter or guide. Another 50 Moose Licences are allocated to qualified New Brunswick outfitters and guides by random draw for the subsequent sale to non-residents.

Remember

- All non-resident moose hunters are required to hunt with a licensed New Brunswick guide.
- Non-resident moose hunters must comply with the Hunter Education requirements stated on page 4- 5.
- Moose Licences are valid for only one WMZ. Non-resident hunters must identify – at the time of licence pickup – the zone in which they will hunt. Outfitters or guides may assist with zone choice.
- A Non-Resident Moose Licence holder is eligible to harvest one moose of either sex or of any age during the five-day season.

- The successful non-resident draw applicant may **not** designate another hunter to accompany him or her while hunting.

Black bear

- The bag limit is one black bear per licence.
- A person may purchase a maximum of two Black Bear Licences per year. Licences are valid for hunting during the two black bear hunting seasons (spring and fall) in a calendar year.
- Resident Black Bear Licences are valid for all WMZs open for black bear hunting.
- Non-resident hunters may acquire Black Bear Licences in either of the following two methods:
 - (a) Through a designated, licensed outfitter or guide who has received an allocation of Black Bear Licences;
 - (b) By entering and being successful in the computerized random access draw. Application information and procedures are available from Service New Brunswick centres and Energy and Resource Development offices. www.gnb.ca/naturalresources
- Non-resident Black Bear Licences are valid **only** for the WMZ specified on the licence.
- The holder of a valid Black Bear Licence may transport a firearm two days before the opening of or two days after the closing of the black bear season. The firearm must be unloaded, in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
- When a hunter is outside the WMZ indicated on the validation sticker and licence during the bear hunting season, all firearms must be unloaded, in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied, or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
- Non-residents are required to hunt with a licensed New Brunswick guide.
- Immediately upon harvesting a black bear, the hunter must:
 - (a) Attach the tag to the right foreleg of the bear.
 - (b) Within 72 hours of killing a bear, present the entire carcass, including the hide, for registration and tagging at the first open bear registration station.
- The licence is void for hunting black bear once the tag has been attached to the harvested bear.

- The licensed hunter who harvests a black bear must accompany the carcass to a bear registration station.
- A bear registration agent will attach a plastic lock-seal tag to the hide of each bear. The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.
- If the licensed hunter wishes to purchase a second Bear Licence, the bear registration permit for the first bear harvested must be presented.
- Bear or bear parts leaving Canada may require a CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Export Permit. Contact your local Energy and Resource Development office for more information.

Hunting licence and season information

Registration permits for keeping moose, bear or deer meat are only valid until June 30 of the following year. Cost includes conservation fees collected for the Wildlife Trust Fund and tax is not included.

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

Deer and Game Bird Licence

(Licence expires February 28, 2017)

	Age of licence holder	Cost
RESIDENT (Class 3) One deer per person per year ¹ Authorization required for antlerless deer	16-64	\$34.00
	65 and older	\$19.00
NON-RESIDENT (Class 1) One deer per person per year <i>Antlered deer only</i>	16 and older	\$183.00
DEER	Archery season²	Firearm season
WMZ 4, 5, 9	CLOSED	CLOSED
WMZs 1, 2 and 3	Oct. 3-Nov. 6, 2016	Oct. 24-Nov. 6, 2016
WMZs 6-8; 10-27	Oct. 3-Nov. 19, 2016	Oct. 24-Nov. 19, 2016

¹ See Grand Manan Special Bow Hunt, page 11.

² The "archery only" season is October 3-22, 2016.

Other species	Bag limit	Season
Spruce Grouse, Ruffed Grouse	6 daily; 12 in possession	Oct. 1, 2016–Dec. 31, 2016
Varying hare	10 daily; 20 in possession	Oct. 1, 2016–Feb. 28, 2017
Groundhog, Coyote, Crow	No limit	Oct. 1, 2016–Feb. 28, 2017
Cormorant	Same as open season for ducks	
Migratory birds (Ducks, Geese, Snipe, Woodcock)	See federal migratory bird hunting regulations	

Varmint Licence

(Licence expires September 17, 2016)

	Age of licence holder	Cost
RESIDENT	12-15 <i>Must have a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education certificate and be accompanied by an adult</i>	\$14.00
	16-64	\$14.00
	65 and older	\$7.00
NON-RESIDENT	12 and older <i>Non-residents 12-15 years of age must show proof of having taken a Hunter Education course and be accompanied by an adult</i>	\$32.00
Species permitted	Bag limit	Season
Groundhog	No limit	March 1-Sept. 17, 2016 March 1-Sept. 23, 2017
Coyote	No limit	March 1-Sept. 17, 2016 March 1-Sept. 23, 2017
Crow	No limit	March 1-Sept. 17, 2016 March 1-Sept. 23, 2017
Cormorant	No limit	March 1-Sept. 17, 2016 March 1-Sept. 23, 2017

Small Game (Bird) Licence

(Licence expires February 28, 2017)

	Age of licence holder	Cost
RESIDENT (Class 4)	12-15 <i>Must have a (Firearm Safety / Hunter Education) certificate and be accompanied by an adult</i>	\$7.00
	16-64	\$19.00
	65 and older	\$13.00
NON-RESIDENT (Class 2)	12 and older <i>Non-residents 12-15 years of age must show proof of having taken a Hunter Education course and be accompanied by an adult</i>	\$82.00
Species permitted	Bag limit	Season
Spruce grouse, ruffed grouse	6 daily; 12 in possession	Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 2016
Varying hare	10 daily; 20 in possession	Oct. 1, 2016-Feb. 28, 2017
Groundhog	No limit	Oct. 1, 2016-Feb. 28, 2017
Coyote	No limit	Oct. 1, 2016-Feb. 28, 2017
Crow	No limit	Oct. 1, 2016-Feb. 28, 2017
Cormorant	Same as open season for ducks	
Migratory birds (Ducks, Geese, Snipe, Woodcock)	See federal migratory bird hunting regulations	

Moose Licence

(Licence expires December 31, 2016)

	Age of applicant	Cost
RESIDENT – Party Chief (By draw)	18-64	\$72.00
	65 and older	\$37.00
RESIDENT – Designated hunter	16-64	\$72.00
	65 and older	\$37.00
NON-RESIDENT (By draw)	18 and older	\$548.00
Species permitted	Bag limit	Season
Moose	1	September 20-24, 2016

Bear Licence

(Licence expires November 5, 2016)

	Age of licence holder	Cost
RESIDENT	16-64	\$42.00
	65 and older	\$23.00
NON-RESIDENT By draw or through designated outfitters / guides	16 and older	\$163.00
Species permitted	Bag limit	Season
Black bear	1 bear per licence ¹	April 18-June 25, 2016 (spring) ² Sept. 1-Nov. 5, 2016 (fall) Sept. 19-24, 2016 (bow or crossbow only) April 17-June 24, 2017 (spring) ³
Coyote	No limit	April 18-June 25, 2016 (spring) ² Sept. 1-17, 2016 Oct. 1-Nov. 5, 2016 (fall) April 17-June 24, 2017 (spring) ³

¹ Maximum of two licences may be purchased per year – bear registration permit required to purchase second licence.

² Females accompanied by a cub or cubs are protected during spring season.

³ Hunters must possess a 2017 Bear Licence to hunt in the 2017 spring season.

- Non-resident licences are restricted to hunting in only one WMZ.

- Closed to hunting in WMZs 26 and 27.

Wildlife diseases

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

1. **Thoroughly cook meat.**
2. **Do not drink from untreated surface water sources.**
3. **Follow animal handling precautions.**
 - Practise good hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm water or use an alcohol gel cleanser after handling animals, especially before handling food.
 - Wear waterproof gloves (rubber, vinyl, latex) and protective clothing (coveralls, boots and glasses) when cleaning and processing wild game and birds.
 - Prevent contact of skin with animal feces, body fluids (urine, blood, saliva) and external parasites.
 - Prevent animal bites and scratches (even from the claws or teeth of dead animals).

4. Use proper field dressing procedures.

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

5. Be aware of wildlife diseases.

Rabies

Rabies is caused by a virus. Wild animals, including raccoons, skunks, foxes and bats, can be infected. The clinical signs of disease in wildlife are not always present.

Rabies is spread when broken skin or mucous membranes (skin found in the eyes, nose and mouth) come into contact with infected saliva or nerve tissue from a rabid animal. Bites are the most common way rabies is spread.

Everyone who handles wildlife should be aware. Take the following precautions to help prevent transmission of rabies and other diseases:

- Pre-exposure vaccination against rabies is recommended for persons who work with animals that may have rabies. Medical treatment is still required after an exposure;
- Be a responsible pet owner. Vaccinate your pets against rabies and keep your pet on a leash or under control at all times;
- Enjoy wildlife from a distance;
- Take animal handling precautions. Wear waterproof gloves, wash your hands and prevent skin contact;
- Go to the hospital if you have been exposed.

If you see an animal exhibiting symptoms of rabies (uncoordinated movements, dragging limbs, behaving aggressively), please report it by calling 811.

Tularemia

Tularemia (rabbit fever) is caused by bacteria. Wild animals, including rabbits (snowshoe hares) and

rodents (muskrats and beavers), can be infected. The clinical signs of disease in wildlife are not always present.

Tularemia is spread when broken skin or mucous membranes (skin found in the eyes, nose and mouth) come into contact with blood or muscle tissue from an infected animal. Tularemia is most commonly spread during handling meat (including dressing or skinning) and eating insufficiently cooked meat. Less commonly tularemia can be spread by tick and deer fly bites, inhaling contaminated dust, drinking from contaminated water sources or handling contaminated pelts.

Everyone who handles wildlife should be aware. Take the following precautions to help prevent transmission of tularemia and other diseases:

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

Lyme disease

Lyme disease is caused by bacteria. Lyme disease is spread through the bite of an infected blacklegged tick. Ticks are usually picked up when brushing against vegetation such as grass and shrubs. When a tick bites you, it becomes attached to your skin by its mouth parts. The risk of contact with ticks begins in early spring when the weather warms up and lasts through to the end of fall.

The best protection is to prevent tick bites.

- Wear protective clothing, including enclosed shoes, long-sleeved shirts that fit tightly around the wrist and are tucked into pants, and long-legged pants tucked into socks or boots.
- Insect repellents containing DEET are safe and can effectively repel ticks. Repellents may be applied to clothing as well as exposed skin but should not be applied to skin underneath clothing (note: DEET may damage some materials). Always read and follow label directions.
- Walk in the middle of trails to avoid tall grass and bushes.
- Check for ticks on clothing and skin after being in tick-infested areas. A daily total-body inspection and prompt removal of attached ticks (within 18 to 24 hours) can reduce the

risk of infection. Blacklegged ticks are very small, particularly at the nymph stage, so look carefully. Do not forget to check children and pets as well.

- If you develop symptoms of Lyme disease see your family doctor. In most cases, the first symptom of Lyme disease is a rash near the tick bite that may look like a bull's-eye target. The rash appears between three and 30 days from being bitten.

For more information on insect- and animal-related diseases, dial 811 for Tele-Care or visit www.gnb.ca/publichealth

Fur harvesting

New for 2016

- Fur harvesters are now required to use traps certified for trapping otter and weasel in New Brunswick. Please see pages 21-22 for a list of certified traps for otter and weasel regulated for use in New Brunswick.
- All minor fur harvesters 10-11 years of age must be accompanied by an adult who is the holder of a valid fur harvester's licence.
- All minor fur harvesters 12-15 years of age must complete a Trapper Education course and a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course, or a Bow Hunter Education course, prior to purchasing a licence.

Important information

- It is illegal to disturb any trap or snare without the owner's consent.
- Trap sets for weasels and squirrels must be entirely enclosed in a wooden or metal box with no opening larger than 3.75 centimetres in diameter.
- Fur harvesters can use snare wire larger than 0.75 millimetres in diameter in WMZs 1 to 26 only on or after Nov. 19 in sets above water.
- Rabbit (varying hare) trappers cannot use snare wire greater than 0.75 millimetres in diameter during fox and coyote snaring season.
- Snare constructed of snare wire larger than 0.75 millimetres in diameter must be equipped with locking devices.
- It is illegal to possess traps or snares in a resort of wildlife more than 48 hours before trapping or snaring season opens and more than 48 hours after the season closes. However, traps and snares

cannot be placed at set locations in the woods until the season opens.

- Individual fur harvesters are required to check all restraining trap sets at least once every 48 hours.
- Drowning sets must have enough weight to prevent the submerged furbearer from resurfacing.
- Submarine cage traps (funnel traps) should be set in such a way that they remain fully submerged at all times.
- Mink sets must be a water-based set, drowning set, or on the ground within three metres (10 feet) of the water's edge.
- Fur harvesters must use snares baited with fresh hardwood and placed entirely under water when snaring beaver after Jan. 31 to the last day of the open snaring season for beaver.
- Fur Harvester's Licences expire annually on July 31.
- A holder of a Minor Fur Harvester's Licence may obtain a hound hunting permit provided they have successfully completed the required education courses.
- All individuals purchasing a Rabbit Licence must show proof of completion of a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course or proof of hunting experience by presenting a previous hunting licence. Conservation Education certificates from other provinces, territories and states are valid in New Brunswick.

It is illegal for fur harvesters to:

- Place a trap or snare (other than a water-based set) within 300 metres of a dwelling not your own, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.
- Set a trap inside a muskrat house.
- Use poisons to catch or kill furbearers.
- Set or place a trap or snare within 30 metres of an active beaver dam, pond or lodge during the closed season for beaver.
- Use leghold traps set as restraining traps to capture marten, fisher, weasel, skunk, squirrel or raccoon.
- Use spring pole sets or running pole sets with leghold traps.
- Use leghold traps having a jaw spread greater than 20 centimetres or use toothed traps or deadfalls.
- Use a killing trap (i.e., conibear) for coyote or fox.
- Use a killing trap (i.e. conibear) for bobcat after Dec. 31.

- Use killing traps other than those listed on page 21-22 for trapping beaver, raccoon, fisher, marten, muskrat, weasel and otter. Leg-hold traps used in a drowning set for beaver, otter, muskrat and mink are still allowed.
- Possess an improperly tagged or untagged bobcat.
- Keep wildlife in captivity.
- Use leghold traps to capture coyote or bobcat unless the trap is modified to improve humaneness.

Trapper Education

- To purchase a Fur Harvester's Licence, all trappers born on or after Jan. 1, 1981, and all first-time trappers must first complete a Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course and Trapper Education course.
- Minor Fur Harvesters who are 10-11 years old are required to be accompanied by an adult holder of a valid Fur Harvester's licence
- Minor fur harvesters are not permitted to carry a firearm unless they are 12 years old or older, have passed the Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course, and are accompanied by an adult.
- Individuals wishing to hunt with a bow or a crossbow under a Fur Harvester's Licence must have a stand-alone Bow Hunter Education course.
- Bow hunters born before Jan. 1, 1981, and who are not first-time bow hunters, may show a previous hunting licence allowing use of a bow or crossbow.

Firearms and ammunition

Fur harvesters must follow all regulations pertaining to firearms and:

- Fur harvesters must not use a rifle .23 or larger in calibre;
- Fur harvesters must not use lead shot larger than number 2 or steel shot larger than BB in a shotgun;
- Fur harvesters are now permitted to carry a .22 calibre rimfire rifle on Sundays to dispatch live-caught non-aquatic furbearers;
- Firearms must be cased while being transported and carried in the field to trap locations, and must be re-cased immediately after being used to dispatch live-caught non-aquatic furbearers.

Dogs and trapping

Do not set traps or snares in areas where pets or farm animals may be caught. Fur harvesters setting traps or snares in areas that are visited

by persons walking their dogs should make their best efforts to avoid accidentally capturing any pets. In addition to following existing regulations fur harvesters are encouraged to:

- advise the pet owner that traps and / or snares are placed in the area;
- modify sets so that dogs will not be captured, and;
- place the traps and / or snares away from the trail or road.

Incidents of dogs running at large should be reported to a local Energy and Resource Development office.

Reminder

- Trappers are reminded to wear protective gloves while handling fur-bearing animals. Cook meat thoroughly (well-done) before eating and keep a clean work environment. These precautions will minimize the possibility of parasites and disease transmission.
- Individual fur harvesters are not permitted to keep incidental catches. Fur harvesters must report incidental catches and obtain permission to transport the animals to the nearest Energy and Resource Development office. Incidental catches of furbearers are made available to the NB Trappers and Fur Harvesters Federation for trapper education courses.

Bobcat Tag Draw

- Maximum bobcat harvest levels are determined on an annual basis for each of the WMZs where the harvest of bobcats is permitted. Fur harvesters wishing to trap, snare or hunt bobcat, and houndsmen wishing to hunt bobcat, must apply to a random, computerized draw system. Applicants must purchase a 2016 Fur Harvester's Licence prior to making application. Applicants must apply for the two WMZs of their choice through e-Licensing online or at any authorized vendor or SNB location, before the close of regular business hours on Sept. 30, 2016. More information about the draw and application procedures will be available in late August at Service New Brunswick centres and Energy and Resource Development offices.
- The fee to apply to the Bobcat Draw is \$9 plus HST.
- Applying to the same WMZ for both choices in the bobcat draw may reduce the applicant's chances of maximizing the total number of tags allotted to the applicant.

- To ensure that the draw is equitable, the bobcat tag system assigns one tag each time an applicant is successful. The draw selects applicants in each WMZ until the quota is depleted.
- Successful applicants will be notified by mail. They will receive one tag for each time they were drawn as well as a bobcat authorization to be indicated on their Fur Harvester's Licence.
- Lock-seal tags must be affixed through the lip to the eyehole of the pelt immediately upon taking possession of the bobcat. The locking mechanism must be completely engaged and the tag must remain with the pelt.
- No person shall be in possession of another person's bobcat tags.
- Lost or stolen tags must be reported and are invalid. No replacements will be issued until previous tags are invalidated. There will be a replacement fee of \$5.25 plus HST.
- Only properly tagged pelts are legal for possession or sale. Bobcat carcasses must be submitted to Energy and Resource Development.

Furbearer studies

The Fish and Wildlife Branch at Energy and Resource Development collects the carcasses of **bobcat, marten and otter**. Carcasses must be turned in to a district office **no later than five days after the close of the season for the species trapped. It is an offence not to do so.** It is important that trappers provide names and the capture location (WMZ) of **each animal** when turning in carcasses. (see page 2)

How to avoid birds while trapping and snaring

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

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

How to avoid Canada Lynx while trapping other furbearers

The Canada Lynx is a regionally endangered species in New Brunswick. Often, Canada Lynx

can be found in areas where other furbearers live. To avoid catching Canada Lynx while trapping or snaring, please take the following precautions:

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

If a Canada Lynx is caught incidentally, please contact your local Energy and Resource Development office. Although incidental capture of lynx must be avoided if at all possible, biological data from any incidental capture will help assess the population status of this species.

Hound hunting and training

Permits are available at the Fish and Wildlife Branch, Energy and Resource Development, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1.

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

Hound Training and Hunting Season Dates

Species	Training season	Hunting season
Rabbit (Varying Hare)	Sept. 1 to Feb. 28	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28
Fox	Sept. 1 to Feb. 28	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28
Bobcat	Oct. 19 to Feb. 28	Nov. 19 to Feb. 28
Raccoon	July 1 to Dec. 31	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31

Permits

- A Wildlife Storage Permit is required if the trapper wishes to keep furs or furbearer parts in his or her possession beyond 15 days after the close of the season.
- A Wildlife Storage Permit and Carcass Receipt for otter, bobcat, and marten will be issued when the carcasses are submitted to an Energy and Resource Development office no later than five days after the close of the respective season.
- Note that Energy and Resource Development offices may be closed for several days prior to, or following, Christmas. Please contact your local office to determine open hours so that Wildlife

Storage Permits may be obtained within the 15-day period.

- An Export Permit is required to export pelts of wild or ranched furs or hides. A copy of the Export Permit must be enclosed with each shipment. Export Permits will not be issued for bobcat, marten or otter pelts unless their carcasses have been turned in to Energy and Resource Development. The department requires proof in the form of the carcass receipt that was issued at the time of carcass collection.

Marten, bobcat and otter pelts delivered to a fur pickup location within New Brunswick require copies of a Wildlife Storage Permit with the Carcass Receipt portion completed (to be given to the fur agent upon delivery).

Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS)

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

Only certified traps included in the fur harvesting regulations are allowed for the trapping of particular furbearers in New Brunswick. Please see the information below regarding certified traps.



The following are certified traps by species regulated for use in New Brunswick:

Killing traps			
Species	Certified traps		
Beaver	Bélisle Classic 330	LDL C280 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-11
	Bélisle Super X 280	LDL C280	Sauvageau 2001-12
	Bélisle Super X 330	LDL C330	Species-Specific 330 Dislocator
	BMI 280	LDL C330 Magnum	Half Magnum
	BMI 330	Rudy 280	Species-Specific 440 Dislocator
	BMI BT 300	Rudy 330	Half Magnum
	Bridger 330	Sauvageau 1000-11F	Woodstream Oneida Victor 280
	Duke 330	Sauvageau 2001-8	Woodstream Oneida Victor 330
Fisher	Bélisle Super X 120	Koro #2	Sauvageau 2001-5
	Bélisle Super X 160	LDL C160 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-6
	Bélisle Super X 220	LDL C220 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-7
	Rudy 120 Magnum	Rudy 160 Plus	Sauvageau 2001-8
		Rudy 220 Plus	
Marten	Bélisle Super X 120	Koro #1	Sauvageau C120 Magnum
	Bélisle Super X 160	LDL B120 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-5
	BMI 126 Magnum	Northwoods 155	Sauvageau 2001-6
		Rudy 120 Magnum	
		Rudy 160 Plus	

Killing traps

Species	Certified traps		
Muskrat On land	Bélisle Super X 110 Bélisle Super X 120 BMI 120 BMI 120 Magnum BMI 126 Magnum Bridger 120 Duke 120	LDL B120 Magnum Koro Muskrat Ouell 4-11-180 Ouell RM Rudy 110 Rudy 120 Rudy 120 Magnum	Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau C120 « Reverse Bend » Triple M Woodstream Oneida Victor 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor 120
Muskrat Underwater	Any trap set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains a muskrat underwater meets the requirements of the AIHTS for muskrat		
Otter	Belisle Super X 220 Belisle Super X 280 Belisle Super X 330 LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum	LDL C280 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11 Sauvageau 2001-12 Rudy 220 Plus	Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Raccoon	Bélisle Classic 220 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220 Bélisle Super X 280 BMI 160 BMI 220 BMI 280 BMI 280 Magnum Bridger 160 Bridger 220	Duke 160 Duke 220 Koro #2 LDL C160 LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum LDL C280 Magnum Northwoods 155 Rudy 160	Rudy 160 Plus Rudy 220 Rudy 220 Plus Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8 Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor 160 Woodstream Oneida Victor 220
Weasel	Belisle Super X 110 Belisle Super X 120 B.M.I #60 B.M.I 120 Body Gripper Magnum B.M.I 126 Body Gripper Magnum Bridger 120 Koro Muskrat Trap	Koro Rodent Trap LDL B120 Magnum Ouell 411-180 Ouell 3-10 Ouell RM Rudy 120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 Magnum	Sauvageau C120 Reverse Bend Sauvageau 2001-5 Triple M Victor Rat Trap Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110

Restraining traps

Species	Certified traps	
Raccoon	Duffer's Raccoon Trap Duke DP Coon Trap	Egg Trap Lil' Grizz Get'rz

***** IMPORTANT*****

- Starting for the 2018-19 fur harvesting season, only traps certified for bobcat (killing & restraining) will be regulated and permitted for use in New Brunswick.
- Those trap types listed on page 21-22 that are currently owned by trappers are considered certified. Homemade body gripping traps (conibear-type) will not be considered certified.
- Trap testing and certification is ongoing for other furbearer species. There is no requirement to use certified killing traps for bobcat or mink or to use certified restraining traps for species other than raccoon. Please consult the Fur Institute of Canada (www.fur.ca) for more information.

Please note: No regulatory changes for:

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

For further information about the AHTS and certified traps, please contact your local Energy and Resource Development office, Fish and Wildlife Branch, or the Fur Institute of Canada (www.fur.ca).

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

Cold Storage Permits and Carcass Pick-Up for 2016

Energy and Resource Development’s Christmas Holiday Office Closure Policy has affected the ability of trappers to obtain end of season cold storage permits for fisher in areas where the fisher trapping season is 3 weeks in length. As requested by the NBTFFH, on December 29,

2016, department staff will be present at off-site locations to issue cold storage permits and receive otter and bobcat carcasses. Below are the locations and times when department staff will be available.

Municipality	Location	Time
Bouctouche	Kent Building Supplies	9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.
Baie-Sainte-Anne	Home Building Center	11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.
Rogersville	Tim Horton’s	1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.
Aulac	Aulac Big Stop - Tractor Trailer Parking Lot	10:00 a.m - 11:00 a.m.
Salisbury	Salisbury Big Stop - Tractor Trailer Parking lot	12:30 p.m - 1:30 p.m.
Saint John	Airport Convenience Ultramar - 4105 Loch Lomond Rd	9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.
Riverside-Albert	Riverside-Albert Consolidated School	12:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Coles Island	Lions Club	9:15 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.
Gagetown	Gagetown Irving	11:15 a.m. - 12:15 a.m.
Tracy	Tracy Post Office	12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Nackawic	Nackawic Irving	3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

2016-2017 Fur Harvesting Seasons

Zones	Species	Season	Open	Close
1 to 27	Rabbit	Hunting, Snaring	Oct. 1	Feb. 28
	Squirrel	Hunting	Oct. 1	Feb. 28
		Trapping	Oct. 29	Feb. 28
	Raccoon	Hunting with Hounds	Aug. 1	Dec. 31
		Hunting, Trapping (restraint only)	Oct. 1	Dec. 31
		Trapping	Oct. 29	Dec. 31
	Weasel	Trapping	Oct. 29	Feb. 28
	Skunk	Hunting	Oct. 1	Dec. 31
Muskrat (spring)	Trapping	March 25	May 15	
1 to 26	Coyote Fox	Trapping (restraint only), Hunting	Oct. 1	Feb. 28
		Snaring	Nov. 19	Feb. 28
1 to 25	Bobcat	Hunting, Trapping, Snaring	Nov. 19	Feb. 28
1 to 13, 15 to 17, 20	Fisher, Marten, Skunk	Trapping	Nov. 26	Dec. 10
14, 18, 19, 21 to 27	Fisher, Skunk	Trapping	Nov. 26	Dec. 17
1 to 12	Otter	Trapping, Snaring	Oct. 22	Jan. 31
1 to 12	Beaver	Trapping	Oct. 22	Jan. 31
1 to 12	Beaver	Snaring	Oct. 22	Feb. 28
1 to 12	Muskrat (fall), Mink	Trapping	Oct. 22	Jan. 31
13 to 27	Otter	Trapping, Snaring	Oct. 29	Jan. 31
13 to 27	Beaver	Trapping	Oct. 29	Jan. 31
13 to 27	Beaver	Snaring	Oct. 29	Feb. 28
13 to 27	Muskrat (fall), Mink	Trapping	Oct. 29	Jan. 31

Licences

Cost includes conservation fees collected for the Wildlife Trust Fund and tax (when applicable) is excluded.

Fur Harvester's Licence

- Required to trap, snare or hunt furbearers and to possess or sell pelts.
- Valid from Oct. 1 to July 31 of the following year.
- Not issued to non-residents.
- See page 19 for Trapper Education requirements.

Class	Total price
Fur Harvester's Licence	\$48.00
Fur Harvester's Licence (65 years and older)	\$27.00
Minor Fur Harvester's Licence (10- to 15-years-old)	\$8.00

Rabbit Licence

- Required to snare, hunt or sell harvested rabbits (varying hare) only.
- Valid from Oct. 1 to the last day of February of the following year.
- Not issued to non-residents.
- See page 19 for Trapper Education and adult accompaniment requirements.
- Minor rabbit licence holders are not permitted to carry a firearm unless they are 12 years old or older, have passed the Firearm Safety / Hunter Education Course and are accompanied by a person 19 years old or older.

Class	Total price
Rabbit (Varying Hare) Licence	\$13.00
Minor Rabbit (Varying Hare) Licence (10- to 15-years-old)	\$7.00

Fur Trader's Licence

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

Class	Total price
Resident	\$37.50
Non-resident	\$150.00

Taxidermist Licence \$15.00

Hide Dealer's Licence

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

Class	Total Price
Resident	\$22.50
Non-resident	\$75.00

All Replacement Licences, Bobcat Tags

\$5.25

Fur Trader's Licences, Hide Dealer's Licences and Taxidermist's Licences are available at Energy and Resource Development, Public Services, Hugh John Flemming Forestry Centre, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1. (Tel: 506-453-3826)

Fur harvester's code of ethics

1. Have the landowner's permission before trapping on private land.
2. Do not set traps in areas where pets or farm animals may be caught.
3. Use proper locking devices on snares.
4. Make only drowning sets or quick kill sets for aquatic furbearers. Ensure that water is deep enough to prevent the animal from resurfacing.
5. Do not disturb the traps or snares of other fur harvesters.
6. Check traps regularly, preferably in the early morning.
7. Learn how to make carcasses a useful resource. Do not leave animal carcasses where people may be offended.
8. Cooperate with your provincial wildlife management authority to ensure furbearer resources can be effectively surveyed and managed.
9. Trap in areas where there is an abundance of furbearers.
10. Support and help train new trappers in proper conservation, pelt preparation and harvest methods.
11. Know and follow all fur harvesting regulations.
12. Support enforcement of all regulations.
13. Assist neighbours with nuisance furbearers.

14. Do not offend those who may be sensitive about fur harvesting.
15. Be a polite, knowledgeable spokesperson for fur harvesting.
16. Respect the territory and the trap sets of other fur harvesters.
17. Report violations of fish and wildlife laws to provincial enforcement authorities.
18. Kill all trapped animals in a humane manner.
19. Do not boast about your trapping or the amount of fur that you harvested.
20. Prepare your furs with care.
21. Support your provincial trappers and fur harvesters' organization and your local trappers group.
22. Use the most humane traps available for the species that you are trapping.
23. Record your trap locations accurately.
24. Always retrieve all set traps and snares at the end of the season.

For further information, contact your nearest Energy and Resource Development office

Bathurst	506-547-2080
Campbellton	506-789-2336
Canterbury	506-279-6005
Chipman	506-339-7019
Dieppe	506-856-2344
Doaktown	506-365-2001
Edmundston	506-735-2040
Florenceville-Bristol	506-392-5105
Fredericton	506-453-2345
Hampton	506-832-6055
Miramichi	506-627-4050
Plaster Rock	506-356-6030
Richibucto	506-523-7600
St. George	506-755-4040
Saint-Quentin	506-235-6040
Sussex	506-432-2008
Tracadie-Sheila	506-394-3636
Welsford	506-486-6000
Public Services Desk, Fredericton	506-453-3826

Licences and permits may also be obtained at all Service New Brunswick centres

Bathurst	506-547-2522
Bouctouche	506-743-7289
Burton	506-357-4036
Campbellton	506-789-2210
Campobello (SEASONAL).	506-752-7018
Caracquet	506-727-7013
Chipman	506-339-7035
Dalhousie	506-684-7566
Dieppe	506-869-6222
Doaktown	506-365-2005
Edmundston	506-735-2364
Florenceville-Bristol	506-392-5108
Fredericton	506-453-2834
Grand Falls	506-475-4088
Grand Manan	506-662-7020
Hampton	506-832-6002
Kedgwick	506-284-3400
Miramichi (Newcastle)	506-627-4555
Moncton	506-856-2204
Neguac	506-776-3180
Perth-Andover	506-273-5901
Plaster Rock	506-356-6002
Richibucto	506-523-7725
Sackville	506-364-4076
Saint John	506-658-2500
Shediac	506-533-3330
Shippagan	506-336-3017
St. George	506-755-4004
St. Stephen	506-467-3015
Sussex	506-432-2006
Tracadie-Sheila	506-394-3711
Woodstock	506-325-4404
Fish and Wildlife Branch, Fredericton	506-453-3826

Conservation Education Program

If you are interested in Conservation Education courses, contact your local Energy and Resource Development office (see page 26).

Course fees*:

Classroom course	16 years and younger	17 years and older
Firearm Safety / Hunter Education	\$40	\$95
Firearm Safety (Part A)	\$40	\$65
Bow Hunter Education	\$40	\$65
Trapper Education	\$40	\$65
Home Study option	18 years and older	
Hunter Education (Part B)	\$40	
Challenge option	18 years and older	
Bow Challenge	\$40	

* **Please note:** These fees do not include the cost of student manuals (\$10 each plus GST). For further information, contact your local Energy and Resource Development office or visit online to www.gnb.ca/naturalresources.

Become an instructor

The future of hunting and trapping in New Brunswick is greatly reliant on public education. Energy and Resource Development is actively seeking volunteers interested in the delivery of its Conservation Education Program. New Brunswick takes pride in offering a comprehensive educational program that ensures hunters and trappers are ethical, legal and safe. For further information about becoming an instructor in any of the Conservation Education courses (Firearm Safety / Hunter Education, Bowhunter and Trapper Education), please contact the Allocation and Education Program, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Energy and Resource Development, at 506-453-3826 or email fw_pfweb@gnb.ca.

Youth Exchange Hunt 2016

All 11- to 16-year-old New Brunswick Firearm Safety / Hunter Education course graduates will be eligible to win an exchange hunting or angling experience hosted by one of the other Atlantic provinces in 2016. To be eligible, minor students must be at least 11 years old by Oct. 1, 2016. Students are entered automatically and the winner will be selected randomly by an electronic draw. The winner must be accompanied by an adult.

The 2015 youth exchange hunt winner, from Newfoundland & Labrador, was awarded an upland game bird hunting trip with Grant Mitton of Carroll Road Outfitters.

Energy and Resource Development appreciates the support and co-operation from the outfitting and guiding industry in this program.

Keep hunting safe

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

New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund

List of Projects Approved in 2015

Dr. David Lieske, Mount Allison University Assessment of Seasonal Habitat Requirements of White-tailed Deer In relation to Winter Severity in NB.....	\$6,570.
Dr. Shawn Craik, Université Sainte-Anne Potential Costs of Conspecific Brood Parasitism for Red-breasted Mergansers at Kouchibouguac National Park.....	\$4,235.
Eastern Charlotte Waterways Incorporated St. George Marsh Enhancement.....	\$5,000.
SNB Wood Co-operative Ltd Education & Outreach for Deer Habitat Management Planning on Private Lands in Southern N.B.....	\$5,000.
Jason Addison, UNB Conservation Genetics of the Canada Lynx (Lynx Canadensis) in New Brunswick.....	\$10,000.
NB Trappers & Fur Harvesters Federation Canada Lynx Data Collection 2016.....	\$4,000.
NB Trappers & Fur Harvesters Federation Furbearer Track Transect Network 2015-16.....	\$4,500.
Nicolas Lecomte, Université de Moncton The Impact of Hydrological Changes Caused by Beaver Damming Activities on Animal Biodiversity in Kouchibouguac National Park.....	\$6,600.
NB Trappers & Fur Harvesters Federation Pine Marten Nesting Box 2015.....	\$460.
Ducks Unlimited Canada Project Webfoot Grade 4 Field Trip Program – School Year 2014-2015.....	\$11,000.
Nature NB Engaging New Brunswickers in Bird Education and Hands-on Conservation to Mitigate Human Threat.....	\$9,000.
Nature NB Nature NB's Summer Nature Education.....	\$8,000.
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society – NB Chapter Get outside NB – Empowering and Engaging Youth and Natural Leaders.....	\$5,000.
Science East Envirothon NB 2015.....	\$10,000.
Nature Trust of New Brunswick Discovering the "Power of Nature" through paddles and paintbrushes.....	\$5,000.
Nature Conservancy of Canada Conservation Volunteers Program 2015.....	\$10,000.
Dr. Donald McAlpine, NB Museum / Paul-Michelle Brunelle Atlas of Acadian Dragonflies and Damselflies: Year 2.....	\$12,000.
Atlantic Salmon Museum It's Your River...Experience its Lure.....	\$12,600.
Sackville Rod & Gun Club Inc. Sackville Rod & Gun Club Inc Youth Fishing Derby.....	\$1,000.
The Nature Conservancy of Canada Shorebird Interpreters 2015 – NCC's Johnson's Mills Shorebird Reserve.....	\$10,000.
Fundy Shooting Sports Inc. Scout Appreciation Day.....	\$900.
Kennebecasis Watershed Restoration Committee KWRC: Habitat in a Box.....	\$7,000.
Hammond River Angling Association Hammond River Nature Camp.....	\$12,000.
St. Croix Estuary Project Inc. Youth Engagement in Environmental Stewardship (YEES!!!).....	\$7,500.
Fredericton Trap & Skeet Club FTSC Novice Program.....	\$1,625.
Nature NB Nature Champions: Nurturing the Gardens.....	\$5,000.
New Brunswick Sport Fishing Association Oromocto Children's Fishing Tournament.....	\$900.
Canadian Canoe Foundation Saint John River Youth Environmental Leadership Canoe Trip.....	\$3,500.
New Brunswick Sport Fishing Association NBSFA Woodstock Kids Fishing Tournament.....	\$900.
École de foresterie de l'Université de Moncton, campus d'Edmundston Natural Resources Leadership Camp.....	\$3,500.
Forêt expérimentale de la Faculté de foresterie de l'UMCE Summer Camp «Wildlife : Our Asset, Our Responsibility».....	\$12,600.
Salon de la forêt Salon de la forêt 2015.....	\$1,450.
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, NB Chapter Watch Your Paws – Motivating Students Action for Nature Conservation.....	\$2,000.
Nature NB Young Naturalists' Club: Recruiting and Supporting our Leaders.....	\$7,500.
Nature NB PlantWatch NB.....	\$9,000.
Nature NB – Espèces en Péril Hands-on Ecological Workshop for Nature.....	\$7,000.
Tantramar Wetlands Centre Experience Wetlands Education.....	\$5,000.
Community Forests International Acadian Forest Restoration Educational Trail.....	\$4,000.
Hammond River Angling Association Public School Education.....	\$10,000.
Conservation Council of New Brunswick Learning about our Wild Neighbours: Resources for Teaching Outside.....	\$3,000.
NB Trappers & Fur Harvesters Federation 2016 NBTFHF Trapper Education Workshop.....	\$5,000.
Maliseet National Conservation Council MNCC Watershed Planning Workshop.....	\$1,500.
Forêt expérimentale de la Faculté de foresterie de l'UMCE Educational Workshops in Elementary Classes : « The Forest, Habitat for New Brunswick Wildlife ».....	\$4,000.



NB Wildlife
Trust Fund

PO Box 30030
Fredericton, NB
Canada E3B 0H8

Tel: 506.453.6655
Fax: 506.462.5054
e-mail: wildcoun@nbnet.nb.ca
Web Site: www.nbwff.ca



Class II PNAs

PNAs have been established to protect examples of the province's biological diversity while providing a wilderness experience to outdoor enthusiasts. Users are asked to respect the environment and to minimize disturbances. A "carry in, carry out" principle applies. Camping is permitted only if a tent, rather than a trailer, is used. To ensure that PNAs maintain their wilderness characteristics, hunters are also encouraged to respect the following practices:

- use portable hunting stands if possible; otherwise use the same tree stand from year to year;

- remove all manufactured material when the blind or stand will no longer be used.

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


Information may be obtained at Energy and Resource Development offices, at www.gnb.ca/naturalresources, at fw_pfweb@gnb.ca, or by calling 506-453-3826.

Energy and Resource Development and Crime Stoppers remind the public that it is illegal to buy or sell moose and deer meat, wild Atlantic salmon and trout.



Help us protect New Brunswick's natural resources.

Please report any illegal activities by calling the nearest Energy and Resource Development office or **Crime Stoppers** at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).



Hotline for improper forestry practices is now live!

1-888-SFI 4888

The SFI logo consists of a stylized leaf shape with a tree inside it. The text "SFI IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE" is written in a semi-circle above the leaf, and "NEW BRUNSWICK" is written below it. A small "SM" trademark symbol is also present.

Be a responsible pet owner

Crime Stoppers and Energy and Resource Development remind pet owners to keep their dogs under control at all times while walking in areas where wildlife is found.

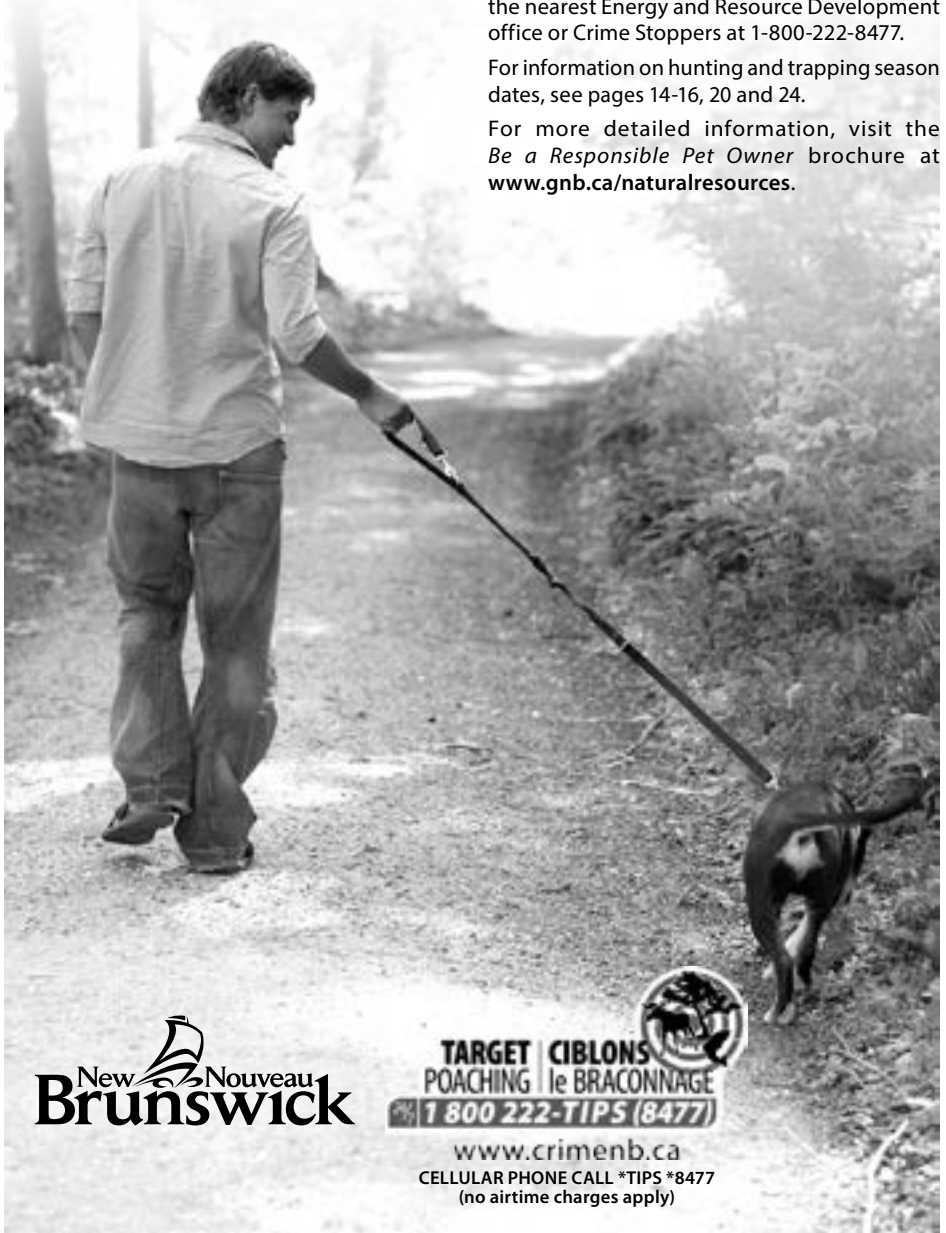
It is illegal to allow dogs to run at large.

Maintaining control of your dogs and other pets will help protect them from hunting and trapping activities.

Please help support the conservation of wildlife in New Brunswick. If you see any illegal activity, call the nearest Energy and Resource Development office or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-8477.

For information on hunting and trapping season dates, see pages 14-16, 20 and 24.

For more detailed information, visit the *Be a Responsible Pet Owner* brochure at www.gnb.ca/naturalresources.



New  Nouveau
Brunswick


TARGET CIBLONS
POACHING | le BRACONNAGE
1 800 222-TIPS (8477)

www.crimenb.ca
CELLULAR PHONE CALL *TIPS *8477
(no airtime charges apply)