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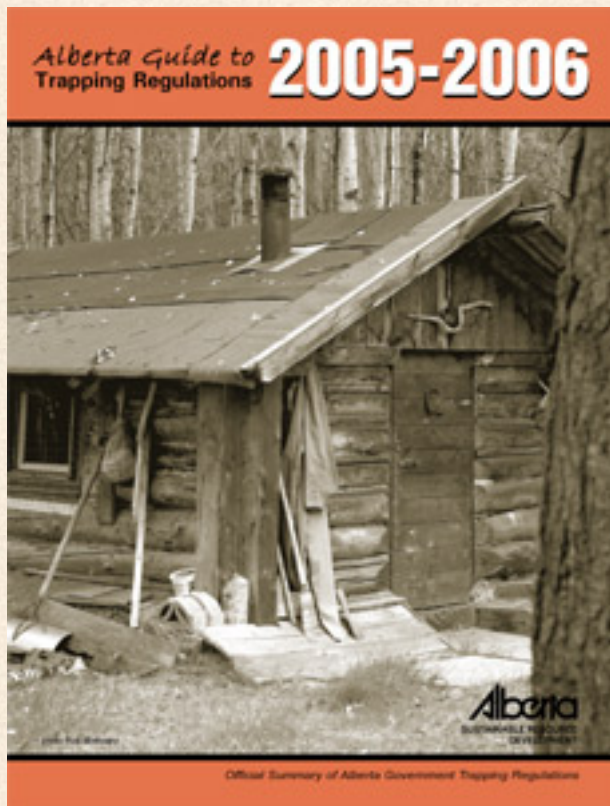
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Alberta Outdoorsmen

# 2005-2006 ALBERTA GUIDE TO TRAPPING REGULATIONS



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In case of a discrepancy between the information presented in this on-line version of the guide and the official printed (hardcopy) version, the official printed version shall have precedence.

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# MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

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Trapping and the fur trade were part of our history long before Alberta became a province. This enduring tradition lives on through the Albertans who enjoy the lifestyle and economic benefits that trapping continues to offer.

Alberta's Centennial reminds us how important it is to conserve our natural resources for generations to come. Because trappers are attuned to nature, they know how important it is to respect our land, wildlife and forests. Responsible trapping helps ensure that

Alberta's furbearer resource is used wisely.

The Alberta Trappers' Association assists the Alberta government in administering and delivering programs, including humane trapping and trapper compensation programs. Alberta appreciates the emphasis your Association places on conservation and trapper education.

No single organization can manage our fish and wildlife resource alone, so Alberta relies on many partners in conservation, including trappers, hunters and anglers. I would like to thank you for your commitment to ensuring that our wildlife will continue to have a secure place in Alberta's future.

Best wishes for a rewarding trapping season.

**David C. Coutts**  
**Minister of Sustainable Resource Development**

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## IMPORTANT CHANGES FOR 2005-2006

- The fisher and lynx quotas have been adjusted in Zone 3.
- Wolf skulls must be submitted in areas where wolves must be registered.

# IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS

## 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. For further information, contact the [Fish & Wildlife Division](#).

Partners, in accordance with approved Partnership Agreements, will be issued a licence and wallet-size cards (WA188s) 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](#) before their Partnership Agreement can be approved. For further information, contact the [Fish & Wildlife Division](#).

## Fur Dealers

Fur dealers shall ensure that an approved partner as described above (including their spouse or a resident child under 18 years of age) 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 dealer's transaction records. 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 register 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 now 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. For further information, contact your local [Fish & Wildlife Division](#) office.

## Senior Licence Holders

The holder of a Registered Fur Management Licence shall ensure that the fur harvests of a spouse, a resident child under 18 years of age, or an approved partner are included in the annual Report of Fur Bearing Animals Taken (WA12).

Accurate harvest information helps in managing the fur-bearer resource, and ultimately benefits the trapping industry. Your full cooperation is both required and appreciated.

# DEFINITIONS

The following definitions will help you understand this Guide:

**Fur Management Zone (FMZ)** – large tracts of land (as prescribed in legislation) having similar environmental features. There are eight such zones in Alberta (see [WMU Descriptions and Maps](#)).

## Killing Device

- a device designed and set in a manner to trap and kill a fur-bearing animal by the action of the trap;
- 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
- a device that is set so that it will hold and kill a fur-bearing animal under water.

**Partner** – a resident, a person with written authority from the Senior Licence Holder (see below) to trap on the Senior Licence Holder's Registered Fur Management Area. A partner requires a licence, and partners who are first-time trappers must meet [mandatory requirements](#) before their partnership agreement can be approved. For further information, contact the [Fish & Wildlife Division](#).

**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 public lands not included in Registered Fur Management Areas.

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

**Partner Licence Holder** – a licence issued to a partner on a Registered Fur Management Area upon approval by the Senior Licence Holder of the area.

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

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# GENERAL REGULATIONS

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## Regulatory Requirements for the Use of Trapping Devices [back to top](#)

- Foothold traps 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 [Humane Trapping](#) on this page).
- Traps that are not killing devices must be checked at least once every 48 hours, or at least once every 24 hours if set under the authority of a Resident Fur Management Licence.
- Foothold traps that are not defined as killing devices may not be used in trees or on poles.
- Foothold traps with toothed jaws or a jaw-spread of 23 cm (9 in.) or more may not be used to trap fur-bearing animals.
- Snares\* for taking fur-bearing animals may only be set by holders of Registered Fur Management Licences 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).
- \* Snare devices include neck snares, power-neck snares and foot snares.
- 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:
  - set to hold, with the intent to kill, beaver under water; or
  - made of a single strand of wire and are set to capture squirrel, rabbit or hare.
  - Holders of Resident Fur Management Licences must check traps that are not defined as killing devices (see [Definitions](#)) at least once every 24 hours. Other trappers must check such traps once in every 48 hours.

**It should be noted that raccoon and skunk are classed as non-licence animals and may be hunted or trapped (see [Control of Problem Wildlife](#)). Scroll down for information on traps meeting requirements of the *Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards* for raccoon.**

### **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](#) 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](#), it is unlawful to export from Alberta all, or any part of, the skin or pelt of a fur-bearing animal, without first obtaining an 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).

### **Additional Regulations** [back to top](#)

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 a [Fish & Wildlife officer](#)).

It is unlawful to:

- use a poison or drug for taking a fur-bearing animal, except as authorized by the *Agricultural Pests Act*;
- use sharp hooks or similar devices to capture fur-bearers; or

- trap in a wildlife sanctuary. Please refer to the map in the hard-copy version of these regulations for locations of these sanctuaries (click here to request a copy of the [2005-2006 Alberta Guide to Trapping Regulations](#)). Some exceptions exist for Registered Fur Management Areas - RFMAs. (For further information, contact the nearest [Fish & Wildlife Division district office](#)); or
- harvest fur-bearing animals within 100 metres of Highway 1A in WMU 410, except with the use of traps.

In WMUs 102-166, 200-260, 300-360, 400-446, 507, 508, 514, 521, 522, 525, 526 and 841, it is unlawful to carry a weapon on an off-highway vehicle between one hour before sunrise and the following noon during an open season for big game (see [2005 Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations](#)). However, 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. Persons who are within 50 yards of an OHV (but not on it) and who are dispatching a fur-bearing animal caught in a trap are also exempt from the restriction that prohibits discharging a firearm within 50 yards of an OHV.

## **Mandatory Requirements for First-time Trappers** [back to top](#)

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 either:

- pass a test which deals with humane trapping and fur management, or
- complete a [Trapper Education course](#).

Appointments to write tests may be made at [Fish & Wildlife Division district offices](#). Testing times vary with each office.

## **Black Bear Seasons and Baiting** [back to top](#)

Six black bear may be hunted but not trapped in each 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 Fur Management Area may use bait for that purpose in the following WMUs: 320-324, 330-338, 348, 358-360, 500-507, 509, 510, 512-520, 522, 523, 526, 529-536, 539-542 and portions of 357, 521, 528 and 544. 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 [2005 Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations](#) or contact a [Fish & Wildlife Division district office](#) for more information.

## **Mandatory Registration** [back to top](#)

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.

All wolves taken in any of WMUs 300-316 or 400-426 under any authority must be registered and the skulls must be submitted within 30 days of the kill.

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 over-harvest of sensitive species of fur-bearers, ensuring a viable resource for the future (click here for [2004–2005 registration information](#)).

## **Sale of Wildlife** [back to top](#)

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 fur-bearing animals.

## **Exporting** [back to top](#)

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 & Wildlife Division district office](#).

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 Wildlife, Flora and Fauna (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. All black bears taken from an RFMA require provincial export permits. For more information on export conditions for black bear, please contact the nearest [Fish & Wildlife Division district office](#). (CITES permits are still required for exporting any part of a black bear, wolf, lynx, bobcat or otter across an international boundary.)

For fur exports to Europe, scroll down to European Union Wild Fur Import Certificate on this page.

## **Accidental Trapping** [back to top](#)

Trappers **who accidentally take a fur-bearing animal during a closed season, after a quota has been filled or a species they are not licensed to trap**, are required to skin the animal, prepare the pelt properly, and deliver it to the nearest [Fish & Wildlife Division district office](#) as soon as possible. The trapper will be required to complete a statutory declaration and the pelt will be registered and tagged. Circumstances will determine whether the pelt may be returned to the trapper for sale purposes.

The Fish & Wildlife Division is particularly interested in preventing and documenting the accidental capture of **swift fox** in southern Alberta. A small population of this endangered species 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 & Wildlife Division 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 & Wildlife Division office](#). In addition, permission must first be obtained from an officer to use such an animal as bait.

## **Fur Handlers** [back to top](#)

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 Division, nor do they have to be kept on specified forms. However, specific information is required. Please contact a [Fish & Wildlife Division office](#) if you have questions.

## **Humane Trapping** [back to top](#)

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**

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 furbearers such as beaver, muskrat and otter, provided these sets meet the standard by 2007.
- Allows for the use of design-approved snares.

- Allows for the use of traditional wooden dead-fall traps.
- Will allow for the use of cage or box traps on land for the listed fur-bearing species provided these devices meet the restraining trap standard by 2007.
- Prohibits the use of all jaw-type leg/fothold 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, effective 2001, 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 a leading role in this regard. Killing and restraining traps that have undergone testing and have met the AIHTS requirements are outlined below and are also listed on the FIC web site: [www.fur.ca/research/index-e.asp](http://www.fur.ca/research/index-e.asp).

## Traps Meeting Requirements of the AIHTS [back to top](#)

### KILLING TRAPS

SPECIES	TRAP NAME
<b>Beaver</b> (on land and underwater)	Bélisle Super X 330* BMI 330 Body Gripper Bridger 330* LDL C 330* Rudy 330* Sauvageau 2001-11* Species Specific 330 Dislocator Half-Magnum Species Specific 440 Dislocator Half-Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330*
<b>Beaver</b> (underwater)	BMI 280 Body Gripper Belisle Super X 280* Belisle Classic 330* Rudy 280* LDL C280* Sauvageau 2001-8* Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280*
<b>River Otter</b> (underwater)	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
<b>Weasel</b>	Victor Rat Trap

<b>Fisher</b>	Sauvageau 2001-8* Sauvageau 2001-5* Belisle Super X 220* Belisle Super X 160* LDL C160 Magnum* Koro #2*
<b>Marten</b>	Bélisle Super X 120* BMK 126 Magnum Body Gripper Sauvageau 2001-5* Sauvageau C 120 Magnum* LDL B120 Magnum* Rudy 120 Magnum*
<b>Muskrat</b> (on land)	Triple M Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
<b>Muskrat</b> (underwater)	Any trap set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains a muskrat underwater meets the requirements of the AIHTS for muskrat.
<b>Lynx</b>	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
<b>Raccoon</b>	Bélisle Super X 160* Bélisle Super X 220* Belisle Classic 220* BMI 160 Body Gripper BMI 220 Body Gripper Bridger 220* Rudy 160* Rudy 220* Sauvageau 2001-6* Sauvageau 2001-7* Sauvageau 2001-8* LDL C 160* LDL C 220* Species-Specific 220 Half-Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160* Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220*

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**Notes:****\*Traps CERTIFIED to meet the requirements of AIHTS.**

These traps meet the time-to-loss-of-consciousness and sensibility thresholds as set out in the AIHTS.

Killing traps similar to those listed above could meet these standards, provided that their

mechanical values are shown, through testing, to be adequate.

## RESTRAINING TRAPS

SPECIES	TRAP NAME
<b>Lynx</b>	Bélisle Foot Snare* Victor #3 Soft Catch (unmodified) Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch jaw laminations and 4 coil springs and a swivel centre mounted base plate.
<b>Bobcat</b>	Belisle Foot Snare*
<b>Coyote</b>	Belisle Foot Snare* Bridger #3 equipped with 5/16-inch offset, double rounded jaw laminations using (3/16-inch on topside of jaws and 1/4-inch on underside of jaw) with 4 coil springs and a swivel centre mounted on base plate. Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch

### Notes:

These traps meet the injury and behavioral thresholds as set out in the AIHTS.

The above lists apply to traps meeting specific performance requirements as set out in the AIHTS. They are subject to certification, by 2007, by the provincial and territorial governments and those aboriginal agencies sanctioned to regulate trapping methods.

### Traps CERTIFIED to meet the requirements of AIHTS.

### Exports to European Union

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.

### Natural Areas and Ecological Reserves [back to top](#)

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, Alberta Community Development in Edmonton at 780-427-3582 (toll-free 1-866-427-3582).

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## Licences [back to top](#)

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 [back to top](#)

There are approximately 1700 Registered Fur Management Areas (RFMAs) within Alberta. The Senior Licence 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 Licence Holder may apply for another five year term.

**Applications:** Occasionally, RFMAs become vacant. District [Fish & Wildlife Division offices](#) list the vacant RFMAs in their areas. 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 Licence Holder of a Registered Fur Management Area may apply for a renewal of that 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 taken by all trappers except Partners who must submit their own report on the fur management area for the previous year.

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

**\*Note:** The spouse or a resident child (under 18 years of age) of the holder of a Registered Fur Management Area Licence may hunt and trap fur-bearing animals within

the fur management area without a Registered Fur Management Licence. Harvests by these persons must also be included in the annual report completed by the appropriate licence holder.

## **Resident Fur Management Licence** [back to top](#)

An Alberta resident 14 years of age or older may obtain a Resident Fur Management Licence. Holders of such licences may trap fur-bearing animals on lands

a) they own, lease or occupy, and

b) for which they have written permission – on Form WA 19A – 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 [Regulatory Requirements for the Use of Trapping Devices](#).)

While hunting and trapping under the authority of this licence, resident trappers must always carry their licences and relevant Permission to Trap form, and must produce them upon the request of a Fish and Wildlife Officer.

### **Note:**

- A resident child (under 16 years of age) of the holder of a Resident Fur Management Licence must have written permission from the landholder – on Form WA 19A – to hunt and trap fur-bearing animals on land that the parent may trap. The child does not need a licence.
- Holders of Resident Fur Management Licences may not take fisher, otter, lynx, or wolverine, and they may not take marten in FMZ 3.
- Holders of a Resident Fur Management Licence are asked to complete a Resident Fur Harvest Report (WA 12A) on or before September 30 to report the number, WMU and species of fur-bearing animals taken during the previous year.
- In the case of weasel (ermine), it will be necessary to distinguish between those with tails less than 100 millimetres (4 inches) and those with tail lengths greater than 100 millimetres (4 inches). This will provide much needed status information for long-tailed weasel.

## **Indian Fur Management Licence** [back to top](#)

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** [back to top](#)

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.

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## Youths Accompanying Trapper [back to top](#)

Non-family members 12 years of age or older are permitted to accompany and trap with an adult who holds a valid licence (until the youths are eligible to obtain a licence). Written permission from the youth's parents or guardian is required.

## Sale of Pelts by Youths [back to top](#)

Any youth that may lawfully trap may also sell the pelts and parts of fur-bearing animals taken (see [Sale of Pelts and Parts](#)).

## Licence Fees [back to top](#)

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 [mandatory requirements for first-time trappers](#).

Five dollars from each Registered Fur Management Licence funds the Alberta Trappers' Compensation Program.

Licence	Fee
Resident Fur Management Licence	\$20.00
Registered Fur Management Licence - Senior Holder	\$40.00
Registered Fur Management Partner Licence	\$20.00
3 Townships (189 to 280 sq. km [73 to 108 sq. mi]) - an additional fee	\$10.00
4 Townships (281 to 373 sq. km [109 to 144 sq. mi]) - an additional fee	\$20.00
5 Townships (374 to 466 sq. km [145 to 180 sq. mi]) - an additional fee	\$30.00
6 Townships (more than 466 sq. km [180 sq. mi]) - an additional fee*	\$40.00
Indian Fur Management Licence	No charge
Métis Fur Management Licence	No charge
Damage Control	No charge
Class 1 Fur Dealer Permit	\$100.00
Class 2 Fur Dealer Permit	\$500.00

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

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# QUOTAS & FUR SEASONS

## Quotas

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 quotas exist.

Quotas 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 quota applies when an RFMA falls into WMUs having different quotas.) The following table lists the quotas and increments applicable to RFMAs lying in the designated FMZs or WMUs.

### Registered Fur Management Area Quotas

ZONES	Fisher		Lynx		Otter		Wolverine
	Basic Quota	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Quota	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Quota	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Quota Only
<b>Zone 1</b> WMU 511, 512, 516, 517, 518, 519, 529	5	2	6	3	10	3	1
<b>Zone 1</b> WMU 530, 531, 532	5	2	6	3	8	2	1
<b>Zone 2</b> WMU 357, 358, 359, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 534, 535, 536, 537, 539	5	2	6	3	2	1	1
<b>Zone 2</b> WMU 520, 528, 540, 542, 544	6	3	6	3	6	3	1
<b>Zone 3</b>	2	1	2	1	10	3	1
ZONES	Fisher		Lynx		Otter		Wolverine

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	Basic Quota	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Quota	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Quota	Increase for excess Twp*	Basic Quota Only
<b>Zone 4</b> WMU 320 to 334, 429	1	1	4	2	0	0	1
<b>Zone 4</b> WMU 336 to 342, 348, 507, 508	1	1	4	2	1	0	1
<b>Zone 4</b> WMU 344, 346, 347, 352	1	1	4	2	2	1	1
<b>Zone 4</b> WMU 349, 353, 354, 355, 356, 360, 521	4	2	4	2	2	1	1
<b>Zone 4</b> WMU 350 & 351	5	2	4	2	2	1	1
<b>Zone 5</b>	1	1	4	2	0	0	1
<b>Zone 6</b>	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
<b>Zone 7 &amp; 8</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

### Fur Seasons

The following tables list the seasons in each Fur Management Zone.

SPECIES	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
<b>Badger</b>	CLOSED	CLOSED	D1-Ap15	D1-Ap15
<b>Beaver</b>	O1-Ma15	O1-Ma15	O1-Ma15	O1-Ma15
<b>Bobcat</b>	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
<b>Coyote</b>	O1-F28	O1-F28	O1-F28	D1-F28 (3)
<b>Fisher</b>	N1-J31 (2&4)	N1-J31 (2&4)	N1-J31 (2)	N1-J31 (2)
<b>Red/Arctic Fox</b>	O1-J31 (4)	O1-J31 (4)	O1-F28	O1-F28

<b>Lynx</b>	D1-F15 (2)	D1-F15 (2)	D1-F15 (2)	D1-F15 (2)
<b>Marten</b>	N1-J31 (4)	N1-J31 (4)	N1-J31 (2)	N1-J31
<b>Mink</b>	N1-J31 (4)	N1-J31 (4)	N1-J31	N1-J31
<b>Muskrat</b>	O1-Ma15	O1-Ma15	O1-Ma15	O1-Ma15
<b>Otter</b>	D1-Ma15 (1)	D1-Ma15 (1)	D1-Ma15 (1)	D1-Ma15 (1&6)
<b>Red Squirrel</b>	N1-F28	N1-F28	N1-F28	N1-F28
<b>Weasel</b>	N1-F28	N1-F28	N1-F28 (5)	N1-F28
<b>Wolf</b>	O1-M31	O1-M31	O1-M31	D1-M31 (3)
<b>Wolverine</b>	N1-J31 (1&4)	N1-J31 (1&4)	N1-J31 (1)	N1-J31 (1)

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

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>Zone 5</b>	<b>Zone 6</b>	<b>Zone 7</b>	<b>Zone 8</b>
<b>Badger</b>	D1-Ap15	D1-Ap15	D1-Ap15	D1-M31
<b>Beaver</b>	O1-Ma31	O15-Ma15	O15-Ap30	O15-Ap30
<b>Bobcat</b>	CLOSED	D1-J31	CLOSED	N1-F28
<b>Coyote</b>	D1-F28	D1-F28 (3)	O1-F28	O1-F28
<b>Fisher</b>	N1-J31 (2)	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
<b>Red/Arctic Fox</b>	O1-F28	O1-F28	O1-F28	O1-F28
<b>Lynx</b>	D1-F15 (2)	D1-F15 (2)	CLOSED	CLOSED
<b>Marten</b>	N1-J31	N1-J31	CLOSED	CLOSED
<b>Mink</b>	N1-J31	N1-J31	N1-J31	N1-J31
<b>Muskrat</b>	O1-Ma15	O15-Ma15	O15-Ap30	O15-Ap30
<b>Otter</b>	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
<b>Red Squirrel</b>	N1-F28	N1-F28	N1-F28	N1-F28
<b>Weasel</b>	N1-F28	N1-F28	N15-F14 (5)	N15-F14 (5)
<b>Wolf</b>	D1-M31	D1-F28 (3)	O1-F28	O1-F28
<b>Wolverine</b>	N1-J31 (1)	N1-J31 (1)	CLOSED	CLOSED

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- (1) This season is provided only for those who hunt under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence.
- (2) This season is provided only for those who hunt 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) This season does not apply to 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. The season in these WMUs is from October 1 - March 31. The season for coyotes in these WMUs is from October 1 - February 28.
- (4) Season extended to February 15, 2006, 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 336 to 360, 507, 508 and 521.

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# FURBEARER MANAGEMENT

(Click on a category to immediately reach its starting point)

- [Furbearer Management Registration Information](#)
- [Fisher and Wolverine Carcass Collection Program](#)
- [Alberta 2003-2004 Fur Production](#)
- [Primeness of Pelts](#)
- [Diseases](#)
- [Control of Problem Wildlife](#)

## Furbearer Management Registration Information [back to top](#)

Mandatory registration of fisher, lynx and wolverine has been in effect since 1989; river otter was added in 1996. The information gained allows annual harvest comparisons to be made immediately after the trapping season so required changes in harvest quotas can be made for the next season. The following table provides a comparison of the number of furbearers registered during past seasons. More specific information can be obtained from regional [Fish & Wildlife Division offices](#).

### Fur Registration

Species	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Lynx	1188	1874	1696	665
Fisher	1255	2035	1656	1073
Wolverine	24	37	44	33
Otter	191	328	281	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>2658</b>	<b>4274</b>	<b>3677</b>	<b>1937</b>

## Fisher and Wolverine Carcass Collection Program [back to top](#)

Mandatory registration of certain pelts of fur-bearers provides valuable information to wildlife managers.

However, there is need for additional biological information on **fisher and wolverine** to determine the age structure, reproductive capability and general health of these populations.

[Fish & Wildlife Division district offices](#) will issue a direct payment of \$5.00 to trappers for each fisher and wolverine carcass submitted. Carcasses should be individually labelled with the date of harvest, the trapper's name, and the RFMA number. **In order to provide the**

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**greatest benefit, carcasses must be submitted by March 10 of each year.** Your participation in these programs is encouraged and appreciated. The information trappers provide allows quotas to be more accurately set, thus ensuring sustainability of the resource.

The collection program for the 2004-2005 season provided information on 316 carcasses submitted by trappers from across the province. This sample included 57 adult males; 135 adult females and 124 juveniles of both sexes. The ratio of juveniles to adult females in the trapped sample is 0.9:1. This ratio has been declining for the past number of years from 2.28:1 in 2002/03; 1.46:1 in 2003/04 and now 0.9:1 in 2004/05. The total harvest for fisher declined in 2004/05 from the previous years registration of 1656 to 1073. Not only is the overall harvest declining but the number of young being produced per area of land, the quotas are being reduced to protect the important breeding population for future years. It is essential that trappers limit the catch of fisher in that there is very limited reproduction and any mortality is an additive to the overall mortality for the population. For the past two years Alberta Registered Fur Managers have submitted 30% of the total harvest for analysis. It is important that trappers continue to take part in the collection process. The more information available, the better the decisions that can be made with respect to harvest regimes.

**Alberta 2004-2005 Fur Production** [back to top](#)  
**Based on Export Permits (July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004)**

Species	Number of Pelts	Mean Price per Pelt	Total (\$) Value
<b>Badger</b>	128	31.17	3,989.76
<b>Beaver</b>	16,924	20.07	339,664.68
<b>Black bear</b>	53	56.99	3,020.47
<b>Bobcat</b>	10	205.21	2,052.10
<b>Coyote</b>	27,402	38.15	1,045,386.30
<b>Fisher</b>	1,460	42.12	61,495.20
<b>Fox</b>			
Silver	3	36.41	109.23
Cross	25	26.65	666.25
Red	2,848	19.50	55,536.00
<b>Lynx</b>	1,069	175.40	187,502.60
<b>Marten</b>	5,967	57.01	340,178.67
<b>Mink</b>	284	16.94	4,810.96
<b>Muskrat</b>	6,111	2.46	15,033.06
<b>Otter</b>	176	163.13	28,710.88
<b>Raccoon</b>	41	11.52	472.32
<b>Skunk</b>	21	5.85	122.85

<b>Squirrel</b>	29,362	1.03	30,242.86
<b>Weasel (Ermine)</b>	2,708	4.67	12,646.36
<b>Wolf</b>	339	75.48	25,587.72
<b>Wolverine</b>	29	156.25	4,531.25
<b>Total Value of Furs Produced:</b>			<b>2,161,759.57</b>
Number of Registered Trappers		1570	
Number of Resident Trappers		783	
Number of Metis and Indian Licensees (Settlements and Reserves Only)		71	
<b>Total Licensed Trappers</b>		<b>2424</b>	

## Primeness of Pelts [back to top](#)

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 a short period of the season. The grey shading in the following table shows the approximate time of the year when each species is in its prime.

Species	Most Prime
<b>Badger</b>	<b>Late December to Early March</b>
<b>Beaver</b>	<b>Early December to Late February</b>
<b>Bobcat</b>	<b>Mid December to Late February</b>
<b>Coyote</b>	<b>Mid November to Early January</b>
<b>Fisher</b>	<b>Early November to Early January</b>
<b>Fox (Red/ Arctic)</b>	<b>Mid November to Early January</b>
<b>Lynx</b>	<b>Mid December to Early February</b>
<b>Marten</b>	<b>Mid November to Mid January</b>
<b>Mink</b>	<b>Early November to End of December</b>
<b>Muskrat</b>	<b>Early February to Early April</b>

<b>Otter</b>	<b>Early November to Mid January</b>
<b>Squirrel</b>	<b>Early November to Late January</b>
<b>Weasel</b>	<b>Mid November to End of January</b>
<b>Wolf</b>	<b>Late November to End of January</b>
<b>Wolverine</b>	<b>Mid November to End of January</b>

## **Diseases** [back to top](#)

Diseases and parasites are normal parts of the life of a fur-bearer. Usually, they are not a problem either for the fur-bearer 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 fur-bearer. 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 & Wildlife Division district office](#).

## **Control of Problem Wildlife** [back to top](#)

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 [fur seasons](#). Please contact your [Fish & Wildlife Division 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.

**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).

\* These pelts must be salvaged.

**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** 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.

**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 Regulatory

Requirements for the Use of Trapping Devices.

**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.

#### Notes:

(1) For further information and other seasons regarding the hunting of wolf and coyote, please refer to the 2005 Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations.

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# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(Click on a category to immediately reach its starting point)

- [Alberta Trappers' Compensation Program](#)
- [Community Relations](#)
- [Trapper Education](#)
- [Trapping in Protected Areas](#)
- [A Code for Responsible Trapping](#)
- [Fur Institute of Canada](#)
- [Alberta's Threatened Wildlife](#)
- [Report A Poacher](#)
- [Winter Campfires](#)

Trappers are encouraged to:

- make sets that are designed to only capture 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.

## Alberta Trappers' Compensation Program [back to top](#)

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 Metis Trapping Community
- ATCO Electric
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)
- Independent Chairman selected by the stakeholders

In 1997, stakeholders in the program agreed that the Alberta Trappers' Association (ATA) would administer the program that was established by government in 1981. Industry and government jointly share funding. The role of the Board is to:

- review program specifications and make recommendations to program participants

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for adjustments to compensation rates, payment schedules etc.,

- review, adjust and settle trapper claims,
- mediate and resolve claim-related disputes,
- document undisputed claim settlements, and
- 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; and
- 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 through a district [Fish & Wildlife Division office](#) to the Alberta Trappers' Compensation Board to receive consideration. All theft and vandalism must be promptly reported to the RCMP. A corresponding file number must then be provided to a Fish and Wildlife Officer who, in turn, forwards the claim to the Board. Requests for compensation must be made on the approved ATA Claim Form (ATA #02-01), available at district [Fish & Wildlife Division offices](#), and include any attachments relevant to the claim. This may include:

- Photographs – especially for theft, vandalism, and arson, or of trail disruptions etc.;
- 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 (Alberta Trappers' Association (ATA), Alberta Forests Products Association (AFPA), Alberta Sustainable Resource Development, Atco Electric, and Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)) meet annually to review the compensation program and to make the required changes to the memorandum of understanding (Policy and Procedures).

Trappers must co-operate with industry to ensure the success of the program. If you have any questions about this program or need additional information, please contact the [Fish & Wildlife Division](#) or the Alberta Trappers' Association, #2, 9919 – 106 Street, Westlock, Alberta T7P 2K1 (telephone 780-349-6626 or fax 780-349-6634).

**Community Relations** [back to top](#)

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.

## **Trapper Education** [back to top](#)

Where there is enough interest to justify the program, Standard Trapping and Conservation courses are held at various locations throughout Alberta during the fall and winter. In these courses, lasting a total of 28 to 30 hours, participants receive information on humane trapping techniques, fur management regulations, fur handling and marketing. Expert fur handlers provide instruction on fur quality and grading.

Registration is limited to a maximum of 20 people, and the registration fee is payable in advance. Registrants receive a course manual and a variety of relevant brochures.

During the 2004-2005 season, 10 courses (158 participants) and 3 workshops were held throughout Alberta.

Information on program locations may be obtained from the Alberta Trappers' Association, #2, 9919 — 106 Street, Westlock, Alberta T7P 2K1, telephone 780-349-6626 or fax 780-349-6634, Website [www.albertatrappers.com](http://www.albertatrappers.com). When courses are not available, potential first-time licence holders may purchase the Alberta Wild Fur Management Study Guide to prepare themselves for writing the required examination. These guides are available at [Fish & Wildlife Division district offices](#) and the Alberta Trappers' Association office.

## **Trapping in Protected Areas** [back to top](#)

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 Parks and Protected areas. Please contact your local Parks and Protected Areas Office to confirm if trapping is allowed in a protected area and if this permit is required.

## A Code for Responsible Trapping [back to top](#)

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 furbearers;
- dispose of animal carcasses properly; and
- report the presence of diseased animals to a [Fish & Wildlife Division district office](#).

## Fur Institute of Canada [back to top](#)

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.

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

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 605, 130 Slater Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6E2
- by telephone: 613-231-7099
- by fax: 613-231-7940
- by e-mail: [info@fur.ca](mailto:info@fur.ca) or
- visit website: [www.fur.ca](http://www.fur.ca)

## Alberta's Threatened Wildlife [back to top](#)

Increasing human population and the accompanying increase in demands for resources place many stresses on our natural environment. Wildlife habitats change and in some areas are reduced. Some plants and animals adapt well to the changes; others do not. The Fish & Wildlife Division monitors species whose populations are at risk in the province, and takes steps to conserve this valuable heritage. Information on Alberta's Species at Risk Program is available at government information centres (Calgary – 403-297-3362, Edmonton – 780-422-2079) at [Fish & Wildlife Division offices](#) and on the Internet [www3.gov.ab.ca/srd/fishwl.html](http://www3.gov.ab.ca/srd/fishwl.html).

The brochures, reports and program summaries provide information on the biology and conservation of various species (e.g., peregrine falcon, swift fox, piping plover, woodland caribou), outlining why they are threatened, what is being done to help these species, and what you can do. Like all Albertans, trappers can help conserve species at risk by ensuring their activities do not conflict with the needs of these species. For example, trappers should take particular care to prevent the accidental capture of non-target species such as the endangered swift fox (see [Accidental Trapping](#)).

## Report A Poacher [back to top](#)



## *Poaching is a Crime!*

**Not only do poachers steal our fish and wildlife heritage, they give anglers and hunters a bad name.**

Alberta Conservation Association's **REPORT A POACHER** program provides Albertans with the opportunity to report suspected violations using a toll-free number: **1-800-642-3800** or **#3800** on the TELUS Mobility network (courtesy TELUS Mobility).

Fishing or hunting out of season, night hunting, exceeding bag limits, illegal sale of fish and wildlife and deposit of harmful substances in lakes and rivers are violations that seriously affect fish and wildlife in Alberta.

If you see or know of a violation, you should record all information, including date, time, location, vehicle licence number, vehicle description, description of person(s) involved, details of violation, and any other details, no matter how insignificant they may seem. You should then contact the nearest [Fish & Wildlife Division office](#) or call **1-800-642-3800** as soon as possible.

The **RAP** line is in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Trained staff pass reported information on to an available Conservation Officer. Anyone who calls the **1-800-642-3800** line or provides information to Conservation Officers or staff can remain anonymous. If the information provided concerns a resource violation and results in the laying of a charge by a Conservation Officer, the reporter is automatically eligible for a reward. If you have any questions about this program, please contact the nearest office of the [Fish & Wildlife Division](#).

**Campfires** [back to top](#)

## **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 is 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!**

Trapped in someone else's frame? [Click here](#).

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# WMU DESCRIPTIONS & MAPS

## WMU Descriptions

WMUs shown on the Fur Management Zone Map are legally described in the *Wildlife Regulation* (AR 143/97), which may be viewed either at your nearest [Fish & Wildlife Division district office](#) or online under each WMU in the [2005 Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations](#), or online under Regulations on the [Queen's Printer Website](#) or purchased from **The Queen's Printer** at the following addresses:

10611-98 Ave.  
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2P7  
Telephone: (780) 427-4952

602, 620-7 Ave. SW  
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0Y8  
Telephone: (403) 297-6251

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

## Maps

The Fur Management Zone map is provided to help you determine the zone and WMU in which you are trapping. Other maps providing information about access, topography and land ownership can be purchased at several locations throughout the province.

### 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

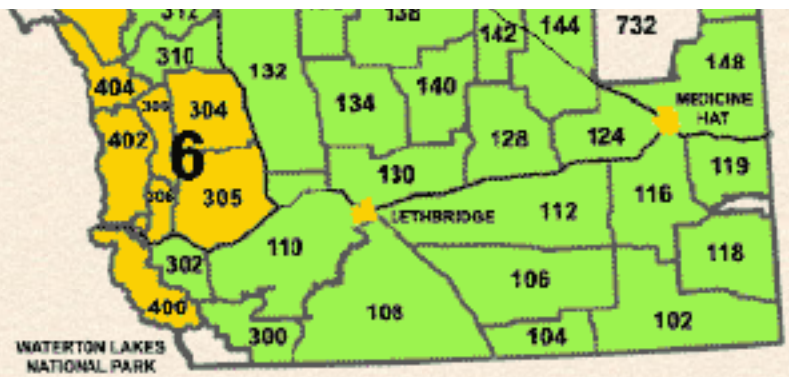
County and municipal offices provide detailed maps showing land ownership status. These maps are available for a nominal fee and are useful for learning land status and ownership.

## FUR MANAGEMENT ZONE MAP









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# FURTHER INQUIRIES

For further information about these regulations or other matters concerning wildlife or fish management, please contact the sources listed below. Offices are open 8:15 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, unless otherwise stated.

## Telephone Numbers of Fish and Wildlife Division offices

For toll-free access to most Fish and Wildlife Division offices in Alberta, call 310-0000.

Northwest Region		Southeast Region	
Fairview	780-835-2737	Brooks	403-362-1232
Fort Vermillion (8:15-noon)	780-927-4488	<b>*Calgary</b>	403-297-6423
Grande Prairie	780-538-5265	Camrose	780-679-1225
High Level (8:15 - noon)	780-926-2238	Cardston	403-653-5158
High Prairie	780-523-6521	Coronation (Tue., Wed., and every other Thu.)	403-578-3223
Manning (8:15 - noon)	780-836-3065	Drumheller	403-823-1670
<b>*Peace River</b>	780-624-6405	Foremost (Tue., Wed., and every other Thu.)	403-867-3826
Red Earth (8:15 - noon)	780-649-3853	Hanna (Tue., Wed., and every other Thu.)	403-854-5540
Slave Lake	780-849-7123	Lethbridge	403-381-5266
Spirit River	780-864-4101	Lloydminster (9:00 - 3:00 Mon. to Wed.)	780-871-6495
Valleyview	780-524-3605	Medicine Hat	403-529-3680
		Olds (1:00 - 4:30)	403-556-4215
		Oyen (Tue., Wed., and every other Thu.)	403-664-3614
Northeast Region			
Athabasca	780-675-2419	Ponoka	403-783-7093
Bonnyville	780-826-3142	Provost (1:00 - 4:30, Tue.; 8:30 - 4:30, Wed., Thu.)	780-753-2433
Cold Lake	780-639-3377	Red Deer	403-340-5142
Edmonton	780-427-3574	Stettler (8:15 - noon)	403-742-7510
Fort McMurray	780-743-7200	Strathmore	403-934-3422

<b>*Lac La Biche</b>	780-623-5247	Vegreville (8:15 - 4:30, Mon., Tue.; 8:15 - noon, Wed.)	780-632-5410
St. Paul	780-645-6313	Vermillion	780-853-8137
Smoky Lake (8:15 - noon)	780-656-3556	Vulcan	403-485-6971
		Wetaskiwin	780-361-1250
<b>Southwest Region</b>			
Barrhead	780-674-8236	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>* Regional Office</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Information Centre</b> Edmonton - 780-944-0313 Electronic mail - <a href="mailto:srd.infocent@gov.ab.ca">srd.infocent@gov.ab.ca</a></p> <p><b>World Wide Web</b> - <a href="http://www3.gov.ab.ca/srd">http://www3.gov.ab.ca/srd</a> go to "<i>Fish and Wildlife, Living with Fish and Wildlife</i>" then "<i>Trapping in Alberta.</i>"</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fish and Wildlife Division Head Office Mailing Address</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Great West Life Building 9920 - 108 Street Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2M4</p>	
Blairmore	403-562-3289		
Canmore	403-678-2373		
Claresholm	403-625-1450		
Cochrane	403-932-2388		
Drayton Valley	780-542-6616		
Edson	780-723-8244		
Evansburg	780-727-3635		
Fox Creek	780-622-3421		
Ghost	403-673-3663		
Grande Cache	780-827-3356		
High River (8:15 - 4:30, Mon. & Fri.; 8:15 - noon, Tues. to Thu.)	403-652-8330		
Hinton	780-865-8264		
Nordegg (8:15 - noon)	403-721-3965		
Pincher Creek	403-627-1116		
<b>*Rocky Mountain House</b>	403-845-8230		
Stony Plain	780-960-8190		
Sundre	403-638-3805		
Swan Hills	780-333-2229		
Whitecourt	780-778-7112		

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