

FREE OF CHARGE

ALBERTA GUIDE TO

2023-2024

TRAPPING

REGULATIONS



- 5 Important Information
- 10 Certified Traps - AIHTS Implementation
- 16 Registered Fur Management Area Limits
- 21 Fur-bearer Management Registration Information

Alberta

Official Summary of Alberta Government Trapping Regulations

**NATURAL CANADIAN
FUR PRODUCTS**
Alberta, Canada

Traditional Cold Weather Fur Accessories
 TRAPLINE TESTED - HAND MADE - FINEST QUALITY
 GUARANTEED WARMTH IN ANY CONDITIONS
 wendy@canadianfurproducts.ca • 780-222-3731
 www.canadianfurproducts.com

Getting ready to put your hunting camp in?

**We have your
new *ski-doo***

Call us or email us at info@riversidehonda.com for more information!

Riverside
HONDA
& SKI-DOO

Bay 2, 15 Inglewood Drive
St. Albert, AB T8N 5E2
780-458-7227

ski-doo

©TM and the BRP logo are trademarks of Bombardier recreational Products Inc. or its affiliates.

ITS NOT A LIFESTYLE...IT'S A WAY OF LIFE!

WE CARRY:

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

SNARING SUPPLIES

HUNTING SUPPLIES

FIREARMS

OPTICS

AMMUNITION

FISHING SUPPLIES



GREATEST OUTDOOR STORE IN THE WORLD ...IN DEBOLT FOR SURE



Follow Us On!

Facebook



Instagram



780-957-3731 • info@trappergord.com

SHOP ONLINE at www.trappergord.com

Message from the Minister



My family and I have a strong connection to trapping, and I recognize the value of trapping in our province, both due to my personal experiences and as Minister of Forestry and Parks.

Alberta continues to enjoy an abundance of thriving furbearer populations, which are carefully managed to ensure their health and sustainability for the benefit of all Albertans. Furbearer management is a key benefit of trapping and is made possible through the sharing of traditional knowledge and expertise with each new generation of trappers.

Ethical and humane trapping are an important part of the responsible stewardship of Alberta’s public lands – helping to maintain healthy, diverse ecosystems. The guidelines followed by our trappers conform to the highest standards in the world – ensuring the humane treatment of animals and strong markets for Alberta’s wild furs.

This long-term success is due in great part to the values passed down within families who have held traplines across our province for generations. We appreciate the value of time-honoured traditions followed by families who consider their traplines to be an important part of their tradition and livelihoods.

We know Albertans are counting on government to take a responsible, balanced approach to wildlife management. Trappers help us meet this expectation by providing a critical service in managing wildlife conflict – from beavers flooding vital infrastructure to predators impacting livestock.

As Minister of Forestry and Parks, I have had the opportunity in recent months to meet with many trappers throughout the province and hear your feedback. I look forward to meeting more of you and wish you a successful and safe trapping season.



Sincerely,
Todd Loewen
Minister of Forestry and Parks

Table of Contents

Important Information for 2023-2024	5
Definitions.....	5
Further Inquiries.....	6
Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) Descriptions	6
Maps	6
Licensing Requirements	7
Registered Fur Management Licence	7
Fur Dealers	7
Resident Fur Management Licence.....	8
Indian Fur Management Licence	8
Métis Fur Management Licence	8
Trapper Education.....	8
Mandatory Requirements for First-Time Trappers.....	8
Trapping by Youths	8
Licence Fees.....	9
Code for Responsible Trapping	10
Humane Trapping	10
Agreement on International Humane	
Trapping Standards (AIHTS)	10
Certified Traps - AIHTS Implementation	10-12
Regulatory Requirements for the Use of Trapping Devices.....	13
Additional Regulations	13
Natural Areas and Ecological Reserves	13
Fur Handlers.....	13
Fur Management Zone Map.....	14
Fur-bearer Seasons.....	15
Black Bear Seasons and Baiting	15
Limits	16
Mandatory Registration	16
Primeness of Pelts.....	17
Summary of the Fisher Tooth Analysis.....	17
Sale of Wildlife.....	18
Exporting.....	18
Trapping and Cougar Management	20
Control of Problem Wildlife	20
Fur-bearer Management Registration Information	21
Best Trapping Practices.....	22-25
Release of Non-Target Species	25
Trapping in Protected Areas	26
Accidental Trapping.....	26
Diseases.....	26
Community Relations	26
Alberta Trappers’ Compensation Program	28
Fur Institute of Canada.....	28

NOTE: This pamphlet is neither a legal document nor a complete listing of current Alberta trapping regulations. It is a summary of the Wildlife Regulation published to assist trappers to understand the rules of trapping. Details of the regulations may be obtained from the nearest Fish and Wildlife District Office (see page 6) or by viewing the Wildlife Regulation at the Alberta King’s Printer website: www.alberta.ca/alberta-kings-printer.

The *Alberta Guide to Trapping Regulations* is published annually by Alberta Forestry and Parks with the assistance of Sports Scene Publications Inc. (www.sportscene.ca). It is provided free-of-charge to all Alberta trappers and others interested in the fur industry in Alberta. With the exception of short quotations for review purposes, no portion of this document may be reproduced without written permission from Alberta Forestry and Parks.

Pub. No. I/560 ● ISBN 978-1-4601-5855-5 (Printed Edition)
● ISBN 978-1-4601-5856-2 (Online Edition / PDF)
● ISSN 1489-4114 (Printed Edition) ● ISSN 2368-3643 (Online Edition)

Cover photo – [istockphoto.com/Rejean Bedard](https://www.istockphoto.com/Rejean_Bedard)

Important Information for 2023 - 2024

- Additional traps have been certified under the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS). Trappers are reminded that it is unlawful to use traps that do not meet the requirement of the AIHTS (pages 10-12).
- Trappers are reminded that for the voluntary fisher collection program (see page 19) only the heads of fisher are currently being collected. AEP will no longer be providing a \$5 payment at the time of sample submission. We are currently discussing alternative incentives to promote participation in this program.
- First time trappers must successfully complete the Alberta Trapper Education Course. If you are interested in taking the Alberta Trapper Education Course, contact the Alberta Trappers Association office in Westlock at (780) 349-6626, or visit <http://albertatrappers.com/trapper-courses.html> for a list of course locations and dates.
- Non-residents residing in or within 30 miles of Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, who trap on a registered fur management area that is wholly situated both north of the northern boundary of Township 118 and east of Wood Buffalo National Park, are exempt from the mandatory registration of fisher, lynx, otter or wolverine. Further, an Alberta Provincial Export Permit is not required to export such fisher, lynx, otter or wolverine outside of Alberta.
- **REMINDER:** For Registered Fur Management Licence holders, please ensure you renew your annual licences by September 30 each year. This is a requirement under the *Alberta Wildlife Act* and Regulation, and not doing so may result in your RFML privileges being revoked.

Definitions

The following definitions will help you understand this Guide:

Fur Management Zone (FMZ) — Alberta is divided into eight (8) Fur Management Zones, based on similar environmental features. Season timing and length is established on the basis of these zones, reflecting differences in fur-bearer status, trapping pressure and seasonal pelt quality.

Killing Device

1. a device designed and set in a manner to trap and kill a fur-bearing animal by the action of the trap;
2. a snare set to tighten on the neck of a fur-bearing animal in order to kill it, where the energy to tighten the snare is provided by the animal; or
3. a device that is set so that it will hold and kill a fur-bearing animal under water.

Partner — A person with written permission from a Senior Holder (see Senior Holder definition) to trap on the Senior Holder's Fur Management Area. A partner must be a Resident and must obtain a licence. Partners who are first-time trappers must meet mandatory requirements, outlined on page 8, before their partnership agreement can be approved. For further information, contact the Hunting and Fishing Branch (see page 6).

Resident — a person who either

- has his or her only or primary residence in Alberta and

- is a Canadian citizen or admitted to permanent residence in Canada, or
- has lived in Canada for the 12-month period immediately preceding the relevant date; or
- is on full-time service with the Canadian Armed Forces and would, if an election were held under the *Elections Act* (Canada), be eligible to vote in Alberta under that Act.

Registered Fur Management Area (RFMA) — a parcel of public land the boundary of which is described on the original Registered Fur Management Licence.

Registered Fur Management Licence — a licence to hunt and trap fur-bearing animals on the lands described on the licence, as well as on private lands that the licence-holder owns or occupies.

Resident Fur Management Licence — a licence available for trapping on privately owned and some public lands not included in Registered Fur Management Areas. For further information contact the Hunting and Fishing Branch (see page 6).

Senior Holder — the principal holder of a Registered Fur Management Area, and the person who has authority to give written consent to establish partnerships.

WMU — Wildlife Management Unit, a geographical area prescribed in legislation.



WESTERN FUR TANNERY LTD. EST. 1997 

12840-53 St. Edmonton AB T5A 0B5

westernfurtannery.ca • shopwesternfur.ca

780-469-9345 • Specializing in Quality Fur Dressing

 [westernfurtannery](https://www.instagram.com/westernfurtannery) • Producing Soft & Clean Fur • Skinning Services

Further Inquiries

For information about these regulations or other matters concerning wildlife or fish management, please contact the sources listed below.

Telephone Numbers of Fish and Wildlife District offices.

Office hours vary, please contact the individual office for hours of operation. For toll-free access to most Fish and Wildlife District offices in Alberta, dial 310-0000.

Note: These may be offices with Alberta Forestry and Parks or Alberta Justice and Solicitor General.

Alberta Forestry and Parks Outreach Services

780-944-0313, toll free 1-877-944-0313
Email: AEP.Outreach-Services@gov.ab.ca

Websites — albertaregulations.ca or mywildalberta.com

Hunting and Fishing Branch
9920-108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2M4

Fish and Wildlife District Office Telephone Numbers

Athabasca	780-675-2419	Lethbridge	403-381-5266
Barrhead	780-674-8236	Manning	780-836-3065
Blairmore	403-562-3289	Medicine Hat	403-529-3680
Bonnyville	780-826-3142	Oyen	403-664-3614
Calgary	403-297-6674	Peace River	780-624-6167
Camrose	780-679-1225	Pincher Creek	403-627-1120
Cochrane	403-932-2388	Provost	780-753-2433
Drayton Valley	780-542-6616	Red Deer	403-340-7052
Drumheller	403-823-1670	Rocky Mountain House	403-845-8230
Edmonton	780-427-3574	Slave Lake	780-849-7377
Edson	780-723-8244	Smoky Lake	780-656-3556
Fort McMurray	780-743-7200	St. Paul	780-645-6313
Fort Vermilion	780-927-4488	Spruce Grove	780-960-8603
Fox Creek	780-622-3421	Strathmore	403-934-3422
Grande Cache	780-827-3356	Sundre	403-638-3805
Grande Prairie	780-538-5260	Valleyview	780-524-3605
Hanna	403-854-5540	Vermilion	780-853-8137
High Level	780-926-2238	Vulcan	403-485-6971
High Prairie	780-523-6521	Wetaskiwin	780-361-1250
Hinton	780-865-8264	Whitecourt	780-778-7153
Lac La Biche	780-623-5247		

WMU Descriptions

WMUs shown on the enclosed map are legally described in the *Wildlife Regulation* (AR 143/97). The *Wildlife Regulation* may be viewed either at your nearest Fish and Wildlife District Office (see page 6), online under Wildlife Regulation on the Alberta King's Printer website (www.alberta.ca/alberta-kings-printer) or purchased from **The Alberta King's Printer** at the following address:

Alberta King's Printer
10611 - 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2P7
Telephone: (780) 427-4952

Note: The King's Printer does not sell maps.

Maps

The Fur Management Zone map on page 14 of this guide is provided to help you determine the zone and WMU in which you are trapping.

Provincial and Federal Maps

Provincial and federal access and topographical maps are available from various private map dealers throughout the province.

County and Other Municipal Maps

County and municipal offices provide detailed maps showing land ownership status. These maps are available for a nominal fee and are useful for determining land status and ownership, which can help you obtain permission for access.

NOTICE TO TRAPPERS

The Fish and Wildlife Division frequently conducts vehicle checks to assist in the management of Alberta's fish and wildlife resources and to ensure compliance with existing legislation.



Licensing and Requirements

A fur management licence or trapper's identification card must be carried at all times while trapping. Resident trappers must also carry Form WA 19A signed by the landowner providing permission to trap on the lands involved. Trappers using power-neck snares and common neck snares on land owned by someone else must carry written permission from the landowner to use these snares.

Registered Fur Management Licence

There are approximately 1,632 Registered Fur Management Areas (RFMAs) in Alberta. The Senior Holder is authorized to trap on an RFMA for a five-year term, provided the licence is renewed each year. At the close of the five-year term, the Senior Holder may apply for another five-year term.

Applications: Occasionally, there are vacant RFMA's available. Fish and Wildlife District offices (see page 6) list the vacant RFMAs in their district. Qualified adult residents of Alberta may apply for a vacant RFMA at those offices. Successful applicants will receive Registered Fur Management Licences that will authorize them to hunt and trap fur-bearing animals on the lands described on the licence and also on private lands that they may own or occupy.

Renewals: The Senior Holder of a Registered Fur Management Area may apply for a renewal of their licence on or before September 30 of each year. The application for renewal must be accompanied by a report of the number and species of fur-bearing animals harvested on their RFMA the previous year by all trappers, including any spouse, any resident child under 18 years of age and any approved Partners.

Partners on RFMAs require a licence. The Senior Holder of an RFMA may, at any time, acquire a partner by completing a Fur Management Area Partnership Agreement and having it approved in writing by a wildlife biologist. The partnership agreement must be completed each year.

***Note:** The spouse or a resident child (under 18 years of age) of the Senior Holder of a Registered Fur Management Area may hunt and trap fur-bearing animals on that RFMA without a licence. The number and species of fur-bearing animals harvested by these persons must be included in the Senior Holder's annual report.

A Registered Fur Management Licence authorizes Senior Holders to hunt or trap only on their RFMA(s) or on lands they own, lease or occupy. A Resident Fur Management Licence is required to hunt or trap on other private lands and subsequent authorization conditions apply (see page 8 under Resident Fur Management Licence).

Senior Holders

The Senior holder of a Registered Fur Management Licence shall ensure that the species and number of all fur-bearers harvested on their RFMA(s) are included in the annual Registered Fur Harvest Report (WA12). This includes all harvests from the Senior holder, any spouse, any resident child under 18 years of age and any approved partners.

The Senior holder must renew their licence before any partner, or at the same time as partner.

Partners on Registered Fur Management Areas

All Registered Fur Management Area Partnership Agreements shall be confirmed annually, ideally at the time of licence renewal (on or before September 30 of each year). Any subsequent agreements that occur throughout the trapping year will be approved through the normal process.

Partners, in accordance with approved Partnership Agreements, will be issued a licence and wallet-size cards (WA188) valid for a one (1) year period (July 1 through June 30). Partners are encouraged to carry the WA188 card and their licence while trapping or conducting trapping-related business to both identify themselves and verify their authority as granted by the approved Partnership Agreement.

In addition to written authority from the Senior Licence Holder, partners who are first-time trappers must also meet the mandatory requirements outlined on page 8 before their Partnership Agreement can be approved. For further information, contact a Fish and Wildlife District Office (see page 6).

Fur Dealers

Fur dealers shall ensure that an approved partner as described above produces a valid licence and WA188 card when selling the pelts and parts of any fur-bearing animals. The appropriate information from the card shall be accurately recorded and maintained as part of the Fur Dealer's Transaction Record. Similarly, fur dealers shall ensure that the appropriate information from Registered and Resident Fur Management Licences is recorded when fur is bought from individuals authorized to sell under these authorities.

For those fur dealers authorized to conduct the registration of the pelts of lynx, fisher, wolverine and otter, the Fur-bearers Registration Certificate (WA324) shall be fully and accurately completed and appropriately submitted in a timely manner. Fur dealers are required to report monthly all wildlife taken into possession.

Also, fur dealers are required to retain on the licenced premises a copy of all records for two years since the wildlife was last possessed. Contact your local Fish and Wildlife District Office for further information (see Page 6).

**Know the
regulations.**

**Not knowing
is NOT an excuse.**

Hunt responsibly.

**REPORT A
POACHER**
www.reportapoacher.com
1-800-642-3800



Licensing and Requirements

Resident Fur Management Licence

An Alberta resident 14 years of age or older must obtain a Resident Fur Management Licence to hunt or trap fur-bearing animals on lands:

- they own, lease (other than leases that fall within a registered fur management area) or occupy, or
- for which they have written permission — on Form WA 19A “Authorization to hunt fur-bearing animals” — from the person who owns, leases or occupies the land. Additional written permission is required for the use of power-neck snares and common neck snares, see page 13.

While hunting and trapping under the authority of a Resident Fur Management Licence, trappers must carry their licence and relevant Permission to Trap form, and must produce them upon the request of a Fish and Wildlife Officer.

- Holders of a Resident Fur Management Licence are asked to complete a Resident Fur Harvest Report (WA12A) on or before September 30 to report the number and species of fur-bearing animals harvested during the previous year, by Wildlife Management Unit. This information helps to inform management of sustainable fur-bearer populations, and so trapper participation in completing these reports is encouraged.

Note:

- Holders of Resident Fur Management Licences **may not take fisher, otter, lynx, or wolverine anywhere in Alberta, and may not take marten in FMZ 3.**

Indian Fur Management Licence

This licence authorizes Indians to hunt and trap fur-bearing animals within the boundaries of the Indian Reserve in which they live. These licences may be obtained from Band Administration Offices.

Métis Fur Management Licence

This licence authorizes Métis Settlement members to hunt and trap fur-bearing animals within the boundaries of the Métis Settlement in which they live. These licences may be obtained from Métis Settlement Supervisors.

Trapper Education

In order to advance trapper competency standards in Alberta, first time trappers must successfully complete the Alberta Trapper Education Course.

For information on course locations and times, please contact the Alberta Trappers Association, Box 6020, Westlock, Alberta T7P 2P7, phone 780-349-6626, fax 780-349-6634 or www.albertatrappers.com.

Mandatory Requirements for First-time Trappers

A “first-time trapper” is a person who has:

- 1) never before held a licence in Alberta or elsewhere that authorized the trapping of fur-bearing animals, or
- 2) not completed a fur management course.

Before obtaining any fur management licence, first-time trappers must:

- complete a Trapper Education course, and
- pass a test which deals with humane trapping and fur management.

Trapping by Youths without a Licence

Registered Fur Management Areas – trapping by children of licence holders

A resident under 18 years of age whose parent holds a registered fur management licence as a senior holder or as a partner may hunt or trap fur bearing animals in the RFMA where their parent holds the licence, subject to all applicable seasons, quotas and other restrictions.

Registered Fur Management Areas – trapping by other 12 to 17 year old youths

A person who is 12 to 17 years of age who has obtained permission from the senior holder of an RFMA and who has been authorized in writing by their parent or guardian may hunt or trap

fur-bearing animals in the RFMA provided they do so under the senior holder’s direct supervision. The trapping by the youth is subject to applicable seasons, quotas and other restrictions.

Resident Fur Management Licences – trapping by children of licence holders

A resident under 16 years of age whose parent holds a resident fur management licence may hunt or trap fur bearing animals on the lands where their parent is entitled to hunt or trap under that licence, subject to all applicable seasons and other restrictions. Written permission to hunt or trap must be obtained on an “Authorization to hunt fur-bearing animals” (form WA 19A).

Resident and Indian Fur Management Licences – trapping by other 12 and 13 year olds

A person who is 12 or 13 years of age who has obtained permission from the holder of a resident fur management licence or an Indian fur management licence and who has been authorized in writing by their parent or guardian may hunt or trap fur-bearing animals on applicable lands, provided they do so under the licence holder’s direct supervision. The trapping by the youth is subject to applicable seasons and other restrictions the same as the licence holder.




Licence Fees

All licences are subject to the federal Goods and Services Tax (GST), which has not been added to the fees listed in the table below. Please note requirements for first-time trappers on page 8.

Five dollars from each Registered Fur Management Licence funds the Alberta Trappers' Compensation Program. See page 27 for details.


Licence	Fee	Licence	Fee
Resident Fur Management Licence	\$20	Registered Fur Management Partner Licence	\$20
Registered Fur Management Licence - Senior Holder	\$40	Indian Fur Management Licence	N/A
3 Townships (189 to 280 sq. km or 73 to 108 Sq. mi) add'l fee	\$10	Métis Fur Management Licence	N/A
4 Townships (281 to 373 sq. km or 109 to 144 sq. mi) add'l fee	\$20	Damage Control Licence	N/A
5 Townships (374 to 466 sq. km or 145 to 180 sq. mi) add'l fee	\$30	Class 1 Fur Dealer Permit	\$100
6 Townships (more than 466 sq. km or 180 sq. mi.) add'l fee	\$40	Class 2 Fur Dealer Permit	\$500
Maximum fee for Registered Fur Management Licence and Area is \$80 plus GST.			



See a Poacher, Report a Poacher.



**REPORT A
POACHER**
www.reportapoacher.com
1-800-642-3800



The Alberta Trappers Association Store & Fur Depot

Visit our store in Westlock for a wide selection of traps, trapping tools, lures, snares, tanning, fur goods, clothing, books and manuals. We also have an on-site fur shipping depot with direct access to Fur Harvesters.


STORE HOURS
Winter Hours: October 1 to April 30 - Monday to Friday
 8 am to 5 pm & Saturdays 9 am to 5 pm
Summer Hours: May 1 to September 31 - Monday to Friday 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

Lot 14, Hwy 44 S Industrial Park
 (Located on Hwy 44 south of Westlock in the County Industrial Park)

T: 780.349.6626
 E: info@albertatrappers.com

Visit our website for additional and up-to-date information:

www.AlbertaTrappers.com



Code for Responsible Trapping

During trapping operations, trappers should:

- show compassion for the animals they capture;
- develop skills so that furs are properly prepared for market;
- know and practice proper releasing and killing methods;
- record all trap-set locations and captures of fur-bearers;
- dispose of animal carcasses properly; and
- report the presence of diseased animals to a district Fish and Wildlife office.

Trappers are encouraged to:

- make sets that are designed to capture only the intended species of fur-bearer;
- make only as many sets as they can manage effectively;
- anchor traps or snares securely to hold the largest animal that they may catch; and
- install a centre-mounted, swivelling, short chain (no longer than 30 cm, or 12 in, equipped with a shock absorber) for land foothold trap sets that are solidly anchored.

Humane Trapping

Fur-bearing animals must be trapped using methods that are proven to avoid unnecessary pain and suffering. The manner in which animals are trapped is a concern of many Albertans, including trappers. Those who follow the Code for Responsible Trapping will help to ensure that the harvest of this resource is done in a way that is socially acceptable.

Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS)

The *Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards* (AIHTS) came into force in Canada on June 1, 1999. It is a binding agreement between the European Union (EU), Canada and Russia. The United States and the EU have signed a similar commitment, which unifies the North American wild fur market. Canada signed the AIHTS only after careful consultation with trappers, provincial and territorial governments and fur industry representatives. Alberta has agreed to implement the AIHTS standards. Implementation is an ongoing process, and trappers will be kept informed of any new developments.

The AIHTS:

- Allows for continuing export of wild fur products into the EU.
- Commits all parties to applying the AIHTS standards to all trapping, including commercial use.
- Supports further research and testing for the ongoing improvement of trapping devices.
- Provides for other elements such as product certification, trap certification and trapper education.

- Will allow for the use of jaw-type leg/foothold restraining traps in submersion sets for semi-aquatic fur-bearers.
- Allows for the use of design-approved snares.
- Allows for the use of traditional wooden dead-fall traps.
- Prohibits the use of all jaw-type leg/foothold restraining traps (including padded traps) on land for badger, beaver, ermine, fisher, marten, muskrat and otter. Alberta adopted similar legislation for these species, and others before the AIHTS became effective.
- Prohibits the use of conventional steel-jawed leghold restraining traps on land for bobcat, coyote, lynx, raccoon and wolf.

It should be noted that the adequacy of trapping devices must be properly tested. The Fur Institute of Canada (FIC) has taken the lead role in this regard. Killing and restraining traps that have undergone testing to meet AIHTS requirements and certification are outlined below and also listed on the FIC website: www.fur.ca

Certified Traps - AIHTS Implementation

The following lists show the two phases for regulating species-specific traps: (1) the *certified traps regulated for specific species*; (2) *certified traps that are not regulated at this time*. The traps listed by name have all been certified by a governing competent authority as meeting the requirements of the AIHTS for specific species.

Updated January 1, 2023. For the most current list, please see <https://fur.ca/certified-traps/>

Phase 1 – KILLING TRAPS - Certified Traps currently regulated for use per species:

KILLING TRAPS			
Species	Certified Traps Regulated For Use		
Beaver	Bélisle Classique 330 Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 BMI 280 Body Gripper BMI 330 Body Gripper BMI BT 300 Bridger 330 Duke 280 Duke 330	LDL C280 LDL C280 Magnum LDL C330 LDL C330 Magnum Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Sauvageau 1000-11F Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11	Sauvageau 2001-12 Species Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum Species Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330

KILLING TRAPS (continued)

Species	Certified Traps Regulated For Use		
Canada Lynx and Bobcat	Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 BMI 220 Body Gripper BMI 220 Magnum Body Gripper BMI 280 Body Gripper BMI 280 Magnum Body Gripper	Bridger 220 Bridger 280 Mag. Body Gripper Duke 280 LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum LDL C280 Magnum	LDL C330 LDL C330 Magnum Rudy 330 Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Fisher	Bélisle Super X 120 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220 Koro #2 LDL C160 Magnum	LDL C220 Magnum Rudy 120 Magnum Rudy 160 Plus Rudy 220 Plus	Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8
Marten	Bélisle Super X 120 Bélisle Super X 160 BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper Koro #1 Koro #2	LDL B120 Magnum LDL C160 Magnum Northwoods 155 Oneida Victor 120-3 Magnum Stainless Steel	Rudy 120 Magnum Rudy 160 Plus Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau 2001-6
Muskrat (On Land)	Bélisle Super X 110 Bélisle Super X 120 BMI 120 Body Gripper BMI 120 Magnum Body Gripper BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 120 Bridger 120 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 155 Magnum Body Gripper Duke 120 Koro Muskrat Trap Koro Lrg Rodent Double Spring	LDL B120 LDL B120 Magnum Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel Oneida Victor 110-3 Stainless Steel Oneida Victor 110-3 Magnum Stainless Steel Oneida Victor 120-3 Stainless Steel Oneida Victor 120-3 Magnum Stainless Steel Ouell 411-180 Ouell RM	Rudy 110 Rudy 120 Rudy 120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" Triple M WCS Tube Trap Int'l WCS SHORTY Tube Trap Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
Muskrat (Underwater)	Any jaw type trap (body gripping or foothold) set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains this animal underwater.		
Otter	Bélisle Super X 220 Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum	LDL C280 Magnum Rudy 220 Plus Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Sauvageau 2001-8	Sauvageau 2001-11 Sauvageau 2001-12 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Raccoon	Bélisle Classique 220 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220 Bélisle Super X 280 BMI 160 Body Gripper BMI 220 Body Gripper BMI 280 Body Gripper BMI 280 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 160 Bridger 220	Bridger 280 Mag. Body Gripper Duke 160 Duke 220 Koro #2 LDL C160 LDL C160 Magnum 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 Conibear 160 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220
Weasels	Bélisle Super X 110 Bélisle Super X 120 BMI 60 BMI 120 Magnum Body Gripper BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 120 Bridger 120 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 155 Magnum Body Gripper Koro Muskrat Trap	Koro Rodent Trap Koro Large Rodent Double Spring LDL B120 Magnum Ouell 3-10 Ouell 411-180 Ouell RM Rudy 120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau C120 Magnum	Sauvageau C120 Reverse Bend Triple M Victor Rat Trap WCS SHORTY Tube Trap WCS Tube Trap Int'l Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120 <i>See page 12 for Restraining Traps</i>



ALBERTA TAXIDERMY

New Sarepta, Alberta

High Quality Tanning and Taxidermy at Competitive Rates

Ph: 780.941.3800 • Cell: 780.678.5263 • www.albertataxidermy.ca



Phase 1 – RESTRAINING TRAPS - Certified Traps currently regulated for use per species:

RESTRAINING TRAPS		
Species	Certified Traps Regulated For Use	
Beaver (Cages)	Breathe Easy Live Beaver Trap Comstock 12 X 18 X 39 Swim Through Beaver Cage Dam Beaver Live Beaver Trap	Ezee Set Live Beaver Trap Hancock Live Beaver Trap Koro "Klam" Live Beaver Trap
Bobcat	Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif	Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.75, Offset, Laminated Jaws equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3, equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaws and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws) with 2 coil springs
Canada Lynx	Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 equipped with at least 8mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate
Wolf	Bélisle Footsnare #8 BFV Beer No. 1 PLUS Bridger Alaskan #5 Offset and Laminated Jaws Bridger Alaskan #5 Rubber Jaws Bridger Brawn #9 Rubber Jaws LAY 76 Laminated Livestock Protection EZ Grip No.7	MB 750 Alaskan OS (3/8") Muskwa No. 9 Laminated Offset Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs, a minimum 8mm thick base plate and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on the base plate. Rudy Red Wolf 4 1/2 X TREME Wolf

Phase 2. YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION TO BE DETERMINED

RESTRAINING TRAPS - Traps certified per species but <u>not yet</u> mandatory:			
Species	Traps Certified But Not Yet Mandatory		
Coyote	Bélisle Footsnare #6	Bélisle Sélectif	
	Bridger #3 equipped with 5/16-inch offset, doubled rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), with 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate.		
	Duke No. 3 Rubber Jaws with an anchoring swivel, centre mounted on the base plate		
	MB 550 Rubber Jaws equipped with 4 coil springs		
	Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs		
	Oneida Victor #1.75 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4 inch on underside of jaws), with 4 coil springs		
	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs		
Raccoon Cage and Box Traps	Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), with 2 coil springs		
	Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), and with 4 coil springs		
	Havahart Cage Trap 1079	Tomahawk Cage Trap 108SS	Tomahawk Cage Trap 608.5
	Havahart Cage Trap 1081	Tomahawk Cage Trap 108.2SS	Tomahawk Cage Trap 608F
	Havahart Cage Trap 1085	Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010	Tomahawk Cage Trap 608 SS
	Ramconct Dura-Poly Box Trap	Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010F	Tomahawk Cage Trap 608.2SS
	Tomahawk Cage Trap 108	Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010SS	Tomahawk Cage Trap 6010
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108.1	Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010SS-F	Tomahawk Cage Trap 6010F	
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108.5	Tomahawk Cage Trap 608	Tomahawk Cage Trap 6010SS	
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108F	Tomahawk Cage Trap 608.1		

Regulatory Requirements for the Use of trapping Devices

- Foothold traps with toothed jaws or an inside jaw-spread of 23 cm (9 in.) or more may not be used to trap fur-bearing animals.
- Foothold traps that are not set as killing devices may not be used in trees or on poles.
- Foothold traps, that are not set as killing devices, may not be used to harvest fur-bearers other than bobcat, coyote, fox, lynx or wolf. Other fur-bearing species must be taken in a killing device or in a live-trap set to capture the animal by holding it in a container (see pages 10-13).
- Foothold traps that may be used for trapping bobcat, coyote, fox, lynx or wolf include traps manufactured or modified to have one or more of the following features: (i) Laminated jaws – 2 steel parallel jaws that are at least 8 mm thick, (ii) Offset jaws – jaws that do not touch over their full length when closed on each other, or (iii) Padded jaws – jaws designed or modified to prevent any metallic surface from contacting the animal.
- Traps that are not killing devices must be checked at least once every 48 hours if set under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence, or at least once every 24 hours if set under the authority of a Resident Fur Management Licence.
- Snare devices, including neck snares, power snares and foot snares, may only be set for the taking of fur-bearing animals under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence or — by holders of Resident Fur Management Licences for bobcat, coyote, fox, squirrel or wolf (provided they meet the requirements listed in this section) and for beaver (provided the snare loop is completely under water).
— by residents for rabbit or hare on lands to which they have right-of-access (provided the snare wire is not larger than 20-gauge and the snare loop is not more than 13 cm (5 in.) in diameter).
- Slide-wire sets must be equipped with a lock. The slide-wires and weight must be properly anchored, and set in water that is deep enough to ensure that the largest animal that may be captured will be totally submerged.
- Neck snares must be equipped with a locking device that is designed and set to prevent the snare loop from loosening again after it has tightened on the neck of the fur-bearing animal, except when made of a single strand of wire, set to capture squirrel, rabbit or hare.

It should be noted that raccoon and skunk are classed as non-licence animals and may be hunted or trapped (see page 21 for these provisions). Traps meeting requirements of the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards for raccoon are outlined on page 11.

Additional Regulations

No one may remove, damage, spring or in any way interfere with traps set by another person for the taking of fur-bearing animals. (Exception: Holders of Registered Fur Management Licences may remove traps or snares found within the limits of their trapping areas if they are set unlawfully. Any such removal must be reported immediately to Alberta Forestry and Parks.)

It is unlawful to:

- use traps that do not meet the requirements of the AIHTS;
- use a poison or drug for taking a fur-bearing animal, except as authorized by the *Agricultural Pest Act*;
- use sharp hooks or similar devices to capture fur-bearers; or
- trap in a wildlife sanctuary. Please refer to the map for locations of these sanctuaries. Some exceptions exist for Registered Fur Management Areas – RFMAs, (for further information, contact the nearest Fish and Wildlife District Office – see page 6);
- harvest fur-bearing animals within 100 metres of Highway 1A in WMU 410, except with the use of traps;
- carry a weapon on an OHV **between 1 hour before sunrise and the following noon** during an open season for big game* on public land in the following WMUs: 400-446. This does not apply to a person who is traveling on a direct route to or from a location accessible by vehicles designed for highway travel and his or her isolated campsite, and the weapons and ammunition are carried out of view in separate locked containers (and remain locked during the trip). This prohibition does not apply to persons hunting on privately owned lands, and it does not apply to those trapping under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence or a Resident Fur Management Licence.

Natural Areas and Ecological Reserves





In Alberta, special parcels of public land, such as natural areas and ecological reserves, have been set aside for conservation purposes. Trapping is prohibited within ecological reserves. For information about ecological reserves and natural areas, contact Parks Operations Division, Forestry and Parks in Edmonton at 780-427-3582 (toll-free 1-866-427-3582).

Fur Handlers

A person may skin and prepare another person's furs for market, provided the handler maintains on premises records for inspection purposes. These records no longer have to be submitted to the Hunting and Fishing Branch. If you have specific questions contact a Fish and Wildlife District Office (see page 6).



Fur Management Zones

-  Fur Management Zones
-  Roads
-  Cities
-  Wildlife Management Units

Fur-bearer Seasons

The following table lists the seasons in each Fur Management Zone (see map at left).

O – October • N – November • D – December • J – January • F – February • M – March • Ap – April • Ma – May

Species	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
Badger	CLOSED	CLOSED	D1 - Ap15	D1 - Ap15	D1 - Ap15	D1 - Ap15	D1 - Ap15	D1 - M31
Beaver	O1 - Ma15	O1 - Ma15	O1 - Ma15	O1 - Ma15	O1 - Ma31	O15 - Ma15	O15 - Ap30	O15 - Ap30
Bobcat	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	D1 - F15	CLOSED	N1 - F28
Coyote	O1 - F28	O1 - F28	O1 - F28	O1 - F28 ³	O1 - F28 ³	O1 - F28 ³	O1 - F28	O1 - F28
Fisher	N1 - J31 ^{2,4}	N1 - J31 ^{2,4}	N1 - J31 ²	N1 - J31 ²	N1 - J31 ²	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fox	O1 - J31 ⁴	O1 - J31 ⁴	O1 - F28	O1 - F28 ³	O1 - F28 ³	O1 - F28 ³	O1 - F28	O1 - F28
Lynx	D1 - F15 ²	D1 - F15 ²	D1 - F15 ²	D1 - F15 ²	D1 - F15 ²	D1 - F15 ²	CLOSED	CLOSED
Marten	N1 - J31 ⁴	N1 - J31 ⁴	N1 - J31 ²	N1 - J31	N1 - J31	N1 - J31	CLOSED	CLOSED
Mink	N1 - J31 ⁴	N1 - J31 ⁴	N1 - J31	N1 - J31	N1 - J31	N1 - J31	N1 - J31	N1 - J31
Muskrat	O1 - Ma15	O1 - Ma15	O1 - Ma15	O1 - Ma15	O1 - Ma15	O15 - Ma15	O15 - Ap30	O15 - Ap30
Otter	D1 - Ma15 ¹	D1 - Ma15 ¹	D1 - Ma15 ¹	D1 - Ma15 ^{1,6}	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Squirrel	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N1 - F28
Weasel	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N1 - F28 ⁵	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N1 - F28	N15 - F14 ⁵	N15 - F14 ⁵
Wolf	O1 - M31	O1 - M31	O1 - M31	O1 - M31 ³	O1 - M31 ³	O1 - F28 ^{3,7}	O1 - F28	O1 - F28
Wolverine	N1 - J31 ^{1,4}	N1 - J31 ^{1,4}	N1 - J31 ¹	N1 - J31 ¹	N1 - J31 ¹	N1 - J31 ¹	CLOSED	CLOSED

- 1 This season is provided only for those who are authorized under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence.
- 2 This season is provided only for those who are authorized under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence, Indian Fur Management Licence or Métis Fur Management Licence issued under the *Métis Settlements Act*.
- 3 Seasonal Snaring Restriction: In order to reduce the potential for accidental harvest of Grizzly Bears, seasonal snaring restrictions will apply for Fur Management Zones 4, 5 and 6. **For the period October 01 through November 30, the use of snares is ONLY ALLOWED in the following WMUs of Fur Management Zones 4, 5 and 6 (WMUs 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 330, 332, 334, 336, 337, 338, 348, 360, 410, 412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 507, 508 and 521).**
- 4 Season extended to February 15, 2024 in WMUs 524, 532, 534, 536, and 539.
- 5 Weasel may not be harvested in that part of the province described as ranges 1 – 5, west of the 4th meridian, from the international boundary to the north boundary of township 63. This does not apply to Indian Reserves and Métis Settlements set aside under the *Métis Settlements Act*, which fall within the area described.
- 6 This season applies only to WMUs 330, 336 to 360, 507, 508 and 521.
- 7 This season does not apply in WMUs 314, 316, 318, 410, 412, 414, 416, 417 and 418. The season for wolves in these WMUs is from October 1 to March 31.

Black Bear Seasons and Baiting

Six black bear may be hunted but not trapped in each Registered Fur Management Area north of the Red Deer River during the open season for black bear. Registered trappers who are permitted to hunt black bear on their RFMA may use bait for that purpose in the following WMUs: 322, 330 – 338, 348, 358 – 360, 500 – 506, 509, 510, 512 – 520, 522, 523, 529 – 536, 539 – 544 and portions of 320, 324, 357, 507, 521, 526 and 528.

Baiting is prohibited within 1.6 km (1 mi) of occupied dwellings (owners or occupants of dwellings are exempted from this restriction if they have permission to bait from the owners or occupants of all other dwellings within 1.6 km of the bait), Provincial Parks that are not designated as Wildland Provincial Parks, provincial and forest recreation areas and some industrial sites. Each bait site must have

a readily observable sign legibly showing the owner's name or Registered Fur Management Area number. Furthermore, each bait must be posted with surrounding signs to warn other people of its presence. Also, baiting is restricted to the open season and preceding 2 weeks in each specific WMU.

During November in WMUs or partial WMUs where baiting is permitted, only meat or meat products may be used for bait. Any livestock dying other than through proper slaughter for human consumption must be disposed of in prescribed ways and may not be used for baiting bears.

See page 56 of the current **Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations** for more information.

Limits

The various species of fur-bearers differ in abundance, distribution and opportunity to harvest. Registered Fur Management Areas (RFMAs) also vary in size. To allow trappers a greater opportunity to manage fur-bearers, varied limits exist.

Limits for fisher, lynx and otter within each RFMA have been linked to the size of the trapping area. A basic quota for these species will apply for all RFMAs up to two townships in size. Additional increments will be added for additional townships (or parts of a township).

These increments vary according to WMU, (please note: the higher limit applies when an RFMA falls into WMUs having different limits). The following table lists the limits and increments applicable to RFMAs lying in the designated FMZs or WMUs (see map).

Registered Fur Management Area Limits

Zones	Fisher		Canada Lynx		River Otter		Wolverine
	Basic Limit	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Limit	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Limit	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Limit
Zone 1 WMU 511, 512, 516-519, 529	10	3	10	4	10	3	1
WMU 530-532	10	3	10	5	8	2	1
Zone 2 WMU 357-359, 522-527, 534-537, 539	10	4	12	5	2	1	1
WMU 520, 528, 540-542, 544	10	4	12	5	6	3	1
Zone 3	6	4	4	2	10	3	1
Zone 4 WMU 320-328, 332, 334, 429	3	1	5	2	0	0	1
WMU 330, 336-342, 348, 507, 508	3	1	5	2	1	0	1
WMU 344, 346, 347, 352	3	1	5	2	2	1	1
WMU 349, 353-356, 360, 521	10	4	6	3	2	1	1
WMU 350, 351	10	4	6	3	2	1	1
Zone 5	1	1	4	2	0	0	1
Zone 6	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Zone 7 & 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Increase for each Township (Twp), or part of it, in excess of two Townships.

Mandatory Registration

If fisher, lynx, otter or wolverine are killed during an open season they must be registered within 30 days of the close of that season. If they are killed outside of an open season they must be registered within 30 days of the kill. In all cases they must be registered before being sold, processed or exported.

To register fur-bearing animals the trapper must take the pelt in to a Fish and Wildlife District Office or another approved location.

Fisher, lynx, otter or wolverine killed by non-residents residing in or within 30 miles of Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, on a registered fur management area that is wholly situated both north of the northern boundary of Township 118 and east of Wood Buffalo National Park, are exempt from the mandatory reporting requirements. Further, an Alberta Provincial Export Permit is not required to export such fisher, lynx, otter or wolverine outside of Alberta.

All bobcat taken under any authority must be registered before the skin is sold, processed or exported from Alberta or within 30 days after the date of harvest.

Registration is a way of recording information about the harvest of fur-bearers. This information helps fur managers set seasons and quotas for following years. Registration provides information such as:

- the size and number of males, females and juvenile animals captured;
- the time of the season they were caught; and
- where they were caught.

Trappers benefit from the mandatory registration requirement because it allows for appropriate changes in quotas and seasons. Accurate data prevents the overharvest of sensitive species of fur-bearers, ensuring a viable resource for the future.

Primeness of Pelts

Furs that are at their peak in quality (their prime) offer trappers the greatest financial return. Successful trappers concentrate their efforts so that they collect most of their furs when pelts are in their prime.

The pelt of a fur-bearing animal is in its prime when the underfur is dense, deep and well covered by the longer guard hair. The leather side should be clear and white or slightly blue, and pliable. Each species reaches its prime during certain periods in the season. The grey shading in the following table shows the approximate time of the year when each species is in its prime.

Species	November	December	January	February	March	April
Badger						
Beaver						
Bobcat						
Coyote						
Fisher						
Fox (Red/Arctic)						
Canada Lynx						
Marten						
Mink						
Muskrat						
River Otter						
Squirrel						
Weasel (Ermine)						
Wolf						
Wolverine						

Summary of the Fisher Tooth Analysis – 2022-2023 Trapping Season

During the 2022-23 trapping season, Alberta's Registered Fur Management Licence holders continued to support the fisher monitoring efforts through the submission of heads. This program resulted in the analysis of 42 fisher heads from across the province, representing 6.3% of the seasons harvest of fisher.

Each sample was processed and the upper right canine tooth extracted. Where the upper right canine was broken or otherwise unusable, an alternate canine tooth was extracted. Teeth were measured for length and width dimensions and then radio-graphed (X-rayed) at the Bonnyville Veterinary Clinic. The amount of tooth pulp cavity observed on the X-ray plates was assessed to determine juvenile/adult age classification; a large pulp cavity equated to a juvenile animal (< 1 year of age) while teeth exhibiting a closed or narrow pulp cavity were classified as adult animals. Examination of pulp cavities included comparing samples to conclusively aged samples to ensure an accurate age class assignment. Sex was determined from tooth measurements where the tooth met the criteria in Table 1.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE DATA

The intent of fisher management is to maintain a juvenile to adult female ratio in a trapped sample near 3:1. The 2022-23 season yielded a juvenile to adult female ratio of 1.45 : 1, indicating a reproduction rate below the desired target of 3 : 1 juveniles to adult females for trapped samples.

Table 1. Sex assignment criteria for upper and lower canine teeth using tooth length and width measurements.

Measurement Type	Tooth measurement criteria (mm)	
	Male	Female
Upper canine – length	> 27.2	< 27.2
Upper canine – width	> 6.75	< 6.75
Lower canine – length	> 26.2	< 26.2
Lower canine – width	> 6.15	< 6.15

SAMPLE DATA

Analysed data was apportioned into sex (male, female), age cohorts (adult, juvenile), and age/sex cohorts. The number of samples per cohort is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Fisher tooth samples per cohort.

Fisher Cohort	Number of samples
Female	20
Male	22
Adult	26
Juvenile	16
Adult Female	11
Adult Male	15
Juvenile Female	9
Juvenile Male	7

Sale of Wildlife

In Alberta anyone may sell the following:

- processed (tanned or otherwise permanently preserved, but not dried, salted or frozen) skins of fur-bearing animals;
- black bear skins, provided they have been taken lawfully (black bear claws may only be sold if they remain attached to the whole skin);
- the skins of most animals, including skunk and raccoon, for which a licence is not required;
- unskinned beaver carcasses harvested outside the beaver trapping season; or
- all parts of lawfully taken fur-bearing animals, other than the unprocessed skin.

Sale of Pelts and Parts

No pelt of any fur-bearing animal, except one taken according to the regulations listed under Control of Problem Wildlife (page 20),

may be wasted, destroyed or spoiled. No raw skins of fur-bearing animals may be sold to anyone who is not a fur dealer. Anyone in legal possession of a beaver harvested outside the beaver trapping season may sell the unskinned carcass of the beaver to use as bait or animal food. Except as noted under Exporting (see below), it is unlawful to export from Alberta all, or any part of, the skin or pelt of a fur-bearing animal, without first obtaining a provincial Export Permit.

All parts of lawfully taken fur-bearing animals, other than the unprocessed skin, may be sold without restriction (note that black bears are not included as they are big game animals). These parts of fur-bearing animals may also be exported without a provincial export permit (note that Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna – CITES permits are required for exporting any part of a wolf, lynx, bobcat or otter across an international boundary).

Exporting

With some exceptions noted below, those wishing to export fur-bearing animals from Alberta must have a provincial export permit. These permits may be obtained from any Fish and Wildlife District Office (see page 6).

Persons exporting wolf, lynx, bobcat, otter or black bear products out of Canada must also obtain a federal export permit issued according to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Information about CITES permits may be obtained at Environment Canada offices in Edmonton (780-951-8891) or Calgary (403-292-4103).

The following products* may be exported **without a provincial** export permit:

- beaver castor,
- beaver oil glands, claws, skulls and teeth of fur-bearing animals, and
- processed (tanned or otherwise permanently preserved, but not dried, salted or frozen) skins of fur-bearing animals.
- coyote skins lawfully possessed.

*The above products must have been harvested under a lawful authority in Alberta or elsewhere.

(**Note:** Black bear are classified as big game, not as fur-bearing animals. Most black bears taken from an RFMA require provincial export permits. For more information on export conditions for

black bear, please contact the nearest Fish and Wildlife District Office [see page 6]. CITES permits are still required for exporting any part of a black bear, wolf, lynx, bobcat or otter across an international boundary.)

*Persons exporting fur directly to the European Union without using the services of Canadian fur auction houses, should be aware that special documents may be required. Please contact the receiving jurisdiction for applicable information.

Fisher, lynx, otter or wolverine killed by non-residents residing in or within 30 miles of Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, on a registered fur management area that is wholly situated both north of the northern boundary of Township 118 and east of Wood Buffalo National Park, do not require an Alberta provincial export permit to export such fur-bearers from Alberta.

Commercial Export of Wildlife to the United States

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (US FWS) regulates commercial shipments of wildlife that enter or leave the U.S. In particular, taxidermists, trappers and outfitter-guides may experience difficulties transporting wildlife to the U.S. unless such businesses are licenced with the US FWS for transporting commercial shipments of wildlife across the U.S. border. For more information, contact the US FWS at 1-800-344-9453 or view information at: www.fws.gov/



Alberta Outdoorsmen

50% OFF

Subscribe Today

For NEW Subscribers Only

To Subscribe Call 780.413.0331

To receive this offer mention the Promo Code: **TRAPPING24**

1 Year (12 Issues)

\$19 - Only \$1.58 per issue! (Regular price of 1 year subscription \$38)

Dam Beaver

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

www.dambeaver.ca

SEE US FOR ALL YOUR TRAPPING NEEDS

Watch us on Wild TV... Dam Beaver Trapping Supplies, The Real Deal!

- Belisle
- Sauvageau
- Duke
- Bridger
- Tanned Furs
- Dam Beaver Lures
- Forsyth Animal Lures
- Native Crafts
- Free-Hanging Snares
- Caribou and Zepf Knives

We are the Canadian distributor for Ram Power Snares

TACKLE AND TRAILS
HUNTING • FISHING • CAMPING • HIKING • APPAREL

For more Dam Beaver Supplies, visit Tackle and Trails in Rocky Mountain House.

Check out our online store. We ship orders across Canada.

www.dambeaver.ca 306-273-2025

Pleasure Craft Operator Training

BOATING SAFETY INSTRUCTION PRESENTED BY

Now Available Online at www.albertaboatsafety.com

Are you interested in obtaining your Pleasure Craft Operator Card?

AHEIA is proud to announce that it is now accredited by Transport Canada to provide this licence's required instruction.

Responsibilities • Equipment Requirements • Safety Flags & Signals
Canadian Water Laws & Regulations • General Boat Operations Tips

This card is valid nationwide and never expires!

Contact us today for more information.

AHEIA Calgary **1-866-852-4342**
AHEIA Edmonton **1-866-282-4342**

www.aheia.com

DELUXE WALL TENTS

- ★ wall tents
- ★ used tents
- ★ wood stoves
- ★ aluminum frames
- ★ portable bear fences
- ★ canvas game bags
- ★ diesel heaters
- ★ bedrolls
- ★ tarps
- ★ cots

Wall Tents Built in Canada for Canadian Conditions

Free Shipping in Canada
with some restrictions

www.deluxewalltents.com
250-704-2534
beau@deluxewalltents.com

Trapping and Cougar Management

In recent years, the number of cougars accidentally killed by trappers in Alberta has increased. Cougars are carefully managed as a hunted game animal in Alberta, and no trapping season exists. In areas where incidental mortality of cougars is high, hunting quotas for cougars may need to be reduced to prevent population declines. As important stewards of Alberta's wildlife resources, trappers should take precautions to limit the number of cougars and other non-target species that are accidentally captured.

Most cougars are captured in snares set for wolves or coyotes, or in large conibears set for lynx, bobcats, or wolverines. Cougars are not trap-shy and are much more easily captured than wary species such as wolves. Therefore, trappers should take steps to reduce the chance that a cougar will find their traps. Avoid placing snares or large conibears in areas where ungulates are wintering. When possible, place your sets in open areas where cougars will feel uncomfortable. Keep snares and traps well away (>200 m) from

bait; use canid-specific gland lures, urine, and scats to lure wolves and coyotes to your sets. If you see cougar tracks near your sets, close the snares or pull the traps until the cougar has moved on. Consider moving your sets to a new area if you're seeing regular cougar activity. By taking these few simple precautions, trappers can reduce the chance that they will accidentally catch a cougar, leaving more of these animals for enjoyment by all Albertans. For more information on cougars and cougar management in Alberta, download the Management Plan for Cougars in Alberta at: aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife.

Reminder: All cougar harvests (even accidental) must be registered at a Fish and Wildlife District Office immediately!

Accurate harvest information helps in managing the furbearer resource, and ultimately benefits the trapping industry. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Control of Problem Wildlife

Regulations allow landholders (residents only) to take immediate action to control some problem wildlife. The following privileges are beyond those permitted under fur management licences during the seasons set out on page 15.

Please contact your Fish and Wildlife District Office when furbearers other than the species shown in this section are destroying property. A damage control licence may be necessary.

Section 38 of the *Wildlife Act* specifies that no person shall hunt wildlife or discharge firearms on or over occupied lands, or enter on such lands for the purpose of doing so without the consent of the owner or occupant.

Beaver may be hunted and trapped, without a licence and during all seasons, on privately owned land by the owner or occupant of the land, or by a resident with written permission from the owner or occupant of the land.

Wolf¹ may be hunted (but not trapped) without a licence during all seasons, as follows:

- on privately owned land by the owner or occupant of the land, or by a resident with permission from the owner or occupant.
- on public land by a person authorized to keep livestock on that land, or by a resident who has written permission from that authorized person.

The above authorities to hunt wolves extend to lands within 8 km (5 mi.) of the land described above, provided the authorized person or resident has right of access.

Coyotes¹ may be hunted (but not trapped), without a licence, at all times of the year throughout the province:

- a) by a resident who has right of access to hunt on lands that are not public lands within the Green Area;
- b) by the owner or occupant of privately owned land, on the privately owned land;
- c) by a person maintaining livestock on public land, on that public land; or

d) *on lands described in c) that are in the Green Area, by a resident who is authorized in writing by the person described in c).

* These pelts must be salvaged.

¹ For further information and other seasons regarding the hunting of wolf and coyote, including the use of bait for hunting wolf and coyote, please refer to the current **Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations**.

Red fox may be hunted (but not trapped), without a licence and during all seasons, by a resident on privately owned land to which the resident has the right of access.

Badger and Red Squirrel may be hunted or trapped, without a licence and during all seasons, by a resident on privately owned land to which the resident has the right of access.

Skunk and raccoon may be hunted or trapped during all seasons by the owner or occupant of land, or by a person authorized by the owner or occupant, or by the holder of a licence authorizing the trapping of fur-bearing animals.

Rabbit or hare may be hunted (but not trapped), throughout the province, at any time of year, without a licence on land which the person has the right of access for hunting. A resident may use snares to take rabbit or hare, provided the snare meets the requirements set out on page 13.

Bobcat may be hunted (but not trapped) by a resident on land which the resident has the right of access for hunting in WMUs 102, 104, 106, 108, 112, 116, 118 and 119 and that part of WMU 110 east of Highway No. 2 and south of Highway No. 3 from November 1 to February 28.



Fur-bearer Harvest Statistics

2018-2023 Annual Fur Production and 5-Year Average Based on Export Permits

Species	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	5-Year Average
Badger	196	107	167	64	30	113
Beaver	6,988	6,712	6,222	6,094	6,025	6,408
Bobcat	19	21	31	23	5	20
Coyote	42,039	32,106	29,148	27,536	9,526	28,071
Fisher	958	784	625	613	665	729
Fox	1,675	1,263	1,748	1,205	443	1,267
Canada Lynx	1,819	1,700	1,618	918	1,175	1,446
Marten	7,648	4,419	3,828	3,887	4,584	4,873
Mink	623	399	277	203	182	337
Muskrat	7,219	10,048	10,328	8,335	2,172	7,620
River Otter	220	169	194	153	154	178
Raccoon	126	50	42	15	451	137
Skunk	119	71	203	66	99	112
Squirrel	4,135	1,927	3,829	2,042	4,486	3,284
Weasel (Ermine)	3,100	2,508	1,925	1,755	2,173	2,292
Wolf	722	544	507	318	513	521
Wolverine	60	53	115	46	51	65

Fur Production Based on Export Permits

Species	2022/2023 Season			2021/2022 Season			% Change		
	# Pelts	Avg Price	Economic Value	# Pelts	Avg Price	Economic Value	# Pelts	Avg Price	Economic Value
Badger	30	22.39	\$672	64	\$26.42	\$1,691	-53%	-15%	-60%
Beaver	6,025	41.18	\$248,110	6,094	\$16.76	\$102,135	-1%	146%	143%
Bobcat	5	432.12	\$2,161	23	\$634.57	\$14,595	-78%	-32%	-85%
Coyote	9,526	35.58	\$338,935	27,536	\$31.37	\$863,804	-65%	13%	-61%
Fisher	665	51.54	\$34,274	613	\$31.04	\$19,028	8%	66%	80%
Fox	443	8.62	\$3,819	1,205	\$15.96	\$19,232	-63%	-46%	-80%
Lynx	1,175	149.13	\$175,228	918	\$103.79	\$95,279	28%	44%	84%
Marten	4,584	56.81	\$260,417	3,887	\$45.27	\$175,964	18%	25%	48%
Mink	182	4.02	\$732	203	\$6.21	\$1,261	-10%	-35%	-42%
Muskrat	2,172	2.69	\$5,843	8,335	\$8.75	\$72,931	-74%	-69%	-92%
River Otter	154	41.65	\$6,414	153	\$30.69	\$4,696	1%	36%	37%
Raccoon	451	9.09	\$4,100	15	\$4.90	\$74	2907%	86%	5478%
Skunk	99	17.78	\$1,760	66	\$18.87	\$1,245	50%	-6%	41%
Squirrel	4,486	1.34	\$6,011	2,042	\$0.96	\$1,960	120%	40%	207%
Weasel	2,173	5.40	\$11,734	1,755	\$3.25	\$5,704	24%	66%	106%
Wolf	513	315.65	\$161,928	318	\$256.75	\$81,647	61%	23%	98%
Wolverine	51	480.31	\$24,496	46	\$421.28	\$19,379	11%	14%	26%
Total Fur Value			\$1,286,632			\$1,480,625			-13%

Trapper Statistics 2022/23

Registered Licences – Senior	1,453
Registered Licences – Partner	1,309
Resident Licences	1,144
Registered Fur Management Areas	1,632

Blood Trail.
DNA science
convicts poachers.

**REPORT A
POACHER**
www.reportapoacher.com
1-800-642-3800



Best Trapping Practices

The illustrations and data provided below were inspired from the results of the trap testing completed through the work of the Trap Research and Development Committee of the Fur Institute of Canada. They are intended as general guidelines for trap users.

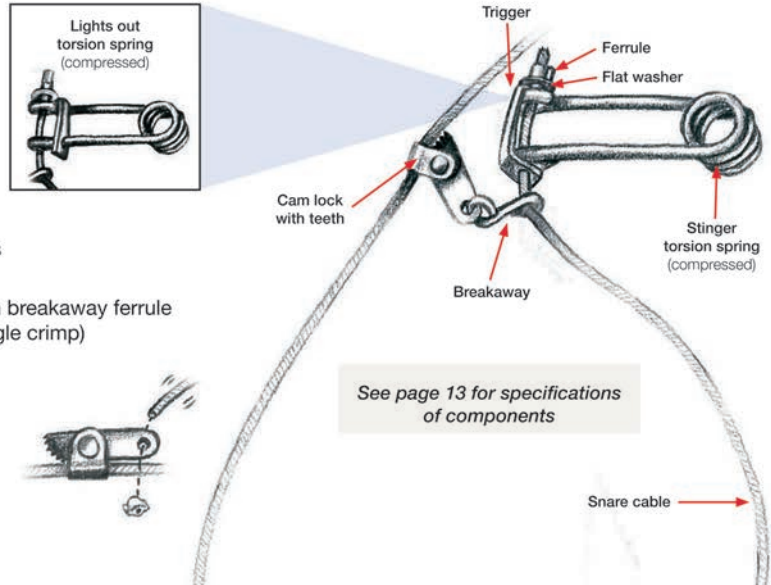
Illustrations © Fédération des Trappeurs Gestionnaires du Québec, Fur Institute of Canada and Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et Parcs (Québec).

RECOMMENDED DESIGN and COMPONENTS – KILLING NECK SNARES

Specifications of snare cable (galvanized steel)

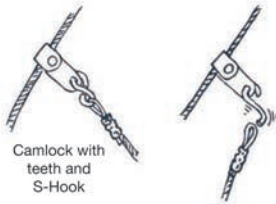
Target species	Diameter (inches)	Construction
Lynx/Bobcat + Fox/Coyote	1/16 and 5/64	1 x 19 and 7 x 7
Wolf	3/32 and 5/64	1 x 19 and 7 x 7

Recommended design and components

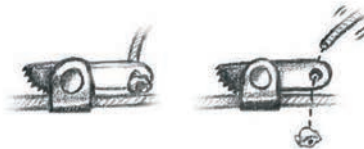


Types of breakaway devices

S-Hook + J-Hook



Camlock with breakaway ferrule (single crimp)



RECOMMENDED PARTS – KILLING NECK SNARES



Torsion springs

Model	Foxes	Lynx/ Bobcat	Coyote	Wolf
*Stinger 22 Mag Economy	✓	✓	✓	
*Stinger 22 Mag Deluxe	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Stinger 33 Mag Deluxe	✓	✓	✓	✓
**Lights Out A1	✓	✓	✓	✓
**Lights Out Signature 75			✓	✓

*All Stinger springs to be mounted with #2 trigger.

**All Lights out springs to be mounted with Lights Out incorporated trigger.

Camlocks with teeth (e.g. Bridger Sure-Hold Camlock with teeth) or other designs that will stay in place while the torsion spring is opening. They must be of the same diameter as the snare cable.

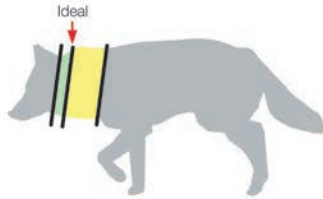
Breakaway devices

Breakaway model	Hold foxes/lynx/ bobcat	Hold coyote/ foxes/lynx/ bobcat	Hold wolf/coyote/ foxes/lynx/ bobcat	Release	
				white-tailed deer/mule	elk/moose
(Caught by a leg)					
Senneker S-Hook 265	✓			✓	✓
Senneker S-Hook 385	✓	✓		✓	✓
Senneker S-Hook 750	✓	✓	✓		✓
Senneker S-Hook 1000	✓	✓	✓		✓
Snare shop					
S-Hook 285	✓	✓		✓	✓
S-Hook 525	✓	✓		✓	✓
Sullivan S-Hook 280	✓	✓		✓	✓
J-Hook 285	✓	✓		✓	✓
J-Hook 350	✓	✓			✓
Fastach #150 or Ferrule/single crimp					
1/16" cable	✓	✓		✓	✓
3/32" cable	✓	✓	✓		✓
5/64" cable	✓	✓			✓

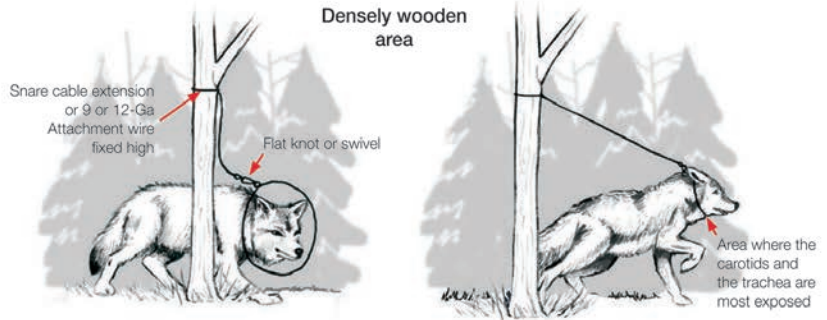
Note: the breakaway model numbers may not match the values obtained by standardized testing (e.g. S-Hook 285 releases at 335 lb).

SETTING PRINCIPLES – KILLING NECK SNARES

Strike zone (Canids + Felids)



Snare set sites and attachment points

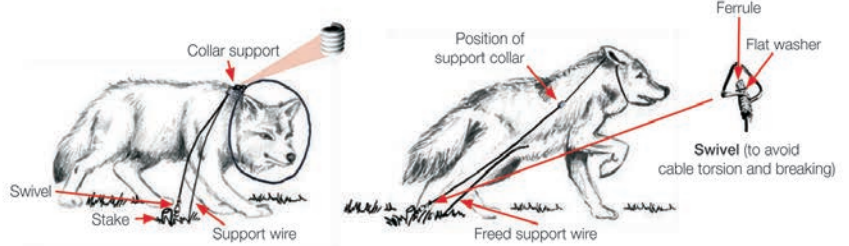


Loop diameters and setting heights



Species	A	B
Fox	18 cm (7")	18 cm (7")
Bobcat	20.5 cm (8")	20.5 cm (8")
Lynx	20.5 cm (8")	30.5 cm (12")
Coyote	25 cm (10")	25 cm (10 to 12")
Wolf	35 cm (14")	35 cm (14")
Wolf (Northern)	40.5 cm (16")	45.5 cm (18")

Open ground



Victorinox/Dexter Knives
NO-BS Traps
Furrier Tools
Tanned Furs
Fur Hats – Mittens - Scarves
Fur Home Décor
...and much, much more!!!



Full Line of Trapping Supplies

www.canadiancoyotecompany.com

THE WEBSTORE IS ALWAYS OPEN!!!



HOME OF THE AUTHENTIC SENNEKER SNARE

403-725-2283

Best Trapping Practices

continued from previous page

ACCIDENTAL CATCHES (cervidae, cattle, sheep)

To avoid capture and retention of cervidae, cattle and sheep, killing neck snares must be constructed and set the proper way.

S-Hook
Conventional Cam lock with S-Hook

Accidental catches of moose in neck snares intended for wolves (nose catch)
In a conventional set
S-Hook opening point between 320 to 640 lbs
54% of the catches involve the nose

Cam lock with breakaway rivet
Rivet breaking point at ± 270 lbs
Flexible neck snare
Heavy sliding parts

Using a diverter wire
Diverter; wire no 11 (set details)
View from above: Double ferrule, Attachment wire no 9, 28"
Side view: 28", 15°, 15°

Leg catch = rupture produced by S-Hook
46% of catches involved the hooves (rear hoof in 2/3 of cases)
Lock + S-Hook
Stopper ring 10" from sliding lock (wolf neck snare)

ACCIDENTAL CATCHES (eagles and birds of prey)

Problems

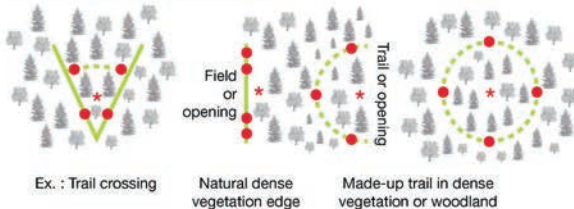
- Trapping period = critical period for migration
- **Solution :**



Use of trail sets (no bait)

AND / OR

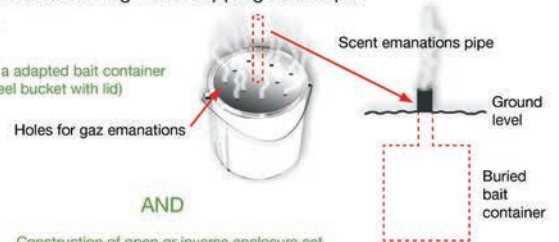
Use of snare sets with scent lure and very small size hidden baits (1 lb/0,5 kg) hidden inside a bait container (plastic tube with holes and lid). Ensure that the bait can't be released from container.



LEGEND : * Attractant : (lure) + (small size bait hidden close to the ground in a bait container)
● Position of neck snares ⊗ Buried bait container - - - Hand made trail — Existing trail or dense vegetation edge

- Canid enclosure set: High risk trapping technique
- **Solution :**

Solution = Use of a adapted bait container (eg. Steel bucket with lid)



AND

Construction of open or inverse enclosure set



N.B. : the open surface must allow the birds of prey to easily land and take off close to the bait (if exposed to their sight)

Best Trapping Practices

FISHER

Fishers are considered a "limit" species in Alberta and all fishers trapped during an open season must be registered (see Mandatory Registration on page 18), including those fishers incidentally trapped in areas or at times with no open season.

To minimize incidental capture of fisher in marginal areas and to maintain or enhance fisher populations where marten trapping is taking place, marten boxes can be modified by making them longer and the entry hole $\leq 2\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter (see diagram at right). Using this method, fishers are deterred from entering the marten box.

Marten box at right modified with fisher exclusion plate. The exclusion plate splits horizontally in the hole middle and is held in place by thick rubber straps to allow for the extraction of an animal.



RELEASE OF NON-TARGET SPECIES

Trappers should be prepared to release non-target animals that are not seriously injured. Carefully assess the risk factors involved in releasing an animal or bird to ensure personal safety and the welfare of the animal or bird.

Methods of releasing animals include:

Using a forked stick

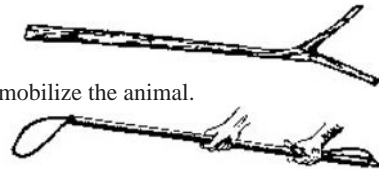
- position the stick around the animal's neck and apply only enough pressure to immobilize the animal.
- the capture device can then be released from the animal.

Using a snare pole

- the noose of the snare pole is slipped over the animal's jaws or neck and tightened to immobilize the animal.
- the capture device can then be released from the animal.

Using a tarp, coat or blanket

- this method is especially useful for releasing small animals or birds, particularly Birds of Prey.
- the material should be large and strong enough only to immobilize the animal or bird without harm.
- once immobilized, the animal or bird can be released from the capture device.



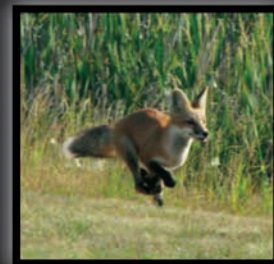
Eastern Irrigation District PUBLIC ACCESS



The Eastern Irrigation District (EID) manages its land with a multi-use concept. Trapping is generally permitted on EID Community Pastures during the legal recreational trapping season. Individuals wishing to access these lands for trapping must have written permission from the EID and possess the appropriate recreational trapping licenses.

The below conditions must be followed:

- Automobiles **must stay** on designated routes or established trails
- No off-highway vehicles
- No camping or fires
- No trapping near livestock
- All watercraft must be registered with EID's Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program and follow approved prevention procedures
- Leave gates as found
- **Obey all signs**, certain areas have added restrictions.



Access to these private lands is a privilege not a right, please use respect.



eid@eid.ca

www.eid.ca

(403) 362-1400

Trapping in Protected Areas

In certain cases trapping is allowed within specific protected areas where this activity is not normally allowed. This may involve a Provincial Park or Recreation Area (or portions of such areas) that fall within an RFMA. If trapping is allowed in such an area individuals who wish to trap on those portions of the RFMA may be required to obtain a Firearms Carry and Discharge Permit from Alberta Parks. Please contact your local Alberta Parks Office to confirm if trapping is allowed in a protected area and if this permit is required.

Accidental Trapping

Trappers who accidentally trap a fur-bearing animal during a closed season or after a limit has been filled or who trap a big game animal or bird of prey are required to submit to Fish and Wildlife a completed report and, in the case of a fur-bearing animal, bear or cougar, deliver it to a Fish and Wildlife District Office no later than 14 days after the date of capture. Such animals do not have to be skinned.

Swift Fox has been reintroduced into Fur Management Zone 8, and trappers are encouraged to take all reasonable care to prevent

accidental capture, and to report any contact with this species. Injured swift fox should be immediately delivered to the nearest Fish and Wildlife District Office, or a qualified veterinarian for care.

Trappers who accidentally capture any wildlife that are not fur-bearing animals are required to report the incident as soon as practical to the nearest Fish and Wildlife District Office. In addition, permission must first be obtained from Alberta Forestry and Parks to use such an animal as bait.

Diseases

Diseases and parasites are normal parts of the life of a fur-bearer. Usually, they are not a problem either for the furbearer or for the person trapping an infected animal. Indeed, most parasites and diseases go completely unnoticed by trappers. However, there are situations where an animal may be infected with a disease that can be transferred to people. Such diseases are most often caused by bacteria and can be recognized readily by the presence of small white spots in the liver and spleen of an infected furbearer. Such animals should be handled carefully (preferably with gloves on). Any person who handles wildlife and then has persistent “flu-like” symptoms or redness, swelling, heat or pain in hands or arms should contact a medical doctor. Remember to tell the doctor the person has handled wildlife.

Carcasses from all furbearers suspected of being diseased should be submitted for examination to the nearest Fish and Wildlife District Office (see page 6).

Wild canids in Alberta could contain tiny tapeworms in the intestines. Eggs of these tapeworms can potentially infect people. Thus, trappers and field biologists should wear gloves when handling or processing wolves, coyotes, foxes, or their scats and thoroughly clean knives and work tables when done. Particular care should be taken when skinning around the anus or when carcasses are soiled with faecal material. In addition, do not feed internal organs of moose or elk to dogs – the dogs could become infected and pass on tapeworm eggs to people. Regular deworming of dogs also reduces potential risk to humans.

There are two different Echinococcus species that could occur in wild canids. See <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/0778535959> and <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/echinococcus-multilocularis-in-alberta> for more information.

Community Relations

To foster and maintain good relations within their communities and to gain public support, trappers should:

- respect the rights and property of others;
- protect and conserve wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- help farmers and other landowners who are having problems with nuisance animals;

- encourage and support trapper education and public awareness programs;
- support trappers and other wildlife conservation organizations;
- support and cooperate with government wildlife agencies; and
- report illegal activities.



ATTENTION TRAPPERS

Subscribe to Alberta Outdoorsmen

50% OFF For NEW Subscribers Only

1 Year (12 Issues)

To receive this offer mention the Promo Code: **TRAPPING24**

To Subscribe Call **780.413.0331**

\$19 - Only \$1.58 per issue!
(Regular price of 1 year subscription \$38)

Featuring columns by Alberta Trappers
Brian Bildson, Gordy Klassen and Rob Miskosky.



Serving Alberta's Wild Fur Industry

The Association:

The Alberta Trappers Association (ATA) represents over 2200 trappers and a wide variety of corporate members within our province. The Association is recognized by the Government of Alberta and is mandated by them to deliver the Standard Trapping Course in Alberta. The Association provides its membership with a number of programs and services including, acting as a representative with government for regulation and voicing industry concerns. The Association also provides access to certified education and training, fur shipping and depot services, retail store and supplies, administration of the Trappers Compensation Program and a wide range of other individual and corporate benefits.

Support Your Voice:

For an annual fee, you will automatically receive the Alberta Trapper magazine (quarterly), which is full of trapping tips, stories and articles that speak to the issues of most concern to trappers. Membership also offers member benefit privileges and access to a host of events in the trapping community.

Store & Fur Depot:

Visit our store in Westlock for a wide selection of traps, trapping tools, lures, snares, tanning, fur goods, clothing, books and manuals. You can also access our fur shipping depot with direct access to auctions at Fur Harvesters.

Visit our website for Last Receiving Dates.

Trapper Education:

We offer the most comprehensive trapping manual and courses available in Canada. Our education department offers a full calendar of trapping courses and workshops throughout the province. If you are interested in joining our Trapper Education Program team of instructors, contact us today. Visit our website today for the most up-to-date information and schedules.

Trapper Compensation:

The ATA administers the Alberta Trappers Compensation Program (ATCP) on behalf of all stakeholders within the program. The ATCP is designed to provide commercial trappers with a backstop to offset the economic impacts caused by industrial activities that are unresolved through industry and trapper consultation.

**For additional and up-to-date information:
Call (780) 349-6626 or visit www.AlbertaTrappers.com**



Alberta Trappers Compensation Program

The Alberta Trappers' Compensation Program provides a framework for compensating Senior RFMA holders for business losses incurred through industrial activity on their RFMAs, when they are unable to reach a settlement with industry. Incidences of theft or vandalism to assets on RFMAs will also be considered.

Only Senior Registered Fur Management Licence holders are eligible to submit a claim for consideration, and claimants must be considered active trappers, as defined by Alberta Forestry and Parks and must demonstrate failed efforts to resolve their dispute directly with industry.

Claims are reviewed by a Board of Directors, consisting of Government, Industry and Trapping community stakeholders, with subsequent direction given to the Alberta Trappers Association, who administers the Alberta Trapper Compensation Program through a Memorandum of Understanding with Alberta Forestry and Parks

Claim types considered by the ATCP include:

- Direct damage to trapping-related assets and improvements, including cabins, trails, traps, snares, stretching boards, etc. Insurable items, including ATVs, trailers and snowmobiles, in addition to non-trapping or secondary assets, are not eligible. Where compensation is awarded, value will be based upon repair or replacement costs as warranted. Associated labour, transportation and equipment costs will be considered.
- Theft/Vandalism to trapping related assets and improvements. Such claims must be accompanied by a police report and affected assets must be non-uninsurable. In the case of cabins, compensation is limited to a maximum of \$3,000 each.
- Temporary disruption to trapping activities due to industrial activity that prevents the maintenance of traditional trapping effort and/or harvest. Eligible activities include relocation of trapping activities to unaffected portions of the RFMA, development of

new trails and trap sets, relocation or replacement of cabins, and reasonable time and expenses related to relocation efforts.

- Long-Term Loss of Livelihood. Such claims will be compensated to a maximum of five years, with payments based on the maximum annual trapping revenue from the preceding three years, as evidenced by fur harvest reports. Claims must be supported by maps depicting the location and extent of disturbance within the RFMA.

In all cases where compensation is considered, fur value shall be based upon the average selling price of raw furs as provided in the annual Alberta Guide to Trapping Regulations. Cabins lost to naturally caused forest fires (funded by trappers).

For claims related to the damaged asset and temporary disruption categories, the trapper must first negotiate directly with the company responsible. Should this action fail, the claim must be submitted to the Alberta Trappers Compensation Board to receive consideration. All theft and vandalism must be promptly reported to the RCMP.

Requests for compensation must be made on the approved ATCP Claim Form available on the ATA website (albertatrappers.com), and include any attachments relevant to the claim. This may include:

- Photographs – especially for theft, vandalism and arson, or trail disruptions, etc.;
- Police reports
- Description of equipment stolen and estimated value of items;
- Dates of disturbance and/or when discovered;
- Names of companies involved or others that can verify loss.

Trappers must cooperate with industry to ensure the success of the program. If you have any questions about this program, please contact a Fish and Wildlife District Office (see page 6) or the Alberta Trappers Association, Box 6020, Westlock, Alberta T7P 2P7 (780-349-6626).

Fur Institute of Canada

The Fur Institute of Canada (FIC) is a non-profit organization, established in 1983 on the initiative of the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Wildlife Ministers, to pursue the work of the Federal-Provincial Committee For Humane Trapping. The Institute is an umbrella organization for the Canadian fur industry and its mandate ensures that all sectors are represented, particularly on the Board of Directors.

The overall mission of the FIC is to promote the sustainable and wise use of Canada's fur resources. The Institute supports the following values:

- The sustainable use and conservation of renewable resources;
- The continued improvement of animal welfare through ongoing research and the development of national and international trapping standards;
- The conservation and management of natural resources based on scientific evidence and traditional knowledge;
- Professionalism through continued education, licensing and research;
- Respect for people, animals and the environment;

- Respect for tradition, heritage and culture;
- Respect for the right of Aboriginal people to pursue their aboriginal and treaty rights.

Five operational committees develop programs and deliver project activities within the structure of the Institute. These programs are trap research and development, communications, sealing, aboriginal communications and international relations and conservation.

The Fur Institute of Canada is committed to delivering information to the media, the general public and governments pertaining to the economic, social, cultural and environmental contributions made by today's fur trade.

For further information, contact the Fur Institute of Canada

- by mail: 1554 Carling Avenue, Suite M260
Ottawa, Ontario K1Z 7M4
- by telephone: 613-231-7099
- by fax: 613-231-7940
- by e-mail: info@fur.ca or
- visit website: www.fur.ca

Fur Harvesters

AUCTION INC.



2024 Auction Schedule

LAST RECEIVING DATES

January 13, 2024

April 20, 2024

SALE DATES

March 22 - 24, 2024

June 15 - 17, 2024

Sale will be held in North Bay, Canada.

WISHING ALL OF ALBERTA'S TRAPPERS A SAFE AND SUCCESSFUL SEASON! WE THANK YOU ALL FOR THE TREMENDOUS SUPPORT!

For complete pickup schedules and agent contact information visit
www.furharvesters.com

Fur Harvesters Auction Inc.
1867 Bond Street, North Bay, ON
P1B 8K6 Canada
Tel. (705) 495-4688 Fax. (705) 495-3099
www.furharvesters.com

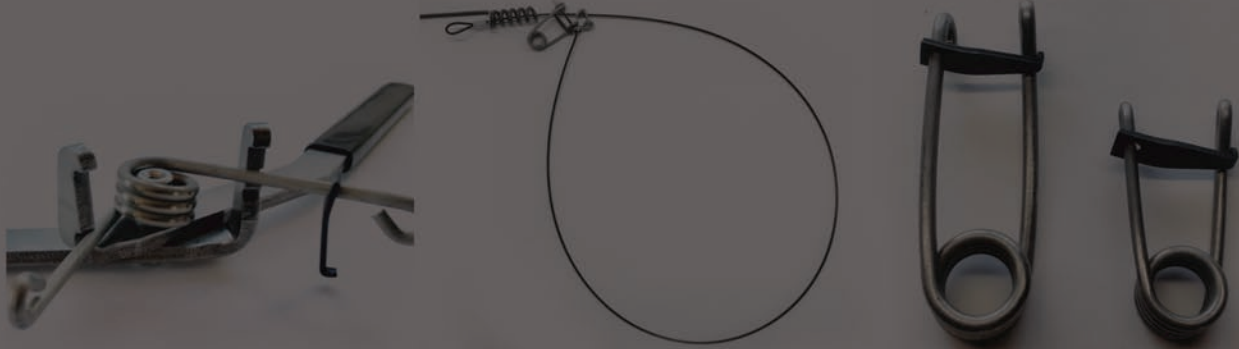
Western Canadian Office / Grading Facility
Mary Schellenberg
567 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg MB
Tel. (204) 774-1705
m_schell@furharvesters.com



LIGHTS OUT SNARING™

Get it together

THE PROOF IS AT THE END OF YOUR CABLE



lightsoutsnaring@gmail.com

www.lightsoutsnaring.ca

Online Archery Essentials Program

Begin your online Bow Training today!
www.bowtraining.com

Online Hunter Education Certification

Our award winning Conservation Education Program has 12 online modules. Take your course and final exam online! Click on "Online Training" and view the demo or sign up!

www.aheia.com

For more information contact:

1-866-852-4342 (Calgary)

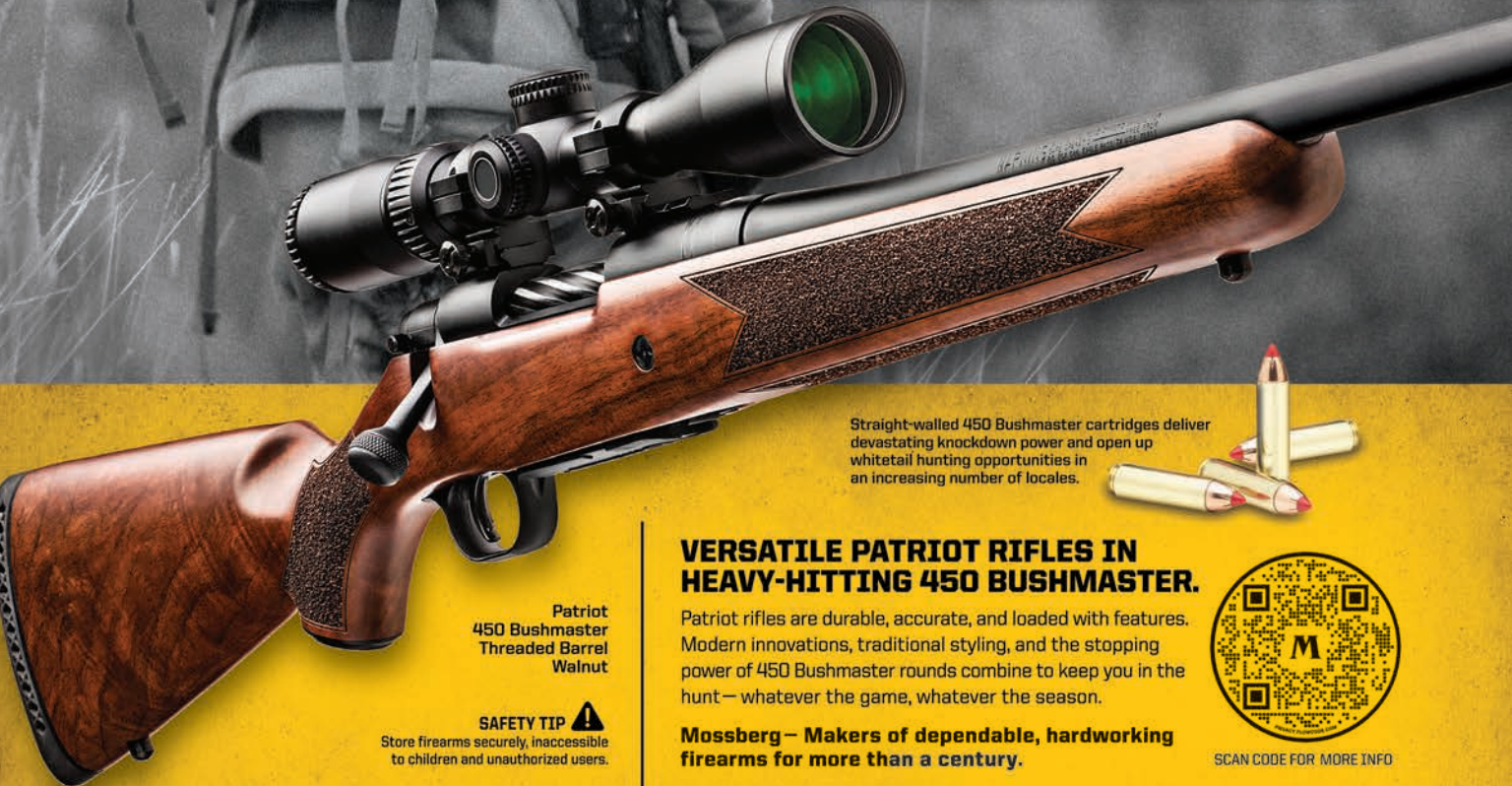
1-866-282-4342 (Edmonton)

Online Bear Essentials Program

- Essentials of Bear Diversity • Bear Fare
- Essentials of Bear Encounters • Bear Biology
- Bear Ecology • Bear Encounters: Coming Face to Face

MOSSBERG | 450 BUSHMASTER

**A WINNER
BY
KNOCKOUT.**



Straight-walled 450 Bushmaster cartridges deliver devastating knockdown power and open up whitetail hunting opportunities in an increasing number of locales.



Patriot
450 Bushmaster
Threaded Barrel
Walnut

SAFETY TIP

Store firearms securely, inaccessible to children and unauthorized users.

VERSATILE PATRIOT RIFLES IN HEAVY-HITTING 450 BUSHMASTER.

Patriot rifles are durable, accurate, and loaded with features. Modern innovations, traditional styling, and the stopping power of 450 Bushmaster rounds combine to keep you in the hunt – whatever the game, whatever the season.

Mossberg – Makers of dependable, hardworking firearms for more than a century.



SCAN CODE FOR MORE INFO

Consult and comply with any and all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, requirements, and/or restrictions, including but not limited to those regarding the purchase, ownership, use, transport, and carrying of a firearm. Not all products are available in all states or jurisdictions.

LEARN MORE AT
MOSSBERG.COM

MOSSBERG
SINCE 1919.

HALFORD'S

8629 126 Ave • Edmonton AB • T5B 1G8
Toll Free 1 - 800 - 353 - 7864 • Order@HalfordsMailorder.com

NEW Carmen Lures



and Dunlap Lures

Skull Bleaching and Tanning Kits



Sawdust Flour - Helps remove fat during fleshing.

You're on the right track when you shop at Halford's. Embark on an adventure as you navigate our large selection of Trapping and Butcher Supplies.

Visit us online for more information and accessories available for this shack.

Ice Shack and Accessories



NEW Smokeless Wood Pellet and Wood Firepits



Discover our large selection of Herbs, Spices, Sausage and Jerky Seasonings Rubs, Sauces and more...

www.HALFORDSMAILORDER.com



Discover Halfords online today.
Shop or download your Trapping and Butcher Supplies catalogue and stock up

Fur Harvesters AUCTION INC.

Official Fur Collection Depot

Furs can be dropped off
Monday - Friday 9:00 am - 3:00 pm

During Fur Season