

August 1, **2005** – July 31, **2006**

FREE BROCHURE

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MAIN RULES

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# MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER



Dear trappers,

I am pleased to present the brochure outlining the regulations governing the trapping of furbearers in Québec. Only a few changes have been made to the practice of this activity for the upcoming season. They concern the trapping of lynx in UGAFs 1 to 5, the trapping of beaver and river otter in UGAF 35, and the trapping of black bear in UGAF 39. In addition, the limits of UGAFs 21, 30, 41 and 43 have been modified slightly.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of the draft reform that I have initiated in cooperation with the Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec. The aim of this reform is to facilitate the practice of trapping by both new trappers and experienced trappers. The reform should include a relaxing of the rules to enable all Quebecers to take greater advantage of the practice of trapping.

While awaiting the implementation of the new provisions, I encourage you to promote the practice of trapping among your friends and family, and to pass on your knowledge to the up-and-coming generation of trappers.

I wish you an enjoyable and profitable trapping in 2005-2006!

*Pierre Corbeil*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Corbeil', written in a cursive style.

Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife

**Ressources naturelles  
et Faune**

**Québec** 

# TRAPPING IN QUÉBEC MAIN REGULATIONS August 1, 2005 – July 31, 2006


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 fur-bearer management units (UGAFs). The electronic version

may be consulted on the web site of the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec at [www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune](http://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.

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## MAIN NEW MEASURES FOR 2005 ( )

- Shortening of the lynx trapping season in UGAFs 1 to 5 (see page 17);
- A quota of 2 lynx has been introduced in UGAFs 1 to 5 (see page 10);
- Extension of the beaver and river otter trapping season in UGAF 35 (see page 17);
- Introduction of a spring black bear hunting season in UGAF 39 (see page 17);
- A quota of 2 black bears has been introduced in UGAF 39 (see page 9);
- Modification of the limits of UGAFs 21, 30, 41 and 43 (see pages 24, 27, 29, 30 and 31).

In this brochure, these new elements are highlighted by underlining and the addition of an icon (  ) in the left or right margin, and occasionally also by a line on the edge of the text in question.

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

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### Credits

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>GENERAL REGULATIONS</b> .....	4
• Definitions .....	4
• Right to trap .....	4
• Certificate and Licence .....	4
• Children and Trapping .....	5
• Trapping Devices .....	5
• Agreement on Humane Trapping Standards .....	6
• Trapper's booklet .....	8
• Use of a firearm or a Dog .....	8
• Trapping Seasons .....	9
• Black Bear Baiting, Bag Limit, Transportation and Registration .....	9
• Lynx Bag Limit .....	10
• Possession of an Animal, Fish or Pelts .....	10
• Sale or Purchase of Animal Flesh or Fish .....	11
• Accidental Captures .....	11
• People Not Trapping in Certain Wildlife Territories .....	11
• Specific Regulations Governing Trapping on a Trapline .....	12
• Trading, Exporting and Dressing Pelts .....	13
• Protection of wildlife habitats .....	13
• Circulation in fragile environments .....	14
• Federal firearms legislation .....	14
<b>SPECIFIC REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN TERRITORIES</b> .....	14
<b>TABLE OF TRAPPING DEVICES</b> .....	16
<b>TABLE OF TRAPPING SEASONS IN THE UGAFS</b> .....	17
<b>TABLE OF TRAPPING SEASONS USING A SUBMARINE TRAP</b> .....	18
<b>BE CONSCIENTIOUS AND RESPONSIBLE</b> .....	19
<b>MAPS OF THE FURBEARER MANAGEMENT UNITS (UGAFS) 1 TO 96</b> .....	19
<b>OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT, FAUNE QUÉBEC SECTOR</b> .....	43
<b>HOW TO REACH OUR PARTNERS</b> .....	44

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**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 regional office concerned (see page 43) or consult the Department's web site.

Moreover, following the publication of this 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 to exercise their particular rights in 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, contact the Service d'accueil et de renseignements or the office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector for the region concerned (see page 43).

# GENERAL REGULATIONS

Québec is divided into 96 furbearer management units (UGAF) which take into account the distribution of species. Maps illustrate these UGAFs (see page 19). Trappers must comply with the trapping regulations that apply in these UGAFs as well as the requirements that apply for specific territories.

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## 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 du Québec.

“**UGAF**” is the French acronym designating furbearer management units.

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## 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 in relation to 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 where he is located. “Hindering” someone may, among other things, include the following elements:

- prevent a trapper from having access to trapping sites to which he is legally entitled to have access;

- disturb or scare away an animal by a human, animal or other presence, by a noise or by an odour;
- render ineffective a 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.

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## 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, Faune Québec Sector or the FTGQ at (418) 872-7644 or 1 866 260-7644, on its web site: [www.ftgq.qc.ca](http://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 9).

To obtain a trapping licence, Québec residents must hold a valid trapper's certificate.

To obtain a trapping licence, 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 rights of an outfitting operation (see Outfitting operations holding exclusive rights, page 15) 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, Faune Québec Sector. 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.

**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, Faune Québec Sector (see page 43) 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, Faune Québec Sector at (418) 521-3850.

**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

\* 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, 2005. After this date, they will be subject to change. Licences are non-taxable.

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**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.

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**TRAPPING DEVICES**

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 on page 16 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.

**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 *Stoploss* 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 regula-

tion under certain conditions. Requests for exemption should be sent to the office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector of the region concerned (see page 43).

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 21 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.



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



**Updated February 17, 2005**

In the fall of 2007, only CERTIFIED traps can legally be used for trapping the species listed in the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS). This certification can only be obtained by way of the Canadian Trap Certification Program, administered by the provinces and the territories. The tests performed made it possible to determine that the following traps have been deemed compliant with the requirements of the AIHTS for certain species. However, beginning in the fall of 2007, they will

also have to be CERTIFIED to be able to use them legally. It is up to the trap manufacturers to apply for certification.

These restrictions will apply to both live capture traps and lethal traps. Artisanal snares will not be subject to the requirements of these standards, but will have to continue to meet the regulatory requirements in force. The Québec species concerned are beaver, muskrat, river otter, ermine, American marten, fisher, raccoon, coyote, wolf and lynx.

<b>LETHAL TRAPS</b>		
<b>Species</b>	<b>Traps tested and deemed to meet the requirements of the AIHTS</b>	<b>Traps CERTIFIED to be in compliance with the AIHTS*</b>
Beaver (on land and under water)	Bélisle Super X 330	✓
	BMI 330 Body Gripper	✓
	Bridger 330	✓
	LDL C330	✓
	Rudy 330	✓
	Sauvageau 2001-11	✓
	Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half-Magnum	
	Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half-Magnum	
	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330	✓
Beaver (under water)	Bélisle Classique 330	✓
	Bélisle Super X 280	✓
	BMI 280 Body Gripper	✓
	LDL C280	✓



Species	Traps tested and deemed to meet the requirements of the AIHTS	Traps CERTIFIED to be in compliance with the AIHTS*
	Rudy 280	✓
	Sauvageau 2001-8	✓
	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280	✓
River otter (under water)	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330	
Weasel	Trappe à rat Victor	
Fisher	Bélisle Super X 160	✓
	Bélisle Super X 220	✓
	Koro #2	✓
	LDL C160 Magnum	✓
	Sauvageau 2001-5	✓
	Sauvageau 2001-8	✓
Marten	Bélisle Super X 120	✓
	BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper	✓
	LDL B120 Magnum	✓
	Rudy 120 Magnum	✓
	Sauvageau C 120 Magnum	✓
	Sauvageau 2001-5	✓
Muskrat (on land)	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110	
	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120	
	Triple M	
Muskrat (under water)	Every trap installed like a submarine trap that exerts a clamping force on a muskrat and keeps the animal under water meets AIHTS requirements for muskrat	
Lynx	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330	
Raccoon	Bélisle Classique 220	✓
	Bélisle Super X 160	✓
	Bélisle Super X 220	✓
	BMI 160 Body Gripper	✓
	BMI 220 Body Gripper	✓
	Bridger 220	✓
	LDL C160	✓
	LDL C220	✓
	Rudy 160	✓
	Rudy 220	✓
	Sauvageau 2001-6	✓
	Sauvageau 2001-7	✓
	Sauvageau 2001-8	✓
	Species-Specific 220 Half-Magnum	
	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160	✓
Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220	✓	

LIVE CAPTURE TRAPS		
Species	Traps tested and deemed to meet the requirements of the AIHTS	Traps CERTIFIED to be in compliance with the AIHTS*
Lynx	Bélisle snare	✓
	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch (not modified)	✓
	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs	
	Oneida Victor #3 with jaws equipped with laminations 3/16 of an inch in thickness, 4 coil springs and an attachment ring at the centre of the frame bar	
Bobcat	Bélisle snare	✓
Coyote	Bélisle snare	✓
	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch (not modified)	✓
	Bridger #3 with jaws offset 5/16 of an inch equipped with double round laminations (3/16 of an inch above and 1/4 of an inch below), 4 coil springs and equipped with an attachment ring at the centre of the frame bar	
<p>❖ The certified trap models receive exclusive identification letters that manufacturers will have to affix to the traps that will be manufactured beginning in 2007. Even if the traps do not bear this identification, trappers will still be able to use these same trap models legally after the implementation of the <b>AIHTS</b> (2007).</p> <p>❖ This list, updated following the obtention of the test results, can be obtained from the Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec (<a href="http://www.ftgq.qc.ca">www.ftgq.qc.ca</a>), the Department (<a href="http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune">www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune</a>) and the Fur Institute of Canada (<a href="http://www.fur.ca">www.fur.ca</a>).</p>		

## TRAPPING BOOKLET

Prior to the trapping season, the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, Faune Québec Sector, 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.

## USE OF A FIREARM OR A DOG

Trapping licence holders may use a firearm to kill a coyote, wolf, lynx, 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 2004-2006* also available on the Internet at [www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune](http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune).

**It is prohibited** to be in or on a 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**.

**Use of a dog**

Dogs may only be used to locate muskrat for purposes of trapping. In migratory bird sanctuaries, dogs must be kept on a leash.

**Sunrise and Sunset**

To find out the times of sunrise and sunset, consult a local newspaper or the following web site:  
[www.hia-ih.a.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/sunrise\\_e.html](http://www.hia-ih.a.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/sunrise_e.html)

This latter reference is based on Eastern Standard Time.

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**TRAPPING SEASONS**

A table of trapping seasons in UGAFs is provided on page 17. Trapping seasons for muskrat and mink using a

submarine trap are identified in the table on page 18.

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**BLACK BEAR BAITING, BAG LIMIT, TRANSPORTATION AND REGISTRATION**

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
<b>FALL 2005</b>	
1 to 7, 11, 13, 17, 30 to 32, 39, 41 to 56 and 70 to 73	October 8 to December 15, 2005
57 to 66 (see note 1)	September 3 to December 15, 2005
8 to 10, 12, 14 to 16, 18 to 29, 33 to 38, 40, 67 and 74 to 86	October 15 to December 15, 2005
<b>SPRING 2006</b>	
1 to 9, 11, 13, 16, 18 to 35, 37 to 66 and 70 to 86 (see note 2)	May 6 to June 30, 2006
10, 12, 14 and 15	May 6 to June 10, 2006

Note 1: In the Port-Cartier-Sept-Îles Wildlife Sanctuary (UGAFs 59-60), fall baiting is allowed from October 1 to November 15, 2005.

Note 2: In the wildlife sanctuaries of UGAFs 7, 38, 72, 74, 76 and 77, baiting is allowed in the fall only.

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 43).

The holder of a general trapping licence and 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 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 12), 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 12, 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 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.

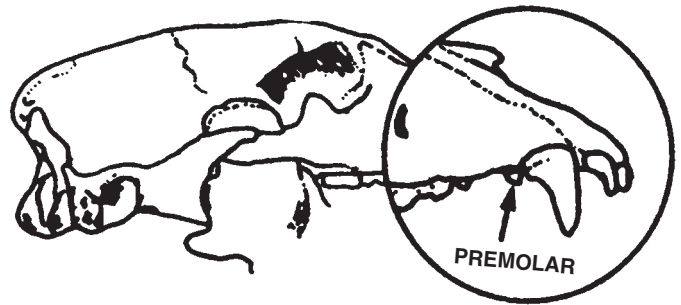
Trapping licence holders who capture a black bear must, within 48 hours of leaving the trapping site, present their licence as well as the animal's carcass or fur and have their capture recorded by a person, a firm or an association authorized by the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, 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 a \$5.00 fee to register a black bear.

In order to help authorities in the management of the black bear population, 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.

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## LYNX BAG LIMIT

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

- 2 lynx in UGAFs 1 to 5, 20 to 22, 26 to 28, 35 to 37, 45 to 47, 51 and 78;
- 3 lynx in UGAFs 8 to 15, 17 to 19, 30 to 34 and 75 to 77;
- 4 lynx in UGAFs 38 to 44, 48 to 50, 52 to 66 and 74.
- In UGAFs 6, 7, 29 and 70 to 73, no bag limit applies.

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 Joint Trapping on page 12), 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 12, 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 lynx captured under the bag limit of another professional trapping licence holder (as specified above) must be captured on joint traplines; the additional lynx cannot be bagged on private lands.

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## 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 the office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector, of Nord-du-Québec, at the following telephone number: (418) 748-7701.

Keeping animals in captivity is subject to strict regulation. For more information contact an office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector (see page 43).



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 pos-

session limits. For more information, consult the publication *Sportfishing in Québec 2005-2007 (Map of the zones / Main Regulations)* also available on the Internet at [www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune](http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune);

- Possession limits do not apply to trappers with fish caught by the holder of a commercial fishing licence;
- Trappers may not transport live fish.

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## SALE OR PURCHASE OF ANIMAL FLESH OR 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, Faune Québec Sector (see page 43).

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## 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 muskox, 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, contact Environment Canada at 1 800 463-4311 or consult the web site [www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/chasse/html/regulations.html](http://www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/chasse/html/regulations.html).

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## PEOPLE NOT TRAPPING IN CERTAIN WILDLIFE TERRITORIES

Trappers are occasionally accompanied by people who are just observers.

Some wildlife sanctuaries and fish and game reserves have special rules governing these people. It is up to trappers and their guests to ask 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

publication *Sport Hunting in Québec 2005-2006 (Map of the zones / Calendar)* which is also available on the Internet at [www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune](http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune).

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 on 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 can, 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, Faune Québec Sector (see page 43) or the territory management organization.

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## SPECIFIC REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAPPING 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 “Specific regulations applicable to certain territories” on pages 14 to 16).

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 Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune 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 2005, this fee is set at \$1.53 per km<sup>2</sup> 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, Faune Québec Sector (see page 43) 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 (\$6,000) 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 Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune 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 Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, 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 1<sup>st</sup> and July 31<sup>st</sup> 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 to 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 10-3 for 20 km<sup>2</sup> lands) must have been trapped on the trapline described in the lease of each professional trapping licence holder.

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## TRADING, EXPORTING AND DRESSING 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 an office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector (see page 43).

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 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 Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, 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, seven furbearing animals are included in these lists, namely the following species: the coyote, 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.

CITES export permits are free. They may be obtained at the Department, Direction des permis et de la tarification, at (418) 521-3888, extension 4059 or at (514) 873-3636, extension 237.

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. For further information, contact one of the two addresses mentioned above.

## PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE HABITATS

It is important to remind trappers that the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife protects wildlife habitats. No person may engage, without authorization, in an activity liable to modify a biological, physical or chemical element of the habitat of an animal or a fish. This may include, for example:

- dumping oil, gasoline or any other toxic substance or waste material at any place, but in particular in a

marsh, swamp, flood plain or a watercourse in the case of the fish habitat;

- crossing with a motorized vehicle such bodies of water or circulating along a bank or a shore;
- building in such bodies of water a dam which, in addition to preventing the free movement of fish, can alter the fish habitat;

removing gravel from the bed of such a watercourse or doing fill work there. Remember that even minor work can cause damages to the fish habitat.

If you witness such acts, report them to a wildlife protection officer by calling S.O.S. Poaching at 1 800 463-2191 or by going to a wildlife protection office (see page 43).

Remember that every environment where there is water, even periodically (in spring for example), may be vital for fish. To learn more about the application regulations, contact an office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector.

## 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](http://www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca).

## FEDERAL FIREARMS 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 2004-2006*, also available on the Internet at [www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune](http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune).

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 Centre at 1 800 731-4000 or at [www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca](http://www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca) or Québec's Chief Firearms Officer at (514) 283-9239.

## SPECIFIC 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 an office of the Department, Faune Québec sector (see page 43).

- **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, trappers require a **general trapping licence for residents**, bearing the number of the UGAF concerned (see "Trapping Licence" on page 4). Trappers must 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 an office of the Department, Faune Québec sector of the region concerned (see page 43).

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 pamphlet *La*



*chasse à l'aube du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle* offered at the offices of the Department, Faune Québec Sector and to promote its application. This document is also available on the web site at: [www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune](http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune).

- ***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 4). To find out which outfitting operations hold exclusive trapping rights, contact the office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector of the region concerned (see page 43).

**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 4).

- ***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 4) and issued exclusively by the office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector of the region concerned (see page 43).

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, go to the section “Specific Regulations Governing Trapping on a Trapline” (see page 12).

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, Faune Québec Sector of the region concerned (see page 43).

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. For instance, 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 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; and 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, Faune Québec Sector of the region concerned (see page 43).

- ***Nature 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 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](http://www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca)

- ***Migratory bird sanctuaries and national wildlife reserves***

Environment 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](http://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 an office of the Department, Faune Québec Sector (see page 43) for information on applicable regulations.

- ***Beaver reserves and James Bay, Northern and Northeastern Québec territories***

These territories cover most of Northern Québec north of the 49<sup>th</sup> 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 87-96), 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, Faune Québec Sector of the region concerned (see page 43).

• **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, Faune Québec Sector (see page 43).

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

Devices	Spring-loaded trap designed in such a manner that the animal is killed by the trap movement (ex. X type trap)	Neck snare equipped with a locking device (land model)	Spring-loaded leg-hold trap (land model)	Special type spring-loaded (note 3) leg-hold trap (land model)	Spring-loaded (modified or not modified) leg-hold trap or neck snare connected to a drowning system	Foot snare equipped with a locking device (land system)	Spring-loaded leg-hold trap, equipped with a mechanism to prevent self-mutilation and connected to a drowning system (ex. Stoploss)	Submarine trap*
<b>SPECIES</b>								
<b>Beaver, river otter</b>	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Muskrat, mink</b>	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Authorized	Authorized (note 1)
<b>Black bear</b>	Prohibited	(note 2)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Long-tailed weasel, least weasel, grey squirrel (grey or black), American red squirrel, ermine, American marten, striped shunk, fisher, raccoon</b>	Authorized	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Coyote, wolf, lynx</b>	Authorized	Authorized	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Arctic fox (white or blue), red fox (silver, cross or red)</b>	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited

Note 1: Submarine traps\* may be used during the trapping seasons indicated in the table on page 18.

Note 2: The use of this device to trap black bear in spring **is prohibited**; it is authorized in fall only.

Note 3: Spring-loaded leg-hold trap designed to hold an animal alive permanently; this trap is equipped with two parallel jaws having a maximum thickness of 9 millimetres or not touching one another over their entire length when closed or not having a metal surface in contact with the animal.

\* Submarine trap: 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.

# TRAPPING SEASONS IN THE UGAFs

UGAF (note 1)	Black bear (note 6)	Muskrat	Long-tailed weasel, least weasel, coyote, grey squirrel (grey or black), American red squirrel, ermine, wolf, striped shunk, raccoon, Arctic fox (white or blue), red fox (silver, cross or red)	Beaver, river otter	Mink	American marten, fisher	Lynx (note 8)
1	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – April 30	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – April 1	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 1	<u>Oct. 18 – Nov. 18</u>
2, 3, 4, 5	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – May 15	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – April 1	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 1	<u>Oct. 18 – Nov. 18</u>
6 (note 2), 7 (notes 2 and 3)	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – May 15	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – April 1	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 1	<u>Oct. 18 – Jan. 15</u>
8, 9, 20, 21, 22, 29 (note 2), 33, 34	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – April 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
10, 12, 14, 15	May 15 – June 10 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – April 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
11, 13, 30, 31 (note 2), 32 (note 2), 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 (note 2), 51, 52, 53	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – April 30	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – April 1	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – Jan. 15
16, 79, 80, 81, 82	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 21	Oct. 25 – March 1	Nov. 15 – March 1	Nov. 15 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 31	Prohibited
17	Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – April 30	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – April 1	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – Jan. 15
18	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – April 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Nov. 15 – Dec. 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
19	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – Nov. 25 March 1 – April 15	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – April 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
23	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – April 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Prohibited
24, 85, 86	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 15	Oct. 25 – March 1	Nov. 8 – April 1	Nov. 8 – March 1	Nov. 8 – Jan. 31	Prohibited
25	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 21	Oct. 25 – March 1	Nov. 8 – April 1	Nov. 8 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 31	Prohibited
26, 27, 28	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – April 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 31
35	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – <u>March 15</u>	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
36	Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
37	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 21	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
38 (note 3), 40	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 15	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
39	<u>May 15 – June 30</u> Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – April 30	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – Jan. 15	Oct. 18 – Jan. 15
41	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – April 30	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 1	Oct. 18 – Jan. 15

UGAF (note 1)	Black bear (note 6)	Muskrat	Long-tailed weasel, least weasel, coyote, grey squirrel (grey or black), American red squirrel, ermine, wolf, striped shunk, raccoon, Arctic fox (white or blue), red fox (silver, cross or red)	Beaver, river otter	Mink	American marten, fisher	Lynx (note 8)
54, 55, 56 (note 2)	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – April 30	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15
57, 58, 59 (note 4), 60 (note 4), 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66	May 15 – June 30 Sept. 15 – Dec. 15	Oct. 18 – May 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15	Oct. 18 – March 15
68 (note 5)	Prohibited	Nov. 1 – April 30	Nov. 1 – March 1	Nov. 1 – March 15	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
69 (note 7)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Dec. 15 – Dec. 31	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
70, 71, 72 (note 3), 73	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 18 – Dec. 15	Nov. 1 – April 30	Oct. 18 – March 1	Nov. 1 – March 1	Nov. 1 – March 1	Nov. 15 – Jan. 15	Nov. 1 – Jan. 15
74 (note 3)	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – April 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Dec. 31	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
75, 76 (note 3), 77 (note 3)	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – April 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 31	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
78	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 30	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Oct. 25 – Jan. 31	Oct. 25 – Jan. 15
83, 84	May 15 – June 30 Oct. 25 – Dec. 15	Oct. 25 – April 15	Oct. 25 – March 1	Nov. 8 – April 1	Nov. 8 – March 1	Oct. 25 – March 1	Prohibited
87 à 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 34).

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 9).

Note 7: In UGAF 69, only red fox and coyote trapping is permitted.

Note 8: A bagging quota applies in certain UGAFs (see page 10).

## TRAPPING SEASONS USING A SUBMARINE TRAP

The trapping of muskrat and mink using a submarine trap (see page 16) is permitted in the UGAFs during the following seasons:

### UGAF

UGAF 1 to 7, 11, 13, 17, 30 to 32, 39, 41 to 66

**Seasons**

Oct. 18 – Dec. 31

UGAF 8 to 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20 to 23, 26 to 29, 33 to 38, 40, 74 to 78

Oct. 25 – Dec. 31

UGAF 16, 79 to 82  
– muskrat  
– mink

Oct. 25 – Dec. 31

Nov. 15 – Dec. 31

UGAF 19

Oct. 25 – Nov. 25

UGAF 24, 25, 83 to 86  
– muskrat  
– mink

Oct. 25 – Dec. 31

Nov. 8 – Dec. 31

UGAF 68, **muskrat only**

Nov. 1 – Dec. 31

UGAF 70 to 73

Nov. 1 – Dec. 31



## 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. Whether it is in a wooded area or on cultivated land, the trapper must also take all necessary precautions to avoid capturing pets.

## MAPS OF THE UGAFs BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

### INDEX

• Map of the UGAFs of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (01 to 07) . . . . .	20
• Map of the UGAFs of Bas-Saint-Laurent (74 to 77) . . . . .	36
• Map of the UGAFs of the Capitale-Nationale (38 to 41) . . . . .	29
• Map of the UGAF of Centre-du-Québec (82) . . . . .	39
• Map of the UGAFs of Chaudière-Appalaches (78 and 79) . . . . .	37
• Map of the UGAFs of Côte-Nord (54 to 68) . . . . .	32
• Map of the UGAFs of Estrie (16, 80 and 81) . . . . .	38
• Map of the UGAFs of Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (69 to 73) . . . . .	35
• Map of the UGAFs of Lanaudière (25 to 29) . . . . .	25
• Map of the UGAFs of Laurentides (20 to 24) . . . . .	24
• Map of the UGAF of Laval (86) . . . . .	41
• Map of the UGAFs of Mauricie (30 to 37) . . . . .	27
• Map of the UGAFs of Montérégie (83 and 84) . . . . .	40
• Map of the UGAF of Montréal (85) . . . . .	41
• Map of the UGAFs of Nord-du-Québec (87 to 96) . . . . .	42
• Map of the UGAFs of Outaouais (08 to 15 and 17 to 19) . . . . .	21
• Map of the UGAFs of Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (42 to 53) . . . . .	30



# OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT, FAUNE QUÉBEC SECTOR

To request information or to make comments on the quality of the services offered by the Department, contact one of the following:

## SERVICE D'ACCUEIL ET DE RENSEIGNEMENTS

1 800 561-1616 • Internet: [www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/wildlife](http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/wildlife)

## REGIONAL OFFICES and local offices:

**ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE** (UGAF 1 to 7)  
180, boul. Rideau, 1<sup>er</sup> étage  
Rouyn-Noranda (Québec) J9X 1N9  
(819) 763-3333

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

**BAS-SAINT-LAURENT** (UGAFs 74 to 77)  
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**La Pocatière** (418) 856-3157  
**Matane** (418) 560-8618  
**Notre-Dame-du-Lac** (418) 899-1313  
**Pointe-au-Père** (418) 727-3516

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365, 55<sup>e</sup> Rue Ouest, Charlesbourg  
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**La Malbaie** (418) 665-6485  
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(418) 337-7072

**CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC** (UGAF 82)  
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**Laurier-Station** (418) 728-3564  
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Saint-Jérôme (Québec) J7Z 7A3  
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**Mont-Laurier** (819) 623-1981

**LAVAL** (UGAF 86)  
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H7C 2M7 (450) 661-2008

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**Granby** (450) 776-7131  
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(514) 873-3636

**NORD-DU-QUÉBEC** (UGAFs 87 to 96)  
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\* Seasonal office

Note: This information is subject to change.

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