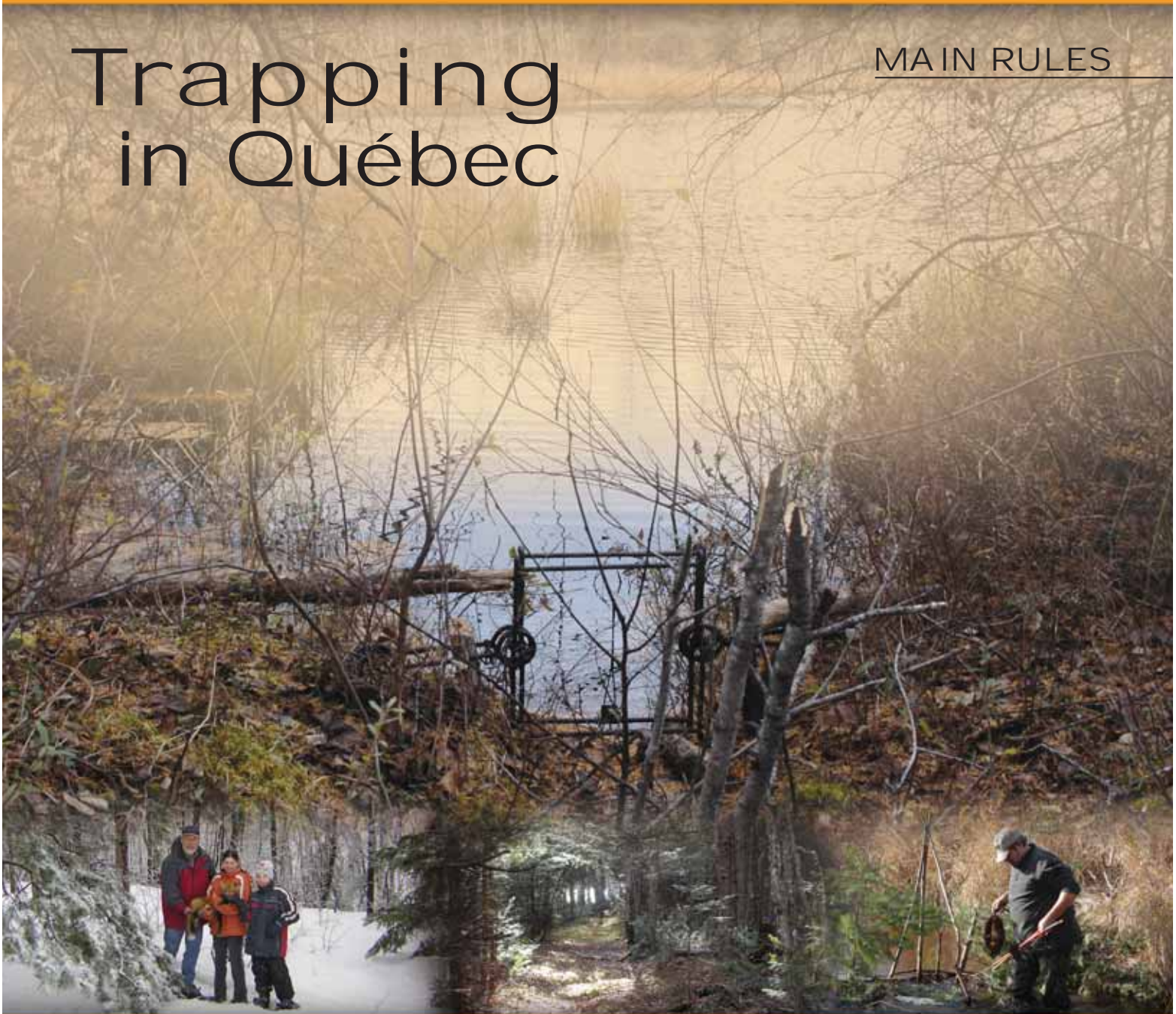


August 1, 2006 – July 31, 2007

FREE BROCHURE

Trapping in Québec

MAIN RULES



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Québec 



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Trappers of Québec,

Here is the 2006-2007 edition of the main regulations respecting *Trapping in Québec*. This year, you will note a few changes related exclusively to trapping lynx. These changes deal with the reduction of the trapping season, the quota in certain furbearer management units (UGAF) and the closing of the trapping season in UGAF 22. In addition, the New Black Bear Management Plan 2006-2013 provides for a possible increase in the quotas for black bears trapped in certain UGAFs of the Mauricie region and the maintaining of quotas in the other UGAFs.

The revision of the regulatory framework initiated last year, in partnership with the Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec, is progressing well. I am convinced that the relaxation of certain rules will facilitate trapping for experienced trappers while encouraging the up-and-coming generation of young trappers.

Experts and trapping enthusiasts, take the time to introduce your friends and family to trapping techniques and to share with them your passion and know-how. The continuity of this great activity, commercial for some, recreational for others, will finally be assured.

I hope that all trappers have an enjoyable and above all profitable year!

Pierre Corbeil

Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife

Trapping in Québec – Main Rules August 1, 2006 – July 31, 2007

This brochure recalls the rules that every trapper must know and obey. However, it does not replace the official texts of the laws and regulations, just as the maps found in this brochure do not replace the regulatory maps of furbearer management units (UGAFs). The electronic version is available on the web site of the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec at www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune where you will also find the **list of wildlife registration stations** as well as other useful information for trappers.

Main new elements in 2006 (🐾)

- Reduction in the lynx trapping season in UGAFs 8 to 15, 17 to 21, 26 to 66, 70 to 73 and 78 (see page 16);
- Closing of the lynx trapping season in UGAF 22 (see page 17);
- Reduction of the lynx quota in UGAFs 8 to 15, 17 to 21, 29 to 44, 48 to 50, 52 to 66, 70 to 73 and 78 (see page 5).

In this brochure, these new elements are highlighted by **highlighted in grey** and the addition of an icon (🐾).

Note: In this brochure, the masculine gender designates both women and men, according to the context.

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Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, 2006

ATTENTION: During the season, the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune may deem it necessary to modify or close the trapping season for conservation or management purposes where required. For details on changes to trapping seasons, contact the office of the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune of the region concerned (see page 41).

Moreover, following the brochure, it is also possible that the practice of trapping could be changed, in one way or another, following an agreement between the Gouvernement du Québec and a Native Nation or a band council. The Québec National Assembly, in its resolution of March 20, 1985 and of May 30, 1989, has formally recognized eleven Native Nations in Québec and the possibility of exercising their particular rights under Québec's laws. The Gouvernement du Québec has thus chosen to negotiate with these nations in order to reach agreements that would better recognize and specify the exercise of their activities. In this process there is a historical basis, and it is considered important for Québec society to establish harmonious relations based on mutual respect and trust. For more information in the event of such a modification, you can contact the Service aux citoyens at an office of the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune on the region concerned (see page 41).

General regulations

Trappers must comply with the trapping regulations that apply in these UGAFs as well as the requirements that apply to specific territories.

Definitions

"Trapping" refers to the action of capturing or attempting to capture a furbearing animal using a trap.

"Resident" refers to persons domiciled in Québec and having ordinarily resided there for at least 183 days of the year preceding their trapping activities or their application for a licence or certificate.

"Department" designates the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, Faune Québec Sector.

"UGAF" is the French acronym designating furbearer management units

Right to trap

Every person has the right to trap in accordance with the law. However, the effect of this right is not to grant a trapper priority of use of a public territory to the detriment of other outdoor enthusiasts, just as it does not give him exclusive right to that territory.

Moreover, no one may knowingly hinder a person who is trapping lawfully or engaged in a trapping preparation activity and who lawfully entered the property on which he finds himself. "Hindering" someone may, among other things, include the following elements:

- Preventing a trapper from having access to trapping sites to which he is legally entitled to have access;
- Disturbing or scaring away an animal by a human, animal or other presence, by a noise or by an odour;
- Rendering ineffective bait, a lure, a trap or a device intended to trap an animal.

In no case may the right to trap limit property rights. A land owner may enjoy his property as he sees fit and may grant or refuse access to a trapper who wants to enter his property. The sharing of the territory by users must take place in a spirit of harmonious cohabitation and ethical behaviour.

BE CONSCIENTIOUS AND RESPONSIBLE

In a spirit of courtesy and respect for others, trappers must pay special attention to the place where they install their traps. It is in the trapper's interest to maintain good relations with the people around him to contribute to the positive perception of this activity.

It is important to make sure that equipment is safe from hunters. Whether it is in a wooded area or on cultivated land, the trapper must also take all necessary precautions to avoid capturing pets.

Certificate and licence

Trapper's certificate

To obtain the trapper's certificate, Québec residents must:

- be at least 12 years of age;
- have taken the Trapping and Management of Furbearing Animals course approved by the Department;
- and passed the course exams.

Courses are given by associations affiliated with the Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec (FTGQ), when there is sufficient demand, and according to the schedule defined by the organization. For more information, contact an office of the Department (see page 41), or the FTGQ at (418) 872-7644 or 1 866 260-7644, or visit the web site of the Federation at www.ftgq.qc.ca.

Every trapper's certificate valid as of March 31, 1994 is permanent and will only be replaced in the event of theft or loss, or if it is rendered unusable. Fees will apply to replace the certificate.

Trapping licence

To practice trapping, a person must hold the appropriate trapping licence and have it on hand. This licence must be exhibited immediately, to a wildlife protection officer or a wildlife protection assistant who asks to see it.

Two transportation tags are provided with the general and professional trapping licence to be affixed to black bears. In certain UGAFs, four black bears may be bagged (see page 4).

To obtain a trapping licence, Québec residents must hold a valid trapper's certificate. A non-resident must be at least 12 years of age.

Trappers may hold only one general trapping licence at a time. Holders of a general trapping licence (resident or non-resident) wishing to trap in more than one UGAF must purchase a new UGAF trapping licence **for every supplementary UGAF they wish to trap in.** A non-resident who holds a general trapping licence or a trapping licence for a new UGAF can only trap on the territory with exclusive trapping rights of an outfitting operation (see Outfitting operations holding exclusive trapping rights, page 10) located in the UGAF indicated on his licence. However, the holder of a general trapping licence (resident or non-resident) may trap on his private property, even if this property is not located in the UGAF indicated on his licence.

Holders of a trapping licence can obtain a licence of another category provided they apply for the new licence outside the trapping season applicable to the area where they wish to trap, return their current licence, fulfill the conditions for obtaining the new licence and pay the required fee.

Trapping licences are annual. General trapping licences and new UGAF trapping licences are valid from April 1 to May 15 of the following year, and must be signed by both the issuer and the holder. Professional trapping and assistant trapper's licences are valid from August 1 to July 31 of the following year and must be signed by the holder. In addition, the assistant trapper's licence must be signed by the holder of the professional trapping licence with whom the assistant trapper is associated.

General trapping licences or new UGAF trapping licences for **residents or non-residents** may be obtained from distributors authorized to sell hunting, fishing and trapping licences. Under these licences, residents can trap in the free zones on lands of the State domain, on private lands and in outfitting operations holding exclusive trapping rights. This licence does not authorize trapping in UGAFs 6, 7, 29, 31, 32, 50, 56 and 87 to 96 or on traplines under lease. Non-residents who hold a general trapping licence or a New UGAF trapping licence are authorized to trap solely on their own property and in outfitting operations holding exclusive trapping rights. Non-residents are not required to hold a trapper's certificate to obtain a licence. In fact, non-residents cannot use a trapper's certificate to obtain a trapping licence; the licence would not be valid.

General trapping licences and new UGAF trapping licences indicate the number of the UGAF where the licence is valid.

Professional trapping and assistant trapper's licences are issued exclusively to residents by regional offices of the Department. To obtain a professional trapping licence, a person must be at least 18 years of age. These licences are required to trap on lands in the State domain covered by exclusive trapping leases and reserved for trapping, and in certain wildlife sanctuaries and ZECs located outside beaver reserves that are exclusive for the Indians and Inuit.

A person may hold a professional trapping licence or an assistant trapper's licence, but not both. These licences must bear the number of the UGAF in which the trapline is located.

Holders of a professional trapping licence or an assistant trapper's licence cannot hold a general trapping licence or a new UGAF trapping licence.

Should your licence be lost or stolen or become unusable, you must purchase another licence if you wish to continue trapping. General trapping licences and new UGAF trapping licences can be replaced by authorized distributors. However, new professional trapping licences or assistant trapper's licences can only be obtained from the office of the Department (see page 41), responsible for the area where trapping is to be carried out.

Trapping licence holders who are injured (total and permanent disability or complete loss of a limb or full and incurable loss of an eye) as a direct result of legal recreational trapping pursuits, or their assigns if the licence holder succumbs to his injuries, may be eligible, under certain conditions, to receive a lump-sum compensation varying between \$2,500 and \$5,000. For information, contact the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, 880, chemin Sainte-Foy, Québec (Québec) G1S 2L4, telephone: (418) 627-8688.

Trapping licence rates	
General trapping licence for residents*	\$15.25
New UGAF trapping licence for residents	\$13.65
General trapping licence for non-residents*	\$251.25
New UGAF trapping licence for non-residents	\$249.65
Professional trapping licence*	\$15.25
Assistant trapper's licence*	\$15.25
<p>* These rates include a \$1.60 contribution to the Fondation de la faune du Québec. Note : All rates indicated above are in effect until March 31, 2007 . After this date, they will be subject to change. Licences are non-taxable.</p>	

Children and trapping

Permission is granted to children under 16 years of age to trap without a certificate or licence provided that they do so in compliance with the trapping licence held by a person aged 18 or over, are accompanied by the licence holder, and trap where the licence holder is legally authorized to do so. Furbearing animals bagged by these children are reputed as having been bagged by the licence holder.

A trapping licence holder who is at least 12 years of age, may trap without being accompanied.

Trapping booklet

Prior to the trapping season, the Department sends selected trappers a trapping booklet to document the abundance of the populations of the main furbearer species and their prey. According to the species, this evaluation may be made by compiling the trapping effort and the harvests obtained or by the assessment that the trapper makes of the abundance of the species.

It is very important that this booklet be completed conscientiously so that this information can be used in the analysis of furbearer harvests. Indeed, trappers visit diversified environments for the practice of their activity. The data found in the trapping booklets make it possible to take into account trappers' knowledge in the field when interpreting the trapping results, provided that these booklets are completed correctly and returned to the Department. This invaluable collaboration on the part of trappers contributes to a better management of the resource.

Using a firearm

Trapping licence holders may use a firearm to kill a coyote, wolf, lynx, striped skunk, raccoon, fox or black bear caught in a trap. Remember, however, that under the Criminal Code, any person under 18 years of age who wishes to use a firearm must do so under the direct supervision of a person aged 18 or over who legally owns this firearm, and in compliance with all other firearms acquisition rules. A summary of these rules is found in the brochure *Sport Hunting in Québec 2006-2008* at www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/publications/online/wildlife/hunting-regulations/arms/.

It is prohibited to be in or on any motorized land vehicle, aircraft or trailer pulled by a vehicle and:

- be, at any time, in possession of an armed crossbow, or a loaded firearm containing a live cartridge in the chamber, the loader or the magazine if the latter is attached to the firearm, or a muzzle-loaded firearm containing powder, a ball or a detonator in the shaft, or powder in the pan;
- fire a firearm, crossbow or bow from such a vehicle, aircraft or trailer;
- be in possession of an unloaded firearm, an unarmed crossbow or bow at night, unless these arms are stored in a sealed case or placed in the trunk of the motor vehicle or luggage compartment of the aircraft.

It is also prohibited to be in possession, **without a reasonable excuse**, of a loaded firearm or an armed crossbow at night in any area where game can be found, unless you are engaging in a legal hunting activity.

Moreover, from an hour and a half after sunset to an hour and a half before sunrise, any persons in possession of a projector and a firearm, crossbow or bow, in any area where big game is found, are assumed to be hunting at night **unless they can prove otherwise**.

To find out the times of sunrise and sunset, consult a local newspaper or the following www.weather.ec.gc.ca/canada_e.html .

Federal firearm legislation

As trappers occasionally use firearms, they are invited to consult the Criminal Code which contains several provisions dealing with these firearms. A summary of the main rules concerning firearms used for hunting under the Firearms Act is given in the brochure *Sport Hunting in Québec 2006-2008* at www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/publications/online/wildlife/hunting-regulations/arms/.

Moreover, a person who carries on the profession of trapper and who has the authorizations and the training required by the laws of the province in which they trap can obtain an authorization to carry a restricted firearm. For more information, contact the Canadian Firearms Center at 1 800 731-4000 or at www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca.

Black bear: characteristics

You are allowed to use a nutritional substance as bait to trap black bears in the UGAFs and during the seasons mentioned in the following table:

UGAF	Authorized seasons
Fall 2006	
1 to 7, 11, 13, 17, 30 to 32, 39, 41 to 56 and 70 to 73	October 7 to December 15, 2006
57 to 66 (see note 1)	September 2 to December 15, 2006
8 to 10, 12, 14 to 16, 18 to 29, 33 to 38, 40, 67 and 74 to 86	October 14 to December 15, 2006
Spring 2007	
1 to 9, 11, 13, 16, 18 to 35, 37 to 66 and 70 to 86 (see note 2)	May 5 to June 30, 2007
10, 12, 14 and 15	May 5 to June 10, 2007
<p>Note 1 : In the Port-Cartier-Sept-Îles Wildlife Sanctuary (UGAFs 59-60), fall baiting is allowed from September 30 to November 15, 2006.</p> <p>Note 2 : In the wildlife sanctuaries of UGAFs 7, 38, 72, 74, 76 and 77, baiting is allowed in the fall only</p>	

Holders of a general trapping licence or of a professional trapping licence are permitted to bag in a year:

- **2 black bears** in UGAFs 1 to 7, 11 to 17, 20, 21, 27 to 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 47 to 51, 53, 54, 56, 59 to 66 and 73 to 86;
- **4 black bears** in UGAFs 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 22 to 26, 37, 40, 41, 44, 46, 52, 55, 57, 58, 70, 71 and 72.

In those UGAFs where the annual bag limit is four bears, the holder of a general trapping licence, a trapping licence for a new UGAF or a professional trapping licence must obtain the two additional transportation tags from the Regional office in question (see page 41).

The holder of a **general trapping** licence and of a trapping licence for a new UGAF may capture a maximum of 4 black bears per year; the same applies to a professional trapping licence holder in compliance with his own licence.

Before a bagged black bear is moved, holders of a general trapping licence must detach a transportation tag from their general trapping licence and affix it to the animal. Black bears bagged under a new UGAF trapping licence are reputed to have been bagged by the holder of a general trapping licence.

Before the holders of a **professional trapping** licence or one of their assistants can move a black bear that they have bagged, they must affix to the animal one of the tags attached to the licence of the holder of the professional trapping licence. Black bears captured by assistant trappers trapping for the holder of a professional trapping licence are reputed to have been bagged by the professional licence holder.

Moreover, when joint traplines are operated (see section on Joint trapping on page 9), the trappers in question can capture bears on any one of these traplines while respecting the total bag limit authorized for all these lands.

As specified on page 9, holders of a professional trapping licence or of an assistant trapper's licence are permitted to trap on private property located within the perimeter of the territory described in their lease (with the owner's authorization) as well as on their respective private property. The bag limit granted to every holder of a professional trapping licence can be captured on these private lands. However, any additional black bear captured under the bag limit of another professional trapping licence holder (see preceding paragraph) must be captured on joint traplines; the additional black bears cannot be bagged on private lands.

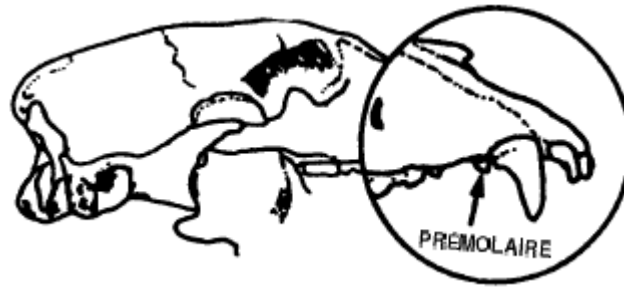
When a black bear has been bagged on joint traplines, the transportation tag can come from the licence of any other professional trapping licence holder authorized to trap on these traplines.

Trapping licence holders who capture a black bear must, within 48 hours of leaving the trapping site, present their licence as well as the animal's carcass or fur and have their capture recorded by a person, a firm or an association authorized by the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, and have the transportation tag punched. This tag must remain on the animal until it is ready to be cut up. However, when the pelt is destined to be dressed or sold, the tag must remain attached thereto.

The holder of a trapping licence who bags a black bear must, at the request of a wildlife protection officer, immediately register the animal with this officer.

A trapper must pay the applicable fee to register a black bear.

In a spirit of collaboration with black bear management, trappers are requested to provide, when registering black bear, the two upper premolars (see drawing), then to indicate the date and exact location of capture, the animal's sex and the presence or absence of milk.



The premolars are located directly behind the canine teeth. They are easy to remove as follows:

1. using a very sharp knife, detach the tooth from the gum;
2. push the point of the knife into the gum between the canine and premolar and, with a slight twist, dislodge the tooth;
3. do not clean or boil the teeth.

The procedure is the same for both premolars.

In order to avoid mixing up one animal with another, for each bear captured, place the two teeth and other information requested together in the same envelope.

The premolars are not always visible in older animals.

Lynx: characteristics

Holders of a general trapping licence or of a professional trapping licence are permitted to bag in a year:

- **One lynx** in UGAFs 8 to 15, 17 to 21, 35 to 37, 54 to 66 and 78 ; 🌲
- **Two lynx** in UGAFs 1 to 5, 26 to 34, 38 to 53 and 70 to 73 ; 🌲
- **Three lynx** in UGAFs 75, 76, 77 ;
- **Four lynx** In UGAFs 74.

In UGAFs 6 and 7 there is **no bag limit**.

Lynx bagged under a new UGAF trapping licence are reputed to be lynx bagged by the holder of a general trapping licence.

Lynx captured by assistant trappers trapping for the holder of a professional trapping licence are reputed to have been bagged by the professional licence holder.

Moreover, when joint traplines are operated (see section on page 9), the trappers in question can capture lynx on any of these lands while respecting the total annual bag limit authorized for all of these lands.

As specified on page 9, holders of a professional trapping licence or of an assistant trapper's licence are permitted to trap on private property located within the perimeter of the territory described in their lease (with the owner's authorization) as well as on their respective private property. The lynx bag limit granted to every holder of a professional trapping licence can be captured on these private lands. However, any additional lynx captured under the bag limit of another professional trapping licence holder (see previous paragraph) must be captured on joint traplines; the additional lynx cannot be bagged on private lands.

Possession of animals, fish or pelts

It is illegal to have in one's possession a bear's gallbladder detached from the animal's carcass.

All persons who transport or have in their possession an animal, fish or undressed pelt must, at the request of a wildlife protection officer or wildlife protection assistant, identify themselves and indicate the origin of the animal, fish or pelt.

The possession of a polar bear undressed pelt is subject to special rules. For more information on this subject contact one of the Nord-du-Québec offices of the Department at the following telephone number: (418) 748-7701.

Keeping animals in captivity is subject to strict regulation. For more information contact one of the office of the Department (see page 41).

Occasionally, trappers use fish as bait; **they must know and comply with** the following regulations:

- Individuals who have in their possession, other than in their place of permanent residence, freshwater fish of anadromous or catadromous species, **caught while sportfishing**, must not skin, cut, or wrap them. The fish must be in a condition to enable determination of the species, length (where length limits apply) and number;
- Trappers must take particular care not to have more fish in their possession than allowed for species with possession limits. For more information, contact the brochure *Sportfishing 2005-2007 as well as* the Map of the zones / Main Regulations;
- Possession limits do not apply to trappers with fish caught by the holder of a commercial fishing licence;
- Trappers may not transport live fish.

Sale and purchase of game and fish

It is illegal to sell or purchase bear gallbladders and bile.

The purchase and sale of the edible flesh of any animal for which a trapping season has been established and which has been legally captured is permitted beginning the third day after the opening of the trapping season for that animal and ending the fifteenth day after its closing.

It is illegal to sell, trade, purchase or offer to purchase the following fish: bass, shad, American eel, sea bass, bullhead, channel catfish, chain pickerel, carp, copper redhorse, river redhorse, panfish, walleye, sauger, smelt, sturgeons, northern pike, burbot, black crappie, muskellunge, Arctic char, brook trout, splake, landlocked salmon, yellow perch, Atlantic salmon, tench, lake trout, rainbow trout and brown trout.

However, it is legal to buy and sell dead fish of the above species if they were caught by the holder of a **commercial fishing licence** or if they come from a fish farm.

For more information on the purchase and sale of fish, contact an office of the Department (see page 41).

Accidental captures

Accidental capture refers to the **involuntary** capture of an animal, whose capture is prohibited during the period in question, a capture using an unauthorized trapping device or without the person being the holder of the proper licence.

Anytime a trapper accidentally captures or finds an uninjured, live animal, the trapper must immediately release the animal.

If an animal captured accidentally or found is a musk ox, wolverine, caribou, white-tailed deer, cougar, coyote, wolf, lynx, bobcat, opossum, moose, polar bear, black bear, grey fox or bird of prey and if this animal is injured or dead; it must be reported immediately to a wildlife protection officer and, if the latter so requires, delivered for confiscation.

Any fish captured accidentally, **whether living or dead**, must immediately be returned to the water in which it was captured.

Moreover, **it is illegal to have in one's possession** any migratory bird contemplated by the 1994 Migratory Birds Convention Act without holding a licence issued for this purpose. To find out more about this licence, consult the web site www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/chasse/html/regulations.html or contact Environment Canada at 1 800 463-4311.

Accompanying parties who are not trappers

Occasionally, individuals may accompany the trapper during his activities.

Some wildlife sanctuaries and fish and game reserves have special rules governing these people. It is up to trappers and their guests to inquire about the regulations in effect on the territory in question, particularly as regards carrying and possession of firearms. In areas of a wildlife sanctuary where limited-access hunting for white-tailed deer and moose is allowed, holders of a professional trapping licence or an assistant trapper's licence are allowed to circulate. These limited-access hunting seasons are indicated in the brochure *Sport hunting 2006-2008* at www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/publications/online/wildlife/hunting-regulations.

Outside limited-access hunting seasons for white-tailed deer and moose in a wildlife sanctuary, people not trapping are allowed to circulate through the sanctuary in a vehicle, including an all-terrain vehicle.

In ZECs, when required under the regulations of the ZEC managing organization, people not trapping must register at the visitor centre and pay the fee before being allowed to enter. Where required, these people must carry their proof of registration and show it immediately to a wildlife protection officer, a wildlife protection assistant or an area warden who asks to see it, or display the proof of registration prominently on their dashboard and then return it to the registration desk when leaving the zec. In addition, the managing organization may, by regulation, prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles for recreation purposes during the moose or white-tailed deer hunting season.

For additional information, contact an office of the Department, or the territory management organization.

Marketing of pelts

Pelt transactions

During a transaction with a fur trader, dresser or auction house for raw pelts from an animal bagged while hunting or trapping, every trapping licence holder must state from which UGAF the pelts come and sign a register to that end.

Licences and conditions

Resident trappers are not required to hold a fur trader or dresser's licence to sell or dress the products of their **own trapping**. However, any other person who wishes to sell raw pelts from an animal bagged while hunting or trapping, trade or dress pelts, or serve as an intermediary for the sale or trade of pelts, in exchange for any benefit, must obtain a specific licence issued for such a purpose and comply with the other conditions established by regulation. For further information, contact one of the Office of the Department (see page 41).

It is not necessary to hold a licence to purchase raw pelts from an animal bagged while hunting or trapping, for personal use.

Exporting pelts

Trappers may not personally ship raw pelts outside Québec . Only those persons holding a licence to sell, trade or dress pelts or to serve as an intermediary in the sale or trade of pelts may, after paying the fee and obtaining an export form from the Department, ship pelts outside Québec.

In addition, certain furbearing animals are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Even though these species are not endangered in Québec, they are similar to other species regarded as endangered elsewhere in the world. The species covered are listed in the Convention's appendices. In Québec, six furbearing animals are included on these lists, namely the following species: the wolf, the river otter, the lynx, the bobcat, the polar bear and the black bear.

Any of these animals, their parts and derivatives or any products obtained from them to be exported outside Canada must be accompanied by a CITES export permit. If they are not, they will not be allowed into the importing country.

Export permits may be obtained at the following address:

Environment Canada
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
 of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
 Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H3
 Telephone: (819) 997-1840 or 1 800 668-6767
 Fax: (819) 953-6283
 Web site: www.cites.ec.gc.ca

With the entry into force of the *Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards between the European Union, Canada and Russia*, obtaining a **source certificate** to export certain fur products towards the European Union is now mandatory. More information can be obtained at the following address:

Mrs. Angela Gurley
Fur Council of Canada
1435, Saint-Alexandre, suite 1270
Montréal (Québec) H3A 2G4
Téléphone : (514) 844-1945
Site Internet : www.furcouncil.com/home.htm

Protection of wildlife habitats

Anglers should be reminded that the law protects wildlife habitats. Thus it is forbidden for anyone to engage without authorization in an activity likely to modify a biological, physical or chemical element belonging to the habitat of an animal or a fish. In the case of an angler or vacationer, this may mean, for example:

- spilling oil, gasoline or any other toxic substance or waste material in any place, but particularly in a lake, marsh, swamp, flood plain or a waterway, in the case of the fish habitat;
- traversing such waterways or along a river bank or sandbank in a motorized vehicle;
- constructing a dam on such waterways, which, in addition to preventing the free run of fish, may modify their habitat;
- removing gravel from the bed of such a waterway, or backfilling.

If you witness such acts, report them to a wildlife protection officer via **S.O.S Poaching** at **1 800 463-2191**, or contact a wildlife protection office (see page 41). Remember that :

- even minor operation can cause damage to the fish habitat;
- any environment where there is water, even periodically (in spring, for example) may be vital for fish.

To find out more about the applicable regulations, contact an office of the Department.

Circulation in fragile environments

The circulation of motorized vehicles in certain fragile environments is also regulated. It is important to keep in mind that it is forbidden to circulate:

- in motorized vehicles on the dunes of the State domain;
- in motorized vehicles, other than snowmobiles:
 - on beaches and barrier beaches, in marshes or swamps located along the shoreline (flat) of the St. Lawrence River downstream from Pont Laviolette, of the estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence, of Baie des Chaleurs and the islands located there. However, the effect of this restriction is not to prevent the exercise of activities related to fishing practiced legally, the circulation on trails identified for this purpose and laid out in accordance with the law, as well as to permit access to private property;
 - in peatlands of the State domain, south of the St. Lawrence River, of the estuary and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

To find out more about the regulation applicable to circulating in a vehicle in fragile environments, consult the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs du Québec, which is in charge of the application of this regulation, at 1 800 561-1616 or consult the web site at www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca.

Specific regulations on a trapline

General conditions

Traplines are parcels of land located in ZECs, wildlife sanctuaries and specially designated lands of the State domain (refer to the section Regulations applicable to certain territories, on pages 10 - 11).

Operation of the trapline is conditional upon obtaining a nine-year lease of exclusive trapping rights. This lease sets the conditions of the agreement between the Department and the lessee regarding the harvesting of furbearing animals on this trapline. Trappers must obtain a valid, one-year professional trapping licence specific to the leased trapline. The exclusive rights granted for this trapline are subject to compliance with the lease's conditions.

In addition to the price of a trapping licence, trapline holders must pay, before August 15, an annual fee. In 2006, this fee is set at \$1.53 per km² of trapline (plus tax). The minimum fee payable for a trapline is \$15.45.

Professional trapping licence holders may appoint a maximum of three assistant trappers.

Holders of a professional trapping and assistant trapper's licence may, during the trapping season, carry on their activity solely on the traplines indicated on their licence, as well as on their respective private properties. They may also trap on private property located within the perimeter of the territory described in their lease, as long as they obtain the landowner's permission.

Buildings and constructions

Holders of a lease with exclusive trapping rights may erect buildings **for the purposes of carrying on their activity**. They must, however, comply with the standards and conditions established by regulation. Trapline holders may obtain this information at the office of the Department (see page 41), of the region where the trapline is situated.

If they lose or relinquish their trapping rights, trappers must transfer ownership of their buildings to the new lessee in accordance with the stipulated terms and conditions. To be authorized to trap on the land, the new lessee must have acquired the buildings. However, in cases where the sound value of a building is superior to the maximum value established by regulation (\$6000) and the owner does not consent to sell it at the maximum value, he is required to demolish or remove the building within one year.

Joint trapping, transfer of rights and obligations

Trapline holders may, if they so desire, enter into a partnership in order to operate their traplines jointly. To do so, interested trappers must reach a written agreement **prior to the beginning of the trapping season** on these lands and, each year, before they begin trapping, have the Department indicate on their trapping licences the traplines covered by the agreement. Only traplines within the same UGAF can be included in such an agreement. The trappers and assistant trappers concerned may then trap throughout the traplines bound by the agreement. A professional trapping licence issued for joint traplines must be signed by the issuer.

As well, if they submit a written request **before or after the trapping seasons applicable to the traplines identified on the lease**, holders of a professional trapping licence may obtain authorization from the Department to transfer all of their rights and obligations to one of their main assistant trappers who held three consecutive assistant trapper's licences under their professional trapping licence or three consecutive assistant trapper's licences authorizing the holder to trap on the territory described in this lease. This requirement does not apply if the holder of the professional trapping licence is deceased. Compliance with the other conditions established by regulation is also important.

Two trapline holders may also, upon acceptance of a written request made to the Department, exchange the rights and obligations under their respective leases if they comply with the conditions established by regulation, including the obligation to make this exchange **before or after the trapping seasons** in effect for the traplines identified on their respective leases. The cost for transferring rights and obligations is \$25 (plus taxes).

Obligation to deal

Holders of a professional trapping licence are required, between August 1st and July 31st of the following year, to deal with a fur trader, dresser or auction house for at least 15 raw pelts from a minimum of 5 furbearing animal species trapped on the trapline described on their lease. The holder of an assistant trapper's licence can make this transaction on behalf of the professional trapping licence holder with whom he is associated.

Where the surface area of the trapline described on the lease is 20 square kilometres or less, the number of raw pelts is reduced to 10 from a minimum of 3 furbearing animal species trapped on this trapline.

Furbearing animals bagged on private lands or on other traplines (in the case of joint trapping) must not be included in this calculation. The 15 pelts from the 5 species (or 10 pelts from 3 species for 20 km² lands) must have been trapped on the trapline described in the lease of each professional trapping licence holder.

Regulations applicable to certain territories

Trappers must correctly choose the area where they intend to trap in order to obtain the appropriate trapping licence. For more details on the boundaries of trapping areas, please contact one of offices of the Department (see page 41).

Free zones on lands of the State domain and private lands

To trap on private lands and on lands of the State domain not covered by a lease of exclusive trapping rights, or which are not beaver reserves with exclusive rights for the Indians and Inuit, trappers require **a general trapping licence for residents**, bearing the number of the UGAF concerned (see Trapping licence on page 2). It is important to recall the importance for trappers to respect private property and obtain the owner's permission to have access to it

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent, Chaudière-Appalaches, Estrie, and Montérégie regions, landowners or their representatives and the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune have signed **a memorandum of agreement** on wildlife management and access. Under this agreement, **it is prohibited** to trap on these lands without first obtaining permission from the owner or his representative. On these lands, the Department prosecutes those persons who trap without the owner's authorization. The same is now true in the case of trapping on a land contemplated by an agreement reached between an owner and an association or agency whose vocation is to promote access by trappers to private lands and **recognized to this end by the Department, for wildlife accessibility purposes**. To find out more about these territories, contact the office of the Department (see page 41).

Moreover, when practicing trapping in areas close to urban centres trappers must respect the presence of other citizens. To that end, trappers should consult the brochure *La Chasse à l'aube du XXI^e siècle*, offered at the offices of the Department, and to promote its application. This document is also available on the web site at: www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/publications/faune/chasse_xx1_siecle.pdf.

Outfitting operations holding exclusive trapping rights

Certain outfitting operations with exclusive rights also hold exclusive trapping rights for their territory. To trap in these areas, after having made arrangements with the outfitter, residents **require a general trapping licence for residents**, or the new UGAF trapping licence bearing the number of the UGAF concerned (see Trapping licence on page 2). To find out which outfitting operations hold exclusive trapping rights, contact the office of the Department of the region concerned (see page 41).

Non-residents holding a general trapping licence for non-residents or the new UGAF trapping licence bearing the number of the UGAF concerned may trap in Québec provided that they do so on the territory of an outfitting operation holding exclusive trapping rights or on their private property (see Trapping licence on page 2).

Lands under a lease of exclusive trapping rights

To trap on these lands, trappers require either a **professional trapping licence** or an **assistant trapper's licence**, bearing the number of the UGAF concerned, (see Trapping licence on page 2) which are issued **exclusively** by the office of the Department of the region concerned (see page 41).

On these lands, exclusive trapping rights are granted to trappers via a lease of exclusive trapping rights. The Department awards available traplines through **an annual draw**. To obtain such a trapline, a person must hold a **trapper's certificate**. Special trapping conditions are also enforced on these lands. For details, consult the brochure under the section Specific Regulations on a trapline (see page 9).

These traplines are located on lands in the State domain reserved for trapping as well as in wildlife sanctuaries or ZECs outside UGAFs 6, 7, 29, 31, 32, 50, 56 (beaver reserves) and 87 to 96 (territories subject to the agreements). To find out more about where these traplines are located or about the regulations applicable to a given wildlife sanctuary or ZEC, contact the office of the Department of the region concerned (see page 41).

Persons who practice a trapping activity in a wildlife sanctuary are free to come and go during limited access moose and white-tailed deer hunting periods.

Wildlife preserves

The conditions applying to the use of resources in wildlife preserves are set with a view to ensuring the conservation of a wildlife habitat or a wildlife species. In these areas, special restrictions may apply to trapping.

- Trapping is prohibited in the Deux-Montagnes Wildlife Preserve (UGAF 24) and in the Îlet-aux-Alouettes Wildlife Preserve (UGAF 41)
- In the Grande-Île Wildlife Preserve (UGAF 25) trapping is prohibited from April 1 to July 31
- In the Pointe-du-Lac Wildlife Preserve (UGAF 37), entering, circulating or engaging in any activity whatsoever is prohibited from September 25th to December 26th.
- In the Battures-de-Saint-Fulgence Wildlife Preserve (UGAF 52), a trapper may circulate at any place during the trapping seasons, to gain access to his trapping sites or to retrieve trapped animals.
- In the Île Laval Wildlife Preserve (UGAF 55), trapping is permitted provided that the conditions governing access to the territory are respected
- in the Pointe-de-l'Est Wildlife Preserve (UGAF 69), trapping is permitted provided that access and travel conditions are respected on this territory
- In the Rivière-des-Milles-Îles Wildlife Preserve (UGAF 24 and 86), trappers can travel about the preserve freely.

For more information about these preserves, contact the office of the Department of the region concerned.

Naturel reserves

A nature reserve is a private property protected by way of a conservation agreement reached between an owner and the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks of Québec. Its recognition seeks to guarantee the preservation of the natural characteristics warranting the interest in the conservation of this property. It is governed by the provisions of the *Natural Heritage Conservation Act*.

In a nature reserve, wildlife harvesting activities may be subject to more restrictive measures than those stipulated in the provincial regulations. Before accessing this private property, you must obtain the owner's authorization and inquire about the special measures in effect. For more information, get in touch with the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs or visit the web site www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca.

Migratory bird sanctuaries and national wildlife reserves

Environnement Canada's wildlife conservation section is responsible for these territories. Trapping may be permitted in these areas under certain conditions. For more information, contact this organization at 1 800 463-4311 or consult its web site www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/chasse/html/regulations.html.

Fish and game reserves

Special regulations apply to fish and game reserves and may differ from one reserve to the next. In some, special authorization may be required to enter and carry on any activity whatsoever, whereas in others the possession of firearms or hunting devices is prohibited. Before trapping in a fish and game reserve, be sure to contact one of the offices of the Department for information on applicable regulations (see page 41).

Beaver reserves and James Bay, Northern and Northeastern Québec territories

These territories cover most of Northern Québec north of the 49th parallel, and certain parts of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Outaouais, Haute-Mauricie, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Côte-Nord regions. In UGAFs 6, 7, 29, 31, 32, 50 and 56 (beaver reserves) as well as on James Bay, Northern and Northeastern Québec territories (UGAFs 87 to 96), trapping rights are reserved exclusively for the Indians and the Inuit. For more information on these territories and their boundaries, contact the office of the Department of the region concerned.

Areas where trapping is prohibited

Trapping is prohibited in national parks provincial or federal, forestry stations and ecological reserves, as well as in UGAF 67. It is also prohibited on the following territories: Lac-la-Blanche (UGAF 8), Laurentides (Centre touristique et éducatif des Laurentides à Saint-Faustin) (UGAF 23), Bois-de-Belle-Rivière (Mirabel municipality) (UGAF 24), Massif de la Petite-Rivière-Saint-François (UGAF 40), Les Palissades (UGAF 41), Manicouagan research and study centre (UGAF 57), Matamec ecological reserve (UGAF 61), Charles-B.-Banville (UGAF 75), Drummondville (UGAF 82) and in a portion of the Beauharnois channel and the lands bordering thereon (UGAF 84) from September 18 to December 26. For additional information, contact an office of the Department (see page 41).

Finally, National Capital Commission (UGAF 9) regulations prohibit trapping on its lands. The Parc de la Gatineau hunting reserve is located on NCC lands. For more information, contact the Commission at 819 827-2711 or 1 800 465-1867.

Trapping devices

Since the publication of this edition on July 24, 2006, updates may have been made. To learn about the changes, consult the section News of the Department's web site at the following address www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/publications/online/wildlife/trapping-regulations/news.asp.

The use of the various trapping devices is regulated with a view to ensuring that animals are killed quickly or are held in a manner that prevents them from causing themselves needless injury.

The table below indicates the type of device authorized for each species or group of species. In addition to these devices, trappers may use bait or lures, with the exception of live animals or any other mechanical or electronic means likely to call an animal.

Devices	Beaver, River otter	Muskrat, Mink	Black bear	Other species (Note 1)	Coyote, Wolf, Lynx	Arctic fox (white or blue), Red fox (silver, cross or red)
Spring-loaded trap designed in such a manner that the animal is killed by the trap movement (ex. X type trap)	Authorized	Authorized	Prohibited	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
Neck snare equipped with a locking device (land model)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized only during fall	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
Spring-loaded leg-hold trap (land model)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized
Special type spring-loaded leg-hold trap (land model) (Note 2)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Authorized
Spring-loaded (modified or not modified) leg-hold trap or neck snare connected to a drowning system	Authorized	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Foot snare equipped with a locking device (land system)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Authorized	Authorized
Spring-loaded leg-hold trap, equipped with a mechanism to prevent self-mutilation and connected to a drowning system (ex. Stoploss)	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Submarine trap (Note 3)	Prohibited	Authorized when indicated (page 18)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited

Note 1 : Other species: Long-tailed weasel, least weasel, grey squirrel (grey or black), American red squirrel, ermine, American marten, striped skunk, fisher, raccoon

Note 2 : Spring-loaded leg-hold trap designed to hold an animal alive permanently; this trap is equipped with two parallel jaws having a thickness of at least 9 millimetres or not touching one another over their entire length when closed or not having a metal surface in contact with the animal.

Note 3 : Cage with a trap door at each end and which may be equipped with a lead and is intended to be submerged by at least 2.5 cm of water; the length of the cage may not exceed 80 cm. The diameter of a round cage may not exceed 35 cm; for any other shape, the length of the sides may not exceed 20 cm. The openings in the wire mesh may not be less than 2.5 cm in diameter when round; openings of any other shape may not have an interior diagonal measurement of less than 3.6 cm.

It is forbidden to:

- use poison, explosives, deleterious substances or electrical discharges when trapping;
- set a snare or leg-hold trap in such a manner that the trapped animal is left hanging without something to rest on;
- use a spring-loaded leg-hold trap or leg-hold trap whose jaws are equipped with teeth, hooks, claws or barbed wire;
- set any trap other than a *Stop/oss* model connected to a drowning mechanism or a X type trap (*Conibear*) model, or their equivalent, in a muskrat lair;
- disturb, destroy or damage a beaver lodge or an animal lair. The Minister may grant exemptions from this regulation under certain conditions. Requests for exemption should be sent to the office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector of the region concerned (see page 41).
- use a dog except to locate a muskrat for the purpose of trapping it. In migratory bird sanctuaries, the dog must be kept on a leash.

However, from 30 days before the beginning of the trapping season to its end, a person holding a trapping licence may damage a beaver dam to see if the species is present or to set a trap during the trapping season.

Moreover, from March 2 to April 15 in UGAFs 24 and 83 to 86, from March 2 to April 21 in UGAFs 16, 25, 37 and 79 to 82, and throughout the trapping season in all other UGAFs, the holder of a trapping licence may open a muskrat lair to set a trap provided the lair is immediately closed back up after the trap is set.

AIHTS standards



TRAPS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AGREEMENT ON HUMANE TRAPPING STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION STATUS



Updated March 15, 2006 

Use of traps, regulatory changes, Fall 2007

Beginning in the fall of 2007, with the implementation of the Agreement on International Humane Treatments Standards (AIHTS), there will be regulatory changes concerning the use of certain traps. Other similar changes are still to come.

Highlights

No regulatory change concerning the use of:

- neck snare (land and water)
- submarine traps
- traps with jaws integrated to a lethal drowning system for beaver, otter, muskrat and mink
- lethal traps for mink, lynx, otter, ermine, long tailed weasel, skunk and squirrel
- live capture traps (leg, jaws or snare) for coyote, wolf, red fox, arctic fox and black bear

Beginning in the fall 2007 , for certain species and certain types of traps. Only traps “certified” compliant with these standards will be allowed.

Lethal traps	
Species	Certified traps obligatory starting in the fall of 2007
Beaver (on land and under water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle classic 330 • Bélisle Super X 280 • Bélisle Super X 330 • B.M.I. 330 Body Gripper • Bridger 330 • LDL C280 • LDL C330 • Rudy 280 • Rudy 330 • Sauvageau 2001-11 • Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum • Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Beaver (on land only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sauvageau 1000-11F
Beaver (under water only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duke 330 • B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper • Sauvageau 2001-8
Fisher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 120 • Bélisle Super X 160 • Bélisle Super X 220 • Koro N° 2 • LDL C160 Magnum • LDL C220 Magnum • Sauvageau 2001-5 • Sauvageau 2001-8

Lethal traps	
Species	Certified traps obligatory starting in the fall of 2007
Marten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle Super X 120 ● B.M.I. 126 Magnum ● Body Gripper ● LDL B120 Magnum ● Rudy 120 Magnum ● Sauvageau C120 Magnum ● Sauvageau 2001-5
Raccoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle Classic 220 ● Bélisle Super X 160 ● Bélisle Super X 220 ● B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper ● B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper ● Bridger 160 ● Bridger 220 ● Duke 220 ● LDL C 160 ● LDL C 220 ● LDL C 220 Magnum ● Rudy 160 ● Rudy 220 ● Sauvageau 2001-6 ● Sauvageau 2001-7 ● Sauvageau 2001-8 ● Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum ● Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160 ● Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220
Muskrat (on land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle Super X 120 ● B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper ● B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper Magnum ● B.M.I. 126 Body Gripper Magnum ● Bridger 120 ● LDL B120 Magnum ● Rudy 120 Magnum ● Sauvageau C120 Magnum ● Sauvageau 2001-5 ● Triple M ● Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 ● Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
Muskrat (under water)	Any jaw-type trap (body-gripping or leg-hold) that exerts a clamping force on a muskrat and maintains the animal underwater
Specie	Live capture traps, certified traps obligatory starting in the fall of 2007
Lynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle snare ● Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch with 2 coil springs ● Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch with 4 coil springs ● Oneida Victor #3 equipped with a minimum of 8 mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate

- The certified trap models receive exclusive identification letters that manufacturers will have to affix to the traps that will be manufactured beginning in 2007. However, even if the traps do not bear this identification, trappers will still be able to use these same trap models legally
- After the fall of 2007, for certain other species and for certain types of traps, the use of traps “certified” compliant with the standards will also become obligatory. The year of the entry into force of these cases is not yet known but will be known three years ahead of time. However, for information purposes, we have

appended, for these same cases, a list of traps that have already been “certified” and which will become, in a few years’ time, with other traps to come, the only ones that may be used (see following list).

Types of certified traps which are not obligatory in the fall of 2007

For the following species and categories of traps, the obligation to only use traps “**certified under the Agreement on International Humane Treatments Standards (AIHTS)**” is not yet in effect. The date of the entry into force will be known at least three years ahead of time and may vary from one species to the next.

In the meantime, the traps currently authorized for these species continue to be authorized.

As the tests have not yet been completed, the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune will inform trappers as changes occur on this subject.


Lethal traps	
Species	Certified traps non obligatory in the fall of 2007
Otter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Weasel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victor Rat trap
Lynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Live capture leg traps	
Species	Certified traps non obligatory in the fall of 2007
Coyote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bélisle snare Oneida Victor N° 3 Soft Catch with 2 coil springs Bridger N° 3 equipped with 5/16-inch offset, doubled rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), with 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate.
Wolf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No certified traps to date for live capture leg traps.


Note : This list, updated following the obtention of the test results, can be obtained from the Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec (www.ftgq.qc.ca), of the Department (www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune) and the Fur Institute of Canada (www.fur.ca).

Trapping seasons in the UGAFs

The following table indicates the trapping seasons in the UGAFs. The table on page 18 gives the muskrat and American mink trapping season using a submarine trap.

UGAF (note 1)	Black bear (note 6)	Muskrat	Beaver, river otter	Mink	American marten, fisher	Lynx (note 8) 	Others species (note 9)
1	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to April 30	October 18 to April 1	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 1	October 18 to Novembre 18	October 18 to March 1
2, 3, 4, 5	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to May 15	October 18 to April 1	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 1	October 18 to Novembre 18	October 18 to March 1
6 (note 2), 7 (notes 2 et 3)	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to May 15	October 18 to April 1	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 1	October 18 to January 15	October 18 to March 1
8, 9, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29 (note 2)	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to April 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	November 1 to December 1	October 25 to March 1
10, 12, 14, 15	May 15 to June 10 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to April 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	November 1 to December 1	October 25 to March 1

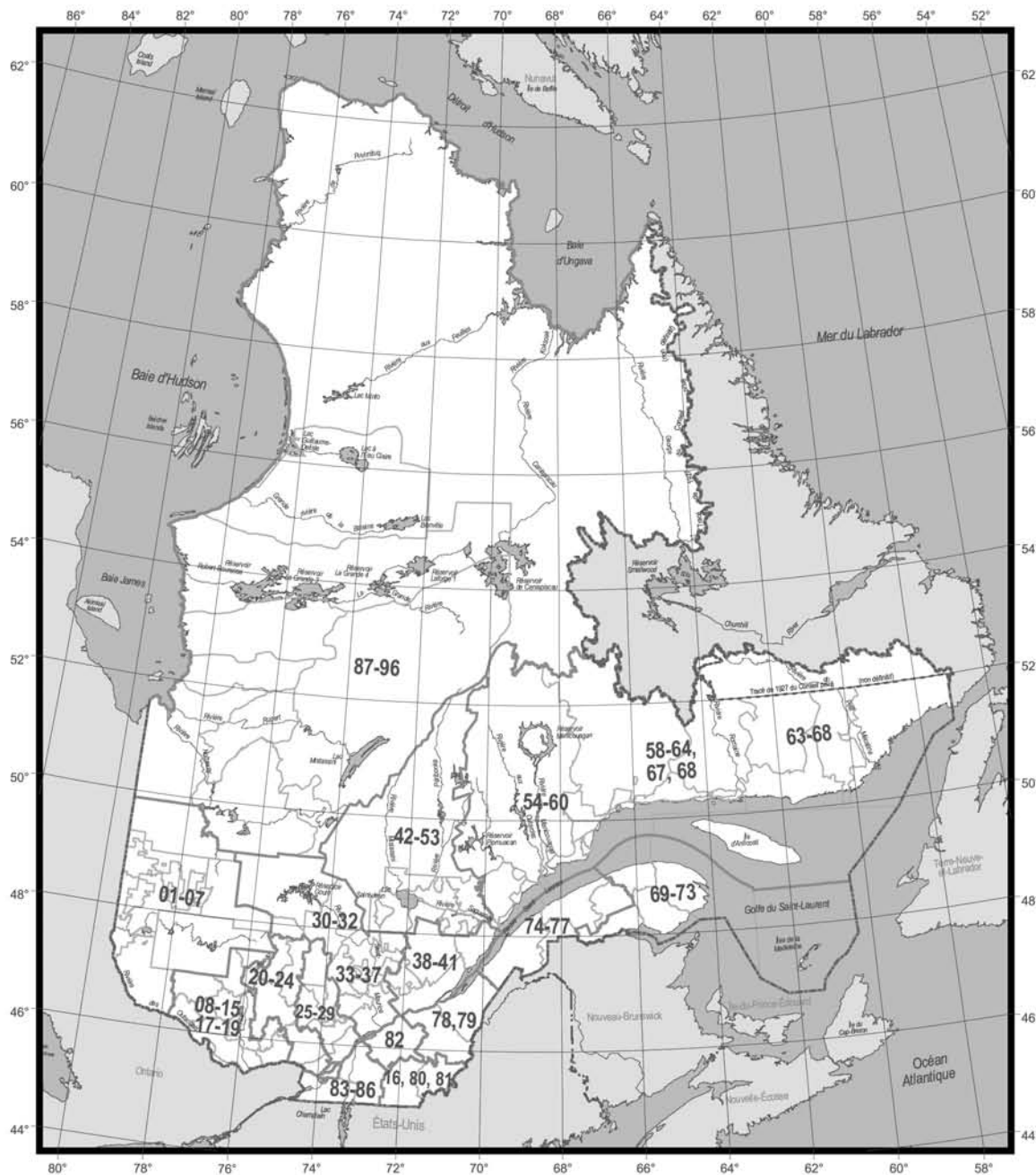
UGAF (note 1)	Black bear (note 6)	Muskrat	Beaver, river otter	Mink	American marten, fisher	Lynx (note 8) 	Other species (note 9)
11, 13	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to April 30	October 18 to April 1	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 1	November 1 to December 1	October 18 to March 1
16, 79, 80, 81, 82	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 21	November 15 to March 1	November 15 to March 1	October 25 to January 31	Prohibited	October 25 to March 1
17	October 18 to December 15	October 18 to April 30	October 18 to April 1	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 1	November 1 to December 1	October 18 to March 1
18	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to April 1	October 25 to March 1	November 15 to December 1	November 1 to December 1	October 25 to March 1
19	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to November 25 March 1 to April 15	October 25 to April 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	November 1 to December 1	October 25 to March 1
22, 23	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to April 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	Prohibited	October 25 to March 1
24, 85, 86	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 15	November 8 to April 1	November 8 to March 1	November 8 to January 31	Prohibited	October 25 to March 1
25	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 21	November 8 to April 1	November 8 to March 1	October 25 to January 31	Prohibited	October 25 to March 1
30, 31 (note 2), 32 (note 2)	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to April 30	October 18 to April 1	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 1	October 18 to November 20	October 18 to March 1
33, 34	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to April 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to November 20	October 25 to March 1
35	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to March 15	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to November 20	October 25 to March 1
36	October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to November 20	October 25 to March 1
37	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 21	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to November 20	October 25 to March 1
38 (note 3), 40	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to March 15	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	November 15 to December 15	October 25 to March 1
39	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to April 30	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to January 15	November 15 to December 15	October 18 to March 1
41	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to April 30	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 1	November 15 to December 15	October 18 to March 1
42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 (note 2), 51, 52, 53	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to April 30	October 18 to April 1	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 1	November 15 to December 15	October 18 to March 1

UGAF (note 1)	Black bear (note 6)	Muskrat	Beaver, river otter	Mink	American marten, fisher	Lynx (note 8) 	Other species (note 9)
54, 55, 56 (note 2)	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	October 18 to April 30	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 15	December 1 to December 31	October 18 to March 15
57, 58, 59 (note 4), 60 (note 4), 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66	May 15 to June 30 September 15 to December 15	October 18 to May 15	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 15	October 18 to March 15	December 15 to January 15	October 18 to March 15
68 (note 5)	Prohibited	November 1 to April 30	November 1 to March 15	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	November 1 to March 1
69 (note 7)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	December 15 to December 31
70, 71, 72 (note 3), 73	May 15 to June 30 October 18 to December 15	November 1 to April 30	November 1 to March 1	November 1 to March 1	November 15 to January 15	November 15 to December 15	October 18 to March 1
74 (note 3)	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to April 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to December 31	October 25 to January 15	October 25 to March 1
75, 76 (note 3), 77 (note 3)	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to April 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to January 31	October 25 to January 15	October 25 to March 1
78	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 30	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	October 25 to January 31	November 15 to December 15	October 25 to March 1
83, 84	May 15 to June 30 October 25 to December 15	October 25 to April 15	November 8 to April 1	November 8 to March 1	October 25 to March 1	Prohibited	October 25 to March 1
87 to 96 (note 2)	James Bay, Northern and Northeastern Québec territories covered by the agreements						
N. B.: Trapping of wolverine, bobcat, polar bear and grey fox is prohibited.							
Note 1: Trapping is prohibited in certain areas as well as in UGAF 67 (see page 11).							
Note 2: In UGAFs 6, 7, 29, 31, 32, 50, 56 and 87 to 96, trapping rights are granted exclusively to the Indians and the Inuit.							
Note 3: In the wildlife sanctuaries in UGAFs 7, 38, 72, 74, 76 and 77, black bear trapping is authorized in fall only.							
Note 4: In the Port-Cartier-Sept-Îles Wildlife Sanctuary (UGAFs 59 and 60), black bear trapping is authorized in fall from October 11 to November 15.							
Note 5: In UGAF 68, trapping is permitted only for the muskrat, river otter, beaver and red fox.							
Note 6: A bagging quota applies (see page 4).							
Note 7: In UGAF 69, only red fox and coyote trapping is permitted.							
Note 8: A bagging quota applies in certain UGAFs (see page 5).							
Note 9: Long-tailed weasel, least weasel, coyote, grey squirrel (grey or black), American red squirrel, ermine, wolf, striped skunk, raccoon, Arctic fox (white of blue), red fox (silver, cross or red).							

Trapping season – submarine trap

The muskrat and mink trapping seasons using a submarine trap are presented in the following table

UGAFs	Seasons
UGAFs 1 to 7, 11, 13, 17, 30 to 32, 39, 41 to 66	October 18 to December 31
UGAFs 8 to 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20 to 23, 26 to 29, 33 to 38, 40, 74 to 78	October 25 to December 31
UGAFs 16, 79 to 82 - muskrat - mink	October 25 to December 31 November 15 to December 31
UGAF 19	October 25 to November 25
UGAFs 24, 25, 83 to 86 - muskrat - mink	October 25 to December 31 November 8 to December 31
UGAFs 68, muskrat only	November 1 to December 31
UGAFs 70 to 73	November 1 to December 31



Index map of the UGAF

Legend of the UGAF maps

Territorial Divisions

- Wildlife Sanctuary
- Outfitter with exclusive rights
- Zec (Controlled Zone)
- Québec National Park, Federal National Park, Ecological Reserve and territory where trapping is prohibited
- Wildlife Preserve
- Furbearer Management Units (UGAF)

Borders

- International border
- Interprovincial or interstate border
- Québec - Newfoundland-and-Labrador border (this border is not final)

Metadata

- Map Projection Lambert Conic Projection with two standard parallels (46th and 60th)
-

Sources

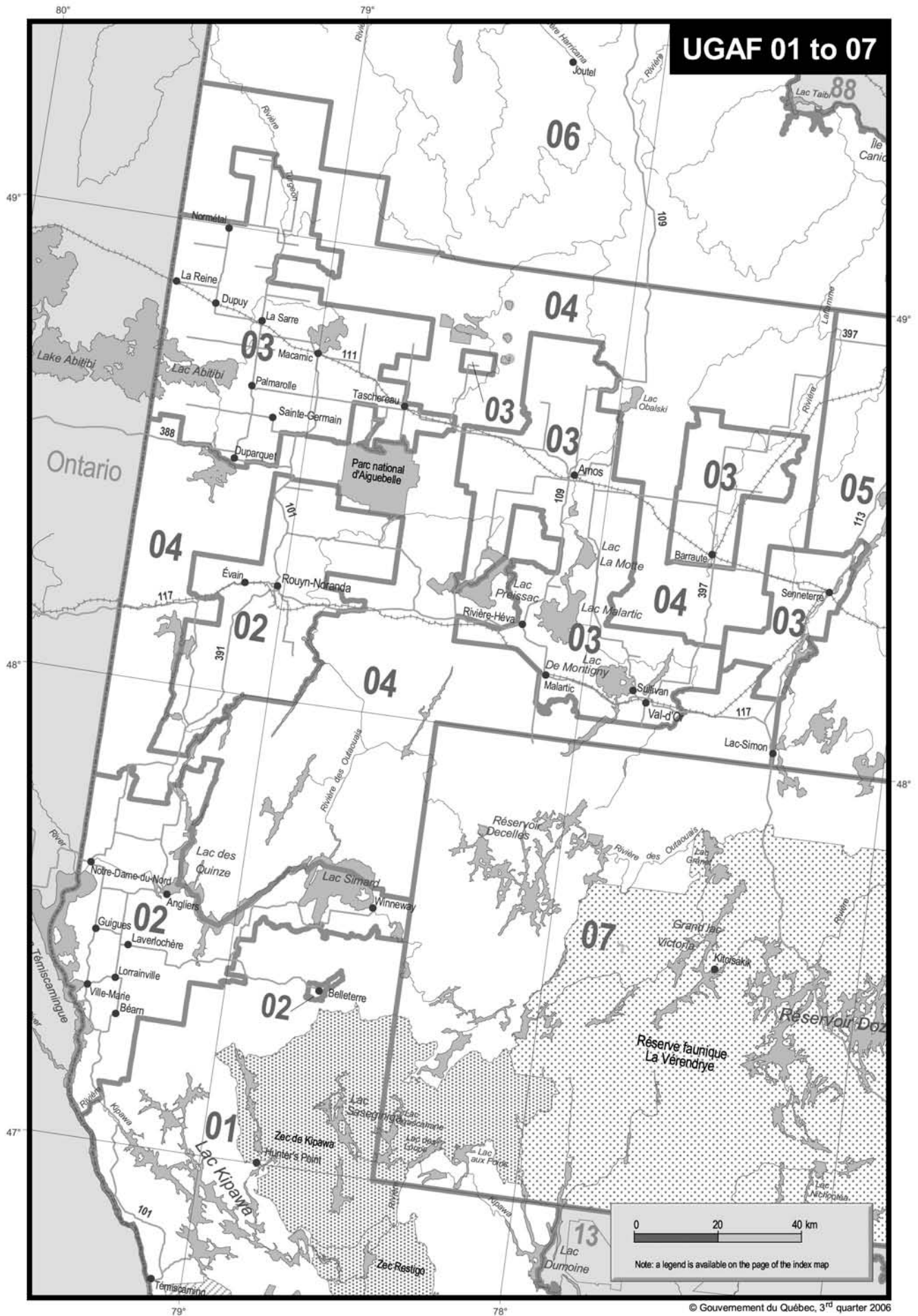
- Data** **Organization, year**
- Trapping zone, wildlife territory, territory where trapping is prohibited Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, 2006

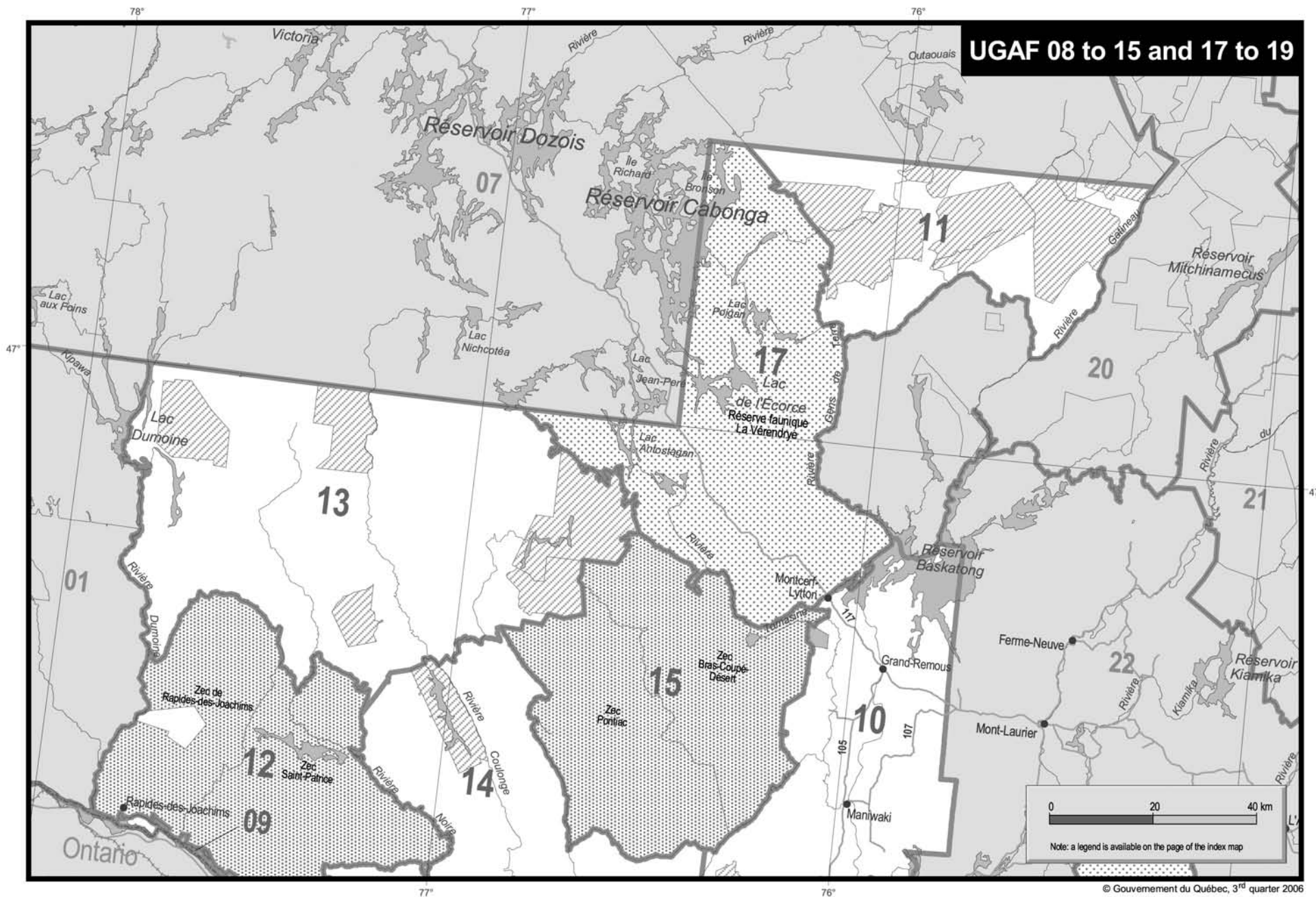
- Conservation and protection territory Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs, 2006

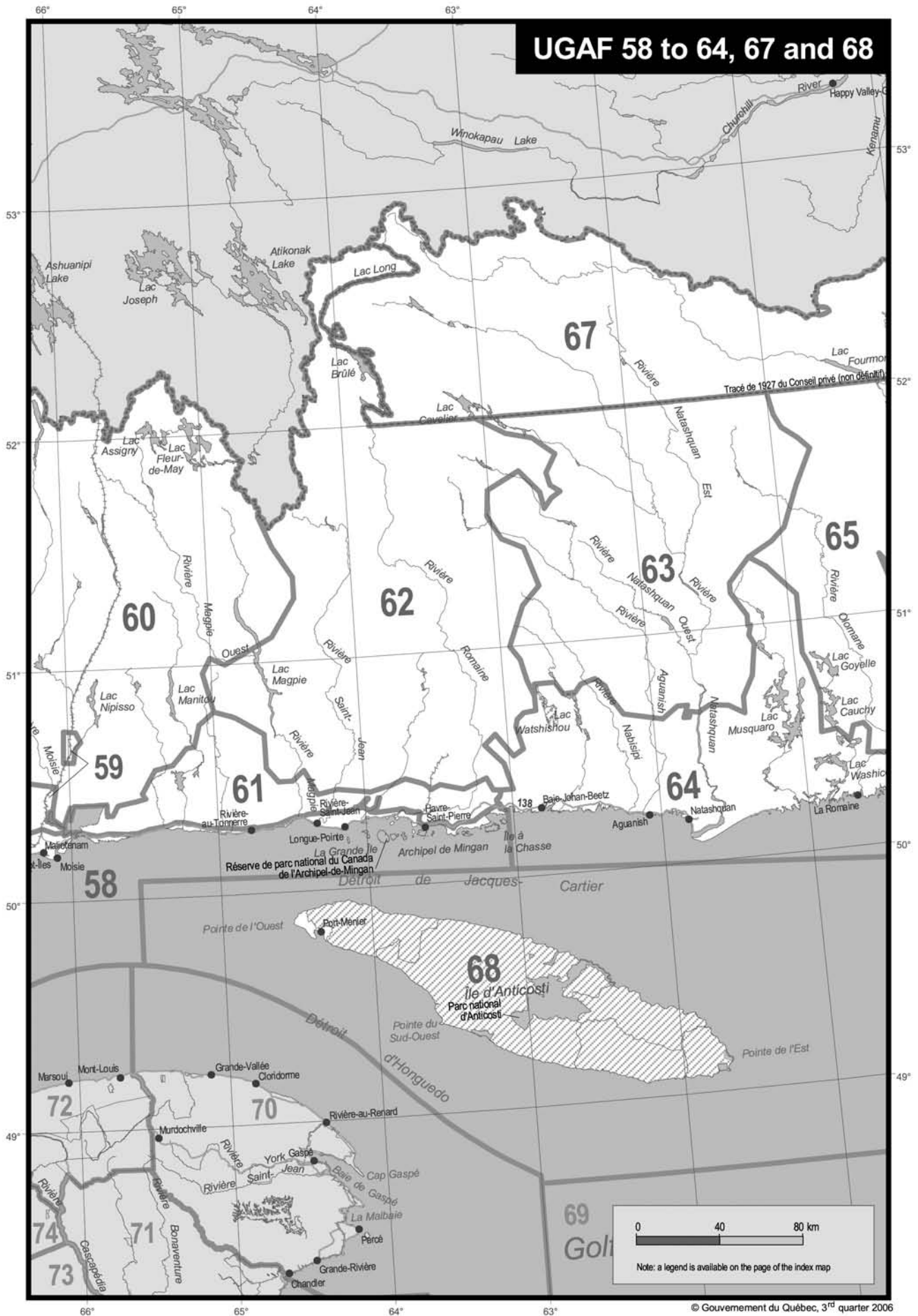
Realization

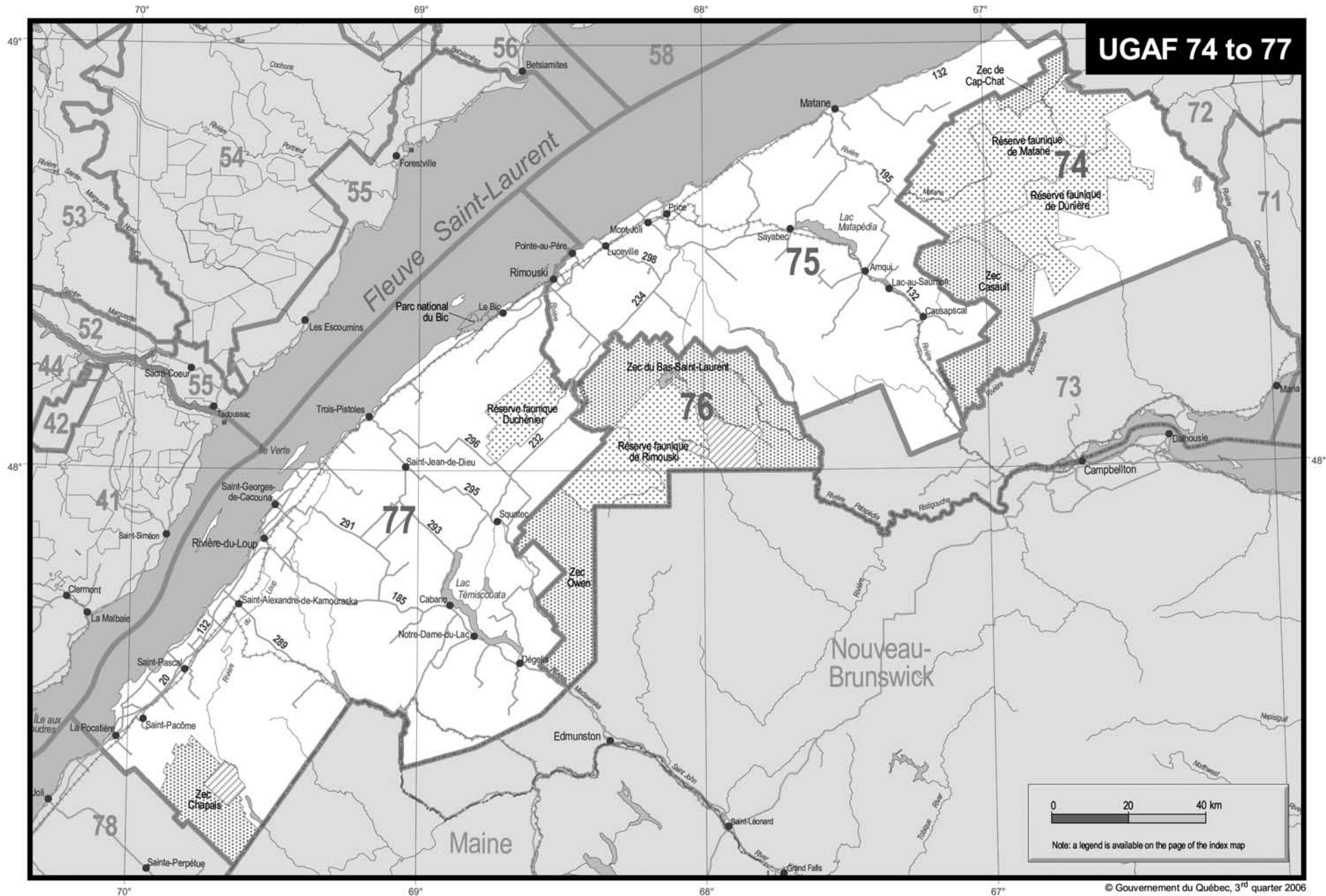
- Production Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune
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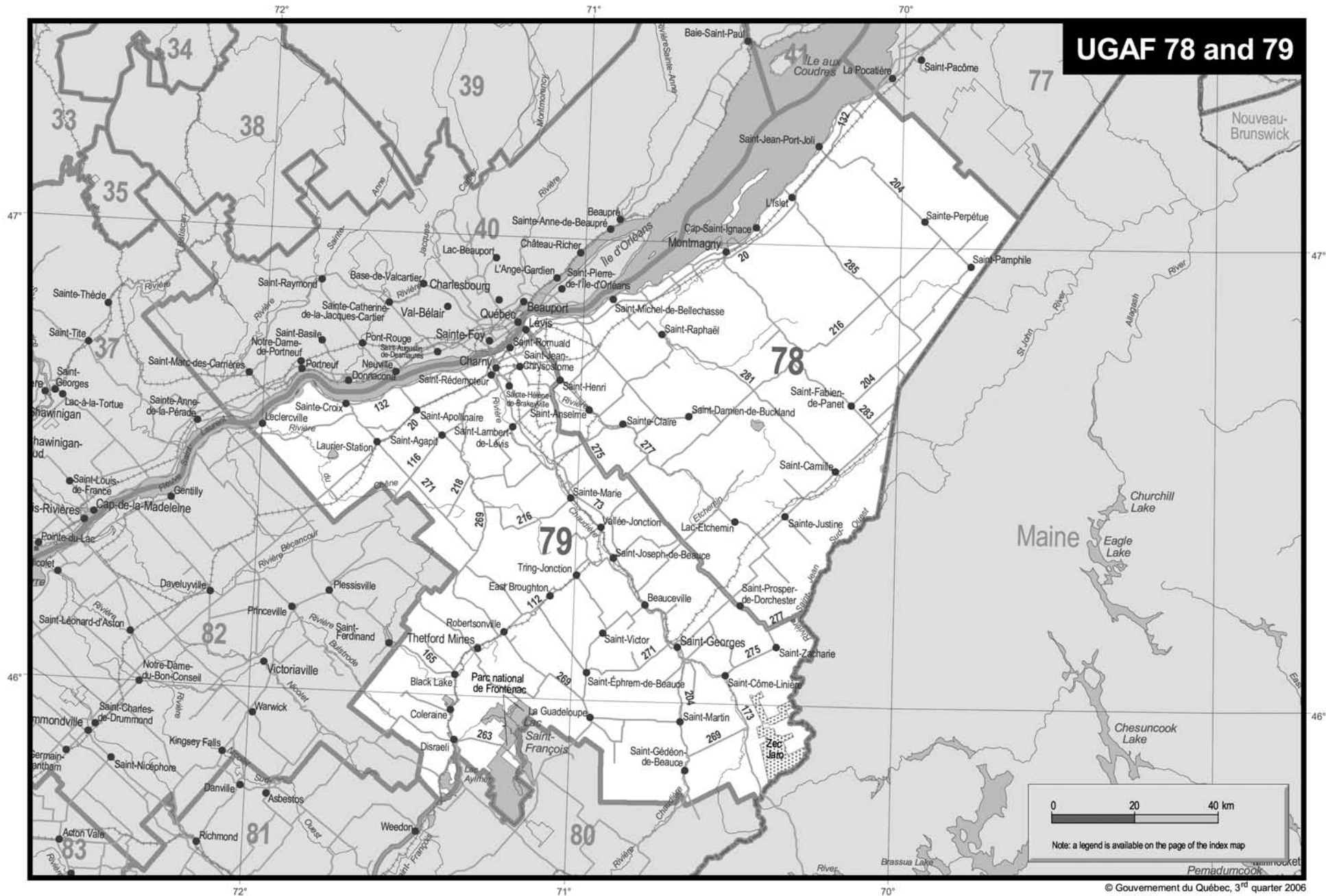


UGAF 74 to 77

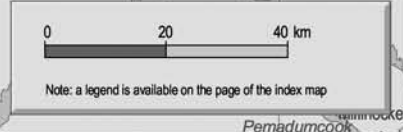
0 20 40 km

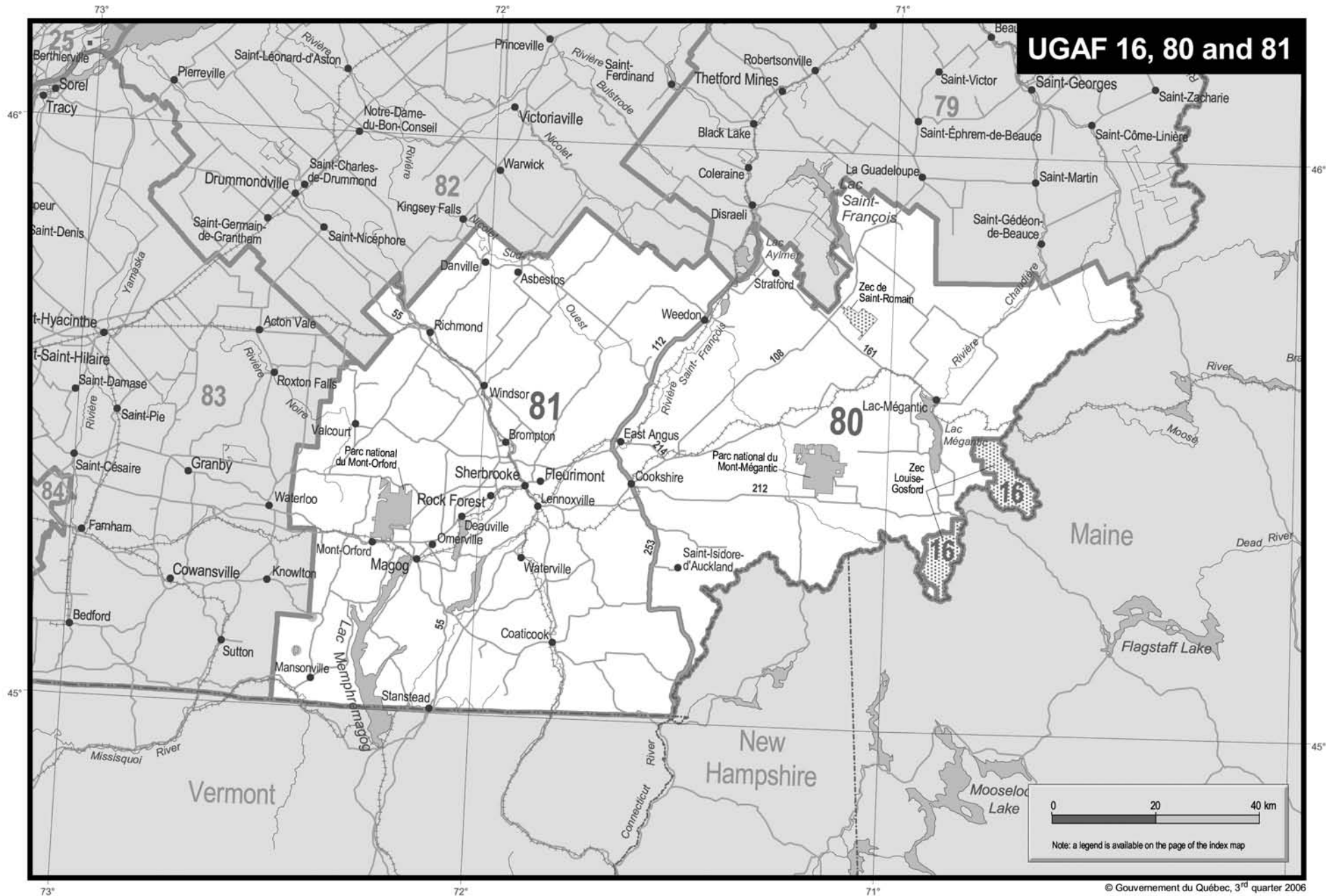
Note: a legend is available on the page of the index map

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UGAF 78 and 79





UGAF 16, 80 and 81

Offices of Department, Faune Québec Sector

Any person wishing to make comments concerning the quality of the activities or services offered by the Department can contact the office of the area in question. If you witness an act of poaching, report it to a wildlife protection officer by calling **S.O.S. Poaching** at **1 800 463-2191**. Use the S.O.S. line only to report cases of poaching. To request information, contact one of the offices of the Department, Faune Québec Sector, listed below.

Service aux citoyens

880, chemin Sainte-Foy, RC 120-C
 Québec (Québec) G1S 4X4
 1 866 248-6936 or, for Québec region, (418) 627-8600
 Fax: (418) 644-6513
 E-mail: service.citoyens@mrnf.gouv.qc.ca
 Internet: www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune

Regional and local offices:

Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UGAF 1 to 7)
 180, boul. Rideau, 1^{er} étage
 Rouyn-Noranda (Québec) J9X 1N9
 (819) 763-3344

Amos (819) 444-5937
La Sarre (819) 339-7651
Rouyn-Noranda (819) 763-3195
Senneterre (819) 737-2351
Témiscaming (819) 627-3335
Val-d'Or (819) 354-4728
Ville-Marie (819) 629-6011

Bas-Saint-Laurent (UGAF 74 to 77)
 212, avenue Belzile
 Rimouski (Québec) G5L 3C3
 (418) 727-3830

Causapscal (418) 756-5158
La Pocatière (418) 856-3157
Matane (418) 560-8618
Notre-Dame-du-Lac (418) 899-1313
Pointe-au-Père (418) 727-3516

Capitale-Nationale (UGAF 38 to 41)
 365, 55^e Rue Ouest
 Québec (Québec) G1H 7M7
 (418) 644-1778

Baie-Saint-Paul (418) 240-4747
Beaupré (418) 827-1100
Québec (418) 646-3512
La Malbaie (418) 665-6485
Saint-Raymond (418) 337-7072

Centre-du-Québec (UGAF 82)
 5575, rue Saint-Joseph
 Trois-Rivières (Québec) G8Z 4L7
 (819) 371-6575

Drummondville (819) 475-8444
Nicolet (819) 293-8201
Victoriaville (819) 752-4614

Chaudière-Appalaches (UGAF 78-79)
 8400, avenue Sous-le-Vent
 Charny (Québec) G6X 3S9
 (418) 832-7222

Beauceville (418) 774-9610
Laurier-Station (418) 728-3564
Montmagny (418) 248-2689
Saint-Camille (seasonal) (418) 595-2888
Thetford Mines (418) 423-3535

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 818, boul. Laure
 Sept-Îles (Québec) G4R 1Y8
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Baie-Comeau (418) 294-8138
Forestville (418) 587-4412

Havre-Saint-Pierre (418) 538-2703
La Tabatière (seasonal) (418) 773-2389
Blanc-Sablon (seasonal) (418) 461-2561
Port-Menier (Île-d'Anticosti) (418) 535-0223
Sept-Îles (418) 964-8290

Estrie (UGAF 16-80-81)
 770, rue Goretti
 Sherbrooke (Québec) J1E 3H4
 (819) 820-3883

Lac-Mégantic (819) 583-3784
Sherbrooke (819) 820-3121

Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (UGAF 69 to 73)
 124, 1^{re} Avenue Ouest
 Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (Québec) G4V 1C5
 (418) 763-3302

Cap-aux-Meules (seasonal) (418) 986-6095
Gaspé (418) 360-8444
Grande-Vallée (418) 393-2707
Matapédia (seasonal) (418) 865-2746
New Richmond (418) 392-4436
Pabos (418) 689-6561
Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (418) 763-3371

Lanaudière (UGAF 25 to 29)
 100, boul. Industriel
 Repentigny (Québec) J6A 4X6
 (450) 654-4355
Joliette (450) 752-6860
Saint-Michel-des-Saints (450) 833-6756

Laurentides (UGAF 20 to 24)
 999, rue Nobel, bureau 1.50 B
 Saint-Jérôme (Québec) J7Z 7A3
 (450) 569-3113

Labelle (819) 686-2116
Mont-Laurier (819) 623-1981
Saint-Jérôme (450) 569-3113

Laval (UGAF 86)
 Contact Laurentides
 regional office

Mauricie (UGAF 30 to 37)
 5575, rue Saint-Joseph
 Trois-Rivières (Québec) G8Z 4L7
 (819) 371-6575

La Tuque (819) 523-5556
Saint-Alexis-des-Monts (819) 265-2075
Shawinigan (819) 537-7273
Trois-Rivières (819) 371-6565

Montréal (UGAF 83 to 86)
 201, place Charles-Le Moyne, 2^e étage
 Longueuil (Québec) J4K 2T5
 (450) 928-7608

Granby (450) 776-7131
Grande-Île (450) 370-3024
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (450) 359-4194
Sorel-Tracy (450) 742-0213

Montréal (UGAF 85)
 5199, rue Sherbrooke Est, bureau 3860
 Montréal (Québec) H1T 3X9
 (514) 873-3636

Nord-du-Québec (UGAF 87 to 96)
 951, boul. Hamel
 Chibougamau (Québec) G8P 2Z3
 (418) 748-7701

Chibougamau (418) 748-7744
Chisasibi (819) 855-2449
Eastmain (seasonal) (819) 977-2477
EM-1 (819) 865-2100, poste 4427
Kuujuuaq (819) 964-2791
Label-sur-Quévillon (819) 755-4603
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Nemiscau (seasonal) (819) 673-2209
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Wemindji (seasonal) (819) 978-3465
Whapmagoostui (seasonal) (819) 929-3863

Outaouais (UGAF 8 to 15 and 17 to 19)
 98, rue Lois
 Gatineau (Québec) J8Y 3R7
 (819) 772-3434

Campbell's Bay (819) 648-2108
Gatineau (819) 246-1910
Maniwaki (819) 449-4034
Montcerf (seasonal) (819) 438-2133
Papineauville (819) 427-5127
Rapides-des-Joachims (613) 586-2595
Val-des-Bois (819) 454-2250

Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (UGAF 42 to 53)
 3950, boul. Harvey, 4^e étage
 Jonquière (Québec) G7X 8L6
 (418) 695-7888

Alma (418) 668-0128
Chicoutimi (418) 698-3567
Dolbeau-Mistassini (418) 276-1971

Wildlife partners members of the Groupe faune national

Fédération des pourvoires du Québec (FPQ)

5237, boulevard Hamel, bureau 270, 2^e étage
Québec (Québec) G2E 2H2

Telephone: (418) 877-5191
Toll free: 1 800 567-9009
Internet: www.fpq.com



Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec (FTGQ)

1737, rue Champigny Est
Québec (Québec) G2G 1A6

Telephone: (418) 872-7644
Toll free: 1 866 260-7644
Internet : www.ftgq.qc.ca



Fédération québécoise de la faune (FQF)

6780, 1^{re} Avenue, bureau 109
Québec (Québec) G1H 2W8

Toll free: 1 888 523-2863
Internet: www.fqf.qc.ca



Fédération québécoise des gestionnaires de zecs (FQGZ)

1415, boulevard Charest Ouest, bureau 275
Québec (Québec) G1N 4N7

Telephone: (418) 527-0235
Internet: www.zecquebec.com



Fédération québécoise pour le saumon atlantique (FQSA)

42 B, rue Racine
Québec (Québec) G2B 1C6

Telephone: (418) 847-9191
Toll free: 1 888 728-6667
Internet: www.saumon-fqsa.qc.ca



Fédération québécoise
pour le saumon atlantique

Fondation de la faune du Québec

Place Iberville II, bureau 420
1175, rue Lavigerie
Québec (Québec) G1V 4P1

Telephone: (418) 644-7926
Toll free: 1 877 639-0742
Internet: www.fondationdelafaune.qc.ca



Société des établissements de plein air du Québec (Sépaq)

Place de la Cité – Tour Cominar
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Québec (Québec) G1V 5G2

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Internet: www.sepaq.com



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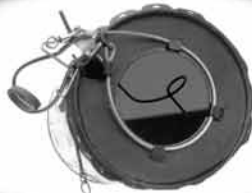


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