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ALBERTA GUIDE TO

2020-2021

TRAPPING

REGULATIONS

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Official Summary of Alberta Government Trapping Regulations

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Message from the Minister



Trapping is an activity with deep roots in Alberta. It continues to be a vibrant part of our culture, especially in northern and rural communities, and has made its mark on the economic, social and ecological history of our province.

Trappers are uniquely connected to the province's landscapes. They are among the first to see changes to key

markers of habitat health, such as furbearer density, distribution and abundance. This is why we ask trappers to submit detailed information on effort and catch. The valuable information that we receive helps improve our understanding of furbearer status and trends, allowing the province to more accurately set limits and ensure the sustainable harvest of target species. With this in mind, Alberta Environment and Parks will be engaging with hunters and trappers for their input on improving the system, reducing red tape, and enhancing other opportunities and experiences in the coming months.

The values of respect and stewardship for the land and the species that inhabit it are very closely held by those in the trapping community. These values help ensure that trapping activity in Alberta meets the highest ethical and humane standards and that international demand for Alberta's wild furs remains strong. Respect and stewardship are also central to the evolving trapping technology and practices, as well as the Code for Responsible Trapping, to help ensure that trapping activity in Alberta conforms to the highest standards.

Trapping also provides economic benefits to our province. Alberta is widely recognized for the quality and value of its wild fur production, with Alberta fur exports averaging \$5 to \$6 million in revenue each year. In addition, trapping adds an estimated \$4 to \$5 million to the economy in Alberta's rural and Indigenous communities.

Alberta enjoys an abundance of thriving furbearer populations, managed by trappers for the benefit of all Albertans. Please accept my best wishes for a safe and rewarding trapping season.

Sincerely,

Jason Nixon
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 2020 - 2021

- Additional traps have been certified under the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS). Trappers are reminded that it is unlawful to use traps that do not meet the requirement of the AIHTS (pages 10-12).;
- Trappers are reminded that for the voluntary fisher collection program (see page 19) only the heads of fisher are currently being collected. AEP will no longer be providing a \$5 payment at the time of sample submission. We are currently discussing alternative incentives to promote participation in this program.
- First time trappers must successfully complete the Alberta Trapper Education Course. If you are interested in taking the Alberta Trapper Education Course, contact the Alberta Trappers Association office in Westlock at (780) 349-6626, or visit <http://albertatrappers.com/trapper-courses.html> for a list of course locations and dates.
- Bobcat season in FMZ 6 has been extended to align with the closing date for lynx season in order to minimize out of season capture of bobcats.
- The sale of unskinned beaver carcasses captured outside of the trapping season for beavers is now legal. This allows for the sale of beavers captured as problem wildlife without removing the skins.
- The sale of all parts of furbearers, other than the unprocessed skin is now legal. This allows for the sale of lures made from the parts.
- Certified restraining traps are now mandatory for wolf and beaver (cages) (see page 12).
- There is no longer a requirement to register Wolves in WMU's 300-318, 324-330, 339 or 400-434. All wolves harvested in Alberta under any authority do not require registration.
- Non-residents residing in or within 30 miles of Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, who trap on a registered fur management area that is wholly situated both north of the northern boundary of Township 118 and east of Wood Buffalo National Park, are exempt from the mandatory registration of fisher, lynx, otter or wolverine. Further, an Alberta Provincial Export Permit is not required to export such fisher, lynx, otter or wolverine outside of Alberta.
- The prohibition for carrying a weapon on a OHV during an open big game season has been substantially reduced. Please see page 38 of the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations or visit albertaregulations.ca/huntingregs for a list of WMUs where the prohibition remains in place.
- The black bear season has been extended to November 30.
- The use of bait for the purpose of hunting black bears during the month of November is limited to meat and meat products.
- Beginning in July 2021, all fur management licences will be issued through AlbertaReIm and will require that trappers obtain a WiN activation in order purchase a licence (\$8+gst). This change will allow for the same online services that Alberta's hunters and anglers now enjoy, including online submission of fur harvest reports. Many trappers currently have a WiN account, to enable the purchase of hunting and angling licences. This same WiN account will enable the purchase of fur management licences beginning in July 2021. Please see MyWildAlberta.ca for more information.

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.

Further Inquiries

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

Telephone Numbers of Fish and Wildlife offices.

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

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

Alberta Environment and Parks Information Centre

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

Email: aep.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

Fish and Wildlife District Office Telephone Numbers

Athabasca	780-675-2419	Lethbridge	403-381-5266
Barrhead	780-674-8236	Manning	780-836-3065
Blairmore	403-562-3289	Medicine Hat	403-529-3680
Bonnyville	780-826-3142	Oyen	403-664-3614
Calgary	403-297-6674	Peace River	780-624-6167
Camrose	780-679-1225	Pincher Creek	403-627-1120
Cochrane	403-932-2388	Provost	780-753-2433
Drayton Valley	780-542-6616	Red Deer	403-340-7052
Drumheller	403-823-1670	Rocky Mountain House	403-845-8230
Edmonton	780-427-3574	Slave Lake	780-849-7377
Edson	780-723-8244	Smoky Lake	780-656-3556
Fort McMurray	780-743-7200	St. Paul	780-645-6313
Fort Vermilion	780-927-4488	Spruce Grove	780-960-8603
Fox Creek	780-622-3421	Strathmore	403-934-3422
Grande Cache	780-827-3356	Sundre	403-638-3805
Grande Prairie	780-538-5263	Valleyview	780-524-3605
Hanna	403-854-5540	Vermilion	780-853-8137
High Level	780-926-2238	Vulcan	403-485-6971
High Prairie	780-523-6521	Wetaskiwin	780-361-1250
Hinton	780-865-8264	Whitecourt	780-778-7153
Lac La Biche	780-623-5247		

Designated Sheep Registration Offices

Athabasca	780-675-2419
Bonnyville	780-826-3142
Calgary/Cochrane	403-297-6674
Edmonton	780-427-3574
Edson	780-723-8244
Grande Prairie	780-538-5263
Hinton	780-865-8264
Lethbridge	403-381-5322
Medicine Hat	403-529-3680
Peace River	780-624-6167
Pincher Creek	403-627-1120
Red Deer	403-340-7052
Rocky Mountain House	403-845-8230
Slave Lake	780-849-7377
Spruce Grove	780-960-8603
Whitecourt	780-778-7153

Please call one of the designated offices listed above to arrange a time and date for the compulsory registration of bighorn sheep.

For more information regarding Wildlife Compulsory Registration, please see page 44 of the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations.

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.

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

***Note:** The spouse or a resident child (under 18 years of age) of the Senior Holder of a Registered Fur Management Area may hunt and trap fur-bearing animals on that RFMA without a licence. The number and species of fur-bearing animals harvested by these persons must be included in the Senior Holder's annual report. A Registered Fur Management Licence authorizes Senior Holders to hunt or trap only on their RFMA(s) or on lands they own, lease or occupy. A Resident Fur Management Licence is required to hunt or trap on other private lands and subsequent authorization conditions apply (see page 8 under Resident Fur Management Licence).

Senior Holders

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

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).



Licensing and Requirements

Resident Fur Management Licence

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mandatory Requirements for First-time Trappers

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

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

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

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

Trapping by Youths without a Licence

Registered Fur Management Areas – trapping by children of licence holders

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

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

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

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

Resident Fur Management Licences – trapping by children of licence holders

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

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

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



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Licence Fees

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

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


Licence	Fee	Licence	Fee
Resident Fur Management Licence	\$20.00	Registered Fur Management Partner Licence	\$20.00
Registered Fur Management Licence - Senior Holder	\$40.00	Indian Fur Management Licence	N/A
3 Townships (189 to 280 sq. km or 73 to 108 Sq. mi) add'l fee	\$10.00	Métis Fur Management Licence	N/A
4 Townships (281 to 373 sq. km or 109 to 144 sq. mi) add'l fee	\$20.00	Damage Control Licence	N/A
5 Townships (374 to 466 sq. km or 145 to 180 sq. mi) add'l fee	\$30.00	Class 1 Fur Dealer Permit	\$100.00
6 Townships (more than 466 sq. km or 180 sq. mi.) add'l fee	\$40.00	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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STORE HOURS
Winter Hours: October 1 to April 30 - Monday to Friday
 8 am to 5 pm & Saturdays 9 am to 5 pm
Summer Hours: May 1 to September 31 - Monday to Friday 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

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

T: 780.349.6626
 E: info@albertatrappers.com

Visit our website for additional and up-to-date information:
www.AlbertaTrappers.com

Code for Responsible Trapping

During trapping operations, trappers should:

- show compassion for the animals they capture;
- develop skills so that furs are properly prepared for market;
- know and practice proper releasing and killing methods;
- record all trap-set locations and captures of furbearers;
- 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 furbearer;
- make only as many sets as they can manage effectively;
- anchor traps or snares securely to hold the largest animal that they may catch; and
- install a centre-mounted, swivelling, short chain (no longer than 30 cm, or 12 in., equipped with a shock absorber) for land foothold trap sets that are solidly anchored.

Humane Trapping

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

Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS)

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

The AIHTS:

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

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

It should be noted that the adequacy of trapping devices must be properly tested. The Fur Institute of Canada (FIC) has taken the lead role in this regard. Killing and restraining traps that have undergone testing 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/

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 August 1, 2019. **New traps for 2020-2021 marked in red.** For the most current list, please see <https://fur.ca/certified-traps/>

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

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

KILLING TRAPS (continued)

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



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

RESTRAINING TRAPS		
Species	Certified Traps Regulated For Use	
Beaver (Cages)	Breathe Easy Live Beaver Trap Comstock 12 X 18 X 39 Swim Through Beaver Cage Ezee Set Live Beaver Trap	Hancock Live Beaver Trap Koro "Klam" Live Beaver Trap
Bobcat	Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif	Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.75, Offset, Laminated Jaws equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3, Offset, Laminated Jaws equipped with 2 coil springs
Canada Lynx	Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 8mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate
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	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.

Phase 2. YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION TO BE DETERMINED

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

Regulatory Requirements for the Use of trapping Devices

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

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

Additional Regulations

No one may remove, damage, spring or in any way interfere with traps set by another person for the taking of fur-bearing animals. (Exception: Holders of Registered Fur Management Licences may remove traps or snares found within the limits of their trapping areas if they are set unlawfully. Any such removal must be reported immediately to Alberta 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 furbearers; 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 OHV **between 1 hour before sunrise and the following noon** during an open season for big game* on public land in the following WMUs: 400-446. This does not apply to a person who is traveling on a direct route to or from a location accessible by vehicles designed for highway travel and his or her isolated campsite, and the weapons and ammunition are carried out of view in separate locked containers (and remain locked during the trip). This prohibition does not apply to persons hunting on privately owned lands, and it does not apply to those trapping under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence or a Resident Fur Management Licence.

Natural Areas and Ecological Reserves





In Alberta, special parcels of public land, such as natural areas and ecological reserves, have been set aside for conservation purposes. Trapping is prohibited within ecological reserves. For information about ecological reserves and natural areas, contact Parks 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).



Fur Management Zones

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

Furbearer Seasons

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

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

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

- 1 This season is provided only for those who are authorized under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence.
- 2 This season is provided only for those who are authorized under the authority of a Registered Fur Management Licence, Indian Fur Management Licence or Métis Fur Management Licence issued under the Métis Settlements Act.
- 3 Seasonal Snaring Restriction: In order to reduce the potential for accidental harvest of Grizzly Bears, seasonal snaring restrictions will apply for Fur Management Zones 4, 5 and 6. **For the period October 01 through November 30, the use of snares is ONLY ALLOWED in the following WMUs of Fur Management Zones 4, 5 and 6 (WMUs 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 330, 332, 334, 336, 337, 338, 348, 360, 410, 412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 507, 508 and 521).**
- 4 Season extended to February 15, 2020 in WMUs 524, 532, 534, 536, and 539.
- 5 Weasel may not be harvested in that part of the province described as ranges 1 – 5, west of the 4th meridian, from the international boundary to the north boundary of township 63. This does not apply to Indian Reserves and Métis Settlements set aside under the *Métis Settlements Act*, which fall within the area described.
- 6 This season applies only to WMUs 330, 336 to 360, 507, 508 and 521.
- 7 This season does not apply in WMUs 314, 316, 318, 410, 412, 414, 416, 417 and 418. The season for wolves in these WMUs is from October 1 to March 31.

Black Bear Seasons and Baiting

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

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

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

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

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

Primeness of Pelts

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

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

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

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Limits

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

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

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

Mandatory Registration

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

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

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

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

Registration is a way of recording information about the harvest of 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.

Fisher Head and Wolverine Carcass Collection Program

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 the populations. Your participation in these programs is very much appreciated. The information trappers provide is vital to the sustainable management of Alberta's furbearer resource.

Each item should be individually labeled 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.

During the 2018-19 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 19% of the seasons harvest of fisher. No wolverines were analysed.

From the samples submitted, there were 37 adult females, 26 adult males, 52 juvenile females, and 58 juvenile males. The 2018-19 season yielded a juvenile to adult female ratio of 2.97 : 1. This ratio indicates a reproduction rate equivalent to the desired target of 3 : 1 juveniles to adult females.

NEW FOR 2020-2021: While the fisher and wolverine tooth program will continue, AEP will no longer be providing a \$5 payment at the time of sample submission. We are currently discussing alternative incentives to promote participation in this program.

Sale of Wildlife

In Alberta anyone may sell the following:

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

Sale of Pelts and Parts

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

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

Exporting

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

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

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

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

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

(**Note:** Black bear are classified as big game, not as fur-bearing animals. Most black bears taken from an RFMA require provincial export permits. For more information on export conditions for black bear, please contact the nearest Fish and Wildlife office [see page 6]. CITES permits are still required for exporting any part of a black bear, wolf, lynx, bobcat or otter across an international boundary.)

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

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

continued on page 20

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/

Trapping and Cougar Management

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

- c) by a person maintaining livestock on public land, on that public land; or
- d) *on lands described in c) that are in the Green Area, by a resident who is authorized in writing by the person described in c).

* These pelts must be salvaged.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furbearer Management Registration Information

2015-2020 Annual Fur Production and 5-Year Average Based on Export Permits

Species	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	5-Year Average
Badger	199	128	155	149	107	148
Beaver	8,652	6,746	6,678	6,988	6,712	7,155
Bobcat	24	28	24	19	21	23
Coyote	44,607	34,264	46,120	42,039	32,106	39,827
Fisher	1,645	1,207	1,248	958	784	1,168
Fox	2,153	1,535	2,403	1,675	1,263	1,806
Canada Lynx	1,710	1,423	1,797	1,819	1,700	1,690
Marten	8,279	8,016	8,717	7,648	4,419	7,416
Mink	454	518	583	623	399	515
Muskrat	22,554	17,468	9,051	7,219	10,048	13,268
River Otter	311	261	213	220	169	235
Raccoon	42	92	57	126	50	73
Skunk	60	68	101	119	71	84
Squirrel	13,037	6,706	3,575	4,135	1,927	5,876
Weasel (Ermine)	4,553	1,894	3,155	3,100	2,508	3,042
Wolf	968	823	683	722	544	748
Wolverine	67	64	88	60	53	66

Fur Production Based on Export Permits

Species	2019/2020 Season			2018/2019 Season			% Change		
	# Pelts	Avg Price	Economic Value	# Pelts	Avg Price	Economic Value	# Pelts	Avg Price	Economic Value
Badger	107	\$15.01	\$1,606	196	\$24.52	\$4,806	-45%	-39%	-67%
Beaver	6,712	\$14.29	\$95,914	6,988	\$12.97	\$90,634	-4%	10%	6%
Bobcat	21	\$924.00	\$19,404	19	\$148.66	\$2,825	11%	522%	587%
Coyote	32,106	\$103.80	\$3,332,603	42,039	\$132.64	\$5,576,053	-24%	-22%	-40%
Fisher	784	\$19.96	\$15,649	958	\$49.82	\$47,728	-18%	-60%	-67%
Fox	1,263	\$27.06	\$34,177	1,675	\$18.69	\$31,306	-25%	45%	9%
Lynx	1,700	\$41.68	\$70,856	1,819	\$77.72	\$141,373	-7%	-46%	-50%
Marten	4,419	\$15.40	\$68,053	7,648	\$48.54	\$371,234	-42%	-68%	-82%
Mink	399	n/a	n/a	623	\$12.31	\$7,669	-36%	n/a	n/a
Muskrat	10,048	\$3.90	\$39,187	7,219	\$3.67	\$26,494	39%	6%	48%
River Otter	169	n/a	n/a	220	\$32.34	\$7,115	-23%	n/a	n/a
Raccoon	50	\$19.50	\$975	126	\$14.83	\$1,869	-60%	31%	-48%
Skunk	71	\$7.14	\$507	119	\$7.46	\$888	-40%	-4%	-43%
Squirrel	1,927	\$1.05	\$2,023	4,135	\$0.76	\$3,143	-53%	38%	-36%
Weasel	2,508	\$1.77	\$4,439	3,100	\$2.35	\$7,285	-19%	-25%	-39%
Wolf	544	\$285.35	\$155,230	722	\$195.60	\$141,223	-25%	46%	10%
Wolverine	53	\$355.64	\$18,849	60	\$341.61	\$20,497	-12%	4%	-8%
Total Fur Value			\$3,859,472			\$6,482,139			-40%

Trapper Statistics 2018/19

Registered Licences	1,523
Partner Licences	1,472
Resident Licences	1,780
Registered Fur Management Areas	1,632

Blood Trail.

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REPORT A
POACHER

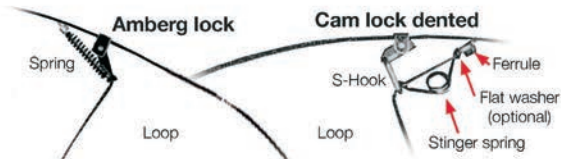
www.reportapoacher.com
1-800-642-3800

Best Trapping Practices

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION – KILLING NECK SNARES



Types of cable (galvanized steel)

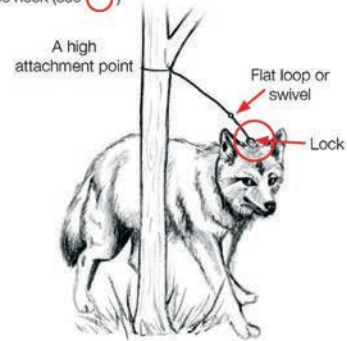
Target species	Diameter (inches)	Construction	Breaking point (lbs)
Lynx/Bobcat + Fox/Coyote	1/16 1/16	1 x 19 7 x 7	500 480
Coyote/Fox	5/64 5/64	1 x 19 7 x 7	800 650
Wolf	3/32 3/32	1 x 19 7 x 7	1 200 920

Improving construction

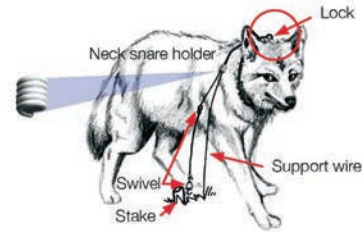
S-Hook (To avoid cervidae captures + provide better lock sliding movement)



- 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 ○)

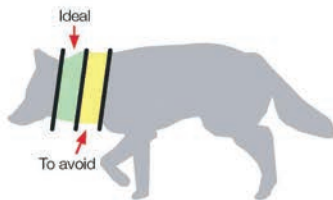


- Use of a neck snare holder (whammy) to provide a sufficient "temporary" resistance



SETTING PRINCIPLES – KILLING NECK SNARES

Striking areas (Canidae + Felidae)

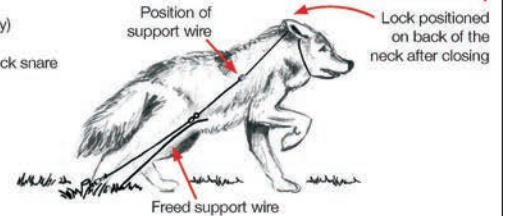
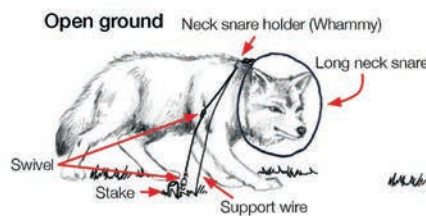
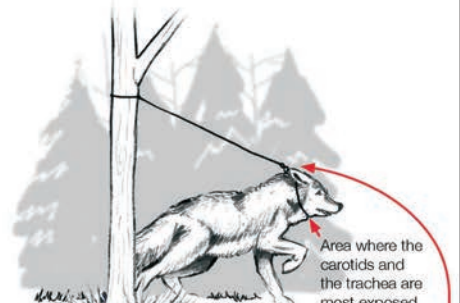
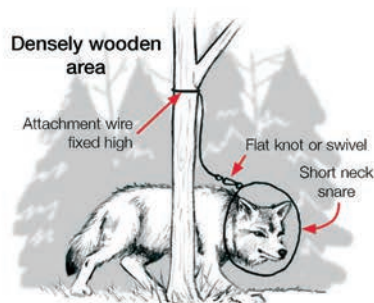


Loop diameters and heights



Species	A	B
Fox	18 cm (7")	18 cm (7")
Bobcat	20,5 cm (8")	20,5 cm (8")
Lynx	20,5 cm (8")	30,5 cm (12")
Coyote	25 cm (10")	25 cm (10")
Wolf	35 cm (14")	35 cm (14")
Wolf (Northern)	40,5 cm (16")	45,5 cm (18")

Snare set sites and attachment points



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).

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- TEETH ALSO WEDGE INTO CABLE

Correct Trigger Position

9 to 10 o'clock – Wire End/Dead Side
= Proper Lock Up Before Firing

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Eastern Irrigation District

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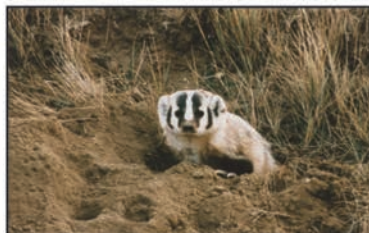
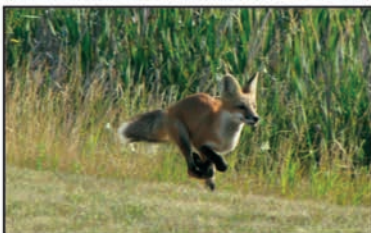
The Eastern Irrigation District (EID) manages its land with a multi-use concept. Trapping is generally permitted on **EID owned Community Pastures** during the legal trapping season by individuals with written permission and in possession of the appropriate trapping licenses.

The below conditions must be followed:

- Automobiles **must stay** on designated routes or established trails
- No off-highway vehicles
- Follow the EID aquatic invasive species prevention program
- No camping or fires
- No trapping near livestock
- Leave gates as you found them
- **Obey all signs**, some areas have added restrictions

Access to these private lands is a privilege not a right, please **USE RESPECT**.

Contact our office in Brooks for further information at 403-362-1400 or eid@eid.ca



Best Trapping Practices

continued from previous page

ACCIDENTAL CATCHES (cervidae, cattle, sheep)

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

S-Hook
Conventional Cam lock with S-Hook

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

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

Using a diverter wire
Diverter; wire no 11 (set details)
View from above: Double ferrule, Attachment wire no 9, 28"
Side view: 28", 15°, 15"
46% of catches involved the hooves (rear hoof in 2/3 of cases)
Lock + S-Hook
Stopper ring 10" from sliding lock (wolf neck snare)
Leg catch = rupture produced by S-Hook

ACCIDENTAL CATCHES (eagles and birds of prey)

Problems

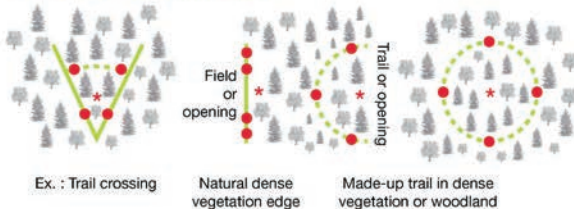
- Trapping period = critical period for migration
- Solution :



Use of trail sets (no bait)

AND / OR

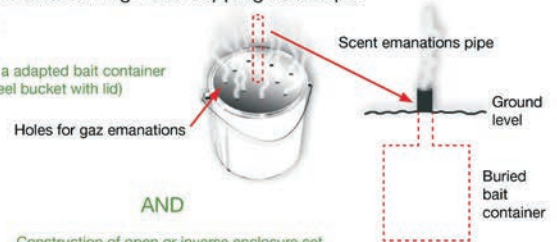
Use of snare sets with scent lure and very small size hidden baits (1 lb/0,5 kg) hidden inside a bait container (plastic tube with holes and lid). Ensure that the bait can't be released from container.



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

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

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



AND
Construction of open or inverse enclosure set



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

Best Trapping Practices

FISHER

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

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

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



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.

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 required 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).

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

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

Community Relations

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

- respect the rights and property of others;
- protect and conserve wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- help farmers and other landowners who are having problems with nuisance animals;
- encourage and support trapper education and public awareness programs;
- support trappers and other wildlife conservation organizations;
- support and cooperate with government wildlife agencies; and
- report illegal activities.



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Serving Alberta's Wild Fur Industry

The Association:

The Alberta Trappers Association (ATA) represents over 2200 trappers and a wide variety of corporate members within our province. The Association is 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 Fur Harvesters. Visit our website for Last Receiving Dates.

Trapper Education:

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

Trapper Compensation:

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

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

Alberta Trappers Compensation Program

The Alberta Trappers Compensation Program provides a framework 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).

Fur Institute of Canada



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

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

- The sustainable use and conservation of renewable resources;
- The continued improvement of animal welfare through ongoing research and the development of national and international trapping standards;
- The conservation and management of natural resources based on scientific evidence and traditional knowledge;

- Professionalism through continued education, licensing and research;
- Respect for people, animals and the environment;
- Respect for tradition, heritage and culture;
- Respect for the right of Aboriginal people to pursue their aboriginal and treaty rights.

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

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

For further information, contact the Fur Institute of Canada

- by mail: 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
- visit website: www.fur.ca



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- Purchasing a Firearm
- Storing, Transporting and Importing a Firearm
- Shooting a Firearm



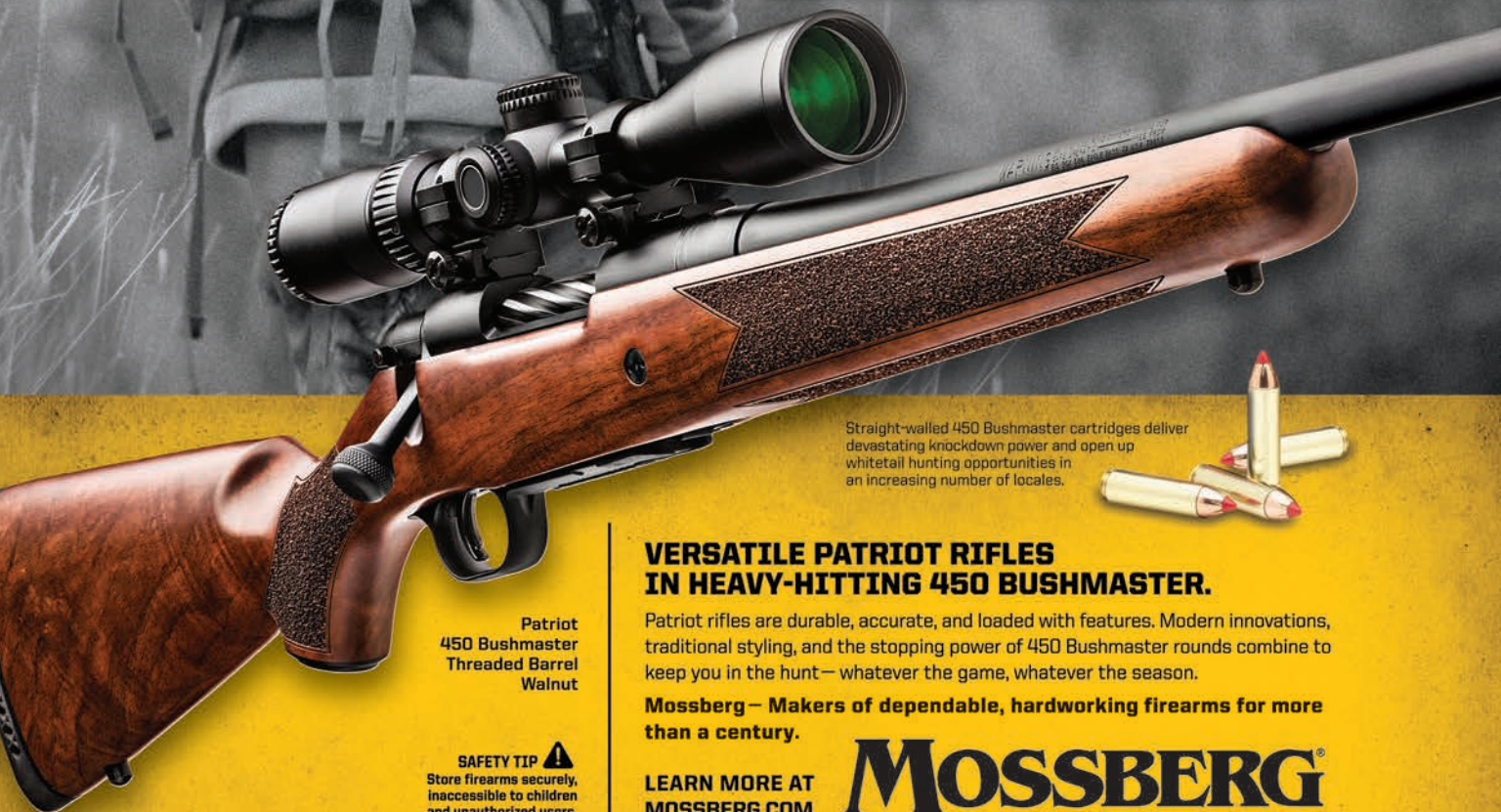
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