



2020 Hunting and Trapping Summary

DUCK STAMP = CONSERVATION

BY PURCHASING THE CANADIAN DUCK STAMP,
WATERFOWL HUNTERS DIRECTLY FUND PROJECTS THAT:



Recruit and educate
new hunters



Conserve and restore
wildlife habitat



Study and protect
migratory birds

Since 1985, the Stamp has raised over \$50 million for conservation



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Minister of Environment, 2019.

Minister's Message

Dear fellow Islanders,

Prince Edward Island's fields, forests, streams and wetlands – along with the wildlife that live there – are some of our most precious resources. I am committed to the long-term

protection of wildlife habitat and sustainable wildlife populations in PEI. Doing so will ensure that our grandchildren have the same opportunities to enjoy wildlife that we do.



During the COVID-19 pandemic, it is more important than ever to maintain an active lifestyle and spend time outdoors. Hunting and trapping allow Islanders to immerse themselves in nature and connect with the environment. For some communities, hunting and trapping are also central to their identity and an important part of cultural diversity, heritage and tradition.

The 2020 Hunting and Trapping Summary provides information on the upcoming hunting and trapping season. It also provides a glimpse into the Forests, Fish and Wildlife division's work to support wildlife conservation.

Safe and sustainable wildlife management rests on a foundation of sound science, responsible regulation, and a deep commitment to conservation among our hunting and trapping community. As Islanders, we are fortunate to have all these elements in place. Together, we will ensure that our connection to nature and wildlife remains an integral part of who we are.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Natalie Jameson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Natalie Jameson

Minister of Environment, Water
and Climate Change

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Red Fox (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

What's new for 2020

Trappers are no longer required to use metal dies to tag their traps. TRAPS MUST STILL BE CLEARLY MARKED WITH THE TRAPPER'S ID #

Reminders from 2019

Since 2016, six river otters have been trapped or found dead in PEI and further evidence from trail cameras (see photo on next page) shows that this species is re-establishing a population on the PEI.

Trappers are encouraged to review the Avoiding River Otters When Trapping Beavers Section P. 55)

The opening date of coyote trapping season with footholds is October 15th. The use of lead shot for hunting crows is prohibited. Hunting ravens is prohibited. The minimum age to take hunter safety training is 11.



River Otter (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Trespass to Property Act

All hunters and trappers are reminded that you need permission of the occupier or a person authorized by the occupier, to enter on land that is a lawn, garden, orchard, commercial berry growing area, golf course or acreage managed for the production of agricultural crops, land that is a tree plantation area or a Christmas tree management area, enclosed premises that indicates the occupier's intention to keep persons off the premises or to keep animals on the premises and engage in an activity which is prohibited on the premises by notice.

Trappers are also reminded that you need permission of the occupier or a person authorized by the occupier, to enter on forest land in order to trap or snare.

General Hunting Regulations

It is unlawful to:

- 1) carry a firearm in game habitat or hunt any game unless you are in possession of a Hunter Safety Certificate;
- 2) hunt any wildlife for which an open season has not been prescribed;
- 3) without a shipping coupon take, or ship out of the province any game or parts thereof;
- 4) disturb, molest or take the nest or eggs of any game bird;
- 5) hunt any game birds by means of any trap, cage or snare;
- 6) hunt game birds with a rifle or other firearm loaded with a bullet or bullets;
- 7) use a shotgun that has a capacity of more than three shells in the magazine and chamber combined, while hunting game;
- 8) possess more than one shotgun, unless each shotgun in excess of one is unloaded and disassembled or unloaded and cased, while hunting game;
- 9) hunt on Sunday;
- 10) shoot at any game within 200 metres of any school, church, meeting place or any occupied dwelling, farm building, or livestock, without the

owner's permission; or shoot any game within 300 metres of a location where migratory birds are kept under permit;

- 11) while in or on any vehicle, discharge or have in personal possession a loaded firearm;
- 12) discharge any firearm in any locality where game is usually found between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise unless authorized by a permit to hunt raccoons at night or for the purposes a dispatching a legally trapped furbearer;
- 13) sell fox, raccoon or coyote to anyone other than a licensed fur dealer or fur auction house representative;
- 14) wilfully allow the flesh of any game suitable for food to be spoiled or destroyed;
- 15) hunt waterfowl within 400 metres of an area baited with grain or other food;
- 16) ship or take out of the province, snowshoe hare, raccoon, fox or coyote without a Game Export Permit. If pelts are held by the hunter longer than 5 days after the close of the open season, a Possession Permit is required;
- 17) possess or use shot other than non-toxic shot for hunting ducks, geese or snipe; and crows
- 18) be in possession or under the influence of an intoxicant while hunting;
- 19) possess a firearm that is not cased one hour

after sunset to one hour before sunrise unless authorized by a permit;

- 20) hunt or shoot at waterfowl, including all ducks and geese, from within the highway right-of-way;
- 21) hunt waterfowl from within 100 yards of the centreline of a highway-right-of-way that is a boundary of the Indian River Wildlife Management Area, the Rollo Bay Wildlife Management Area, the New Glasgow Wildlife Management Area, or the Pisquid River Wildlife Management Area;
- 22) hunt any game birds or crows with shot size larger than BB (lead shot) or T (non-toxic shot);
- 23) set a snare for snowshoe hare made of materials other than single strand brass wire of 20 to 24 gauge, or set a snare for snowshoe hare with a wire loop greater than 10 cm. (4 inch);
- 24) hunt foxes with cartridges larger than .22 rim fire or .17 centre fire.
- 25) intentionally or knowingly interfere with another person lawfully engaged in hunting.

Note: If you are in possession of migratory birds belonging to or taken by another person, each bird must be tagged with:

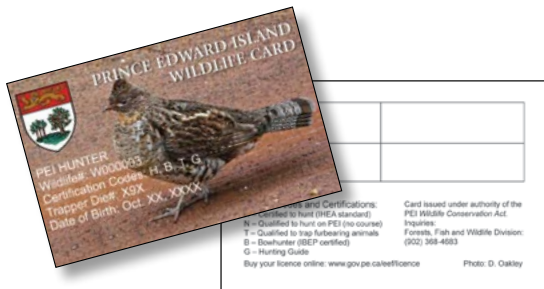
- (a) the name and address of the owner,
- (b) the number of the migratory game bird permit under which the bird was taken, and
- (c) the date the bird was taken and signed by the person who killed the birds.

Hunter Safety Certificate PEI Wildlife Card

“ALL PERSONS wishing to acquire a PEI hunting licence are required to exhibit a Hunter Safety Certificate to the licence vendor. Vendors are prohibited from issuing a licence to any person who does not possess a certificate.

All first-time hunters are required to successfully complete a Hunter Safety Course before being issued a PEI Hunter Safety Certificate. You can register at any Access PEI Centre to take the course.

Changes of address or lost or stolen cards should be brought to the attention of the Fish and Wildlife Section (902) 368-4683. Non-residents are advised that Hunter Safety Certificates issued by the province, state, or country where they live are accepted in PEI “



Free Training and Licences for New Hunters

For the last two years the Fish and Wildlife Section has offered free training and licences for first time hunters to remove barriers to potential new hunters from participating. This initiative has proven to be a resounding success. The program has been extended for another year, so all hunters are encouraged to reach out to their friends and families to make them aware of the opportunity. Please call 902-368-4683 for more details.



Waterfowl Heritage Day Waterfowl Heritage Day, September 19, 2020, is a special day for youth ages 11 to 17 to hunt with a licensed adult mentor before the opening of the regular waterfowl hunting season. The mentor is not permitted to carry or shoot a firearm but is there to provide a safe hunting environment and offer guidance on hunting skills, conservation and the ethical aspects of hunting. A license from the Forests, Fish and Wildlife Division is required at no charge.



Chasing Wildlife

No person shall use any air, land or water vehicle to chase, pursue, worry, molest, take, hunt or kill any wildlife or wilfully destroy wildlife habitat.

Residency

A “resident” means a person who

- (i) has resided in the province of a period of six months immediately prior to making an application for a licence,
- (ii) has resided in the province for a period of two weeks immediately prior to making an application for a licence, where that person proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he or she was required to take up residence in the province as a result of being transferred to the province by his or her employer,
- (iii) is taking educational training of a three-month minimum duration within the province and has resided in the province for a period of two weeks immediately prior to making an application for a licence,
- (iv) is taking educational training outside the province and resided in the province for a period of six months immediately prior to taking the educational training,

(v) proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he or she has resided in the province for the purpose of employment for an aggregate period of six months within the twelve months immediately preceding the making of an application, or

(vi) was born in the province and owns real property in the province;

All other hunters are not considered to be residents and require a Non-resident Hunting Licence.

Non-resident hunters must be accompanied by either a licensed resident hunter or a registered hunting guide while hunting in Prince Edward Island.

Youth (resident or non-resident under 16 years of age) require a Hunting Licence. No youth shall use or carry a firearm except in company with a parent or guardian, subject to the provisions of the *Firearms Act* and Criminal Code.

Assume every firearm is loaded.

Control the muzzle by pointing it in a safe direction

Licences and Fees

Provincial hunting licences can be obtained from authorized vendors around the province or online at www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/service/buy-online-hunting-license

Resident Game Hunting* (18-59 years)	\$5
Courtesy Resident Game Hunting (60 years and over)	No Charge
Youth (12-17 years) Hunting.....	No Charge (Available to resident and non-resident youth).
Resident Furbearer Hunting (all ages)	\$5
Non-resident Hunting.....	\$75
Non-resident 3-day Hunting.....	\$60
Resident Hunting Guide Licence	\$30
Non-resident Hunting Guide Licence.....	\$50
Wildlife Conservation Fund**	
Ages 16-64	\$20
65 years and over.....	\$13
Snowshoe Hare Snaring Licence***	\$5

(Above fees do not include HST)

*No charge for first time hunters

**Charged once annually with first fishing, hunting or trapping licence purchased. Youth under 16 are not required to purchase a Wildlife Conservation Fund Licence.

**Everyone who snares rabbits (Snowshoe Hare) must purchase a Snowshoe Hare Snaring License.

Hunting Season Dates and Bag Limits

The open season, bag limits and possession limits are as follows:

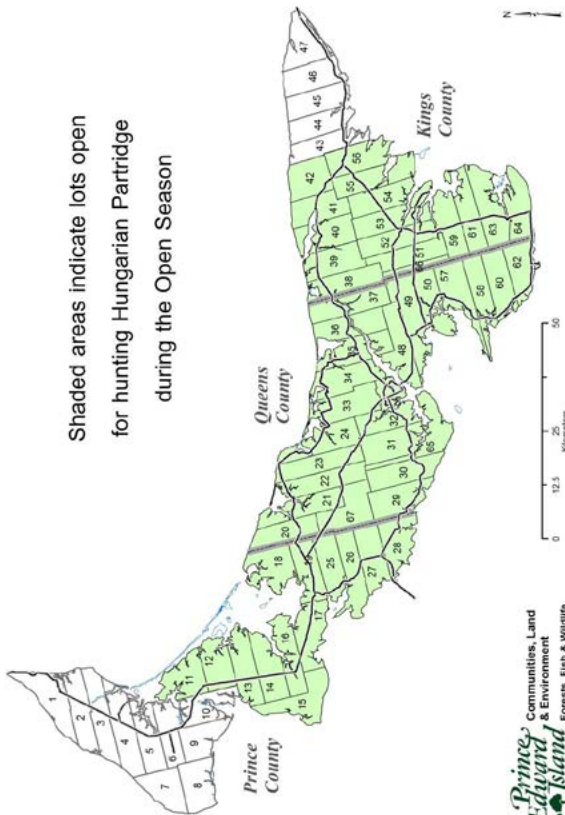
Hunting Seasons and Limits

Game	Open Season	Daily Bag	Possession
Pheasant	No open season	n/a	n/a
Ruffed Grouse	Sept. 28 to Dec. 31	3	6
Hungarian (Grey)* Partridge	Oct. 12 to Nov. 14	3	6
Snowshoe Hare (hunting)	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	5	-
Snowshoe Hare** (snaring)	Nov. 1 to Jan. 30	-	-
Fox	Nov. 2 to Jan. 31	-	-
Raccoon	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	-	-
Coyote	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	-	-
Red Squirrel	No closed season	-	-

* There will be no open season for Hungarian (Grey) Partridge in Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and Lots 43 to 47 inclusive, in 2020/2021.

** A Snowshoe Hare Snaring Licence is required.

Shaded areas indicate lots open
for hunting Hungarian Partridge
during the Open Season



Migratory Game Birds

Open Seasons – Both Dates Inclusive	
Woodcock	Sept. 28 to Dec. 12
Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, Eiders and Scoters) Geese and Snipe	Oct. 1 – Dec. 31
Special Early Goose Season	Sept. 8 to Sept. 21
Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters	Oct. 1 to Dec.31
Waterfowler Heritage Day. Ducks and Geese (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Sept. 19

Note: No open season for Harlequin Duck



Wood Duck (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Bag and Possession Limits		
Game	Daily Bag	Possession
Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, Eiders and Scoters)	6*	18**
Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters	6***	12****
Geese	*****	16
Woodcock	8	16
Snipe	10	20

*Except that not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye. From Dec 1 to Dec 31, not more than four may be black ducks or black duck-mallard hybrids, or any combination of them.

** Except that not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye

*** Except that not more than four Scoters and four Eiders may be taken daily.

**** Except that not more than eight Scoters and eight Eiders may be possessed.

*****Geese - eight from Sept. 8 - Sept. 21, five from Oct. 1-Nov.14., three from Nov. 15- Dec. 31.

Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (e-Permit)

To hunt migratory game birds (ducks, geese, woodcock, and Wilson or common snipe) in Canada, you are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (or e-Permit) with an affixed (or printed image of) Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation stamp (the physical stamp is not required to validate the e-Permit).

Benefits of getting your migratory game bird hunting permit online!

- It's fast and practical. Buy your permit in a few minutes, anywhere, any time.
- Permits are emailed directly to you.
- No more lost permits. Reprint and sign your permit at any time!
- More money is available for waterfowl management activities.

Visit www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/ to get yours now!



Barrow's Goldeneye by
Dale Murchison

Use “1-800-327-BAND” or www.reportband.gov to Report

Waterfowl Bands

Hunters can now report bird bands (bands on ducks and geese) by dialing this toll-free number: 1-800-327-2263 You should have the following information available before you call:

1. the band number; and
2. where and when you shot the bird.

Non-Game Birds

Most birds are completely protected throughout the year, including eagles, hawks, owls, seagulls, cormorants and non-game migratory birds.

Non-game migratory birds are all protected under the Migratory Bird Convention Act. It is illegal to shoot such non-game migratory birds as shorebirds, herons, grebes, songbirds, and woodpeckers.



Piping Plover
(Island Nature Trust)

Export Permits

An export permit is required for all game leaving Prince Edward Island. A valid non-resident hunting licence, attached to the game being exported, is a shipping coupon authorizing the export of game from the province by the license holder in accordance with possession limits.



American Black Ducks (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Chasing Wildlife

No person shall use any air, land or water vehicle to chase, pursue, worry, molest, take, hunt or kill any wildlife or wilfully destroy wildlife habitat.

Hunting raccoon at night requires a special permit available from Fish and Wildlife at 902 368-4683.

Because raccoons are traditionally hunted after dark, hunters should be aware that their activities (dogs, lights, etc.) may alarm uninformed members of the public. Hunters should make every effort to advise local residents before they hunt in that area.

Landowner permission should be obtained prior to accessing private property for the purpose of hunting.



Raccoon (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Please Note:

Furbearer hunting is a popular pursuit for many Island hunters. Please note the following regulations:

- Muzzle loading firearms are permitted for coyote hunting only.
- The restriction to possess more than one uncased shotgun while hunting game does not apply to rifles.

It is illegal to have in your possession, when hunting all game birds, migratory birds any shot larger than “BB” in the case of lead shot or size “T” in the case of steel shot.



Snowshoe Hare Snarer Survey

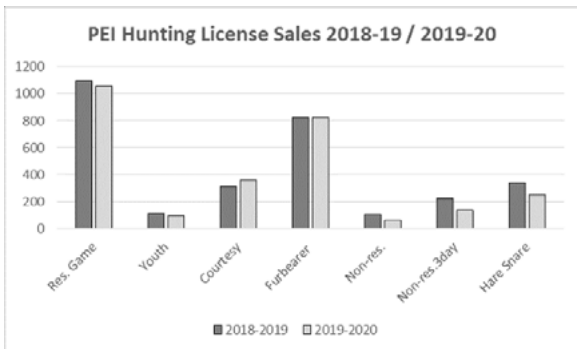
In the spring of 2019, PEI Fish and Wildlife conducted brief phone surveys of 150 license holders from throughout the Province. It's estimated that around 66 Islanders participated in snowshoe hare snaring in 2018/2019, with an estimated hare harvest of 399. This survey will be conducted again in 2021 for the 2020-2021 snaring season.



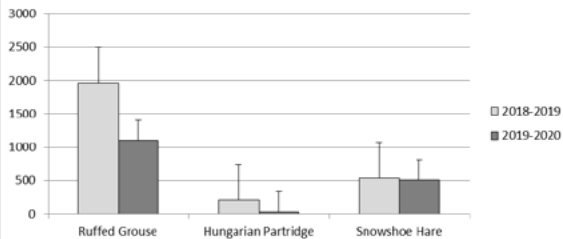
Hunting License Sales and Upland Game and Waterfowl Harvest Statistics

Sales of all types of hunting licenses were down in 2019-20 compared to the previous season (see chart below)

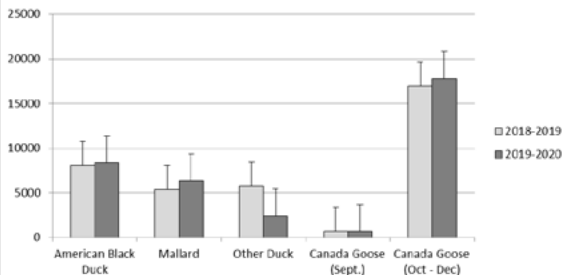
In 2019, and for the first time in almost a decade, PEI Fish and Wildlife conducted a survey of a random sample of 240 PEI hunters to determine harvest statistics of game on PEI for the 2018-2019 hunting season. This survey was repeated in 2020 (2019-2020 hunting season) with a random sample of 137 hunters. The survey will be repeated in subsequent years for the foreseeable future. The results of the survey are illustrated on the following charts.



Estimated Harvest for Select Popular Upland Game Species



Estimated Harvest for Waterfowl



Bald Eagles and Lead Poisoning

- Lead, ingested in large enough quantity has negative effects on the nervous, reproductive, respiratory, and gastrointestinal systems of mammals and birds
- Dead eagles recovered on the Island have tested positive for lead poisoning
- Eagles frequently scavenge carcasses of dead animals that may contain lead bullet fragments or lead pellets
- Symptoms of lead poisoning in eagles include loss of balance, gasping, tremors and impaired ability to fly.
- Eagles are especially sensitive to lead poisoning, 2-3 #6 shot is enough to kill an eagle
- Depending on the amount ingested, eagles can die within hours - days (acute poisoning) or become emaciated and die over 2-3 weeks (chronic). Sublethal lead poisoning may also interfere with flight, eyesight, and normal behavior making them prone to traumatic events.

Hunters can help reduce lead poisoning

- Use non-toxic shot for all shotgun and rifle hunting. Non-lead alternatives are now readily available and becoming cheaper every year. Save your lead for the range and target shooting.
- If lead ammunition is used, recover or remove all shot game from the field
- If the carcass must be left in the field, burying the carcass prevents scavenging.

Wear Your Personal Floatation Device (PFD)!

The Truth Cold Water Immersion
by Mario Vittone

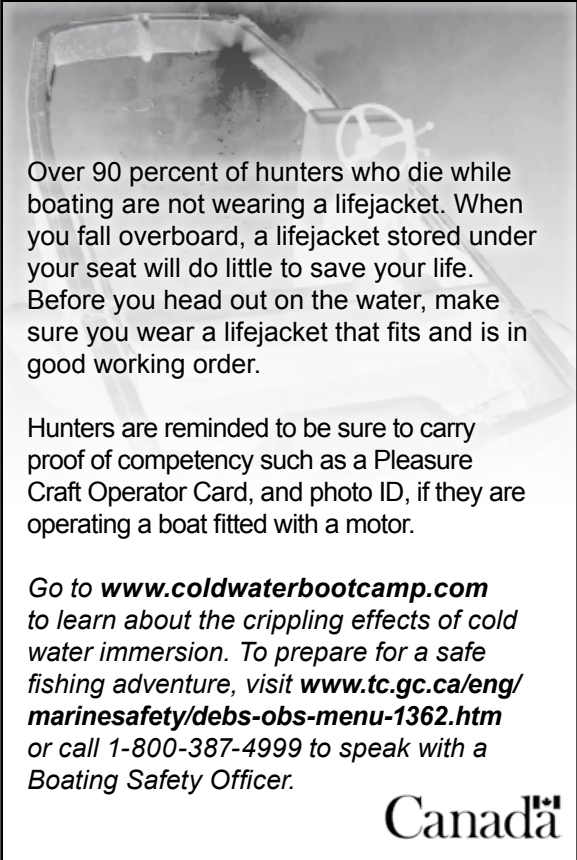
You Can't Breathe: The first phase of **cold water** immersion is called the cold shock response: It is a stage of increased heart rate and blood pressure, uncontrolled gasping, and sometimes uncontrolled movement. Lasting anywhere from 30 seconds to a couple of minutes depending on a number of factors, the cold shock response can be deadly all by itself. In fact, of all the people who die in cold water, it is estimated that **20% die in the first two minutes.** They drown, they panic, they take on water in that first uncontrolled gasp, if they have heart problems – the cold shock may trigger a heart attack. Surviving this stage is about getting your breathing under control, realizing that the stage will pass, and staying calm.

You Can't Swim: One of the primary reasons given by recreational boaters when asked why they don't wear a life jacket is that they can swim. Listen up, Tarzan; I swam for a living for the better

part of my adult life, and when the water is cold – none of us can swim for very long. The second stage of cold water immersion is called **cold incapacitation**. Lacking adequate insulation your body will make its own. Long before your core temperature drops a degree, the veins in your extremities (those things you swim with) will constrict, you will lose your ability control your hands, and the muscles in your arms and legs will just flat out quit working well enough to keep you above water. Without some form of flotation, and in not more than 30 minutes, the best swimmer among us will drown – definitely – no way around it. Without ever experiencing a drop in core temperature (at all) over 50% of the people who die in cold water, die from drowning perpetuated by cold incapacitation.

From: www.gcaptain.com/cold_water/





Over 90 percent of hunters who die while boating are not wearing a lifejacket. When you fall overboard, a lifejacket stored under your seat will do little to save your life. Before you head out on the water, make sure you wear a lifejacket that fits and is in good working order.

Hunters are reminded to be sure to carry proof of competency such as a Pleasure Craft Operator Card, and photo ID, if they are operating a boat fitted with a motor.

Go to ***www.coldwaterbootcamp.com*** to learn about the crippling effects of cold water immersion. To prepare for a safe fishing adventure, visit ***www.tc.gc.ca/eng/marinesafety/debs-obs-menu-1362.htm*** or call 1-800-387-4999 to speak with a Boating Safety Officer.

Canada

General Trapping Regulations

Trapping has been restricted on certain public lands, including the Demonstration Woodlots and some Natural Areas. Please contact the Fish and Wildlife Section for more information.

No person shall,

- 1) while in wildlife habitat, possess or set a trapping device unless the trapping device is:
 - (a) a box trap;
 - (b) a body-gripping trap that is designed to kill quickly;
 - (c) a submarine trap;
 - (d) a non-powered snare; or
 - (e) a steel-jawed trap that has a jaw spread of less than 19 cm (7.5 inches).
2. set a trap designed to hold animals alive without examining each trap at least once a day.
3. set a snare designed to kill a fox or coyote without examining each snare at least once every 48 hours.
4. set any trapping device without checking it at least every 72 hours
5. set a toothed trap, a deadfall or a hook.
6. use a running pole set or a spring pole set in combination with a foothold trap.
7. place a trap or snare in wildlife habitat, either set or unset, before the opening of the trapping season for each species.

8. leave a trap or snare in wildlife habitat, either set or unset, after the close of the season for each species.
9. be in possession of a green hide, pelt, carcass or any portion thereof of any beaver, muskrat, raccoon, fox, coyote, mink, weasel, skunk or squirrel between the 5th day after the close of the open season and the first day of the next open season without a permit
10. cut, spear, break, destroy or interfere with any beaver house or dam, a muskrat house or den, a mink den, a fox den or burrow, a coyote den or burrow.
11. break, interfere with, destroy, remove or otherwise disturb any trap not registered to that person. This section shall not apply to enforcement officers responsible for the enforcement of trapping regulations in the discharge of their duty.
12. during the closed season for mink, set traps for or attempt to trap raccoon in places frequented by mink, or at any time during the closed season for mink, attempt to trap raccoon by use of traps set in water.
13. set a trap within the highway-right-of-way in any location other than in or over water
14. take or attempt to take any beaver, mink or muskrat by any means other than trapping.
15. set a trap inside an active muskrat house.
16. ship raw furs from the province (PEI) without first obtaining an Export Permit.

17. trap on private property without asking permission of the landowner.
18. buy the pelts or hides, either skinned or unskinned, of wild furbearing animals in PEI without being the holder of a valid Fur Dealer's Licence.
19. everyone is guilty of an offence who sells furs to a resident or non-resident who is not the holder of a Fur Dealer's Licence.

General Information

Hunters and trappers are advised that seized equipment shall be automatically forfeited to the crown for the following offences:

- (1) all second offences,
- (2) taking game or wildlife out of season,
- (3) hunting while under suspension, and
- (4) possession of a loaded firearm in a vehicle or boat
- (5) possess or be under the influence of an intoxicant.

An automatic one-year suspension of hunting privileges can result from a conviction under the *Wildlife Conservation Act* or Regulations or the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* or Regulations.



Trapping in High Use Areas

Given the limited amount of wilderness on PEI, trappers and other outdoor recreationists often make use of the same areas. While trapping and other activities such as hiking, birdwatching, and nature photography can absolutely coexist, the potential for conflict is increased in these areas. Trappers are asked to exercise discretion when trapping in areas of high public use; set away from trails, avoid using baits and lures, and check all traps as frequently as possible. In some cases, avoiding trapping in specific areas altogether may be advised. Trapping has been restricted on certain public lands, including the Demonstration Woodlots and some Natural Areas. Please contact the Fish and Wildlife Section for more information. Being proactive and working together to recognize conflict situations before they occur will help to ensure that trapping continues to play an important role in the lives of hundreds of Islanders every fall and winter.



Coyote (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Trapping Seasons

Fur Bearing Animals	Open Season
Beaver	8:00 a.m. Nov 1 – March 31
Mink	8:00 a.m. Nov 1 – March 31
Muskrat	8:00 a.m. Nov 1 - March 31
Weasel	8:00 a.m. Nov 1 - March 31
Fox (snaring & trapping)	November 15 - January 31
Fox (modified foothold only) *	November 1 - November 14
Raccoon**	October 15 – March 31
Coyote (snaring & modified foothold)	November 15 - January 31
Coyote (modified foothold only) *	October 15 - November 14 February 1 - February 28
Red Squirrel	No closed season
Skunk	No closed season

NOTE:

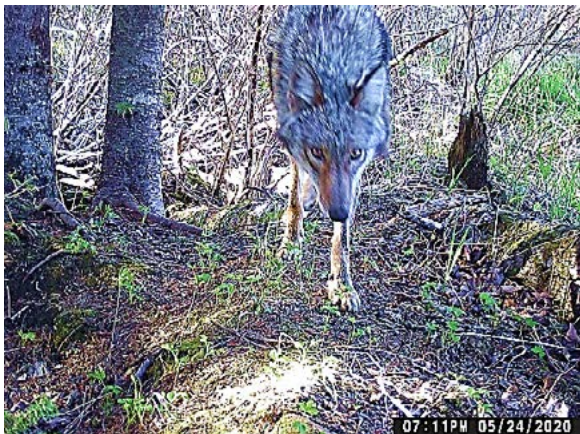
* A “modified foothold trap” is a foothold trap that has been altered to improve the humaneness of the trap by laminating the jaws, off-setting the jaws or padding the jaws.

** From October 15-31 traps set for raccoon are restricted to locations at least 3 meters away from a wetland or watercourse.

Trapping Licences and Fees

Resident Trapping Licence (16 and older)	\$10 +HST
Junior Trapping Licence (under 16)	\$5 +HST
Resident Fur Dealers Licence	\$25
Non-Resident Fur Dealers Licence	\$175

Trapping licences may be obtained from the Forests, Fish and Wildlife office, 183 Upton Road, Charlottetown, or from the Access PEI Centre in your area.



Coyote (PEI Fish and Wildlife Section)

Licences

1. Any person who traps furbearing animals must be the holder of a Trapping Licence or a Junior Trapping Licence.
2. The Minister may issue a Trapping Licence to an applicant who is 16 years of age or older and has successfully completed a trapper education course. A Junior Trapping Licence may be issued to an applicant who is under 16 years of age and has successfully completed a trapper education program.
3. A trapper who has not held a valid trapping licence within the previous five years must successfully complete a trapper education program prior to being issued a trapping licence, unless the Minister exempts that person from this subsection.
4. All licensed trappers are issued a permanent trapper registration number (a combination of letters and/or numbers) and the metal dies for stamping their registration number on traps and snares. No person shall set a trap or snare for furbearing animals unless the trap or snare is clearly stamped or tagged with their trapper registration number.

Foot-hold Traps

1. No person shall set a foothold trap for taking furbearing animals unless:
 - (a) the trap is set for beaver, mink or muskrat and is attached to a device that is designed to submerge

- the animal and prevent it from resurfacing;
- (b) the trap is set for muskrat or mink and is sufficiently heavy to submerge the mink or muskrat and prevent the animal from resurfacing;
 - (c) the trap is set for a raccoon and has jaws which are padded with rubber compound specifically designed to reduce injury to the animal;
 - (d) the trap is a foot-encapsulating trap (e.g. Duffer, L'I Griz, Egg Trap);
 - (e) the trap is set for coyote or red fox and has been modified to improve humaneness by such means as laminating the jaws, off-setting the jaws, padding the jaws, or other similarly effective means of improving the humaneness of the trap.

Body-gripping Traps

1. No person shall set a body-gripping (Conibear type) trap having a jaw spread greater than 16 cm (6.3 inches) but not greater than 19.6 cm (7.75 inches) except:
 - (a) in or over water
 - (b) in a dog-proof enclosure or
 - (c) where the trap is set at least five feet off the ground.
2. A dog-proof enclosure set using a body-gripping trap with a jaw spread 17.8 cm by 17.8 cm (7 inches by 7 inches) or larger shall have
 - (a) an opening no greater than 17.8 cm by 17.8 cm

- (7 inches by 7 inches) with the trap trigger set back at least 17.8 cm (7 inches) from the opening; or
- (b) an opening no greater than 20.3 cm (8 inches) in height and no greater than 25.4 cm (10 inches) in width with the trap trigger set back at least 25.4 cm (10 inches) from the opening.
3. A dog-proof enclosure with an opening larger than 20.3 cm (8 inches) in height and greater than 25.4 cm (10 inches) in width shall be placed so that no part of the opening is more than 17.8 cm (7 inches) off the ground.
 4. No person shall set a body-gripping trap having a jaw spread larger than 19.6 cm (7.75 inches) unless partially submerged in water or in a dog-proof enclosure in accordance with sections 2 and 3.
 5. A person may only use a body-gripping trap that is listed in Schedule C as approved as a killing trap for use on land for that species to take a, raccoon, weasel or muskrat on land.
 6. A person may only use a body-gripping trap to take a beaver or muskrat underwater if one of the following applies:
 - (a) the trap is listed in Schedule C as approved as a killing trap for use underwater for that species;
 - (b) the trap is set for muskrat and prevents the muskrat from resurfacing.

Snares

1. No person shall place in wildlife habitat any snare larger than single strand brass wire of 20 gauge except during the open season for snaring red fox or coyote.
2. All snares larger than 20 gauge single strand brass wire must be equipped with a self-locking device. This section does not apply to snares set under water during the open season for beaver.
3. No person shall set a snare for coyote or fox within 50 metres of a bait unless the bait is camouflaged or concealed in a manner that renders the bait undetectable from the air. This does not apply to bait placed in open fields.
4. No person shall have in possession untagged snares while in wildlife habitat.
5. No person shall set a snare within 200 metres of an occupied dwelling without the permission of the homeowner or occupier.
6. No person shall set a baited snare within 300 metres of an occupied dwelling without the permission of the homeowner or occupier.
7. No person shall set a snare for coyote or red fox unless the snare is constructed of wire cable having a minimum size of 1.98 millimetres or 5/64 inches.
8. No person shall set a snare for coyote or red fox within the highway right-of-way.

A trapper will be required to take a trapper education course after the date of conviction before purchasing another trapping license.

SCHEDULE C

List of Approved Body-Gripping Traps (Certified under the Canadian Trap Certification Program and Approved for use as Killing Traps for Beaver, Muskrat, Weasel and Raccoon in Prince Edward Island)

Raccoon

Traps approved for use on land:



Beaver

Traps approved for use underwater or partially submerged:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| •B.M.I. BT 300 | •Rudy 280 |
| •Bélisle Classic 330 | •Rudy 330 |
| •Bélisle Super X 280 | •Sauvageau 1000-11F |
| •Bélisle Super X 330 | •Sauvageau 2001-8 |
| •B.M.I. 280 Body
Gripper | •Sauvageau 2001-11 |
| •B.M.I. 330 Body
Gripper | •Sauvageau 2001-12 |
| •Bridger 330 | •Species-Specific 330
Dislocator Half Magnum |
| •Duke 280 | •Species-Specific 440
Dislocator Half Magnum |
| •Duke 330 | •Woodstream Oneida
Victor Conibear 280 |
| •LDL C280 | •Woodstream Oneida
Victor Conibear 330 |
| •LDL C280 Magnum | |
| •LDL C330 | |
| •LDL C330 Magnum | |

Muskrat

Traps approved for use on land:

- Bélisle Super X 110
- Bélisle Super X 120
- B.M.I. Body Gripper 120
- B.M.I. Body Gripper 120 Magnum
- B.M.I. 126 Magnum
- Bridger 120
- Bridger 120 Magnum Bodygripper
- Bridger 155 Magnum Bodygripper
- Duke 120
- Koro Muskrat
- Koro Large Rodent Double Spring
- LDL B120
- LDL B120 Magnum
- Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3
- Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel
- Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel
- Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Magnum Stainless Steel
- Ouell RM
- Rudy 110
- Rudy 120
- Rudy 120 Magnum
- Sauvageau 2001-5
- Sauvageau C120 Magnum
- Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend"
- Triple M
- Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110
- Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
- Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Magnum
- WCS Shorty Tube Trap to trap

No person shall set a body-gripping trap having a jaw spread larger than 19.6 cm (7.75 inches) unless partially submerged in water or in a dog-proof enclosure in accordance with sections 2 and 3 of the body-gripping trap regulations

Weasel

Traps approved for use on land:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Bélisle Super X 110•Bélisle Super X 120•B.M.I. #60•B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper Magnum•B.M.I. 126 Body Gripper Magnum•Bridger 120•Bridger 120 Magnum Bodygripper•Bridger 155 Magnum Bodygripper•Koro Muskrat Trap•Koro Rodent Trap•Koro Large Rodent Double Spring•LDL B120 Magnum | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Ouell 411-180•Ouell 3-10•Ouell RM•Rudy 120 Magnum•Sauvageau C120 Magnum•Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend"•Sauvageau 2001-5•Triple M•Victor Rat Trap•WCS Tube Trap Int'l•Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110•Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120•WCS Shorty Tube Trap |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

This summary is prepared for the information and convenience of those who plan to hunt or trap in Prince Edward Island. The original act and regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law. These laws are subject to change at any time.

For the complete regulations please refer to the *Wildlife Conservation Act*, Regulations available on request from the Forests Fish and Wildlife Division or online at: www.princeedwardisland.ca/sites/default/files/legislation/w-04_1.pdf

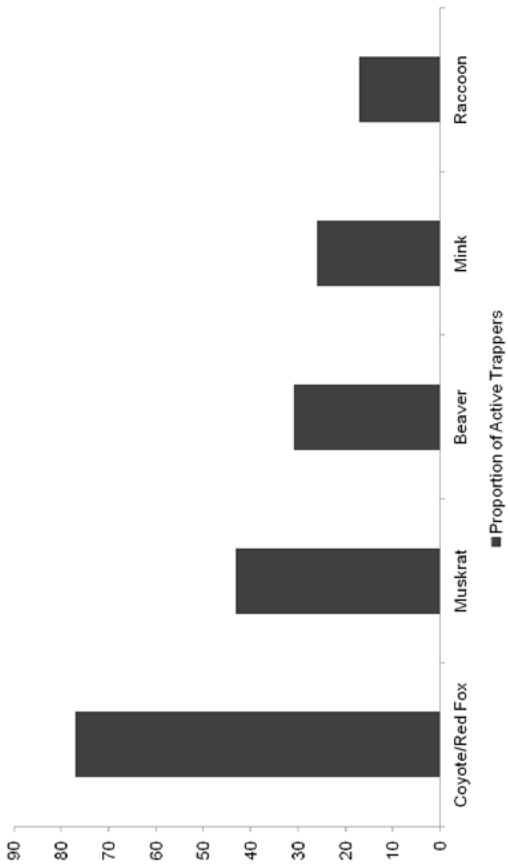
- Bélisle Classic 220
 - Bélisle Super X 160
 - Bélisle Super X 220
 - Bélisle Super X 280
 - B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper
 - B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper
 - B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper
 - B.M.I 280 Magnum
Body Gripper
 - Bridger 160
 - Bridger 220
 - Bridger 220 Magnum
Body Gripper
 - Duke 160
 - Duke 220
 - Koro #2
 - LDL C 160
 - LDL C 160 Magnum
 - LDL C 220
 - LDL C 220 Magnum
- LDL C 280 Magnum
 - Northwoods 155
 - Rudy 160
 - Rudy 160 Plus
 - Rudy 220
 - Rudy 220 Plus
 - Sauvageau 2001-6
 - Sauvageau 2001-7
 - Sauvageau 2001-8
 - Species-Specific
220 Dislocator Half
Magnum
 - Woodstream Oneida
Victor Conibear 160
 - Woodstream Oneida
Victor Conibear 220

Sarcoptic Mange

Sarcoptic mange is a disease that affects wild mammals, such as foxes, coyotes, and raccoons that can lead to pronounced hair loss, emaciation, and eventual death of affected individuals. Caused by an infection with the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*, mange can spread quickly through a local population, particularly when there is a high density of animals in an area. In some cases, local mortality can be quite high.

Fish and Wildlife has been receiving reports of red foxes with sarcoptic mange from across the Island, but have been reported predominantly around the Charlottetown and Summerside areas. Signs to look for include hairless patches of skin and crusty skin growths in around the tail, hock, neck, and face. Tracking the distribution of the disease will help inform management decisions. Hunters and trappers are at risk of contracting the infection as well, which may result in an itchy rash. You are encouraged to always wear gloves when handling your harvest, regardless of if the animal shows obvious signs of disease.

Hunters and trappers are encouraged to be mindful of mange during this hunting and trapping season, and to contact Fish and Wildlife at 902-368-4683 if you notice any signs of the disease in your harvest.

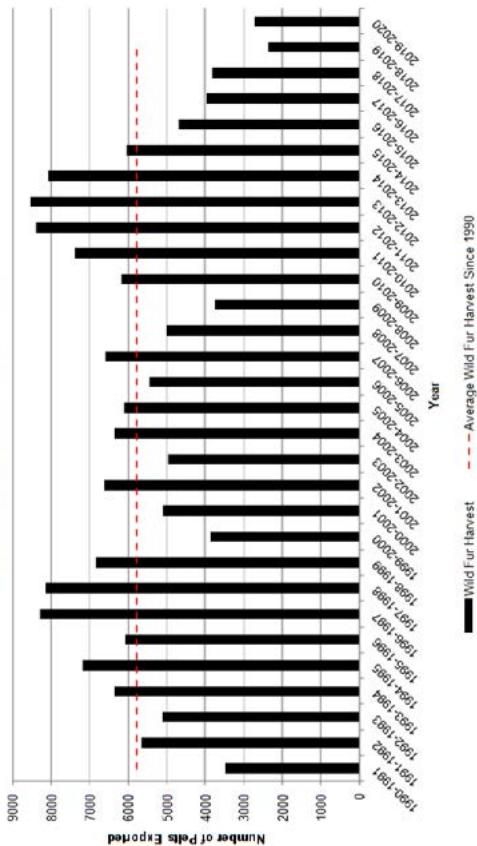


Trapping Statistics

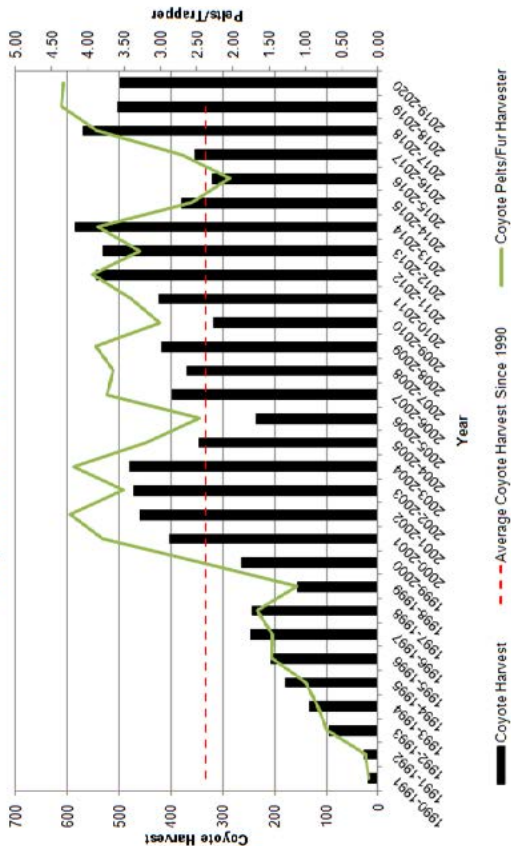
The 2019/2020 trapping season was plagued by issues, most notably the closure of North American Fur Auctions (NAFA). NAFA has traditionally been one of the largest markets for PEI fur, and its closure has left Fur Harvesters Auction House as the lone commercially viable option for PEI trappers. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March resulted in postponed fur pickups and auctions, which added further uncertainty to the market. As a result, average pelt prices for PEI furs are unavailable at this time.

Harvests continue to come in at or near historic lows for most furbearer species, with the exception of coyote. Mink harvest has suffered huge declines in the past several years, as focused trapping interest in this species has all but evaporated due to sharp decreases in pelt prices and a surplus of ranched mink in the market. PEI's mink and red fox harvests in 2019/2020 were the lowest on record at just 30 and 247 pelts, respectively. Raccoon (198) and beaver (472) harvests both showed increases from the previous season but are generally assumed to be below appropriate population management levels.

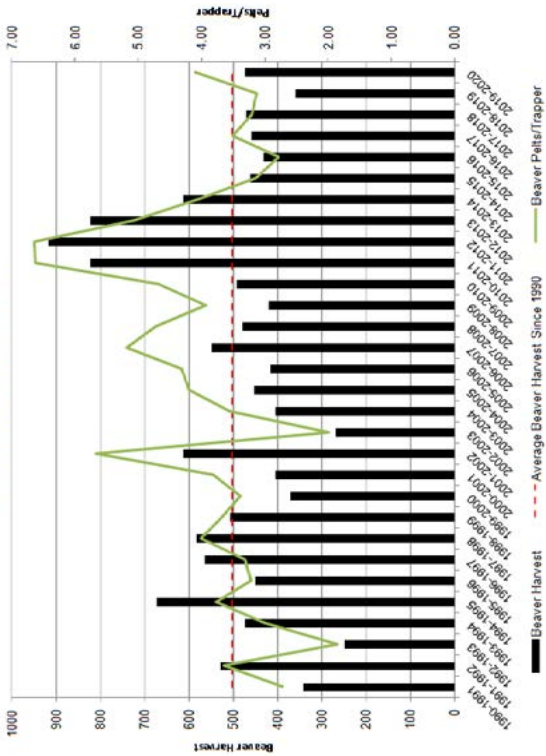
Wild Fur Harvest Since 1990



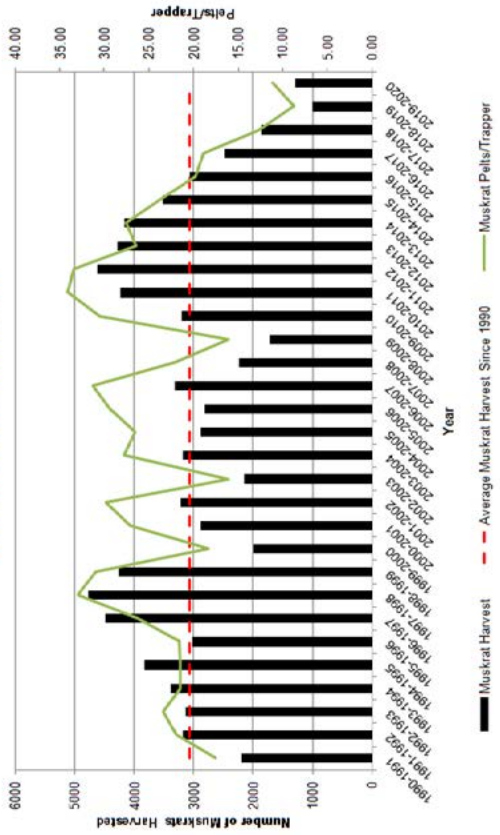
Coyote Harvest Since 1990



Beaver Harvest Since 1990



Muskkrat Harvest Since 1990



Muskrat Pelt Sampling

Fish and Wildlife has resumed a program which examines the pelts of trapped muskrats to collect information on the age and sex composition of the harvest. Over time these parameters provide insights into the status of the muskrat population, and can be compared with similar data collected in other jurisdictions. As an example, a harvest which is comprised mostly of adults can be suggestive of declining recruitment or over-population, whereas a harvest dominated by juveniles tends to be indicative of a stable or growing population. A total of 966 pelts were examined in late winter 2020, accounting for roughly 75% of the seasons muskrat harvest. Overall, juveniles comprised approximately 70% of the harvest, with 4.57 juveniles/adult female. This metric is within the range reported in other jurisdictions and suggests a relatively stable population at moderate to low density. Annual monitoring will be continued to evaluate trends and potentially inform other more targeted studies of PEIs muskrat population.

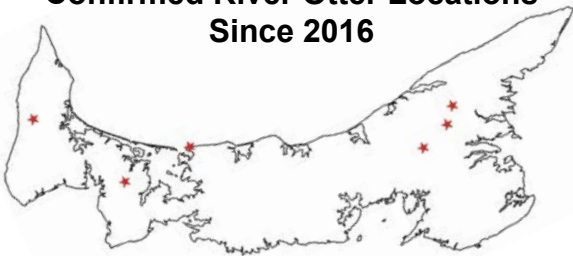
Avoiding River Otters When Beaver Trapping

Since 2016, six river otters have been trapped or found dead in PEI. Based on the age of at least one of the individuals, there is reason to believe that a small, resident population of river otters has re-established in the province. Across their range, otters are often captured in beaver traps as these species share habitats and semi-aquatic lifestyles. To minimize the risk of capturing otters, beaver trappers on PEI are encouraged to consider the following when making their sets:

- Avoid the use of 280 conibears, as river otters cannot swim through them without firing the trap;
- Move trigger wires on 330 conibears as far as possible to one side to allow otters to swim through without firing the trap;
- When trapping beaver runs with conibears, place traps on the bottom of the run with a dive stick at the surface;
- Avoid placing traps close to the crossover of beaver dams, as river otters frequently use these features as travel routes;
- Set foothold traps for beaver at least 8" below the water's surface;

PEI has no open season for river otter, and it is illegal to target them. However, legal action will not be pursued if Fish and Wildlife and/or Enforcement staff are immediately notified if a river otter is caught in a trap that is legally set for other furbearers. This applies to river otters that may be killed as by-catch as well as those that are restrained by live-holding devices. In either case, the river otter is not be removed from the trap until specific instructions are provided by Fish and Wildlife or a Conservation Officer.

Confirmed River Otter Locations Since 2016



PEI Wildlife Conservation Fund

Putting your money to work!

When you pay a PEI Wildlife Conservation Fund fee, you are helping to improve habitat for fish and many other species of Island Wildlife. Applications for funding are made by many stream and river management groups annually. In 2019, approximately \$330,500 was awarded to watershed, wildlife and environmental groups across PEI to restore, protect and improve Island waterways. Research and education projects were also funded. Groups awarded WCF funds in 2019 are listed below. For more information on the PEI Wildlife Conservation Fund you can call 902-892-7513, email: wcfund@eastlink.ca, or visit the web at www.gov.pe.ca/forestry/wcf

- Abegweit Conservation Society
- Bedeque Bay Environmental Management Association
- Belfast & Area Watershed Group
- Canadian Rivers Institute
- Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative

- Cascumpec Bay Watershed Association
- Central Queens Wildlife Federation
- Ducks Unlimited
- Ellens Creek Watershed Group
- Friends of Covehead and Brackley Bay
- Harmony & Area Watershed Enhancement Group
- Hillsborough River Association
- Hunter-Clyde Watershed Group
- Island Nature Trust
- Kensington North Watersheds Association
- Lot 11 & Area Watershed Management Group
- Marine Animal Response Society
- Morell River Management Cooperative
- Nature Conservancy of Canada
- Nature PEI
- PEI Invasive Species Council

- PEI Watershed Alliance Inc.
- Pisquid River Enhancement Project
- Richmond Bay Watershed Association
- Sierra Club Canada Foundation
- Souris & Area Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation
- South Shore Watershed Association
- Southeast Environmental Association
- Stratford Area Watershed Improvement Group
- Trout River Environmental Committee
- Trout Unlimited Prince County Chapter
- West Point & Area Watersheds
- Wheatley River Improvement Group
- Winter River-Tracadie Bay Watershed Association



**Report poachers and polluters!
Call Crime Stoppers toll free
1-800-222-8477**

**Report Litterers!
Call the hot line toll free
1-866-368-5024**

Investigation and Enforcement

For enforcement of any of the environment acts or regulations during regular working hours, telephone a Conservation Officer at any of the following locations:

Wellington	902 854-7250
Summerside	902 888-8000
Charlottetown	902 368-4884
Queens County	902 368-4884
Montague	902 838-0600
Souris	902 687-7000

For environmental emergencies after normal office hours telephone **1-800-565-1633**. For wildlife related enforcement after normal office hours telephone **902 368-4884**.



Access PEI Centres

Queens County

Charlottetown 902 368-5200

Kings County

Montague..... 902 838-0600

Souris 902 687-7000

Prince County

Alberton 902 853-8622

O’Leary 902 859-8800

Summerside 902 888-8000

Tignish 902 882-7351

Wellington..... 902 854-7250



Courses and Workshops

Each year, the Forests, Fish, and Wildlife Division offers a variety of courses and workshops. If you are interested in any of the following training opportunities, please contact our office at 902-368-4683.

- Trapping
- Hunting (Hunter Safety, Bow hunting, Hunting Guide)
- Becoming an Outdoors Woman workshop
- Youth Waterfowl Hunting Workshop
- Chainsaw (Weekend Woodsman, Chainsaw Filing, Cutting Firewood Safely, Basic Silviculture Lesson Plan)



Instructors Kevin Arsenault and Carl Balsor demonstrating trapping techniques.

Sunrise/sunset calculator taken from the National Research Council of Canada Website

Sunrise/sunset calculator taken from the National Research Council of Canada Website

www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/services/sunrise/index.html

Time zone is DST between September 8 and October 31, and AST -4 UTC thereafter.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
September 8, 2020	6:45	19:42
September 9, 2020	6:47	19:40
September 10, 2020	6:48	19:38
September 11, 2020	6:49	19:36
September 12, 2020	6:51	19:34
September 13, 2020	6:52	19:32
September 14, 2020	6:53	19:30
September 15, 2020	6:55	19:28
September 16, 2020	6:56	19:25
September 17, 2020	6:57	19:23
September 18, 2020	6:59	19:21
September 19, 2020	7:00	19:19
September 20, 2020	7:01	19:17
September 21, 2020	7:03	19:15
September 22, 2020	7:04	19:13
September 23, 2020	7:05	19:11
September 24, 2020	7:07	19:09

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
September 25, 2020	7:08	19:07
September 26, 2020	7:09	19:05
September 27, 2020	7:11	19:03
September 28, 2020	7:12	19:01
September 29, 2020	7:13	18:59
September 30, 2020	7:15	18:57
October 1, 2020	7:16	18:55
October 2, 2020	7:17	18:53
October 3, 2020	7:19	18:51
October 4, 2020	7:20	18:49
October 5, 2020	7:21	18:47
October 6, 2020	7:23	18:45
October 7, 2020	7:24	18:43
October 8, 2020	7:26	18:41
October 9, 2020	7:27	18:40
October 10, 2020	7:28	18:38
October 11, 2020	7:30	18:36
October 12, 2020	7:31	18:34
October 13, 2020	7:33	18:32
October 14, 2020	7:34	18:30
October 15, 2020	7:35	18:28
October 16, 2020	7:37	18:26
October 17, 2020	7:38	18:25
October 18, 2020	7:40	18:23
October 19, 2020	7:41	18:21
October 20, 2020	7:43	18:19

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
October 21, 2020	7:44	18:17
October 22, 2020	7:45	18:16
October 23, 2020	7:47	18:14
October 24, 2020	7:48	18:12
October 25, 2020	7:50	18:11
October 26, 2020	7:51	18:09
October 27, 2020	7:53	18:07
October 28, 2020	7:54	18:06
October 29, 2020	7:56	18:04
October 30, 2020	7:57	18:02
October 31, 2020	7:59	18:01
November 1, 2020	7:00	16:59
November 2, 2020	7:02	16:58
November 3, 2020	7:03	16:56
November 4, 2020	7:05	16:55
November 5, 2020	7:06	16:54
November 6, 2020	7:08	16:52
November 7, 2020	7:09	16:51
November 8, 2020	7:11	16:49
November 9, 2020	7:12	16:48
November 10, 2020	7:14	16:47
November 11, 2020	7:15	16:46
November 12, 2020	7:17	16:44
November 13, 2020	7:18	16:43
November 14, 2020	7:20	16:42
November 15, 2020	7:21	16:41

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
November 16, 2020	7:22	16:40
November 17, 2020	7:24	16:39
November 18, 2020	7:25	16:38
November 19, 2020	7:27	16:37
November 20, 2020	7:28	16:36
November 21, 2020	7:30	16:35
November 22, 2020	7:31	16:34
November 23, 2020	7:32	16:33
November 24, 2020	7:34	16:33
November 25, 2020	7:35	16:32
November 26, 2020	7:36	16:31
November 27, 2020	7:38	16:31
November 28, 2020	7:39	16:30
November 29, 2020	7:40	16:30
November 30, 2020	7:41	16:29
December 1, 2020	7:43	16:29
December 2, 2020	7:44	16:28
December 3, 2020	7:45	16:28
December 4, 2020	7:46	16:28
December 5, 2020	7:47	16:27
December 6, 2020	7:48	16:27
December 7, 2020	7:49	16:27
December 8, 2020	7:50	16:27
December 9, 2020	7:51	16:27
December 10, 2020	7:52	16:27
December 11, 2020	7:53	16:27

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
December 12, 2020	7:54	16:27
December 13, 2020	7:55	16:27
December 14, 2020	7:56	16:27
December 15, 2020	7:56	16:27
December 16, 2020	7:57	16:28
December 17, 2020	7:58	16:28
December 18, 2020	7:59	16:28
December 19, 2020	7:59	16:29
December 20, 2020	8:00	16:29
December 21, 2020	8:00	16:30
December 22, 2020	8:01	16:30
December 23, 2020	8:01	16:31
December 24, 2020	8:01	16:31
December 25, 2020	8:02	16:32
December 26, 2020	8:02	16:33
December 27, 2020	8:02	16:33
December 28, 2020	8:03	16:34
December 29, 2020	8:03	16:35
December 30, 2020	8:03	16:36
December 31, 2020	8:03	16:37
January 1, 2021	8:03	16:38
January 2, 2021	8:03	16:39
January 3, 2021	8:03	16:40
January 4, 2021	8:03	16:41
January 5, 2021	8:02	16:42
January 6, 2021	8:02	16:43

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
January 7, 2021	8:02	16:44
January 8, 2021	8:02	16:45
January 9, 2021	8:01	16:47
January 10, 2021	8:01	16:48
January 11, 2021	8:00	16:49
January 12, 2021	8:00	16:50
January 13, 2021	7:59	16:52
January 14, 2021	7:59	16:53
January 15, 2021	7:58	16:54
January 16, 2021	7:57	16:56
January 17, 2021	7:57	16:57
January 18, 2021	7:56	16:58
January 19, 2021	7:55	17:00
January 20, 2021	7:54	17:01
January 21, 2021	7:53	17:03
January 22, 2021	7:53	17:04
January 23, 2021	7:52	17:06
January 24, 2021	7:51	17:07
January 25, 2021	7:50	17:09
January 26, 2021	7:48	17:10
January 27, 2021	7:47	17:12
January 28, 2021	7:46	17:13
January 29, 2021	7:45	17:15
January 30, 2021	7:44	17:16
January 31, 2021	7:43	17:18
February 1, 2021	7:41	17:19

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
February 28, 2021	6:58	18:01
March 1, 2021	6:56	18:02
March 2, 2021	6:54	18:04
March 3, 2021	6:52	18:05
March 4, 2021	6:50	18:07
March 5, 2021	6:48	18:08
March 6, 2021	6:46	18:10
March 7, 2021	6:44	18:11
March 8, 2021	6:43	18:13
March 9, 2021	6:41	18:14
March 10, 2021	6:39	18:15
March 11, 2021	6:37	18:17
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March 13, 2021	6:33	18:20
March 14, 2021	6:31	18:21
March 15, 2021	6:29	18:23
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March 17, 2021	6:25	18:25
March 18, 2021	6:23	18:27
March 19, 2021	6:21	18:28
March 20, 2021	6:19	18:30
March 21, 2021	6:17	18:31
March 22, 2021	6:15	18:33
March 23, 2021	6:13	18:34
March 24, 2021	6:11	18:35
March 25, 2021	6:09	18:37

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
March 26, 2021	6:07	18:38
March 27, 2021	6:05	18:40
March 28, 2021	6:03	18:41
March 29, 2021	6:01	18:42
March 30, 2021	5:59	18:44
March 31, 2021	5:57	18:45



Earnscliffe Pheasant Preserve

The Earnscliffe Pheasant Preserve, funded in part by the Province, is a hunting preserve encompassing 3000 acres of prime agricultural, forest, and marsh land. The Preserve is maintained by a dedicated group of hunters working together with landowners. Excellent pheasant hunting opportunities are provided at the most reasonable prices in eastern Canada.

The Preserve is open on Fridays, Saturdays, and civic holidays from the third week of September until early January (weather permitting). Hunters are required to register at the trailer by the Preserve entrance, and the cost is \$150/day for those over 16 and \$75/day for those 16 and under. The Preserve is a strong supporter of young hunters.

There is a generous three (3) bird limit per hunter, and the diversity of habitats provides an excellent opportunity to bring out the best in hunting dogs. A day at the Preserve will be challenging and rewarding for the casual hunter as well as those with more experience.

For more information about the Preserve, contact Mike Lyriotokis at 902-569-5383.

Hunting Harvest

Harvest reporting is one of the best and most important sources of information used to guide the management of game species. Hunters are encouraged to use the tables below to keep track of their harvest and effort (no. of animals harvested, no. of hours spent hunting) throughout the hunting season and to share the information with the Fish and Wildlife Section after the season has ended.

Date	Hours Spent Hunting	Species	Number Harvested

Trapping Harvest

Date	Number of Traps Set	Species	Number Harvested

Trapping Harvest

Date	Number of Traps Set	Species	Number Harvested

Trapping Harvest

Date	Number of Traps Set	Species	Number Harvested

Accessing Public Lands

While most of Prince Edward Island is privately owned, there are areas of forest and wetland which are available for public use - the Island's 33,000 hectares of public land. In general terms, these properties are classified as Natural Areas, Ponds and Wetlands, Provincial Forests, and Wildlife Management Areas. They are managed for a variety of public values and benefits such as recreation, wildlife habitat, protection of unique or rare species, high-value timber and non-timber forest products, forest/wildlife research, and outdoor education.

The signs listed below identify public lands which are open to the public for uses such as hunting, fishing, hiking, bicycling, bird watching, tours and outdoor education. However, some uses such as off road vehicle (ATVs, snowmobiles, etc.) are only permitted on certain properties and open fires are not permitted at all. Prohibited uses are listed on the signs. Please do not litter or smoke on these properties.

Many of these properties are working forests, so as conditions dictate, forest harvest and management operations may occur. In all cases, harvest sites on public land are quickly renewed to forest cover.

You can access more information on the location of public lands on-line at www.gov.pe.ca/gis or by purchasing a Public Land Atlas at any Forests, Fish and Wildlife office.



Using Vehicles to Chase Wildlife

The use of vehicles such as ATVs and snowmobiles to assist in hunting activities has expanded in recent years, particularly during coyote hunts with hounds. If used properly, these vehicles can be very useful in such hunts to locate and retrieve hunting dogs and to access remote areas. The distinction between chasing game and following hunting hounds can be subtle, but hunters are reminded that it is unlawful to use these vehicles to actively pursue or chase game. If the vehicle is determined in any way to be harassing wildlife, or is part of the party actively pursuing game, then the hunter may be subject to legal action. Moreover, the act of chasing game with vehicles is unethical, detracts from the sport, and is not supported by fellow hunters or the general public. Hunters are encouraged to keep these points in mind this season, and to call enforcement staff if they observe others acting unlawfully in their pursuit of game.





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