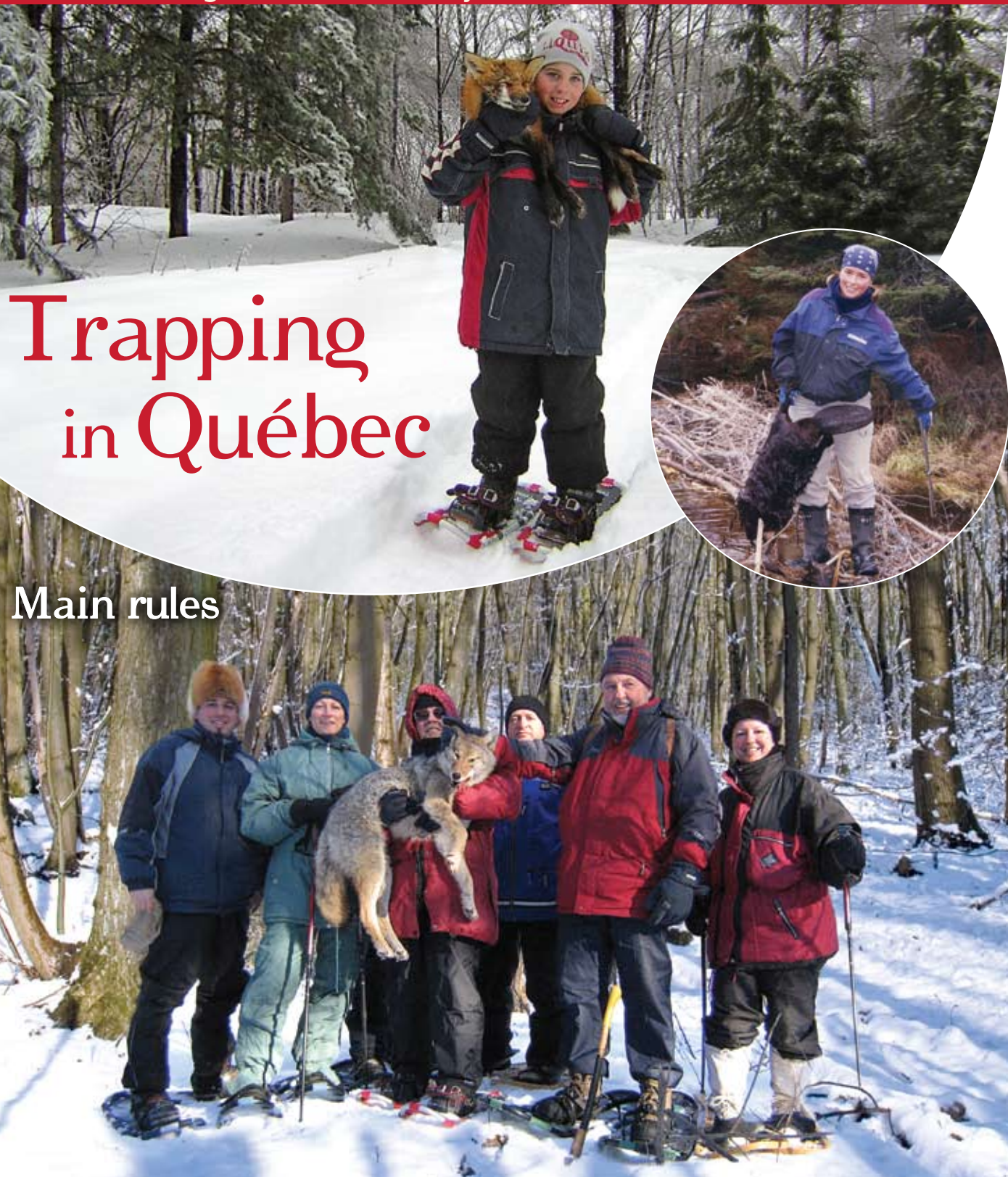


August 1, 2008 - July 31, 2009 - Free brochure

Trapping in Québec

Main rules



www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/en/regulations/trapping

Québec 



For certain species,
only certified traps
must be used!

The trap certification program is managed by the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec and is part of the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards.

To obtain the list of traps and species, you can:

- consult page 16
- visit the following web site www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune
- dial 1 866 248-6936



Ressources naturelles
et Faune

Québec 

Reform

of the terms and conditions for trapping of fur-bearing animals



Here are the main changes made to the trapping rules:

1- LICENCE

- A single type of licence, namely the professional trapping licence, is used by all trappers (free zone and traplines under lease) (see page 7).
- The licence offers the possibility to trap in the free zone, on a trapline under lease and in an outfitting operation having exclusive trapping rights (see page 13).
- The licence authorizes trapping on more than one fur-bearing animal management unit (UGAF) (see page 7).
- The licence is valid from its date of issue up to the August 31st following that date;
- A transitional measure has been put in place for the holders of a general trapping licence, issued between April 1 and June 30, 2008, who will be able to trap with their licence until June 30, 2009 (see page 7).
- The licence, even for trappers on traplines under lease, is sold by licence distributors, beginning on September 1, 2008.

2- TRAPLINES UNDER LEASE

- The assistant trapper's licence and the notion of community traplines have been abolished.
- The holder of an exclusive trapping lease (trapline under lease and outfitting operation having exclusive trapping rights) may authorize an unlimited number of trappers to trap on his trapline, by way of a written authorization which each trapper must have on hand (see page 13).
- A trapline under lease may be transferred, provided that the holder of this trapline trapped on it during the year preceding that of the transfer. The application must be made between January 1st and August 1st.
- The annual payment of the rent of the trapline under lease is made to computerized distributors of hunting, fishing and trapping licences (see page 12).
- The annual payment of the rent must be made between September 1st and November 1st (see page 12).
- The minimum marketing threshold requirement (generally: 5 species, 15 pelts) only applies to animals harvested on the territory under lease and dealt by the holder of this lease during the period of validity of his licence (see page 13).

Reform

of the terms and conditions
for trapping of fur-bearing animals

3- RANDOM DRAW

- Available traplines under lease are awarded by random draw, but the number of registrations is henceforth unlimited, provided that the participant chooses a different trapline for each registration.

4- MEASURES PROMOTING THE UP-AND-COMING GENERATION

- New measures promoting the practice of trapping by spouses, by young people under 18 and by students from 18 to 24 have been put in place. These new provisions authorize a person to trap under the licence of a trapper at least 18 years of age and are explained in detail in the regulatory brochure “Trapping in Québec” (see page 8).

WITH THE NEW REFORM CONCERNING TRAPPING, THE KEY DATES TO REMEMBER ARE:

FOR EVERYONE

Purchase of a trapping licence: Starting on September 1st

Registration for the random draw: From May 1st to 31st

FOR TRAPLINE LESSEES

Payment of rent: Between September 1st and November 1st

Lease transfer application: Between January 1st and August 1st



The page numbers indicated above
refer to the pages of this publication.

Table of contents

Note: In this brochure, the masculine gender designates both women and men according to the context. In addition, to make the text easier to read, the term Department, when used alone, designates the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune.

Main new elements in 2008	6
• Definitions	6
• Right to trap.....	6
• Certificate and licence.....	7
• Trapping by spouses, young people and students	8
• Trapping booklet	8
• Using a firearm.....	8
• Black bear: characteristics	9
• Lynx: characteristics.....	10
• Possession of animals, fish or pelts	10
• Sale and purchase of game and fish	10
• Accidental captures.....	10
• Accompanying parties who are not trappers in certain wildlife territories	11
• Marketing of pelts.....	11
• Protection of wildlife habitats.....	12
• Circulation in fragile environments	12
Specific regulations on a trapline	12
Regulations applicable to certain territories	13
Trapping devices	15
AIHTS standards	16
Trapping seasons in the UGAFs	18
Trapping seasons - submarine trap	20
Index map of the UGAF	21
Forms	43
Partners members of the Table nationale de la faune	45
Offices of the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune	46

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Trapping in Québec - Main regulations August 1, 2008 to July 31, 2009

This publication section 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 2008

- Implementation of the reform concerning the trapping of furbearing animals (see page 3); 
- Implementation of a single licence to trap in Québec (see page 7); 
- Possibility of trapping on a trapline and in an outfitting operation holding exclusive rights with the written authorization of the leaseholder (see page 13); 
- Possibility, for the holder of a trapline, to trap in the free zone (see page 13); 
- New conditions promoting up-and-coming trappers (see page 8); 
- Change to the list of certified traps (see page 16); 
- Change to the trapping seasons for lynx in UGAFs 1 to 5 and 30 to 37 (see page 18); 
- Deadline for registering a black bear (see page 9). 

In this publication, these new elements are highlighted in grey or the addition of an icon .

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. To find out the trapping seasons that may have been modified or any other change that may have occurred after the distribution of this publication, consult the News section at the following address: www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/publications/enligne/faune/reglementation-piegeage/actualites.asp.

Moreover, following the publication, 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 46).

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.

"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 for other humans. Whether it is in a wooded area or on cultivated land, the trapper must also take all necessary precautions to avoid capturing domestic animals.

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 46), 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.

Some trapper's certificates have an expiration date. Every valid trapper's certificate is considered permanent if this expiration date is March 31, 1994 or later. A valid certificate may be replaced upon request and an issue fee generally applies.

Trapping licence

To trap, a person must be the holder of a professional 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.

The professional trapping licence is valid from the date of its issue until the August 31st following said date. Two transportation tags are provided 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. A non-resident must be at least 12 years of age.

The holder of a professional trapping licence must enter his name, address and date of birth on the back of his licence when one of these particulars is not indicated on the front of the licence or when one of them is inaccurate.

No person may hold more than one professional trapping licence.

The holder of a professional trapping licence for residents may trap on private lands and on lands of the domain of the State which are not beaver reserves intended for the exclusive use of the Indians and the Inuit.

The holder of a professional trapping licence for non-residents may only trap on his private land and, when he has in his possession a document attesting to the authorization to trap obtained from the leaseholder, on a territory with exclusive trapping rights of the holder of a professional trapping licence or the holder of an outfitter's licence (see Outfitting operations holding exclusive trapping rights, page 13).



To trap on a territory where exclusive trapping rights have been granted, the holder of a professional trapping licence must be the holder of the lease with exclusive trapping rights for this territory. Any other person may also trap there if he has in his possession a document attesting to the authorization to trap obtained from the leaseholder and, where necessary, he must show this document to a wildlife protection officer, a wildlife protection assistant or an area warden.

A professional trapping licence for residents or non-residents may be obtained from authorized distributors of hunting, fishing and trapping licences. No certificate is required to obtain a licence in the case of a non-resident. Incidentally, a non-resident cannot use a trapper's certificate to obtain a trapping licence. Such a licence would be invalid.

In the event that the licence is lost or stolen, or when the licence becomes unusable, the licence-holder must obtain a replacement licence from a licence distributor and pay the cost thereof if he wishes to continue trapping.

Note: A general trapping licence, issued from April 1 to June 30, 2008, is valid until August 31, 2009 under the conditions in effect at the time of its issue.

Trapping licence rates

Professional trapping licence for residents* 	\$15.25
Professional trapping licence for non-residents* 	\$251.25

* 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, 2009. After this date, they will be subject to change. Licences are non-taxable.

Indemnity for accidents

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 4X4, telephone: 418 627-8688.

Trapping by spouses, young people and students

The term “spouse” designates a de facto spouse who has been living with another person in a conjugal relationship for at least one year as well as a legal spouse.

A professional trapping licence authorizes the holder and his spouse to trap under this licence. The spouse must be in possession of the licence when the licence-holder is not accompanying him and, in the case of a resident, always have his trapper's certificate on hand.

A young person under 18 years of age may, without a certificate or a licence, trap under the professional trapping licence of an adult accompanying the young person and who has his licence on hand. The young person may also be accompanied by the spouse of this adult; this spouse must then be in possession of the licence in question and, in the case of a resident, have his trapper's certificate on hand.

A student between 18 and 24 years of age, who has his valid student's card with him, as well as a young person from 12 to 17 years of age may trap if they have in their possession the professional trapping licence of one of their parents or of the spouse of one of their parents. In addition, in the case of residents, these young people and students must have their trapper's certificate on hand.

A student between 18 and 24 years of age, who has his valid student's card with him and, in the case of a resident his trapper's certificate, may trap under the professional trapping licence of an adult accompanying the student and who has his licence on hand. The student may also be accompanied by the spouse of this adult. This spouse must then have in his possession the licence in question and, in the case of a resident, have his trapper's certificate on hand.

The young person, student or spouse, who traps on a territory under a lease with exclusive trapping rights, must also have in his possession the document attesting to the authorization to trap obtained from the leaseholder.

Each furbearing animal trapped by these individuals is counted as a furbearing animal trapped by the holder of the professional trapping licence.

Every person who holds his own trapping licence 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

Professional 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 publication *Sport Hunting in Québec - Main rules* at www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/en/regulations/hunting.

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**.

Sunrise and sunset

To find out the times of sunrise and sunset, consult a local newspaper or the web site of National Research Council Canada (www.hia-ihc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/sunrise_e.html). This latter reference is expressed according to Eastern Standard Time.

A GPS may also be used to determine the times of sunrise and sunset.

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 publication *Sport Hunting in Québec - Main rules* at www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/en/regulations/hunting.

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 Canada Firearms Centre at 1 800 731-4000 or at www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca.

Act to protect persons with regard to activities involving firearms

An Act to protect persons with regard to activities involving firearms (S.Q., 2007, c. 30) is new legislation, which may affect trappers.

This Québec legislation, which is slated to enter into force before September 1, 2008, deals, among other things, with the possession of any firearm on the properties and in the buildings of an educational institution and a childcare centre, as well as on means of public transportation or school transportation, with the exception of taxis.

Consequently, trappers will have to read the content of these new legislative and regulatory provisions when they enter into force and comply with them.

Black bear: characteristics

It is forbidden to place a nutritive substance as bait to trap black bear, depending on the UGAFs, during the periods mentioned in the following table:

UGAF	Prohibited seasons
1 to 5, 7 to 49, 51 to 55 and 68 to 86	July 1 to August 31
6, 50 and 56 to 66	July 1 to August 15

The holder of a professional trapping licence is authorized to trap, during a year:

- two black bears in all of the UGAFs 1 to 7, 11 to 15, 17, 20, 21, 27 to 32, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 47 to 51, 53, 54, 56, 59 to 66, 73 to 79 and 82 to 86;
- **three black bears** in all of the UGAFs 16, 80 and 81;
- four black bears in all of the UGAFs 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 22 à 26, 33 à 37, 40, 41, 44, 46, 52, 55, 57, 58, 70, 71 and 72.

In those UGAFs where the annual bag limit is three or four black bears, the holder of a professional trapping licence must obtain the additional transportation tags from the Regional office in question (see page 46).

The holder of a **professional trapping** licence may harvest a maximum of four black bears per year.

A person who has obtained the authorization to trap on a territory under lease **where only exclusive trapping rights have been granted** (trapline) may, however, benefit from the trap limits not reached by the holder of this lease. The black bears harvested are then considered bears trapped by the leaseholder.

When the holder of a professional trapping licence traps a black bear, he must, before moving the animal, remove from his trapping licence the transportation tag and affix it to the bear.

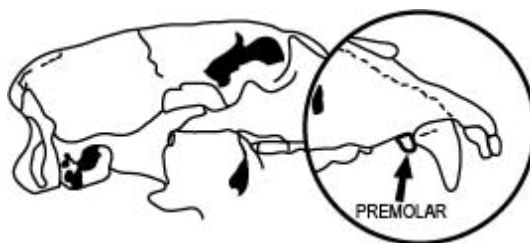
If the black bear is harvested on a territory under lease with exclusive trapping rights, this tag must come from the professional trapping licence of the holder of this lease or from that of another holder of a professional trapping licence authorized to trap on the territory by the leaseholder.

Professional trapping licence holders who capture a black bear must, within 15 days 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 professional 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 professional trapping licence are permitted to bag in a year:

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

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

A person who has obtained the authorization to trap on a territory under lease **where only exclusive trapping rights have been granted** (trapline) may, however, benefit from the trap limits that were not reached by the holder of this lease. The harvested lynxes are then considered lynxes trapped by the leaseholder.

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 Nord-du-Québec office 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 46).

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, consult the publication *Sport fishing in Québec 2007-2009*;
- 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 46).

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 in certain wildlife territories

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, the holder of a professional trapping licence who has a lease with exclusive trapping rights in this wildlife sanctuary and the persons to whom he gives an authorization to trap are allowed to circulate in this sanctuary. These limited-access hunting seasons are indicated in the publication *Sport hunting - Main rules* at www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/en/regulations/hunting.

Outside limited-access hunting seasons for white-tailed deer and moose in a wildlife sanctuary, people accompanying a trapper 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 (see page 46), 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 offices of the Department (see page 46).

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
Telephone : 514 844-1945
Web site: www.furcouncil.com/home.aspx

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 46). 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 (see page 46).

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 13 and 14).

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. The exclusive rights granted for this trapline are subject to compliance with the lease's conditions.

In addition to the price of a professional trapping licence, trapline holders must pay, between September 1st and November 1st, an annual fee. In 2008, this fee is set at \$1.56 per km² of trapline (plus tax). The minimum fee payable for a trapline is \$15.79.

To trap on a trapline, a person must have a lease with exclusive trapping rights for said trapline. Every other person may also trap there if he has in his possession a document attesting to the authorization to trap obtained from the leaseholder. The same rule applies to trap on a territory with exclusive trapping rights belonging to an outfitting operation (see form page 43).

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 46), 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.

Assignment of rights and obligations

The holder of a territory under lease with exclusive trapping rights may, if he submits a written application (see form page 43) **not later than August 1st of the current year**, be authorized by the Department to assign all of his rights and obligations to a holder of a trapper's certificate if he respects the conditions established by regulation, including the obligation, for the lease holder, to have trapped on this trapline during the year preceding that of the transfer. To learn about the conditions, please contact the regional office of the region in which the trapline is located .

Two holders of a territory under lease with exclusive trapping rights may, if they submit a written application (see form page 43) **not later than August 1st of the current year**, be authorized by the Department to exchange their rights and obligations resulting from the lease, if they respect the conditions established by regulation, including the obligation, for each lease holder to have trapped on his trapline during the current year of the transfer. To learn about the conditions, please contact the regional office of the region (see page 46) in which these traplines are located. These transfers entail certain fees.

Obligation to deal

Holders of a professional trapping licence who hold a lease with exclusive trapping rights (trapline or outfitting operation) are required to deal, on an annual basis, during the period when their licence is valid, with a fur trader, dresser or auction house for at least 15 raw pelts from at least five furbearing animal species trapped on the territory described in their lease.

Where the surface area of the trapline described in the lease is 20 km² or less, the number of raw pelts is reduced to ten and they must come from at least three furbearing animal species trapped on the territory described in the lease.

Furbearing animals trapped outside the territory described in the lease or on other traplines must not be included in this calculation.

Regulations applicable to certain territories

Trappers must correctly choose the area where they intend to trap. For more details on the boundaries of trapping areas, please contact one of offices of the Department (see page 46).

Free zones on lands of the State domain and private lands

Under a **professional trapping licence** for resident, a person may trap on private lands and on lands of the domain of the State that are not beaver reserves intended for the exclusive use of the Indians and the Inuit. It is important to recall the importance for trappers to respect private property and to obtain the owner's permission to have access to this property .

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 46).

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.mmf.gouv.qc.ca/publications/faune/chasse_xx1_siecle.pdf.

Outfitting operations holding exclusive trapping rights

Some outfitting operations with exclusive rights also have exclusive trapping rights on their territory. Under a **professional trapping licence**, a person may trap on these territories but he must also have in his possession a document attesting to the authorization to trap obtained from the outfitter (see form page 43) and, as the case may be, present it upon request to a wildlife protection officer, a wildlife protection assistant or an area warden. To find out which outfitting operations hold exclusive trapping rights, contact the office of the Department of the region concerned (see page 46).

Lands under a lease of exclusive trapping rights

A **holder of a professional trapping licence for residents** may hold a trapline under lease with exclusive trapping rights. The Department attributes available traplines by an **annual random 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 publication under the section Specific Regulations 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 of the region concerned (see page 46).

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.

Under a **professional trapping licence**, a person may trap on these territories but he must also **have in his possession a document attesting to the authorization to trap** obtained from the leaseholder (see form page 43) and, as the case may be, present it upon request to a wildlife protection officer, a wildlife protection assistant or an area warden.

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.

Natural reserves

A natural reserve is a private property protected by way of a conservation agreement reached between an owner and the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs du 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 natural 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 46).

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 (see page 46).

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 in 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 76), Drummondville (located in St-Majorique and Drummondville) (UGAF 82) and in a portion of the Beauharnois channel and the lands bordering thereon (UGAF 84) from September 20 to December 26. For additional information, contact an office of the Department (see page 46).

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

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)	Marten, Fisher, Raccoon	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. <i>X type trap</i>)	Authorized if certified (see page 16)	Authorized	Authorized if certified (see page 17)	Authorized	Prohibited	Authorized	Authorized if certified (see page 16)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
Neck snare equipped with a locking device (land model)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized only during fall	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
Spring-loaded leg- hold trap (land model)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized if certified (see page 17)	Authorized
Special type spring-loaded leg-hold trap (land model) (Note 2)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Authorized if certified (see page 17)	Authorized
Spring-loaded (modified or not modified) leg-hold trap or neck snare connected to a drowning system	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized if certified (see page 17)	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Foot snare equipped with a locking device (land system)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Authorized if certified (see page 17)	Authorized
Submarine trap (Note 3)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized when indicated (page 20)	Authorized when indicated (page 20)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Spring-loaded leg-hold trap, equipped with a mechanism to prevent self-mutilation and connected to a drowning system (ex. <i>Stoploss</i>)	Prohibited	Prohibited	Authorized	Authorized	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited

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

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 *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 regulation under certain conditions. Requests for exemption should be sent to the office of the Department of the region concerned (see page 46).
- 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



Update July 7, 2008

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

Illustrations of certified traps are available on the Department's Web site at this address:

www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/wildlife/trap/pdf/traps-AIHTS.pdf.

Species	Killing certified traps obligatory	
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 ● Duke 330 ● LDL C280 ● LDL C330 ● Rudy 280 ● Rudy 330 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sauvageau 1000-11F ● Sauvageau 2001-11 ● Sauvageau 2001-12 ● Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum ● Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum ● Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 ● Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Beaver (on land only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LDL C330 Magnum 	
Beaver (under water only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper ● LDL C280 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 ● Rudy 120 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rudy 160 Plus ● Rudy 220 Plus ● Sauvageau 2001-5 ● Sauvageau 2001-6 ● Sauvageau 2001-7 ● Sauvageau 2001-8
Marten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle Super X 120 ● Bélisle Super X 160 ● B.M.I. 126 Magnum Body Gripper ● LDL B120 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rudy 120 Magnum ● Rudy 160 Plus ● Sauvageau C120 Magnum ● Sauvageau 2001-5 ● Sauvageau 2001-6
Raccoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle Classique 220 ● Bélisle Super X 160 ● Bélisle Super X 220 ● Bélisle Super X 280 ● B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper ● B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper ● B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper ● B.M.I. 280 Magnum Body Gripper ● Bridger 160 ● Bridger 220 ● Duke 160 ● Duke 220 ● LDL C160 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LDL C220 ● LDL C220 Magnum ● LDL C280 Magnum ● Rudy 160 ● Rudy 160 Plus ● Rudy 220 ● Rudy 220 Plus ● Sauvageau 2001-6 ● Sauvageau 2001-7 ● Sauvageau 2001-8 ● Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum ● Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160 ● Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220

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 ● Duke 120 ● KORO Muskrat Trap ● LDL B120 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rudy 120 Magnum ● Sauvageau C120 Magnum ● Sauvageau C120 « Reverse Bend » ● 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	

Species	Live capture certified traps obligatory
Lynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle footsnare N° 6 ● Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs ● Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs ● Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 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 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.
- 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

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.

Killing traps	
Species	Certified traps non obligatory
Otter (under water only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle Super X 280 ● LDL C280 Magnum ● Rudy 280 ● Rudy 330 ● 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 leghold traps	
Species	Certified traps non obligatory
Coyote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bélisle footsnare N° 6 ● Oneida Victor N° 3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs ● Bridger N° 3 equipped with 5/16-inch offset, doubled rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on top side 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"> ● Bélisle footsnare N° 8

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), the Department (www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/faune) and the Fur Institute of Canada (www.fur.ca).

Trapping seasons in the UGAFs

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 December 15	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 December 15	October 18 to March 1
6 (Note 2), 7 (Notes 2 and 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
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	November 15 to December 15	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	November 15 to December 15	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	November 15 to December 15	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	November 15 to December 15	October 25 to March 1

UGAF (Note 1)	Black bear (Note 6)	Muskrat	Beaver, river otter	Mink	American marten, fisher	Lynx (Note 8)	Others species (Note 9)
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	November 15 to December 15	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
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 14).

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).

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 seasons – submarine trap

The muskrat and mink trapping seasons using a submarine trap (see page 15) 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
 - Outfilter 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)

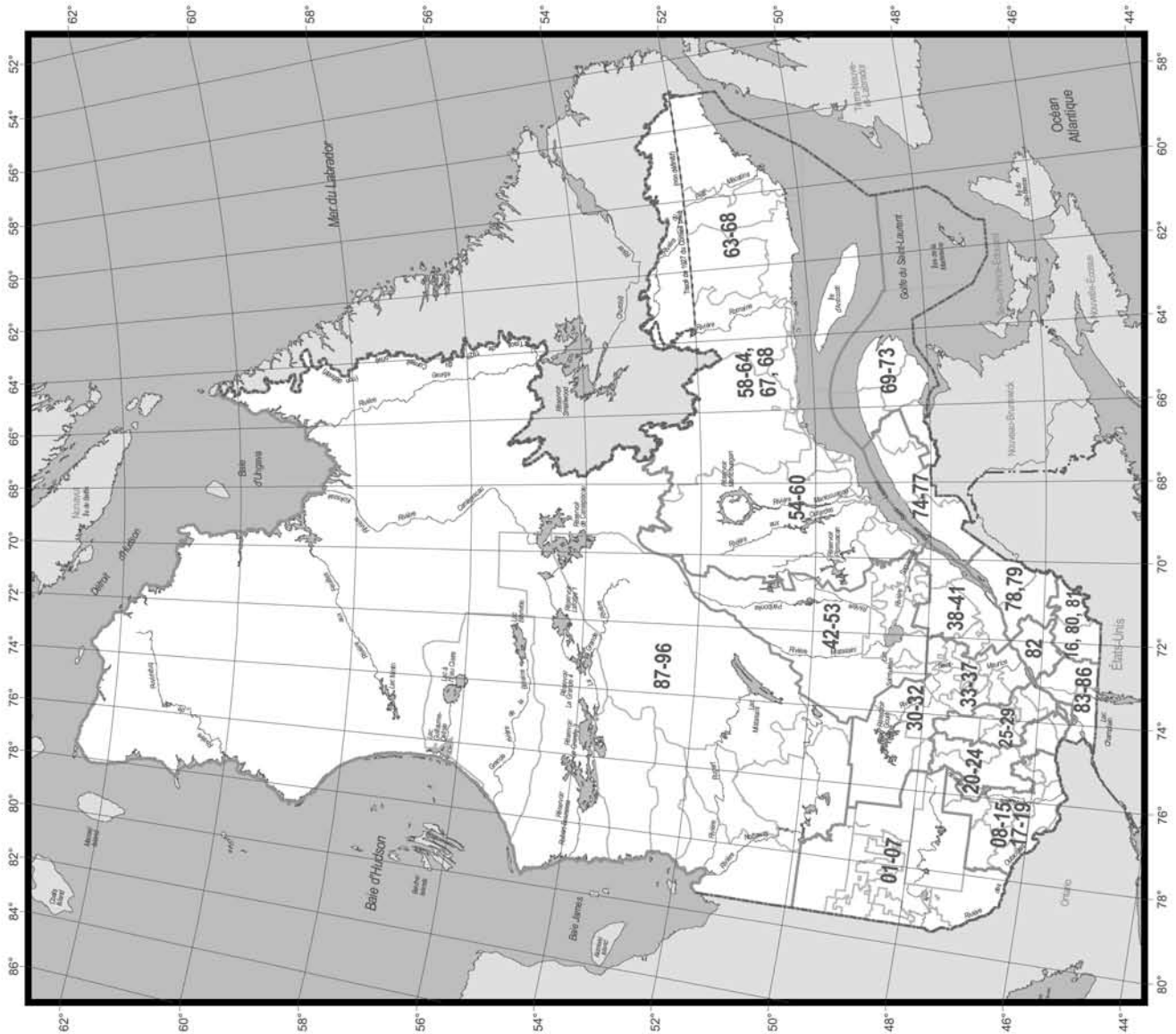
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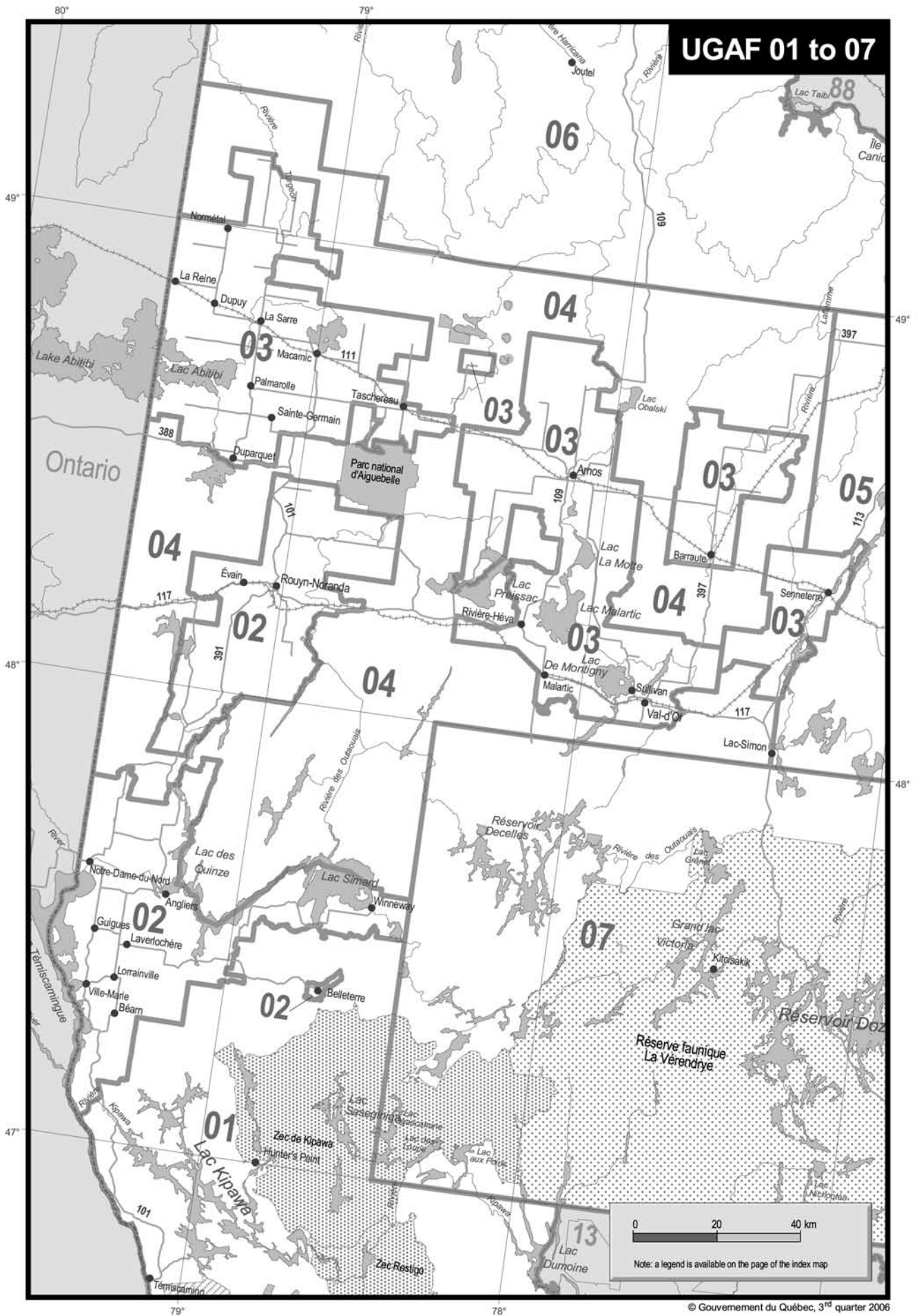
Map Projection
Lambert Conic Projection with two standard parallels (46° and 60°)

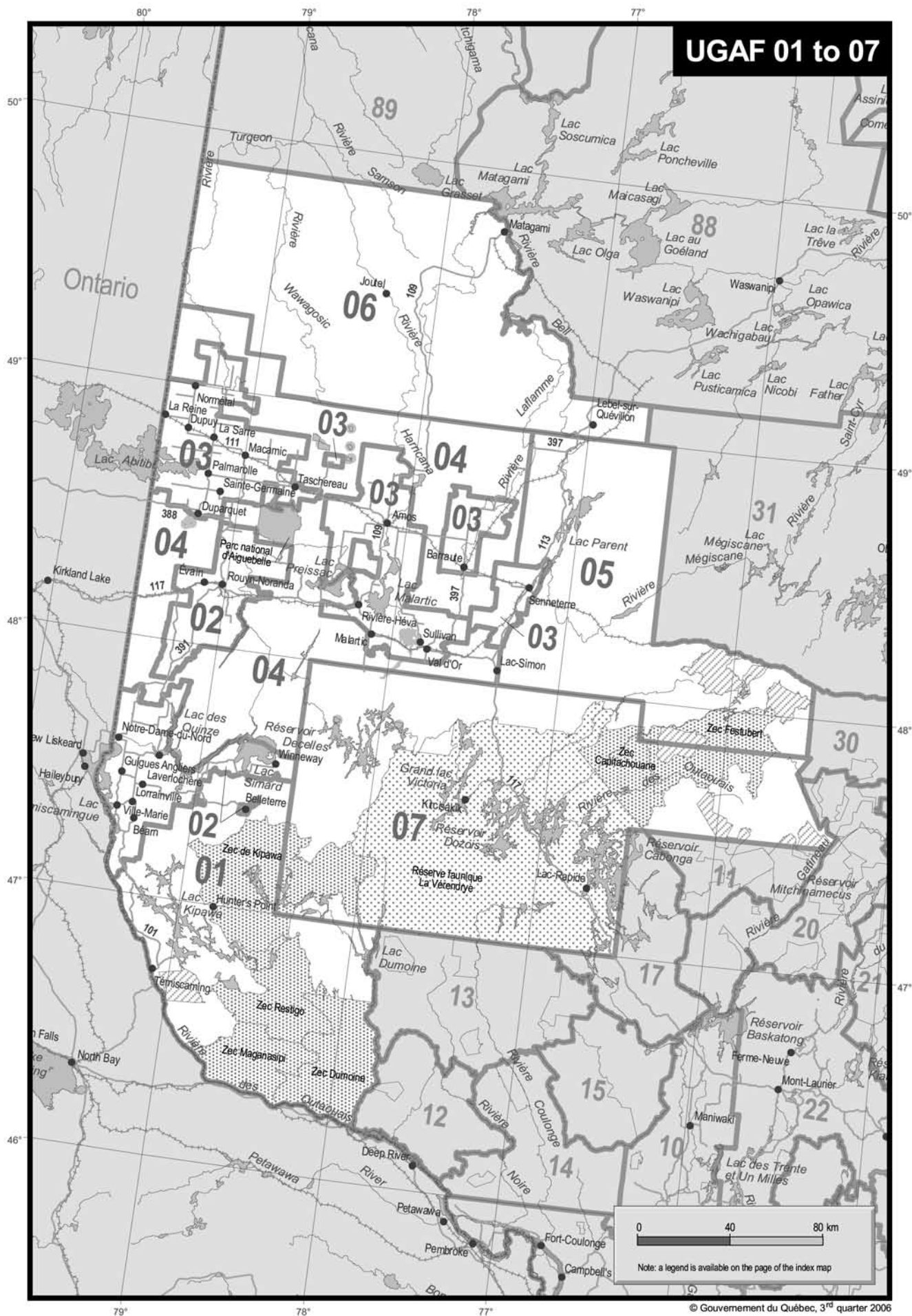
0 100 200 km

- Sources**
- Data**
Trapping zone, wildlife territory, territory where trapping is prohibited
- Organization, year**
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
Direction générale de l'information géographique
in collaboration with the Direction générale du développement et de l'aménagement de la faune

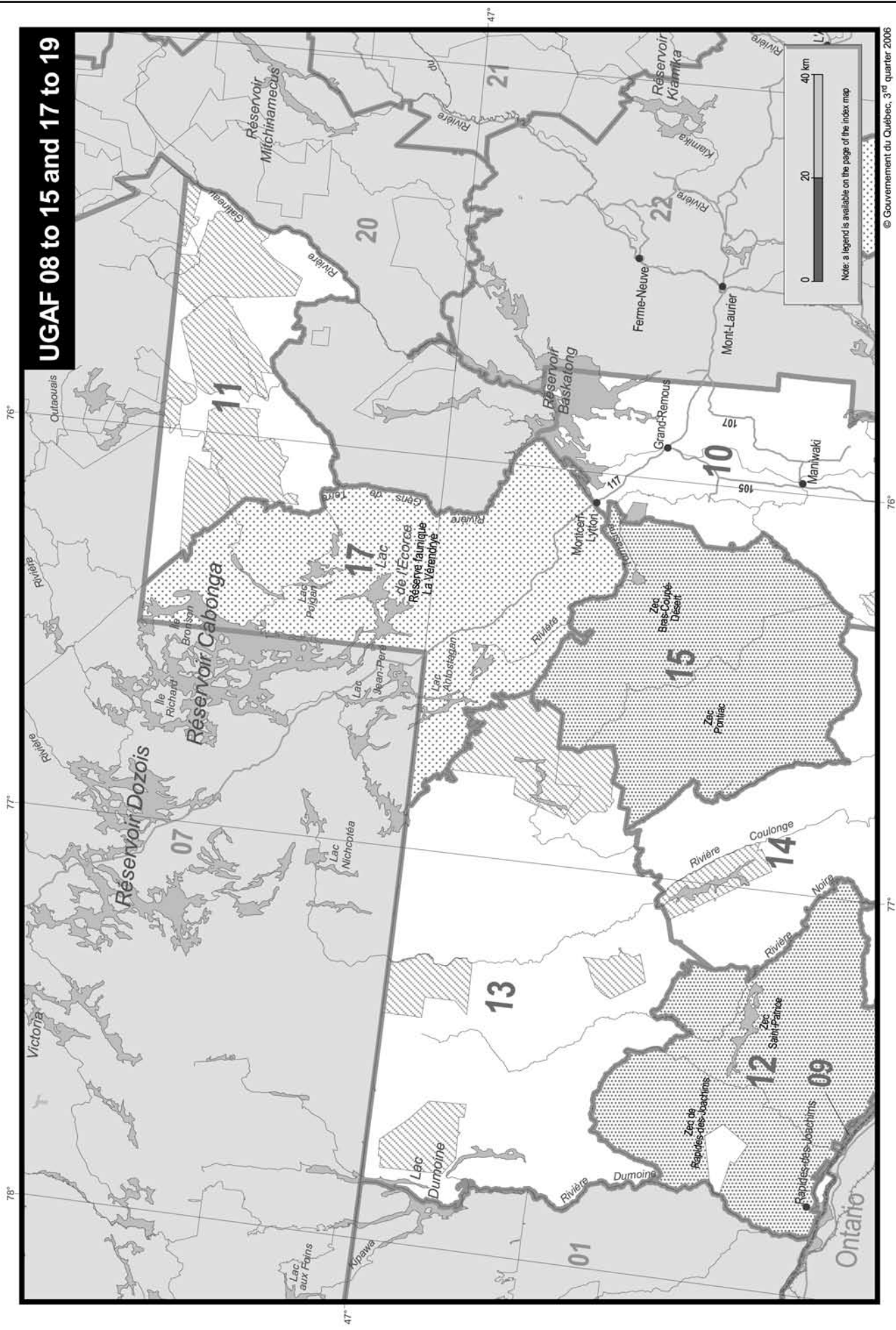
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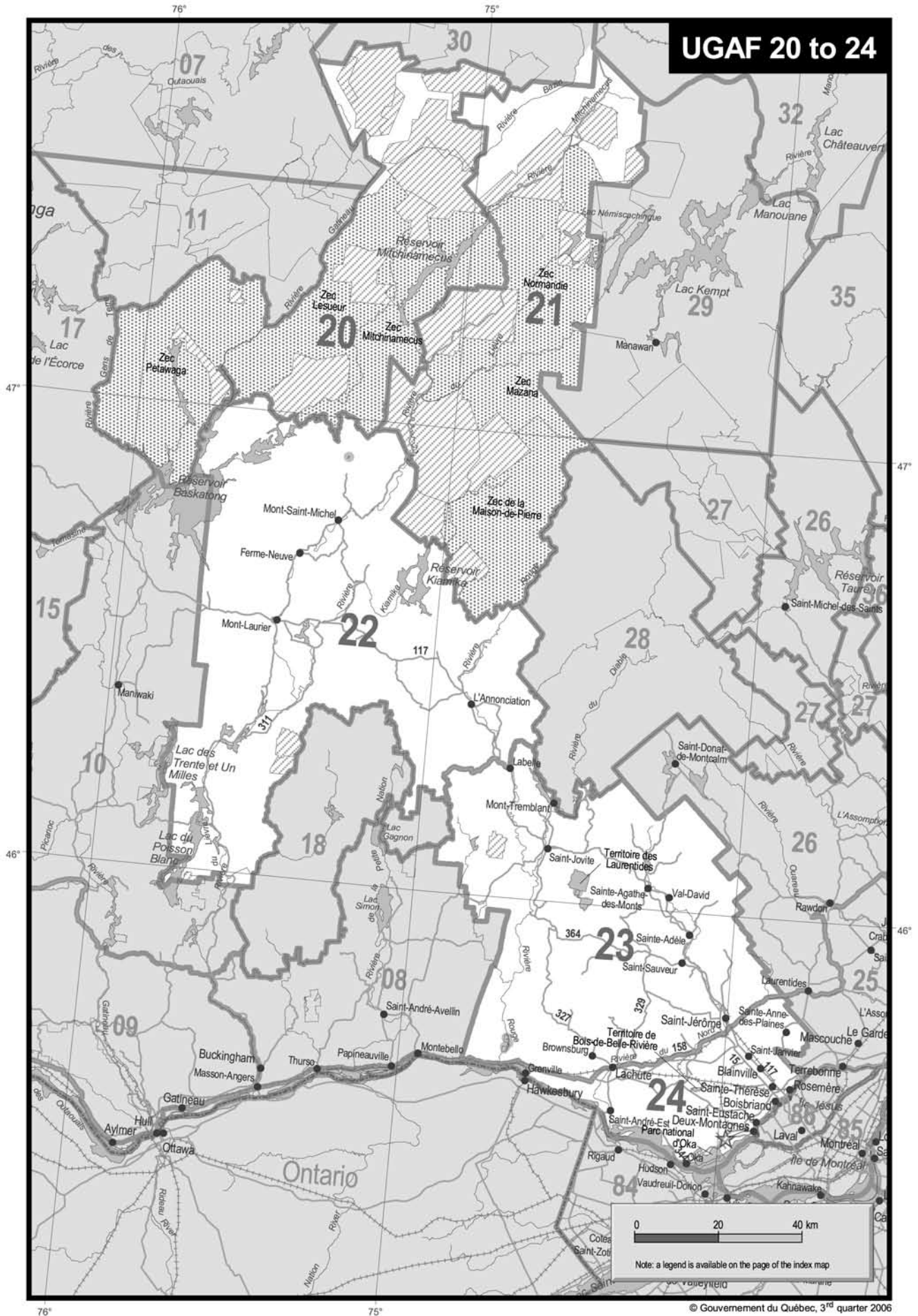


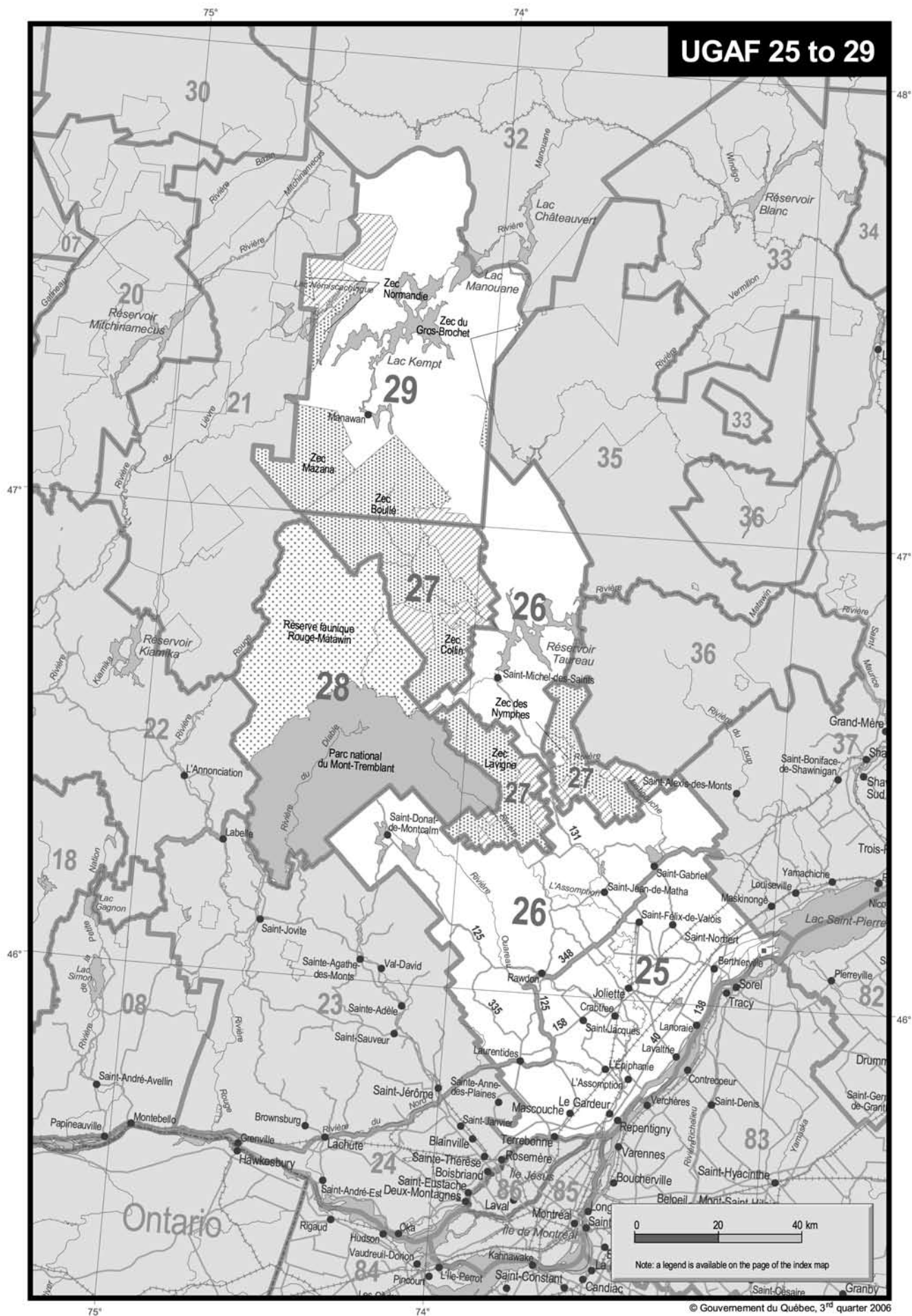


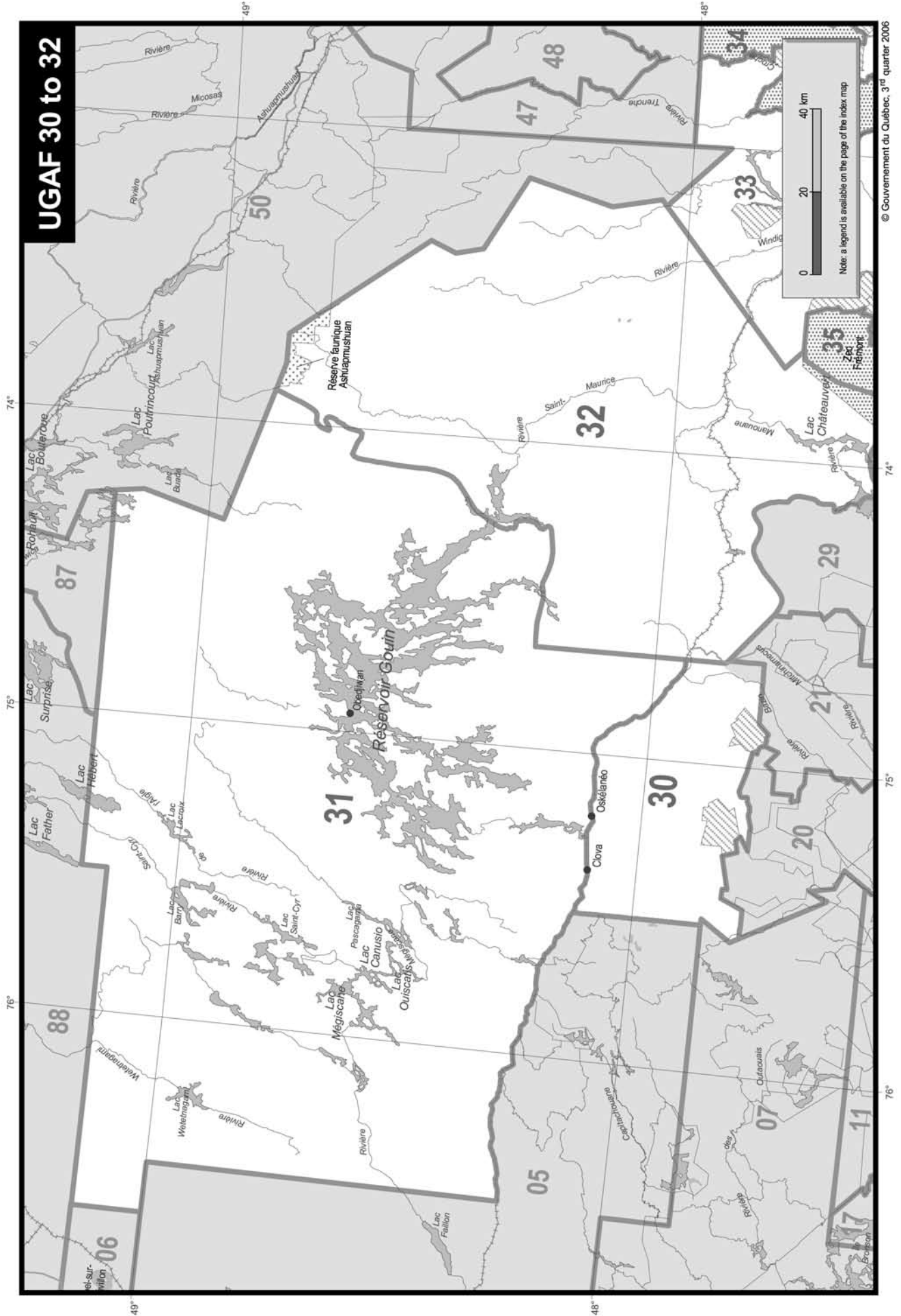


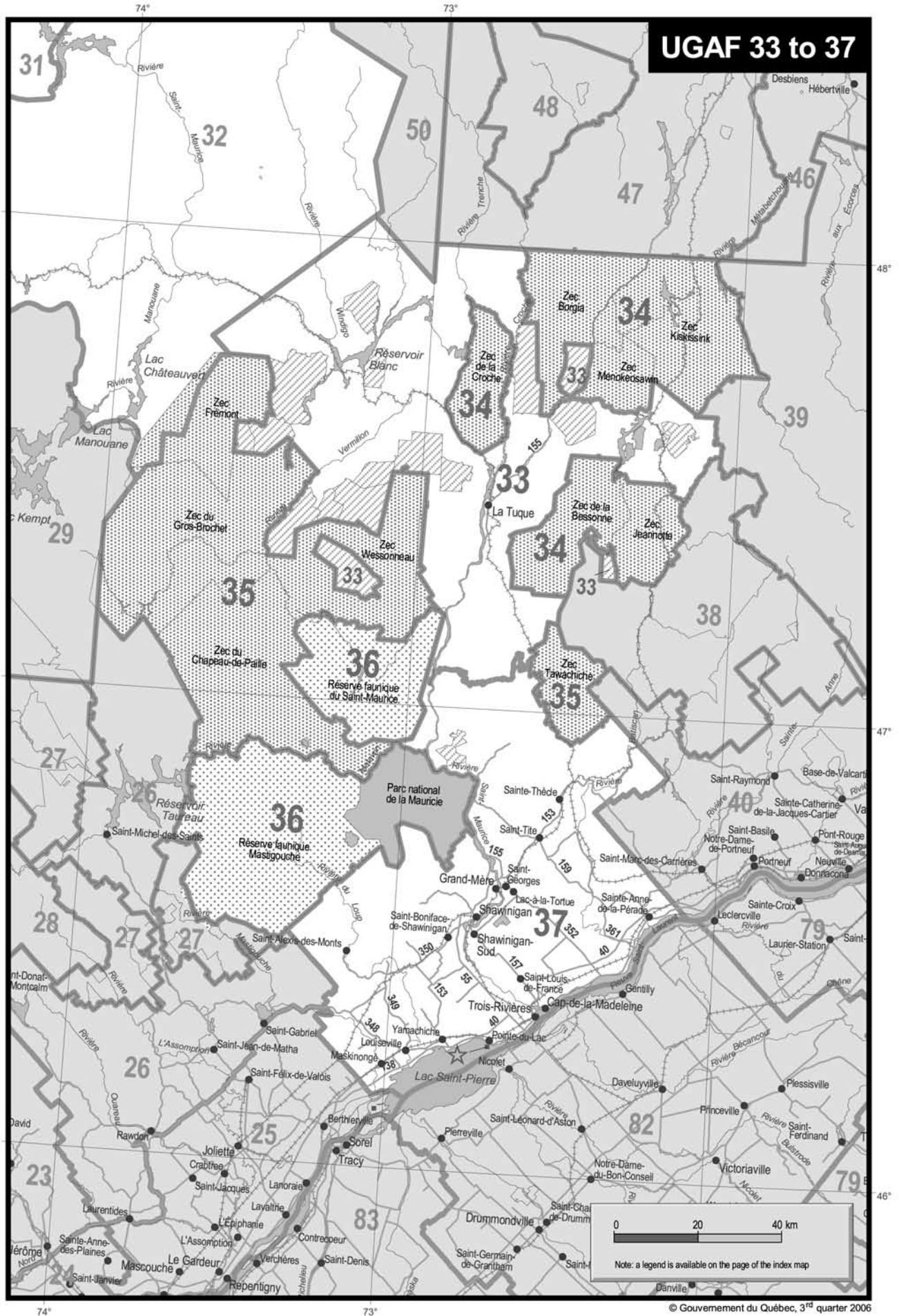
UGAF 08 to 15 and 17 to 19





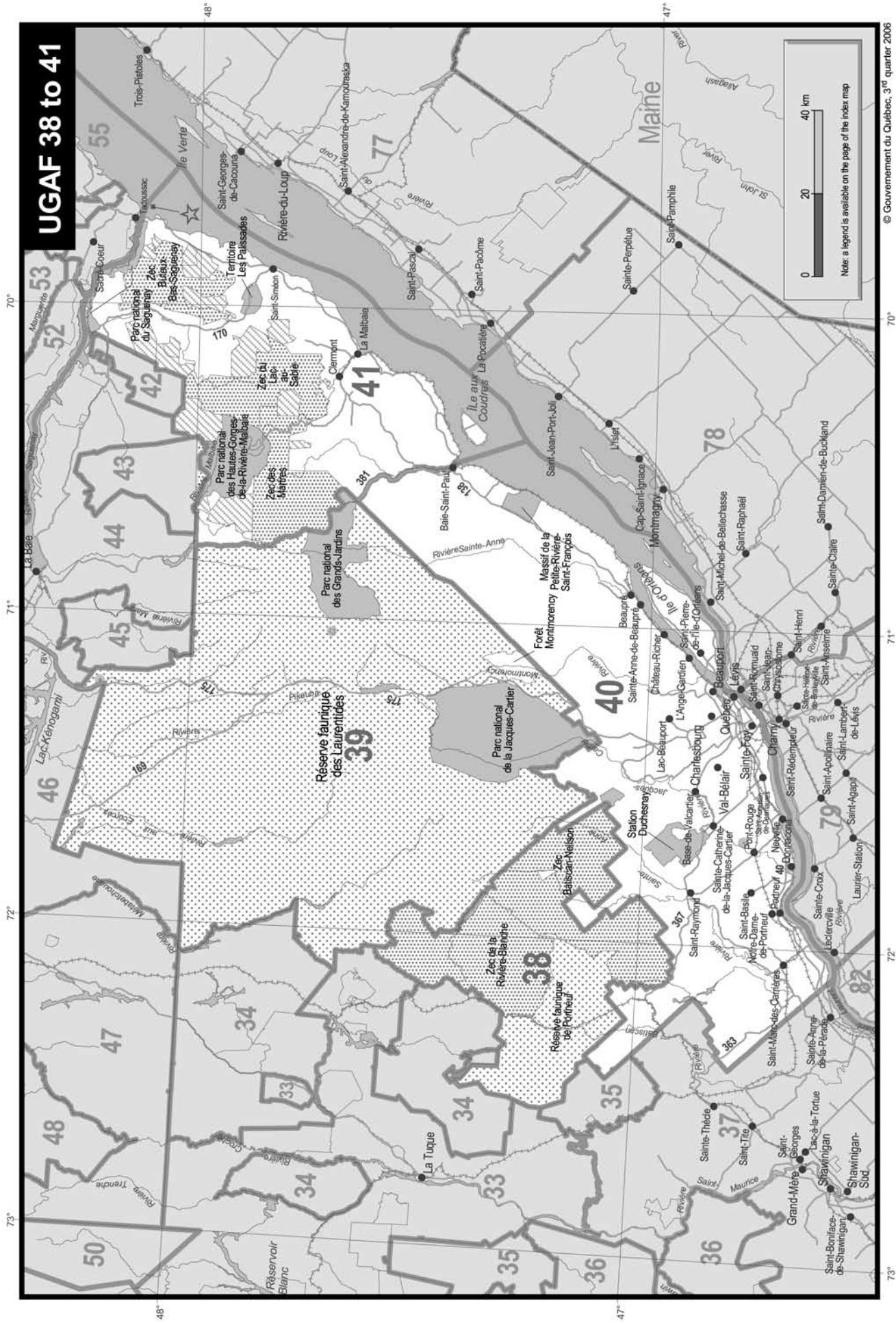


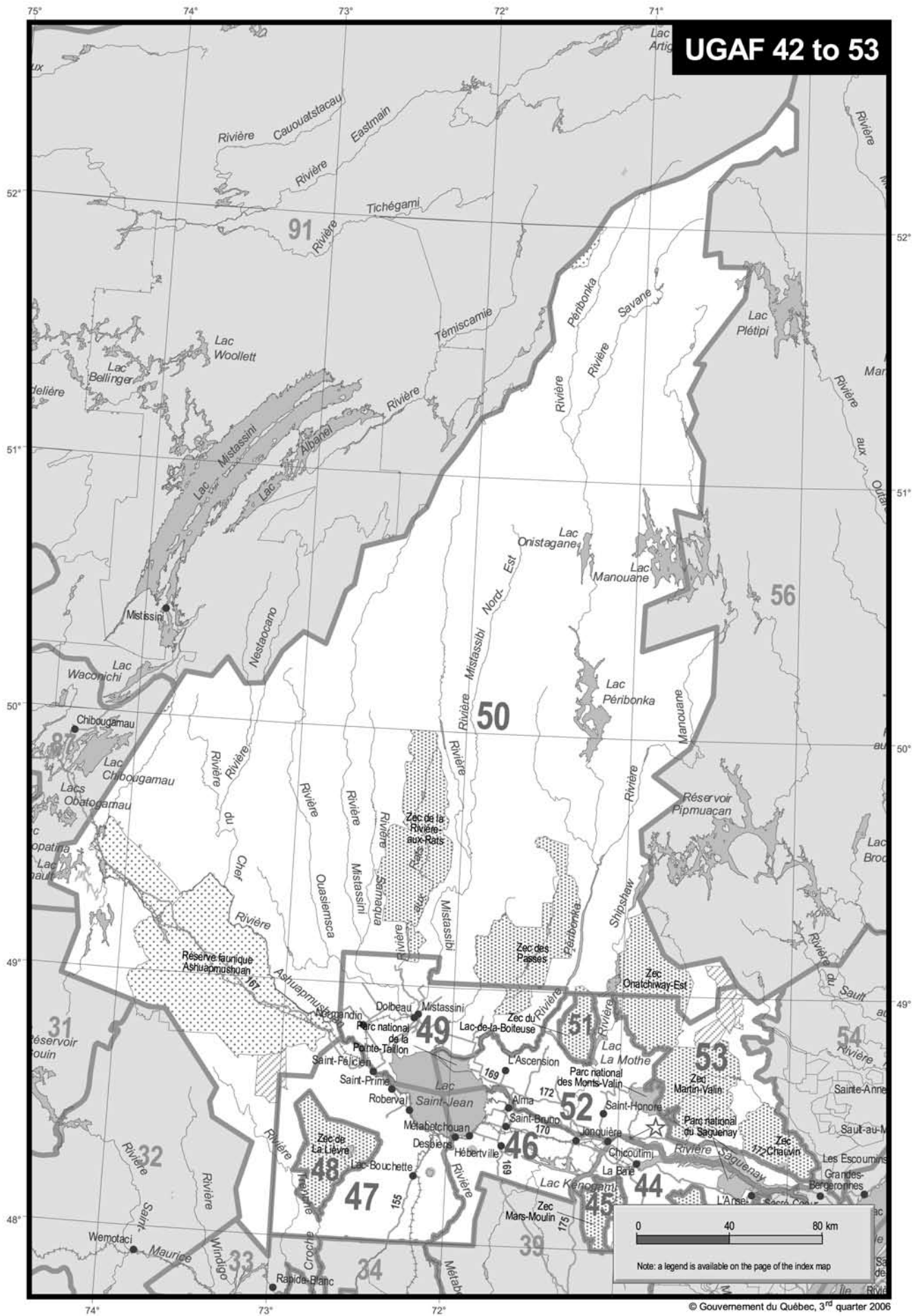


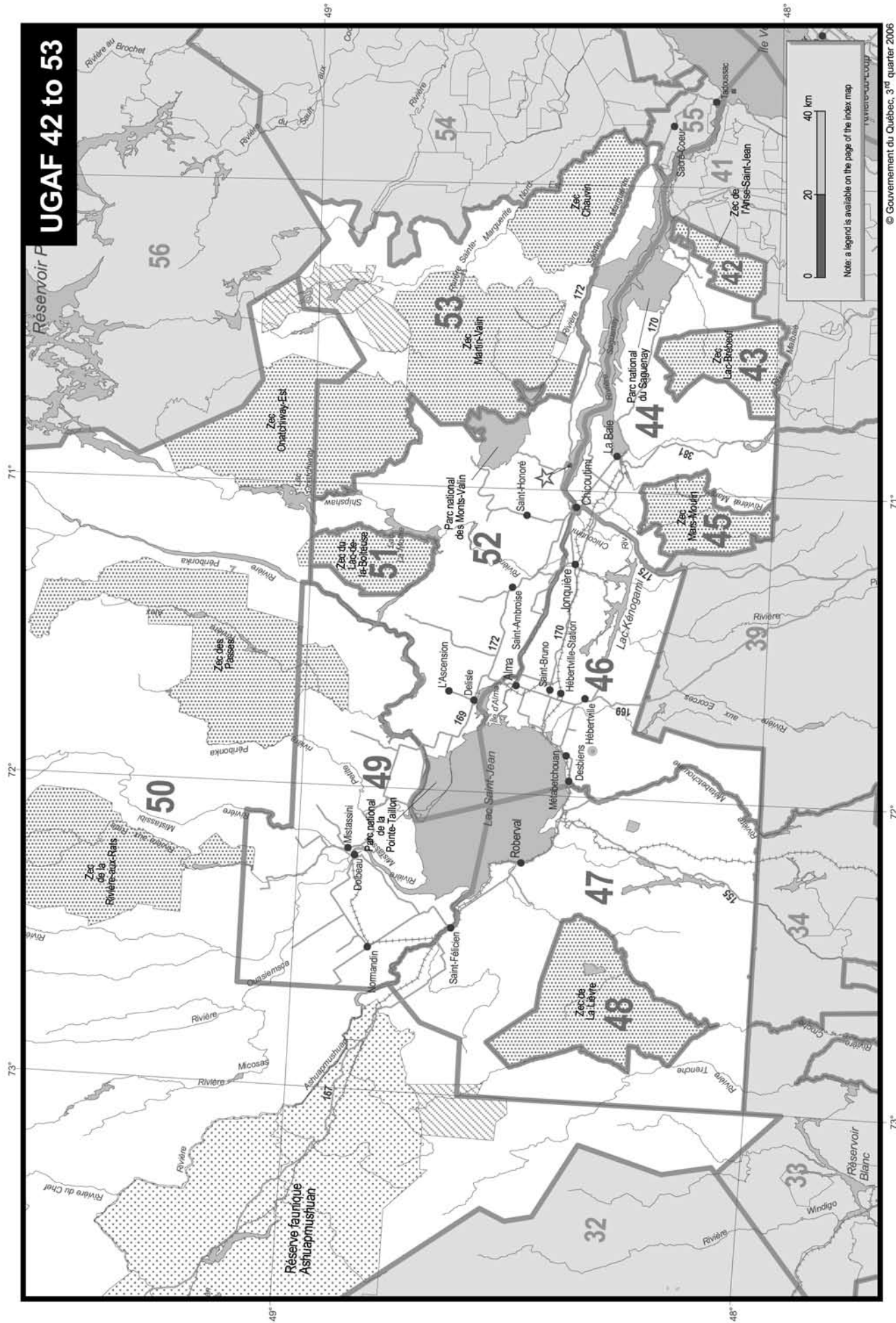


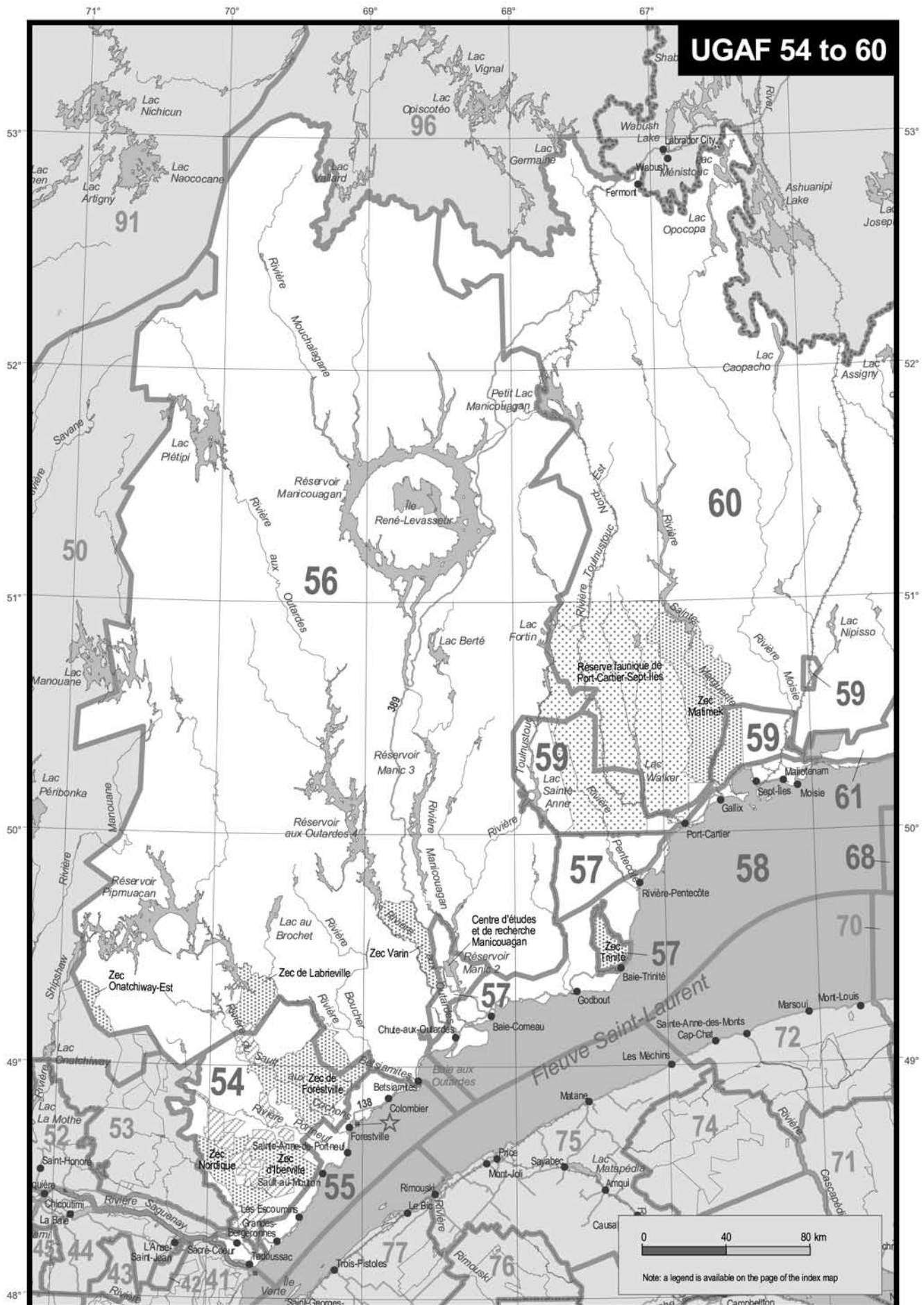
UGAF 33 to 37

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

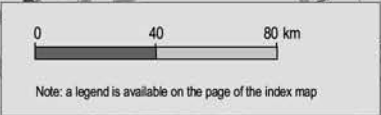




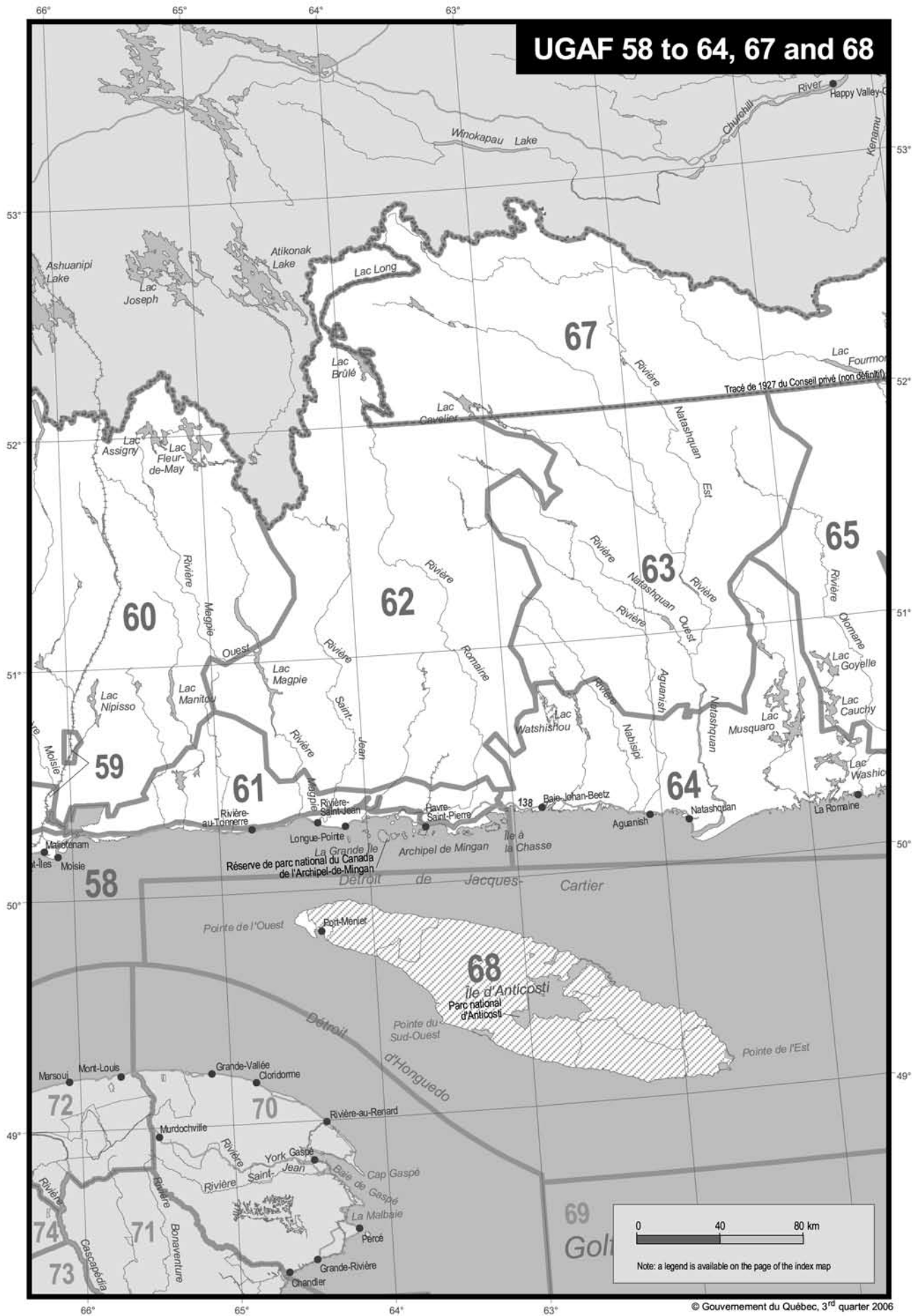


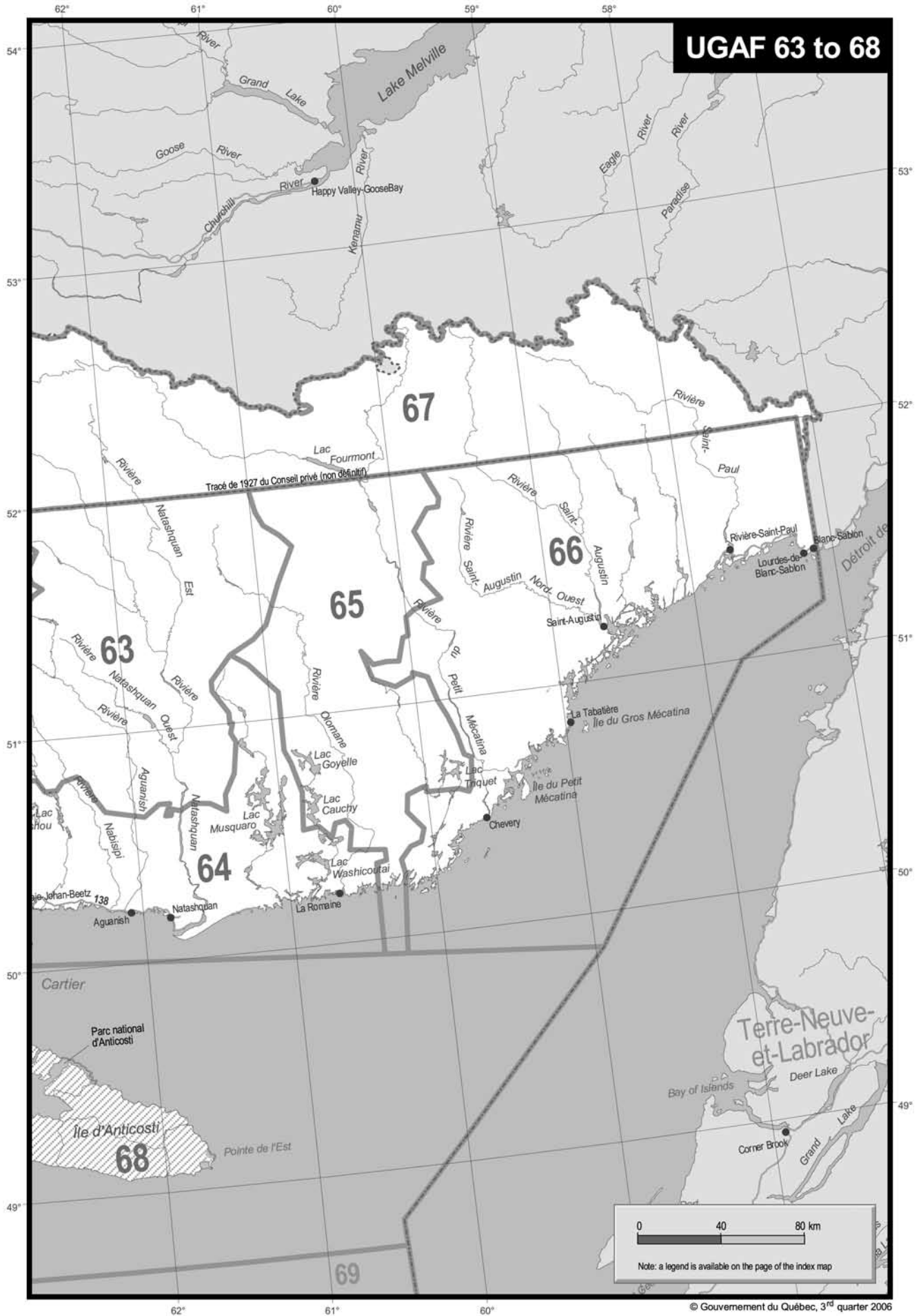


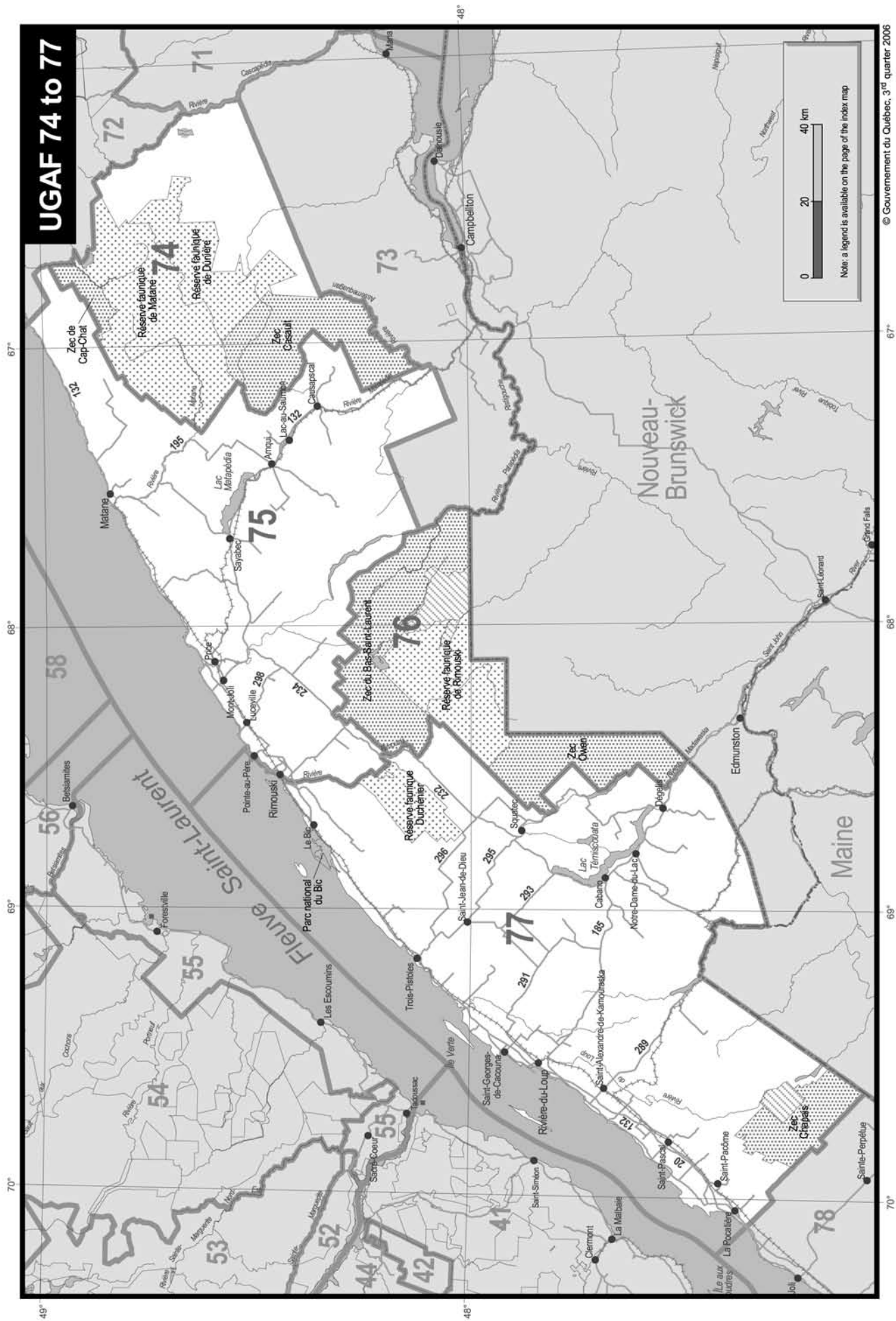
UGAF 54 to 60

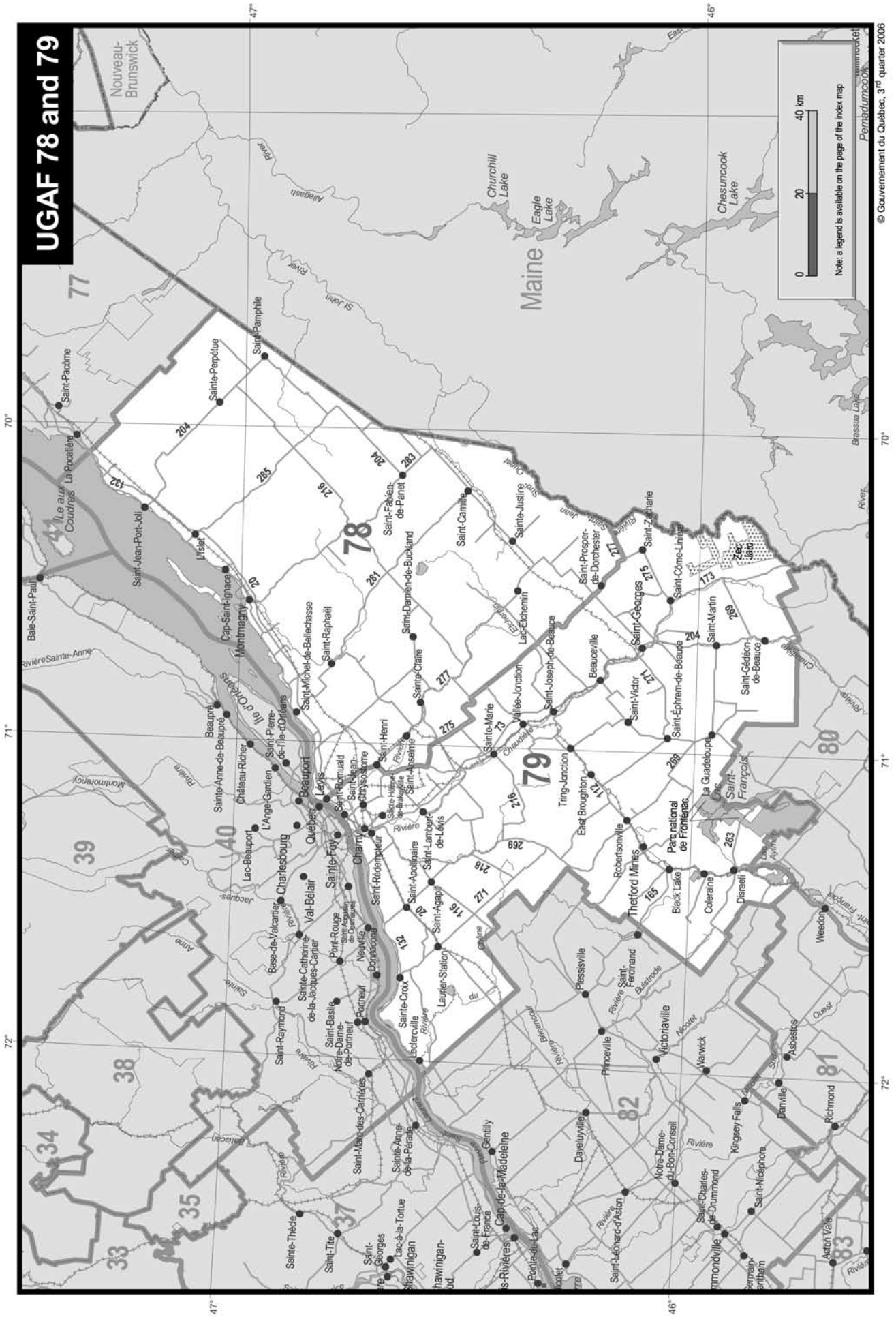


UGAF 58 to 64, 67 and 68







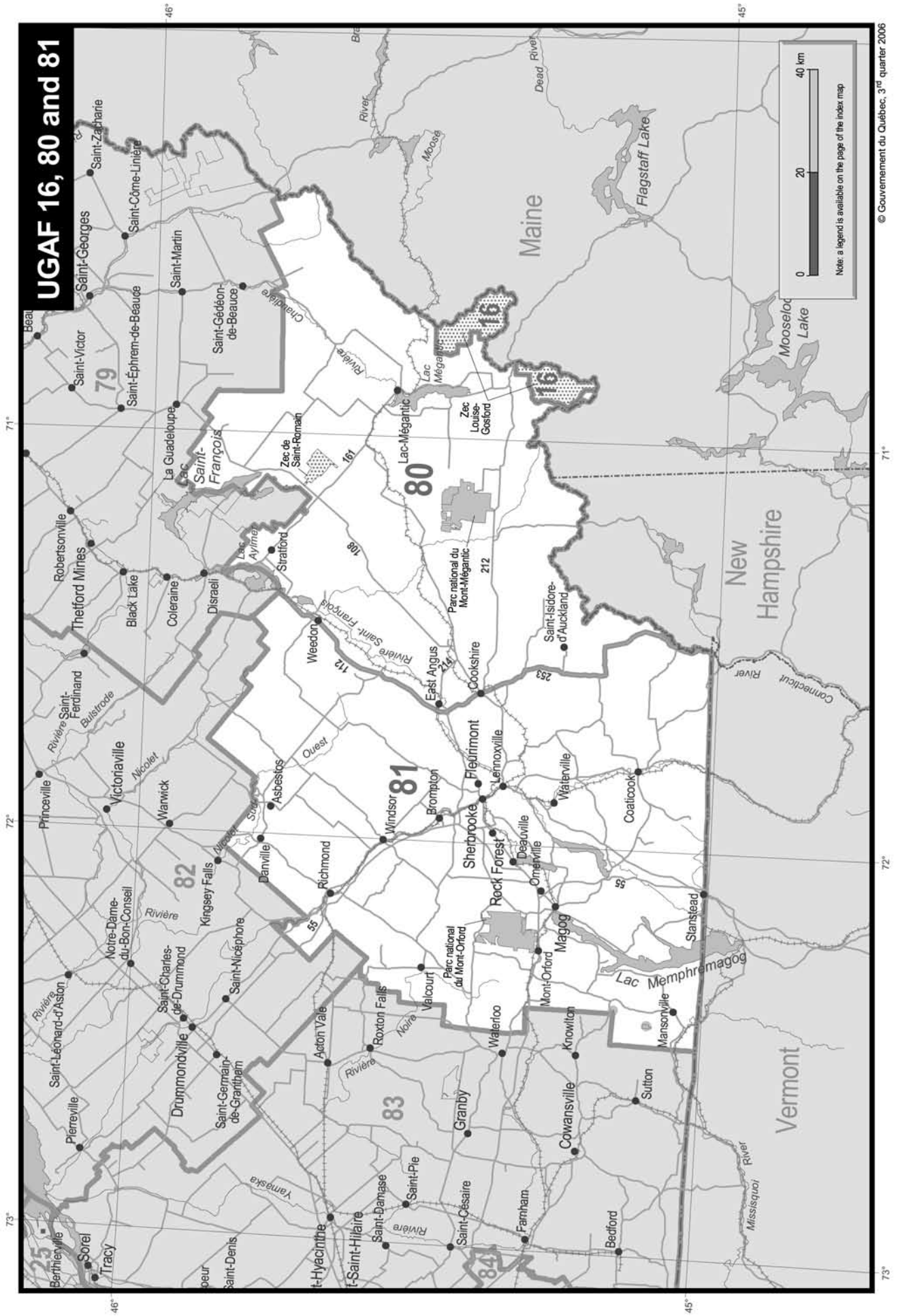


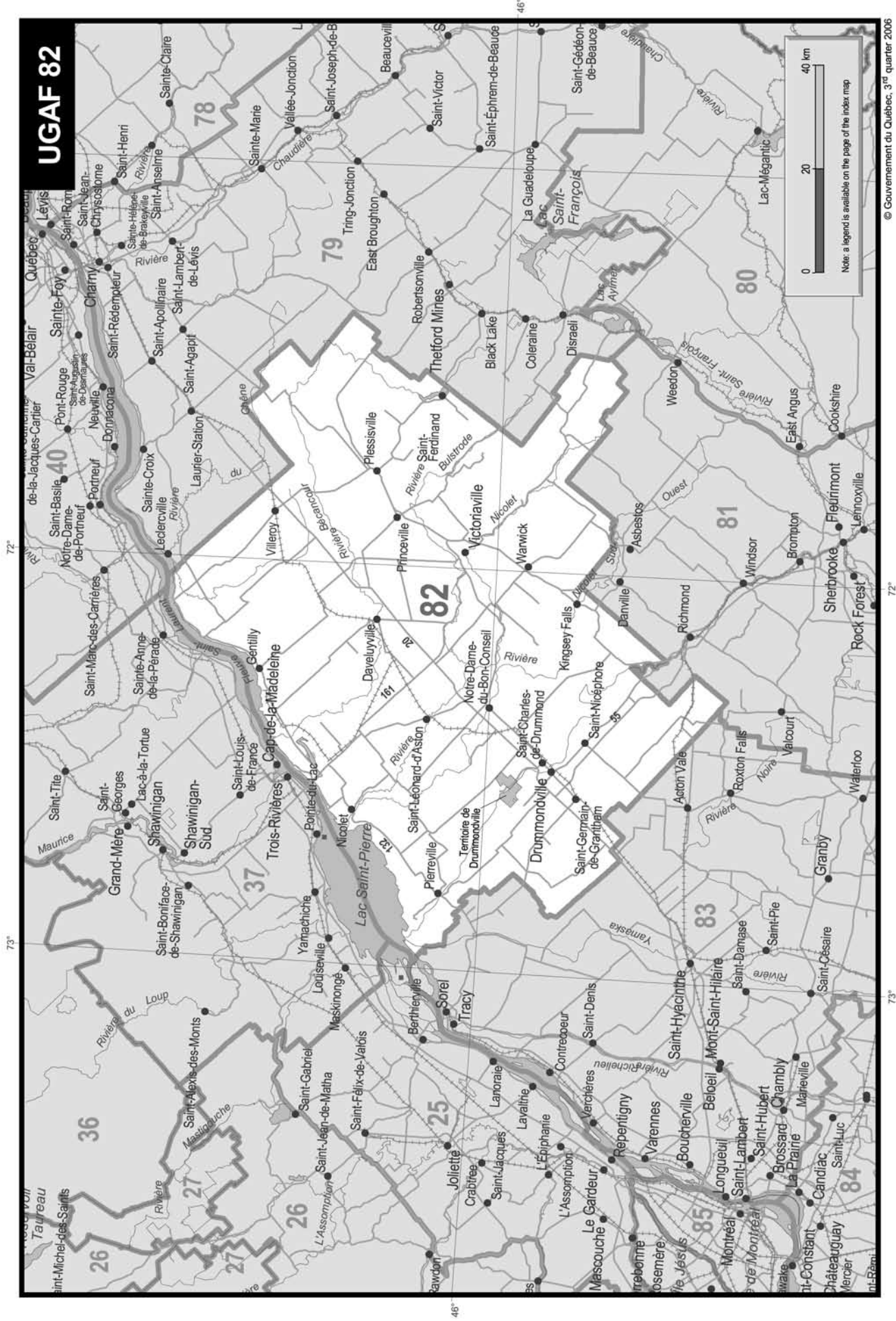
© Gouvernement du Québec, 3^e trimestre 2006

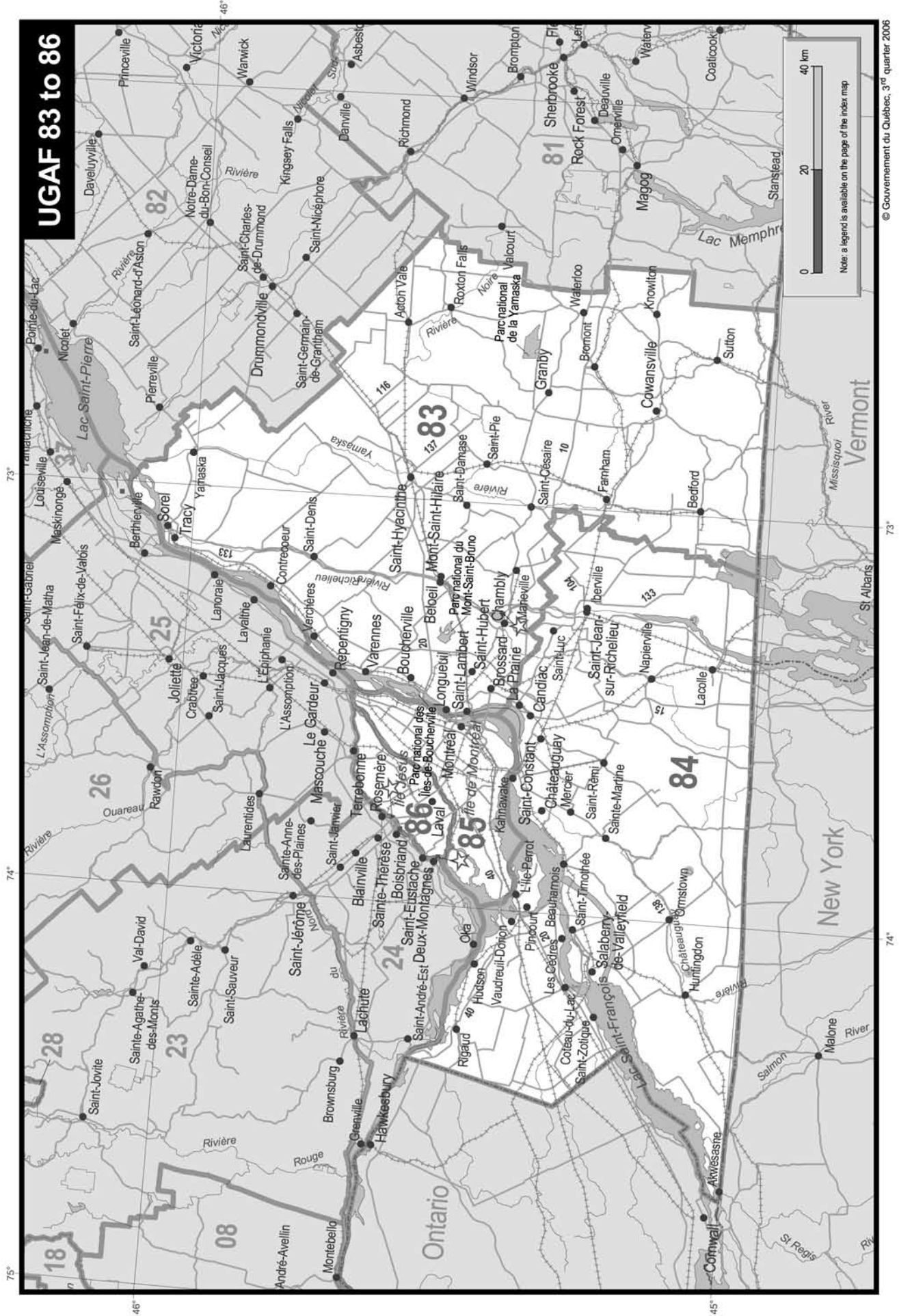
Pemadumcook

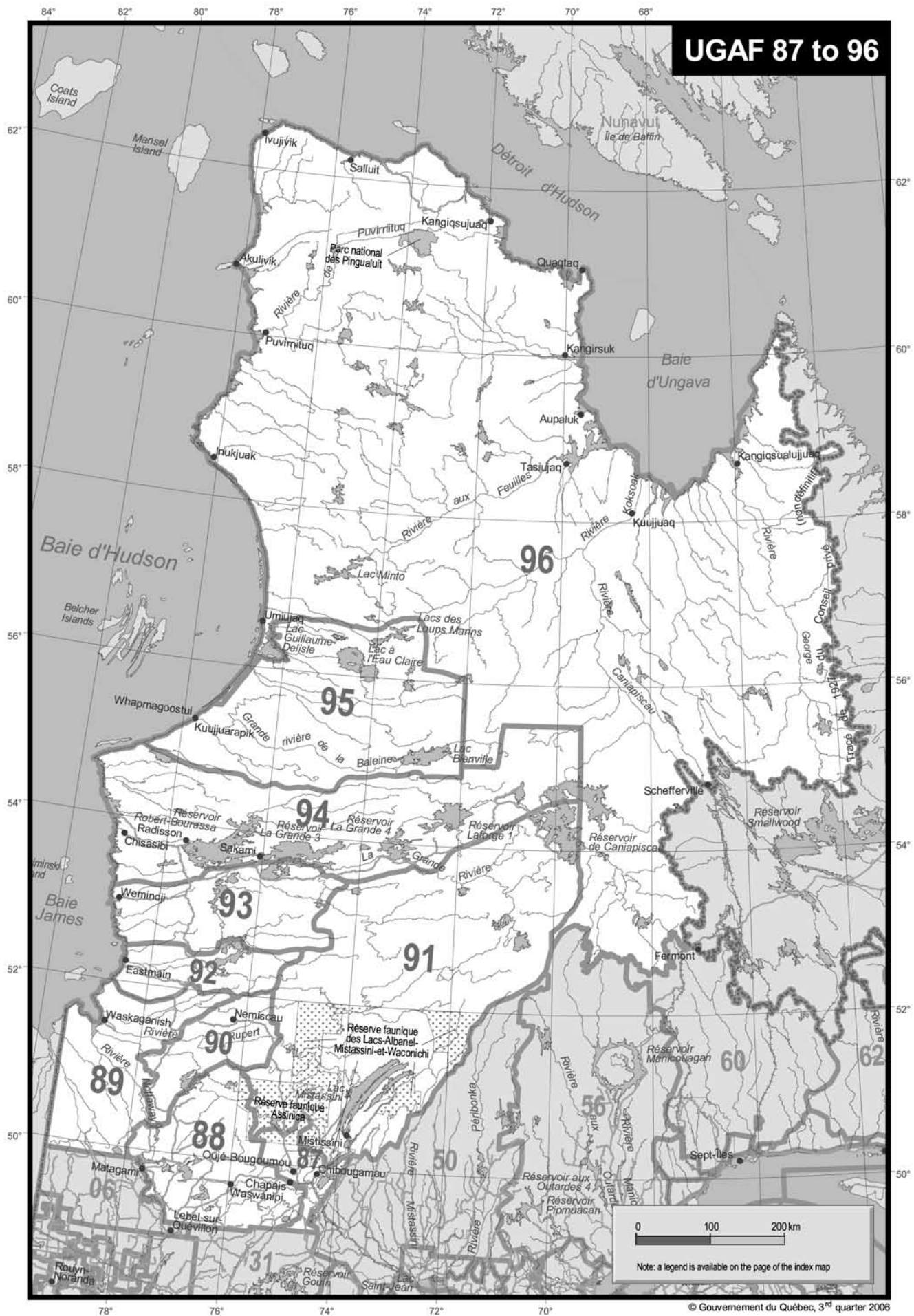
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Note: a legend is available on the page of the index map

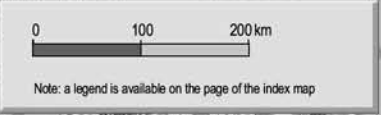








UGAF 87 to 96



AUTHORIZATION TO TRAP ON A TERRITORY WHERE EXCLUSIVE TRAPPING RIGHTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED

This form is suggested by the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune for information purposes only; any other authorization containing the same information is also valid. If necessary, please make copies of this form or reproduce a similar document.

The exclusive trapping rights lessee¹ _____ (name in block letters),
 _____ (trapper's certificate number, where applicable) hereby authorizes, pursuant to section 96 of
 the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (R.S.Q., c. C-61.1),
 _____ (name in block letters), _____ (trapper's certificate
 number, as the case may be), holder of a valid trapping licence or authorized to use such a licence under sections 5 to 7
 of the Regulation respecting trapping activities (D. 1027-99 of September 8 1999), to trap on the trapline under lease
 # _____ (trapline or territory no.).

This authorization is valid for the following period² :

From _____ (date) to _____ (date)

_____ Signature of the lessee _____ Signature of the authorized person

¹ An outfitting operation having exclusive trapping rights must also give this written authorization.
² It is recommended that this period not exceed the period of validity of the professional trapping licence of the authorized person.



TRANSFER OR EXCHANGE OF A TRAPLINE

This form is suggested by the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune for information purposes only; any other authorization containing the same information is also valid. If necessary, please make copies of this form or reproduce a similar document.

TRANSFER OF A TRAPLINE		Trapline no.:
Current lessee		
NAME:	Trapper's certificate no.:	
New lessee		
NAME:	Trapper's certificate no.:	
DATE :		
The current exclusive rights lessee must have trapped on this trapline during the year preceding that of the transfer. Where applicable, he must append to this form a copy of the document proving the sale, exchange or assignment of his trapping camp. The transfer application must be made between January 1 st and August 1 st . The transfer will be made outside the trapping season.		
EXCHANGE OF A TRAPLINE		Trapline no.:
Lessee 1		
NAME:	Trapper's certificate no.:	Trapline no.:
Lessee 2		
NAME:	Trapper's certificate no.:	Trapline no.:
DATE :		
The exclusive rights lessees must have trapped on their trapline during the year of the transfer. Where applicable, they must append to this form a copy of the document proving the sale, exchange or assignment of their trapping camp. The exchange application must be made between January 1 st and August 1 st . The exchange will be made outside the trapping season.		

**AUTHORIZATION TO TRAP ON A TERRITORY WHERE
EXCLUSIVE TRAPPING RIGHTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED**

Conditions

- The exclusive trapping rights lessee must have paid his rental fee.
- The person authorized to trap must be the holder of a valid trapping licence or be a person trapping under the authority of the trapping licence of a holder who is 18 or over, in accordance with the rules mentioned in the Certificate and licence section of the regulatory publication "Trapping in Québec".
- The holder of this authorization must have it on hand when he traps on the territory for which he received this authorization.

Partners members of the Table nationale de la faune



Fédération des pourvoiries du Québec

5237, boul. Hamel, bureau 270, 2^e étage, Québec (Québec) G2E 2H2
 Telephone: 418 877-5191
 Tool free: 1 800 567-9009
 Internet: www.fpq.com



Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec

1737, rue Champigny Est, Sainte-Foy (Québec) G2G 1A6
 Telephone: 418 872-7644
 Internet: www.ftgq.qc.ca



Fédération québécoise
des chasseurs et pêcheurs

Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs

6780, 1^{re} Avenue, bureau 109, Charlesbourg (Québec) G1H 2W8
 Telephone: 1 888 523-2863
 Internet: www.fqf.qc.ca



Fédération québécoise des gestionnaires de zecs

1415, boulevard Charest Ouest, bureau 275, Québec (Québec) G1N 4N7
 Téléphone : 418 527-0235
 Sans frais : 1 866 567-0235
 Internet : www.zecquebec.com



Fédération québécoise pour le saumon atlantique

42 B, rue Racine, Loretteville (Québec) G2B 1C6
 Telephone: 418 847-9191
 Internet: www.saumon-fqsa.qc.ca



Fondation de la faune du Québec

Place Iberville II
 1175, rue Lavigerie, bureau 420, Sainte-Foy (Québec) G1V 4P1
 Telephone: 1 877 639-0742
 Internet: www.fondationdelafaune.qc.ca



Société des établissements de plein air du Québec

Place de la Cité – Tour Cominar
 2640, boul. Laurier, bureau 1300, Sainte-Foy (Québec) G1V 5G2
 Telephone: 1 800 665-6527
 Internet: www.sepaq.com



Institut de développement durable

des Premières Nations du Québec et du Labrador

250, Place Chef Michel-Laveau, bureau 101, Wendake (Québec) G0A 4V0
 Telephone: 418 843-9999, poste 224
 Internet: www.iddpnql.ca

Offices of the Departement

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**.

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@mrfn.gouv.qc.ca
 Internet: www.mrfn.gouv.qc.ca/faune

Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UGAF 1 to 7)

180, boul. Rideau
 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)

92, 2^e Rue Ouest, Bureau 207
 Rimouski (Québec) G5L 8B3
 418 727-3710

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
Charlesbourg 418 646-3512
La Malbaie 418 665-6485
Saint-Raymond 418 337-7072

Centre-du-Québec (UGAF 82)

100, rue Laviolette
 Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5S9
 819 371-6151

Drummondville 819 475-8444
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-de-Lellis (seasonal) 418 595-2888
Thetford Mines 418 423-3535

Côte-Nord (UGAF 54 to 68)

818, boul. Laure
 Sept-Îles (Québec) G4R 1Y8
 418 964-8889

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) 418 535-0224
Sept-Îles 418 964-8290

Estrie (UGAF 16, 80 and 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^{er} Avenue Ouest
 Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (Québec) G4V 1C5
 418 763-3302

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

Lanaudière (UGAF 25 to 29)

100, boul. Industriel
 Repentigny (Québec) J6A 4X6
 450 654-7786

Joliette 450 752-6860
Saint-Michel-des-Saints 450 833-6756

Laurentides (UGAF 20 to 24)

999, rue Nobel, bureau 1.50B
 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)

Adressez-vous au bureau des Laurentides

Mauricie (UGAF 30 to 37)

100, rue Laviolette
 Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5S9
 819 371-6151

La Tuque 819 523-5556
Saint-Alexis-des-Monts 819 265-2075
Shawinigan 819 537-7273

Montréal (UGAF 83 to 86)

Adressez-vous au bureau de Montréal
Granby 450 776-7131
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu 450 359-4194
Salaberry-de-Valleyfield 450 370-3024
Sorel-Tracy 450 742-0213

Montréal (UGAF 85)

545, boul. Crémazie
 Montréal (Québec) H2M 2V1
 514 873-2140

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
Inukjuak 819 254-8117
Kuujuaq 819 964-2791
Label-sur-Quévillon 819 755-4603
Matagami 819 739-2111
Mistissini (seasonal) 418 923-4006
Nemiscau (seasonal) 819 673-2209
Oujé-Bougoumou (seasonal) 418 745-4014
Radisson 819 638-8305
Schefferville (seasonal) 418 585-2332
Waskaganish (seasonal) 819 895-5006
Waswanipi (seasonal) 819 753-4007
Wemindji (seasonal) 819 978-3465
Whapmagoostui 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)

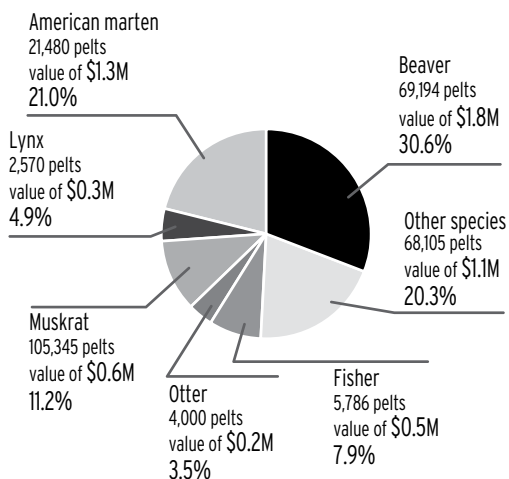
3950, boul. Harvey
 Jonquière (Québec) G7X 8L6
 418 695-8125

Alma 418 668-0128
Chicoutimi 418 698-3567
Dolbeau-Mistassini 418 276-1971
Roberval 418 275-1702

Wildlife and nature COUNT!

Trapping in Québec is a matter of culture, tradition, scientific research, sustainable development and economics. The available data reveal that 10,000 Québec trappers harvested 276,500 pelts in 2006-2007, for a total value of **\$5,9M**.

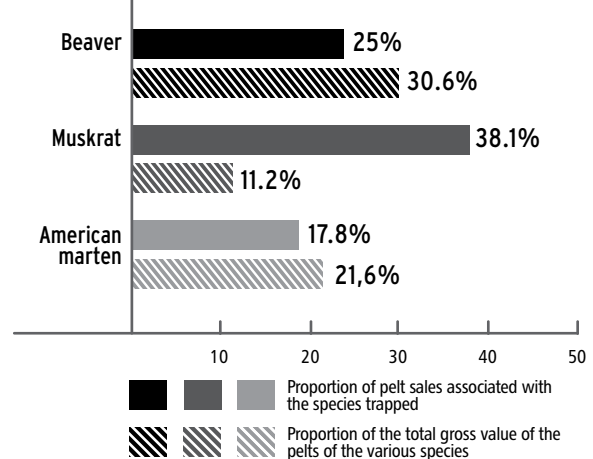
Economic value of pelts



The six species for which the value of the pelts is the greatest are: American marten (\$1.3M), beaver (\$1.8M), fisher (\$0.5M), otter (\$0.2M), muskrat (\$0.6M) and lynx (\$0.3M).

The total value of the pelts of these six species reached **\$4.7M**, namely close to **80%** of the total value of all pelts sold.

Most sold pelts



Pelt sales for these three species alone represent more than **70%** of the total number of pelts sold and account for close to **63%** of the value of all pelts.

Did you know that...

- Québec was the first place in the world to put in place a certification program ensuring trap compliance with international humane trapping standards recently agreed upon by Canada, the European Union, Russia and the United States. **98%** of the animals are captured with trapping devices that ensure a rapid death, measured in seconds.

- Québec produces roughly **80%** of the modern traps for all of Canada and its expertise is recognized internationally.

www.faunenatureenchiffres.gouv.qc.ca

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www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/en/regulations/trapping

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