ALBERTA GUIDE TO
TRAPPING
REGULATIONS
2017-2018

5 Important Changes
10 Certified Traps - AHTS Implementation
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20 Fur-bearer Management Registration Information

- photo Duane Rosenkranz

Official Summary of Alberta Government Trapping Regulations
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Message from the Honourable Shannon Phillips  
Minister of Environment and Parks

Trapping has been a part of the fabric of Western Canada since long before Alberta became a province. The fur trade played a significant role in the history and economic development of the province, and continues to be important to many Alberta economies.

Today’s trappers continue a tradition and livelihood linked to our past, while upholding high standards of ethical and humane harvest. Trappers play an important role in helping manage the populations of wild fur-bearing animals, and have a direct interest in protecting the environment. This ethical commitment helps ensure that there is strong international demand for wild furs from Alberta.

Thanks to the strong cooperation between trappers, conservation groups, and government, Alberta enjoys an abundance of healthy and thriving populations of fur-bearing animals.

Please accept my best wishes for a safe and rewarding trapping season.

Sincerely,
Shannon Phillips  
Minister of Environment and Parks

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**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 district Fish and Wildlife office (see page 6) or by viewing the Wildlife Regulation at the Alberta Queens Printer website: www.qp.alberta.ca.

The Alberta Guide to Trapping Regulations is published annually by Alberta Environment and Parks. 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 Environment and Parks.

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Important Information for 2017 - 2018

- 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.

- Trappers are reminded that the Trapper Challenge Exam has been discontinued, and first-time trappers must now 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.

- For fall 2018, certified killing and restraining traps will become mandatory for Bobcat (see pages 11 and 12).

- Use of certified restraining traps for wolf and beaver (cages) will become mandatory in the fall of 2020 (see page 12).

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 furbearer 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 Fish and Wildlife Policy 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 Armed Forces of Canada 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 Fish and Wildlife Policy 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.

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 office (see page 6), online under Wildlife Regulation on the Alberta Queen’s Printer website (www.qp.alberta.ca) or purchased from The Alberta Queen’s Printer at the following address:

Alberta Queen's Printer
10611 - 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
Telephone: (780) 427-4952

Note: The Queen’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 learning land status and ownership.
### Telephone Numbers of Fish and Wildlife offices.

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

#### Northwest Region

- **Fairview** ............................................................... 780-835-2737
- **Fort Vermilion** ................................................ 780-927-4488
- **Grande Prairie** .................................................. 780-538-5263
- **High Level** ........................................................ 780-926-2238
- **High Prairie** ........................................................ 780-523-6521
- **Manning** ............................................................. 780-836-3065
- **Peace River** .......................................................... 780-624-6405
- **Red Earth** ........................................................... 780-649-3853
- **Slave Lake** .......................................................... 780-849-7123
- **Spirit River** ........................................................... 780-864-4101
- **Valleyview** ............................................................ 780-524-3605

#### Northeast Region

- **Athabasca** ............................................................. 780-675-2419
- **Bonnyville** ........................................................... 780-826-3142
- **Cold Lake** ............................................................ 780-594-7876
- **Edmonton** ............................................................ 780-427-3574
- **Fort Chipewyan** .................................................. 780-697-3511
- **Fort McMurray** .................................................... 780-743-7200
- **Lac La Biche** ....................................................... 780-623-5247
- **St. Paul** ............................................................... 780-645-6313
- **Smoky Lake** ........................................................ 780-656-3556

#### Southeast Region

- **Sundre** .............................................................. 403-638-3805
- **Swan Hills** .......................................................... 780-333-2229
- **Whitecourt** ......................................................... 780-778-7112

#### Southwestern Region

- **Sundre** .............................................................. 403-638-3805
- **Swan Hills** .......................................................... 780-333-2229
- **Whitecourt** ......................................................... 780-778-7112

#### Southwestern Region

- **Brooks** .............................................................. 403-362-1232
- **Calgary** .............................................................. 403-297-6423
- **Camrose** ............................................................. 780-679-1225
- **Cardston** ............................................................. 403-653-5158
- **Drumheller** ........................................................ 403-823-1670
- **Foremost** ............................................................ 403-867-3826
- **Hanna** ............................................................... 403-854-5540
- **Lethbridge** .......................................................... 403-381-5266
- **Medicine Hat** ...................................................... 403-529-3680
- **Oyen** ................................................................. 403-664-3614
- **Ponoka** .............................................................. 403-783-7093
- **Provost** ............................................................... 780-753-2433
- **Red Deer** ............................................................ 403-340-5142
- **Stettler** ............................................................... 403-742-7510
- **Strathmore** ........................................................ 403-934-3422
- **Vegreville** .......................................................... 780-632-5410
- **Vermilion** ........................................................... 780-853-8137
- **Vulcan** ............................................................... 403-485-6971
- **Wataskiwin** ......................................................... 780-361-1250

#### *Area Office*

**Alberta Environment and Parks Information Centre**

780-944-0313, toll free 1-877-944-0313

Email: esrd.info-centre@gov.ab.ca

Websites — albertaregulations.ca or mywildalberta.com

Fish and Wildlife Policy Branch, Policy Division

2 Floor, 9920-108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2M4

### 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 1632 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. Regional Fish and Wildlife 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 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 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 Furbearers 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 2 years since the wildlife was last possessed. Contact your local Fish and Wildlife office for further information (see Page 6).

Senior Holders

The Senior holder of a Registered Fur Management Licence shall ensure that the species and number of all furbearers 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.
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:

a) they own, lease (other than leases that fall within a registered fur management area) or occupy, or
b) 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 furbearer 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
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.

In order to advance trapper competency standards in Alberta, 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.

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resident Fur Management Licence</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>Registered Fur Management Partner Licence</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Fur Management Licence - Senior Holder</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>Indian Fur Management Licence</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Townships (189 to 280 sq. km or 73 to 108 Sq. mi) add'l fee</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>Mètis Fur Management Licence</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Townships (281 to 373 sq. km or 109 to 144 sq. mi) add'l fee</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>Damage Control Licence</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Townships (374 to 466 sq. km or 145 to 180 sq. mi) add'l fee</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>Class 1 Fur Dealer Permit</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Townships (more than 466 sq. km or 180 sq. mi.) add'l fee</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>Class 2 Fur Dealer Permit</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maximum fee for Registered Fur Management Licence and Area is $80.00 plus GST.

See a poacher, Report A Poacher.

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 North American Fur Auctions (NAFA) and Fur Harvesters.

**STORE HOURS**
**Winter Hours:** September 1 to April 30 - Monday to Friday 8 am to 5 pm & Saturdays 9 am to 5 pm
**Summer Hours:** May 1 to August 31 - Monday to Friday 9 am to 5 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
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 and have met the AIHTS requirements and the certification status of these traps are outlined below and are also listed on the FIC web site: www.fur.ca/.

The Code for Responsible Trapping states that 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-bearers 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.

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 July 1, 2017. New traps for 2017-2018 marked in red. For the most current list, please see http://fur.ca/?s=certified+traps

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

|----------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
## KILLING TRAPS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Certified Traps Regulated For Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Bobcat** (Mandatory for use – fall 2018) | 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  
LDL C220  
LDL C220 Magnum  
LDL C280 Magnum  
LDL C330  
Rudy 330  
Sauvageau 2001-8  
Sauvageau 2001-11  
Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330 |
| **Canada Lynx** | 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  
LDL C220  
LDL C220 Magnum  
LDL C280 Magnum  
LDL C330  
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  
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  
LDL C120 Magnum  
Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel  
Ouell 411-180  
Ouell RM  
Rudy 110  
Rudy 120  
Rudy 120 Plus  
Rudy 220  
Sauvageau 2001-5  
Sauvageau C120 Magnum  
Sauvageau 2001-5  
Sauvageau 2001-6  
Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110  
Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120 |
| **Muskrat (Underwater)** | Any jaw type trap (body gripping or leghold) set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains a muskrat underwater. |
| **Otter** | Bélisle Super X 220  
Bélisle Super X 280  
Bélisle Super X 330  
LDL C220  
LDL C220 Magnum  
LDL C280 Magnum  
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 160  
Bélisle Super X 220  
Bélisle Super X 220  
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 110  
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 Lrg Rodent Double Spring  
LDL B120 Magnum  
Ouell 3-10  
Ouell 411-180  
Ouell RM  
Rudy 120 Magnum  
Rudy 160 Plus  
Sauvageau 2001-5  
Sauvageau C120 Magnum  
Sauvageau C120 Reverse Bend  
Sauvageau 2001-6  
Sauvageau 2001-7  
Sauvageau 2001-8  
Species Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum  
Victor Rat Trap  
WCS Tube Trap Int'l  
Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110  
Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120 |
Phase 1 – RESTRINGING TRAPS - Certified Traps actually regulated for use per species:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Certified Traps Regulated For Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 8mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate |

Phase 2. YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION TO BE DETERMINED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Traps Certified But Not Yet Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Beaver (Cages) | Bélide Live Beaver Trap  
Comstock 12 X 18 X 39 Swim Through Beaver Cage  
Ezee Set Live Beaver Trap  
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, Offset, Laminated Jaws equipped with 2 coil springs |
| Bobcat (Mandatory for use – fall 2018) | 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  
Bélisle Footsnare #6  
Bélisle Sélectif  
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  
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 |
| 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  
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 |
| Raccoon | Havahart Cage Trap 1079  
Havahart Cage Trap 1081  
Havahart Cage Trap 1085  
Ramconct Dura-Poly Box Trap  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108.1  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108.5  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108F  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108SS  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 108.2SS  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010F  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010SS  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010SS-F  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 608  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 608F  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 608.1  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 608.5  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 608.2SS  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 608 SS  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 608F  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 6010  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 6010F  
Tomahawk Cage Trap 6010SS  
Cage and Box Traps  
Cage and Box Traps  
Cage and Box Traps |
| Wolf | Bélisle Footsnare #8  
Bridger Alaskan #5 Offset and Laminated Jaws  
Bridger Alaskan #5 Rubber Jaws  
Bridger Brawn #9 Rubber Jaws  
Livestock Protection EZ Grip No.7  
Bélisle Footsnare #8  
Bridger Alaskan #5 Offset and Laminated Jaws  
Bridger Alaskan #5 Rubber Jaws  
Bridger Brawn #9 Rubber Jaws  
Livestock Protection EZ Grip No.7  
MB 750 Alaskan OS (3/8”)  
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 |
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 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.
- 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 Environment 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 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 off-highway vehicle, between one hour before sunrise and the following noon, during an open season for big game in WMUs 102 – 166, 200 – 260, 300 – 351, 354 – 360, 300 – 360, 354 – 360, 400 – 446, 507, 508, 514, 521, 522, 526 and 841, (see current Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations). 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 and Protected Areas Division, Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture 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 Fish and Wildlife Policy Branch. If you have specific questions contact a Fish and Wildlife office (see page 6).
The following table lists the seasons in each Fur Management Zone (see map at left).

### Furbearer Seasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Zone 1</th>
<th>Zone 2</th>
<th>Zone 3</th>
<th>Zone 4</th>
<th>Zone 5</th>
<th>Zone 6</th>
<th>Zone 7</th>
<th>Zone 8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>O1 - Ma15</td>
<td>O1 - Ma15</td>
<td>O1 - Ma15</td>
<td>O1 - Ma15</td>
<td>O1 - Ma31</td>
<td>O15 - Ma15</td>
<td>O15 - Ap30</td>
<td>O15 - Ap30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>D1 - J31</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>N1 - F28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>O1 - J31</td>
<td>O1 - J31</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lynx</td>
<td>D1 - F15</td>
<td>D1 - F15</td>
<td>D1 - F15</td>
<td>D1 - F15</td>
<td>D1 - F15</td>
<td>D1 - F15</td>
<td>D1 - F15</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>D1 - Ma15</td>
<td>D1 - Ma15</td>
<td>D1 - Ma15</td>
<td>D1 - Ma15</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>N1 - F28</td>
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<td>N1 - F28</td>
<td>N1 - F28</td>
<td>N1 - F28</td>
<td>N1 - F28</td>
<td>N1 - F28</td>
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<td>Weasel</td>
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<td>N1 - F28</td>
<td>N1 - F28</td>
<td>N1 - F28</td>
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<td>N15 - F14</td>
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<td>Wolf</td>
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<td>O1 - M31</td>
<td>O1 - M31</td>
<td>O1 - M31</td>
<td>O1 - M31</td>
<td>O1 - M31</td>
<td>O1 - F28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>N1 - J31</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Snares 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, 2018 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 – 507, 509, 510, 512 – 520, 522, 523, 529 – 536, 539 – 544 and portions of 320, 324, 357, 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 owner or occupant of all other dwellings within 1.6 km of the bait), 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. See the current Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations.
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 fur pelts when they 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.

### Primeness of Pelts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisher</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fox (Red/Arctic)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada Lynx</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
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<td>Muskrat</td>
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<tr>
<td>River Otter</td>
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<td>Squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weasel (Ermine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
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<td>Wolverine</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### GET A MOVE ON IT, AND GET YOUR FURS INTO NAFA

**LAST RECEIVING DATES**

- JANUARY 8, 2018
- MARCH 12, 2018
- APRIL 30, 2018

**SALE DATES**

- FEBRUARY 26 - MARCH 2, 2018
- MAY 13 - 19, 2018
- JULY 6 - 10, 2018

**ALBERTA RECEIVING DEPOTS**

- 65 SKYWAY AVE, TORONTO, ON M9W 6C7 CANADA
  - TEL: 1.416.675.9320 | FAX: 1.416.675.6865 | WWW.NAFA.CA
- 567 HENRY AVE WINNIPEG, MB R3A 0T8 CANADA
  - TEL: 1.204.774.1705 | FAX: 1.204.943.2941 | WWW.NAFA.CA
High Country Wildlife

Rod Graham
403-933-7680
Black Diamond, AB
highcountrywildlife@gmail.com
www.highcountrywildlife.ca

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The various species of furbearers 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 furbearers, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Fisher</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic Limit</td>
<td>Increase for excess Twp*</td>
<td>Basic Limit</td>
<td>Increase for excess Twp*</td>
<td>Basic Limit</td>
<td>Increase for excess Twp*</td>
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<td>WMU 350, 351</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 office or another approved location.

All wolves taken in any of WMUs 300 – 318, 324 – 330, 339 or 400 – 434 under any authority must be registered within 30 days after the date of harvest.

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 furbearers. 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 furbearers, ensuring a viable resource for the future.
Mandatory registration of certain furbearers provides valuable information to wildlife managers. Additional information on fisher and wolverine is needed to help determine the age structure, reproductive capability and general health of these populations.

Fish and Wildlife offices (see page 6) will issue a direct payment of $5.00 to trappers for each fisher head and wolverine carcass submitted. Each item should be individually labelled with the date of harvest, the trapper’s name, and the RFMA number. In order to provide the greatest benefit, carcasses must be submitted by March 10 of each year. Your participation in these programs is very much appreciated. The information trappers provide is vital to the sustainable management of Alberta’s furbearer resource.

During the 2016-17 trapping season, Alberta’s Registered Fur Management Licence holders continued to support our fisher monitoring efforts through the submission of heads. This program resulted in the analysis of 174 fisher heads from across the province representing 14% of the season’s harvest of fisher. No wolverines were analysed.

From the samples submitted, there were 48 adult females, 27 adult males, 53 juvenile females, and 46 juvenile males. The 2016-17 season yielded a juvenile to adult female ratio of 2.06:1. This ratio indicates a slightly lower reproduction rate than the desired target of 3:1 juveniles to adult females.

Thank you for the continued support of our efforts to sustainably manage Alberta’s furbearers.

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;
- skinned beaver carcasses including the tail; or
- the claws, skulls and teeth of lawfully taken furbearing animals.

No pelt of any fur-bearing animal, except one taken according to the regulations listed under Control of Problem Wildlife (page 21), 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 may sell the skinned carcass of the beaver to use as bait or animal food. Except as noted under Exporting (page 19), 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.

The claws, skulls and teeth of lawfully taken fur-bearing animals 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).

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 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.

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

(Notes: Black bears 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 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.

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/
### Fur Production Based on Export Permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>10,585</td>
<td>12,088</td>
<td>9,093</td>
<td>8652</td>
<td>6746</td>
<td>9433</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>29,326</td>
<td>33,364</td>
<td>43,122</td>
<td>44607</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>1,772</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>1207</td>
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<td>Fox</td>
<td>1,807</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>2,278</td>
<td>2153</td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada Lynx</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>2,093</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>1710</td>
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<td>1715</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>9,627</td>
<td>11,505</td>
<td>8,570</td>
<td>8279</td>
<td>8016</td>
<td>9199</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>553</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>18,757</td>
<td>41,632</td>
<td>47,015</td>
<td>22554</td>
<td>17468</td>
<td>29431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Otter</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skunk</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td>13,555</td>
<td>8,438</td>
<td>13037</td>
<td>6706</td>
<td>9488</td>
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<td>Weasel (Ermine)</td>
<td>3,613</td>
<td>4,486</td>
<td>5,308</td>
<td>4553</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>3971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>64</td>
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### Fur Production Based on Export Permits (% Change)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>2016/2017 Season</th>
<th>2015/2016 Season</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
<td>$3,903</td>
<td>$4,442</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>$77,174</td>
<td>$74,061</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>$7,172</td>
<td>$3,852</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>$2,742,148</td>
<td>$2,694,709</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>$58,214</td>
<td>$338,446</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>$22,227</td>
<td>$21,961</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx</td>
<td>$97,518</td>
<td>$65,185</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>$496,271</td>
<td>$338,446</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>$6,428</td>
<td>$3,555</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>$42,797</td>
<td>$35,410</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Otter</td>
<td>$7,663</td>
<td>$7,072</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>$375</td>
<td>$111</td>
<td>239%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk</td>
<td>$358</td>
<td>$217</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>$2,347</td>
<td>$5,084</td>
<td>-54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weasel</td>
<td>$3,144</td>
<td>$6,556</td>
<td>-52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>$120,232</td>
<td>$120,787</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>$13,956</td>
<td>$14,472</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Fur Value

- 2016/2017: $3,701,926
- 2015/2016: $3,471,985
- % Change: 7%

### Trapper Statistics 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered Licences</td>
<td>1,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Licences</td>
<td>1,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Licences</td>
<td>1,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Fur Areas</td>
<td>1,632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 baits; 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 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 district Fish and Wildlife 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.

**Wolf**¹ 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.

**Coyotes**¹ 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).*

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.

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**Alberta Guide To Trapping Regulations**
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.

**GENERAL INFORMATION – KILLING NECK SNARES**

**Setting Principles – Killing Neck Snare**

- Always tie off the snare for the largest possible animal you may catch.
- To enable the neck snare to close behind the ears and a proper positioning of the lock on the dorsal part of the neck (see diagram).
- Use of a neck snare holder (whammy) to provide a sufficient "temporary" resistance.

**Types of cable (galvanized steel)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target species</th>
<th>Diameter (inches)</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Breaking point (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lynx/Bobcat/Fox/Coyote</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>1 x 19</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote/Fox</td>
<td>5/64</td>
<td>1 x 19</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>3/32</td>
<td>1 x 19</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improving construction**

- S-Hook (to avoid carotid, allow capture of larger animals)
- Senneker trigger (increases clamping force)
- Swivel (to avoid cable torsion and breaking)

**SETTING PRINCIPLES – KILLING NECK SNARES**

**Stricking areas (Canidae + Felidae)**

- Densely wooded area
- Hunter’s high
- Long neck snare
- Neck snare holder (whammy)
- Open ground

**Snare set sites and attachment points**

- Position of support wire
- Lock positioned on back of the neck after closing

**Loop diameters and heights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>18 cm (7&quot;)</td>
<td>18 cm (7&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>20.5 cm (8&quot;)</td>
<td>20.5 cm (8&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx</td>
<td>20.5 cm (8&quot;)</td>
<td>30.5 cm (12&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>25 cm (10&quot;)</td>
<td>25 cm (10&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>30 cm (12&quot;)</td>
<td>30 cm (12&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf (Northern)</td>
<td>40.5 cm (16&quot;)</td>
<td>45.5 cm (18&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. On top of these considerations, in order to ensure a rapid loss of unconsciousness and death, killing neck snares must be properly constructed: efficient locks equipped with compression spring, smallest possible cable wire diameter for the target species. The assembly must produce the best possible mobility (S-Hook) and efficiency of the sliding lock (Senneker trigger, Power snare).
Alberta Guide To Trapping Regulations

Canadian Coyote Company Ltd.
Hays, Alberta
403 725 2283
martykseneker.com

- Trapping Supplies
- Snaring Supplies
- Fur Handling Equipment
- Senneker's Elite Snare Products
- Alberta Powersnares
- Stinger Kill Springs™
- Magnum Stinger Kill Springs™
- Lightning Locks™

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The Honda Pioneer lineup offers proven performance, unmatched quality and advanced technology built to make the most of every outdoor experience. Explore the Pioneer lineup and discover your next adventure.
**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.

**Best Trapping Practices**

continued from previous page

**ACCIDENTAL CATCHES** (eagles and birds of prey)

- Trapping period = critical period for migration
- Solution:
  - Use of trail sets (no ball)

**Problems**

- Canid enclosure set: High risk trapping technique
- Solution:
  - Use of a adapted bait container (e.g., Steel bucket with lid)
  - Holes for gas emanations

**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)

**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
The Association:
The Alberta Trappers Association (ATA) represents over 2200 trappers and a wide variety of corporate members within our province. The Association is the only government recognized association for trapping 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 North American Fur Auctions (NAFA) and 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.

Rendezvous 2018:
Join us in Westlock, Alberta for Rendezvous 2018 July 6-7. Visit www.albertatrappers.com for more information regarding this unique and exciting event.

For additional and up-to-date information:
Call (780) 349-6626 or visit www.AlbertaTrappers.com
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 take a fur-bearing animal during a closed season, after a limit has been filled or a species they are not licensed to trap, are required to deliver it to the nearest Fish and Wildlife office as soon as possible (see page 6). The trapper will be required to complete a statutory declaration and the pelt will be registered and tagged. Circumstances will determine whether the animal may be returned to the trapper for sale purposes. The animal does 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 office, or a qualified veterinarian for care.

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

Diseases

Diseases and parasites are normal parts of the life of a furbearer. 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 district Fish and Wildlife office (see page 6).

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.
The Alberta Trappers Compensation Program provides a framework to compensate operators (trappers) of Registered Fur Management Areas for trapping business losses related to industrial activity on Crown lands, and cabins lost to naturally caused forest fires.

A seven-member Board manages the program with members appointed from:
- Alberta Forest Products Association (AFPA)
- Alberta Trappers Association (ATA)
- Alberta Treaty Indian Trapping Community
- Alberta Métis Trapping Community
- ATCO Electric
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)
- Alberta Environment and Parks

In 1997, stakeholders in the program agreed that the Alberta Trappers Association (ATA) would administer the program that was established by the Alberta government in 1981. Industry and government jointly share funding. The role of the Board is to:
- review program specifications and make recommendations for adjustments to compensation rates, payment schedules, etc.,
- review, adjust and settle trapper claims,
- review fund status, financial statements, submit annual reports and make recommendations for disbursement of funds to settle claims.

The program recognizes claims in five (5) categories:
- Damage to trapper assets;
- Theft, vandalism and arson;
- Temporary disruptions to normal trapping operations;
- Long-term loss of income caused by industrial disturbances;
- 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 (www.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.

The Stakeholders meet regularly to review claims and the compensation program, and to make the required changes to the program policy and procedures.

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 office (see page 6) or the Alberta Trappers Association, Box 6020, Westlock, Alberta T7P 2P7 (phone 780-349-6626).

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: Suite 701, 331 Cooper Street
  Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0G5
- by telephone: 613-231-7099
- by fax: 613-231-7940
- by e-mail: info@fur.ca or
- visit website: www.fur.ca
Campfires
Summer or Winter
Make Sure Your Fire Is Out!

Nearly half of the forest fires in Alberta are caused by people. Nobody means to start a forest fire and most never know the blaze was a result of their carelessness. Campfires built in a poor location, left unattended or not completely extinguished can cause forest fires. Even when there’s water nearby or snow on the ground!

Make sure your fire is out and if you see smoke or fire in a forested area, call the hot line:

310-FIRE
Call Collect Call Immediately

TRAPPER BULLETIN
RELEASE OF NON-TARGET SPECIES

Trapping has been a part of Alberta’s heritage for over a century. People across the province are involved in trapping as licenced Registered or Resident trappers and harvest over $2 million in fur each year. All trappers in Alberta must meet mandatory requirements to obtain a licence including either having passed a test which deals with humane trapping and fur management, or have completed a Trapper Education course.

A 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;
- record all trap-set locations and captures of fur bearers;
- carefully select trap-set locations to reduce capture of non-target species;
- report the presence of diseased animals to a Fish and Wildlife office; and
- know and practice proper killing and releasing methods.

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.

Trappers who accidentally capture any wildlife that are not furbearing animals are reminded to report the incident as soon as practical to the nearest Fish and Wildlife Office. Accidental captures of Birds of Prey, i.e. Eagles, or Endangered Species such as Swift Fox that cannot be readily released due to injury should be delivered to the nearest Fish and Wildlife office or a qualified veterinarian for care.
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Keep your machines clean.
Report all wildfires: 310-FIRE (3473)
The North West Co has been located in Wetaskiwin for the past 5 years. We buy fur through the whole province of Alberta from High Level in the north to Milk River in the south. No waiting for cheques from the auction houses as we pay cash on the spot. Looking forward to seeing my customers this winter and hope everyone has a safe and successful trapping season.

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