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The ongoing Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance Program targets CWD risk areas in wildlife management units (WMUs) in eastern Alberta, as indicated on the map. Although CWD continues to expand geographically and numerically, the risk of harvesting an infected deer remains low. In 2018, 579 of over 8000 (7.4%) heads tested had CWD: 506 mule deer, 70 white-tails, and 3 elk. The majority of cases (69%) were male mule deer. Prevalence was 12.0% in 4222 mule deer and 2.3% in 3070 white-tailed deer.

It is MANDATORY to submit DEER heads from WMUs 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 500, 501, 728, and 730.

NEW FOR 2019: Four WMUs are mandatory for MULE DEER ONLY - 130, 132, 134, 136.

Heads for testing must have a green CWD label that provides a unique identification number for each deer head submitted. Pick up labels and instructions after you shoot your deer. They are available at Fish and Wildlife offices or, during rifle seasons, at 24-hour freezers in CWD risk areas. COMPLETELY FILL OUT BOTH SIDES OF THE GREEN LABEL, PARTICULARLY A PRECISE KILL LOCATION AND YOUR WIN NUMBER. Heads should be kept frozen and dropped off at any Fish and Wildlife office or any of the freezers. Negative CWD test results are provided via email to hunters as soon as possible.

Hunting opportunities in the border areas are designed to maintain hunting pressure on deer populations and to standardize seasons and opportunities. Check the 2019 Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations for specific details.

For more detailed information about CWD, visit the Alberta Environment and Parks, wildlife diseases website http://www.aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/wildlife-diseases/ or contact Dr. M. Pybus (780) 427-3462. Dial 310-0000 first for toll-free long distance calls.

Note: Stars indicate 2018 freezer locations. Please check for changes before 2019 seasons start.

Health authorities state that CWD is not known to infect humans. However, as a precaution authorities, including the World Health Organization (WHO), advise against eating animals infected with any prion disease.

See page 64 for information regarding carcass disposal.
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Genesee Hunting Program

Capital Power at the Genesee Generating Station and Mine, southwest of Edmonton, is continuing their hunting program that includes black powder rifles, cross bows, shotguns, and archery. This program provides excellent hunting opportunities for the public in an area well known for its Whitetail and Mule Deer populations.

The program, in partnership with Hunting for Tomorrow, is open to all eligible hunters. There is no cost to participate, but there are specific rules that all participants must adhere to regarding site access.

Public access to Capital Power’s land at Genesee is only permitted through the Hunting for Tomorrow program.

The mentorship hunting program is also still active. This program pairs youth participants and first time hunters with a qualified mentor to receive one-on-one hunting instruction and opportunities.

Genesee staff are on the land 24-hours a day and at risk if you hunt in unauthorized areas.

Please protect yourself and others. We appreciate your cooperation.

Hunting for Tomorrow administers all hunting on Capital Power land. For more information or to apply to hunt at Genesee contact: Chuck Strong, chuck@aheia.com
Tel. 780-466-6682, Toll Free: 1-866-282-4342
Website: www.huntingfortomorrow.ca

Alberta Hunter Education Instructors’ Association

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For more information on any of our programs, contact us at:

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Notice to Hunters

Alberta Government Enforcement Compliance Officers frequently conduct vehicle checks to assist in the management of Alberta’s fish and wildlife resources and to ensure compliance with existing legislation.

Help keep Alberta Dutch Elm Disease free. DED can be prevented.

www.stopded.org 1-877-837-ELMS (3567)
Society to Prevent Dutch Elm Disease
Our hunting heritage runs deep in Alberta. Like you, I treasure the opportunity to spend time with friends and family during our hunting trips and to have the opportunity to harvest some of Alberta’s healthy wildlife populations. In my role as the Minister responsible for the province’s wildlife, my focus is on sustaining healthy populations to ensure we continue to offer a one-of-a-kind hunting experience while also encouraging our young people to participate in conservation.

This year, you’ll notice that we have lowered the age limit to hunt game birds to ten from twelve. We have also added an opportunity for young people to partner with an adult on black bear hunts. These changes will help introduce more young Albertans to hunting and its important role in the conservation of a vast array of species in Alberta.

We need your assistance in implementing another major change this year. Reporting your harvest is now mandatory. Hunters will be required to submit their harvest reports following the 2019 season prior to applying for a special licence draw opportunity in spring 2020. I encourage hunters to report their harvest soon after their hunts to avoid delays in 2020 draw applications. Hunters who do not submit harvest reports will be subject to a $15.00 survey charge. Our department will use data on hunter effort and harvest, combined with aerial surveys and other studies, to set more precise targets for resident allocations.

I want to emphasize that we support committed hunters like you who deeply value conservation and the hunter ethic. As of May 2020, it will become mandatory to purchase your wildlife certificate prior to entering special licence hunting draws. We believe this will reduce some wait times by offering an incentive for draw applicants to actively hunt during the upcoming year, rather than just increasing their priority.

Hunting and fishing are important parts of our provincial culture. Besides being valuable tools for wildlife management, they bring Albertans together to participate in activities that have been practiced on the land for thousands of years. Responsible hunters in our province have always conducted themselves in a way that demonstrates respect for hunting traditions, other hunters, landowners and the general public, as well as our wildlife resources and the environment.

I wish you all the best and a safe and successful hunting season.

Sincerely,

Jason Nixon
Minister of Environment and Parks

WHERE CAN I GET ONLINE TAGS?

Call the RELM Help Desk Toll Free 1-888-944-5494 or visit albertarelm.com

ALL Fish And Wildlife offices (see page 13).
Disclaimers

This pamphlet is neither a legal document nor a complete listing of current Alberta hunting regulations. It is a summary of the regulations and is published annually by Sports Scene Publications Inc. to help hunters understand the rules of hunting. Details of the regulations may be obtained from the nearest Fish and Wildlife office (page 13).


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IMPORTANT CHANGES FOR 2019

GENERAL
- For the 2019 hunting season Alberta Environment and Parks has implemented regulation requiring mandatory harvest and effort reporting on all special hunting licences purchased. Failure to submit a harvest and effort report for a special licence purchased for the 2019 season will result in future restrictions on the eligibility to apply for future special licence draws (2020) and the requirement of a survey fee to restore that privilege.
- It will soon be easier to complete Harvest and Effort reporting! You can either sign into your AlbertaRelm account or starting this fall, download the convenient AlbertaRelm APP!
- Download the AlbertaRelm APP and easily store your licences electronically! Please remember that the onus is on the hunter to produce the electronic or paper licence when requested by an officer during field compliance checks.
- Hunters are not eligible to hold a resident hunting licence in Alberta while holding a resident hunting licence in another jurisdiction.
- Replacement tag fees have been raised to $11.00 per licence.
- The minimum age to hunt game birds in Alberta has been reduced to 10 year olds.
- A person who kills or finds wildlife fitted with a tracking or monitoring device must submit a report to Fish and Wildlife. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife office (see page 13).

BIG GAME
- Antlered Mule Deer in WMU 432 will require a Special Licence.
- Antlerless Mule Deer season in WMUs 318, 324 and 326 have been closed.
- Antlerless Moose season in WMUs 318 and 324 have been closed.
- Non-trophy Sheep season in WMU 430 A has been closed.
- A Non-trophy Sheep season in WMU 418 C has been opened.
- Goat Hunting Area “O” has been closed.
- Antlered Elk in WMUs 426, 432 and 434 will require a Special Licence.
- The Antlered Elk season dates have changed in WMUs 326, 328, 330 and 429. The Archery-only season is September 1 – October 31 and the General (rifle) season is November 1 – 30.
- The Antlerless White-tailed deer season dates have changed in WMUs 326, 328, 330 and 429. The Archery-only season is September 1 – October 31 and the General (rifle) season is November 1 – 30.
- A fall cougar season (use of dogs prohibited) has been created in WMUs 412 – 418.
- The fall cougar season (use of dogs prohibited) for WMUs 412 – 446 dates have changed and will be August 25 – November 30.
- Black bear season dates have been changed in multiple WMUs. Please review new season dates on page 56.
- A youth licence for Black Bear has been created.
- When registering a bighorn sheep, the hunter must deliver the complete unaltered skull with horns, eyes intact and the cape and lower jaw removed to a designated Fish and Wildlife office. A list of designated offices can be found on page 13. Please call ahead to arrange an appointment to complete the registration process. Please visit mywildalberta.ca for additional information regarding the registration process for bighorn sheep.
- It is now mandatory to submit heads from deer harvested in WMUs 128, 140, 244 and 226 for CWD testing. It is also mandatory to submit heads from harvested mule deer in WMUs 130, 132, 134 and 136 for CWD testing.
- A new Road Corridor Wildlife Sanctuary has been created on Highway 40 near Cadomin. A location description of the new corridor can be found on page 36.

PROPOSED CHANGES
Alberta Environment and Parks is considering the following changes for 2020.
- Beginning in spring of 2020, in order to reduce draw wait times and encourage draw applicants to actively hunt in the upcoming season, hunters must purchase a Wildlife Certificate prior to applying for a special licence draw. Currently, approximately 25% of draw applicants do not purchase their Wildlife Certificates for the year of application, which, depending on the type of draw, may increase draw wait times.

WMU DESCRIPTIONS
The WMU boundaries shown on the enclosed map are small-scale approximations of the actual units legally described in the Wildlife Regulation (AR 143/97) and subsequent amendments. The map enclosed in this Guide is provided to help you identify the WMU in which you wish to hunt. It is your responsibility to know in which WMU you are hunting and the seasons, rules and regulations that govern hunting in that WMU. Text descriptions of the WMU boundaries may be either read at your nearest Fish and Wildlife office or through the Alberta Queen’s Printer website (qp.alberta.ca) or purchased from The Alberta Queen’s Printer at the following address:

Alberta Queen’s Printer
10611 - 98 Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5K 2P7
Telephone: (780) 427-4952
NOTE: Maps can be found online at mywildalberta.ca/hunting/regulations/default.aspx.
Maps providing information about access, topography and land ownership can be purchased at several locations throughout the province. Contact your local Map Dealer. Map Dealer locations are highlighted on the Map Distribution Centre external website at aep.alberta.ca

Provincial and Federal Maps
Provincial and federal access and topographical maps are available from various private map dealers throughout the province.
The following definitions will help you understand this Guide:

**Antlered** – a white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose or elk having an antler exceeding 10.2 cm (4 in.) in length.

**Antlerless** – a white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose or elk that is not “antlered” (as defined above).

**Bait** – any substance that consists of a food attractant, including any mineral and any representation of a food attractant.

**Big Game Designated Guide** – a person designated by the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society to commercially guide big game hunters in Alberta. A Designated Guide may guide not more than two Non-resident (Canadian) and non-resident alien big game hunters at a time in any part of Alberta, provided that each Non-resident (Canadian) or Non-resident alien has contracted the hunt through an Outfitter-guide. The two-hunter limit does not include Resident hunters.

**Big Game Outfitter-guide** – a person who is the holder of a valid Outfitter-guide Permit, and who provides outfitting and guiding services to big game hunters in Alberta.

- **Class S Outfitter-guide** – an Outfitter-guide who holds Non-resident (Canadian)/Non-resident Alien allocations for Trophy Sheep Special Licences. A Class S Outfitter-guide may also hold allocations for other big game special licences.
- **Class T Outfitter-guide** – an Outfitter-guide who holds allocations valid for Non-resident (Canadian) and Non-resident Alien big game special licences other than those for trophy sheep.

**Bird Game Designated Guide** – a person designated by the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society to commercially guide game bird hunters in Alberta.

**Bird Game Outfitter-guide** – a person who is the holder of a valid Bird Game Outfitter-guide Permit issued by the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society and who provides outfitting and guiding services to non-resident and non-resident alien game bird hunters in Alberta.

**Either Sex Special Elk** – authorizes the hunting of any age, size, or gender of elk in a specific WMU.

**Green Area** – forest lands not available for agricultural development other than grazing. In general, the Green Area is public land outside the parkland and prairie regions or roughly in the northern half of the province and within a strip running along the Rocky Mountains and foothills.

**Hunter Host** – an adult resident who is the holder of a valid Hunter Host Licence. To obtain this licence, the adult must hold a valid WIN and be eligible to hold recreational hunting licences. A Hunter Host may not provide services for gain or reward or accept a fee for services, directly or indirectly. The licence authorizes the holder (usually a relative or friend of the hunters to be hosted) to host a maximum of two non-residents (Canadian) or non-resident aliens* named on the host’s licence to hunt wolf, coyote and big game throughout the province. * Non-resident alien hunters are referred to Outfitting and Guiding Requirements (page 18) for additional conditions and restrictions.

**Loaded Firearm** – A firearm in or on a vehicle, aircraft or boat is considered loaded if it has live ammunition in the breech, chamber or magazine. Cartridges are permitted in a magazine that is not attached to the firearm.

**Non-resident (Canadian)** – a person who is not a Resident, but who makes their home and is ordinarily present in Canada, and who has lived in Canada for the 12-month period immediately preceding the relevant date.

**Non-resident Alien** – a person who is neither a Resident nor a Non-resident.

**OHV** (Off-Highway Vehicle) – any motorized vehicle designed for cross-country travel on land, water, snow, ice, marsh or swamp land, or on other natural terrain. [Exceptions: motor boats, as well as four-wheel-drive vehicles and motorcycles registered in accordance with the Traffic Safety Act.] OHVs include the following kinds of vehicles when they are designed for cross-country travel as described above:

- four-wheel drive or low pressure tire vehicles,
- motorcycles and related two-wheel vehicles,
- amphibious machines,
- all-terrain vehicles,
- miniature motor vehicles,
- snow vehicles,
- minibikes, or

- any other means of transportation that is propelled by any power other than muscular power or wind.

**Partner Licence** – a licence issued to an eligible hunter that allows them to hunt a specific species in a specified WMU and season under the direct authority of a Special Licence held by another hunter successful in a draw.

**Resident** – a person who either

- has his or her only or primary residence in Alberta and
- 1) is a Canadian citizen or is admitted to permanent residence in Canada, or
- 2) 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.

**Special Licence** – a licence obtained through a draw process, or for Non-resident and Non-resident Alien hunters, through an Outfitter-guide. It permits hunting of a specific type or class of game only in specific areas during a specified season (page 17).

**Weapon** – a firearm or any other device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, spring, air, gas, string, wire or elastic material or any combination of those things.

**White Geese** – snow and Ross’ geese.

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

**WIN** – Wildlife Identification Number, a permanent registration number issued to each hunter and angler.

**Month Abbreviations**
The following defines the month abbreviations used in this guide:

- A – August
- S – September
- O – October
- N – November
- D – December
- J – January
- F – February
- M – March
- Ap – April
- Ma – May
- Ju – June
LICENSING

PURCHASING A LICENCE AND LICENCE REQUIREMENTS

Aspira manages the sale of all recreational hunting and fishing licences in Alberta. Licences are sold through private licence issuers or online at Albertarelm.com.

Albertarelm.com is a website for hunters and anglers. By registering on the site individuals can purchase their licences.

Costs of licences are the same online or at an issuer, no service fees are added. Cost will vary according to the type of licence.

For Online Purchases:
To purchase an online licence you will need a valid credit card, an email address, access to a computer with an internet connection and a printer to print your licences.

Credit cards accepted are Visa, MasterCard and American Express. If you purchase a licence online that requires a tag(s), you obtain a paper tag. Tags are available by calling 1-888-944-5494 at Fish and Wildlife district offices and Licence Issuers.

Licence Issuers
A list of Licence Issuers and locations can be located on albertarelm.com or contact the call centre/help desk toll-free in North America at 1-888-944-5494. Email inquiries can be sent to albertarelmsupport@aspiraconnect.com

REQUIREMENTS

Wildlife Identification Number (WiN)
Hunters and anglers in Alberta must have a 10-digit Wildlife Identification Number (WIN) to apply for draws, purchase wildlife certificates, licences and replacements.

Please keep your information up to date; address changes can be made online or at an issuer.

Wildlife Certificate
Hunters must possess a valid Wildlife Certificate and the applicable hunting licence to hunt big game or game birds. Licences and applicable tags must be carried on their person while hunting.

Licensing requirements for first-time hunters
NOTE: All new first-time hunters who have qualified for obtaining recreational hunting licences by successfully completing the Alberta Conservation and Hunter education course, will be required to provide on their WiN profile, their hunter certificate number that is issued to each course graduate, in order to be eligible to purchase a hunting licence.

A first-time hunter is a hunter who 1) has not previously held a hunting licence in Alberta or elsewhere, or 2) has not prior to April 1, 2010, met Alberta first-time hunter criteria, or 3) has not successfully completed a hunter education course in Alberta or elsewhere.

Non-resident and non-resident alien hunters (12 years of age or older) are exempt from the first-time hunter eligibility requirement if they are accompanied by a Hunter Host or a Designated Guide while hunting in Alberta.

Youth first-time hunters must be at least 12 years old (10 years of age for game bird) to hunt under the authority of any hunting licence in Alberta. All hunters under the age of 16 years must have written permission from a parent or guardian to purchase hunting licences. Hunters who are 11 years old may apply in the draws for licences if they meet the above criteria, but they must be 12 years old anytime before or during the open season for that draw. They may not hunt until they are 12 years old. To hunt with a firearm, hunters under 18 years of age must be accompanied by a parent, a legal guardian or by a person 18 years of age or older who has the written permission of the parent or legal guardian. If a youth turns 18 during the hunting season, they can continue to hunt using their valid licence.

If you are interested in taking the Alberta Conservation and Hunter Education course, call the Alberta Hunter Education Instructors’ Association toll-free in Alberta at 1-866-852-4342, Edmonton 780-466-6682, or Calgary 403-252-8474.
Accessing Agricultural Leased Land

Before entering onto leased land, you must contact the leaseholder.

Detailed maps, leaseholder contact information and access conditions for leased land are found on the Recreational Access Mapping Tool through the Environment and Parks website at:

recapublicland.alberta.ca

or by calling 310-3773.

When on agricultural public land, be courteous and remember to:

- Pack out litter and do not damage land or property
- Park vehicles so they do not block lease access
- Leave gates as they were found
- Ask leaseholder permission before lighting a fire

Failing to follow these regulations can be costly, with penalties for recreational users ranging up to $500.

Leaseholders must allow recreational access, but can restrict or deny this access if:

- You are not on foot
- Livestock are present in the field
- A crop has not yet been harvested
- You wish to discharge a firearm or use explosives near livestock
- A fire ban is in effect
- You wish to camp

Access to Provincial Grazing Reserves

Recreationalists are welcome on grazing reserves, although there may be seasonal restrictions. For information about recreational use on provincial grazing reserves, contact the regional grazing reserve office (internet search ‘Provincial Grazing Reserve Contacts’) or visit the grazing reserve webpage (internet search ‘PGR Information and Maps’).

ATTENTION:
All Black Bear and Non-resident (Canadian) and Non-resident Alien Wolf/Coyote Hunters

If you purchase one of these licences for the spring season, it can be used for the following fall of the same calendar year. This applies for any of the following: Wildlife Certificate and any black bear or wolf/coyote licences.

DON’T DISCARD IT!
It can be used for the following fall season.

FEDERAL FIREARMS LEGISLATION

All hunters should be aware of federal laws surrounding the acquisition, possession, transportation and use of weapons and ammunition. For further information contact your local police service or the Canadian Firearms Centre at 1-800-731-4000 or visit the Centre’s website at rcmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/index-eng.htm.

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Resident Youth Hunting Licences
Subject to the age limitations and conditions above, a resident 10 to 17 years of age may purchase a Resident Youth Wildlife Certificate, including a Game Bird Licence, for $8.30. The holder of a valid Resident Youth Wildlife Certificate between 12 and 17 who has not yet attained the age of 18 years may also purchase a Youth White-tailed Deer Licence and a Youth Mule Deer Licence, each for $8.25. These licences are valid during the seasons that do not require one of the Special Licences obtained through a draw. This person may also purchase an Antlerless Mule Deer Special Licence (available through a draw, see Draws for Special Licences, below) for $8.25. Partner Licences are also available to resident youths if designated by the holder of any special licence. See this page.

Resident Senior Hunting Licences
A resident 65 years of age or older, at the time of acquiring the following licences may purchase a Resident Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificate, including a Game Bird Licence, for $8.30. The holder of a valid Resident Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificate may also purchase a Youth/Senior White-tailed Deer Licence for $8.25. These licences are only valid during the seasons that do not require one of the special licences obtained through a draw. Partner Licences are also available to resident seniors if designated by the holder of any special licence.

Hunters with Disabilities
Eligible individuals may obtain a special permit or licence relating to off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, discharging a weapon from an OHV and cross-bow use during archery only seasons. Contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13) for more information or online at mywildalberta.ca.

Mandatory Suspended Hunter Testing
A person whose right to hold a recreational hunting licence has been suspended in Alberta as a result of a conviction is required to pass a hunter-competency test before obtaining another recreational hunting licence. This test must be taken after the beginning of the suspension period. Mandatory hunter testing is intended to increase outdoor safety, awareness, skills and efficiency and to develop responsible attitudes in the field. Dates and times for testing are available at Fish and Wildlife offices (page 13).

Draws for Special Licences
When demand exceeds the number of hunting opportunities, season length and bag limits are often insufficient to conserve a game resource or to ensure a quality hunting experience. In such cases, Fish and Wildlife conducts lotteries or draws among eligible applicants for a limited number of special licences. Special licences allow successful applicants to hunt a specific type of game (e.g., antlerless elk) in defined areas during a specified season.

Rules for all Partners – A designated partner does not need any priority to qualify for a partner licence, does not need to have applied on the draw, and the purchase of the partner licence will not affect any existing priority of the partner. The intended partner must be eligible to hold a hunting licence. Refer to pages 19-23 regarding licence combinations and restrictions. The primary licensee may designate a partner at any time until the end of the season for which the Special Licence is valid. The designated partner hunts under the authority of the special licence and must be in direct communication (not including the use of any electronic devices) with the primary special licence holder while hunting to ensure that both stop hunting once the tag(s) are filled. The two hunters hunt as one.

To Designate a Partner – The Partner Licence is available online at albertarelm.com or at any licence issuer. The intended partner must provide the number of the Special Licence held by the primary hunter along with his or her own WIN. The Special Licence number authorizes the licensing system to issue a partner licence that is linked to the Special Licence. The intended partner may then purchase a Wildlife Certificate and the appropriate Partner Licence. If the intended partner is a non-resident, he/she must be accompanied by a licensed Hunter Host while hunting. The Partner Licence is valid for the same WMU and season as the Special Licence. No tag is issued with the Partner Licence.

2019 Alberta Hunting Draws — Beginning July 9, draw results are available online at albertarelm.com. Results for antelope and goat draws are available August 7.

Landowner Special Licence
A person who qualifies may be eligible to obtain a special licence after having been unsuccessful in some draws. Availability of Landowner Special Licences may be limited or not available at all for some species in certain WMUs. Those available will be issued to eligible persons on a first-come, first-served basis. For details on eligibility and the application process, please consult the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet.

Partner Licence
The following Partner Licences are available:
1. A resident holder of an Antlerless Moose Special Licence or a Bison Special Licence has the option of designating one eligible resident hunter (adult, youth or senior) to be a partner on the Special Licence, thereby allowing the designated hunter to obtain a Special Antlerless Moose Partner Licence, or a Special Bison Partner Licence.
2. A resident holder of an Antlered Moose Special Licence has the option of designating one eligible hunter, either a resident (adult, youth or senior) or a non-resident (Canadian) (adult, youth or senior), to be a partner on the Special Licence, thereby allowing the designated hunter to obtain a Special Antlered Moose Partner Licence. To qualify for a Partner Licence in a particular WMU, the non-resident (Canadian) must have been eligible to apply for the Special Licence in that WMU.
3. A non-resident (Canadian) holder of an Antlered Moose Special Licence obtained through the draw process has the option of designating one eligible resident (adult, youth or senior) hunter to be a partner on the Special Licence, thereby allowing the designated hunter to obtain a Special Antlered Moose Partner Licence.

Resident hunters successful in drawing a Special Licence in any of the other Draws may designate one eligible resident youth (12 to 17 years of age) or senior (65 years of age and over) to be a partner on their Special Licence.

Draw Application Deadline Dates — Hunters interested in special licence hunts for fall 2019 must have applied by June 20. Refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for more information on draws. Unsubscribed Licences are special licences leftover following the draw. These opportunities go on sale August 1st each year – visit albertarelm.com for more information.
Outfitting and Guiding Requirements for Non-residents (Canadian) and Non-resident Aliens

There is no requirement for non-resident (Canadian) and non-resident alien game bird hunters to contract their game bird hunts through a Bird Game Outfitter-guide. They may hunt game birds without an Outfitter-guide, a guide or Hunter Host. However, those who do choose to hire an outfitter-guide for such a hunt must do so through the holder of a valid Bird Game Outfitter-guide Permit.

In this section, the term “accompany” or “accompanied” means that the persons involved are close enough to each other to easily facilitate verbal communications without the need for electronic devices. It is acceptable, however, for the hunter to be placed in a stand location by the guide or hunter host, if they remain at that same location to be picked up later the same day.

Non-resident (Canadian) and Non-resident Alien hunters of big game, wolf and coyote must be accompanied by a licensed guide or a Hunter Host. Each of these hunters has two options:

1) may contract the holder of a valid Big Game Outfitter-guide Permit, be guided by a Big Game Designated Guide, and hunt under the authority of a licence allocated to an outfitter-guide (for information on outfitter-guides, contact the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society at apos.ab.ca), OR
2) may be hosted by a Hunter Host (see this page) – usually a relative or friend – and hunt according to the following restrictions and conditions:
   - Non-resident Aliens may hunt with any Hunter Host only if the non-resident alien has not done so in the previous two (2) fiscal years (April 1 - March 31).
   - Non-residents (Canadian) and Non-resident Aliens are limited to certain licences, as indicated in the Licence Availability sections on pages 23 and 24.
   - Non-resident Aliens hosted by Hunter Hosts may hunt big game only during seasons that do not require one of the special licences, obtained through a draw, indicated by a ★ in the season tables on pages 45 to 56 or listed under Additional Special Licence Draw Hunts on page 58.
   - A Non-resident Alien and his or her intended Hunter Host must apply at a Fish and Wildlife office for their licences and make a statutory declaration that he or she understands the terms and conditions of the licences (see Hunter Host Licence on this page).
   - A Non-resident Alien must not hunt bighorn sheep, cougar or trophy antelope while accompanied by a Hunter Host.
   - Further Restrictions for Non-resident Aliens Who Are Not Relatives of the Hunter Host or the Hunter Host’s Spouse
     - Relatives are defined as father, brother, son, uncle, nephew, grandfather, grandson, son-in-law, brother-in-law of the Hunter Host or spouse of the Hunter Host.
     - The Non-resident Alien and intended Hunter Host, if not related, must initiate an application at a Fish and Wildlife office for their licences, described above, by August 31 or February 28 as described above.
     - The Non-resident Alien may apply to hunt only two (2) species of big game and wolf/coyote.

A Hunter Host
- Must be an adult resident, and be eligible to hold recreational hunting licences.
- Must be the holder of a valid WIN and Hunter Host Licence (below).
- May not provide services for gain or reward, or accept remuneration, directly or indirectly, for such services.
- May host a maximum of two (2) hunters/year, either Non-residents
NOTE: The 5% federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not included in the costs listed below.

Prior to purchasing any licence, each hunter must possess a valid WIN (see page 15) and a Wildlife Certificate which costs $28.22 (or $8.30 for a Resident Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificate, page 17). Hunters wishing to hunt with a bow and arrow must also purchase a Bowhunting Permit (not required for hunting with a cross-bow).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Price ($)</th>
<th>Restrictions Applying to the Species</th>
<th>Maximum Licences Allowed Per Hunter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-tailed Deer</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the first two licences.</td>
<td>A Resident Adult or Youth may obtain four different licences from this list of 25, but not more than one licence from this list for any one species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered White-tailed Deer Special Licence</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of the last three licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth/Senior White-tailed Deer&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlered White-tailed Deer Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the four licences, excluding the Youth licence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mule Deer</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the first two licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Mule Deer Special Licence</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>A Resident Senior may obtain only one of the four licences, excluding the Youth licence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Mule Deer&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>A Resident Youth may obtain only one of the last three licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlered Mule Deer Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>A Resident Youth may obtain only one of these seven licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the first six licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMU 300 Elk Special Licence</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these 10 licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either Sex Elk Special Licence</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress Hills Elk Archery&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlerless Elk Special Licence</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Elk Special Licence</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special WMU 300 Elk Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the first six licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Either Sex Elk Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlerless Elk Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these 11 licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlered Elk Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Moose (Archery)</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the first six licences.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlerless Moose Special Licence</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these seven licences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antlered Moose Special Licence</td>
<td>44.95</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calf Moose Special Licence</td>
<td>44.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlered Moose Partner Licence</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlerless Moose Partner Licence</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Calf Moose Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the first six licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy Sheep</td>
<td>59.95</td>
<td>A Resident who killed a sheep, except a legal non-trophy sheep, in 2018 may not purchase a Trophy Sheep Licence in 2019.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMU 408 Trophy Sheep Special Licence</td>
<td>59.95</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the first six licences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMU 410 Trophy Sheep Special Licence</td>
<td>59.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these 11 licences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMU 437 Trophy Sheep Special Licence</td>
<td>59.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMU 438 Trophy Sheep Special Licence</td>
<td>59.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMU 444/446 Trophy Sheep Special Licence</td>
<td>59.95</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special WMU 410 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special WMU 408 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special WMU 437 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>continued on next page</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Licence</td>
<td>Price ($)</td>
<td>Restrictions Applying to the Species</td>
<td>Maximum Licences Allowed Per Hunter</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Special WMU 438 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>see page 19 for restrictions</td>
<td>see page 19 for licences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special WMU 444/446 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>see page 19 for restrictions</td>
<td>see page 19 for licences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-trophy Sheep Special Licence</td>
<td>29.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain one of each of these 16 licences (excluding the Youth/Senior licences).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Non-trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>see page 19 for restrictions</td>
<td>see page 19 for licences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlerless White-tailed Deer Special Licence</td>
<td>18.70</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlerless White-tailed Deer Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>see page 19 for restrictions</td>
<td>see page 19 for licences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer2</td>
<td>19.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strathcona White-tailed Deer</td>
<td>18.70</td>
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<td>Foothills Deer3</td>
<td>18.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antlerless Mule Deer Special Licence (issued to a Youth)</td>
<td>21.20</td>
<td>A Resident Youth may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Antlerless Mule Deer Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antlerless Deer (WMUs 212 &amp; 248)</td>
<td>10.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp Wainwright Deer Special Licence</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Camp Wainwright Deer Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Archery</td>
<td>18.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Special Licence</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>20.65</td>
<td>Licences not available for the 2019/20 Season</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplemental Black Bear4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Black Bear Licence</td>
<td>8.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cougar</td>
<td>20.31</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goat Special Licence</td>
<td>59.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Goat Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>For future restrictions see page 32.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bison Special Licence</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>Licences not available for the 2019/20 Season</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Bison Partner Licence</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antelope Archery Special Licence</td>
<td>59.95</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>A Resident Adult may obtain only one of the first three licences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-trophy Antelope Special Licence</td>
<td>29.95</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Trophy Antelope Special Licence</td>
<td>59.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Antelope Archery Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Non-trophy Antelope Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
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<td>Special Trophy Antelope Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Game Bird</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td>22.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merriam’s Turkey Special Licence</td>
<td>29.95</td>
<td>A Resident Youth/Senior may obtain only one of these two licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Merriam’s Turkey Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>see page 19 for restrictions</td>
<td>see page 19 for licences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued on next page 22
This Isn’t Just a Business Card for
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MadeForWhitetail.com

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Now available in new calibers, including popular magnums.

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This licence is only valid during the Cypress Hills Elk Archery Licence season, Sept. 1 - Oct. 15; WMU 116, 118 and 119.

2 The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. The FIRST tag issued with the licence (but NOT the second tag) is valid for tagging a deer hunted in one of the following WMUs: 310-314, 337, 346-349, 351, 352, 354, 356, 357, 360, 500-510, 521, 523, 526, 527, 535 and 537. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 350, 353, 355, 440-446, 511, 512, 515-520, 524, 525, 528-531, 534, 536, 539-542 and 544.

3 When hunting under the authority of this licence, valid in WMU 212 only, hunters must carry written permission to hunt from a landowner involved.

4 This licence is only valid in the following WMUs where 2 black bear licences may be used: 224, 250, 258, 260, 320-360, 429, 445, 500-544 and 841.

5 As of 2002, drawn applicants cannot reapply in future years (once-in-a-lifetime opportunity).

6 All purchased licences can be reprinted either at a licence issuer for a $2.00 fee or online at no charge.

7 You are required to bring your licence to a Fish and Wildlife district office and complete a statutory declaration to authorize the tag replacement. You must then have your licence replaced with a licence that reflects the new tag number(s) for an $11.00 fee.

NOTE: Special Licences (listed above) are available only through draws which occurred in June of this year. Please refer to the 2020 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet available in June 2020 for information on how to apply in these draws next year.
Non-resident (Canadian) Licence Availability

All Non-resident hunters of big game, wolf or coyote require a Big Game Designated Guide or a Hunter Host. See Outfitting and Guiding Requirements on page 18.

Non-residents who hunt with a Hunter Host may obtain White-tailed Deer, Antlered Mule Deer, Antlered Moose, Antlered Elk, Black Bear, Supplemental Black Bear, Cougar, and Wolf/Coyote Licences (see table below) from private licence issuers or online at albertarelm.com. Some special licences may be obtained through the draw system that are described in the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet which was made available in June 2019.

Non-residents contracting a hunt with a Big Game Outfitter-guide may obtain Special Licences by using an allocation, available from their outfitter-guide. Wolf/Coyote licences can be purchased without an allocation. Non-residents using the services of an outfitter-guide must be guided by a Big Game Designated Guide. These licences are only available at licence issuers.

Non-resident (Canadian) Licence Costs and Combinations

NOTE: The 5% federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not included in the costs listed below. Prior to purchasing any licence, each hunter must possess a valid WIN (see page 15) and a Wildlife Certificate, which costs $28.22. Hunters wishing to hunt with a bow and arrow must also purchase a Bowhunting Permit (not required for hunting with a cross-bow).

All special licences shown in the following table are available through a Big Game Outfitter-guide. Some are also available through the draw system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Price ($)</th>
<th>Restrictions Applying to the Species</th>
<th>Maximum Licences Allowed Per Hunter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-tailed Deer</td>
<td>132.24</td>
<td>A Non-resident may not obtain more than one of these two licences.</td>
<td>A Non-resident may obtain four different licences from this list of nine, but not more than one licence for any one species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered White-tailed Deer Special Licence¹</td>
<td>132.24</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Mule Deer</td>
<td>132.24</td>
<td>A Non-resident may not obtain more than one of these two licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Mule Deer Special Licence¹</td>
<td>132.24</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Elk</td>
<td>154.66</td>
<td>A Non-resident may not obtain more than one of these two licences.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Elk Special Licence¹</td>
<td>154.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Moose (Archery)</td>
<td>164.60</td>
<td>A Non-resident may not obtain more than one of these three licences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Moose Special Licence¹</td>
<td>164.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Antlered Moose Partner Licence</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy Sheep Special Licence¹,²</td>
<td>366.45</td>
<td>A Non-resident who killed a sheep in 2018 may not purchase a Trophy Sheep Special Licence in 2019.</td>
<td>A Non-resident may obtain one of each from this list of three.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy Antelope Special Licence³</td>
<td>213.10</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear Licence</td>
<td>83.90</td>
<td>A Non-resident accompanied by a Hunter Host may obtain both of these licences.</td>
<td>A Non-resident may obtain one of each licence from this list of two. However, Non-residents purchasing one of these two licences may not purchase a Black Bear Special Licence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Black Bear Licence⁴</td>
<td>83.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear Special Licence⁵</td>
<td>83.90</td>
<td>Non-residents must purchase these licences through an Outfitter-guide.</td>
<td>Non-residents purchasing this licence may not purchase a Black Bear Licence or a Supplemental Black Bear Licence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cougar</td>
<td>135.31</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>One licence only from this list of two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cougar Special Licence</td>
<td>135.31</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Bird</td>
<td>65.51</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td>32.91</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowhunting Permit (not required for cross-bows)</td>
<td>16.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WiN Renewal</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licence Reprint⁶</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag/Licence Replacement⁷</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*see footnotes on next page*
These licences are available through the draw system or through an outfitter-guide. Please refer to the sections that deal with Non-resident (Canadian) Licence Availability (page 22) and Outfitting and Guiding Requirements (page 18).

Non-resident Trophy Sheep Special Licences are available through Class S Outfitter-guides or through a draw. Only 2 licences are available through a draw, and each hunter successful in the draw must be accompanied by a Hunter Host.

Non-resident Trophy Antelope Special Licences are available through an outfitter-guide or through a draw. Please refer to the sections that deal with Non-resident (Canadian) Licence Availability (page 22) and Outfitting and Guiding Requirements (page 18).

This licence is valid only in the following WMUs where 2 black bear licences may be used: 224, 250, 258, 260, 320-360, 429, 445, 500-544 and 841. Please see page 56 for more information.

These licences are valid for 2 black bears if the Outfitter-Guide’s allocation is valid for a WMU where the Supplemental Black Bear Licence is valid (i.e., 2-bear areas).

All purchased licences can be reprinted either at a licence issuer for a $2.00 fee or online at no charge.

You are required to bring your licence to a Fish and Wildlife district office and complete a statutory declaration to authorize the tag replacement. You must then have your licence replaced with a licence that reflects the new tag number(s) for an $11.00 fee.

### Non-resident Alien Licence Availability

All Non-resident Alien hunters of big game, wolf or coyote require either a Big Game Designated Guide or a Hunter Host. See Outfitting and Guiding Requirements on page 18.

**Non-resident Aliens who hunt with a Hunter Host** may obtain Antlered White-tailed Deer, Antlered Mule Deer, Antlered Moose, Antlered Elk, Black Bear Special Licences and Wolf/Coyote Licences (see table below) online at albertarelm.com or at any licence issuers. See Outfitting and Guiding Requirements on page 18 for a summary of the circumstances under which these licences may be used and the limitations that apply.

**Non-resident Aliens contracting a hunt with a Big Game Outfitter-guide** must obtain Special Licences by using an allocation, available from their outfitter-guide. Wolf/Coyote licences can be purchased without an allocation. Non-resident Aliens using the services of an outfitter-guide must be guided by a Big Game Designated Guide. These licences are only available at licence issuers.

### Non-resident Alien Licence Costs and Combinations

NOTE: The 5% federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not included in the costs listed below.

Prior to purchasing any licence, each hunter must possess a valid WIN (see page 15) and a Non-Resident Alien Wildlife Certificate, which costs $68.22. Hunters wishing to hunt with a bow and arrow must also purchase a Bowhunting Permit (not required for hunting with a cross-bow).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Price ($)</th>
<th>Restrictions Applying to the Species</th>
<th>Maximum Licences Allowed Per Hunter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antlered White-tailed Deer Special Licence</td>
<td>203.84§</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>A Non-resident Alien may obtain 1 of each licence from this list of 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Mule Deer Special Licence</td>
<td>203.84§</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Elk Special Licence</td>
<td>291.43§</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlered Moose Special Licence</td>
<td>310.30§</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear Special Licence</td>
<td>105.02§</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy Sheep Special Licence</td>
<td>366.45§</td>
<td>A Non-resident Alien who killed a sheep in 2018 may not purchase a Trophy Sheep Special Licence in 2019.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cougar Special Licence</td>
<td>254.97§</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf/Coyote Licence</td>
<td>12.40§</td>
<td>See page 58 for wolf and coyote season dates and restrictions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy Antelope Special Licence</td>
<td>253.02§</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Bird</td>
<td>105.50</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td>32.91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowhunting Permit (not required for cross-bows)</td>
<td>23.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIN Renewal</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licence Reprint</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag Replacement</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 If purchased through an outfitter-guide or the Alberta Professional Outfitter Society, an additional service fee is charged. 
2 This licence is valid for 2 black bears where the Resident and Non-resident (Canadian) Supplemental Black Bear Licences are valid (2-bear areas).
3 Trophy Sheep, Cougar and Trophy Antelope Special Licences are available to Non-resident Aliens only through an outfitter-guide.
4 All purchased licences can be reprinted either at a licence issuer for a $2.00 fee or online at no charge.
5 You are required to bring your licence to a Fish and Wildlife district office and complete a statutory declaration to authorize the tag replacement. You must then have your licence replaced with a licence that reflects the new tag number(s) for an $11.00 fee.
Resident game bird hunters require a WIN card and a Wildlife Certificate and:
- a Game Bird Licence to hunt grouse, partridge and ptarmigan;
- a Game Bird Licence and a Pheasant Licence to hunt pheasant;
- a Game Bird Licence and a Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit to hunt waterfowl;
- a Merriam’s Turkey Special Licence and a Game Bird Licence to hunt Merriam’s turkey.

(Note: Merriam’s Turkey Special Licences are available only through a draw. See page 61 for more information.)

Non-resident (Canadian) game bird hunters require a WIN card and a Wildlife Certificate and:
- a Game Bird Licence to hunt grouse, partridge and ptarmigan;
- a Game Bird Licence and a Pheasant Licence to hunt pheasant;
- a Game Bird Licence and a Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit to hunt waterfowl.

Non-resident Alien game bird hunters require a WIN card and a Non-Resident Alien Wildlife Certificate and:
- a Game Bird Licence to hunt grouse, partridge and ptarmigan;
- a Game Bird and Pheasant Licence to hunt pheasant;
- a Game Bird Licence and a Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit to hunt waterfowl.

NOTE: The 5% federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not included in the costs listed below. Prior to purchasing any licence, each hunter must possess a valid WIN (see page 15) and a Wildlife Certificate. The Wildlife Certificate costs $28.22 or $68.22 for a Non-Resident Alien Wildlife Certificate, or $8.30 for a Resident Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificate (see page 17). Hunters wishing to hunt with a bow and arrow (but not a cross-bow) must also purchase a Bowhunting Permit.

**Licence Costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game Bird Licence</th>
<th>Price ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Bird</td>
<td>15.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td>22.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merriam’s Turkey Special Licence1,2</td>
<td>29.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Merriam’s Turkey Partner Licence (Youth/Senior)³</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowhunting Permit</td>
<td>9.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIN Renewal</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licence Reprint⁴</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit³</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of these 2 licences.
2 Available only through a draw, page 61.
3 Available at Post Offices, certain private licence issuers or ordered online at permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/.
4 All purchased licences can be reprinted either at a licence issuer for a $2.00 fee or online at no charge.
Where did your 2018/19 Hunting Licence Dollars go?

- Over $20M in revenue was collected from the sale of hunting licences, hunting draw applications and WiN cards.
- Over 43% of hunting licence revenue goes directly to the Alberta Conservation Association levy in support of programming (For more information please visit ab-conservation.com).
- Licence and administration fees accounted for just over 26% and provides compensation to licence issuers, pays for licensing services including the annual hunter harvest & effort survey delivered through AlbertaRelm.com
- The Alberta Professional Outfitter Society levies are applied solely to non-resident alien licences.
- The Government of Alberta receives 28.4% of hunting licence revenue collected; 20% goes to General Revenue while 6% of goes to a dedicated fund to deliver wildlife management programs such as annual ungulate surveys. For more information visit: Alberta.ca and search “wildlife survey”.

For more information, visit mywildalberta.ca/BuyLicences/Annual-Sales-Statistics

Resident Hunters in Alberta in 2018

- Over 122,000 resident hunters in Alberta.
- 18% purchased Bowhunting Permits.
- 55% purchased Game Bird Licences.

Non-Resident Alien 6%

Non-Resident 3%

Youth 6%

Senior 10%

Resident 91%

Adult 84%

Archery Hunters 18%

Firearm Hunters 82%

Hunter Hosts in Alberta in 2018

- In 2018, over 2,595 Albertans hosted over 2,995 friends and family to hunt with them in Alberta.
- 89% of hunters hosted were Canadian while 11% were from outside of Canada.

Youth and Senior Hunters in Alberta in 2018

- Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificates are available for $8.30 and include a Game Bird Licence. Over 7,600 Youth and 12,000 Senior Wildlife Certificates were sold in 2018.
- 6,500 Youth, and 9,850 Senior White-tailed deer licences and 6,660 Youth Mule Deer Special Licences were sold in 2018 at a very reasonable fee of $8.25.
- Did you know that you can legally share almost any big game Special Licence opportunity with a Youth or Senior hunter using the Partner Licence for only $12.00. In 2018, 150 youth and 155 Senior hunters took advantage of this opportunity allowing them to hunt elk, moose, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope and Merriam’s turkey.
New for 2019! Mandatory Harvest and Effort Reporting

It is now a condition of holding a special licence to report hunter harvest and effort. Visit AlbertaRelm.com for more information on how convenient it is to report harvest and effort including the introduction of a new APP.

Hunters failing to submit harvest and effort survey results for 2019 will be subject to a $15 Survey surcharge payable on their next wildlife certificate purchase.

### Alberta Waterfowl Harvest
- Over 386,000 waterfowl were harvested in Alberta.

#### Method
- Guided: 20%
- Non-Guided: 80%

#### Residency
- Non-Resident Alien: 27%
- Canadian: 73%

### Hunter Activity and Harvest Reports
- Harvest and effort information is essential to providing resource managers indicators of overall wildlife populations. Without this information, the department must rely on more intensive and costly wildlife surveys.
- Congratulations to the lucky hunter that has been awarded a free 2019 special licence just for completing their 2018 hunter harvest and effort survey!
- Hunters will continue to be entered for a chance to WIN a special licence hunting opportunity for either a Moose, Mule Deer, Antelope or Elk for each harvest and effort survey completed.
- Please visit mywildalberta.ca to see 2018 hunter harvest and effort survey results.

### Enforcement Update
Fish and Wildlife Officers help conserve and protect the province’s wildlife by ensuring everyone understands and complies with the laws in Alberta. Hunters are reminded to ensure that they are familiar with the hunting regulations and season dates for the areas and species that they plan to hunt. In 2018, Enforcement Officers took over 3000 hunting related enforcement actions.

The top 5 offenses were:
1. Loaded firearm on vehicle/aircraft/boat
2. Fail to carry a licence while hunting
3. Hunting without a licence
4. Unlawful possession of wildlife
5. Fail to retain evidence of sex/species on animal carcass

Source: Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Branch, Justice and Solicitor General.
Prohibitions

Note: Convictions for certain offences will result in the suspension of all recreational hunting licences for a period of 1 to 3 years, and may result in a suspension for as long as 5 or more years. This is in addition to the assessment of a fine, an order and/or imprisonment.

General

It is unlawful to

1. apply on draws or obtain recreational licences in Alberta if:
   i) your hunting privileges are under a licence suspension/cancellation in Alberta (or elsewhere) or
   ii) if you fail to pay your fine after being convicted of a provincial hunting or provincial sportfishing offence.
   • carry or use another person's licence or tag or allow another person to use your licence or tag,
   • fail to carry a hunting licence when the hunter is hunting under the authority of that licence or when the hunter is transporting game taken under it,
   • fail to produce a licence when requested to do so by a wildlife officer.

2. harass, injure or kill any wildlife with a vehicle, aircraft or boat.

3. hunt any wildlife with or from an aircraft, or communicate, for the purpose of hunting, the signs or whereabouts of wildlife seen during a flight on an aircraft.

4. transport dead wildlife taken by others without an accompanying bill of lading (see page 64) signed by the licence or permit holder and providing the following details:
   • the kind and number of the licence under which the wildlife was killed or possessed,
   • a description of the wildlife,
   • the points of origin and destination, and
   • the date on which the wildlife is to be transported.

5. set out, use or employ any of the following items for the purpose of hunting any wildlife:
   • an arrow equipped with an explosive head,
   • a firearm that is capable of firing more than one bullet during one pressure of the trigger or a firearm that can be altered to operate as such,
   • a light,
   • a shotgun of a gauge greater than 10,
   • a device designed to deafen the sound of the report of a firearm,
   • recorded wildlife calls or sounds, or an electronically operated calling device except; 1) when hunting migratory game birds with the use of calls or sounds that mimic snow geese, or 2) using electronic calls to hunt crows, magpies, coyote, red fox and wolf (using sounds that mimic these animals, rabbits, hares, or rodents).
   • a pistol or revolver unless
      – the person is a licenced trapper (holding a federal authorization) who is dispatching an animal caught in a trap, or
      – it is an air powered pistol or revolver that discharges a projectile at less than 500 feet per second (often used for hunting small game).
   • live wildlife,
   • a swivel set or spring gun, or
   • a poisonous substance or an immobilizing drug.

6. abandon, destroy or allow flesh suitable for human consumption of any game bird or big game animal (except cougar or bear), to become unfit for human consumption.

7. have a loaded firearm (live ammunition in breech, chamber or magazine) in or on, or discharge a weapon from
   • a boat unless the boat is propelled by muscular power or is at anchor and the person is hunting, or
   • any kind of aircraft or vehicle whether it is moving or stationary.

8. discharge a weapon within 183 m (200 yards) or cause a projectile from a weapon to pass within 183 m (200 yards) of any occupied building. Owners, occupants, or persons authorized by the owner or occupant are excepted, subject to local bylaws.

9. discharge a firearm from or cause a projectile from a firearm to pass along or across:
   a) a provincial highway (this designation applies to all former primary and secondary highways),
   b) a road that is paved, oiled, graded or regularly maintained, unless
      ♣ the road is held under any active disposition under the Public Lands Act or under an order under the Surface Rights Act, or
      ♣ the person is hunting game birds with a shotgun under the authority of a licence.

Note: if there is no identifiable ditch or fence to mark the outside edge of the roadway, then the roadway extends 20 feet from the edge of the traveled portion.

10. hunt any wildlife while impaired by alcohol or drugs.

11. hunt any wildlife or discharge a firearm between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise. (See sunrise/sunset table on page 48).

12. alter, destroy or remove any sign or notice that has been posted under the authority of the Wildlife Act, Petty Trespass Act or the Migratory Birds Regulations.

13. hunt any wildlife or discharge any firearm on or over occupied land or enter on to such land for the purpose of doing so without the consent of the owner or occupant of the land (page 32).

NOTE: There is an additional requirement affecting access for guided hunts (page 32).

14. possess a firearm of a calibre larger than .22 in a helicopter over WMUs 400-446.

15. hunt with a firearm if you are under 18 years of age and not accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or by a person 18 years of age or older who has the written permission of the parent or legal guardian. See page 16 for Canadian Firearms Centre contact information.

16. disturb traps, sets or trapping cabins.

Big Game

It is unlawful to

1. hunt big game with any weapon other than:
   • a bow or cross-bow, and arrow or bolt, that are lawful for hunting big game (see page 42),
   • a rifle and ammunition that are lawful for hunting big game,
   • a muzzle-loading firearm .44 calibre or greater, or
   • a shotgun and ammunition that are lawful for hunting big game.

2. set out, use or employ any of the following items for the purpose of hunting big game:
   • ammunition of less than .23 calibre,
   • ammunition that contains non-expanding bullets,
   • an auto-loading firearm that has the capacity to hold more than 5 cartridges in the magazine,
   • a shotgun having a gauge of .410 or less,
   • a shotgun in a bird sanctuary,
   • bait, except as permitted for the hunting of black bears (page 56),
   • a rifle or shotgun in WMUs 212, 248 or 410 (persons hunting
under the authority of a Strathcona White-tailed Deer Licence, a Foothills Deer Licence, or an Antlerless Moose Special Licence in Strathcona County may hunt with a bow and arrow, cross-bow, muzzle loader or shotgun,
   • a trap,
   • a cross-bow and arrow that is not authorized (see page 59).

3. discharge a weapon at a big game animal while it is swimming.

4. discharge an arrow from a bow or cross-bow at big game, from, along or across a highway or road specified in Item 9 on page 28.

5. be accompanied by a dog while hunting big game or allow a dog to pursue big game except when hunting cougar under the authority of a Cougar Licence, from December 1 to the last day of February (the winter season).

6. possess the carcass of a male elk, male antelope or male non-trophy sheep unless the complete skull plate, with horns or antlers intact, is also retained with the carcass until it is delivered to
   • the usual residence of the person who killed it, and the animal is butchered, cut and packaged for consumption, or
   • a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the Public Health Act or a Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the Meat Inspection Act.

7. possess the carcass of a male elk, male antelope or male non-trophy sheep unless the complete skull plate, with horns or antlers intact, is also retained with the carcass until it is delivered to
   • the usual residence of the person who killed it, and the animal is butchered, cut and packaged for consumption, or
   • a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the Public Health Act or a Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the Meat Inspection Act.

8. allow the skin of any bear or cougar to be wasted, destroyed, spoiled or abandoned. See exception for salvaging skin on page 32 – Access for Control of Livestock Predation.

9. remove the distinctive evidence of sex and species from the carcass of any big game until
   • the carcass is delivered to a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the Public Health Act or Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the Meat Inspection Act, or
   • the carcass is cut up and packaged for consumption at:
     – the usual residence of the person who killed the animal, or
     – the usual residence (a residence that is neither a business premises nor attached to such premises) of a resident of Alberta and that resident is in attendance.

In the case of cougar, the evidence of sex must remain attached and be retained until the animal has been registered (page 44).

10. remove the tag from the carcass of a big game animal until authorized (as outlined on page 41).

11. hunt:
    • a black bear under the age of one year,
    • a female black bear accompanied by a cub under the age of one year,
    • a female cougar accompanied by a kitten with spotted fur, or
    • a cougar kitten with spotted fur.

12. transport big game hunters, except those requiring medical aid, or big game by helicopter over WMUs 400-446.

13. land or take off in a fixed-wing aircraft that is carrying big game, big game hunters or firearms of a calibre larger than .22 at or from any location in WMUs 400-446 except those locations where aircraft routinely land and take off.

14. hunt big game within 6 hours of having disembarked from an aircraft, except for a jet or turbo-propeller driven aircraft.

15. hunt big game on Sundays:
    • in WMUs 102 – 160,
    • in WMUs 624, 728, 730 and 936.

16. be within 50 yards of a vehicle when discharging a weapon at an antelope.

**Game Bird**

It is unlawful to

1. possess, before it has been transported to the usual residence of the person who killed it or is prepared for immediate cooking, a game bird which does not bear evidence of sex and species. Evidence of sex and species consists of one completely feathered wing attached to the carcass of the game bird, except for Merriam’s turkey for which evidence of sex and species consists of the complete head and beard attached to the carcass (see page 61 for tagging instructions for Merriam’s turkey).

2. hunt a migratory game bird using:
   • a firearm loaded with a single bullet,
   • shot, other than non-toxic shot,
   • a cross-bow,
   • a shotgun that is of a larger size than 10 gauge.

3. hunt any game bird using:
   • a shotgun in which the magazine and chamber combined will hold more than three rounds of ammunition,
   • a trap, or
   • bait.

Note: see item 12 (below) for additional restrictions for hunting Merriam’s turkey.

4. have more than one shotgun, for personal use, at any time while hunting migratory game birds unless each shotgun, in excess of one, is unloaded and disassembled or unloaded and cased.

5. hunt game birds in WMU 410 with other than a bow and arrow or falconry bird.

6. hunt game birds in WMU 212 or 248 with other than a bow and arrow, a cross-bow, shotgun or falconry bird.

7. exceed the daily or possession limit for any game bird (see game bird bag limits on page 60).

8. hunt game birds within 400 m (1/4 mi.) of a baited lure area operated under the Crop Damage Control Program.

9. transport migratory game birds belonging to others unless the carcasses are affixed with a tag showing:
   • the signature, name and address of the owner,
   • the licence number under which the bird was taken, and
   • the date the birds were taken.

10. fail to make every effort possible to immediately retrieve a migratory game bird that a person has killed or wounded. A hunter must have adequate means to retrieve any migratory bird that he or she may kill, cripple or injure.

11. hunt Merriam’s turkey using:
    • a weapon other than a shotgun, cross-bow or a bow and arrow,
    • a shotgun with a bore diameter smaller than 20 gauge, or
    • shot size smaller than No. 6 shot or larger than No. 2 shot.

12. remove the tag from a Merriam’s turkey until authorized (page 41).
Exporting

Alberta Export Permit

All big game (including bison hunted under a Bison Special Licence), game birds, and furbearing animals require a provincial export permit ($20.00 plus GST) when they are to be conveyed beyond the borders of Alberta, except under the following conditions:

1. Hunters who lawfully harvest game birds, coyotes, white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose, elk, pronghorn antelope or black bear* under the authority of a hunting licence or a right that is protected under Canadian Constitution, may export those species without an Alberta export permit if

   - in the case of upland game birds, the bird has been processed as a mounted specimen, or
   - the export occurs within 30 days of the date the animal was killed or within 5 days of the close of the season, whichever occurs first, and
   - the shipment is accompanied by the hunter who killed the animal, and
   - the appropriate licence is carried by the hunter who killed the animal being exported.

   * Alberta prohibits the export of gall bladder and paws of black bear.

   You may export red meat, hide with claws attached, head or skull with teeth attached, but no other parts. See CITES Export Permit at right.

2. Coyote that have been lawfully hunted by residents do not require a provincial export permit.

Note: United States migratory bird hunting regulations state that it is unlawful for a person to import into the United States migratory game birds belonging to another person. Evidence of sex and species must remain attached to the bird until the final U.S. destination is reached. For further information on the export of wildlife, contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13).

Commercial Export of Wildlife to the U.S.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (US FWS) regulates commercial shipments of wildlife that enter or leave the U.S. In particular, taxidermists 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.

The selling, buying, bartering, soliciting or trading in wildlife or wildlife parts, or offering to do so, is regulated under the Wildlife Act and Regulations. Many transactions are strictly prohibited, while others are regulated. For further information, contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13).

For more details, contact the US FWS at 1-703-358-1949 or view information at: fws.gov/le/

CITES Export Permit - for more information (1-800-668-6767)

Persons exporting cougar, wood bison or wolf to points outside Canada must obtain a federal export permit issued in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). In addition, provincial export permits must be obtained for exporting these species, except for tanned wolf skin. All black bear require CITES export permits, except for those exported by United States hunters as noted on this page. Black bears do not require the provincial export permit if they are exported as described in the Alberta Export Permit section.

U.S. Black Bear Hunters – A CITES export permit is no longer required for U.S. hunters to take their black bear hunting trophy home in a fresh, frozen or salted condition at the conclusion of their hunt. The trophy must be part of the accompanying baggage of the hunter who killed the animal. This exemption does not apply to taxidermized trophies. All provincial export requirements still apply (see Alberta Export Permit section) and the trophy and documentation must be presented to Customs at the border when the hunters exit. Only the following parts of black bear may be exported: red meat, the hide with claws still attached, the head or skull with teeth attached, but no other parts. Alberta prohibits the export of the gall bladder or paws of black bear. Note that the CITES permit exemption for fresh black bear trophies applies only to U.S. hunters returning home and not to other hunters. An individual must not sell or dispose of the black bear within 90 days after the date on which the CITES exemption is claimed.

Other circumstances for Black Bear: Claws of black bear may not be exported from Alberta if they are separated from the whole skin. Partial skins of black bear that are processed (tanned or otherwise permanently preserved), black bear skulls with teeth attached (when not accompanied by the hunter returning home as described above) or taxidermized black bear skins may still be exported but only under a provincial export permit with a CITES permit. A black bear skin that is not part of a returning hunter’s baggage may still be shipped but requires both provincial and CITES export permits.

Sale of Wildlife

When conducting wildlife transactions over the internet, recognize that wildlife laws vary in many jurisdictions; wildlife (such as a naturally shed antler) that is legal to sell within Alberta may not be legal to sell to persons in the U.S.

Found Dead Wildlife

When driving or walking, hunters often find dead wildlife that they would like to keep. In most cases it is unlawful to possess such wildlife or parts of wildlife without first obtaining a permit. Contact a Fish and Wildlife office to apply for such a permit before taking possession of the wildlife.
Chronic Wasting Disease Management in Alberta

With the completion of the 2018 surveillance data, Alberta entered its third decade of tracking CWD in wild cervids in the province. The program evolved to have three primary objectives: detect CWD in wild cervids, try to limit the spread of CWD in wild cervids, and learn about CWD in Alberta landscapes and Alberta ecosystems. The surveillance data provides strong patterns to document how this prion disease builds in local deer populations and how it moves across the landscape. It also provides a strong foundation for game managers and stakeholders to consider the potential to change future patterns of CWD increase and spread.

A summary of all programs was prepared in 2012 and is available on the CWD Reports page of the Wildlife Diseases web site www.alberta.ca/chronic-wasting-disease

What follows is a brief overview of the surveillance program and current data.

Hunter harvest samples are the backbone of the wild cervid surveillance program. We also test opportunistic samples associated with ongoing Fish and Wildlife activities such as responding to found dead, road-kill, and emaciated cervids. In over 76,000 heads tested since 1998, we detected CWD in 1498 animals. 1303 mule deer, 189 white-tails, one moose, five elk. This includes 578 cases identified in 7866 heads in 2018 (7.4%): 506 mule deer, 70 white-tails, and three elk. In Alberta the disease occurs predominantly in mule deer and males. Prevalence overall in hunter samples continues to increase (5.2% in 2017, 7.4% in 2018), with the species-specific prevalence in mule deer reaching 12.0% in 2018 (up from 8.2% in 2017).

While the overall proportion of infected wild cervids remains low, prevalence of CWD in some local mule deer male populations has risen to levels that are of significant concern to deer managers. In 2013, prevalence in the 14 WMUs with CWD positive mule deer males ranged from 1-12% (mean 4.8%). In 2018, prevalence in the 35 WMUs with CWD positive mule deer males ranged from 2-50% (mean 19.1%) and in over half of these units prevalence exceeded 15% in mule bucks.

Risk models using Alberta data reveal increased geographic spread, largely in relation to riparian areas and proximity to previous cases. CWD is well established in the Battle and Red Deer/South Saskatchewan watersheds and continues to increase locally and spread along each river system. Mandatory WMU designation significantly increases the number of heads submitted and allows more precise tracking of disease occurrence. For 2019, WMUs 128, 140, 226, 244, and 501 were added to the list of units with mandatory submission of DEER. An additional four units are designated as MANDATORY FOR MULE DEER only: WMU 130, 132, 134, 136.

CWD surveillance is a robust and complicated program. Delivery of the program has many challenges. For example, the majority of deer submitted to the program are harvested in November and it takes us until March of the following year to get them all tested. We have procedures in place to test heads generally in the time frame they are submitted – that is, early November heads before mid Nov heads before late Nov heads. But even then, the hunter harvest on opening day of rifle seasons combined with the weekend associated with Nov 11 provides 1000s of heads. It takes many weeks just to test the early November heads.

Many wildlife managers and stakeholders across North America agree that CWD is the most significant disease concern facing big game populations. It destroys the brain and results in premature death of all infected deer. In established CWD areas, infected populations slowly shift towards younger deer, lower productivity, and fewer trophy males. The declines are attributed directly to the effects of CWD as the disease becomes more established. Eventually CWD becomes the single greatest cause of death in adult deer in a local population.

In Alberta, the patterns of disease are consistent within the CWD risk area (mandatory WMUs); however, ongoing surveillance improves our ability to track its occurrence and extent. Armed with this information, big game managers can more fully understand the potential effects of the disease, and hunters concerned about CWD can make fully informed decisions about their hunt.

While there are a few cases of CWD in elk in Suffield, and a moose near Medicine Hat, these are considered spillover from infected deer in the area. Thus deer remain the best surveillance sample to indicate disease occurrence. However, as always, we will test the head of any cervid legally harvested in Alberta.

Ongoing support from the public, and hunters and outfitters in particular, is essential to CWD surveillance.

For more information on CWD surveillance in Alberta CHECK PAGE 3 of this guide. For more information about CWD contact your local Fish and Wildlife Office or visit www.alberta.ca/chronic-wasting-disease
Access to Public and Private Lands

Except under authority of a Game Bird Shooting Ground Licence, it is unlawful to directly or indirectly buy or sell, trade or barter, or offer to buy or sell access to any land for the purpose of hunting any big game, furbearing animals or game birds. Hunting on privately owned lands without permission is a problem in Alberta. It generates anti-hunting sentiment among landowners and results in the prosecution of more than 200 hunters each year. Hunters should leave gates as they find them, avoid damaging facilities or property, avoid disturbing livestock and establish friendly relations with landholders.

NOTE: Important changes to the Petty Trespass Act took effect in 2004. See this page.

Although there is a moral obligation to pursue wounded game and a legal requirement to ensure game is retrieved and not wasted or abandoned, these obligations do not override the legal requirement to get permission to enter private land.

Access to Public Lands

Hunters are reminded that the privilege to access public lands is contingent upon courtesy and responsible conduct. It is the hunter’s responsibility to know, understand and abide by access conditions that apply when using and enjoying these areas.

In addition to privately owned land, permission is always required before entering or crossing:

- Indian reserves (from appropriate band council),
- Métis settlements (from appropriate Métis settlement association)
- Public land under agricultural or grazing lease (from leaseholder), please see page 16.

While recreational ‘foot’ access is generally accepted on public land, hunters should be aware that:

- Off-highway vehicle (OHV) access is prohibited in most provincial parks and provincial recreation areas.
- Off-highway vehicle access may be limited or prohibited within counties, municipal districts or within special public land management areas such as Public Land Use Zones (PLUZs).
- Some PLUZs have designated OHV trail networks (i.e. Ghost Pluz).
- In these areas, hunters are required to operate OHVs only on designated trails, even when retrieving game.
- Special conditions, such as extreme fire hazard, may warrant additional temporary access limitations.

Regardless of intent or mode of travel, all recreationists are expected and encouraged to respect, take pride, and play a stewardship role in maintaining the quality and character of Alberta’s natural resources.

For more information regarding access to Agricultural Leased Land and Provincial Grazing Reserves, refer to page 16.

For more information, please contact your local Alberta Environment and Parks office by dialing 310-0000 or visit aep.alberta.ca

Wildlife Act

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

The Wildlife Act defines “occupied lands” as follows:

(a) privately owned lands under cultivation or enclosed by a fence of any kind and not exceeding one section in area on which the owner or occupant actually resides, and
(b) any other privately owned land that is within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the section referred to in clause (a) and that is owned or leased by the same owner or occupant.

The occupied lands described in the above legislation do not need to be posted with signs to receive protection under Section 38 of the Wildlife Act. The black area in the map (right) shows an example of nine square miles of land that could contain land falling within the definition of “occupied lands.”

Petty Trespass Act

Amendments to the Petty Trespass Act came into force June 1, 2004. While it is still possible for a landowner to prohibit entry on to his or her land by giving oral or written notice or by posting signs prohibiting entry, the amendments now set out certain kinds of property where entry is prohibited without any notice required. These lands include those privately owned lands (and leased public lands not associated with grazing or cultivation – these are addressed on page 16) that are under cultivation, fenced or enclosed by a natural boundary or enclosed in a manner that indicates the landholder’s intention to keep people off the premises or animals on the premises. Importantly, hunters or others who access those lands must have permission before entering.

Federal Criminal Code

The Criminal Code (Section 41) provides that a person in peaceable possession of real property can require a trespasser to vacate the property.

Access for Guiding

A Hunter Host, Big Game Designated Guide or Bird Game Designated Guide, when guiding on any privately held land, requires permission authorizing access from the landholder for conducting those guiding services on that land. Such a guide or host is required to carry on his person the landholder’s name, address (or legal land location of landholder’s residence) and telephone number.

Access for Control of Livestock Predation

Black Bear and Coyote*

Any person who is (a) the owner or occupant of privately owned land, or (b) authorized to keep livestock on public land, or (c) a resident authorized by a person described in (a) or a resident authorized in writing by a person described in (b) may, without a licence, hunt (but not trap) black bear or coyote on such lands, at all times of the year.

Timber Wolf*

Any person who is (a) the owner or occupant of privately owned land, or (b) authorized to keep livestock on public land, or (c) a resident authorized by a person described in (a) or a resident authorized in writing by a person described in (b) may, without a licence and at all times of the year, hunt (but not trap) timber wolf on such lands, and on any lands within 8 km (5 mi.) of the above lands, provided he or she also has the right of access to these latter lands.

*Cougar

Any person who is the owner or occupant of privately owned land may at any time of year, hunt (but not trap) cougar on such lands without a licence. Hunting with dogs is prohibited under this authority. Under this authority, registration is required within one week of the kill by bringing the skin and skull (or intact carcass) to a Fish and Wildlife office (see page 13). A premolar tooth will be retained for aging.

* It is not legally necessary to salvage pelts of furbearing animals (includes coyote and wolf) or black bear taken in accordance with regulations authorizing the control of problem wildlife set out in this part. The skin and skull of cougar taken on privately-owned land as described must be submitted at time of registration as noted, but the cougar pelt does not need to be further salvaged. Refer to page 58 for information about seasons for coyote and wolf.
Alaska’s Parks Division provides hunting opportunities on over 85% of the land base managed as a Provincial Park or Protected Area. In protected areas where hunting is allowed some activities are restricted in order to protect sensitive areas and species or to address public safety or wildlife management issues. Section 15 of the Provincial Parks (General) Regulation prohibits dogs off leash in Provincial Parks, Wildland Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas. Dogs need to be controlled via a restraining leash not greater than 2m long. For detailed information on hunting in Provincial Parks and protected areas contact your local Alberta Environment and Parks office or visit albertaparks.ca.

### Ecological Reserves
Ecological Reserves preserve and protect natural heritage in an undisturbed state for scientific research and education. The primary intent of this class of protected area is strict preservation of natural ecosystems, habitats, features and associated biodiversity. Hunting is prohibited in Ecological Reserves.

### Wilderness Areas
Wilderness Areas preserve and protect natural heritage, where visitors are provided with opportunities for non-consumptive, nature based outdoor recreation. Hunting is prohibited in Wilderness Areas.

### Provincial Parks and Recreation Areas
Provincial Parks preserve natural heritage; they support outdoor recreation, heritage tourism and natural heritage appreciation activities that depend upon and are compatible with environmental protection. Provincial Recreation Areas support outdoor recreation and tourism: they often provide access to lakes, rivers, reservoirs and adjacent crown land.

In general, hunting or discharging a firearm (or bow) is prohibited in Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas. Hunting is permitted in Castle Provincial Park and there are elk seasons in Cypress Hills Provincial Park. In addition, there are big game and game bird seasons in Blue Rapids, Fickle Lake, Wapiabi, Cooking Lake-Blackfoot, the northwest corner of Evan-Thomas, Sulphur Gates, and Lakeland Provincial Recreation Areas. Firearms discharge permits are required to hunt in all Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas other than Lakeland Provincial Recreation Area, Blue Rapids Provincial Recreation Area, Fickle Lake Provincial Recreation Area, and Wapiabi Provincial Recreation Area. Orientation sessions may also be required before hunting is permitted in a Provincial Park or Provincial Recreation Area. For more information on firearm discharge permits and orientation sessions for hunting in Provincial Parks or Provincial Recreation Areas please visit albertaparks.ca.

If not in the process of hunting in a Provincial Park or Provincial Recreation Area that has an open season, all firearms must be unloaded, encased or dismantled.

### Wildland Provincial Parks
Wildland Provincial Parks preserve and protect natural heritage and provide opportunities for backcountry recreation. Hunting is permitted in Wildland Provincial Parks. However, bison hunting in Wildland Provincial Parks is only permitted in the Hay-Zama Wildland Park, within the Bison Hunting Zone. Special access restrictions apply to all motorized vehicles.

### Willmore Wilderness Park
Willmore Wilderness Park was established under its own legislation in 1959 and is similar in intent to Wildland Parks. Hunting is permitted in Willmore Wilderness Park; however, off-highway vehicle (and snowmobile) use is not permitted. Hunters are advised that the adjacent staging areas have different hunting and firearm storage regulations than Willmore Wilderness Park. Further information and maps are available at the Hinton Parks Division office at 780-865-8395.

### Heritage Rangelands
Heritage Rangelands preserve and protect natural features that are representative of Alberta’s prairies and grazing is used to maintain the grassland ecology. Two heritage rangelands have been established in Alberta - Black Creek Heritage Rangeland in the Whaleback area and OH Ranch Heritage Rangeland near Longview. These lands are cooperatively managed with Alberta Environment and Parks and grazing lease holders. Hunting is permitted, however entry is subject to grazing lease access conditions. For access conditions please visit aep.alberta.ca, select Recreation and Public Use, then select Recreation on Agricultural Public Land.
Natural Areas
Natural Areas preserve and protect sites of local significance and provide opportunities for recreation and nature appreciation activities. Hunting is permitted in Natural Areas, however, there are some sites with special management and safety considerations that restrict hunting and access, e.g. Wagner Natural Area, Riverlot 56, Sherwood Park Natural Area. For more information please visit albertaparks.ca. To find access conditions for Natural Areas that are subject to a grazing lease please visit aep.alberta.ca. Go to Recreation and Public Use.

Kananaskis Country
Kananaskis Country is a multi-use area comprised of both protected areas and public land; hunters must be aware of what type of land they are accessing. Access to some areas may be affected when roads and recreational trails are temporarily closed. Information and maps are available from Visitor Information Centres with in Kananaskis Country. For more information please visit albertaparks.ca.

Hunters - Please be Aware:
Baiting
Baiting of all wildlife, including bears, wolves and coyotes, is not permitted in all Provincial Parks, Provincial Recreation Areas and Wildland Provincial Parks. There are two exceptions: 1) A limited number of Registered Fur Management Area (RFMA) holders (registered trappers) and 2) A limited number of hunting guides who were historically authorized to conduct commercial guiding activities that used baits in an area prior to the area being established as a Wildland Provincial Park.

Both exceptions are managed through permits and approvals issued by Alberta Environment and Parks. For more information contact your local Parks Division office.

Found Dead Wildlife in Parks
In Provincial Parks, Wildland Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas it may be unlawful to remove dead wildlife that you find. For more information please contact your local Parks Division office. To obtain a permit to possess found dead wildlife, contact your local Fish and Wildlife office.

Hanging and Storage of Big Game
Unless authorized by a Conservation Officer it is unlawful to dress, hang, or store big game in a Provincial Park or Provincial Recreation Area. Where these activities are permitted, please follow safe storage practices in order to prevent human-wildlife conflicts.

Be Respectful of Others
Provincial Parks and protected areas are multiple use sites and are used by a wide range of recreational users year round. When hunting in these locations, respect other users and recognize that there may be hiking, cycling, camping, picnicking or other activities going on in close proximity. Please use caution when transporting firearms and avoid the use of firearms for target shooting and sighting-in of rifles.

For more information on hunting in Provincial Parks and protected areas please visit albertaparks.ca or contact your local Alberta Environment and Parks office.

Edmonton: 780-427-3582
Northwest Region: 780-538-5350
Northeast Region: 780-623-5235
West Central Region: 780-960-8170
East Central Region: 403-340-7691
Kananaskis Country: 403-678-5508
South Region: 403-382-4097

RESTRICTED AREAS

Alberta has a variety of restricted areas. Please read the following sections carefully to determine how the various designations affect hunting opportunities.

ALL HUNTING

Wildlife Sanctuaries
Sanctuaries are intended to provide secure habitat for wildlife and thus allow populations to either increase or remain at desired levels. They include areas of high quality habitat, often where populations of some wildlife species have been significantly lowered or dispersed because of disturbance at some time in the past. Sanctuary status allows these areas to realize their potential to support wildlife and to act as core areas of production for animals that will disperse to surrounding areas. It also increases the opportunities for Albertans to view wildlife.

NOTE: Privately owned lands within wildlife sanctuaries are excluded from the sanctuaries.

Road Corridor Wildlife Sanctuaries
It is unlawful to hunt within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the road in a designated road corridor wildlife sanctuary (a corridor 730 m or 800 yards wide). No person shall possess a weapon in these sanctuaries unless the weapon, if it is a firearm, is unloaded and either dismantled, encased, or completely enclosed by another suitable covering. If crossing a road corridor wildlife sanctuary on horseback or on foot, a firearm must be unloaded and the person must be traveling in a direct route to leave the sanctuary.

There are 11 road corridor wildlife sanctuaries, shown in green on the enclosed WMU map. Eight are located in the Mountain and Foothills regions and three in the Boreal Region. Descriptions of the Road Corridor Wildlife Sanctuaries are as follows:

Mountain and Foothills
1. Highwood – within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of

continued on page 36
Hunting is prohibited in national parks in Alberta, which include:
Banff — Waterton Lakes — Elk Island — Wood Buffalo* — Jasper

Close to the national park boundary?
It is your responsibility to know where you are in relation to the park boundaries. Not all areas are clearly marked. Unsure? Obtain appropriate maps from your nearest outdoor store or contact the national park closest to your planned hunting area.

It is illegal to:
• Possess a firearm within a national park, except in a vehicle on a through highway, or at a person's primary residence, where it must be unloaded and encased.
• Disturb, chase or entice wildlife to move outside national park boundaries.
• Take “shortcuts” through national park land while in possession of a firearm.
• Enter a national park while in the act of hunting, trapping, pursuing or searching for wildlife to hunt, even without a firearm.
• Remove or possess natural objects (e.g. antlers or skulls).

If you wound an animal and it enters a national park, DO NOT ENTER THE PARK. Contact Parks Canada immediately.

To report incidents, wounded animals or for more information:
Banff and Waterton Lakes: 1-888-927-3367
Elk Island and Jasper: 1-877-852-3100
Wood Buffalo: 1-867-872-0404

*This notice does not apply to Indigenous Rights’ holders who are eligible to hunt and harvest in Wood Buffalo National Park. For more information, please contact 1-867-872-7900.

La chasse est interdite dans les parcs nationaux de l’Alberta, ce qui inclut les parcs nationaux suivants :
Banff — Lacs-Waterton — Elk Island — Wood Buffalo* — Jasper

À proximité de la limite d’un parc national?
Vous avez la responsabilité de vous informer à quel endroit se trouvent les limites du parc national. Toutes les limites ne sont pas clairement indiquées. Vous avez une doute? Obtenez les cartes appropriées auprès de votre magasin de plein air le plus près ou communiquez avec le parc national se trouvant à proximité de la zone où vous prévoyez de chasser.

Il estillégal :
• De se trouver en possession d’une arme à feu dans un parc national, sauf si elle se trouve dans un véhicule circulant sur une route de transit, ou dans la résidence principale d’une personne, où elle doit être déchargée et rangée dans un étui.
• De perturber, de poursuivre ou d’attirer un animal sauvage à l’extérieur des limites d’un parc national.
• De prendre des “raccourcis” à l’intérieur des limites d’un parc national tout en étant en possession d’une arme à feu.
• D’entrer dans un parc national pendant la pratique d’une activité de chasse, de piégeage, de poursuite ou de recherche d’animaux sauvages aux fins de la chasse, même sans arme à feu.
• D’enlever des objets naturels ou être en possession de tels objets (p. ex. bois de cœuri et crânes).

Si vous blessiez un animal et qu’il entre dans un parc national, N’ENTREZ PAS DANS LE PARC. Communiquez avec Parcs Canada immédiatement.

Pour signaler des incidents ou des animaux blessés, ou pour obtenir plus d’information :
Banff et Lacs-Waterton : 1-888-927-3367
Elk Island et Jasper : 1-877-852-3100
Wood Buffalo : 1-867-872-0404

*Le présent avis ne s’applique pas aux titulaires de droits ancestraux qui sont admissibles à la chasse et à la récolte dans le parc national Wood Buffalo. Pour plus d’information, téléphonez au 1-867-872-7900.
Shunda Creek and within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of Provincial Highway 11 from where it intersects Provincial Highway 734 to where it crosses Shunda Creek;

10. Highway 40/Little Smoky/Simonette – within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of that portion of Highway 40 between the Berland River and the Muskeg River.

11. Highway 40 Cadomin - within 1 kilometre (1094 yards)
   (a) west of the centre-line of Provincial Highway 40 between the intersection of Provincial Highway 40 and the northern boundary of the southwest quarter of section 8, township 48, range 24, west of the 5th meridian at its northerly extent and the intersection of Provincial Highway 40 and the northern boundary of section 5, township 48, range 24, west of the 5th meridian, and
   (b) of the centre-line of Provincial Highway 40 between the intersection of Provincial Highway 40 and the northern boundary of section 5, township 48, range 24, west of the 5th meridian at its northerly extent and the intersection of Provincial Highway 40 and the eastern boundary of section 24, township 47, range 24, west of the 5th meridian at its southeasterly extent.

Boreal Region

12. Whitemud Hills – within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the Peace River Pulp Road locally known as the Whitemud Hills Haul Road from Highway 35 to the western boundary of Section 14, Township 85, Range 2, West of the 6th Meridian;

13. Sulphur Lake – within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the Peace River Pulp Road locally known as the Sulphur Lake Haul Road from the southeast corner of Township 88, Range 1, West of the 6th Meridian to its junction with the road locally known as the Canfor East Road in Township 89, Range 3, West of the 6th Meridian;

14. Peace River Pulp Mill – within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of
   (a) the portion of secondary road 986 locally known as the Peace River Pulp Road between the Peace River Pulp Mill in township 85, range 21, west of the 5th meridian easterly to its junction with the road locally known as the Peace River Pulp Resource Road in the south-east quarter of section 17, township 85, range 19, west of the 5th meridian.
   (b) the road locally known as the Peace River Pulp Resource Road from its intersection with secondary road 986 in the south-east quarter of section 17, township 85, range 19, west of the 5th meridian northerly to the centre of the north-east quarter of section 14, township 90, range 20, west of the 5th meridian.

Seasonal Sanctuaries

No person shall approach within 800 metres (0.5 mile) of any of the following seasonal sanctuaries between April 15 and September 15.

1. The island known as Pelican Island in Newell Lake in Township 17, Range 15, W4M;

2. The unnamed island in Namur Lake in Sections 35 and 36, Township 97, Range 17, W4M;

3. The unnamed island in Beaverhill Lake in Section 5, Township 52, Range 17, W4M;

4. The unnamed island in the unnamed lake in Section 8, 9, 16 and 17, Township 95, Range 17, W4M;

5. The unnamed island in Scope Reservoir in LSD 2 and 3, Section 10, Township 13, Range 14, W4M.

No person shall enter the following seasonal sanctuaries between April 15 and September 15:

1. That portion of the unnamed island in Lower Therien Lake in the NW Quarter of Section 14, Township 57, Range 10, W4M;

2. That portion of Lower Therien Lake in Section 2, 3, 10 and 11, Township 57, Range 10, W4M;

3. The unnamed islands in the Slave River in the SW Quarter of Section 30, Township 126, Range 10, W4M, and the SE Quarter of Section 25, Township 126, Range 11, W4M;

4. The island known as Bird Island in Buffalo Lake in Section 30, Township 40, Range 20, W4M;

5. The unnamed island in Joseph Lake in Section 12, Township 50, Range 22, W4M.

No person shall enter the following seasonal sanctuaries between May 1 and August 15:

1. The following lands to the extent that, at any given time, they are not covered by any of the waters of Muriel Lake,
   a) within township 59, range 5, west of the fourth meridian, the east half of legal subdivisions 9 and 16 of section 19; legal subdivisions 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of section 20; legal subdivisions 13 and 14 of section 21; the northeast quarter of section 21; legal subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of section 28; legal subdivisions 10 and 11 of section 29; the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section 29;
   b) within township 60, range 5, west of the fourth meridian, legal subdivisions 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of section 1; legal subdivisions 8, 9, 15 and 16 of section 2; the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of section 11; legal subdivisions 3 and 4 of section 12.

2. All areas within legal subdivisions 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of section 35, township 68, range 15, west of the fourth meridian and legal subdivisions 9 and 16 of section 34, township 68, range 15, west of the fourth meridian.

Métis Settlements

In general, only a member of a Métis Settlement Association, formed under the Métis Settlements Act, may hunt or trap wildlife on a Métis Settlement. Hunting by non-members may be authorized under settlement by-laws.
Forest Recreation Areas
It is unlawful to discharge a firearm within a forest recreation area. It is also unlawful to “dress” a big game animal within a forest recreation area.

National Parks
Hunting is prohibited in national parks, and hunters should be especially careful about their locations when hunting near park boundaries. Firearms are prohibited in national parks except on through highways and in town sites where they must be unloaded and encased.

Other Restricted Areas
Except for the special seasons provided in WMUs 728, 730 and 732, hunting is not permitted in the following areas:
- Cold Lake Air Weapons Range (WMU 726),
- Canadian Forces Base Wainwright (WMUs 728 and 730),
- Canadian Forces Base Suffield (WMU 732),
- Ghost River Wilderness Area (WMU 734),
- Greene Valley Wildlife Management Unit (WMU 926),
- Siffleur Wilderness Area (WMU 736),
- White Goat Wilderness Area (WMU 738), and
- within 91 m (100 yards) of Highway 1 or Highway 1A in WMU 410.

BIG GAME HUNTING
The hunting of big game is not permitted in the following areas:
- the Gregg River Resources Coal Mineral Surface Lease in WMU 438, and
- the Cardinal River Coal Mineral Surface Lease in WMU 438.

Saskatoon Mountain Primitive Weapons Area
Only shotguns, muzzle loaders and archery equipment may be used to hunt big game in this area in WMU 357, located 20 km west of Grande Prairie on the north side of Highway 43 (see enclosed Wildlife Management Unit Map). For a more detailed map/description of area, please contact the Grande Prairie Fish and Wildlife office.

Restricted Areas for Trophy and Non-trophy Sheep
It is unlawful to hunt trophy or non-trophy sheep within the following areas:
- 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) of Highway 1A between the western boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve and Canmore,
- 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) of Highway 3,
- 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the Sheep River from the eastern boundary of WMU 406 upstream to Dyson Creek,
- 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of the Inland Cement Rock Quarry near Cadomin,
- 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of the intersection of Whitehorse Creek and the main forestry trunk road south of Cadomin,
- 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of where Highway 16 intersects the eastern boundary of Jasper National Park,
- 3.2 km (2.0 mi.) of the intersection of the Forestry Trunk Road and the South Ram River in Section 18, Township 36, Range 13, West of the Fifth Meridian.

GAME BIRD HUNTING
Game Bird Sanctuaries
Hunting game birds and carrying shotguns are prohibited in game bird sanctuaries except with a special permit. Descriptions of these sanctuaries are available from the Alberta Queen’s Printer in Edmonton (page 12). Game bird sanctuaries are located in the following WMUs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WMU</th>
<th>Sanctuary</th>
<th>WMU</th>
<th>Sanctuary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Pakowki Lake</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>Many Island Lake</td>
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<td>Miquelon Lake</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>Inglewood</td>
<td>357</td>
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<td>220</td>
<td>Red Deer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Birch Lake</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>Richardson Lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restricted Rivers
Hunting of migratory game birds on the following rivers, over any islands in these rivers or within 91 m (100 yards) of the edge of the waters of these rivers is prohibited until November 1:
1. Bow River downstream from the corporate limits of the City of Calgary to Highway 24.
2. Little Smoky River downstream from Highway 43.
4. Red Deer River downstream from the corporate limits of the City of Red Deer.
5. Smoky River downstream from the mouth of the Wapiti River.
6. South Saskatchewan River downstream from the corporate limits of the City of Medicine Hat.

Restricted Lakes
Hunting game birds on the following lakes, over any island in these lakes or within 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) of the edge of the waters of these lakes is prohibited until November 1 (Note additional restrictions below for Saskatoon Lake and Ministik Lake). Efforts are made to post signs near these lakes, but not all lakes may be so identified. It is the hunter’s responsibility to know the restrictions in the area he or she hunts.

Prairie WMUs
160 Little Fish Lake (28-16,17-W4)
162 Berry Creek Reservoir (Carolside Dam) (26,27-12-W4)
162 Blood Indian Creek Reservoir (26-9-W4)
162 Birkenshire Lake (23,24-28-11-W4)
163 Currant Lake (33-3-W4)
163 Grassly Island Lake (33-3-W4)
163 Misty Lake (33-3-W4)
163 Sounding Creek Reservoir (30-5,6-W4)
164 Fitzgerald Lake (3,4-33-8-W4)
164 Kirkpatrick Lake (33,34-9,10-W4)
164 Rushmere Lake (33-8-W4)
### Parkland WMUs
- 164 Syson Lake (35-12,13-W4)
- 164 Grays Lake (28,32,33-32-7-W4)
- 164 Wiste Lake (2,11-33-7-W4)
- 164 Unnamed Lake (23 to 27-33-8-W4)
- 164 Unnamed Lake (31,32-33-8-W4)
- 164 Polly Lake (7-31-1-W4)
- 164 Willowbend Reservoir (K-B Lake) (1-31-13-W4)
- 164 Wiste Lake (2,11-33-7-W4)
- 164 Unnamed Lake (23 to 27-33-8-W4)
- 164 Unnamed Lake (31,32-33-8-W4)
- 164 Polly Lake (7-31-1-W4)
- 164 Willowbend Reservoir (K-B Lake) (1-31-13-W4)
- 166 Dowling Lake (31,32-14,15-W4)
- 166 Sullivan Lake (34 to 37-14,15-W4)

### Foothills WMUs
- 357 Saskatoon Lake* (including Little Lake) (71, 72-7,8-W6)

### Boreal WMUs
- 502 Stebbing Lake (63-7-W4)
- 523 Winagami Lake* (76,77-18,19-W5)
- 523 Kimiwan Lake (78-19-W5)
- 523 Lac Magloire (79-21-W5)

*Winigami Lake is within Winigami Lake Provincial Park. Hunting is prohibited on the lake and islands.

### Vehicle Use and Restrictions

The use of vehicles, including off-highway vehicles (OHVs), is controlled by various regulations. Refer to the enclosed Wildlife Management Unit Map for more information.

#### Vehicle Use and Restrictions

The ‘footprint’ of vehicles is much greater than the average foot. Noise, erosion, soil compaction, habitat disturbance and vegetation impacts generally increase with vehicle use. Hunters are requested to minimize the impacts of vehicles where they are permitted and abide by limitations to vehicle use where applicable.

All off-highway vehicles (OHVs) operated on public land must be registered, insured and have a visible licence plate. Vehicles must also have a headlight, tail light, muffler and spark arrestor.

#### Public Land Use Zones (PLUZ)

Several areas in the province are designated as PLUZs to allow for the management of recreational interests and pressures on local ecology. On and off highway vehicle restrictions apply in all PLUZs and may limit vehicle type, trail access and seasons open to vehicle use. WMU and PLUZ boundaries may overlap and all – or portions of – WMUs may have vehicle access restrictions. Please refer to PLUZ maps available at your local Alberta Environment and Parks office or visit aep.alberta.ca, see Recreation and Public Use Section.

### Wildland Provincial Parks

Hunting is allowed in the Wildland Provincial Parks shown on the enclosed WMU map. However, special access restrictions apply to all motorized vehicles. For example, Bob Creek Wildland Provincial Park provides a network of designated trails on which only specific OHVs (quads and snowmobiles) may be operated from May 1 to December 15. For more detailed information, contact Alberta Environment and Parks or visit albertaparks.ca/

#### Hunting with Motorized Vehicles

It is unlawful to
- discharge a weapon at antelope from within 46 m (50 yards) of a vehicle;
- use motorized travel within Willmore Wilderness Park; and
- carry a weapon (see definition on page 14) 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: 102-166, 200-260, 300-351, 354-360, 400-446, 507, 508, 514, 521, 522, 526 and 841. 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). Also, the restriction does not apply in a WMU when the only big game season open is a spring black bear season or a cougar season.

* this restriction applies to all hunters (including bird game hunters).
Use of Aircraft
The use of aircraft for the purpose of hunting and hunting after flight is controlled by various regulations which are summarized under the “general” and “big game” prohibitions area within this Guide. For further clarity, it is unlawful to:

1. Use any aircraft for the purpose of hunting wildlife, including unmanned aerial vehicles.
2. Hunt big game within 6 hours* of having disembarked from an aircraft, except for a jet or turbo-propeller driven aircraft (regardless of the purpose of the flight).
3. Communicate, for the purpose of hunting, the whereabouts or signs of wildlife from knowledge gained from a manned or unmanned aircraft flight to anyone at any time during or after the flight.

*NOTE: Hunting big game after the 6 hour timeframe as indicated in #2 above does not negate the potential application of #1 above.

Recreation Trails
A number of forested areas throughout Alberta have designated recreation trails. These areas allow a variety of activities, including hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. Trail users and backcountry travellers should be aware of current land use restrictions. For more information on recreation trails, contact the Information Centre in Edmonton (see page 13).

Trappers’ Trails
Many trails on Crown lands are created and maintained by trappers. To avoid interference with trapline operations, recreationists are urged to avoid motorized use of trails marked with signs indicating “Active Trapline,” especially during trapping seasons of November through February.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Land Use Zone (PLUZ)</th>
<th>Off-Highway Vehicles</th>
<th>Associated WMUs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allison Chinook</td>
<td>Seasonal access on designated trails only</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athabasca Ranch</td>
<td>Seasonal access only</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brule Lake</td>
<td>Designated corridors only</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle</td>
<td>Seasonal access on designated trails only</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract Creek Snow Vehicle</td>
<td>Snowmobiles only with additional conditions</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Branch</td>
<td>Seasonal access on designated trails only</td>
<td>436-438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormer / Sheep</td>
<td>Designated trails only</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghost</td>
<td>Designated trails only</td>
<td>316, 412, 414, 416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job / Cline</td>
<td>Seasonal access on designated trails only</td>
<td>426, 430, 432, 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiska / Willson</td>
<td>Designated trails only with some seasonal restrictions</td>
<td>326, 328, 416-418, 420, 422, 426, 428-430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingstone</td>
<td>Designated trails only</td>
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<tr>
<td>McLean Creek Off-Highway</td>
<td>Permitted with conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcupine</td>
<td>Designated trails only</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibbald Snow Vehicle</td>
<td>Snowmobiles only with additional conditions</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackstone / Wapiti</td>
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<td>430, 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes Crossing</td>
<td>NOT PERMITTED</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kananaskis Country</td>
<td>NOT PERMITTED</td>
<td>404, 406, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panther Corners</td>
<td>NOT PERMITTED</td>
<td>416, 418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitecourt Sandhills</td>
<td>NOT PERMITTED</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-Country Ski</td>
<td>NOT PERMITTED</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BIG GAME REGULATIONS

— Big Game Identification —

**Trophy Sheep** — A male bighorn sheep with horns, one of which is of sufficient size that a straight line drawn from the most anterior point of the visible base of the horn to the tip of the horn extends beyond the anterior edge of the eye when viewed in profile.

**Antlered**
A white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose or elk having an antler exceeding 10.2 cm (4 in.) in length.

**Antlerless**
A white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose or elk that is not “antlered” (as defined above).

**Non-trophy Sheep** — A female bighorn sheep or a male bighorn sheep under one year of age.

**Grizzly**
There is No Season for Grizzly Bear.

**Black Bear**
There is No Season for Black Bear.

Go to bearsmart.alberta.ca for more information on distinguishing black bears from grizzly bears.

**Be Careful!** Study a ram carefully when determining its trophy status. Be sure to view the ram’s head from a horizontal plane and in profile, with the front of the right and left horn bases aligned. Views from below, in front, or any other perspective other than “in profile” will not provide for accurate judgement. Some rams may not be legal even if they are old or have horns severely broomed or with turned up tips.

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**Woodland Caribou** — Woodland Caribou are classified as Threatened animals in Alberta.

**Six-point Elk** — A male elk bearing an antler that is composed of a main beam from which project not fewer than five tines, each of which is at least 7.6 cm (3 in.) in length.

**Three-point Elk** — A male elk bearing an antler that is composed of a main beam from which project not fewer than two tines, each of which is at least 7.6 cm (3 in.) in length.
Moose

Cow – large, long nose and face; eyes appear close to top of head; rectangular body proportions; 1.8 m (6 ft.) high at the shoulder; may be found alone.

Calf – small, short nose and face; eyes appear more centered between tip of nose and top of head; squarish body proportions; 1.2 m (4 ft.) high at the shoulder; seldom found alone.

EVIDENCE OF SEX, SPECIES AND CLASS

In the case of moose, elk, deer, antelope, bison and non-trophy sheep the evidence of sex, species and class must remain attached to the carcass (cannot be surgically or otherwise removed) until:

- the carcass is delivered to a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the Public Health Act or Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the Meat Inspection Act, or
- the carcass is cut up and packaged for consumption at:
  - the usual residence of the person who killed the animal, or
  - the usual residence (a residence that is neither a business premises nor attached to such a premises) of a resident of Alberta and that resident is in attendance.

The evidence of sex, species or class that must be retained is as follows:

- moose, elk, deer, antelope, bison and non-trophy sheep – attached to the same part of the animal to which the tag is affixed, one of the following:
  - testicles, scrotum, or udder, and in the case of deer only, the completely haired tail, or
  - the head with horns or antlers attached if the animal has horns or antlers, or
  - the head (complete with the skin on it) if the animal has no horns or antlers, and in addition

- the complete skull plate with horns or antlers intact must be retained with the carcass of the male antelope, male elk or male non-trophy sheep
- the complete head must be retained with the carcass of a calf moose harvested under authority of a Calf Moose Special Licence.

- cougar – one of the following attached to the skin and visible until compulsory registration is complete:
  - in the case of a male, the scrotum
  - in the case of a female, a teat or a portion of a mammary gland.

Deboning: a hunter can debone a carcass while in the field and still follow the requirements described above for moose, elk, deer, antelope, bison and non-trophy sheep. It’s not necessary for the full hind quarter of meat to remain intact while still bearing the required evidence, provided that portion of the leg and tendon where the tag is attached also has the evidence of sex, species or class still attached to it.

TAGGING

NOTE: Antlered moose, elk and deer must NOT be tagged around the antler base. Please review the following instructions.

Immediately after killing a big game animal, the appropriate tag(s) must be affixed and securely locked to the animal as follows:

- trophy sheep, goat – one tag through the nostril and, as soon as the skin is removed from the skull, one tag around the lower bone of the eye socket leaving the horns and eye intact.
- moose, elk, deer, antelope, bison and non-trophy sheep – through the space between the bone and the tendon of a hind leg directly above the hock and around either the bone or the tendon.
- bear and cougar – to the skin.

Partner Licence

Upon killing an animal, a partner must immediately inform the primary licence holder (and vice versa – if the primary licence holder kills the animal, he or she must immediately inform the partner) of the killing. The primary licence holder must, immediately upon arriving at the carcass, tag the animal in the normal fashion (See page 17 for more information).

WILD GAME PROCESSING

Hunters are reminded that when big game (including boned meat) or game birds are taken to a business for butchering or other related processing services, there are requirements for the business to keep a record of the wildlife that has been submitted. This includes recording the date, the name and address of the person who delivered the wildlife, the name and address of the person who killed the wildlife and their wildlife certificate number or wildlife identification number (WIN), the number of the licence under whose purported authority the wildlife was killed, and (if applicable) the tag number, and a description of the wildlife that in the case of a big game animal includes its sex.
Note: The following applies to bowhunting other than with a crossbow. For information about hunting with crossbows, see page 59.

Except for the hunting of black bear, coyote, cougar or wolf under the circumstances outlined on page 32, a Bowhunting Permit is required by anyone who hunts big game, game bird, wolf or coyote with a bow and arrow. Bowhunters with appropriate general or special licences may hunt during the general seasons, archery-only seasons and primitive weapon seasons. A Bowhunting Permit is required in combination with a big game licence. In some areas of the province, hunters require special licences to hunt certain species of big game – see season tables. A bowhunter who obtains an Antlered Moose Special Licence, Antlerless Moose Special Licence, Calf Moose Special Licence, Antlered Mule Deer Special Licence, Antlerless Mule Deer Special Licence, Antlered White-tailed Deer Special Licence, Antlerless White-tailed Deer Special Licence, Antlered Elk Special Licence, Antlerless Elk Special Licence or Landowner Special Licence may, if an early archery season is offered, hunt under the authority of that licence during the archery season but only in the WMU specified on the licence and only for the type and species of animal for which the licence was issued. Holders of a Landowner Special Licence are subject to the terms/conditions of their licence. Bowhunters are reminded that, in some situations, archery-only seasons for some species may be in progress at the same time as primitive weapon and rifle seasons for other species in the same WMU.

Persons hunting big game must use an authorized bow and an authorized arrow. An authorized bow is one that is held, drawn and released by muscular power and has a draw weight of not less than 18 kg (40 lb.). This is the number of kilograms (pounds) required to draw an arrow of 71 cm (28 in.) to its head. An authorized arrow is one that is not less than 61 cm (24 in.) in length that has a tip that bears a head that is not intentionally designed to resist being withdrawn after it has penetrated an object. Furthermore, it must either have a solid, sharp cutting head of at least 7/8 inch in width, or a head that, when the arrow impacts, opens to present sharp cutting edges at least 7/8 inch in width.

Hunters are asked to remove their tree stands at the end of the hunting seasons unless permission has been granted by the landholder to do otherwise.
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MARCH 12-15, 2020
Edmonton Expo Centre
edmontonboatandsportshow.ca

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Get ready for the season!
WILDLIFE COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

After harvesting any of the animals listed below, a hunter must register the kill at a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13) within the specified time period. Where parts are required to be submitted, they must be submitted at the time the animal is registered in person by the hunter who killed the animal. Contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13) for further information.

- Goat (the incisor bar must be submitted);
- Male sheep over 1 year of age (the complete unaltered skull with horns and eyes intact, and cape and lower jaw removed) to a designated Fish and Wildlife Office. See page 13 for Designated Offices for registering sheep. You must call ahead to arrange a time to complete the registration process;
- Wolves taken in any of WMUs 300 to 318, 324 to 330, 339 or 400 to 434 under any authority;
- Cougar (the skull and skin must be submitted, complete with the evidence of sex attached and visible). A premolar tooth will be retained for aging.
- Bobcat (the skin must be submitted complete with the evidence of sex attached and visible);

Registration Deadlines – Deadlines for registering harvests are:

- Male sheep over 1 year of age – not later than 7 days after the close of the open season in which the animal was killed or 14 days after the date on which the animal was killed, whichever occurs first.
- Goat – not later than 14 days after the close of the open season in which the animal was killed or 30 days after the date on which the animal was killed, whichever occurs first.
- Cougar – if taken on privately owned land by a landowner or occupant, see page 32 for requirements; if taken under a licence allocated to an Outfitter-guide, within 5 business days of the date of the kill; if taken under any other authority, within one business day following the date of the kill.
- Bison taken in WMU 536 or 539 – not later than the end of the fifth usual business day after the animal was killed.
- Wolves taken in any of the WMUs indicated earlier in this section – not later than 30 days after the date on which the wolf was killed.
- Bobcat – before the skin is sold, processed or exported from Alberta or before the expiration of the period of 30 days after the bobcat was killed, whichever event comes first.

Persons registering goat, sheep, bison, cougar, bobcat and wolf are required to provide the following information:

- species and sex of the animal,
- date and location of the kill.

As part of the registration process, trophy sheep horns will be fitted with a permanent identification marker. Other animals may be marked in another manner or retained for examination.

Compulsory registration provides information about the relative numbers of males, females and young in big game populations. It also provides the dates and locations of the harvest. Age structure and sex ratios provide an indication of population productivity (how many young survive to become adults) and status (increasing, decreasing or stable). The population and harvest data can then be used to determine the harvest goals or quotas for following years. This valuable information, provided by hunters, is essential for managing cougars, goats, trophy sheep and wolves in Alberta.

It is a mandatory requirement to submit the heads of deer harvested from specific WMUs for CWD testing and research purposes within 30 days of when it was killed. See pages 3, 31 and 64 for details.

Summaries that include additional information on registering game animals taken under Constitutionally recognized hunting rights can be viewed at open.alberta.ca/publications/hunting-by-treaty-indians-in-alberta-rights-responsibilities.

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APOS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT FUND

Since 2008, APOS’ Wildlife Management Fund (WMF) has contributed over $1.1 million to wildlife stewardship and conservation projects throughout Alberta. The WMF contributes to a wide variety of projects including population surveys, species studies, management software & technology, and more. To learn more about the WMF, please email info@apos.ab.ca or phone 780-414-0249.
## BIG GAME SEASONS

### Prairie WMUs (100 Series & 732)

Sunday hunting for big game is prohibited in Prairie WMUs (102–160).

Archery Only Seasons are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt.

General Seasons are those where either a firearm, crossbow or a bow and arrow may be used.

- Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

**Note:** It is a mandatory requirement to submit the heads of deer harvested from specific WMUs for CWD testing and research purposes. See pages 3, 31, 64 and 72 for details.

---

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<td>O25 - N16</td>
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**Additional hunting opportunities** in the Prairie WMUs:
- Either Sex Elk Special Licence, Antelope Archery Special Licence, Non-trophy Antelope Special Licence and Trophy Antelope Special Licence. Refer to page 58 for season dates or to the *2019 Alberta Hunting Draws* booklet for further details.
- Cypress Hills Elk Archery Licence. Holders of this licence may kill 1 elk, either antlered or antlerless, with a bow and arrow in WMUs 116, 118 and 119 during the archery season, S1 - O15.
Archery Only Seasons are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt.

General Seasons are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

Sunday hunting for big game is prohibited in WMUs 728, 730 and 936.

Note: It is a mandatory requirement to submit the heads of deer harvested from specific WMUs for CWD testing and research purposes. See pages 3, 31, 64 and 72 for details.

### Species

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Big Game Seasons in PARKLAND WMUs continued next page
**2019 Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations**

**Hunters (including bowhunters) require a Firearms Discharge Permit to hunt in WMU 936. Hunters must contact the Cooking Lake/Blackfoot Grazing, Wildlife and Recreation Area office at 780-922-3293 for information on requirements to obtain the discharge permit. In WMU 936, vehicle access is permitted to the Staging Areas only. Horses are permitted only on designated trails and in open pastures. General area access is by muscular power only (bicycle or walking).**

From N28 - N30, this season is open to hunting only by means of archery or muzzle loader.

This season is open to hunting only by means of archery, cross-bow, muzzle loader or shotgun.

See page 40 for descriptions of 3-point or larger elk.

**Additional hunting opportunities** in the Parkland WMUs:

- **Antlerless Deer (WMUs 212 & 248) Licence.** Holders of this licence may kill two antlerless deer, either white-tailed deer or mule deer, with a bow and arrow (but not a cross-bow) in WMUs 212 and 248 during the archery-only season, S1 – N30.

- **Foothills Deer Licence.** Holders of this licence may kill 2 antlerless deer, either white-tailed deer or mule deer, with a bow and arrow, cross-bow, shotgun, or muzzle loader in WMU 212 on the following dates: D1 – D20 (Monday to Friday only). When hunting, they must carry written permission from the landowner involved.

- **Additional Antlerless elk harvesting opportunities in WMU 212 are being made available due to increasing elk populations in these WMU’s. These are:** 1) WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Archery Licence. Holders of this licence may kill 2 antlerless elk with a bow and arrow (but not a cross-bow) during the archery only season. S1-N30; 2) WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Special Licence. Holders of this licence may kill 2 antlerless elk.

- **Camp Wainwright Deer Special Licence.** Refer to page 58 for season dates or the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for further details.

- **Strathcona White-tailed Deer Licence.** Holders of this licence may kill **three** white-tailed deer, only 1 of which may be antlered, with a bow and arrow, cross-bow, muzzle loader or shotgun in that portion of WMU 248 within the Counties of Strathcona and Leduc between the following dates: O25 – D7. Information about this hunt is available from the Fish and Wildlife office in Edmonton and from Strathcona County Hall, 2001 Sherwood Drive, Sherwood Park.

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It is unlawful to hunt any wildlife or discharge a firearm between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.

These times apply only to the specific location and specific day (not numerous days).

If hunting in between two listed communities, hunters can calculate what time would apply in their location.

To establish specific times for sunrise/sunset, refer to the National Research Council Canada (nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/services/sunrise/advanced.html)
## BIG GAME SEASONS

### Foothills WMUs (300 Series)

**Archery Only Seasons** are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt.

**General Seasons** are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

- Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

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Report A Poacher – Dial toll free – 1-800-642-3800
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<td>S4 - O31</td>
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</table>

Cougar and Black Bear Seasons – See pages 55 and 56.

* The special licence season for antlerless moose in WMU 353 and antlerless elk in WMUs 338 and 344 applies only to a portion of the WMU.

1 The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. The **FIRST** tag issued with the licence (but NOT the second tag) is valid for tagging a deer hunted in one of the following WMUs: 310-314, 337, 346-349, 351, 352, 354, 356, 357 and 360. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 350, 353 and 355.

2 See page 40 for descriptions of 3-point or larger elk.

3 Hunting sheep is prohibited in several areas. See Restricted Areas for Trophy and Non-trophy Sheep on page 37.

4 WMU 302 is open only for full-curl rams.

Additional hunting opportunities in the Foothills WMUs:
- WMU 300 Elk Special Licence and Non-trophy Sheep Special Licence. Refer to page 58 for season dates or to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for further details.
### BIG GAME SEASONS

**Mountain WMUs (400 Series)**

**Archery Only Seasons** are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt.

**General Seasons** are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

- Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

#### SEASON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<th>General</th>
<th>WMUs</th>
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<td>S4 - S23</td>
<td>S24 - N30</td>
<td>404, 406, 408</td>
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<td>S24 - N30</td>
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<td>Mule Deer</td>
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<td>S24 - N30</td>
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<td>Moose</td>
<td>Antlered and Antlerless</td>
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<td>S24 - N30</td>
<td>404, 406</td>
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<td>S4 - S23</td>
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<td>Elk</td>
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<td>Antlered (6-point or larger) and Antlerless</td>
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<td>S17 - N30</td>
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<td>Antlered (6-point or larger)</td>
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<td>Antlered (3-point or larger)</td>
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<td>N1 - N30</td>
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<td>S17 - N30</td>
<td>400, 402</td>
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<td>S10 - O31</td>
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<td>440, 442, 444</td>
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<td>S17 - O31</td>
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<td>Trophy Sheep</td>
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<td>S4 - O31</td>
<td>444†, 446</td>
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<td>Non-resident and Non-resident Alien</td>
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</table>

**Cougar and Black Bear Seasons – See pages 55 and 56.**

* The draw season for antlerless elk in WMU 438, 441 and 444 applies only to a portion of the WMU. See draw booklet for maps.
1 The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 440-446.
2 See page 40 for descriptions of 3-point or larger elk and 6-point or larger elk.
3 The season for trophy sheep in WMU 444 applies only to the portion south of the Beaverdam Road.
4 The draw season for trophy sheep in WMU 444 applies only to the portion north of the Beaverdam Road.
5 Hunting of sheep is prohibited in several areas. See Restricted Areas for trophy and non-trophy sheep on page 37.
6 WMU 400 is open only for full-curl rams.
7 These seasons are only valid for hunters who have obtained Trophy Sheep Special Licences through a Class S Outfitter-guide or through a draw (Non-resident [Canadians] only).
8 The draw season for trophy sheep is valid in Area 438C (See 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws Booklet).

**Additional hunting opportunities** in the Mountain WMUs:
- Non-trophy Sheep Special Licence, Trophy Sheep Special Licence (portion of WMU 408 lying west of Highway 40 or in WMU 446 and that portion of WMU 444 north of Beaverdam Road or in WMU 438C). Refer to page 58 for season dates or to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for further details.
- Castle Provincial Park (part of WMU 400): Hunters in WMU 400 need to be aware of the establishment of the Castle Provincial Park and Castle Wildland Provincial Park. Although hunting is permitted in both of these parks, hunting (including bowhunting) in Castle Provincial Park requires a firearm discharge permit. Firearm discharge permits are not required to hunt in Castle Wildland Provincial Park. Firearm discharge permits are available online at: albertaparks.ca/media/6493998/2017-castle-permit-to-discharge-a-firearm.pdf. For more information call: 403-627-1165 or visit albertaparks.ca/hunting
**BIG GAME SEASONS**

**Boreal WMUs (500 Series & 841)**

Archery Only Seasons are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt. General Seasons are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

- Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

**Bison** – In the area west of highway 35 and north of the Chinchaga River and the Keg River Metis Settlement, bison is a protected species. No one is allowed to hunt bison in this area, except under the authority of a Bison Special Licence.

**Note:** It is a mandatory requirement to submit the heads of deer harvested from specific WMUs for CWD testing and research purposes. See page 3, 25 and 64 for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Archery Only</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>WMUs</th>
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<td>Antlered</td>
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<td>Antlerless</td>
<td>A25 - A16</td>
<td>N1 - N7</td>
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<td>N1 - N30</td>
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<td>Mule Deer</td>
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<td>S1 - O31</td>
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<td>Elk</td>
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<td>A25 - S16</td>
<td>S17 - N30</td>
<td>520, 521, 522, 523, 525, 526, 527, 528, 535, 537, 544</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. The **FIRST** tag issued with the licence (but NOT the second tag) is valid for tagging a deer hunted in one of the following WMUs: 500-510, 521, 523, 526, 527, 535 and 537. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 511, 512, 515-520, 524, 525, 528-531, 534, 536, 539, 540, 542 and 544.

1. If hunting with an Outfitter-Guide, hunters should note these WMUs are split into two seasons: Sept. 1 – Oct. 31 or Nov. 1 – Nov. 30.

2. See page 40 for description of 3-point or larger elk and 6-point or larger elk.

**COUGAR SEASONS**

**Fall Season**
This season is open only to holders of a resident cougar licence. The use of dogs is prohibited during this season, and hunters may harvest one cougar of either sex.

**Winter Season**
During this season, cougar may be hunted by holders of a resident cougar licence, non-resident cougar licence, or cougar special licence. The use of dogs is allowed. The cougar season in specific WMUs may close prior to the closing date on this table. There is a male quota and a female quota. If either the male quota or the female quota for those WMUs is reached, the season will remain open until the other quota is filled. Before hunting cougar in any WMU, hunters must ensure that the season in that WMU remains open by calling the toll-free cougar hotline (1-800-661-3729) and listening to the message listing current closures. The hotline is updated regularly and by calling after 4:30 p.m., hunters can confirm which units will be open the next day.

**It is unlawful to:**
- allow the skin of any cougar to be wasted, destroyed, spoiled or abandoned. See exemption for salvaging skin on page 32 – Access for Control of Livestock Predation.
- hunt a female cougar accompanied by a cougar kitten with spotted fur, or a cougar kitten with spotted fur.

**Use of Predator Calls and Bait**
Cougar may be hunted using mouth or hand operated calls. The use of electronic calls and bait are prohibited for hunting cougar.

More information on cougar management, including a map of hunting areas, is available at mywildalberta.com.

**Radio Collared Cougars**
Cougars are being radio collared in parts of Alberta to better inform population management. It is legal to shoot a radio collared cougar. If you harvest a collared cougar, you must submit a report to a local Fish and Wildlife office (page 13). If you have the opportunity to shoot a collared cougar and choose not to, please record the location and phone Paul Frame at (780) 422-8411 with this information, which will be important for the study.

1. **COUGAR SEASONS**

    | WMUs          | WMUs          | WMUs          |
    |---------------|---------------|---------------|
    | 500, 510, 521, 523, 526, 527, 535 and 537 | 500, 501, 502, 505, 507, 508, 510, 511, 514 | 504, 506, 509 |

**ATTENTION: ALL RESIDENT COUGAR HUNTERS!**
If you purchase a cougar licence for the fall season, it can be used for the winter season.

**ATTENTION COUGAR HUNTERS!**
If possible, cougars should be brought in for registration in an unfrozen condition so the premolar tooth can be removed. It is also helpful to prop the jaw open with a stick before rigor sets in.
Black Bear Baiting
Baiting of black bears is permitted 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 WMUs 320, 324, 357, 507, 521, 526 and 528 (Check with local Fish and Wildlife offices, page 13 or visit mywildalberta.com to view the maps where black bear baiting is restricted in these WMUs). However, the following restrictions also apply:

1) Baiting is prohibited within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of occupied dwellings. Owners and occupants of dwellings are exempt from this restriction if they have permission to bait from the owners or occupants of all other dwellings within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the bait. Other persons may also bait within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of an occupied dwelling if the bait has been authorized in writing by the owners or occupants of that dwelling and all other dwellings within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the bait.

2) Baiting is prohibited within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of Provincial Parks that are not designated as Wildland Provincial Parks, provincial and forest recreation areas and some industrial sites. For more information on baiting in parks, see page 34.

3) Each bait site must have a readily observable sign legibly showing the owner’s name, WIN, Big Game Outfitter-guide Permit number, or Big Game Guide Designation Number.

4) Each bait must be posted with surrounding signs to warn other people of its presence.

5) Baiting is restricted to the open season and the preceding two weeks in each specific WMU. Contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13) for legal land descriptions or more information.

Hunters are reminded that Alberta’s Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, Animal Health Act and the Public Health Act apply to baiting situations. 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. Containers or wrappings made of paper, cardboard, plastic or other materials should not be left at bait sites. For the safety of others, baits should not be placed near active work sites (e.g., tree planting locations) and all bait sites must be cleaned immediately after the bear season.

Supplemental Black Bear Licences
Supplemental Black Bear Licences are available in the following WMUs: 224, 250, 258, 260, 320-360, 429, 445, 500-544 and 841.

It is unlawful to:
- allow the skin of any bear to be wasted, destroyed, spoiled, or abandoned. See exception for salvaging skin on page 32 – Access for Control of Livestock Predation.
- hunt a black bear under the age of one year or a female black bear accompanied by a cub under the age of one year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Archery Only</th>
<th>General WMUs</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 1 – Oct. 31</td>
<td>212</td>
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<td>Sept. 4 – Oct. 31</td>
<td>410</td>
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<td>Sept. 4 – Oct. 31</td>
<td>404, 406, 408</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring 2020 (Requires a new year licence)</td>
<td>Apr. 1 – May 31</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>400, 404, 406, 408, 841</td>
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VOLUNTARY BLACK BEAR TOOTH SUBMISSION PROGRAM

The department has initiated a 3-year pilot voluntary black bear tooth collection program in two parts of the province. Data generated from laboratory tooth analysis will allow biologists to determine black bear age structure, reproductive statistics, and better inform black bear management. Laboratory aging of an animal is based on the cementum annuli growth in the tooth.

Fish and Wildlife are asking successful hunters to take the skull to an identified Fish and Wildlife office where staff will extract a premolar tooth. The premolar tooth is a small peg-like tooth located just behind the canines. Skulls submitted in a frozen state will be kept for a period of time to allow for thaw and extraction, whereupon the skull will be frozen and returned to the hunter. Extraction of a premolar tooth will not impair the display quality of a skull.

Alternatively, hunters can extract a premolar tooth in the field or request it of a taxidermist. The tooth can either be presented with the necessary harvest information to an identified Fish and Wildlife office or mailed in using a tooth submission envelope. Extraction is easily done just after the bear has been harvested when the jaw is still pliable. The tooth can be loosened by running a knife blade on all sides of the tooth below the gum line and rocking the tooth back and forth. The tooth can then be removed with pliers. Care should be taken to ensure the root remains intact. Ensure that the tooth is free of tissue and dry prior to submission.

Information required as part of the program are harvest date, sex of bear, WIN, WMU where harvested, and either legal land location or latitude/longitude of kill site. When available, results for each tooth will be accessible online under your WIN number on the My Wild Alberta website (mywildalberta.com). Only WMUs 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 509, 510, 511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 529, 530, and 531 are open to this program.

Fish and Wildlife offices accepting skulls or tooth submissions are: Fort McMurray, Lac La Biche, Athabasca, Bonnyville, Cold Lake, Rocky Mountain House, Sundre and Drayton Valley.

Special licences for resident hunters

How does Alberta Environment and Parks determine the number of special licences for resident hunters in general season?

2000

Moose

• 500 bulls
• 1000 cows
• 500 calves

Issue 80 special licences for bull moose.

This process is then repeated for antlerless special licences

Past Resident Success (from hunter harvest surveys)

Archery Harvest (from hunter harvest surveys)

Outfitters (non-resident harvest)

500 bull moose multiplied by 10% harvest goal = Goal to harvest 50 bulls
50 bulls = 10 killed on average in last 5 years by non-residents and archers = 40 antlered moose available for resident hunters.
50% of bull licences sold were associated with an actual kill (data from hunter harvest surveys). To harvest 40 bulls, issue 80 special licences for antlered moose.

Keep the dirt where it belongs

Prevent the spread of soil borne disease and invasive plants.

Wash your vehicles and remove any mud or plant materials before unloading.

Access to agricultural lands is a privilege and agricultural producers work hard to manage clean and healthy cropland. Do your part to keep agricultural disease and noxious weeds from spreading.
**ADDITIONAL SPECIAL LICENCE DRAW HUNTS**

**Season Dates And Locations**  (refer to page 14 for month abbreviations)

**Non-trophy Sheep Special Licence**
Area 410 .................................................................................................................................................................................. S10 - N30

* These areas comprise either a portion of one WMU or all of one WMU and a portion of an adjacent WMU. See descriptions in the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet.

**Camp Wainwright Deer Special Licence (WMUs 728 and 730)**
Bow and arrow or muzzle loader ................................................................. N28 - N30
Rifle ................................................................................................................ D2 - D4, D5 - D7, D9 - D11, D12 - D14

**Antelope Archery Special Licence**

**Trophy Antelope Special Licence**
WMUs 138, 142, 144, 150, 151, 152, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166 .................................................. S23 - S28

**Non-trophy Antelope Special Licence**
WMUs 138, 142, 144, 150, 151, 152, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166 .......................................................... S26 - S28, S30 - O2

**Either Sex Elk Special Licence**
WMUs 116, 118, 119 and 624 .............................................................. Mon. - Sat. only, N4 - N30, (WMU 624 - Tues. to Fri. only, N5 - N29)
WMUs 116, 118 and 119 .............................................................. Mon. - Sat. only, D2 - D31
WMUs 728 and 730 .................................................................................. Bow and arrow or muzzle loader N28 - N30

**WMU 300 Elk Special Licence**
................................................................................................................. S6 - O24, O25 - D24, D25 - F21, 2020

Refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details on what seasons will be open and how to apply for special licences.

**OTHER SPECIES**

NOTE: It is unlawful, with the following exceptions, to allow the pelt of any furbearing animal to be wasted:

- It is not legally necessary to salvage pelts of 1) furbearing animals taken in accordance with regulations authorizing control of problem wildlife, or 2) coyotes harvested, by residents, outside of public lands in the Green Area.

**Timber Wolf** – A Resident may, without a licence, hunt (but not trap) timber wolf from the opening of any big game season in a particular WMU to May 31, 2020, or until June 15, 2020 in WMUs where black bear seasons are open until June 15, 2020.

A Non-resident or Non-resident Alien who holds a Non-resident/Non-resident Alien Wolf/Coyote Licence may hunt (but not trap) timber wolf from the opening of any big game season in a particular WMU to May 31, 2020, or until June 15, 2020 in WMUs where black bear seasons are open until June 15, 2020.

**Coyote** – A Resident, Non-resident or Non-resident Alien who holds a Non-resident/Non-resident Alien Wolf/Coyote licence may, except in WMUs 728 and 730, hunt (but not trap) coyote

a) throughout the year on privately owned land and on public land in the White Area, to which he or she has the right of access to hunt;
b) on public lands in the Green Area to which he or she has the right of access to hunt, from the opening day of a big game season in a particular WMU to May 31, 2020 or until June 15 if the hunting is in a WMU that has a spring season for black bear ending on that date.

In Camp Wainwright (WMUs 728 and 730) a Resident may hunt coyote from January 5, 2020 until March 1, 2020.

**Baiting for Wolves and Coyotes** – On public land, hunters cannot use bait for hunting wolves or coyotes except a) from Dec. 1 to Mar. 31, or b) during an open season for the hunting of black bear where the setting out, use and possession of bait for the purpose of hunting black bear is permitted.

Each wolf or coyote bait site must have a readily observable sign showing the owner’s name, WIN, Big Game Outfitter-guide Permit Number, or Big Game Guide’s Designation Number.

These baiting restrictions do not apply to WMUs 102-166, to persons hunting under authority of a trapping licence, or on any private land.

**Red Fox** – A Resident may, without a licence and at all times of the year, hunt (but not trap) red fox on any privately owned land to which he or she has the right of access.

**Red Squirrel and Badger** – A Resident may, without a licence and at all times of the year, hunt or trap red squirrel and badger on any privately owned land to which he or she has the right of access.

**Bobcat** – A resident may, without a licence from November 1 - February 28, 2020, hunt (but not trap) bobcat in WMUs 102, 104, 106, 108, 112, 116, 118, 119 and in the portion of WMU 110 that lies east of highway 2 and south of highway 3. The use of dogs is prohibited. All kills must be registered at a Fish and Wildlife office (see page 13).

**Other Animals** – Porcupine, rabbit, hare, raccoon and woodchuck may be hunted, but not trapped**, without a licence throughout the province, at all times of the year. Skunk may be hunted and trapped.

** Some exceptions apply. Please refer to the 2019 Alberta Guide to Trapping Regulations, available in September 2019.**
HUNTING WITH CROSS-BOWS

Cross-bows may not be used to hunt big game during archery-only seasons. The only exception is for an eligible handicapped hunter who has obtained a cross-bow licence.

A Bowhunting Permit, as required by bowhunters using conventional archery equipment, is not required by persons who are hunting with cross-bows.

In accordance with federal regulations, cross-bows may not be used for waterfowl hunting.

Persons hunting big game with a cross-bow must use an authorized cross-bow and arrow (bolt). An authorized cross-bow is one that requires 100 pounds or more of pull to draw the string or cable to its cocked position. There is no restriction on arrow length however it must have a tip as described under the heading “Bowhunting” on page 42.

GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

Please Remember
Federal regulations prohibit the use of lead shot or cross-bows for hunting waterfowl.

BE AWARE!

IN ALBERTA SAGE GROUSE ARE PROTECTED
Sage grouse are listed as an endangered species in Alberta. Be sure your target is not a sage grouse.

IT IS PROHIBITED TO HUNT SHARP-TAILED GROUSE IN MANY WMUS WITHIN ALBERTA (see page 60 for allowed WMUs)
Be sure of your target. For a more detailed description of Sharp-tailed Grouse, please go to: mywildalberta.ca/hunting/game-species/default.aspx

All birds are protected except the following: Starlings, Crows, Pigeons, House (English) Sparrows, Magpies, Blackbirds, Common Grackles, Brown-headed Cowbirds, Ravens (hunted on private land by residents) and any other birds for which an open season has been declared by the regulations as indicated in this summary.

Falconry Hunting
Falconers are permitted to hunt upland game birds and migratory birds, by means of falconry, in all areas of the province except in national parks and those restricted areas identified on pages 34 to 37.

To hunt any game birds by means of falconry, Recreational Falconry Permit holders must possess all the same hunting licence(s) as those who would hunt game birds with firearms are required to possess (see page 24).

Seasons
The open season to hunt upland game birds by means of falconry is from August 15, 2019 to March 31, 2020. Migratory game birds may be hunted by means of falconry during the designated open season for migratory birds (page 60).

Bowhunting
Hunters wishing to hunt game birds with a bow and arrow, other than a cross-bow, require a Bowhunting Permit in addition to the other applicable licences.

Special Hunting Areas
In WMUs 212 and 248 the hunting of game birds is only permitted with bows and arrows, cross-bows, shotguns or a falconry bird. Cross-bows cannot be used to hunt migratory birds.

In WMU 410 the hunting of game birds is permitted only with bows and arrows or a falconry bird.

Spring Snow/Ross’s Goose Hunting Season
Alberta has a spring snow/Ross’s goose hunting season from March 15 through June 15 annually. Please refer to the game bird hunting table on page 60 for valid WMUs. Regular fall hunting restrictions and daily bag limit (50) apply. As in the fall hunting season, there is no longer a possession limit for snow/Ross’s geese.

NOTE: While it is illegal to hunt migratory game birds with a single projectile (e.g. .22 rim fire, or center fire rifle), it is legal to use them to hunt upland game birds (this does not apply to hunting on game bird shooting grounds or hunting for Merriam’s turkey).

WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS
The first Saturday and Sunday in September are designated as Waterfowler Heritage Days in Alberta. Youth (age 10-17) may hunt waterfowl on these dates without a licence (provincial or federal) provided they are qualified to do so (see Licensing requirements for first-time hunters, page 15 and 17) and are accompanied by an adult migratory game bird hunting permit holder. The adult permit holder may not have in their possession or use a firearm, or accompany more than 2 minors at one time while mentoring youth. The youth can only hunt waterfowl species for which there will be an open season in that WMU. Regular bag limits and possession limits apply.
### GAME BIRD SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

Where a dash (-) is used between WMUs in the following table, the dash is to be interpreted as including all WMUs that have numbers falling between the two WMUs listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Daily Limit</th>
<th>Possession Limit</th>
<th>WMUs</th>
<th>Season Date</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snow or Ross’s Geese</td>
<td>50 combined</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>200-208, 216-260, 316-544, 841, 936</td>
<td>S1 - D16 / M15 - Ju15</td>
<td>(a) of which not more than five may be white-fronted geese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada or White-fronted Geese</td>
<td>8 (a) combined</td>
<td>24 (b) combined</td>
<td>200-208, 216-260, 316-544, 841, 936</td>
<td>S1 - D16</td>
<td>(b) of which not more than fifteen may be white-fronted geese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks, Coots and Snipe</td>
<td>8 (c,d) each</td>
<td>24 (e,f) each</td>
<td>200-208, 216-260, 316-544, 841, 936</td>
<td>S1 - D16</td>
<td>(c) of which not more than four ducks may be pintail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S8 - D21</td>
<td>(d) of which not more than two ducks may be goldeneye for non-resident aliens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(e) of which not more than twelve ducks may be pintail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(f) of which not more than six ducks may be goldeneye for non-resident aliens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(g) may harvest with a special licence only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Pheasant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>200-260, 314-402, 412-544</td>
<td>S1 - J15</td>
<td>Month Abbreviations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A – August</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S – September</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O – October</td>
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<td></td>
<td>N – November</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D – December</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J – January</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F – February</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M – March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ap – April</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ma – May</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ju – June</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O1 - N30</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S8 - J15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruffed Grouse</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>404-410, 841, 936</td>
<td>S8 - J15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A31 - S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce Grouse</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>102-402, 412-544</td>
<td>S1 - J15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>404-410, 841, 936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>728, 730 (Camp Wainwright)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed Grouse</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>102-246, 252-256, 300-314, 334, 400-402, 518-520, 524, 525, 528-542, 936</td>
<td>O1 - O31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>728, 730 (Camp Wainwright)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>300-402, 412-544</td>
<td>S1 - J15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>404-410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grouse</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>300-402, 412-446</td>
<td>S1 - J15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>404-410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Partridge</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>102-402, 412-544</td>
<td>S1 - J15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merriam’s Turkey</td>
<td>1 (g)</td>
<td>1 (g)</td>
<td>300-308, 400, 402</td>
<td>Ma1 - Ma31, 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ATTENTION WMU 936 HUNTERS:** All hunters for WMU 936 must attend a safety orientation and require a firearms discharge permit. Please contact the Cooking Lake/Blackfoot Grazing, Wildlife and Recreation Area office, (780-922-3293) in order to receive information regarding orientation dates and requirements for obtaining your discharge permit.

**ATTENTION WMU 728 & 730 (Camp Wainwright) HUNTERS:** WARNING: Hazards in the form of unexploded military munitions may exist throughout Camp Wainwright. Hunters are advised not to touch any foreign objects. Camp Wainwright officials have advised that all hunters using shotguns to hunt game birds at Camp Wainwright must use non-toxic shot. Lead shot is not allowed.

**ATTENTION PHEASANT HUNTERS:** A map and description of all pheasant release sites, including time restrictions can be found on the Alberta Conservation Association website at ab-conservation.com/programs/wildlife/provincial-pheasant-release-program/ or by calling 1-877-969-9091.

**ATTENTION LATE SEASON BIRD HUNTERS:** Later season dates for bird game may overlap with active trapping in some areas. Please take the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of hunting dogs.
Please refer to items 1, 11 and 12 of Prohibitions, Game Bird section (page 29) for additional requirements concerning weapons and evidence of sex and species for Merriam’s turkey.

### Differentiating Between Males and females

The gobbler (male) has a fleshy growth (wattle) which hangs from the under side of the throat or chin. Males also exhibit fatty growths (caruncles) located on the side and back of the neck and on the lower throat. A fleshy projection above the bill of males (snood, or dew bill) will also distinguish males from females.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beard</td>
<td>Very rare, short</td>
<td>Regularly, up to 25cm (10”) long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobble</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Frequently, especially in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Colour</td>
<td>Grey-brown, grey-blue</td>
<td>Bright turquoise blue, bright red, bright blue, sometimes grayish white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is unlawful to hunt any wildlife or **discharge a firearm** between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.

### Sunrise/Sunset Table (Mountain Daylight Time)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sunrise</th>
<th>Sunset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 01, 2020</td>
<td>6:12 AM</td>
<td>8:54 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 05, 2020</td>
<td>6:06 AM</td>
<td>9:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10, 2020</td>
<td>5:58 AM</td>
<td>9:07 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15, 2020</td>
<td>5:51 AM</td>
<td>9:14 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20, 2020</td>
<td>5:45 AM</td>
<td>9:21 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25, 2020</td>
<td>5:39 AM</td>
<td>9:27 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30, 2020</td>
<td>5:35 AM</td>
<td>9:32 PM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ATTENTION TURKEY HUNTERS**

Fish and Wildlife will be conducting a hunter harvest survey after the fall hunting season to obtain information required for turkey management. Your cooperation and assistance in collecting and providing the necessary information is required. We request that you keep track of the number of days hunted in each WMU.
Marked Wildlife
Some species of wildlife are banded, collared or marked by other means in an ongoing effort to gain additional population biology information.

A person who kills a wildlife animal or finds a dead wildlife animal that has been fitted with a device for the purpose of tracking the animal’s movements shall submit a completed report provided by Fish and Wildlife.

Wild Game Public Health Advisory
The wild game public health advisory for the Swan Hills area – originally issued on December 13, 1996, by the Provincial Health Officer – has been revised as a result of more extensive wild game testing. While recent test results confirm that eating wild game from the Swan Hills area poses no immediate threat to human health, it is recommended that individuals limit the amount of wild game eaten.

For more information contact Alberta Health and Wellness at 780-427-7164 or visit My Wild Alberta at mywildalberta.ca/hunting/safety-procedures/harvested-wildlife-human-health.aspx.

Some of these marked wildlife, as well as certain nuisance animals (e.g., some black bears), may have received drugs for research purposes or to facilitate their capture and handling. Any such animal will be marked with a tag advising that the meat of the animal should not be consumed before contacting Fish and Wildlife of Alberta Environment and Parks.

Report Waterfowl Leg Bands by Telephone or Internet
All waterfowl leg bands recovered in North America can now be reported by telephoning the toll-free number 1-800-327-BAND (1-800-327-2263). Band recovery can also be reported by internet at the website reportband.gov.

Important Things to Know:
Report A Poacher can be reached all day, every day. 1-800-642-3800.

- All calls are kept strictly confidential and you can remain anonymous.
- If you see something that may be poaching, record as much information as possible:
  - Date and time
  - Location
  - Vehicle description and licence number
  - Description of who was involved in the crime
  - Details of the violation and any other details you can think of, no matter how insignificant they might seem
- The information you provide could lead to a conviction (and possibly a reward for your help).
- Poaching covers a wide range of violations including:
  - Fishing or hunting out of season
  - Night hunting
  - Hunting from the road
  - Exceeding limits
  - Hunting while intoxicated
  - Illegal sales of wildlife or fish
- The Report A Poacher line can also be used for reporting major violations to land and habitat such as tree harvesting or destruction of stream beds.
- Please familiarize yourself with Alberta’s Hunting and Fishing regulations to help protect Alberta.
AFGA membership benefits include:

- exclusive offers on ATV and SxS models from Honda Canada
- one year subscription to Outdoor Canada West magazine
  (regular newsstand price $7.99 per issue, six issues per year)
- 10% discount on select Mark’s merchandise
- $5,000 Accidental Death and Dismemberment benefit while participating in hunting, fishing, trapping or authorized AFGA Club activities
- $5,000,000 personal excess liability insurance
- discounts on the purchase of personal insurance through BrokerLink (1-888-826-9427)
- participation in our annual Wildlife Awards competition
- opportunity to participate in youth and women camps in Alberta
- opportunity to participate on numerous conservation projects
- access to over 40,000 acres of prime habitat without having to ask for permission
- knowledge that you are supporting the largest conservation organization in Alberta

www.afga.org
780-437-2342 • office@afga.org
13045 156 St NW, Edmonton, AB T5V 0A2
Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a chronic degenerative and ultimately fatal prion disease of cervids (primarily mule deer in Alberta). It is not known to infect humans but health authorities advise against eating any animal known to have any prion disease. In Alberta, CWD occurs in eastern and east central regions and particularly in the Battle River and Red Deer/South Saskatchewan watersheds. Up to date information, including maps of previous cases is available on our wildlife disease web pages at alberta.ca/chronic-wasting-disease-overview.aspx?utm_source=redirector.

Hunters and outfitters play a key role in assisting big game management by helping to reduce deer numbers and by providing heads from harvested deer for the ongoing CWD surveillance program. Alberta began looking for CWD in wild deer in the hunting seasons in 1998. Since then, we have tested over 76,000 heads and have found CWD in 1,303 mule deer, 189 white-tailed deer, 5 elk, and 1 moose.

All heads for testing, including the partial skull samples (as above), must have a green CWD label which gives each head a unique identification number. Be sure to include either GPS or land location as well as WMU and your WIN number for each head. When available, test results for each NEGATIVE head are sent to the email address in the hunter’s AlbertaRELM account. AEP directly contacts each hunter who harvests an animal with CWD.

CARCASS DISPOSAL
All hunters should properly dispose of their harvested carcasses, particularly animals taken in the CWD Risk Area. Where possible, debone meat making sure you keep the required evidence of sex and species. Hunters may prefer to avoid the spinal cord when deboning. Leave remainder of carcass at the kill site. If the carcass is transported elsewhere, remove all useable meat, then burn, bury, or dispose of the remains in a landfill.

For more information about CWD, contact your local Fish and Wildlife office or visit aep.alberta.ca.

Alberta Health recommends that deer from the CWD mandatory areas be tested for CWD. For more information about potential human health risks associated with CWD visit health.alberta.ca

### BILL OF LADING – WILDLIFE

(To be used when transporting wildlife taken by others)

**DATE:** ____________________

I ___________________________________ address: ____________________________________________ Ph. # ___________________

(print hunter’s name)

give permission to ____________________________________________________________ address: ____________________________________________ Ph. # ___________________

(print name of person transporting wildlife)

to transport ______________________________________________________________________________________________________________

date of kill: _______________________ W.I.N. #: ______________________________________ Lic./Tag #: __________________________

taken under authority of my _________________________________________________________________________________________________

(describe type of hunting licence)

This wildlife is to be transported from _________________________________________________________________________________________

(point of origin)

to __________________________________________________________________________________ on _________________________________

(destination) (date)

(signature of hunter) (signature of person transporting the wildlife)
Eastern Irrigation District

Public Access

The Eastern Irrigation District (EID) manages its land with a multi-use concept. Hunting is generally permitted on EID owned community pastures during the legal hunting season by individuals in possession of the appropriate recreational hunting licences, but 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 hunting 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 AND HUNT WITH CARE”.

Contact our office in Brooks for further information at 403-362-1400 or eid@eid.ca
GENERAL MULE DEER LICENCE
This general licence is valid during the “archery only” season, which precedes the general season. It is valid during the general season in the following WMUs: 352, 353, 355, 412, 414, 440-446, 512-519, 528-534, 536, 539-542 and 841. This licence is not valid during a season in which a Special Licence is required. In the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations, special licences are required for all seasons where a small black box is located beside the season date.

SUPPLEMENTAL ANTLERLESS WHITE-TAILED DEER LICENCE
The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. The FIRST tag issued with the licence (but NOT the second tag) is valid for tagging a deer hunted in one of the following WMUs: 310-314, 337, 346-349, 351, 352, 354, 356, 357, 360, 500-510, 521, 523, 526, 527, 535 and 537. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 350, 353, 355, 440-446, 511, 512, 515-520, 524, 525, 528-531, 534, 536, 539-542 and 544.

YOUTH MULE DEER LICENCE
This general licence is available for resident hunters who are 12-17 years of age and who are eligible to hunt. It is a general licence that is valid during the “archery only” season, which precedes the general season. It is valid during the general season in the following WMUs: 352, 353, 355, 412, 414, 440-446, 512-519, 528-534, 536, 539-542 and 841. This licence is not valid during a season in which a Special Licence is required. In the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations, special licences are required for all seasons where a small black box is located beside the season date.

YOUTH/SENIOR WHITE-TAILED DEER LICENCE
This licence is valid for resident hunters who are 12-17 and 65 years of age and over who are eligible to hunt. It is a general licence and is valid during a general season (archery or rifle). Because it is a general licence, it can not be used during the rifle season in WMUs 404, 406 and 408 (a special licence is required). In the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations, special licences are required for all seasons where a small black box is located beside the season date.

SUPPLEMENTAL BLACK BEAR LICENCE
This licence is only valid in WMUs 224, 250, 258, 260, 320-360, 429, 445, 500-544 and 841.

SPECIAL LICENCES
If you are drawn for a special licence, your draw priority returns to zero and that draw cannot be cancelled. You may not be able to purchase a particular general licence once you have been drawn for a special licence of that same species. Example: if you are drawn for Antlered Mule Deer, Antlered White-tailed Deer or Antlered, Antlerless, or Calf Moose you will not be able to purchase a general licence for that species. If you are drawn for Either Sex Elk, WMU 300 Elk, Antlered or Antlerless Elk, you will not be able to purchase a general elk licence. Resident hunters are able to purchase an elk licence in combination with the WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Archery and the WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Special Licence. See licence combinations on page 19.
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Dear Hunters,

It is a pleasure to present you with this year’s Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations. We have a number of new and interesting changes that will assist us in continuing to offer abundant, diverse, and sustainable hunting opportunities provincially. Alberta remains one of the best places to hunt anywhere, and active, conscientious and thoughtful hunters help keep it that way. Hunters contribute to the ecological, social and economic well-being of Alberta.

As a North American jurisdiction, Alberta is one of the few places where our ten-year per capita hunting participation rates are increasing. Approximately 3% of Albertans hunt, but we have many more who benefit socially and economically from hunting, and most funding from licence sales go to conservation related projects for many species.

Of our hunters, the fastest growing cohort are those aged 25-34, which is really promising, as it ensures long-term hunting relevance and the likelihood of passing these traditions down to youth in the following generation.

Youth in this generation, however, are declining in terms of hunting participation. If we want long-term sustainability and relevancy for hunting in society, we simply need more youth participation.

There are so many competing interests for a young person’s time nowadays, and as parents, we seem to always be running kids from one activity to another. Social media is also integral to this generation’s development and is both an asset and a liability in terms of active engagement in other activities such as hunting. As parents, I think it is important to introduce hunting as an activity which becomes self-sustaining and imprinted to an individual’s physical, cultural, social, ecological and (to some) spiritual awareness.

Game Populations

Deer populations continue to respond favourably to a series of mild winters, especially in southern and eastern portions of the province. Recent aerial ungulate surveys in the southeast have documented stable and increasing populations of mule deer, and even though late winter conditions were severe in February of this year, spring came quickly and provided a respite from the cold and snow. Hunters this year will see an increase in hunting opportunity for mule deer given these recent population dynamics, and some units will have double tags for antlerless mule deer.

Given that winter related mortality is regional in distribution, and exacerbated by natural predation, there are some areas provincially where populations of deer are in decline, and some wildlife management units in the west-central portion of the province near Rocky Mountain House will be closed to antlerless mule deer hunting, while antlered allocations are reduced significantly. It is hoped that these units will recover such that increased hunting opportunity will return.

White-tailed deer numbers provincially are generally increasing, with some local declines in areas of higher natural predation or competition with other species. We will continue to monitor these populations using aerial surveys and analyzing available data.

Elk populations in Alberta are positive, with expansion of their distribution into the prairies and parkland regions, as well as a stable population in the Peace country. Populations in the central foothills, however, are in decline, and allocations for 2019 will be in place to ensure that elk may recover over time.

Once again, Bison populations in the Hay Zama area have dispersed and shifted their range, and the hunt this season remains closed. We will continue to monitor this population and will manage accordingly.

Moose populations in central and southern Alberta are stable and increasing, continuing to offer diverse opportunities for hunters to hunt moose in a variety of environments, from alfalfa fields in open...
ranges to black spruce bogs. Populations in some units in the northwest, however, are experiencing declines, and again, these units will have their allocations adjusted accordingly to allow for recovery.

Waterfowl populations remain high, and hunting is excellent. We are seeing more Albertans hunt snow geese in spring seasons, and the ‘golden years’ for goose and duck hunting are now. We are also seeing more white-fronted (“specks”) geese as a result of a shift in flyway use and Alberta hunters are enjoying more opportunities to harvest these wonderful birds.

**Chronic Wasting Disease**

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) continues its expansion from east to west in Alberta. Disease prevalence is growing and all hunters must be aware that CWD may have serious long-term consequences to hunting provincially. Even though populations of mule deer in many CWD zones is growing, the risk of this disease to the overall health of these populations is high. Studies have shown that despite these fluctuations in population’s numbers, once CWD prevalence reached a threshold of 20% or higher, the average age of deer herds becomes lower as mature deer die, with eventual overall population numbers declining over longer periods.

This year, Alberta will moderately increase the harvest of mule deer in many of our CWD zones in response to 1) growing populations of deer due to favourable winter survival and 2) to minimize the probability of disease transmission between deer on the landscape. Some units will be double-tagged for antlerless animals, and antlered quotas will be adjusted upwards. Continued disease testing will occur and it is important for all hunters to be patient when awaiting CWD test results. As the number of deer submissions increase, the wait times to receive test results may be longer.

*Chronic Wasting Disease continues to be of concern in Alberta and other jurisdictions.*

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and many other hunting stakeholders provides is crucial to the evolution of hunting regulations provincially. Some of these recommendations have resulted in changes to this year’s regulations, and I believe they are positive changes indeed. Some of the changes are highlighted as follows:

Following the hunting season of 2019, hunters will be required to report their hunting effort and harvest information prior to their application for special licence draw opportunities in 2020. This reporting strengthens the data and information required to better manage and allocate hunting opportunities provincially. While the vast majority of hunters are supportive of this change, a few have said that if not all harvest mortality is reported, this information will have limited value. Nothing is further from the truth. If all licenced hunting is reported, it provides a tremendous amount of information to help us allocate hunting opportunity for all hunters. Unregulated hunting, disease, natural predation, vehicle strikes are all ‘unknown mortality’ and the last time I checked my email, no wolves, cougars, bears and coyotes have reported their predator effort and harvest. We will always have some unknown mortality, but the more of the ‘picture’ we are able to paint, the more accurately we can determine its content and overall meaning. Many other jurisdictions depend on harvest reporting and other data to more accurately allocate game. Alberta will do the same, and combine this information with our aerial surveys, population models, and consultation with stakeholders to better manage our resources.

Beginning in the spring of 2020, hunters will be required to purchase their wildlife certificates prior to entering the special licence draw. Currently, 25% of draw applicants do not purchase their wildlife certificates in any given year, and draw wait times get longer and longer. It is hoped that this measure will help reduce draw wait times.
times while providing an incentive for draw applicants to actively hunt during the year of their application.

Black bear spring season dates in most parts of the province are now aligned, providing consistency to season dates between units, and minimizing confusion for hunters. Please check relevant sections in this guide to see which units are affected.

In order to provide an opportunity for youth to experience hunting earlier, and in order to align for some other jurisdictions, we are reducing the age by which youth may purchase a licence to hunt waterfowl from twelve to ten years old. As with other youth hunting opportunities, young hunters will be required to be supervised by a qualified adult, as well as having completed the Alberta Conservation and Hunter Education Course. Given the wonderful and excellent waterfowl hunting we have in Alberta, this is an opportunity not to be ignored. Please introduce a young person to hunting!

In Closing

I truly believe we will have a great hunting season again this year in Alberta, and I want to remind all hunters to be safe, behave ethically, and be proud of what you do. All too often, hunting is questioned as an activity that may be contrary to the beliefs of people that do not fully understand its value. It is up to hunters to not only speak to these questions with integrity, honesty and humility, but to act with proficiency, knowledge, and awareness as a matter of virtue:

- be an excellent shot,
- be safe,
- be respectful,
- build your field skills,
- know how to identify all game species and learn their ecology.
- Participate actively in the promotion of hunting and introduce someone to this activity that they may have never experienced before.
- Share your game.
- Treat wildlife with respect in both life and death.
- Avoid engaging in inappropriate social media that may compromise the integrity and reputation of hunters and hunting in general.
- Stay within the law.
- Defend hunting as an important part of our cultural, historical, social and ecological heritage.
- Most of all, enjoy hunting.

“Hunting participation by youth has been declining. Make sure you introduce a youth to hunting this season.”

-Rob Miskosky photo

Safety is at our core

Teck’s Cardinal River Operations near Hinton includes two mineral surface lease areas: Luscar and Cheviot. Any area within our Mineral Surface Leases is a No Hunting Zone, even if within the Wildlife Management Unit boundaries. It is important to be aware of hunting boundaries to ensure safety and prevent poaching.

For the most up-to-date maps showing Designated Access Trails, and downloadable GPS coordinates visit www.teck.com

Have a safe and happy hunting season.
Chronic Wasting Disease
How much is too much?

by Justin Gilligan, Trevor Pettitt, Margo Pybus and Anne Hubbs

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is an always fatal wildlife disease with no vaccine or treatment. More Albertans, especially hunters, are realizing how significant CWD is for Alberta’s cervid species (deer, elk, moose, and caribou). Since it was first discovered in Alberta in 2005, CWD has been found in four big game species: mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose. It’s more prevalent in males than females, and most prevalent in mule deer, followed by white-tailed deer, with only two cases in elk and one in moose.
It’s been ten years since Alberta actively managed CWD through the focused removal of deer around CWD hot spots. After that program ended in 2008, Alberta continued to monitor the prevalence and distribution of CWD. If you look at the CWD prevalence graph on page 25 of this booklet, the results of the surveillance program give the impression that prevalence stabilized during the control years (2005-2008). Since 2008, CWD prevalence began to rise and more infected deer are found in more WMUs each year. Seven additional WMUs were discovered to have CWD infected deer in 2017 and four in 2016. Is this rise in prevalence a result of no longer implementing a disease control program? Unfortunately, we don’t have enough information to statistically determine the answer but the data suggest it made a difference.

Since 2008, Alberta’s focus has been on the surveillance and research of CWD: Increasing our understanding of how this insidious disease moves into and through deer populations, as well as how it moves across the landscape (spoiler alert: it moves along major river systems). These are essential first steps in understanding the disease to determine appropriate management actions. The data from the monitoring and research provide a good basis for understanding where the disease is, what its prevalence is across different species, age and sex classes, how it spreads across the landscape, and at what rate it is likely to spread. All of this without making any real changes to our game management approach to tackle CWD.

This information is not only relevant to Alberta, but also to any jurisdiction currently dealing with CWD or likely to in the future. In 2016, Alberta Fish and Wildlife Policy and the Alberta Prion Research Institute hosted a workshop in Calgary for game and livestock managers as well as CWD specialists from western Canada and the USA. This workshop focused on sharing information and discussing how we can manage CWD going forward. The 2016 workshop ultimately led to the creation of a guidance document continued on next page
on managing big game and CWD, titled *Recommendations for Adaptive Management of Chronic Wasting Disease in the West* and released in January of this year. Alberta’s experts and data from Alberta’s robust surveillance program played a large role in the development of this document. This document was coordinated and produced through the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a group of North American state and provincial government departments responsible for wildlife management. Within WAFWA, Alberta is a member and participates in several capacities, including the Mule Deer Working Group and the Wildlife Health Committee – both of direct importance to CWD management.

The WAFWA document combines the knowledge of CWD research, as well as game managers and disease specialists involved in CWD management. Using what this collective group knows, what it doesn’t know, and what it would like to know, the document outlines how to apply adaptive management in dealing with CWD. In essence, it sets a path for game managers to use a systematic and coordinated approach to manage disease dynamics and game populations to do something about the spread of CWD. But what’s really interesting about this document is that it lays it out in a way that wildlife managers across the continent can work together to manage CWD, learning from new information, and each other, as we go – enabling us to apply those learnings to CWD management as soon as possible, a truly global approach.

Alberta has been monitoring CWD for 20 years now. We’ve documented its arrival, its increase in prevalence, and its spread as CWD marched up major river drainage systems – from the Saskatchewan border to the outskirts of Edmonton, Red Deer, and Calgary. In fact, we’ve done such a good job of monitoring CWD that the information we collected is being used across the continent and even on the other side of the world. Norway detected the first European case of CWD a couple of years ago in an isolated population of wild reindeer – the same species as our caribou (no one knows where it came from). Based in part on the data from Alberta, Norway took an aggressive approach in an attempt to limit disease spread, culling the entire local reindeer herd in efforts to stop CWD in its tracks. Additionally,
### BIG GAME RECORDS (RIFLE)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Hunter</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bighorn Sheep</td>
<td>209/8</td>
<td>Picked Up</td>
<td>Longview</td>
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<td>Luscar Mtn.</td>
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<td>Clarence Brown</td>
<td>Panther River</td>
<td>1977</td>
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<td>355/2</td>
<td>Ed Broder</td>
<td>Chip Lake</td>
<td>1926</td>
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<td>Typical Mule Deer</td>
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<td>Tyson Smigelski</td>
<td>Oyen</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>Neil Morin</td>
<td>Whitemud Creek</td>
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<td>204/2</td>
<td>Stephen Jansen</td>
<td>Beaverdam Creek</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>Canada Moose</td>
<td>226/7</td>
<td>Tim Harbridge</td>
<td>Whitecourt</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>22/9</td>
<td>Jason Johansson</td>
<td>WMU 360</td>
<td>1997</td>
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<td>Grizzly Bear</td>
<td>26/5</td>
<td>Bella Twin</td>
<td>Slave Lake</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>Pronghorn Antelope</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Tannis R. Piotrowski</td>
<td>Manyberries</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<td>Cougar</td>
<td>16/2</td>
<td>Joe Gore</td>
<td>Hinton</td>
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<td>Mountain Goat</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>N.K. Luxton</td>
<td>Bow Summit</td>
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<td>Wolf</td>
<td>18/6/16</td>
<td>Leigh Mckain</td>
<td>Anselmo</td>
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### BIG GAME RECORDS (ARCHERY)

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<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Hunter</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>Bighorn Sheep</td>
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<td>Todd Kirk</td>
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<td>Non-Typical Elk</td>
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<td>Brent Kuntz</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<td>Typical Elk</td>
<td>402/5</td>
<td>Will Huppertz</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>Matthew Beckman</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Typical Mule Deer</td>
<td>238/6</td>
<td>Tharen Soroka</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>200/2</td>
<td>E. John W. Adkins</td>
<td>2016</td>
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<td>Typical Mule Deer Velvet</td>
<td>198/6</td>
<td>Cyril Paquin</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Typical Whitetail</td>
<td>241/2</td>
<td>Dean Dwernychuk</td>
<td>1984</td>
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<td>Non-Typical Whitetail Velvet</td>
<td>204/0</td>
<td>Darcy Wedlund</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typical Whitetail</td>
<td>197/1</td>
<td>Don McGarvey</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typical Whitetail Velvet</td>
<td>181/6</td>
<td>Jack McNaughton</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<td>Canada Moose</td>
<td>217/2</td>
<td>Frederick Gimbel</td>
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<td>Canada Moose Velvet</td>
<td>169/0</td>
<td>Travis Peterson</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>22/3</td>
<td>Chester Dodgson</td>
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<td>Grizzly Bear</td>
<td>23/7</td>
<td>Richard Michalski</td>
<td>1981</td>
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<td>84/4</td>
<td>Shaun Steidel</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cougar</td>
<td>15/7</td>
<td>Glen Roberts</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Goat</td>
<td>48/2</td>
<td>Chris Kroll</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wyoming has had CWD for many decades and chose to do nothing about it. Recent research data from Wyoming indicate that when CWD prevalence averages 20% or greater across all ages and sexes of a mule deer population, you can expect about a 21% decrease in your deer population – every year (DeVivo et al. 2017)! So how does Alberta compare? Average prevalence across all species and ages of cervid heads submitted for testing was 5.2% in 2017, up from 3.5% in 2016, which was up from 2.4% in 2015. Recall that males are most likely to have CWD and mule deer are more likely than other species. We Alberta is currently contributing data and expertise in the development of a CWD Best Management Practices document, through the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (parent organization of WAFWA).

We hear it often from the public, and see the same thing on web-based discussions amongst hunters, that many people don’t think we should or can do anything about CWD. So what would it look like if that’s the approach we move forward with? Well, we don’t have a crystal ball to know for sure but we can take some lessons from our colleagues and peers in Wyoming and what it has meant for them.

now have several WMUs with prevalence over 20% in the male mule deer cohort, with a record of 27% in one unit. How long until we’re in the same boat as Wyoming and we’re facing large annual declines in our deer populations? Maybe the better question to ask is do we even want to find out? Or even better yet, do we want to take action to avoid such a dire situation in Alberta? When?

The best information we have from working with experts from across North America and beyond, suggests not only can we likely limit the spread and prevalence of CWD, but we should. This could mean some short-term sacrifice in order to ensure we don’t expose game species to CWD across all of Alberta or put endangered caribou populations at risk. It doesn’t appear that we can have our cake and eat it too. The best available information, data from Alberta’s own CWD surveillance, suggests that managing mature bucks will have the greatest effect on changing the prevalence and spread of CWD. Our surveillance data indicate that mature mule deer bucks have the highest rate of infection and are the greatest source of CWD in our deer populations. Are we willing to lower the average age of harvested mule deer bucks in order to limit the spread of the disease and thus the opportunity for the disease to impact other WMUs and possibly other species? What harvest strategies would Albertan’s accept?

Recently, a team of game managers, disease specialists, and academic researchers was established to consider the new information and documents referenced above. This team will work to use past and current information on CWD and Alberta stakeholder values to develop a management plan for CWD in Alberta, to determine how we are going to get a handle on it and make sure that our future deer populations will persist in a world with CWD.

For more information on CWD surveillance in Alberta and for links to documents and resources related to CWD management, visit alberta.ca/cwd.

Find out more about the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, its Wildlife Health Committee and its Mule Deer Working Group at wafwa.org.


Chronic wasting disease is most prevalent in mature mule deer bucks.”
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3-9x40 Matte BDC 300
3-9x40 Silver BDC 300

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3-9x40 BDC 200

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The Real Cost of Hunting for Food

by Kevin Wilson

Since the beginning of time, man has hunted to eat.
Hunting Has Evolved

Innate, raw, and historically necessary, it has really only been over the last century or so that corporate farming, food processing, and large-scale grocers have simplified and monetized the meal provision process. For the majority of western civilization, this transition has essentially eliminated the need to hunt. Social and conservation implications aside, it has resulted in a profound disconnect in our culture’s values and understanding of where protein comes from and why we need it... but I digress. All told, whether it comes from manufacturing or agriculture, the process of buying meat from our local grocery store has become not only the most acceptable means of procuring food, but it has also become somewhat affordable.

While a negligible percentage of our population continues to hunt for subsistence, the rest of us hunt for a variety of reasons. Even still, many adhere to the notion that it is more economical to hunt for our food. But again, we have to ask the question – is it really all that cost-effective?

Discretion & Opportunity

If we crunch the numbers, for most of us hunting is an expensive pastime. Today’s hunter is heavily influenced to wear trendy high-tech camouflage outfits; use specially engineered backpacks; get activity-specific footwear; shoot specialized firearms or bows, ammunition, and optics; use electronics like GPS units, radios, and...

“The bigger the animal, the higher the reward and the better the economy of scale in terms of cost savings. A bull moose can provide a lot of meat at a relatively low cost.”
rangefinders; and have a truck and an ATV. But are these items all essential to hunt effectively? Some argue that most of these items are discretionary. In other words, they are niceties but not necessities.

Thankfully, we Albertans still have the privilege of buying a variety of inexpensive over-the-counter tags. By comparison, our hunting licences continue to rank among the least costly and most accessible in North America.

Knowing this, it’s no surprise that at no other time in history have so many of us taken to the hills in search of wild sheep, goats, or other exotic species. Hunts that often take us to remote backcountry and even intercontinental destinations are becoming common. Yes, there is a real and arguably high cost associated with these big-ticket excursions.

In turn, many progressive hunters today spend thousands, even tens of thousands of dollars each year on equipment and travel to quell their appetite to hunt bigger, better, and more exotic species. Arguably, the real cost of hunting for

Baseline Costs

I have several friends who hunt to feed their families. If we consider their baseline expenditures, it is sobering. For instance, one of them shoots a consumer-level Marlin 30-30 rifle with iron sights. Another favours a Savage 30-06 with a basic 3-9x scope. Both shoot the most affordable, yet functional ammunition they can buy. They each check their rifle with a few rounds in the fall and proceed to hunt for a couple of days. They both take the first deer they have a chance at, and don’t care whether they take a doe or a buck. For them, it’s about the meat, not the antlers. A younger deer provides more tender meat, but the trade-off is that a bigger buck gives them that much more organic meat.

Their one-time investment in a $600 rifle becomes negligible when amortized over decades. Add to this their meager cost of a box of 20 rounds of ammunition for $24 that lasts them at least a couple of years, and the hard cost is again trivial.

These same individuals don’t care about the latest and greatest hunting apparel, so they wear their jeans or wool pants and maybe invest another $50 in an orange, red or otherwise inexpensive camouflage jacket. At this point, they’re invested for less than $700 total. An expense that is spread out over many years.

In Alberta, all hunters have a baseline cost of $28.22 for their wildlife certificate. Bowhunters require a $9.20 permit to hunt with archery equipment. Beyond that, over-the-counter big game tags range from $39.95 for deer to no more than $59.95 for bighorn sheep, plus a minimal $3.65 for each special licence draw entered. So, bottom line – if an individual chooses to minimize their expense, they could get away with paying less than $70 for their annual whitetail deer licence.

Then there’s the outing itself. Here’s where costs can be minimal, or extreme, depending on the number of days and distance traveled to get the job done. With today’s fuel prices, most of us might fill our tank once each driving to and from either private or public land an hour-and-a-half from our home, spend the day walking the woods, and then return home. Even if it takes a couple of days to harvest a deer, the cost could be less than $200. Relatively speaking though, it could also end up being several times more; and that’s just getting the animal on the ground.

“For most of us, high quality, organic meat is priceless.”

this populace is exorbitant and far from comparable to buying our food from the local grocery store.

There's a time for that.
Hunting at night is a crime.

There's a time for that.
Hunting at night is a crime.
Meat Processing & Expense

Some hunters butcher and package their own wild game. Even so, there is a cost for equipment like meat grinders, vacuum sealers, knives, sharpeners, and wrapping materials. Some are one-time costs that can again be amortized over many years and some are ongoing expenses – things like wrap and vacuum packs.

Considering that an average deer might produce 65 pounds of finished meat, and if we compare today’s average price for ground beef at $6/lb, or steaks ranging from $9 to as high as $29/lb., and that the average price of having a deer processed by a butcher is a minimum of $100, processing wild game is arguably far less expensive than store-bought meat.

That said, one undeniable economical advantage to shopping for our protein at a grocery store is the dietary variety that’s available at a nominally variable cost. To diversify our selection of meats – let alone trophy hunting experience – many hunters will pursue elk, moose, deer, antelope, sheep, and more each year. This diversification, in turn, substantially elevates our expenditures.

As Economical As You Make It

In the end, it is all relative because economies of scale come into play. The bigger the game animal we harvest, the higher the reward. A full-sized moose will provide a year’s worth of meat for most families. Indeed, the return on investment is highest with a bigger animal, but that economy quickly changes for each additional day we have to drive and hunt to take the same animal. With each passing day we have more expense. If hunting were an exact science, we could take measures to make it as economical as we choose, but that’s simply not the case.

Similarly, cost savings go out the proverbial window when we move away from simple necessity, to complex, exotic, and most desirable hunts. Go far and big and the price tag increases. Keep it simple, hunt close to home, butcher and package our own meat, and you can save.

So, what is the real cost of hunting for food? Highly variable, there is no hard and fast unilateral answer. Cost correlates to every hunter’s circumstance, discretion, opportunity, and strategy.

“Waterfowl hunting is arguably the least cost-effective type of hunting, given the amount of equipment required. However, after that initial investment, waterfowl hunting can be an affordable and exciting venture.”

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People sometimes want to know how old wild animals are and since we can’t really ask them — well, we can ask them, they just rarely answer — we have to resort to detective-like methods. You know the approach, like sneaking a peak at your date’s ID to see their birthday, asking if they ever saw Gretzky play for the Oilers, or bribing their nosey little brother or sister. Wildlife biologists use clever tactics for aging wildlife such as wing wear, age rings on bones, nipple development of foxes and dozens of other seemingly bizarre indicators of animal age.

“Adult bull bison can be aged as older and younger by a distinctive wear band that appears on the last two inches of their horns.”

How Old is That Animal?

by Lee Foote
One way of estimating age involves comparing anatomical features that develop at predictable life stages. Tooth replacement is a very common indicator and is used for most of the deer family. Go online for deer tooth wear photos and you can sort out your deer’s age by tooth replacement.

Tooth replacement works for humans too. Front teeth as pre-adolescents, then molars as adolescents, and sometimes around maturity at 15 to 21 years our wisdom teeth emerge. These are great age markers but it is all downhill after that, as factors like tooth grinding, opening bottles with teeth, tooth brushing and genetics affect wear.

The reason biologists want to know the ages of deer killed in managed areas is to understand population structure, which is a snapshot of survival rates in each age category. For example, if most deer harvested are over four-years-old, it is likely that hunter effort is low and more liberal seasons could be allowed without threat to the population. Where all-sex hunting is intense, it is common for the average deer age to be under 2.5 years, largely due to the preponderance of six-month-old fawns and 1.5-year-olds in the count. This early harvest approach is sometimes called “maximum sustained yield” and can be a sustainable strategy, though some people prefer a more natural age structure with hopes of encountering all ages and sizes of deer. When managing for older age classes, the harvest may focus on deliberately taking antlerless animals (does and fawns) while avoiding middle-aged bucks with hopes of producing more older age class deer that typically have larger antlers. Teeth are our ticket into classing these animals into age groups.

Male mountain goats, bighorns, Stone or Dall’s sheep are relatively easy to age by counting the annual growth rings on their horns. Some sheep ranges require that hunters pass on rams with less than eight or 10 horn rings, thereby allowing them a better chance to breed and leave their genes in the population.

Bears are difficult to age in the field other than “little bitty” or “great big” and bears exhibit continuous growth for up to a decade. Biologists sometimes pull the tiny premolar tooth located right behind the big canine teeth (dead or anesthetized bears only unless you are really tough!) When sliced and polished, this tooth reveals yearly rings indicating the bear’s age.
Two other kind of weird aging techniques include measuring the length and degree of bone development of the penis bone (called a baculum) found in many of the weasel family, raccoons, and even bears. I used to reassure my wildlife students that human males do not have a baculum regardless of what puberty-tormented 14-year-old boys may think. If one has a collection of raccoon or wolverine skulls lying about (yeah, right!), the size of the bony center-ridge on the skull called the “sagittal crest” indicates relative age. It is easy to feel the sagittal crest on a dog’s skull – small in puppies, larger in adult dogs. Trappers can get a rough sense of their marten harvest by watching the skull pile to see if they are taking mostly first year animals – generally a good sign – or lots of older marten, which could call for reduced fur harvesting.

Young, rapidly growing animals tend to have loosely attached skull plates and the junctures between plates, called sutures, are not solidified yet. Remember that soft spot on a human baby’s skull? Their sutures are still looey goosey. On older animals these sutures are sealed together with zigzags of dense bone growth. For example, imagine you have killed a pheasant and you are wondering if it is a yearling or older. Moderate pressure with your thumb on the top of the skull will not affect the skull of an adult pheasant; however, a dead youngster will have a springy or slight indent feel if the skull top is pressed. Although there is much attention paid to the length of the spurs on male pheasants and wild turkeys, they are not reliable indicators past “young” and “older” because habitat and individual variation is too great. There were actual studies done on known-age turkeys. Sorry trophy bird hunters!

Alberta’s fish grow rapidly in the food-rich and warmer water of summer and more slowly in winter. This growth pattern leaves telltale growth rings on their bones and scales but also on interesting calcified inclusion bodies in their eyes called “otoliths”. Splitting and polishing otoliths reveals the annual rings indicating age. Fisheries biologists have to be part statistician and part visionary seers to estimate population structure, growth rates, harvest influences, and future population scenarios from a box full of fish eyeballs. The data goes way beyond the simple notions most of us carry. There is an old saying, “It is easy to lie with statistics... but it is a lot easier to lie without them.”

What about antlers, body size, voice, weight, or colouration? Generally, these are undependable age indicators. Experienced observers may assess a buck mule deer or white-tailed deer’s rectangular body shape, dark colouration, slightly swayed back, massive antlers and heavier forequarters and predict it is an older animal, but whether it is 4.5-years-old or 7.5-years-old is pure guesswork.

Waterfowl are grouped into hatch-year (HY) and after-hatch-year (AHY) because first-season birds are relatively easy to identify by juvenile plumage and feather-wear patterns. After that, they are fully adult. Canada geese mature more slowly, first breeding at age two. Immature birds, though seemingly identical to adults, have an interesting in-pocketing of their lower intestinal tract called the Bursa of Fabricius just upstream from their vent. About the only way to examine the bursa is to have the bird in hand either live or dead and poke around a little bit. Ageing can seem kinky. White-fronted geese tend to develop greater breast barring over the years roughly indicating age thus, I prefer un-barred birds since they are younger, substantially tenderer, not to mention easier to decoy and kill.

Speaking of tenderness, older animals have more sinew, connective tissue, and tougher muscle fibres than youngsters do. There is a reason most beef cattle are slaughtered before they reach three-years-old. My companions shot a 14-year-old bull bison that was so tough they had to grind all 500 kilograms of meat and even the ground meat was tough.

I will admit to being an upstart student and I once asked my know-it-all professor how to age a turtle. He had the last laugh however because he looked at me blankly and said, “Just worry the hell out of it!” Yeah, right! 😄
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Paul Tuttle ($250)

Paul Tuttle of Evansburg, Alberta is our 2018 Alberta White-tailed Deer Hunter of the Year. Paul took this awesome buck in WMU 348 near Mayerthorpe. Paul’s buck grosses 168 6/8 and nets 163 5/8 after 5 1/8 in deductions.

Paul wins $250 and a 1-year subscription to Alberta Outdoorsmen Magazine for his trophy whitetail. Congratulations Paul on having an excellent 2018 hunting season!

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